

Next steps for UK fisheries - trade, opportunities, policy, sustainability and support

20 January 2021



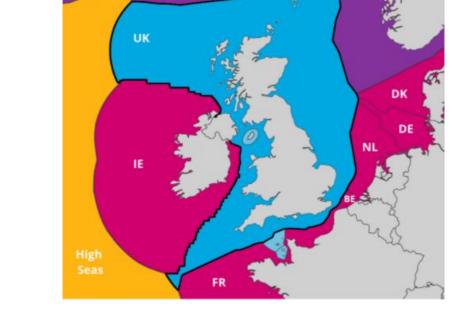
Institute of Fisheries Management

Dedicated to professional and sustainable fisheries management

David Bunt Chairman

Next steps for UK fisheries

- Time of change and opportunity
- Importance of the fishery sector
- Opportunities
- Fisheries management plans
- Stock assessment
- Transboundary stocks
- New UK sea fisheries management policy
- Aquaculture
- Freshwater fisheries



Faroe Islands

Iceland

Aim: scientific, evidence based, politics-free sustainable fisheries management



Norwa

Importance of the fisheries sector

Participation and value

Sector	Participation	Key Facts	Value
Sea fishing *1	12,000 fishers 5911 vessels [+ Processing]	Landings 622,000 t Exports 452,000 t [Imports 721,000 t]	£990M £2004M [£3457M]
Sea Angling *2	823,000 anglers 16,300 jobs	10 million fish kept	£1936M
Aquaculture *3 Salmon Other	1898 jobs 1333 jobs	175,000 t 31,000 t	£550M £49M
Freshwater fishing	600 fishers	Mostly eels 400 t	£5M
Freshwater angling *4	1.2 million anglers	35,000 jobs	£2000M
Total	12,600 fishers2 million anglers	828,400 tonnes 66,500 jobs	£7,534 M 50% angling

Sources

- 1. Marine Management Organisation 2019
- 2. Cefas 2020

3. Cefas 2012

4. Extrapolated from Environment Agency 2018



Opportunities - Sea Fisheries

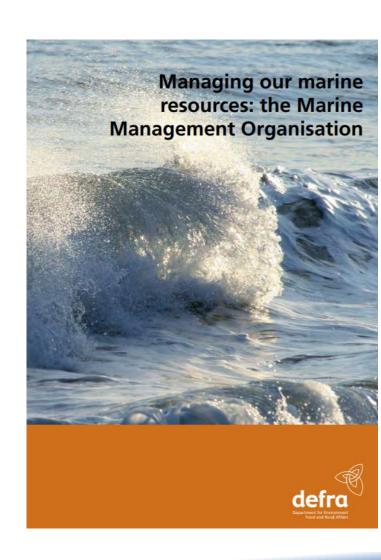
- Fisheries Act 2020: first domestic marine fisheries legislation for over 40 years
- Following EU trade deal, Defra considering how additional opportunities from UK's control of domestic waters.
- Defra to start consultation with stakeholders to allocate these on a different basis, including the potential use of alternative methodologies such as zonal attachment.
- Real opportunity to allocate these opportunities based on objective led criteria as to who, in societal interest, the beneficiaries should be.
- UK and ICES MoU: International scientific advice free from political influence





Fisheries Management Plans

- Fisheries Act 2020 to be realised in part through fisheries management plans.
- IFM supports this: necessary to achieve a world class system of fisheries management.
- Establish harvest control rules and allocate harvest to different types of fishing.
- Policy can establish its societal choice to these opportunities – a key component of good fisheries management.
- Choice can be informed by social, economic and environmental criteria.
- Domestic conversation which has been lacking, and has led to certain tensions.





Stock assessment

- Good fisheries management plans require good science – needs good stock assessment (monitoring)
- Currently lacking in most commercially and recreationally important stocks
- Example: Bass fishery
- Emerged due to collapse of important stock and no management plan
- Investment needed.
- Remote Electronic Monitoring
- Citizen science



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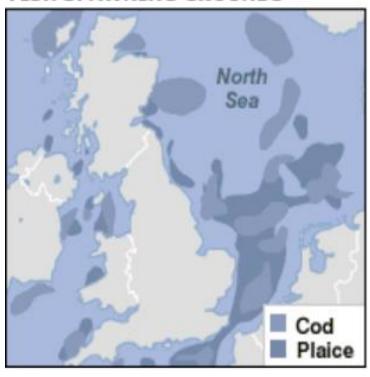
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Transboundary stocks

- Bass example of importance of transboundary cooperation.
- Fish don't recognise administrative boundaries!
- Cod, plaice, herring, mackerel, bass, salmon, sea trout, eels
- Require joined up management. Between countries and in-country
- IFM advocates partnerships with UK's academic institutions
- To be truly world class significant investment is required
- Cost to be shared smallest scale operators not to be priced out

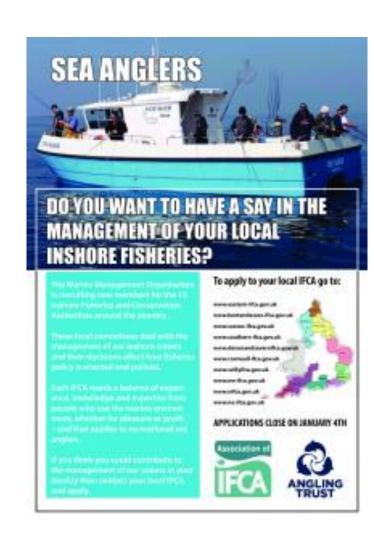
FISH SPAWNING GROUNDS





New UK Sea Fisheries management policy

- Allocation: Leaving EU opportunity for objective allocation of fishing opportunities.
- Access: 0-6nm reserved for British vessels; most of fishing effort in the 6-12nm zone on south coast has been associated with foreign access. In particular with forms of trawling activity, reducing the opportunity for inshore vessels
- Integration: although smallest vessels, inshore boats often subject to greater levels of management control. Recreational access rarely considered.
- Fisheries management plans allows the fisheries to be effectively integrated.





Aquaculture

- Standards such as the Aquaculture Stewardship Council to be reviewed to present highest standards for fish farming for the UK
- Salmon farming sector in particular to transition to those standards over the next 5 years due minimise impacts of eutrophication of Scottish lochs, escapees and manifestation of sea lice





Freshwater fisheries

- Commercial salmon & sea trout:
 heritage only no take. Greater value
 ecologically and economically. More
 critical for salmon due to climate change
 and current state of stocks
- Eel fishing and trade: UK govt and EU to work harder to reinstate trade between EU and UK for joined up Europe wide policies for protection for sustainable use of this protected Europe-wide stock
- Angling: re-instate marketing of rod licences; to include recreational, health and economic value.





Summary & proposals

- Fisheries important for food production, economy, recreation and mental health
- EU exit provides opportunity for world class fisheries management
- Govt. rhetoric: ambition to be equal to or better than EU legislation – all to hold govt. to account
- Cooperation on transboundary stocks for stock management – international and inter-agency
- Rationalise roles of management agencies; e.g. EA, Cefas, IFCAs, MMO, Defra
- Aim: scientific, evidence based, politicsfree sustainable fisheries management
- Experience shows: best fisheries & environmental management = best outcomes for fish, wildlife, people and economy







Thank you for listening



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