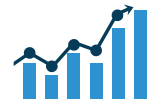


# FOLLOW THE SCIENTIFIC ADVICE



## What's the issue?

- Since 2009, the combined unilateral TACs agreed for each stock have significantly exceeded the scientific advice.
- Currently, due to a lack of political agreement, the TACs for North East Atlantic mackerel, Atlanto-Scandian herring, and blue whiting are 130-140% of the scientific advice.
- As a consequence of this, and in the absence of a long-term management strategy, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certificates in this region for these fisheries were suspended.
- This greatly impacted supply chain companies who had made public commitments to sourcing sustainable seafood.

## What are we calling for?


- Coastal States should ensure that the overall catch for each stock does not exceed the scientific advice.

# COMMIT TO LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT



## What's the issue?

- Fishing can be said to be sustainable when it can be carried out over the long term at an acceptable level of biological and economic productivity, without leading to ecological changes that reduce options for future generations.
- The current approach with North East Atlantic pelagic fisheries is one of taking decisions year-to-year, often in crisis management mode.
- A longer-term strategy is urgently needed, but without a clear framework for making management decisions, negotiations are often contentious, reactive, and focused on short-term performance.
- An alternative approach, known as “harvest strategies” or “management procedures” is the preferred approach for longer-term fisheries management.
- Harvest strategies are pre-agreed frameworks for making fisheries management decisions, such as setting quotas.
- As well as adhering to best practices of modern fisheries management, consistent with the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and the Food and Agricultural Organization Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, harvest strategies are an essential component of the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative’s (GSSI) benchmarking tool.
- Responsible members of the supply chain, including NAPA members, are continually increasing their sourcing from fisheries certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the GSSI.

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- Accordingly, sourcing may be impacted should long-term management plans not be implemented.
  - Commitments to sustainable fishing have also been made by all Coastal States involved in North East Atlantic fisheries through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, SDG 14 on 'life below water'. SDG 14.4 states:
    - By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

## What are we calling for?

- Implementation of harvest strategies, which incorporate precautionary harvest control rules for setting catch limits, a periodic review process, and any necessary mechanisms to transition from previous arrangements to a new system.





# CAP ON CATCHING IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS



## What's the issue?

- There has been an increase in the percentage of mackerel and herring caught from international waters in the last decade.
- It has been proposed, by the UK Government (NEAFC, 2020) and the [Blue Marine Foundation](#) that a cap on catches in international waters could act to 'contain' the fishery and limit the ability to overfish.
- NEAFC has employed this method before; in 2002, a cap on the international catch of many, though not all, deep-water species taken in bottom trawl fisheries in international waters was set.
- The North West Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) also employs caps on international catches to manage the cod fishery; there is a 5% cap of catches in the NAFO regulatory area.

## What are we calling for?

- A [NAPA analysis](#) suggests that a cap on catching in international waters could act to constrain further overfishing.
- In recognition of the impact that fishing activity in international waters has on the long-term health and sustainability of Northeast Atlantic mackerel, NAPA considers that such fishing effort should be restricted, and to further request that a cap of 20% is implemented such that no single Coastal State can catch more than 20% of its allocation in international waters. NAPA considers that such measures should increase the likelihood that catch levels will be in line with scientific advice.



[napafisheries.org](http://napafisheries.org)

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