DAY2
11.5 (THU) 9:30~11:30

What are the strategies to address warnings from the ocean?

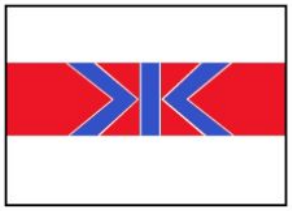
Japan and EU marine strategies

Overfishing, climate crisis, COVID-19.
Addressing multiple risks through the grand design

TSSS 2020 Tokyo Sustainable Seafood Symposium

講演「水産改革について」

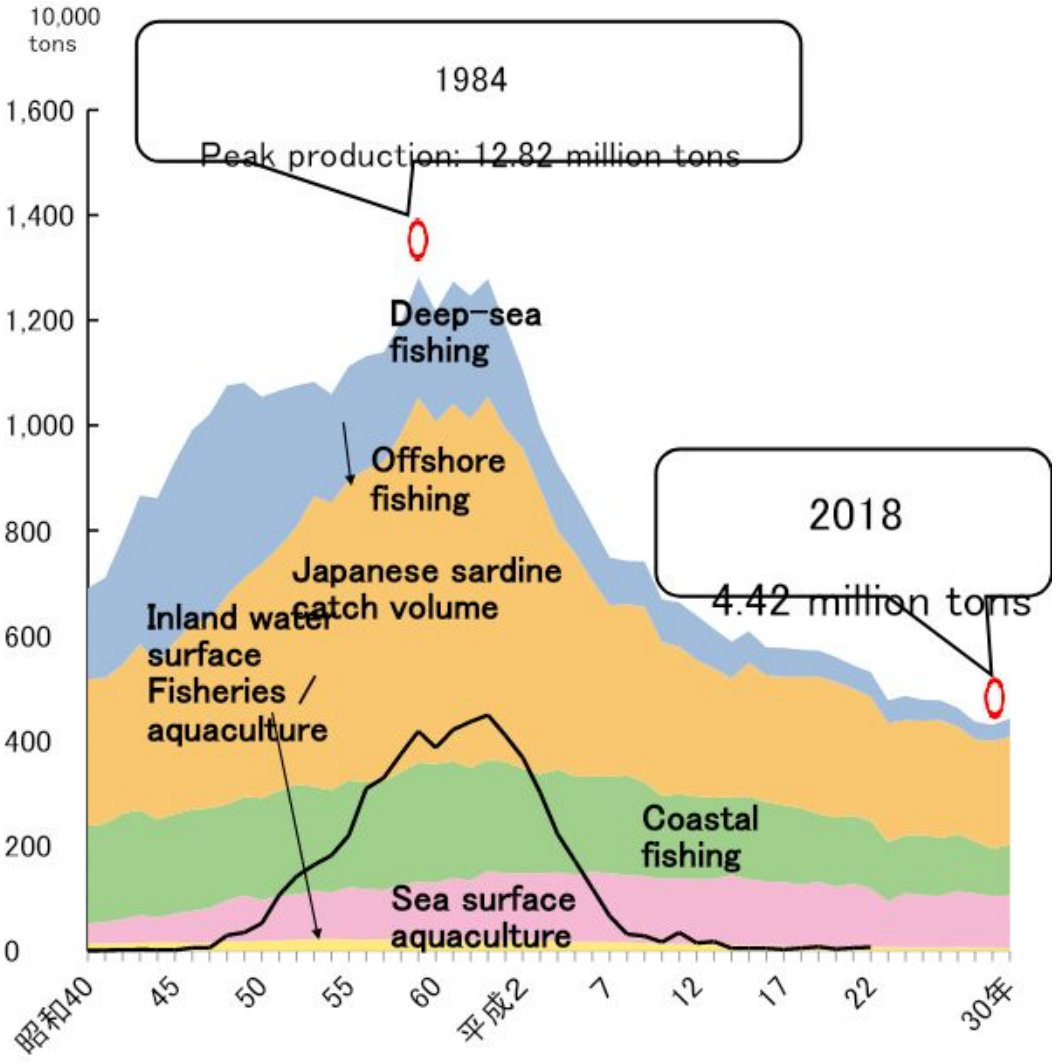
Keynote: Japan's fishery transformation



Regarding Fisheries Reforms

Fisheries Agency Commissioner
Hideaki Yamaguchi

Current Condition of Fisheries (yield trends)



(1,000 tons)

		2018
Production volume	Total	4,421
	Sea surface	4,364
	Fishery	3,359
	Deep-sea fishing	349
	Offshore fishing	2,042
	Coastal fishing	968
	Aquaculture	1,005
	Inland water surface	57
	Fishery	27
	Aquaculture	30

Source:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Fishery and Aquaculture Production Statistics” (Japan)

Important Points for Resource Management Related to the Revised Fishery Act

[Resource surveys]
(Government organization / Research institute / Fisherman)

○Collection of fish catch information
- Catch information (catch volume, effort amount, etc.)
- Catch item measurement (body length, body composition measurement, etc.)

○Surveying by research vessels
- Ocean observation (water temperature, salinity, current, etc.)
- Larval and young fish survey (resource

○Clarification of the relationship between the ocean environment and resource fluctuations
- Grasping the generation conditions for plankton, which serve as the base for productivity, using the latest technology.
- Analysis for clarifying the causal relationship between the ocean environment and resource fluctuations.

○Strengthened collection of operation and fishery environment information
- Operation location and season
- Fish school reactions, water temperature, salinity, etc.

[Resource evaluations]
(Research institute)

Implemented independently from government organizations

○Resource evaluation results (yearly)
- Resource amount
- Catch strength
- Kobe chart(*), etc.

*Display of changes in levels of stock and fishing pressures from the past to the present, compared with the levels that achieve maximum sustainable production.

○Materials for consideration related to resource management goals, etc. (setting and update timing)

1. Proposed resource management goals
2. Resource standards goal achievement interval, yearly trends for resource volume, catch volume, etc.

(Present proposals for multiple fishing scenarios)

[Resource management goals]
(Government organization)

Explain to parties concerned

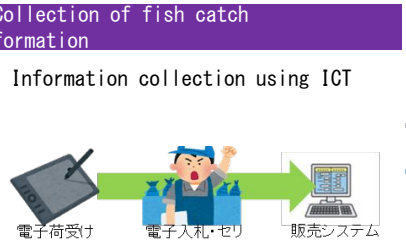
1. (1) Resource level value to achieve maximum sustainable production (target value for management standards)
   (2) Value for advance prevention of disorder (limit value for management standards)
2. Other goal values (when "1." cannot be determined)

[Catch management regulations (fishing scenarios)]
(Government organization)

Listen to feedback from parties concerned

[Operations (data collection)]
(Fishermen)

○Collection of fish catch information
- Information collection using ICT



[Management measures]

Listen to feedback from parties concerned

TAC / IQ
- TAC is set within the range calculated by research institutions related to resource volume and fishing scenarios
- Ensuring flexibility in execution based on actual fishing conditions
- Implement IQ starting from parts with preparations completed

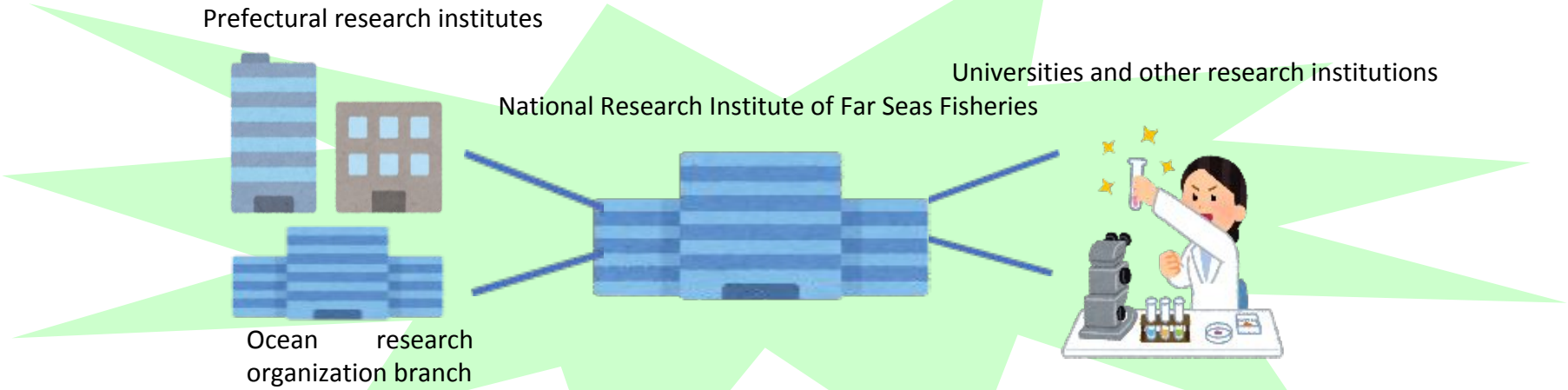
Resource management agreement
- Content of voluntary management is certified as a resource management agreement by the prefectural governor.
- Aim for achieve of management goals through disclosure of resource evaluation efforts and the content of efforts.

Resource Surveys

1. Up until now, resource evaluations have been conducted with a focus on marine resources distributed throughout a wide area.

2. In the future, sequential surveys and evaluations will be launched starting from items meeting the following conditions.

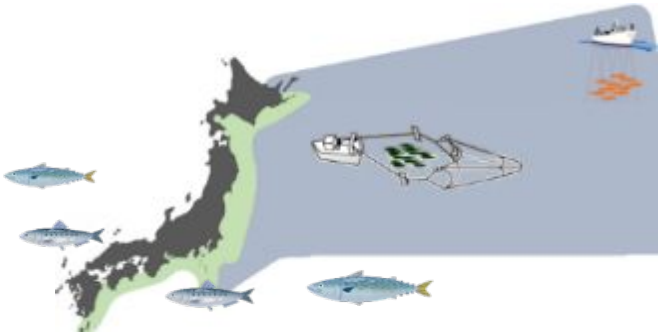
(1) Fishery resources requested by prefectures
(2) Fishery resources subject to minister approval for fishing
(3) Fishery resources with catches in a wide area
(4) Fishery resources with young released over a large area
(5) Fishery resources in general circulation
(6) Fishery resources expected to provide information which can be used for resource evaluations



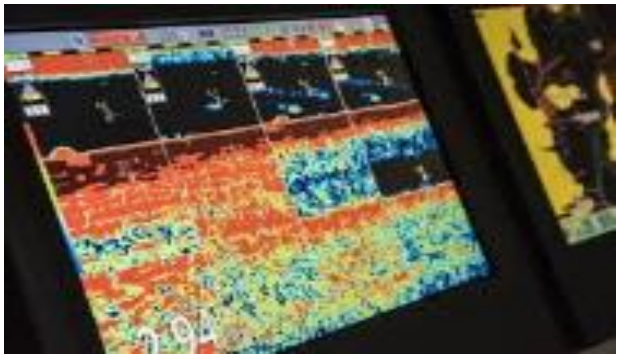
Strengthen cooperation between the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (ocean research organization), prefectural research institutes, and universities, etc.

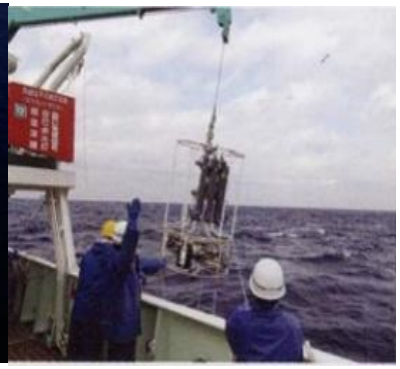
Resource Surveys

Trawling



Fish finder





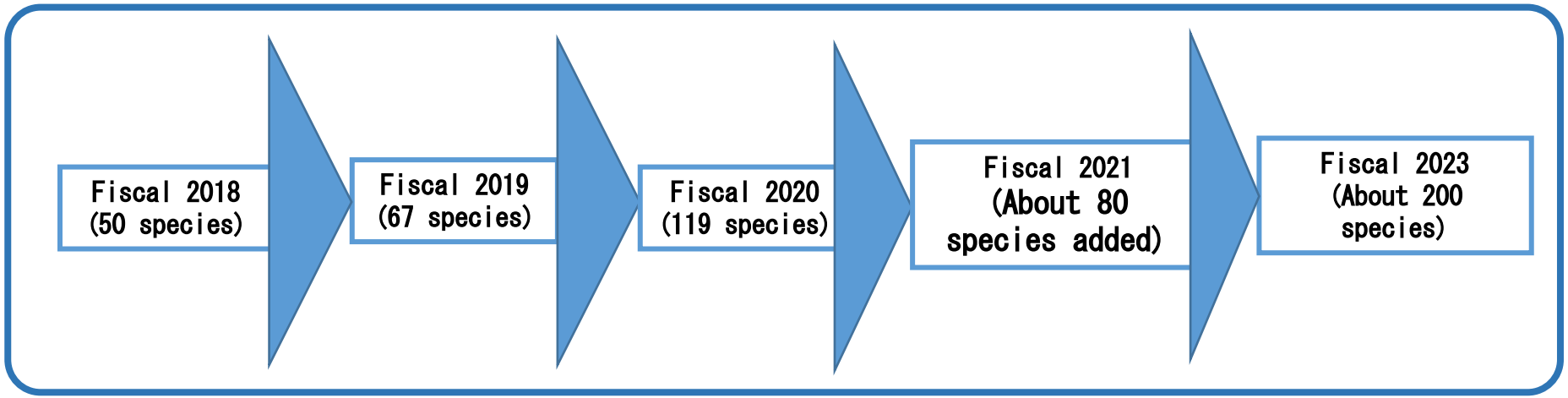
Research vessel surveys

arket surveys

Unmanned survey machines (ROV, AUV, etc.)

Resource Evaluations

[Expansion schedule for resource evaluation fish species]



<Issues>

To expand the scope of resource evaluations to 200 fish species,
roles must be divided up among not only fishery research and education organizations (ocean research organizations) but also prefectures.

<Handling orientation>

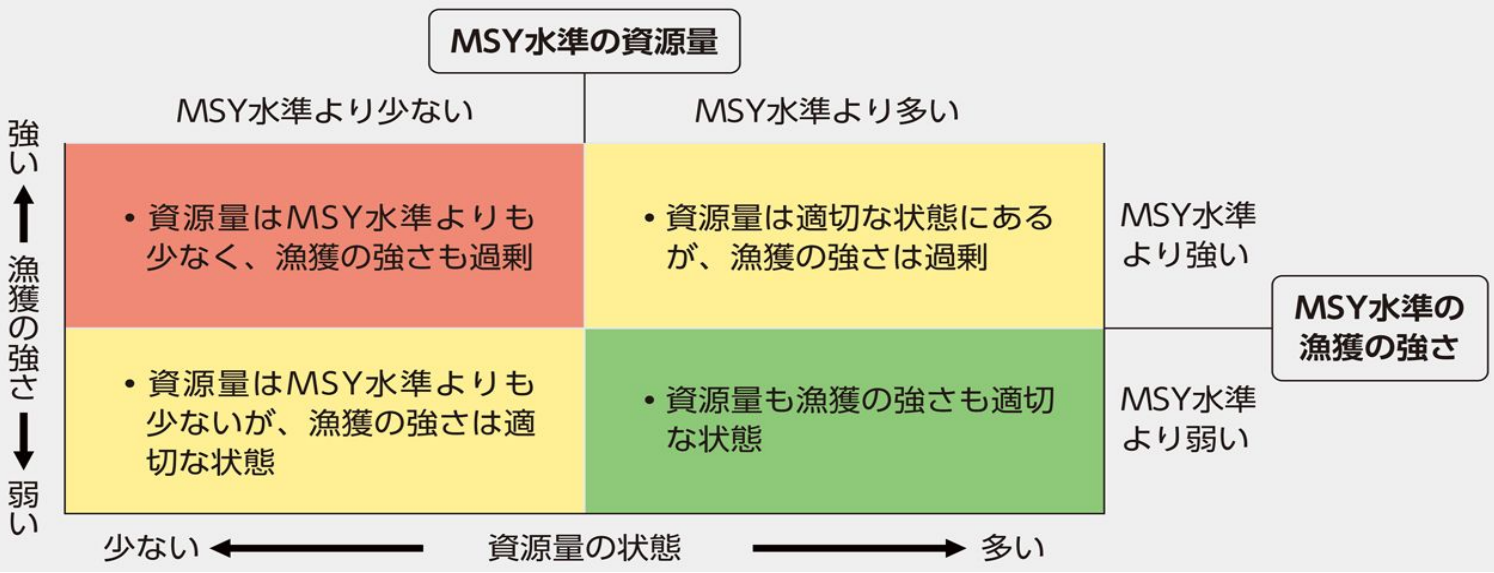
For coastal fish species, have ocean research organizations provide support related to evaluation methods while building a system for prefectural governments to conduct resource surveys and resource evaluations in main fishery prefectures.

MSY-Based Resource Evaluation (Kobe Chart)

The “Kobe Chart” indicates trends from the past to the present by comparing resource volume (horizontal axis) and catch (vertical axis) with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) achievement level (MSY Standard).

When the resource is plotted in the lower right quadrant shown in green, this indicates that both resource volume and catch levels are in a good place, while the red area in the upper left indicates resource volume below the MSY Standard and excessive catch through overfishing.

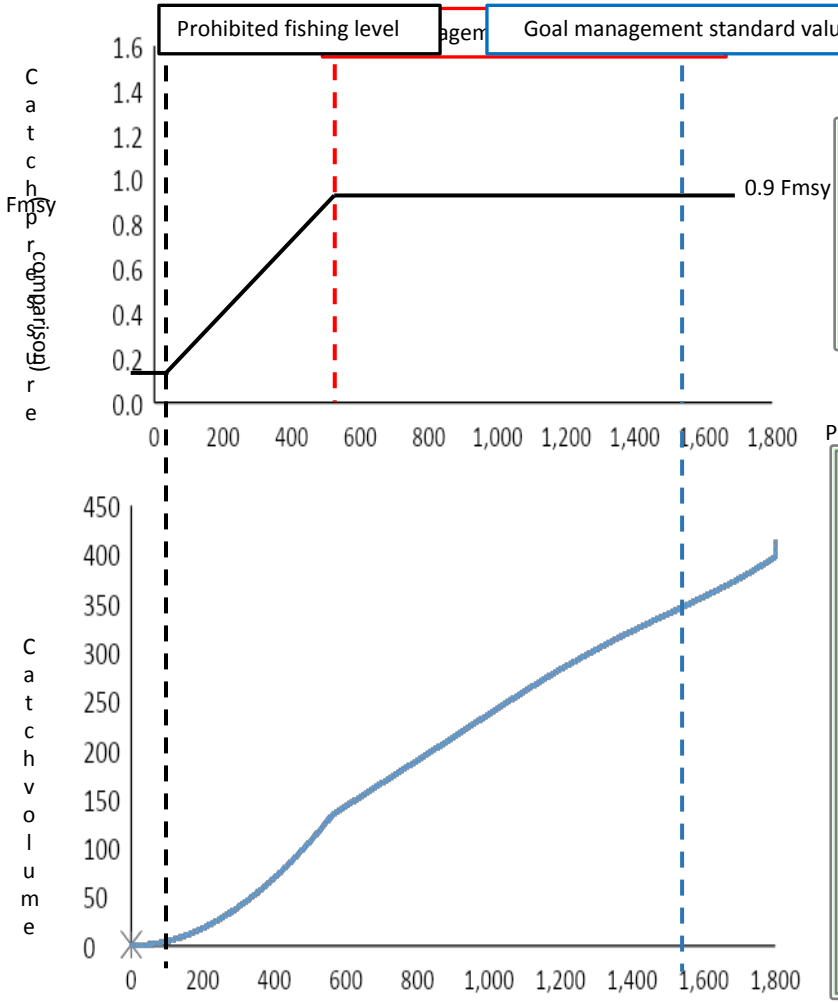
In addition, the naming for this chart was chosen because the 1st Joint Meeting of Administrative Authorities for Tuna Fishing Regions was held in Kobe in 2007.



Resource Management Goals and Catch Management Rules (fishing scenarios)

Set resource management goals and create fishing scenarios.
Set scenarios which recover and maintain a level which achieves MSY for the resources.

<Chub mackerel fishing scenario: Relationship between parent fish and catch volumes (sample)>



<Opinions of Fishermen>

- Fishermen's sense of conditions and resource evaluation results don't match.
- Fishermen's trust in MSY is insufficient.

<Handling Policy>

- Strengthen exchange of opinions among the Fisheries Agency, ocean research organizations, and fishermen.
- Understand the fishing patterns and actual operations near the shore and conduct surveys based on the requests of fishermen.
- Use video distribution and public relations magazines to share information about the methods and results of resource surveys and evaluations in a way that makes them easy to understand.
- Carry out sufficient discussion at stakeholder meetings to cultivate shared understanding of fishing scenarios.

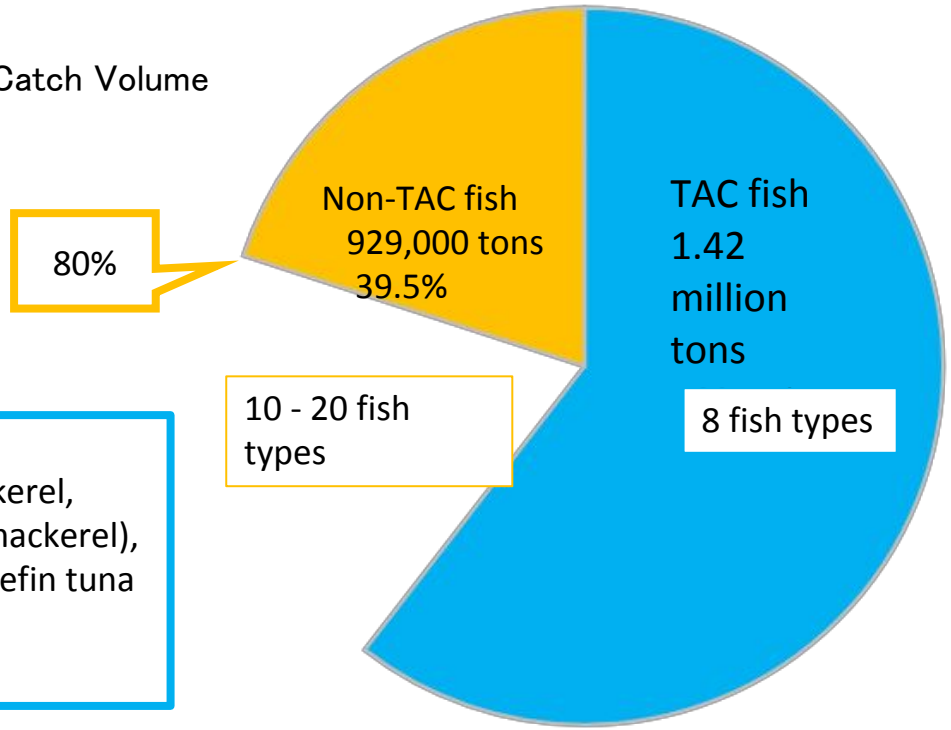
TAC (catchable amount)

In accordance with the revised Fishery Act, implement new resource management based on TAC.

Through new resource management trends, create a roadmap for achieving the goal of restoring catch volumes to their levels from 10 years ago by 2030 (2018: 3.31 million tons -> 2030: 4.44 million tons).

Achieve 80% TAC management (based on catch volume) by 2023 (increase from the current 8 species to more than 20 species, prioritizing those with the largest catch volumes), and implement IQ as a general rule for offshore fishing, which mainly targets TAC fish species.

[Current TAC Fish Species Ratio of Total Catch Volume (2016 – 2018 averages)]



~Current TAC fish types~
Pacific saury, walleye pollock, horse mackerel, sardine, mackerel (chub mackerel, blue mackerel), Pacific flying squid, snow crab, Pacific bluefin tuna

IQ (Catch Quota System)

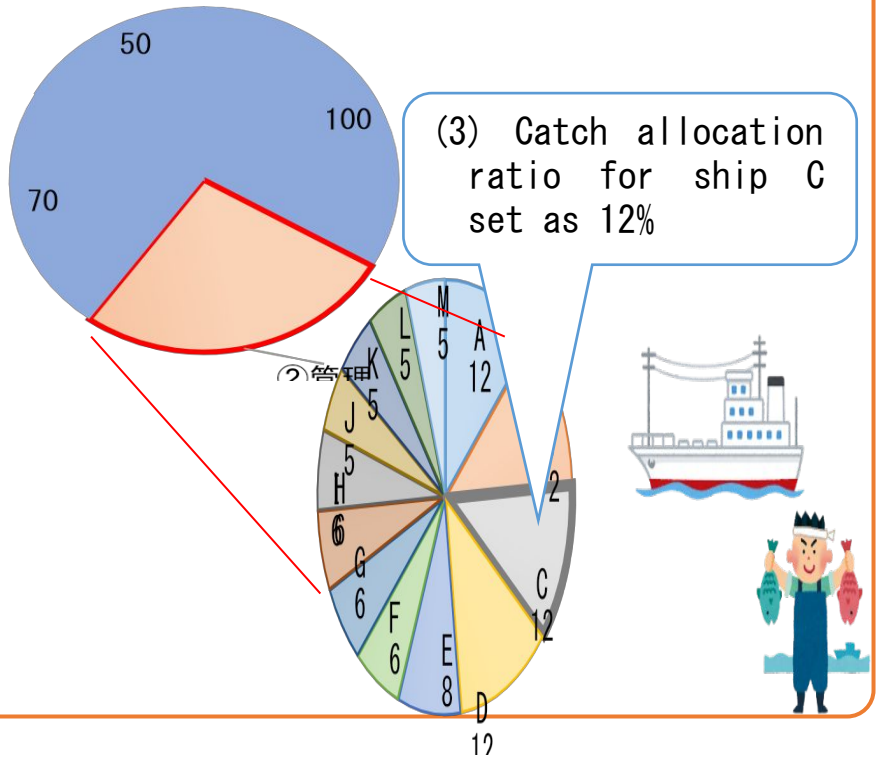
Through the introduction of IQ, an annual catch limit is set for each individual vessel or fisherman.

The revised Fishery Act stipulates that TAC management should be carried out with IQ as a base.

Generally speaking, IQ management will be introduced to all minister-approved fisheries that mainly target TAC fish species by 2023.

Set catch allocation ratios (Generally valid for a 5-year period)

(1) 20XX TAC: 3,000 tons



Set annual catch quota (For each management year)

(1) 20XX TAC: 3,000 tons

(2) Management area A allocation: 800 tons

800 x 12%

(3) Ship C catch allocation ratio: 12%

Ship C 20XX annual catch quote allocation (IQ): 96 tons

Voluntary Management Under the New Resource Management System (1)

Up until now, voluntary management initiatives were related to “resource management guidelines” created by the national or prefectural government, with the applicable fishermen drafting and implementing “resource management plans.”

For the revised Fishery Act, both official regulations and voluntary management require basic matters related to resource management to be stipulated in the resource management basic policy and the prefectural resource management policy.

≪Current≫

National and prefectural resource management guidelines

Resource management plans
(Voluntary measures)

≪Future≫

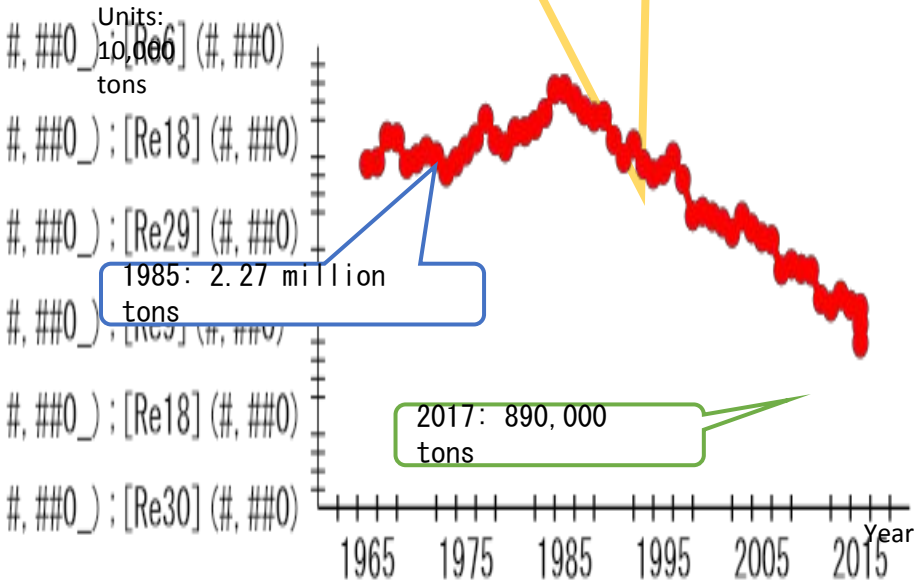
Resource management basic policy and the prefectural resource management policy

Resource management

agreements

For coastal fishery, resources aside from TAC fish species (non-TAC fish species), which account for approximately 60% of total catch volume and approximately 80% of production are in a gradual decline. Effective resource management initiatives must be promoted.

[Coastal fishery catch volume trends]



Note: Statistical classifications were updated in 2010. Thereafter, some coastal fishing such as small trawling operations less than 10 tons and squid fishing are not including in the total catch volume.
(Source) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries “Fishing and Aquaculture Production Statistics”

Voluntary Management Under the New Resource Management System (2)

〈Transition from resource management plans to resource management agreements〉

(For non-TAC fish species)

Resource management plans

"Voluntary initiatives"

- Net opening restrictions
- Fishing ground creation and conservation

"Official regulations" (coordination regulations)

- Limitation on the number of ships, fishing prohibition periods

Resource management agreements

"Resource management goals"

In the future, levels will be returned to a 5-year period and a 10-year period for CPUE.

"Voluntary initiatives"

- Net opening restrictions
- Fishing ground creation and conservation
- Establishment of protected areas

"Official regulations" (coordination regulations)

- Limitation on the number of ships, fishing prohibition periods

(For TAC fish species)

Resource management plans

"Voluntary initiatives"

- Suspension of fishing (December to January of the following year)

"Public Regulations" (Fishery Act)

- TAC management

Resource management agreements

"Resource management goals"

Recover resources to achieve MSY within the next 10 years

"Voluntary initiatives"

- Suspension of fishing (January to February)
- Length restrictions (March)

"Public Regulations" (Fishery Act)

- TAC management

Carry out regular evaluation and verification of the status of resource management measures, upgrading to more effective versions.

Advanced Resource Management Utilizing ICT (smart fisheries industry)

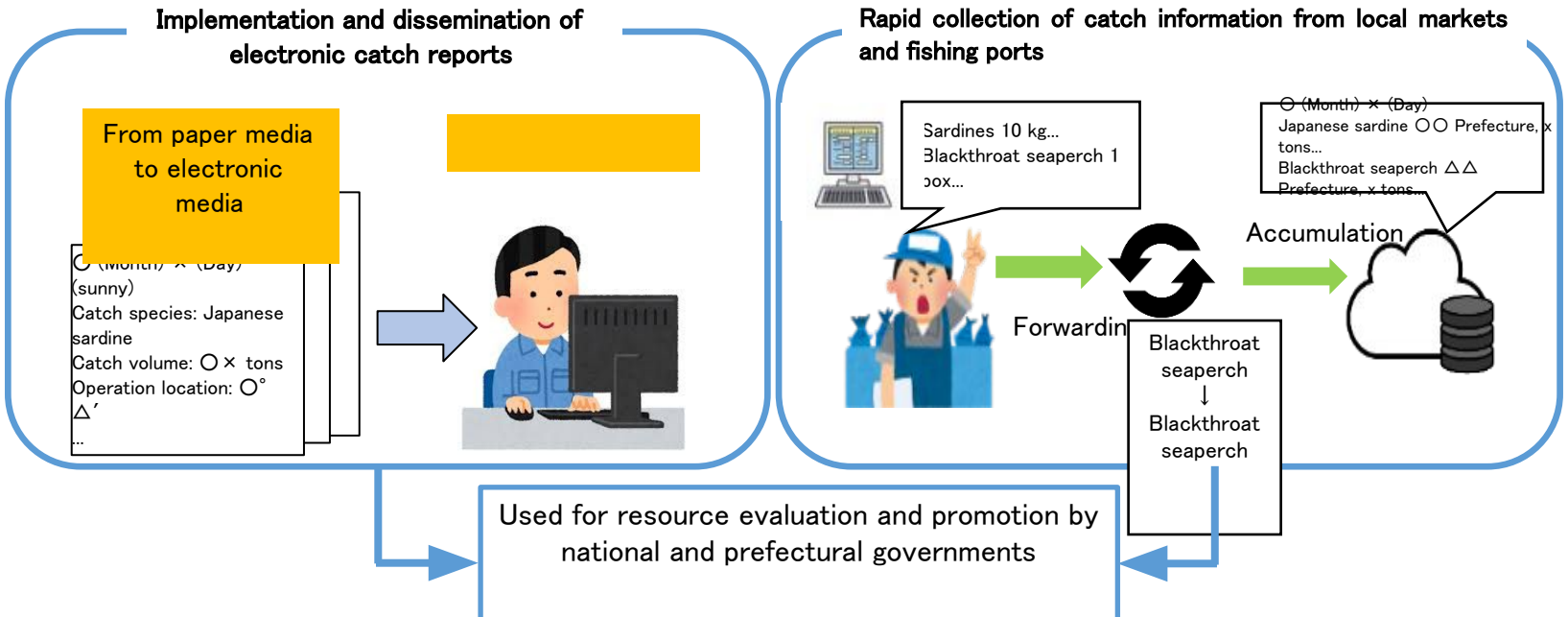
<Issues>

There are concerns about increasing workloads on-site due to increased submission of reports and data to the national and prefectural governments.

<Handling Policy>

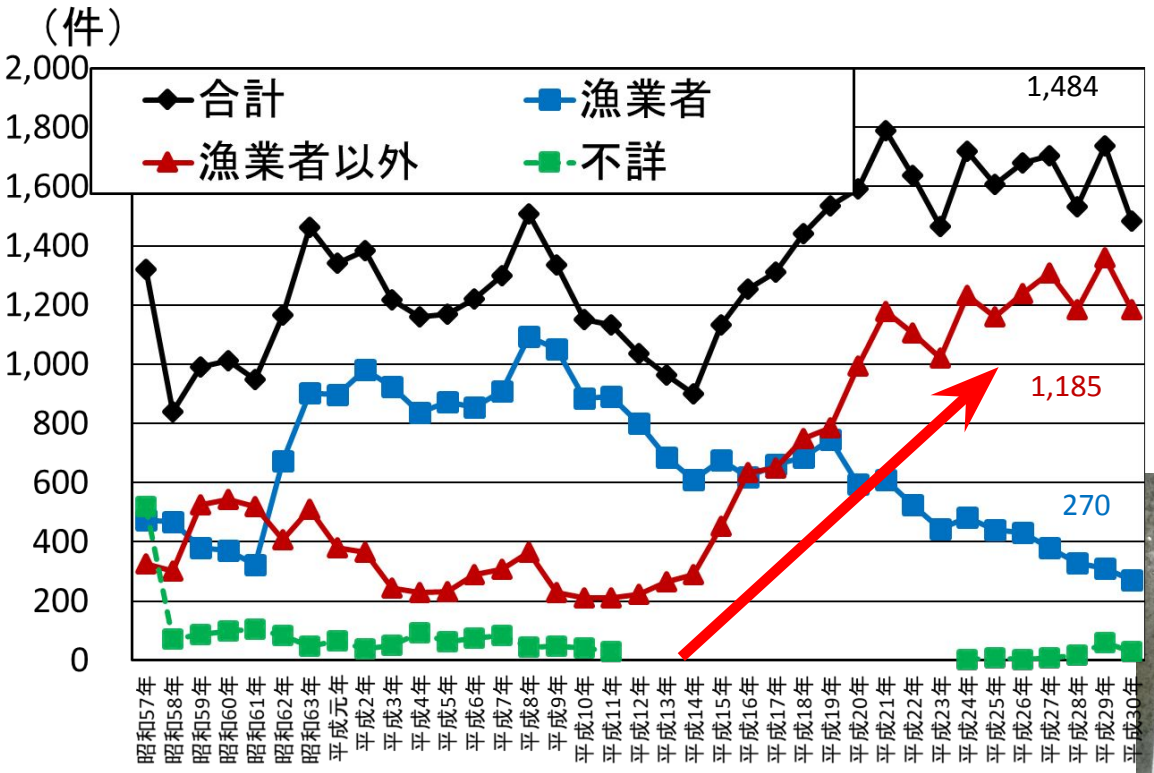
As part of a smart fisheries industry, promote utilization of centralized and integrated catch data from producing area markets and fishery cooperatives for purposes such as resource evaluation, catch reporting, and TAC management.

[Initiatives for collection of catch information, etc.]



Seafood poaching conducted by both organization and non-fishermen has grown in recent years.

Trends in number of arrests by violator category (ocean surface)

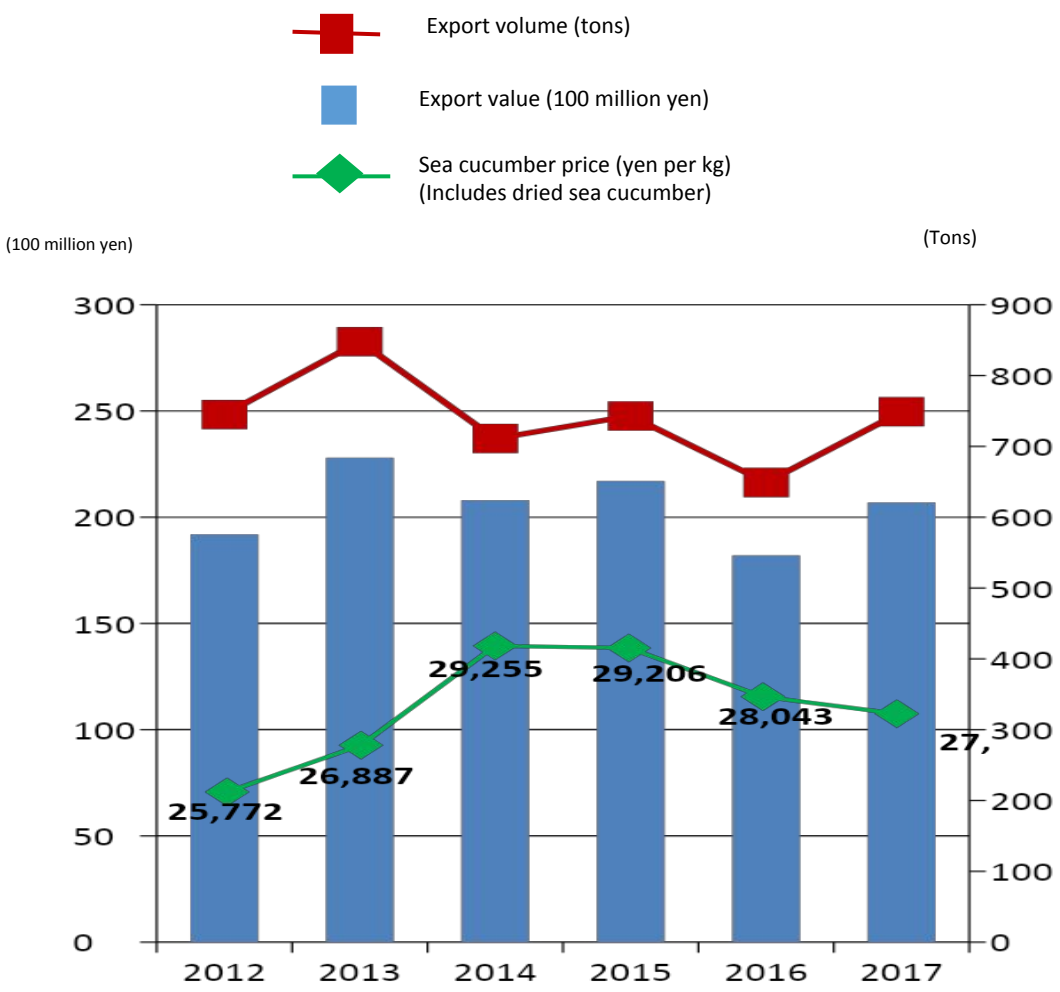


Source: Prefectural surveys (arrests from January - December 2018 by prefectural authorities, Japan Coast Guard, and police)

Source: Survey of violations of fisheries-related laws and regulations related to the collection of aquatic animals and plants in coastal waters, etc. (Fisheries Agency)

Abalone

Trends in sea cucumber export volume and value



2019 sea cucumber export volume
(Includes dried sea cucumber)

#1: Hong Kong, approximately 3.4 billion yen
#2: China, approximately 600 million yen

Source: Based on Ministry of Finance trade statistics
Calculated by the Fisheries Agency

Source: Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics": Total export volume and value of sea cucumber processed goods and dried sea cucumber

Strengthened Penalties

New crime established for violating the prohibition of harvesting specific aquatic animals and plants

New →

[Penalty] Up to 3 years in prison
or a fine of up to 30 million yen
[Applicable actions] Harvesting specific aquatic animals and plants without applicable permits, fishing rights, etc.

New crime established for distribution of seafood poaching products

New →

[Penalty] Up to 3 years in prison
or a fine of up to 30 million yen
[Applicable actions] Mediation of transportation, storage, acquisition, and disposal of poached specific aquatic animals and plants or products made with them

Raised penalties for crimes such as unauthorized operations

Applicable to individuals who have engaged in fishery operations which require a license without the applicable permission to do so (examples: diving fishing, bottom trawling net fishing, etc.).

[Pre-revision] Up to 3 years in prison
or
Fines of up to 2 million yen

→

[Revision] Up to 3 years in prison
or
Fines of up to 3 million yen

Raised penalties for fishery rights violations

Applicable to those who have captured aquatic animals and plants which require a license without the applicable permission to do so (examples: turban shells, spiny lobsters, etc.).

[Pre-revision] Fines of up to 200,000 yen →

[Revision] Fines of up to 1 million yen

○Actual conditions of malicious and sophisticated illegal fishing

The offender was illegally operating diving apparatus at night.

Blocking pursuit by supervision boats using searchlights, etc

Photo: Yamaguchi Prefecture

○Necessity of handling illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing

SDGs global indicators (adopted by the United Nations Summit in September 2015)

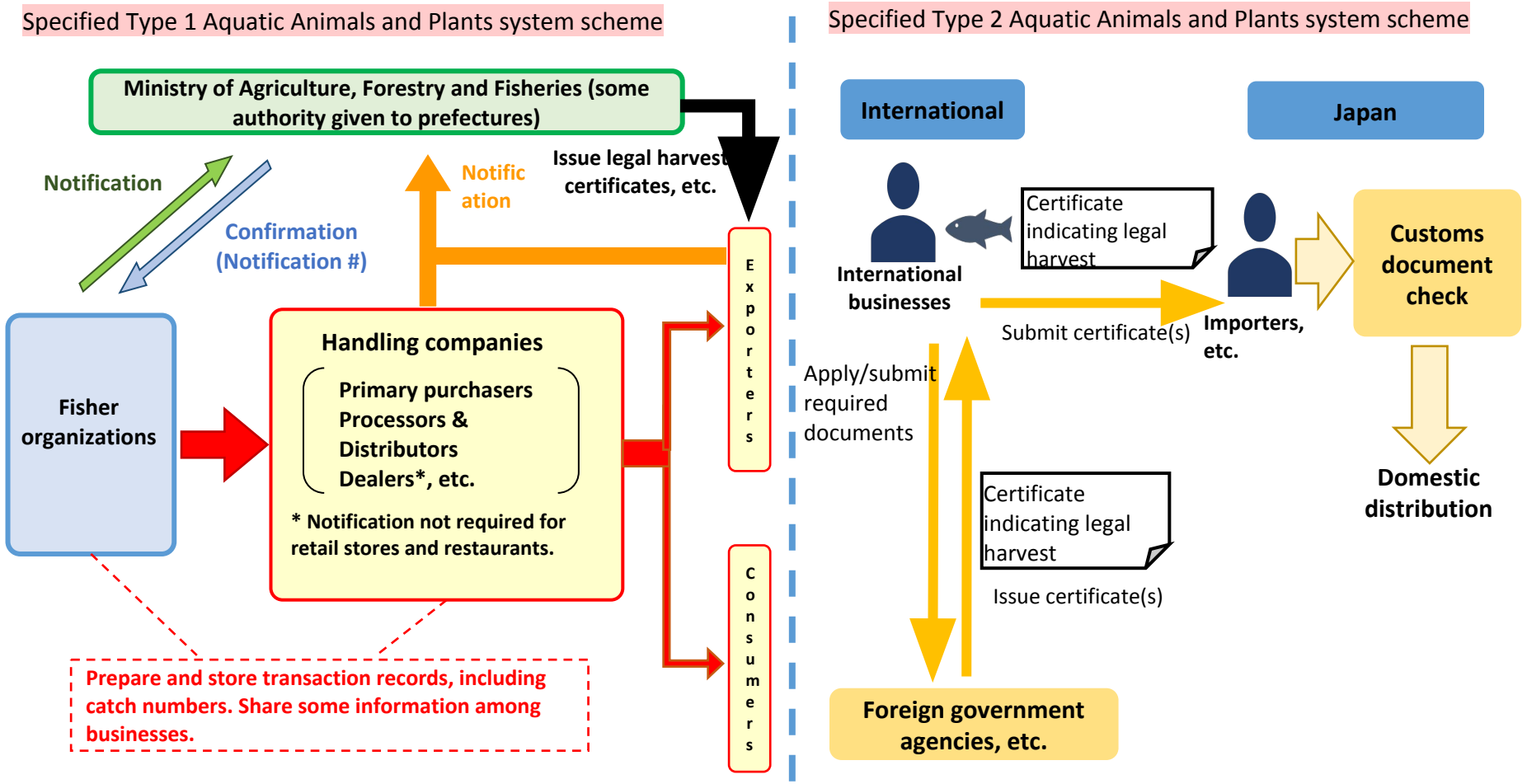
In order to recover marine resources to a minimum of the level required for maximum sustainable yield (MSY) based on biological characteristics in the shortest possible time, effective fishing regulations will be enacted by 2020 which effectively restrict catch volumes and eliminate overfishing, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing methods, using scientific management plans.

G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration (June 2019)

In many areas around the world, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is posing a major threat to maritime sustainability. Accordingly, for both for the protection of maritime environments, including their biodiversity, and in order to secure sustainable use of marine resources, we have reconfirmed our awareness of the importance of stopping IUU fishing and our commitment to handling this problem.

Outline of Fisheries Distribution Correction System (Draft)

○ For fish species that are illegal to catch or considered overfished in Japan (Specified Type 1 Aquatic Animals and Plants), handling companies must (1) notify governing authorities, (2) communicate catch numbers, etc., (3) prepare and store transaction records, and (4) attach government-issued legal harvest certificates at time of export.
○ For fish species at high risk of international IUU fishing (Specified Type 2 Aquatic Animals and Plants), handling companies must attach certificates issued by a foreign government agency, etc. at the time of import.



*Penalties will be incurred when violating obligations for notification, record-keeping, import/export certificate attachment, etc.

講演
「海の産物が未来を救う―最新ネイチャー掲載論文の著者が解説する『海からの食料の未来』」

Keynote: The future of food from the sea

The Future of Food from the Sea

Dr. Christopher Costello - UC Santa Barbara, California

21 October, 2020

Authors: Christopher Costello, Ling Cao, and Stefan Gelcich, Miguel Angel Cisneros, Christopher M. Free, Halley E. Froehlich, Elsa Galarza, Christopher D. Golden, Gakushi Ishimura, Ilan Macadam-Somer, Jason Maier, Ilan Macadam-Somer, Tracey Mangin, Michael C. Melnychuk, Masanori Miyahara, Carryn de Moor, Rosamond Naylor, Linda Nøstbakken, Elena Ojea, Erin O'Reilly, Giacomo Chato Osio, Ana M. Parma, Fabian Pina Amargos, Andrew J. Plantinga, Albert Tacon, Shakuntala H. Thilsted, and Jane Lubchenco

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HIGH LEVEL PANEL *for*

A SUSTAINABLE OCEAN ECONOMY

the **BLUE CARBON** initiative

nature

Article

The future of food from the sea

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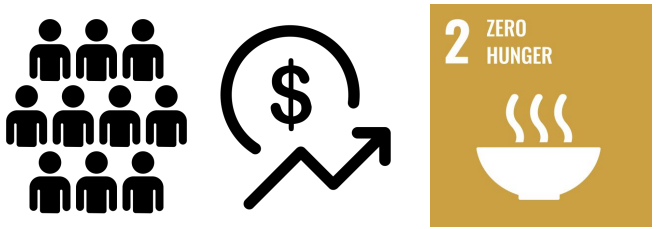
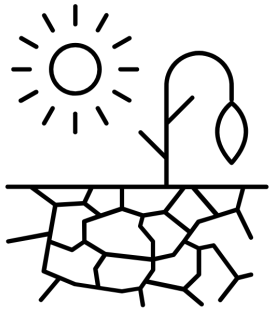
Christopher Costello[1,2,23✉], Ling Cao[3,23✉], Stefan Gelcich[4,5,23✉], Miguel Á. Cisneros-Mata[6], Christopher M. Free[1,2], Halley E. Froehlich[7,8], Christopher D. Golden[9,10], Gakushi Ishimura[11,12], Jason Maier[1], Ilan Macadam-Somer[1,2], Tracey Mangin[1,2], Michael C. Melnychuk[13], Masanori Miyahara[14], Carryn L. de Moor[15], Rosamond Naylor[16,17], Linda Nøstbakken[18], Elena Ojea[19], Erin O'Reilly[1,2], Ana M. Parma[20], Andrew J. Plantinga[1,2], Shakuntala H. Thilsted[21] & Jane Lubchenco[22]

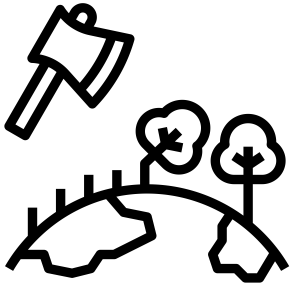
Demand for nutritious food is increasing as existing production is fraught with environmental externalities



Increased need for nutritious food



Traditional sources challenged

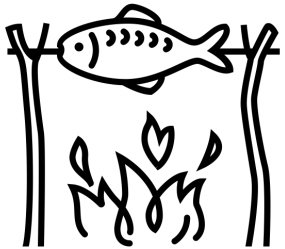


Environmental externalities

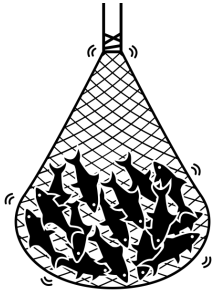
Food from the sea can uniquely contribute to food security

Low carbon footprint

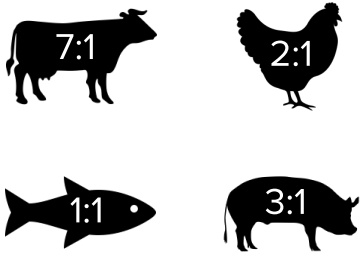
Highly nutritious



High production potential



Efficient feed converters



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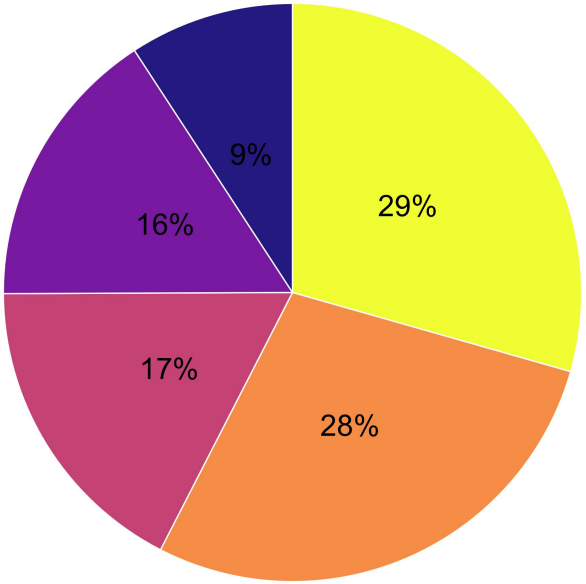
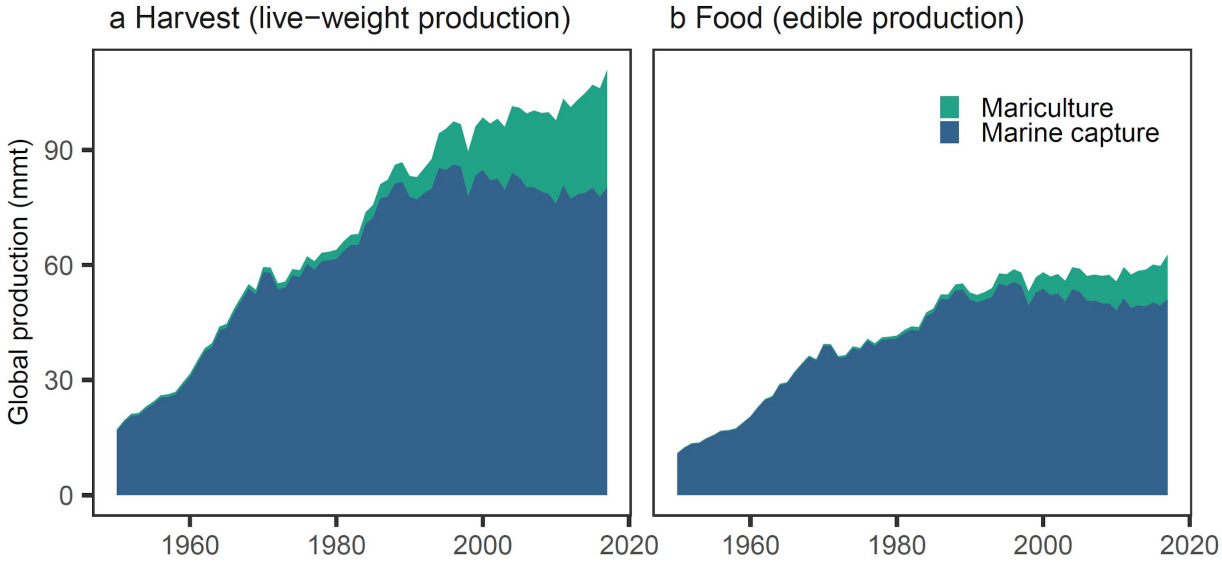
Food from the sea





Pork Poultry Beef Food from the sea Inland seafood

Edwards et al. 2019; FAO 2016.

FAO FishStatJ 2019

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What is the potential to expand economically and environmentally sustainable food from the sea?

Wild fisheries

Unfed mariculture

Fed mariculture

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What is the potential to expand economically and environmentally sustainable food from the sea?

 Wild fisheries

 Unfed mariculture

 Fed mariculture

- Develop “sustainable” supply curves for each sector
    - Production potential includes biological, ecological, technological, and economic considerations.
- Estimate present and future demand in each sector
- Estimate future sustainable production for different scenarios
- Current project is **global**; Could apply this to **individual countries**

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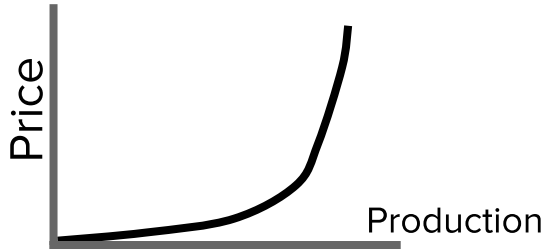
Constructing the wild fishery supply curve

For all 4,500+ global fisheries...

1. Model future production for two policies:
    - Current policies
    - Improved management
2. Calculate the cost of production for each policy:
    - Cost of fishing
    - Cost of management
3. For price *p*, calculate profit of production for each policy. The most profitable policy is pursued.
4. Aggregate production from fisheries. Repeat for all *p* values.



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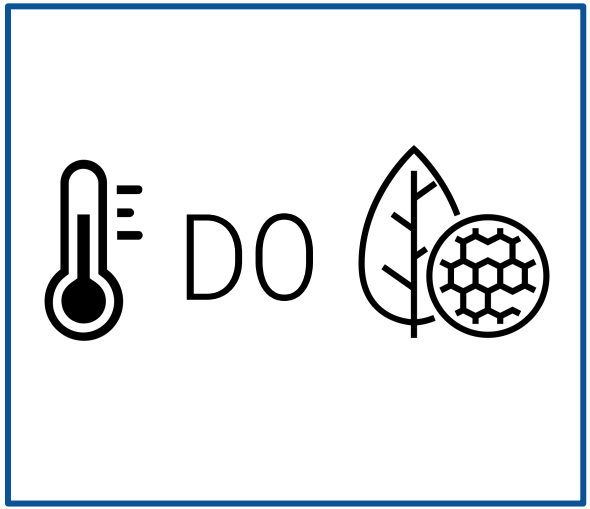
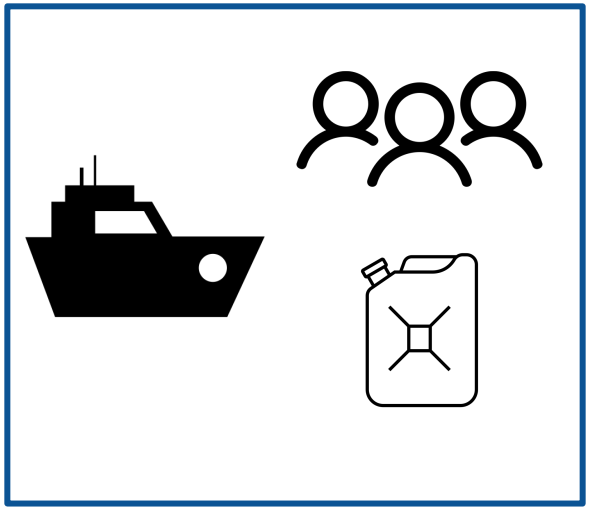
Constructing the unfed mariculture supply curve

For each 0.217 degree patch of ocean...

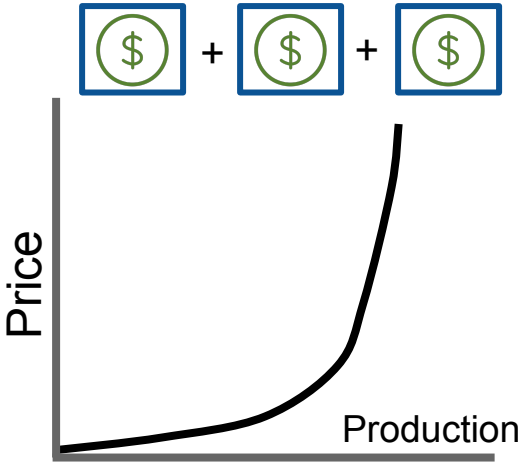
1. Environmentally suitable?



2. Production cost



3. Produce in patch if profitable. Aggregate patches.



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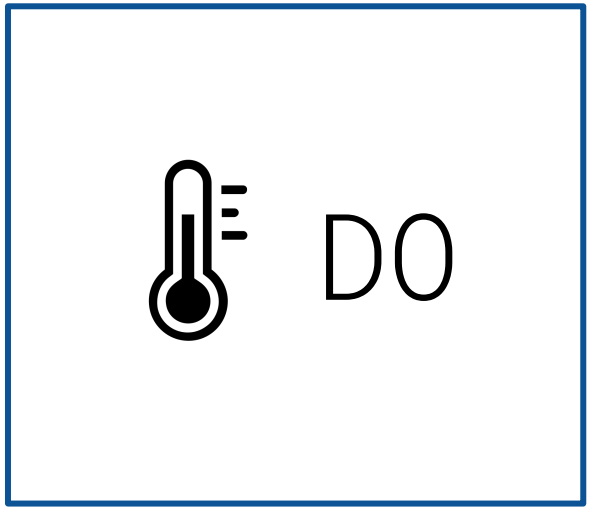
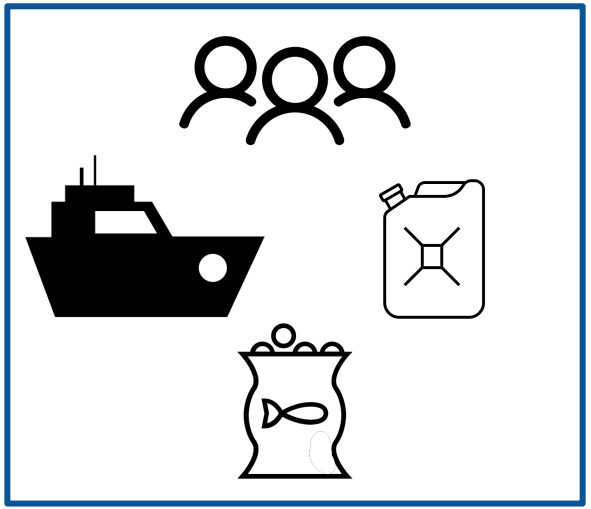
Constructing the fed mariculture supply curve

For each 0.217 degree patch of ocean...

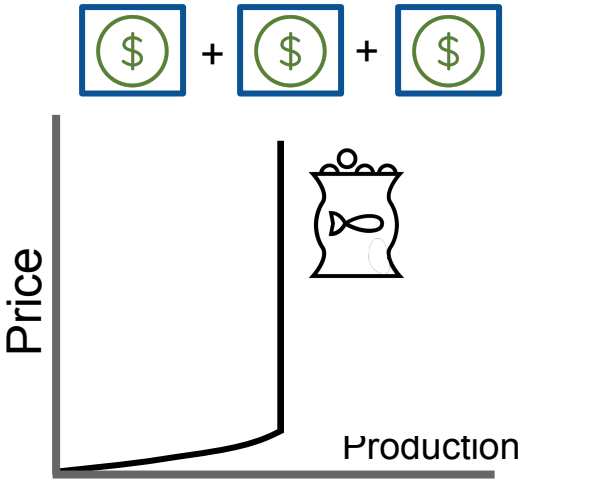
1. Environmentally suitable?



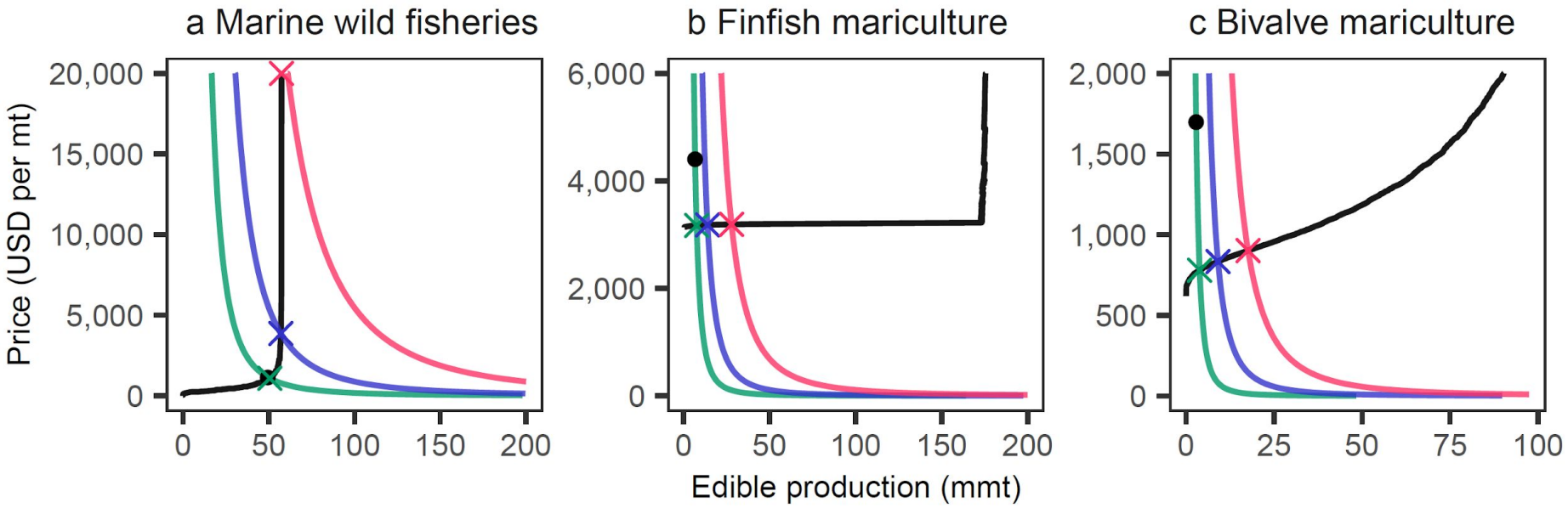
2. Calculate production cost



3. Produce if profitable **until feed runs out.** Aggregate patches.

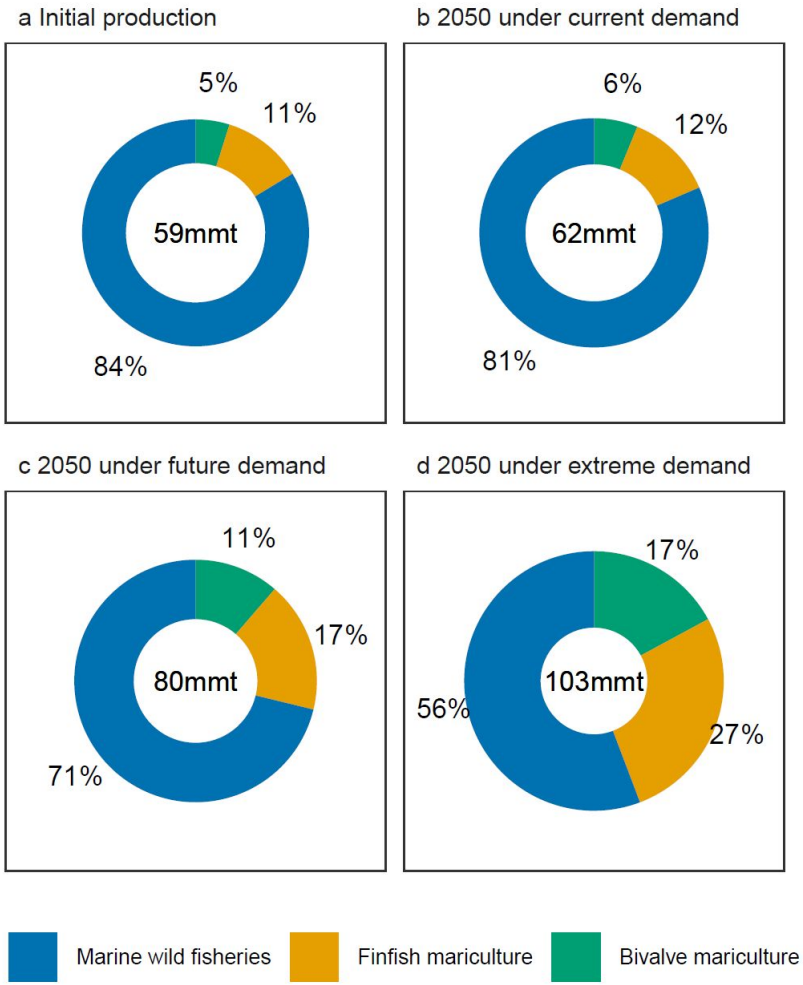


Overlaying demand



Future consumption

- Increases in all 3 sectors: Largest increase from mariculture
- 21-44 mmt more than today: much of what we need up to 2050
- More substantial increases are technically possible - demand is limiting factor



Action opportunities

Wild fisheries

Improve **management:**
Quotas, rights-based approaches, including small-scale fisheries

Reduce **subsidies**

Climate adaptation

Unfed mariculture

Better **policies** for environmentally prudent **expansion**

Promote technological innovation and research on farm design

Fed mariculture

Invest in R&D for sustainable **feeds:**
microbes, insects, algae

Increase **demand**:
Seafood is nutritious, plentiful, sustainable into the future

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講演
「EUの新食料基本戦略『Farm to Fork（生産現場から食卓まで） ストラテジー』とは」

Keynote:
The Farm to Fork Strategy: for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

The Farm to Fork Strategy

For a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

Veronika Veits, Director DG MARE B,
International Ocean Governance and
Sustainable Fisheries – European Commission

Farm to Fork（生産現場から食卓まで）戦略
公平で健康、環境に優しいフードシステムのために

ベロニカ・ベイツ
EU海事・漁業総局
国際海洋ガバナンス・持続可能な漁業担当ディレクター

European Union

The European Green Deal
EUグリーン・ディール

気象協定と気象法
CLIMATE PACT AND CLIMATE LAW

クリーンエネルギーの促進
PROMOTING CLEAN ENERGY

スマートで持続可能な輸送の調査
INVESTING IN SMARTER, MORE SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

自然保護
PROTECTING NATURE

よりグリーンな産業の希求
STRIVING FOR GREENER INDUSTRY

生産現場から食卓へ
FROM FARM TO FORK

汚染の除去
ELIMINATING POLLUTION

グローバルなグリーン化をリード
LEADING THE GREEN CHANGE GLOBALLY

公正な移行を全員に保証
ENSURING A JUST TRANSITION FOR ALL

家庭のエネルギー効率化
MAKING HOMES ENERGY EFFICIENT

グリーンプロジェクトへ融資
FINANCING GREEN PROJECTS

Challenges to the EU food system

EUフードシステムの課題

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
社会の持続可能性

Healthier diets – reduce overweight

健全な食事 – 肥満の減少

Improve animal welfare

動物福祉の改善

Social rights workers in food chain

食糧産業労働者の社会的権利

Food affordability

食品の値ごろ感

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
環境の持続可能性

Tackle climate change

気候変動への取り組み

Protect the environment

環境保護

Preserve biodiversity

生物多様性の保護

Reduce food losses and waste

フードロスと食品廃棄物の削減

Circular bio-based economy

生物ベースの循環型経済

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY
経済の持続可能性

Fairer incomes for farmers, fishers & aquaculture producers

農家、漁師、水産養殖業者へのよりフェアな収入

Just transition

公正な移行

New business & job opportunities

新規事業/雇用の機会

Farm to Fork Strategy: overall goals

Farm to Fork戦略：全体目標

Reduce the **environmental and climate footprint** of the food system

フードシステムの環境/気象フットプリント削減

Lead a **global transition** towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork

競争力のある持続可能性に向けて世界をリードする

Tap into **new opportunities**

新しい機会を利用

Create a **robust and resilient** food system

堅固で強靭なフードシステムを確立

2030 Targets for sustainable food production

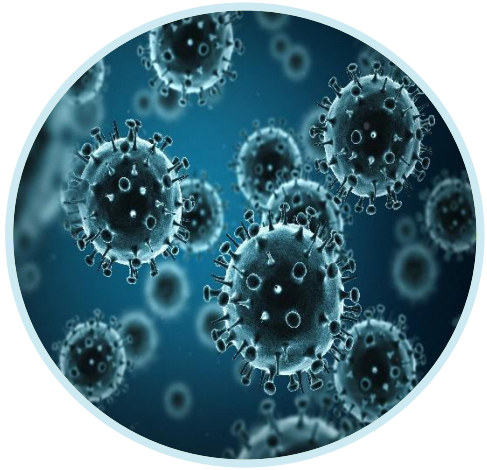
持続可能な食品生産の2030年目標

Reduce by 50% the overall use and risk of **chemical pesticides** and reduce use by 50% of more hazardous **pesticides**

殺虫剤の全体使用とリスクを50%削減し、より危険な殺虫剤使用を50%削減する。

Reduce **nutrient losses** by at least 50% while ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility; this will reduce use of **fertilisers** by at least 20 %

土壌肥沃度が悪化しないことを保証し、養分損失を最低50%削減する。これにより、最低20%の肥料使用を削減する。



Reduce sales of **antimicrobials** for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%

畜産動物と水産養殖への抗菌剤の販売を50%削減する。

Achieve at least 25% of the EU's agricultural land under **organic farming** and a significant increase in **organic aquaculture**

EU農地の最低25%で有機農法を達成し、有機水産養殖を大幅に増加する。

Concrete actions: overarching
具体的措置

Legislative framework for sustainable food systems (2023):

- Framework with **comprehensive set of general principles and requirements** on the sustainability of food systems
- Basis **to ensure policy coherence** at EU and national level; mainstream sustainability in food-related policies
- Provisions on **governance**, **collective involvement** of stakeholders
  Development of a **contingency plan** (2021)
  for ensuring food supply & security in times of crisis

持続可能なフードシステムに対する法的枠組み（2023）:

- フードシステムの持続可能性に関する一般原理と要求事項の包括的な一連の枠組み
- EUと国レベルでの政策の一貫性を保証する基礎：食品関連政策における主流の持続可能性
- 利害関係者のガバナンスと共同関与に関する規定

危機の際の食糧供給と安全保障を保証する危機管理計画の作成(2021)

Actions for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

持続可能な水産業と水産養殖の措置

Intensify **fight against fraud** through an enhanced traceability system

改善されたトレーサビリティシステムで不正行為に対する闘いを強化

Reinforce efforts to bring fish stocks to sustainable levels via the **Common Fisheries Policy;** strengthen fisheries management in Mediterranean

共通の水産政策により水産資源を持続可能なレベルにする取り組み強化；地中海での水産管理を強化

Actions for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

持続可能な水産業と水産養殖の措置

Adopt EU Guidelines on Aquaculture: pathways for Member States' national aquaculture development plans

水産養殖に関するEU指針の採択：加盟国の国内水産養殖開発計画のための進路

Support sustainable seafood farming

持続可能な水産養殖の支援

EU initiative on Algae

藻類に関するEUイニシアチブ

Promoting global transition of the seafood system
水産システムの世界移行を推進

- **Zero tolerance in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing**
- **Combat overfishing** and **promote sustainable fisheries management**
- Promote **ocean governance, including global standards**
- International cooperation to **support developing countries in their transition to sustainable food systems**

- **違法・無報告・無規制漁業に対する断固とした闘い**
- **乱獲と闘い、持続可能な水産管理を促進**
- 世界標準など、海洋ガバナンスを促進
- 持続可能なフードシステムへの移行における開発途上国支援のための国際協力

Enabling transition
移行を可能にする

- Research
- Innovation
- Investments
- Partnership

- 研究
- イノベーション
- 投資
- パートナーシップ

Thank you

ご清聴ありがとうございます

パネルディスカッション
「国際連携の強化により水産界の透明性を確保する」

Panel discussion:
Ensuring transparency in the fisheries industry by strengthening international collaboration

A few thoughts on improving sustainability of high seas fisheries
公海漁業の持続可能性を向上させるための考え

- Strong supporter of the RFMO approach to high seas management
- RFMOs are now 70 years old (IATTC 1949)
- The world has moved on with civil society wanting a greater say reflected in the multitude of NGOs wanting to participate
- Its an odd world where countries participate and decide at meetings and industry fish but have limited input to the decision-making process. Time to change we need to engage with industry at the table
- New countries have emerged in world fisheries and emerging fleets have traditionally taken time to embrace RFMOs and fully comply with regulations
- On IUU specifically……what is it now? What is the IUU problem we all talk about?
- More targeted approaches if we understand IUU in different environments then we can take action that makes a difference

- 公海管理に対するRFMOアプローチの支持
- RFMOの歴史は70年にも及ぶ（IATTC 1949年）
- 世界は、市民社会やNGOの声が反映され、前進してきた。
- 実務（漁業）を行うのは水産業界であるにも関わらず、各国が参加する会議での意思決定プロセスに業界の声はあまりが反映されていない。水産業界との連携が必要である。
- 新しい国が次々と公海漁業に参入している。こうした国の船団はRFMOの規制を完全に遵守するのに時間がかかる傾向にある。
- IUUについて具体的に議論する必要がある。各所で話されているIUU漁業の問題とは？
- 様々な場面、環境でのIUU漁業の影響を理解し、ターゲットを絞ったアプローチをとることで変革を起こせる。

Foundation for the Seas
ファウンデーション・フォー・ザ・シーズ（海のための財団）

- One of the major changes is that UN SDG 14 is now a reality
- SDG 14 criteria 14.4 deals specifically with fisheries sustainability and IUU but the reporting is by countries and it is a case of jockeys deciding the outcome of a horse race.
- No truly independent reporting on SDG 14 or on RFMOs performance in a constructive way to drive global change or improvement….we still have problems like IUU, Bycatch, compliance and data gaps…maybe they will always be there
- Global Ocean Commission 2014…..what was it
- The concept of the Global Oceans Accountability Board

- （これまでとの大きな違いは）SDG14の現実化
- SDG14の14.4は漁業の持続可能性とIUU漁業を具体的に扱っているが、報告は国別であり、（その国の）リーダーにより結果は異なるであろう。
- 世界的な変化や改善を推進するための建設的な、SDG14やRFMOのパフォーマンスに関する独立した報告は存在しない…. IUU漁業、混獲、コンプライアンス、データギャップのような問題がまだ存在する。
- グローバル・オーシャン・コミッション2014とはなんだったのか？
- グローバル・オーシャンズ・アカウンタビリティ・ーボードのコンセプト

Foundation for the Seas
ファウンデーション・フォー・ザ・シーズ（海のための財団）

- What we have been doing and it is in its evolutionary phase
- Take SDG 14 and the concept in the Global Oceans Accountability Board of independent oversight
- Build an independent Foundation funded by philanthropic organisations that can:
    - independently review progress towards SDG14
    - Provide constructive advice to RFMOs on critical emerging issues they might like to consider
    - Acknowledging the importance of the global fishing fleets review and comment constructively on fishing practices and social accountability and responsibility for crews/observers etc
- The Foundation for the Seas is our initial thinking and we will develop it further over the next 12 months but it might give us a start on this important GOC recommendation.

- 今まで実施してきたことを踏まえ、進化の段階にある。
- SDG14とグローバル・オーシャンズ・アカウンタビリティー・ボードの独立した監視コンセプトを採用。
- 慈善団体が資金を提供する独立した財団を構築することで下記を実現。
    - SDG14に向けた進捗状況を独自にレビュー
    - RFMOで検討されるべき重要な課題について、RFMOに建設的なアドバイスを提供する
    - 世界の漁船団の重要性を認識し、漁業慣行、社会的説明責任、乗組員・監視員等の責任について建設的に見直し、コメントする
- ファウンデーション・フォー・ザ・シーズ（海のための財団）は、構想段階にあり、今後12ヶ月間かけてさらに発展させていくが、これは重要なグローバル・オーシャン・コミッションへのレコメンデーション策定に向けてのスタート地点である。

CCAMLR IUU catch estimates for Patagonian & Antarctic toothfish
CCAMLRのマジェランアイナメ(Patagonian toothfish)と ライギョダマシ(Antarctic toothfish)のIUU漁獲量の推定値

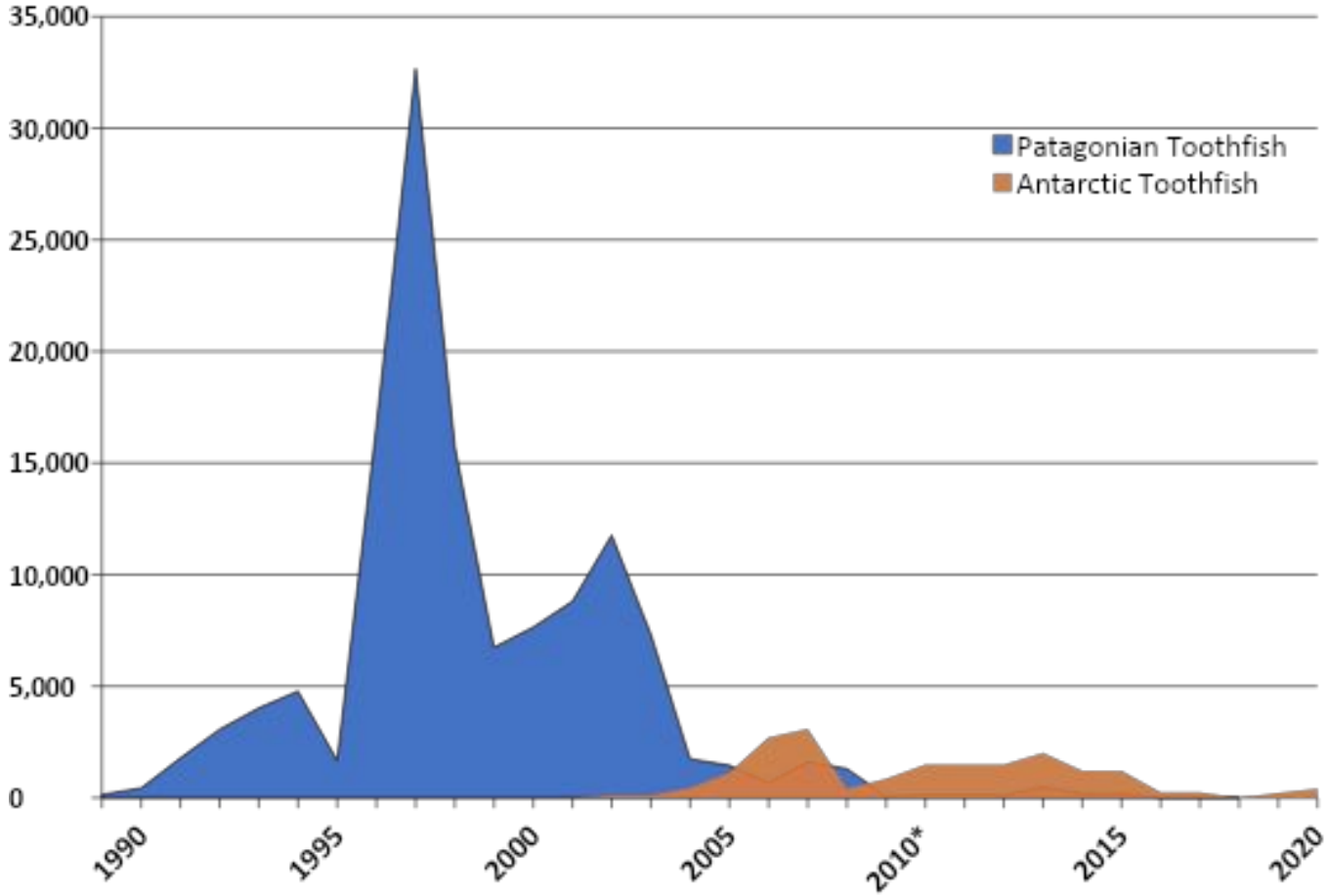



Photo: Rowan Trebilco/Azote


Photo: Dr Stuart Hanchet, NIWA.


Photo: AFMA

"….. IUU fishing is prevalent globally and has detrimental effects on commercial fish stocks and nontarget species. …… successful international environmental governance can be accomplished through interorganizational collaborations. ***Such cooperation requires trust, continuous funding, and incentives for actors to participate****."*

*「….. IUU漁業は世界的に蔓延しており、商業魚の資源、それ以外の種にも有害な影響を与えている。…… 国際的な環境ガバナンスは、組織間の協力によって達成できる。****このような協力には、信頼、継続的な資金調達、そしてステークホルダーが参加するためのインセンティブが必要である。****」*

Österblom and Bodin (2012) *Cons Biol.*

The **task forces** of SeaBOS

1 Addressing IUU and forced labour

2 Improving traceability in global seafood

3 Working with governments to improve regulations

4 Transparency and Governance of SeaBOS

5 Reducing ocean plastics

6 Climate resilience