In association with

WORKSHOP REPORT

June 8th 2016 – Cefas Offices, Lowestoft

FITF is Supported by:

Contents:

1. Meeting Summary

Purpose

[alterations as for the first document – I would avoid repetition in more than one document by just providing both where necessary]

A discussion on the opportunities and challenges of developing a strategic approach to data collection by the fishing industry, building on the experiences, insights and outputs of key organisations and individuals who have been active in this field.

The aims were to:

- Align thinking, understanding and expectations of how fishing industry data can contribute best to the evidence needed to better manage marine resources.
- Explore headline issues such as: leadership and coordination of work programmes; collaboration of stakeholders; ownership of data.
- Identify key actions, commitments and contributing capacity for the next 12 months.

Background

The meeting was jointly hosted by Cefas and Fishing into the Future on the 8th June 2016, in response to an increasing urgency for a strategic approach to industry data collection in the face of reducing resources and growing need for evidence in fisheries management. There was a need to place all the various drivers in context, and to work through headline issues in order to shape key actions and commitments among those present. There was also a need to align the allocation of resources and capacity towards shared goals; based on common understanding of the issues above.

Key Themes and Drivers:

The main drivers for industry data collection emerged:

Commercial and market-driven issues:

Industry collects data on a commercial basis to convince buyers on sustainability. This as an opportunity to perform suitable analysis and feed into information systems such as the Seafish Risk Assessment for Sustainable Seafood tool (RASS) and the Marine Conservation Society's Fishonline tool. This implies that data on its own will not impress the buyers – it needs interpretation and context-setting, i.e. to shed light on the 'state of the fishery'.

Policy-making in data-limited fisheries:

Industry collects data that will help shape policy – e.g. in stock assessments; evidence for Good Environmental Status. There is a need to understand how best to contribute to these processes, and also international frameworks such as ICES assessments.

Cost-benefits:

Industry data is the most significant untapped potential source of information that could improve fisheries management in the face of growing demand for evidence and a reduction in government resources for science. If industry commits to self-sustaining data collection (with

agreed validation pathways) this data could then be used to inform discussion with authorities and/or its own strategy and build improved advocacy among eNGOs and other audiences.

Headline Recommendations and Actions

Recommendations:

1. Plan and deliver a suitable conference/workshop that explores the need for, and content of, common methodologies and approaches to industry data collection, using diverse case studies to act as pathfinders for commonalities and success.
2. Draw up a reference list of initiatives / projects as a starting point for planning the session above
3. Build research from 2.) above into a matrix of known initiatives, opportunities, risks and commonalities for discussion at the workshop/conference.
4. Explore industry leadership programmes in other countries as examples of good practice – e.g. USA, Australia and New Zealand.
5. To enable ongoing data collection that feeds into stock assessments and advice, or evidence to inform policy, work is needed on two fronts
    a. developing a framework to enable industry to collect data that can be quality assessed (include training on the how but also the why data needs to be collected in a certain way, designing data collection to fit around fishing activities, and allow reporting on exactly how the data were collected).
    b. Social collaborative work to build trust between industry and science. One day a man can be a fishermen and his data viewed with suspicion the next an observer-in-training and his data be used in stock assessments. There will always likely be some quantified validation process required (currently having cameras on vessels is the only method that has been devised that succeeds in achieving this).

Specific actions arising from the meeting:

- ☐ FitF and Seafish will explore how current funding arrangements and deliverables might evolve holistically in line with this meeting in order to maximise opportunities and impact.
- ☐ FitF/WWF/Michel Kaiser to discuss and agree how best to deliver a convening workshop(s) to achieve Recommendation 1.) above – with contributions from Fishface.
- ☐ WWF/Celtic Seas Partnership will invite delegates from this meeting to meet the next Fishing4Data group meeting.
- ☐ Plan and manage a process that enables all involved to contribute knowledge to the gap analysis identified in recommendation 2.)

2. Main Issues and discussion-points

Relationships:

- Stakeholders all appear willing to work together – reference the Concordat as generated by the Fishing4Data group (Celtic Seas – sea **Appendix I**)
- A definition of strategy is needed for all players to unite behind – reference the Statement of Intent from the Fishing4Data group - *"A strategy to make industry collected data scientifically credible and salient to inform policy and its' implementation"*
- Building relationships [and trust] between all players is a prerequisite.
- Strong industry/Policy/NGO and other stakeholder links and overlap makes communications important.

Leadership, Coordination and Consistency of Data:

- Industry must get value from data collection engagements.
- Industry has leadership, equality and participation intentions.
- Funded projects need to pass on results in a way that maintains momentum and impact.
- Common methods promote effectiveness - the development of methodologies for data collection builds consistency, utility and quality controls into data collection.
- Current work-streams and initiatives need to be aligned as far as possible in order to maximise opportunities and impact.
- There is a need for a convening role in addition to leadership – a neutral body bringing people together.
- All steps in the chain of data collection need to be funded and properly resourced – including the leadership and convening roles.

Changing perspectives:

- Scientific establishments and the end-users of data will need to become more flexible in accepting data that is sufficient to facilitate change on the water – in recognition for the fact this data might not be 'perfect' in a scientific sense
- Governments need to institutionalise the collection of data by industry, and align resources to adequately reflect this changing dynamic
- Pathways for data need to be determined by the end-user of data, and work backwards from this point. This implies needing to know what the data is going to be used for.
- A common methodology would help to overcome one of the main challenges in assessing the quality of the data generated by industry.

1. Meeting Background and Context

Introduction

In order to monitor sustainability, status and environmental impacts, fisheries require an increasing amount of evidence to comply with legislation and management measures such as the Landing Obligation. The Landing Obligation (or L.O.) will have a major impact on not only the lives of fishermen, but also the way fish stocks are measured and assessed.

In addition to this, many data-poor (or data limited) fisheries are deemed as a 'high risk' by the supply chain, whose purchasing and sourcing policies do not allow them to source from such fisheries. No matter how sustainable such fisheries might be, whilst they continue to lack evidence they will remain off-limits to many suppliers and retailers.

When viewed together, these inter-related drivers are pushing up demand for data – but resources to collect this data are dwindling. Fishermen and fishing vessels, meanwhile, represent a largely un-tapped resource that could play a major role in supplying data to the assessment, management and evidence-base systems. Supporting fishermen to fulfil this role will be essential if they are to overcome the data shortage fisheries and other legislative frameworks currently suffer from.

Context

Many previous attempts to utilise industry data have been successful in answering specific questions (e.g. discard patterns, selectivity trials). These efforts generally rely on independent validation and have been largely driven and managed by the scientific community. There has been no attempt to date to coordinate or standardise industry-led data collection as a whole, and therefore no consistently-applied quality-control measures for data collection. There remains a big question, for example, over how catch data will be collected and how it will be validated with implementation of the Landing Obligation, with a genuine risk of conflicting estimates of catch from different sources.

In addition to this, fishermen rarely see the data they collect result in more or better fishing opportunities. This does not support collaboration. Scientists must use unbiased, quality-assured data in assessment and advice and be fully aware of uncertainties. Fishermen may disagree with the conclusions that scientists reach when they don't recognise or understand the scientific process. Data collection takes effort and enabling incentives need to be in place therefore. Fishermen also need to see and understand how and where their data is going to be used as they have a vested interest in seeing well-managed natural resources. They therefore remain willing to contribute to data collection.

Several national bodies recognise the need to overcome barriers and have been active in either addressing these issues directly through focused projects, or they have been instrumental in shaping thinking and policy with a view to establishing better data collection processes for fishermen. In order to maximise impact of resources and effort, it will be important to align these different projects and processes, and scope out a strategic road-map to delivering better quality data collection across the board.

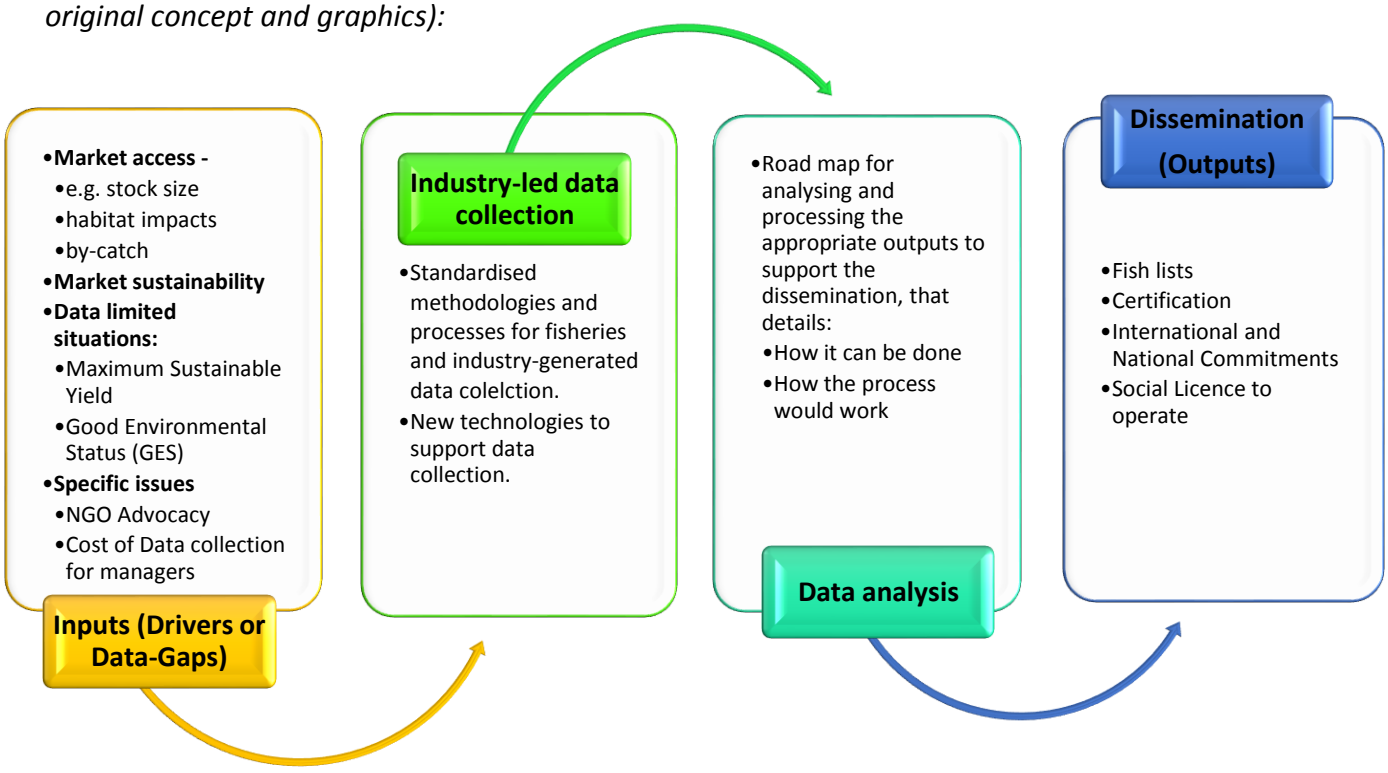
In recognition for this complex landscape, and the fact that the need for a strategic approach to industry data collection is becoming imperative, Cefas facilitated a meeting of many of the relevant bodies in order to enable discussiontowards real progress on this broad topic over the next 12 months or so.

Fishing into the Future was asked to coordinate the meeting in a helpfully neutral manner for debate and discussion, and to act as a starting point for some significant work to begin in the near future.

This report details the content of that meeting, and highlights the main findings, questions and recommended actions arising.

Drivers and Rationale

The need for data collection by fishermen – supported by a national strategy to achieve consistency, application and quality of data – is clear. When viewed together, the drivers and rationale for such an undertaking become manageable, and the barriers to achieving this (the definition of a Road Map) are easier to understand. **Diagram 1** below captures most of the issues, and illustrates some of the issues that remain to be resolved (w*ith thanks to Seafish for the original concept and graphics):*



More detail can be added to this framework, showing how a number of initiatives, organisations and impacts might be considered together – see **Diagram 2** below.

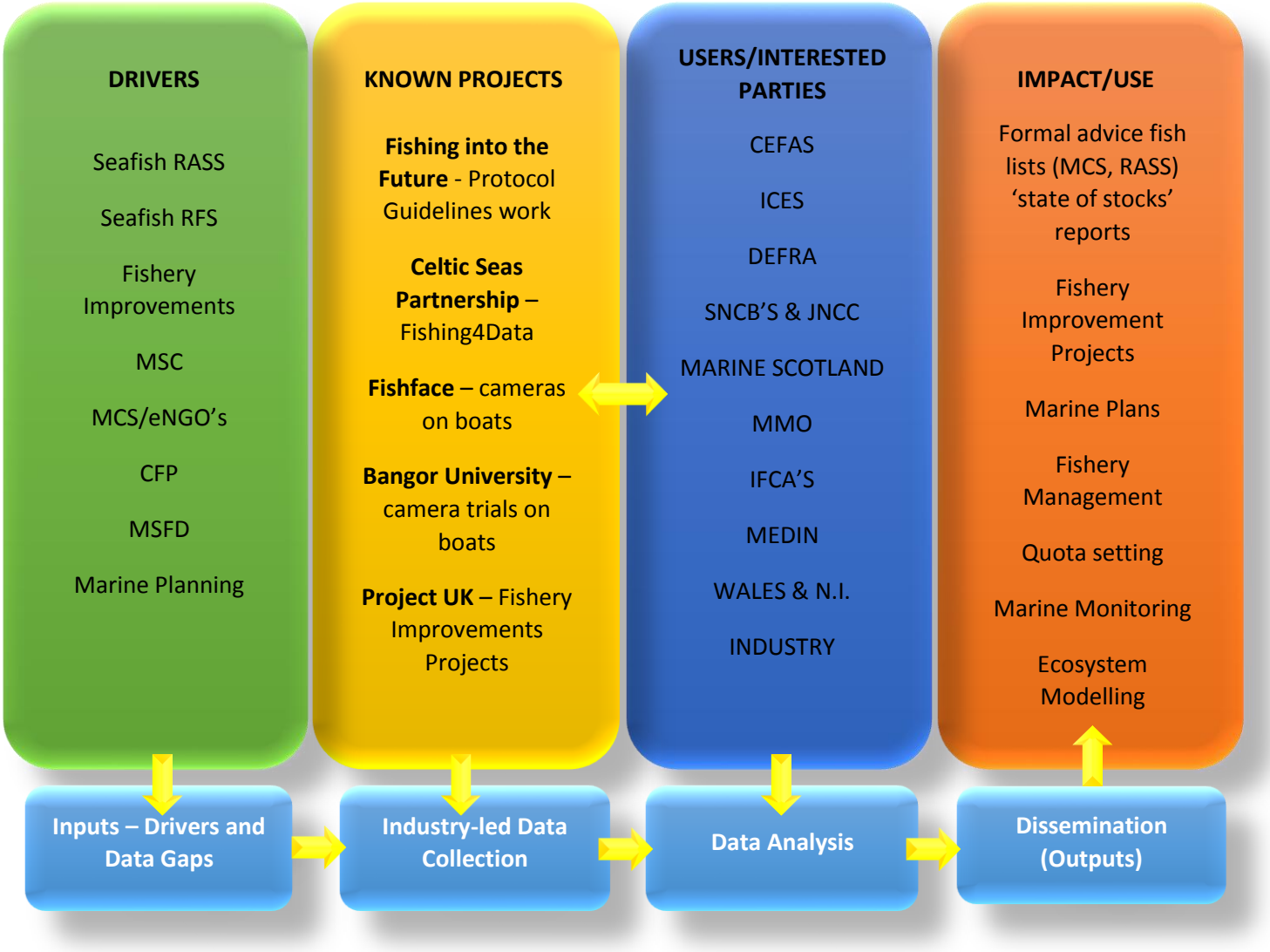


Diagram 2: Illustrating some of the projects and organisations looking to make headway on this issue, and the impacts this might have.

Presentation summaries

PRESENTER	TOPIC	SUMMARY
Carl O'Brien: Cefas	**State of play** – the changing world of fisheries data	Carl set the scene by explaining what demands are going to be made of data (fisheries and MSFD focused) and what capacity there is to deliver this. He defined the known future requirements for stock assessment and MSFD related data (the demands being made of/by Government). Primary annual advice is for TAC options The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) requires fishing activity to be managed through the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), so that conservation objectives for the broader marine ecosystem might be achieved. Move now under new CFP is for regional plans – based on fisheries; i.e. not stock plans. Regional groups will propose plans for the management of their fisheries (however defined) to comply with CFP obligations (MSY, landing obligation etcetera). Plans will be reviewed by appropriate scientific body for potential impact. The EU Commission will decide whether to accept. Article 15 of new CFP: to be phased in by species and region. Regional groups to propose discard plans in absence of regional management plans to last for 3 years. Cefas has made good progress in initiating discard ban trials, and worked extensively with fishermen in regional pilot studies to develop more selective fishing gears. Our scientists have been involved in projects that monitor total fishing catches, not just the fish landed and encouraging consumers to eat a wider range of fish. These projects have showcased positive UK government action and industry innovation, both in the media and at the EU level. A project with the NFFO evaluated ways of achieving fully documented fisheries, a key element of results-based management under the reformed CFP. This necessitated new science development to underpin self-sampling and observer schemes for deliver. Cefas initiated high survival exemption studies for sole, plaice, anglerfish and Nephrops based on our accumulated science and knowledge gathered working closely with the fishing industry and stakeholders. Eftec, Cefas/ Seafish / MMO / MSC / SAGB have all supported projects to improve or study industry data collection etc.

		Future data demand example: Cefas is leading science development, with France and Ireland, in the ICES' Working Group to Demonstrate a Celtic Seas wide approach to the application of fisheries related science to the implementation of the MSFD. Case study work is progressing by the three nations on the implementation of an integrated ecosystem survey in the Celtic Sea building upon the DCF-funded surveys and the science developed in the Defra-funded TIME project, and addressing wider ecosystem issues than merely fisheries; together with addressing the question of multi-annual assessments and the science base necessary to support this. Future data demand example: Developing the science base for quota management and choke species under the landing obligation Cefas has recently commenced investigating the use of mixed-fishery methodology to look at the extent that changes in how quotas are managed and traded could help mitigate the choke species problem. The emerging science should provide an evidence base for future international negotiations over quota allocation at the level of EU Member States.
Tom Pickerell: Seafish	**What could be** – vision and drivers of change	• Data deficiency is a concern for Seafish as it may be causing market access problems (i.e. the fishery in question is not able to demonstrate compliance with sourcing policies due to data gaps rather than inherent problems with stocks or ecosystem impacts). • There is very little likelihood of current data deficient fisheries to receive formal stock assessment etc. due to funding issues/budget cuts. • Several initiatives are looking at fisher-led data collection at both the local/regional and national scale. • There is an opportunity to align these efforts to maximise outputs. • There needs to be standardised methodologies to allow for such collaboration and these methodologies need to be acceptable to both the catchers and the scientists (FITF project). • There is a need for scientists to analyse data collected to make it understandable to the supply chain. • Analysed data needs to be disseminated appropriately – the Seafish RASS tool offers a home for such data.
Sam Tedcastle: Celtic Seas Partnership	**Lifting Barriers** – current collaborations and issues arising	Celtic Seas Partnership facilitated a stakeholder engagement process that brought together fishing representatives, eNGO's, scientists, governments and statutory agencies to consider how industry collected data can be best used to fill the information gaps and help inform the management of the sea. A group has been formed that recognises the need for a co-ordinated approach across the Celtic Seas. They have agreed a common purpose to develop "***a strategy to***

		make industry collected data scientifically credible and salient to inform policy and it's implementation". The following challenges to achieving their purpose were identified: **Barriers to Strategy Development** • High level policy and organisational barriers • Approach and methodological barriers • Resource considerations – financial and organisational • Intra-group relationships • Shared vision and Understanding **Barriers to Strategy Implementation** • Cultural or Policy • Technical Capacity • Resourcing • Trust & Relationships A statement of intent for the group to work together has been developed and a further workshop will be held in September 2016 to begin work in mapping out the next steps.
Dale Rodmell: National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations (NFFO)	**An industry perspective** – strategic alliances to address endemic data deficient fisheries	• The importance of building trust in the voluntary provision of data from the industry. • There was a need to build on an improving relationship between science and the industry by enabling more sophisticated relationships with industry having a more integral rather than passive role in the evidencing process. Industry organisations needed to lead from the front on these matters and not be subordinate partners in the process. • Technology lowered the transaction costs of gathering evidence but efforts to introduce more industry generated data needed to move beyond trials towards their mainstreaming into the scientific advice and management decision-making process. • The Celtic Sea partnership work had indicated there was the potential for collaboration at a policy level between the fishing industry and eNGO's on the shared common ground of evidence. • As well as undertaking technical scientific work to realise the provisioning of data from the industry, there was a need to work to see that fisheries policy provided a framework to incentivise industry towards the provisioning of data and evidence. Despite some positive potential developments in the latest CFP reform, the management system/CFP was still too often hindering it through the top-down implementation of policy.

Verbatim records

Presenter / Topic	Question	Response / comment
Carl O'Brien	When considering the move towards multi-annual advice from ICES, do you see data collection reducing in frequency?	There will be a need to make better use of methods for data limited fisheries – e.g. the use of reference fleets. Multi-annual plans and their impact will need monitoring by industry data collection that is good enough for management.
	As fisheries move towards sustainability, they can accommodate a lower accuracy of data – there are socio-economic impacts of the precautionary approach and support from industry data will be important	Mind-sets need to change to reflect the change towards multi-annual plans
Tom Pickerell	How do you jointly fund FSP in the future?	
	Successful FSPs are focused – it Is difficult to find wider assessment internationally therefore you need to decide what you want to do with industry data	The supply chain drives the demand for fishermen collecting data – showing that this process works.
	We do have access to all assessments – Northern Ireland has done this and this happens in Australia and gives us an idea of the scale of the issue	We used to have access to the State of Stocks data, but what we really need now is access to 'State of the Fishery' data to make a change to the drive for sustainable seafood in the supply chain.
	How does Seafish approach Project Inshore and Project UK with respect to building capacity within fisheries to demonstrate good practice?	Project Inshore provides a good metric to measure performance, but the overriding dynamic is about market action and decision-making – therefore there is a degree of scepticism from within the industry. MSC certification is an additional 'option' for fisheries, but

		is not an alternative management structure.
Tom Pickerell	Comments made:	Pathways need to be determined by the end-user as a starting point to shape things and actions looking backwards, we therefore need to understand what we want data to achieve
		All steps in the chain of industry data collection need to be funded to make a difference and for this instrument to 'stack up
		There are lots of devices already being used by fishermen to generate data – including about the environment. Great to see more involvement of fishermen in the analysis of data, and the training of fishermen scientists who can better own this process.
	Can we do a cost-benefit analysis of industry-generated data?	Could this be based on how this effects fish gaining access to different markets?
Sam Tedcastle	How does Celtic Seas Partnership distinguish itself from the Regional Advisory Councils?	Members of RACs do sit on the group
	Have you had any experience with plotter data for biodiversity aspects and making this data then available?	This is something that people will discuss in the strategy – it is for the stakeholders to discuss this.
	How does MSFD link into Defra GIS indices and could fishermen data be more valuable in this regard than research vessel data?	A dialogue with Defra is needed to define this interface – we need the advice of Dominic Patterson to help with this.
Dale Rodmell	With regard to cooperation and co-management, are the institutions that collect data too fossilised and resistant to change?	Where FSP works well in a clearly-defined problem system-based issues are more difficult to tackle.

	Where does natural capital and the classification of marine resources come in the thinking of the fishing industry?	There are many drivers for sustainability – the industry has a vested interest in the long-term viability of their businesses – regional groups are starting to think about fisheries, not stocks, which reflects this move towards thinking about wider marine ecosystems.
	What do you think are the examples of data being used against fishermen?	Lots of information is in the scientific domain and will only share information on terms that they are happy with. The voluntary approach to data collection needs to place fishermen at the centre of this work.
Steve Mackinson	Reviews of the preliminary decision trees (or flow diagrams) identified several important additional elements that need to be fleshed out in greater detail. These include the elaboration of decision pathways related to inshore fisheries issues, pathways where the uses of scientific information related to need of end users in the supply chain. These aspects will be explored further in future workshops.	

Detailed Discussions:

Question: *What leadership and coordination is needed to move the strategy forward, who is best placed to do this and can we define and further roles and responsibilities to move this forward?*

- Is there a wide awareness of governance structures for fisheries data?
- These will emerge as the group forms
- Is there an understanding of what a strategy is?
- We need a clear statement or aim to get behind
- Does the statement of intent from the Celtic Seas Partnership achieve this?
- We need tough leadership to push this strategy through
- Is this about whether you develop or implement a strategy?
- The CSP statement reads well… *"A strategy to make industry collected data scientifically credible and salient to inform policy and its' implementation"*
- There is a dichotomy between the needs of small scale fishermen and the needs identified to provide leadership to coordinate all strategies within small scale fisheries
- We worked with Project Inshore – there will be difficulty in getting broad cooperation
- Leadership – what is it? Is the central function to assure quality [of data]?

- A bottom-up approach is specific to each fishery
- What represents best practice [in this regard]?
- This has nailed the issue – there are a number of drivers but standardisation of data collection is really important
- We need a set of protocols and guidelines
- Voluntary contributions – fishermen have to be central to this as the will has to be there to do the work
- Therefore, Industry is looking to lead and act as a bridge between business
- Also the leadership role is one at policy level and the end goals of the data
- Vital that industry takes the role with supportive leadership and shared ownership to overcome mistrust issues
- Government needs to look at how it allocates resources to bring about change
- An analysis of the benefits of a strategy would help lever resources from government
- Fishermen training in data collection and leadership will help them act as ambassadors – for example the programmes in New Zealand and Australia
- I'm hearing that this effort needs a leader
- Is this more of a facilitation role instead? More of a process?
- Who decides who is going to be a leader? Needs to be asked of the CSP group, or between the two groups, we may not be at the point of looking for a leader to take this forward at this time
- Significant leadership has already been shown
- Advisory Councils – are a coordinating body rather than a leadership body at this stage
- A convenor/leader coordinator to provide continued direction for this effort

Question: *What actions and issues can we now identify?*

- The FSP 50 is managed by Steven Mangi of Cefas
- The FSP tender is broad and a perfect vessel for taking this work forward – could a sub group take this forward as a consortium?
- WWF have a plan to continue with Fishing4Data in order that they can apply for funds as a consortium
- Make the best use of funds that WWF has available now
- Need to be concrete to select fisheries as case studies and metiers'
- There is concern about coming up with 2 strategies here [the WWF strategy and the FSP strategy] – there needs to be a mechanism for integration
- A strategy needs to cover broad issues for various types of candidate fisheries
    - Offshore
    - Static
    - Inshore towed gear
- Each fishery type has their own problems and needs to be resolved through a strategy
- A strategy will need to thrash out some of the practicalities of data collection
- Key fisheries with problems that needs data to allow them to become more marketable [and lower risk in the eyes of the supply chain]

- This is a perfect point to take forward methodologies – related to different drivers – there could be a number of potential different drivers
- The missing link is consistency of data collection
- Is there a process for getting data interpreted using a couple of different fisheries?
- There have been attempts of developing methodologies for this purpose e.g. the fisheries of Orkney
- Case studies are useful to better identify existing work in this area – we need to know their findings and learnings and make this clear to a new audience in order to maximise their potential
- ACTION – get everyone to contribute knowledge of schemes etc. to help with the above process and produce a matrix
- Caution against an open call on this process
- It is notable that people who have influence 'are listening' to what we are looking to achieve
- There is funding available potentially
- How do we keep momentum going?
- We need to sell our catch and demonstrate the credentials of fisheries
- Data limited fishery issues are common and all over the place
- The participation of NGOs is a complex issue
- Industry is NOT Subordinate – it is leading the way
- Political involvement is important
- ACTION – what is the leadership from this point forward?
- ACTION - Celtic Seas Partnership would like to invite all of this group to the next CSP workshop and meet with the Fishing4Data group
- ACTION - We could quickly analyse issues with previous initiatives in order to provide a comprehensive and contrasting list as part of the need to fill the evidence gap
- Could convene examples of people from these to explore common features as presentations at an event
- We could do this by exploring 'how did that benefit me as a fishermen?' type questions
- We need continuity – who takes this forward from here?
- There are technical solutions to some data collection issues
- Within money from the SIF could FitF convene meetings?
- Outputs from ambitions – can we also march various technologies with output ambitions?
- ACTION – FitF/WWF/Michel Kaiser to take conversation offline to agree the delivery of a convening workshops to achieve the above – with contributions from Fishface
- What are the benchmarks for industry to meet?
- There are some nitty-gritty issues to discuss in parallel about expectations, to ensure that these are aligned
- We need to design the get-together based on case-studies and distribute these before the event

- Methodologies need to detail the level of information required
- This meeting will need to solve specific problems
- Can we do a survey-monkey poll to find out more and help us pull together the matrix?
- We could benefit from using international examples and case studies that might be well documented to help us with this work
- ACTION – FitF and Seafish will have a conversation about how funding arrangement and deliverables might evolve through the SIF finance.

Appendix I – Celtic Seas Partnership – Fishing4Data Concordat

Statement of Intent for Fishing4Data

We, the undersigned – a strategic partnership between fishers, fisher's organisations, eNGOs, scientists and individual experts from statutory bodies – agree to work together to develop, deliver and implement our shared goal:

"A strategy to make industry collected data scientifically credible and salient to inform policy and its' implementation".

We have come together and agree to work together to:

- Build a shared understanding of the state of our seas, including commercial fish stocks and important environmental features as defined through the Marine Strategy Framework Directive through monitoring and data collection by the (UK/???) fishing industry.
- Define actions and activities that enable the fishing industry to collect useful, consistent and targeted data that contributes to the evidence base for resource management decisions in the Celtic Seas.
- Establish fishermen as professional and valued custodians of marine environmental data.
- Overcome high level policy and organisational barriers to the development and implementation of the strategy.
- Develop consistent methodologies and approaches to data collection.
- Develop and implement a funding plan for delivery of the strategy.
- Strengthen our partnership to enable us to achieve our goal.

In witness to this agreement, the following individuals append their signatures:

APPENDIX II – Agenda

LOCATION: Room 024A, Cefas offices, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, NR33 0HT

START: 12:45; **END:** 17:00

Context:

This meeting has been called by Cefas, with coordination by Fishing into the Future. It is responding to the pressing need for a strategic approach to data collection by the fishing industry and will draw on the experiences, work and insights of a number of key organisations who have been active or influential in this area in recent times. The meeting will be Chaired by Ross Jolliffe – *Divisional Director of Fisheries at Cefas* - and will aim to:

- Align thinking, understanding and expectations of how fishing industry data can contribute best to the evidence needed to better manage marine resources.
- Explore headline issues such as: leadership and coordination of work programmes; collaboration of stakeholders; ownership of data.
- Identify key actions, commitments and contributing capacity for the next 12 months.

Time	Session	Item	Content	Who
12:00	Setting the Scene	**LUNCH**	For those arriving early	
12:45		Welcome	Introductions, ground rules, house keeping	Cefas
		State of play	The changing world of fisheries data	Cefas
		What could be	Vision and drivers of change	Seafish
		Lifting Barriers	Current collaborations and issues arising	WWF
		An industry perspective	Strategic alliance to address endemic data deficiencies	NFFO
14:15	**BREAK**			
	Exploring the issues	Road Map initiation	Flow diagram for data strategy	Cefas
		Exploring Issues	Leadership and Collaboration	FitF
			Data ownership, use and strategy buy-in	FitF
15:55	**COMFORT BREAK**			
	Solutions and action	Plenary discussion	Priorities, Actions and Solutions – an outline road-map for the next 12 months	Cefas
16:50		Closing remarks		Cefas

Detailed Agenda:

Session	Item	Content
Setting the Scene	**Welcome**	**Ross Jolliffe**, Divisional Director of Fisheries at Cefas, will call the meeting to order, with a round of introductions, ground rules and house-keeping.
	State of play	**Carl O'Brien,** Chief Fisheries Science Advisor at Cefas, will provide an orienting presentation on how data requirements are going to change in the known future, and who/what is driving this change. This will allow for clarity on where industry generated data might be useful.
	What could be	**Tom Pickerell**, Technical Director at Seafish, will provide an overview of his vision and the various drivers that are combining to make the collection of data by industry imperative.
	Lifting Barriers	**Sam Tedcastle**, Celtic Seas Stakeholder Engagement Officer -Scotland, will outline the findings from their recent work towards a strategy for industry data collection, focusing on the barriers to delivering that strategy and the Concordat that has been drawn up between participants in the CSP.
	An industry perspective	**Dale Rodmell**, Assistant Chief Executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, will outline the imperative issues from the point of view of the fishing industry and the need for strategic alliances that address endemic data deficiencies in UK fisheries.
Exploring the issues	**An outline Road Map**	**Steve Mackinson**, Senior Researcher at Cefas, will walk delegates through his initial flow-diagram, which represents the beginnings of a road-map to a strategy for industry data. This will set the final context before delegates discuss these issues in more depth.
	Exploring Issues	**Jim Masters**, from Fishing into the Future, will lead group discussions about the key issues of: • Leadership and Collaboration • Data ownership, use and strategy buy-in There may be other questions or topics that arise during the day that need to be followed up and this session will remain flexible to allow for this.
Solutions and action	**Plenary discussion**	**Ross Jolliffe** will then reconvene the group together in order to summarise issues and discussions held, with the aim of identifying the priorities, recommended actions and potential solutions as identified by the group, setting out an outline road-map for the next 12 months.
	Closing remarks	**Ross Jolliffe** will close the meeting, with a final opportunity for questions, closing remarks and take-home messages from all delegates.

APPENDIX III – Delegate List

Name	Organisation	Role / Remit
Ross Jolliffe	Cefas	Divisional Director - fisheries
Jim Masters	Fishing into the Future	Executive Director
Steve Mackinson	Cefas	Senior Researcher
Tom Pickerell	Seafish	Technical Director
Carl O'Brien	Cefas	Chief Fisheries Science Advisor
Sam Tedcastle	Celtic Seas Partnership	Engagement Officer - Scotland
Dale Rodmell	National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations	Assistant Chief Executive
David Righton	Cefas	
Sven Kupschus	Cefas	
Malcom McGarvin	Fishface	Director - Fishface
Stewart Cutchey	Cefas	
Alexa Caveen	Seafish	
Phil McMullen	Seafish	
Ewen Bell	Cefas	
Ian Humes	DAERA	
Mathieu Lundy	AFBINI	
Jon Elson	Cefas	
Helen Hunter	Defra	
Simon Dixon	Marine Management Organisation	
Kirsty?	Defra	