SeaBOS - イニシアチブの統合で 水産業界に変革を起こす

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アウトライン

- 科学的なバックグラウンド
- SeaBOSの運営と進捗について
- SeaBOSメンバーの取り組み紹介
 - マルハニチロ株式会社
 - 日本水産株式会社



SeaBOS キーストーン・アクターの概念 科学的なバックグラウンド

Prof. Henrik Österblom Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University



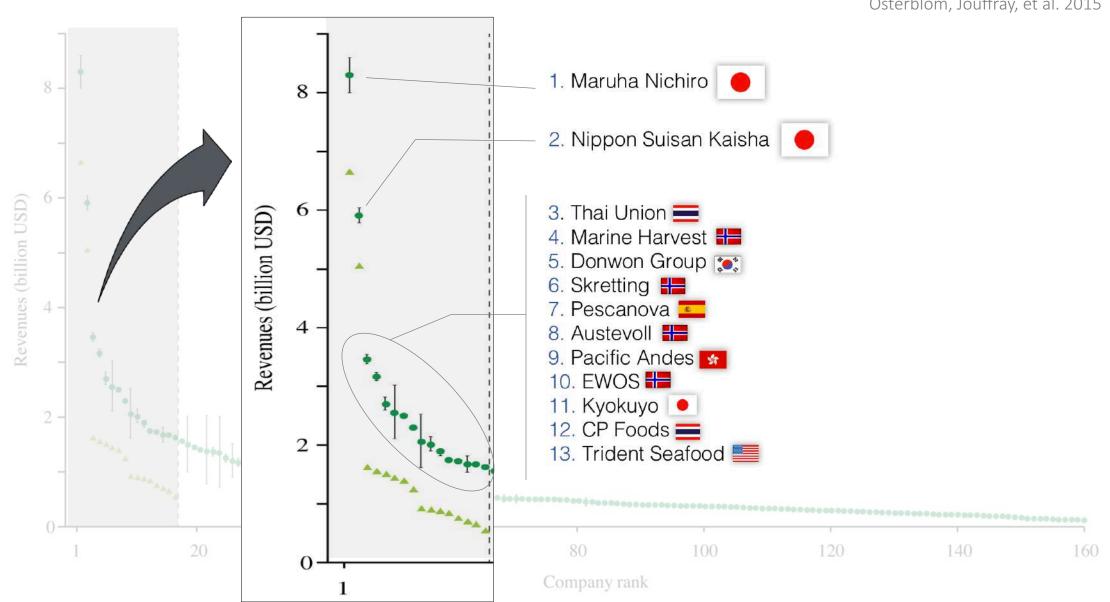




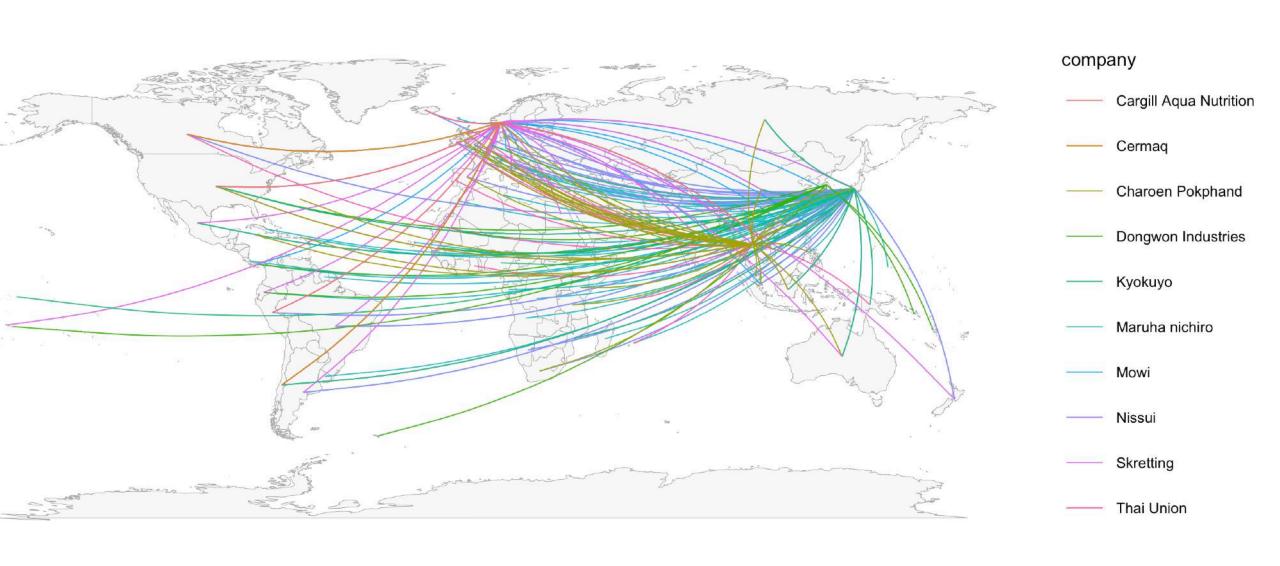


水産業界における集中化

Österblom, Jouffray, et al. 2015



キーストーンアクターの世界的繋がり



キーストーンアクターとは



海洋生態系における「キーストーン・アクター」としての多国籍企業

Österblom, Jouffray, et al. 2015, PLOS ONE



2015年の科学論文: 『...キーストーン・アクターによるサステイナブルな (環境に優しい) リーダーシップは、結果的に水産業界全体にカスケード 効果をもたらし、より効果的な海洋生物資源および生態系の管理の改善に 向けた重要な移行を可能にするかもしれません...』













2016年のソネバ声明: 『...私たちは共に、水産物バリューチェーン全体においてあらゆる形で関わるビジネス当事者を触発し、SDGs (持続可能な開発目標)を達成する上で政府を支援するという独特の能力を備えた、グローバルな影響力を象徴します。私たちは結び合わされた力を模範を示して指導するために用い、団結して声をあげて変化を訴えることに全力を注ぎます...』











Seafood Business For Ocean Stewardship (SeaBOS)

世界最大手の水産企業10社が、海洋のサステナビリティ(持続可能性)を実現するために指導力を発揮すべく努める

















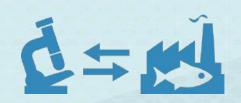


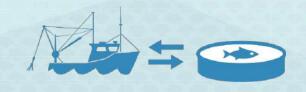


Vision: 海洋管理に関する変革を促進する。

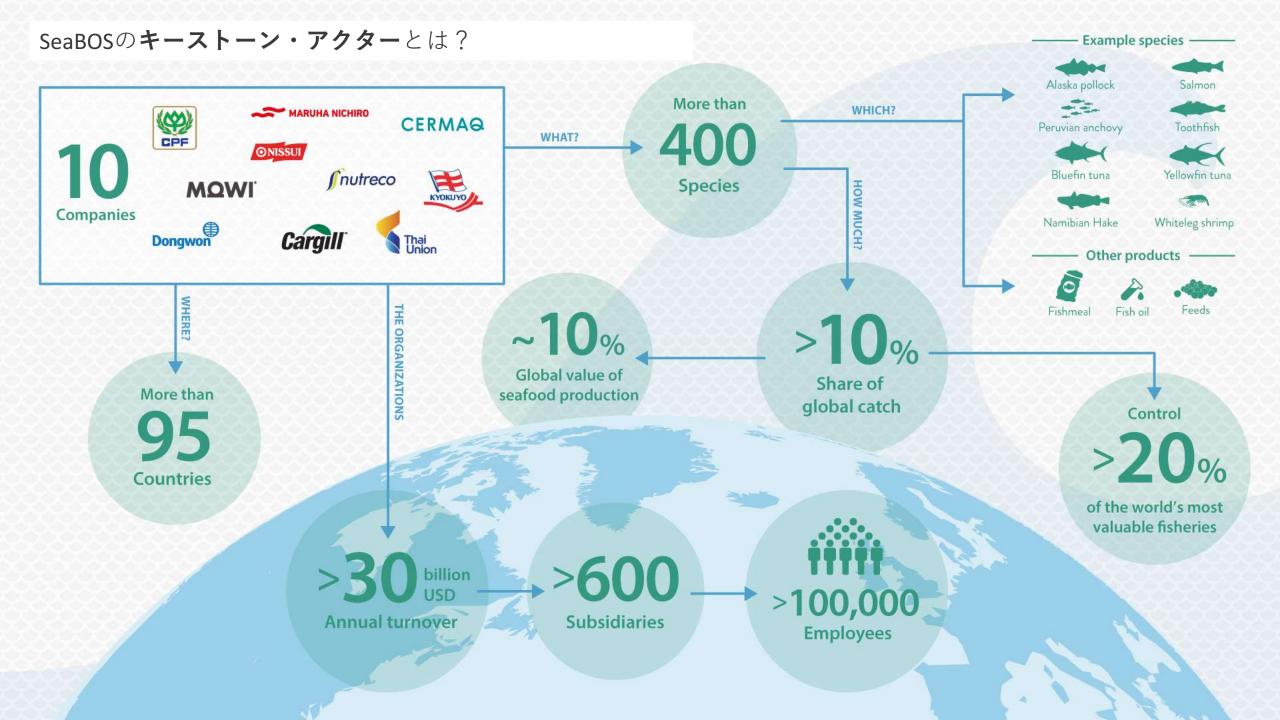
政府やその他のサステナビリティの主導者との協力を含め、業界が海洋に対する世界的な責 How:

任を負い、海洋管理に積極的に携わる。























SONEVA DIALOGUE STOCKHOLM DIALOGUE AMERSFOORT DIALOGUE

KARUIZAWA DIALOGUE BERGEN DIALOGUE PHUKET DIALOGUE

2016 2017 2018 2019









SONEVA DIALOGUE People and the Planet SONEVA DIALOGUE **Innovations and Market Dynamics** STOCKHOLM DIALOGUE Trade, People and Ecosystems

STOCKHOLM DIALOGUE

The Global Protein Challenge

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

Seafood for Human and Plane

KARUIZAWA

DIALOGUE

Governance and Regulations

AMERSFOORT DIALOGUE

Ocean Plastics

Wild Capture Fisheries

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

Voluntary Environmental Programs

Slavery in marine fisheries

BACKGROUND BRIEF 2

KARUIZAWA DIALOGUE

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

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DIALOGUE

Aquaculture

What do members have to say about SeaBOS? An analysis of interviews conducted in 2018

Corporate Sustainability Leadership

AMERSFOORT

DIALOGUE

Supply Chain Questionnaire Survey: **IUU Fishing and Modern Slavery**

PHUKET

DIALOGUE

KARUIZAWA

DIALOGUE

PHUKET DIALOGUE

BACKGROUND BRIEF 1

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

BACK

BACKGROUND BRIEF 2

Sustainability reporting by SeaBOS members

PHUKET DIALOGUE

BACKGROUND BRIEF 3

PHUKET DIALOGUE

SONEVA

DIALOGUE

Climate Change

Seafood Business for Ocean Stewardship: a brief history

Dialogue in Phuket in September 2019. During these three years, SeaBOS has developed a series

This Background Brief summarizes the history of the Seafood Business for Ocean Stewardship (SeaBOS) initiative from its inception in November 2016 at the Soneva Dialogue to the latest

A long-term ambition of SeaBOS is to develop a science-based, and step-wise approach for transparency and reporting, which comprehensively addresses ocean stewardship (Box 1). One basis for reporting is the materiality analysis (Box 2). This brief presents an analysis of the

with material issues across members

SeaBOS commitments and current alignment

Ocean Plastic Pollution

Ocean plastic pollution has recently become a key focus of public attention and concern. Large ocean plastics such as abandoned fishing nets entangle and kill marine life and can create navigational hazards, while microplastics enter marine food webs and have been identified in seafood for human consumption from both aquaculture and wild capture fisheries. Many

Antibiotics in Aquaculture

The complexity and gravity of current trajectories of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) du antibiotic use in food producing species, including aquaculture, call for the immediate mobilization of society. The problem involves a complex and interconnected system of

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BACKGROUND BRIEF 3

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Transnational corporations and the challenge of biosphere stewardship

Carl Folke $0^{1,2,3*}$, Henrik Österblom 2^{2} , Jean-Baptiste Jouffray $2^{2,3}$, Eric F. Lambin $2^{4,5,6}$, W. Neil Adger 2^{3} , Marten Scheffer Beatrice I. Crona Aggnus Nyström A. Levin Stephen R. Carpenter Aggnus Nyström A. Levin Stephen R. Carpenter Albania Magnus Nyström A. Levin Stephen R. Carpenter Aggnus Nyström A. Levin Nyström A. Levin Stephen R. Carpenter Aggnus Nyström A. Levin Stephen R. Carpenter Aggnus Nyström Aggnus

Sustainability within planetary boundaries requires concerted action by individuals, governments, civil society and private actors. For the private sector, there is concern that the power exercised by transnational corporations generates, and is even central to, global environmental change. Here, we ask under which conditions transnational corporations could either hinder or promote a global shift towards sustainability. We show that a handful of transnational corporations have become a major force shaping the global intertwined system of people and planet. Transnational corporations in agriculture, forestry, seafood, cement, minerals and fossil energy cause environmental impacts and possess the ability to influence critical functions of the biosphere. We review evidence of current practices and identify six observed features of change towards 'corporate biosphere stewardship', with significant potential for upscaling. Actions by transnational corporations, if combined with effective public policies and improved governmental regulations, could substantially accelerate sustainability efforts.

onsolidation among corporations, whereby a small number of companies control a large market share of the overall output or sales for a particular product or product type (that is, oligopoly or, at the extreme, monopoly), is a well-known^{1,2} and predictable^{3,4} feature of economic development⁵. Some 10% of the world's corporations generate 80% of all profits globally6. A handful of transnational companies (TNCs) in the information technology sector control 90% or more of the global market share of search engines, operating systems and social media7. Three investor firms manage over 90% of all assets under management in passive equity funds8, and retailers, which form the interface between consumers and global supply chains, also show high levels of concentration^{9,10}. Such dominance is variously explained by increasing share of returns from growth going to capital rather than labour, the ability of TNCs to navigate regulatory systems opportunistically across multiple jurisdictions, and their capacity to create barriers to entry

In fact, the scale at which TNCs operate, and the speed and connectivity they galvanize across the world is unprecedented in history¹². TNCs have become a defining feature of the interconnected planet of people and nature¹³, with humans as a hyper-dominant species in the biosphere affecting global patterns of ecological

change^{14,15}. While concerns have been raised about industry dominance in relation to the environment^{16,17}, others argue that inclusion of corporations in international agreements, like the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, could be beneficial for all¹⁸.

Voluntary TNC sustainability commitments are essential and can translate into improvements¹⁰, but so far, many private-secro supply chain initiatives for sustainability fall short on several fronts²⁰⁻²³. Overall, the past two decades of efforts to leverage supply chain power of major TNCs have failed to meet the expectations for improved sustainability^{24,25}. Conversely, government regulations and international agreements have not been able to meet the growing need to regulate the complex dynamics of an intervinient planet²⁶ with human dominance as a major force shaping it^{27,26}. Understanding and acting upon the new dynamics of the Anthropocene is fundamental for human well-being, and TNCs clearly are part of it.

Here, we focus on the link between dominant TNCs and the biosphere and explore whether such dominance can be acted upon to serve as a leverage towards sustainability. We recognize that small and medium-sized enterprises also play a key role, but many such enterprises are either part of TNCs* global supply chains or serve a domestic market only*. Drawing on empirical observations from

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*e-mail: carl.folke@beijer.kva.se

Banana 50% Coffee Copper Seeds Farmed salmon 34% 48% Wild 30% Number of companies 30% Level of concentration within sectors



SeaBOS:現状と運営について

Martin Exel
Managing Director

SeaBOSのミッションとは

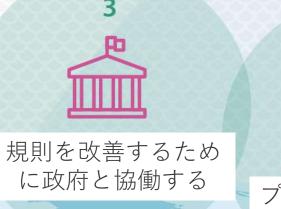
IUU漁業と

強制労働対策

持続可能な水産物の生産と健康な海洋環境の実現に向けて世界をリードする

リーダーシップのエリア









業界のインスピ レーションとなる

SeaBOSのタスクフォース

1. IUU漁業と強制労働対

策IUU漁業由来の水産物や、強制労働により生産された原料がSeaBOSメンバーのサプライチェーン上に流通しないようにする。



2. 世界の水産市場におけるトレー サビリティを向上させる

水産物のトレーサビリティにおけるベストプラクティスを推奨し、その普及におけるリーダーシップをとる。



3. 法律の改善のため政府と協働する

SeaBOSとして、世界の漁業、 養殖業に関連する法律が海洋環 境の改善につながるよう、エン ゲージする。





4. 透明性とSeaBOSのガバナンス

透明性のあるガバナンス、運営スタッフ、資金メカニズム、進捗と成果の測量、そしてメンバー企業への透明性のあるレポーティングを行う制度を確立する



5. 海洋プラスチックの削減

SeaBOSメンバー企業が使用するプラスチックの調達、使用、種類を把握するためのマッピングを行う。また、プラスチックを海から取り除き、海洋環境向上の方法を識別する。



6. 気候回復

気候変動による持続可能な漁業への影響に対するグローバルソリューションに注力する。また持続可能な漁業を通して気候変動の影響を最小限にし、対応する。

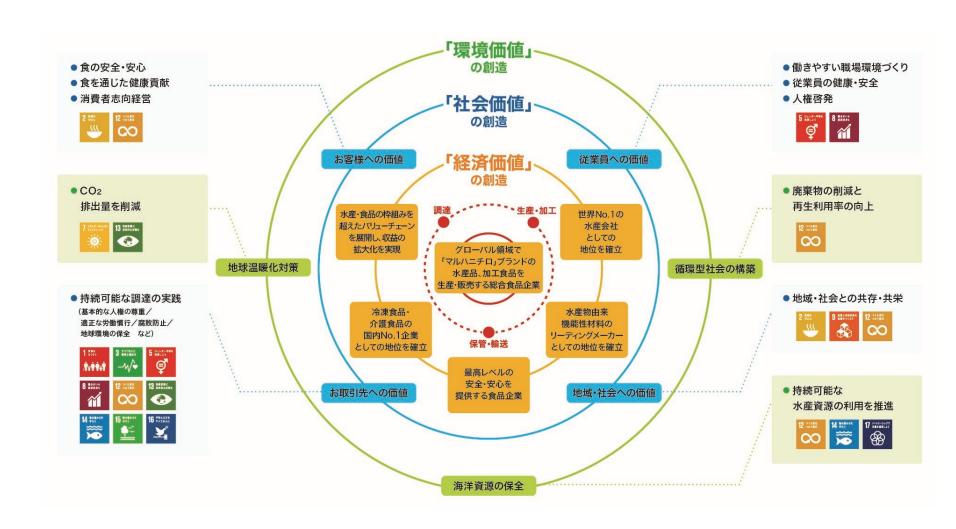
マルハニチログループの取り組み



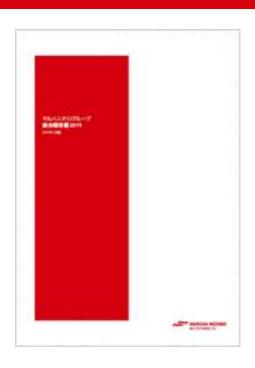
2019年11月7日 (木)

マルハニチロ株式会社 経営企画部サステナビリティ推進グループ 佐藤 寛之

マルハニチログループが創造する「3つの価値」と重点課題



マルハニチログループ 取り組み事例 ①



- •統合報告書
 - *IIRCのガイドラインを参考に作成
- ・サステナビリティレポート(WEBサイト)
 - *GRI中核準拠情報開示



マルハニチログループの取り組み事例 ②

漁具類(プラスチック製品)管理 漁業養殖各事業所における使用状況 の管理

・漁網、ロープ、ブイ等



海岸清掃

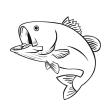
アメリカの環境NGO 「オーシャン・コンサー バンシー」 の呼びかけ にて実施されている国 際海岸クリーンアップ (International Coastal Cleanup) に参加。 (2019年10月)

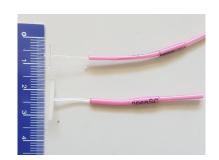
マルハニチログループ 取り組み事例 ③

ブロックチェーンを活用したサ プライチェーンのトレサビリ ティ向上の取り組みに参加。



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CARBON

PEON NEUTRAL ORGANIST

「カーボン・ニュートラル」の取り組みの推進オーストラル・フィッシャリーズ社(豪州)は、西オーストラリア州にある小麦地帯での植樹プログラムを推進することで漁業会社として世界初の「カーボン・ニュートラル」認証を2016年に取得。自社操業にともなうCO2総排出量を植樹することで相殺。



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