

Leiðandi
vettvangur í tíu ár



The MSC program, interactions with management of shared fish stocks

Camiel Derichs, Programme Development Director



SJÁVARÚTVEGS
RÁÐSTEFNAN

ISI ICELAND
SEAFOOD



TM

ITUB

BRIM

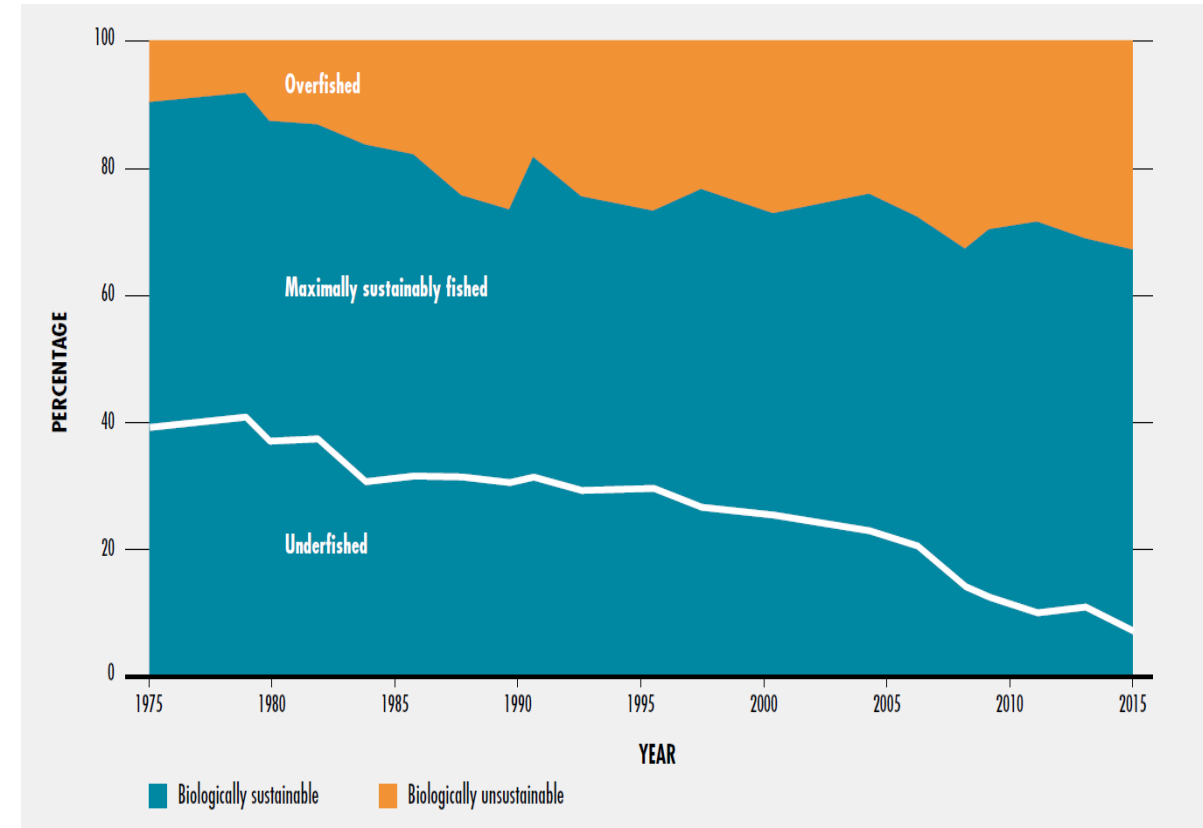
HAMPIÖJAN

Þróun

Overfishing is a major issue



- Ca. 33% of stocks overfished according to FAO

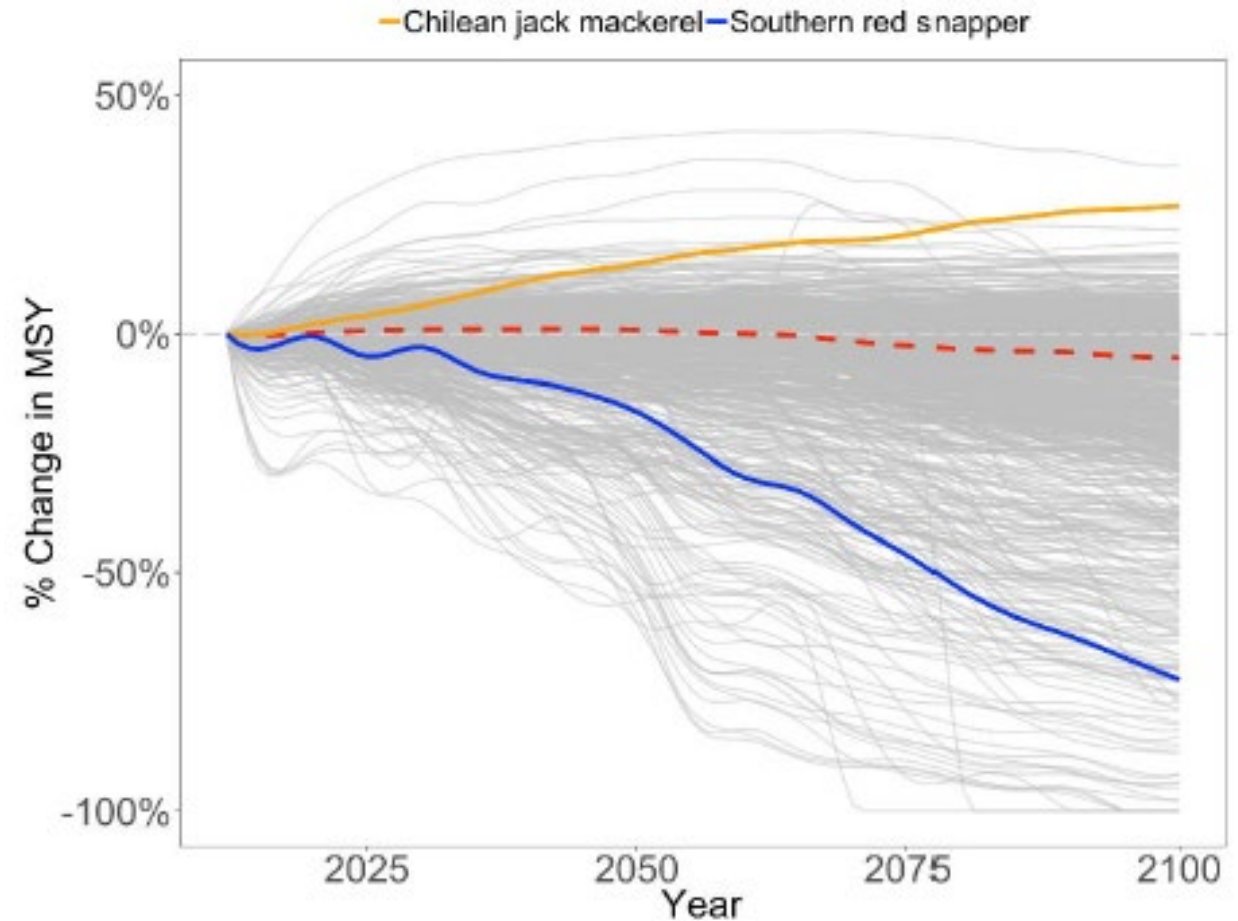


FAO SOFIA 2018

Climate Change: Abundance Changes



Decline in tropics, stable in temperate areas,
increase in polar regions?

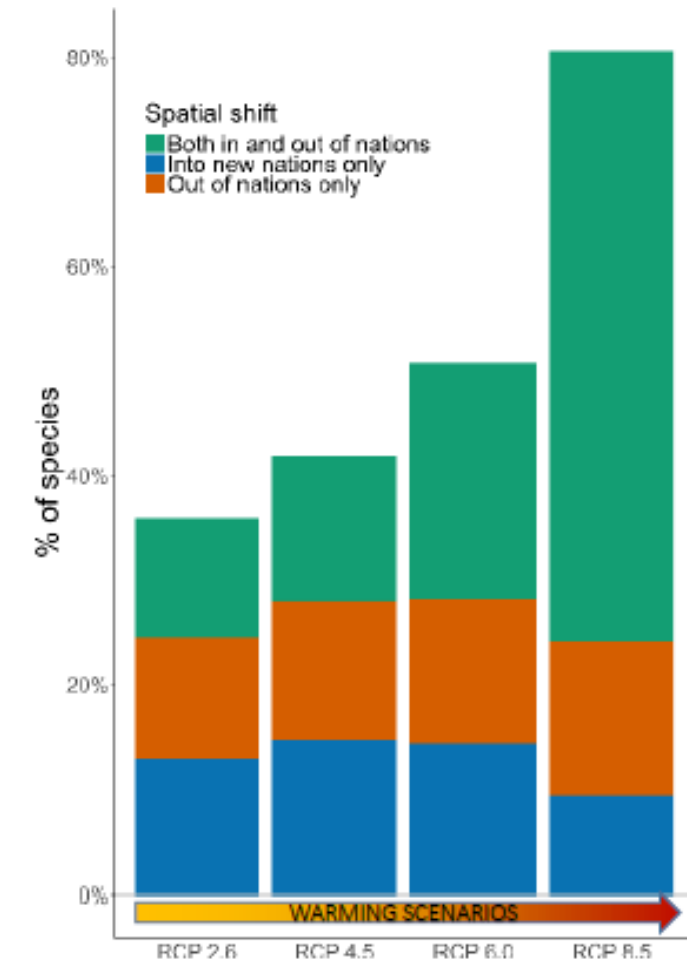


EDF and USB modelling

Climate Change: range changes



1. Moves north and south
2. Dependent on actual warming scenario
bigger % of species moving out of or into
new EEZs



EDF and USB modelling

The UN Global Sustainable Development Goals



- 17 goals, 169 targets
- Many goals and targets have direct links with fisheries, seafood markets, and fisheries management.
- Credible standards can help governments and businesses to achieve SDG targets and goals.



Certification and ecolabeling:

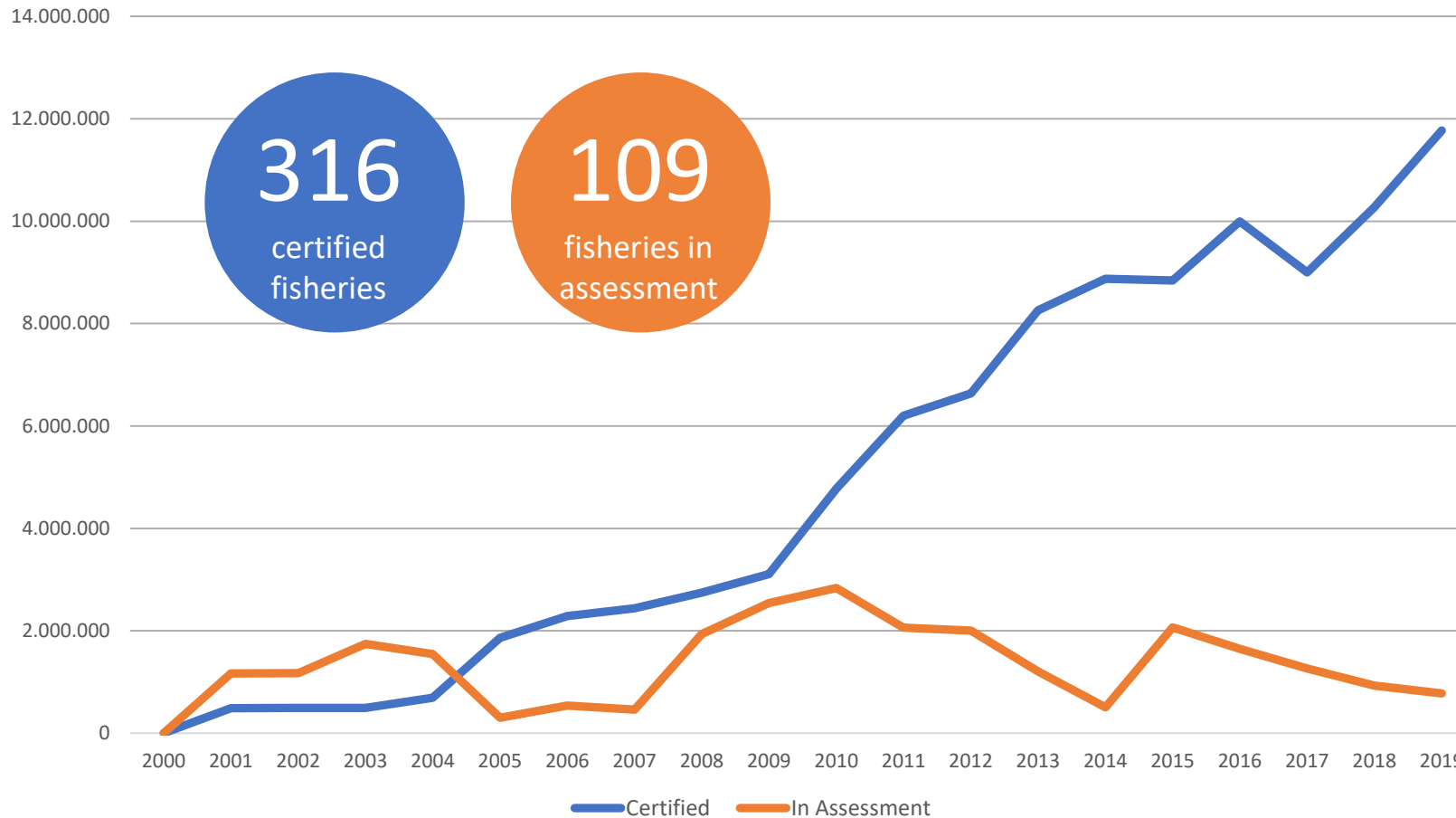


A mechanism for recognizing and rewarding sustainable fishing while incentivizing improvements

Fisheries uptake of MSC standards is increasing



Catches in tonnes



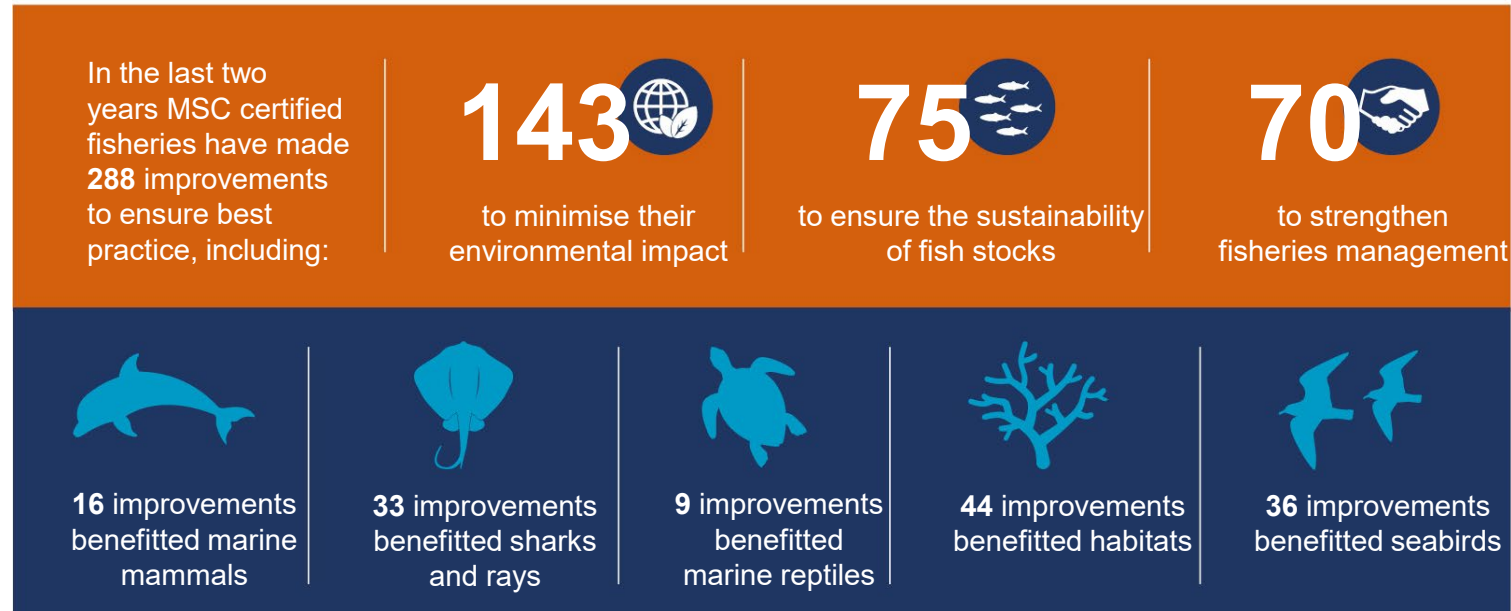
Ca. 10-11.8
million tonnes
certified catch

Ca. 14-16%
global marine catch is
engaged in the program

41
countries with
certified fisheries



Change on the water



“

The MSC Standard creates the right incentives for all kinds of fishery, small or large scale, to transform towards best practice. Such examples can now be found almost everywhere in the world.

Christopher Zimmermann, Thünen Institute of Baltic Sea Fisheries

”

“

MSC certification of Arctic cod in the Norwegian Sea has led this fishery to improve the recording system of its retained catches and to improve its fishing practice by minimising the impacts on sea bottom habitats and any interaction with endangered species.

Andres Uriarte, AZTI

”

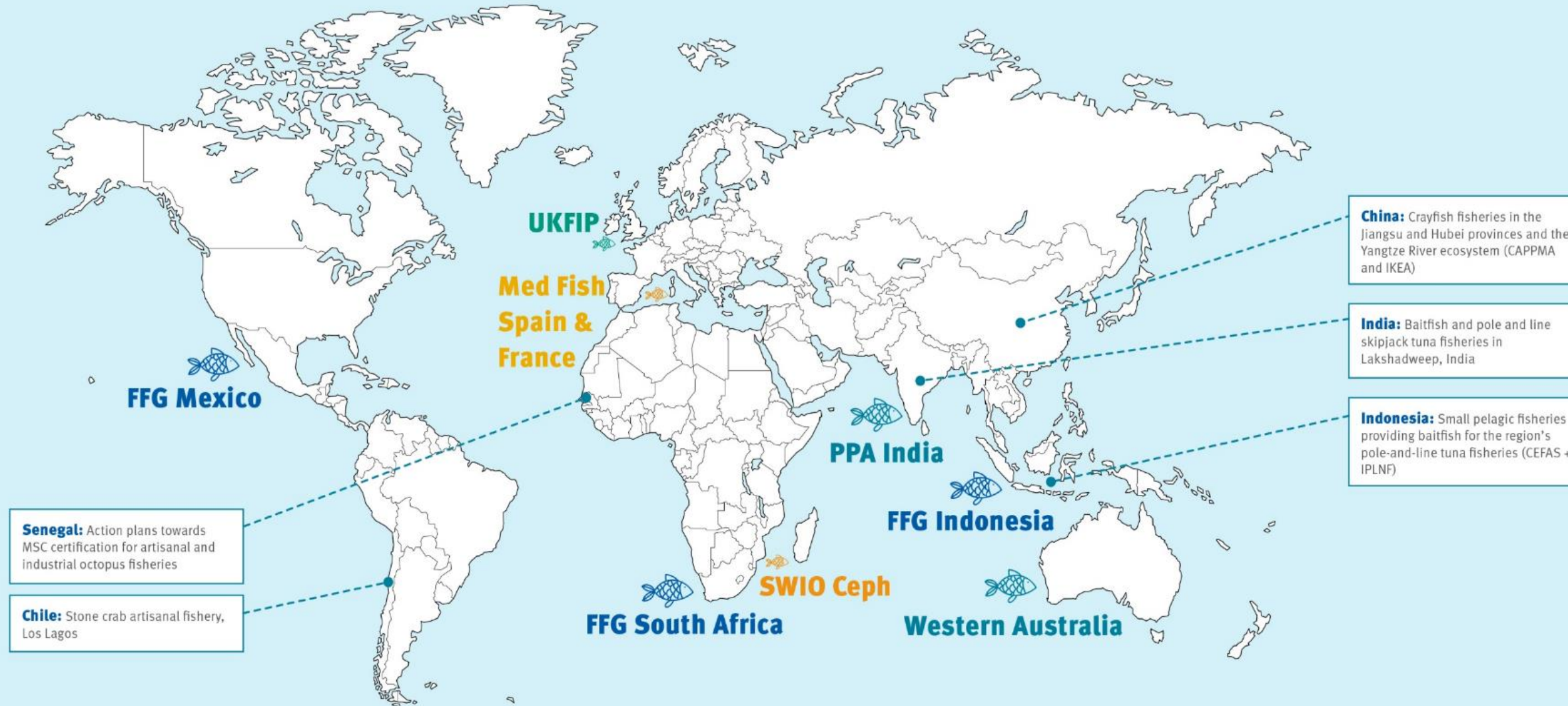
Challenges:



- Ca. 86% of global supply currently not demonstrably meeting MSC sustainability standards.
- Particularly hard challenge in the global south observed, lack of management, MCS, financial and science, resources.
- Management of shared stocks is a barrier for (continued) certification.
 - NEA Mackerel, suspended in March 2019, suspension maintained in September 2019.
 - Increasing risk for suspension for NEA Blue Whiting and AS Herring?



MSC support of sustainable development in fisheries

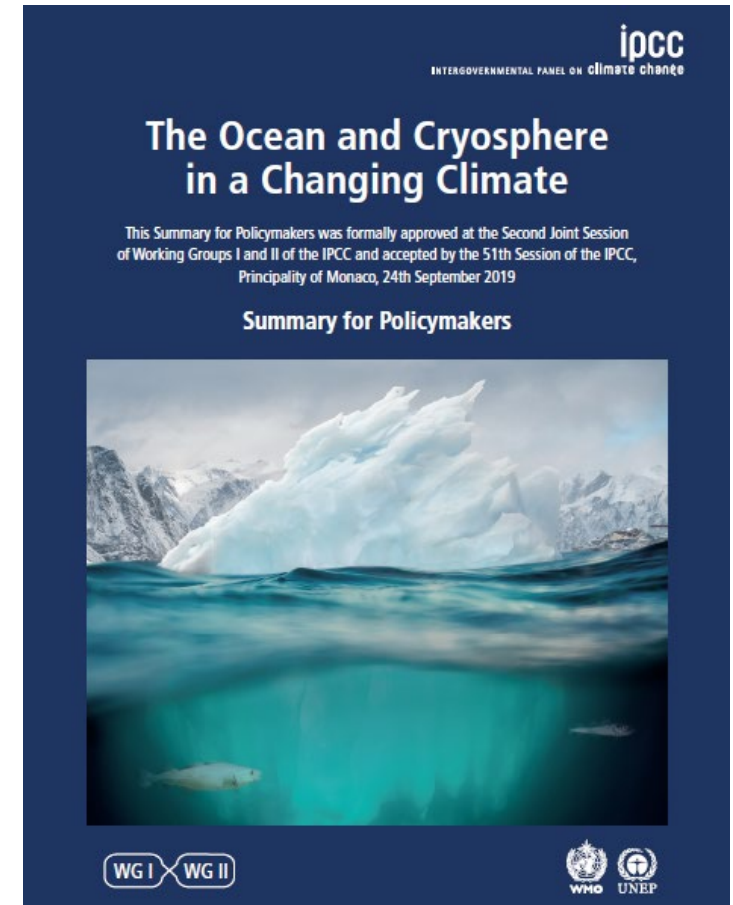


Shared stock challenges:

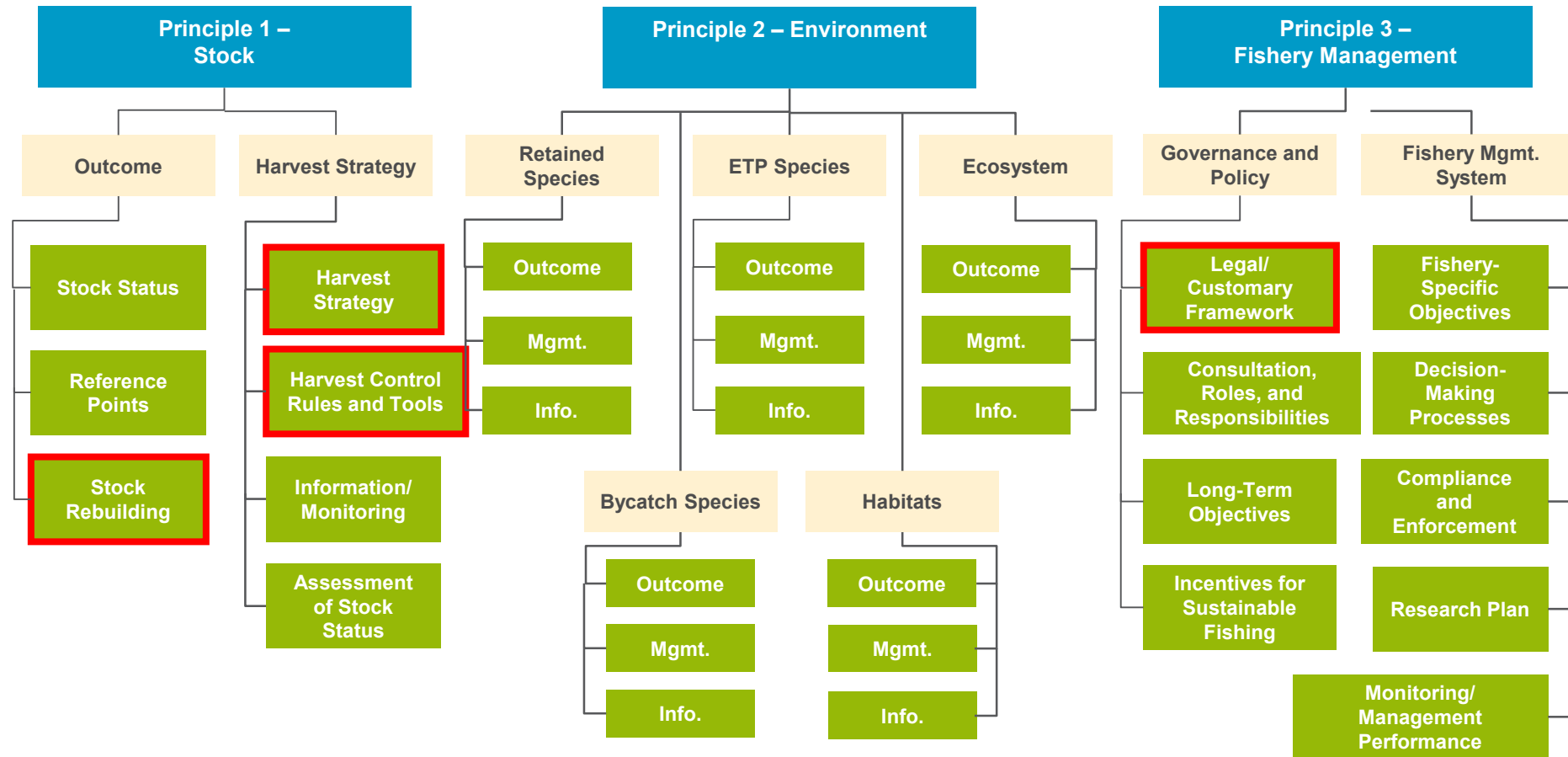


5.4.2.2.2 *Potential conflicts in resource utilization*

Redistribution of marine species in response to direct and indirect effects of climate change may also disrupt existing marine resource sharing and associated governance (Miller and Russ, 2014; Pinsky et al., 2018). These effects have contributed to disputes in international fisheries management for North Atlantic mackerel (Spijkers and Boonstra, 2017) and Pacific salmon (Miller and Russ, 2014).



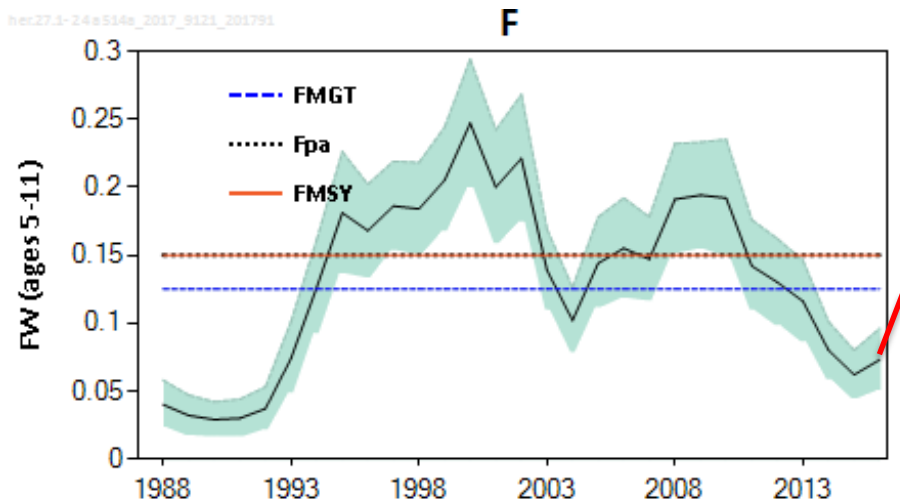
Management challenge for shared stocks in MSC?



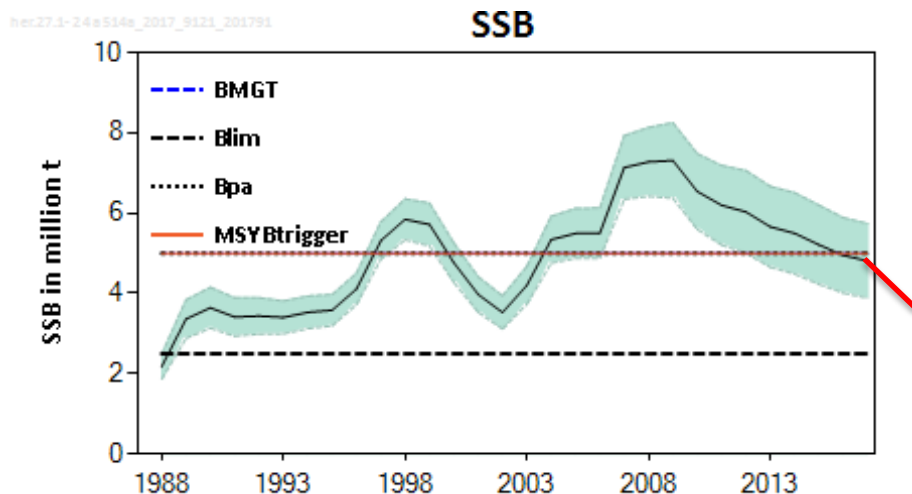
Average ≥ 80

Each PI ≥ 60

Mackerel example: late 2018 early 2019



Fishing
mortality
was
increasing



Biomass
dropped
<Bmsy

→ Triggered Expedited audit

2018 ICES
advice

First 2019
ICES advice

Mackerel expedited audit early 2019

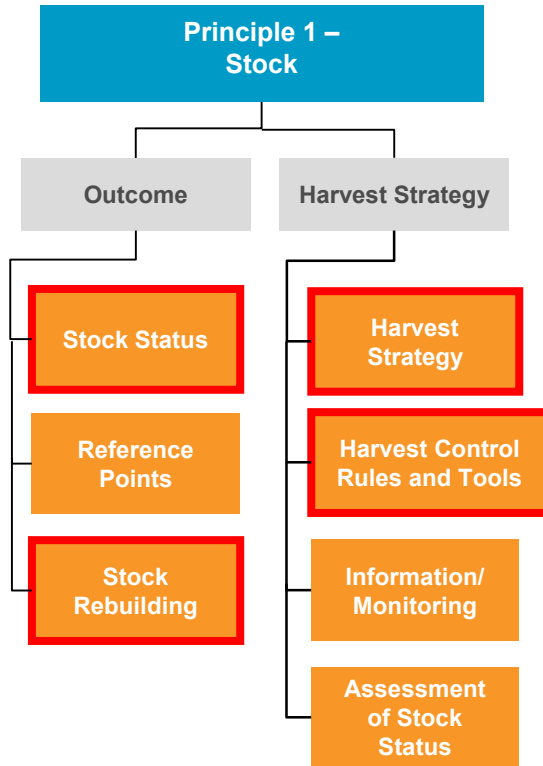


Due to countries not properly sharing, resulting in unilateral TACs, catches have been consistently overshooting best available scientific advice

Year	Ices max	Combined catch	% over Ices
2011	672000	946661	41
2012	639000	892353	40
2013	542000	931732	72
2014	1011000	1393000	38
2015	906000	1208990	33
2016	773842	1094066	41
2017	857948	1155944	35
2018	550948	925000*	68
	318403		
	later est some 820,000		
2019	770000 MT		>100%?

Auditors had no choice based on evidence put in front of them

Clear case of advice not followed *in the context of a downward trending stock, which had now dived below MSY.*



Dropped average score <80 (FAIL) AND 1.2.2 <60 (FAIL)

Mackerel

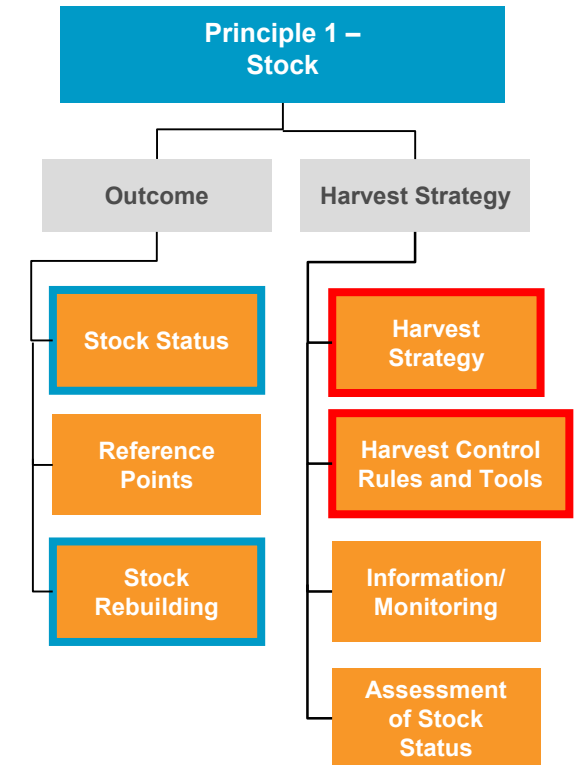
Mackerel 2nd expedited audit summer 2019



ICES May 2019 advice triggered new expedited audit concluding early September:

1. Biomass: looks good again
2. Rebuilding of the stock: not triggered anymore
3. TACs estimated to be in line/close to new Advice

Suspension was not lifted, because underlying management issues are still present, $F > F_{msy}$ and no effective HCR



What can be done in this case?



- **Near term:** Leadership needed!
- Mackerel industry/supply chains want solution.
- Coastal states and industry have a great opportunity now while stocks are still in good shape.

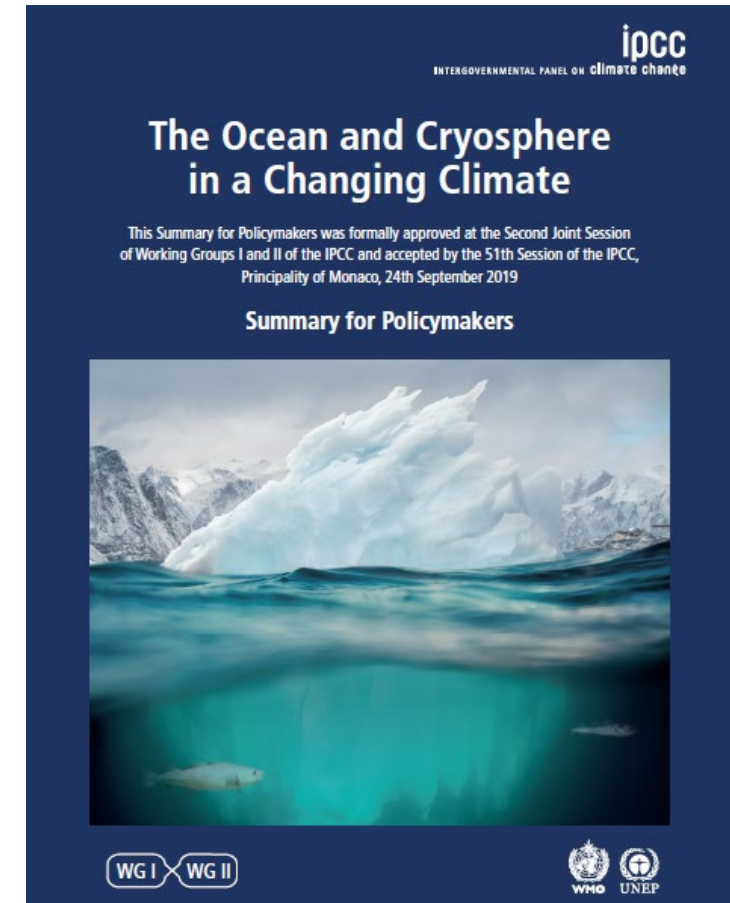


Longer term: develop sharing criteria!



The current international regulatory framework for fisheries management has a responsiveness gap, since it does not fully incorporate issues related to the fluctuating and changing distribution of fisheries (Pentz and Klenk, 2017; Pinsky et al., 2018).

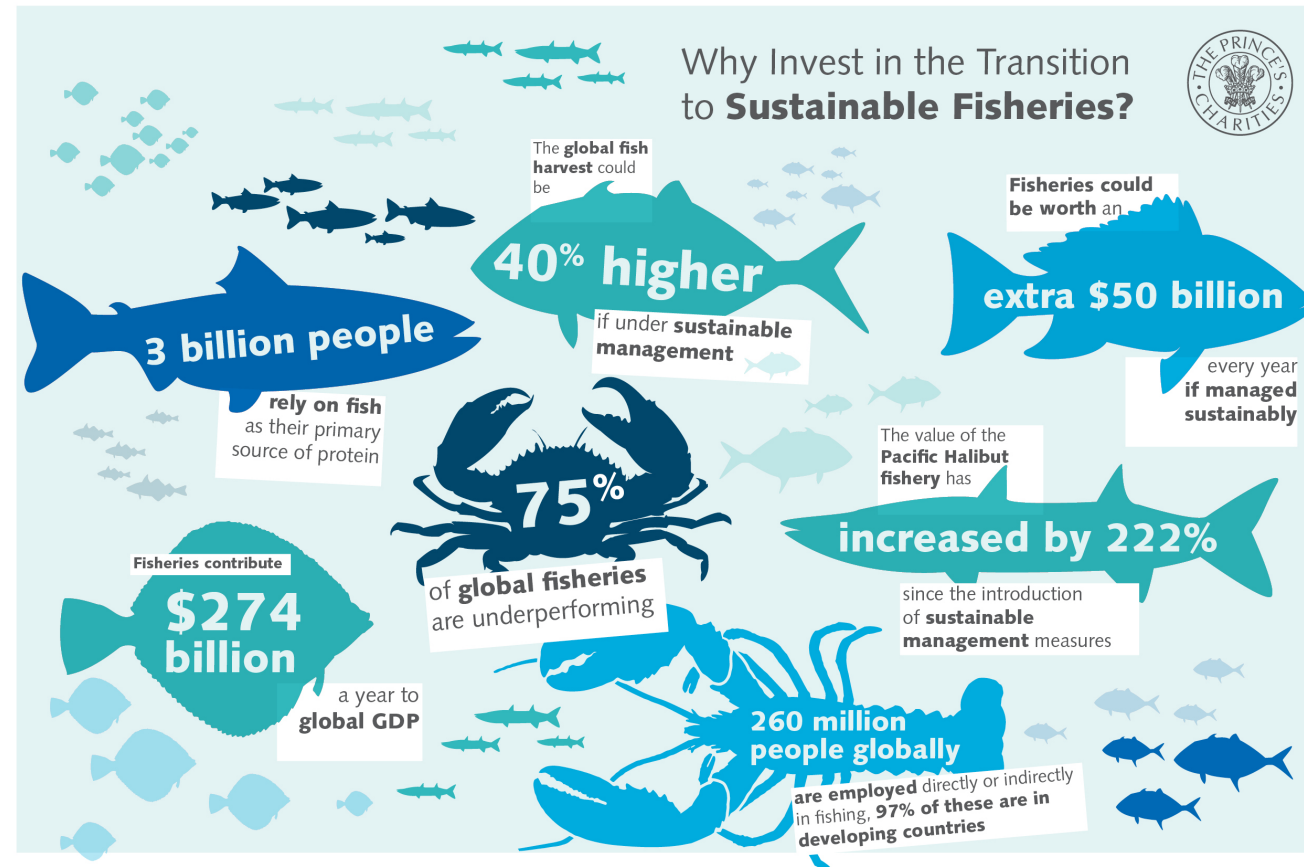
- Need for strengthening of international regulatory framework
- Clear criteria and agreed methods to come to allocations of shared stocks, which are adaptive to change, consequences for states which don't follow those.
- Lets start a global multi-stakeholder dialogue to define best practice for quota allocation of shared stocks?!




What can be won?



- Higher overall productivity of stocks
- Higher long term value for all
- Higher contribution to food security
- More stability and predictability
- Reduced risk for business
- Cheaper access to finance
- Reputation of seafood, the industry and management.



<https://sustainabilityactive.com/2019/01/sustainable-fisheries-la-digue-market-opens-in-seychelles/>

The background of the slide is a photograph of a massive school of fish, likely sardines or anchovies, swimming in clear, sunlit water. The fish are densely packed in some areas, creating a textured, shimmering effect, and more spread out in others. The water is a vibrant blue-green color.

THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?