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The State of Marine Fisheries- 2004

An overview

ICP. June 2005





- 4 1. Selected indicators
- 2. Selected issues
- 3. Societal response
- 4. Outlook





1. Selected indicators

- Reported landings
- + Food
- Employment
- State of stocks
- Trade
- Fleet size



Reported marine production



World

World excluding China



Non-coastal marine landings





Contribution to food

Per capita supply with China

Per capita supply w/o China







Fishers



More than 80% of capture fisheries employment is in Asia



International trade





Fish trade balance





Decked vessels > 100 tons



Close to 85% of the large vessels are in Asia

Source FAO

Age of vessels > 100 tons (2003)



Source: FAO / Lloyds



2. Selected issues

<u>"Classical"</u>

- Overfishing
- Overcapacity / fleet size
- Economic viability
- ***** Subsidies
- Bycatch and discards
- Monitoring (MCS)
- Right-based systems
- Natural oscillations
- Fishmeal
- ***** Statistics
- Capacity-building
- RFMOs
- Non-tariff barriers
- Precautionary approach

^{**}New"

- Extinction and FAO-CITES
- Capture-based aquaculture
- Labor standards
- Catch certification
- Ecolabelling
- Deep sea fisheries
- Stock recovery
- Biocliversity, ecosystem

<u>"poilprema"</u>

- Risk management
- Fishery ethics
- Animal welfare



State of stocks: 2004





Stocks trends: 1974-2003





Overfishing



Source: FAO (Garcia, Grainger et De leiva, 2004)



State of selected resources



Other Predators



Epipelagic-Deepwater 100% 90% 80% 70% Recovering 60% Senescent 50% Mature 40% Developing 30% 20% Undeveloped 10% 0% 1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s



State of stocks by region

Figure A2.2 - Percentage of stocks exploited beyond MSY levels (O+D+R), at MSY levels (F), and below MSY levels (U+M) by FAO statistical areas in 2004





State of world tuna stocks

FISHING PRESSURE RELATIVE TO MSY

5	3	2
	2	1
		4

STOCK BIOMASS RELATIVE TO MSY



OVERALL



North Sea "recovery"





Fleet size: From past to future





Fleet size: From past to future





Deep sea: increased pressure!



noaa.gov/

Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New



By catch and discards trends

Million tonnes



Natural oscillations









Natural oscillations

Mediterranean Bluefin tuna



Source: Fromentin, 2003. Ravier, 2003



Natural oscillations





Climate change





Environmental degradation



Source: State of the Environment in the Aral Sea Basin, 2000



Food security: Dependence on fish



Contribution of fish to animal protein consumption





3. Social response

- Media storming
- Consumer mobilisation
- Legal and policy frameworks

Media Storming





The New Hork Eimes

November 30, 2001

Study Says Bad Data by China Inflated Global Fishing Yields

By ERIK ECKHOLM

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Sharon Guynup <u>National Geographic Channel</u> August 11, 2003



RINE RVATION

Consumer's pressure

AVOID

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FISHONLINE fish to eat

Caviar, Beluga/Osetra/Sevruga Chilean Sea Bass Cod, Atlantic/Icelandic Crab, King (imported) Lingcod Monkfish Orange Roughy Rockfish/Rock Cod/Pacific Snapper (trawl-caught) Salmon (farmed/Atlantic) Sharks (except U.S. West Coast Thresher) Shrimp (imported) Sturgeon (wild-caught) Swordfish (Atlantic) Tuna, Bluefin

> AK = Alaska BC = British Columbia CA = California OR = Oregon U.S. = United States WA = Washington * = includes bottom longline

Choices for Healthy Oceans

You Have the Power

Your consumer choices make a difference. Choose seafood from the **Best Choices** list to support those fisheries and fish farms that are healthier for ocean wildlife and the environment.

How to Use This Guide

It's OK to ask questions when shopping or eating out. Ask staff where their seafood is from. Is it farmed or wild-caught? How is it caught? If they're not sure, choose something else.

We update this pocket guide at least twice a year. Visit our web site to obtain the latest version and learn more about seafood.

www.montereybayaquarium.org

Policy changes



The Code of Conduct: the agreed charter towards more responsible fisheries





- Action required
- Main obstacles
- Old demons and emerging issues



Stronger commitment towards:

- An ecologically sustainable future
- A more responsible governance and industry (High seas)
- Further institutional reform towards more and better participation, anticipation, precaution, integration, monitoring and evaluation, decision-making and longer-term perspective;
- A redirected science: more inter-disciplinary, towards and with stakeholders, ecosystem-conscious, aimed at forecasting, risk assessment and policy-making;
- A more effective implementation of existing instruments.

Changing management policy



Progressively eliminate old problems

- **4** Reduce / suppress overcapacity and perverse subsidies
- Improve habitat protection and selectivity

Pragmatically promote local democratic institutions

- Support local civic education
- Develop local governance capacity
- Transfer sufficient and appropriate powers
 - Allocate secured communal or individual rights
 - Ensure equitable adjudication
 - Support equity and justice
- Establish minimum environmental standards.
 - Identify societal objectives and natural constraints
 Develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Source: Modified from Ribot, J. C. (2002). Democratic decentralization of natural resources: Institutionalizing popular participation. Washington D.C. WRI

The Fisheries "Tool Box"







Sectoral integration





Main obstacles

- Further broadening of an already large and contradictory set of objectives;
- Misfit between:
 - The expectations of the users the available resources;
 - The urgency of regulation and the social resilience to it;
 - The ideal and affordable degree of integration and participation
 - The desirable and affordable Information.



Emerging issues

- Fisheries ethics and human rights
- Bioethics and animal welfare
- Intrusion of tribunals in decision-making (and governance)
- Globalization by the market.



Old demons

- Excess fishing capacity
- Perverse subsidies
- Poor selectivity and unethical discards
- **4** Critical habitats degradation
- Abuse of the <<freedom>> in the high seas
- 4 Non-deterrent coercion
- Under-funded research
- Dominance of short-term concerns and market forces





See more....

SOFIA at: ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/y5852e/y5852e00.pdf

State of World Marine Fishery Resources

http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/DOCREP/007/y5600e/y 5600e00.htm

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