The MSC Fishery program: Where we are? Where do we go?

MSC Conference, Warsaw, September 25th 2018

Camiel Derichs, Regional Director Europe
The world in 2050

- **Population**: 10 billion → 3 billion more, and living in huge-megacities.
- **Consumption** projected to double
- **Trade** to move to the South and to the East
- **Culture**: West no longer dominant
- **Technology**: ICT enables direct trading and complex logistics
- **Business**: fewer but bigger companies
- **Resource scarcity**: clean water, carbon emission rights, clean soil, timber, wild fish....etc.

- Challenges AND opportunities
Global need for a sustainable Seafood industry

- **Foodsecurity:**
  - Nr1 animal protein for 2.4 billion people
  - 20% of animal protein in DW
- **Work & Income:**
  - Est. 500mln people depend on fishing, aquaculture, processing or affiliated services to the seafood industry.

(Source: FAO)
The state of our oceans
A resource under pressure
• Proportion overfished stocks unacceptably high at 33.1%.

• Overfishing trend conversely correlated to capacity increase; overcapacity.
Consequences

- We produce less seafood than possible
- We fish down the foodweb...fewer top predators in the oceans
- Ecosystems less resilient in the face of additional stressors

Figure: Changes in the number of species found on a standard longline in the 1980s and 1990s.
The UN Global Sustainable Development Goals

- 17 goals, 169 targets

- Many goals and targets have direct links with fisheries, seafood markets, and fisheries management.

- **Credible standards can help governments and businesses to achieve SDG targets and goals.**
Credible standards & certification

1. Global,
2. Non-profit,
3. Multi stakeholder,
4. Rooted in science,
5. 3rd party assessment,
6. Including traceability,
7. Demonstrating impacts.
A mechanism for recognizing and rewarding sustainable fishing while incentivizing improvements
Our Vision is of the world's oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations.

The MSC provides a practical solution:

- No overfishing
- No IUU
- No destructive fishing practices
- Good fishery management
Our Vision

is of the world’s oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations.
Governance:
• Public Education Charity Reg in UK
• MSC Board of Trustees, Technical Advisory Board, Stakeholder Advisory Council

Budgets:
• In 2017/2018 → Approx 20 million GBP,
• 30% from donations, 70% voluntary label fee

Organisation:
• MSC executive employs ca. 220 staff
• HQ in London, offices/representations in 22 countries, operating projects in >100 countries.
Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing

MSC Chain of Custody Standards for Traceability

First: what is promised?

Standard setter

Coordinates Global platform

Accreditation body ASI

accredits

Certification body

Assesses and certifies

~ 20 International certifiers

Second: how is it verified?

FAM Assessment methodology

Fishery

Processor, retailer, restaurant

MSC recognised as the world’s most credible and leading certification and ecolabelling program for sustainable seafood
Sustainable fishing

P1 Healthy fish stocks

P2 Protecting the environment

P3 Good management
Covers all main components of environmental sustainability

Principle 1 – Stock
- Stock Status
- Reference Points
- Stock Rebuilding
- Harvest Control Rules and Tools
- Information/Monitoring
- Assessment of Stock Status

Principle 2 – Environment
- Harvest Strategy
- Retained Species
- Harvest Control Rules and Tools
- Information/Monitoring
- Bycatch Species
- Information

Principle 3 – Fishery Management
- Governance and Policy
- Fishery Mgmt. System
- Legal/Customary Framework
- Consultation, Roles, and Responsibilities
- Decision-Making Processes
- Long-Term Objectives
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Incentives for Sustainable Fishing
- Research Plan
- Monitoring/Management Performance

Average ≥80

≥60
Scoring

- **100** State of the art
- **80** Best practice
- **60** Minimum acceptable

**Pass**
- Unconditional
- Conditional

**Fail**

Conditions that require improvements
Assumed pull to motivate improvements

Average score required
Fisheries in the MSC program 2017-18

10.4 million Tons MSC certified catch globally

12% of global catch certified

2-3% of global catch in assessment

36 countries with MSC-certified fisheries
Fisheries important for CE processors

- **Herring** – 19 certified fisheries ~ 1.4 mt, some suspensions recently and few at risk,

- **Pollock** – 4 certified fisheries, ~ 2 mt

- **Mackerel** – 6 certified fisheries ~ 400 000t

- **Cod** – 18 certified fisheries ~ 1.5 mt

- **Salmon** – 8 certified fisheries ~ 530 000t

- **Sprat** – 4 certified fisheries ~ 470 000t

- **Tuna** – 16 certified fisheries ~1 mt
20 years of impact in MSC certified fisheries

The MSC certification program recognises, rewards, and incentivises sustainable fishing around the globe. This map highlights just a few of the improvements that certified fisheries have made since 1997.

- **West Greenland coldwater prawn**: New acidi research protects marine habitats (page 18)
- **Scottish North Sea haddock**: New measures and gear for bycatch reduction (MSC, 2016)
- **West Coast groundfish**: An increasing story of recovering stocks (page 28)
- **Canada Atlantic halibut**: Science in action: mapping a fishing footprint (page 12)
- **Juan Fernández rock lobster**: A risk-based framework for artisanal fisheries (page 30)
- **Suriname Atlantic seabob shrimp**: Stakeholder collaboration in the 1st MSC-certified tropical shrimp fishery (page 33)
- **South Africa hake**: Economic benefits and the Sustainable Development Goals in action (page 37)
- **Patagonian toothfish**: Stabilized stocks in the Southern Ocean (page 38)
- **Maldives pole & line tuna**: Landmark precautionary harvest control rules (page 53)
- **Bea Tre hand gathered clam**: Conservation-based management of the 1st MSC-certified fishery in Southeast Asia (page 50)
- **Western Australia rock lobster**: Long-term commitment, the 1st MSC-certified fishery (page 8)
- **New Zealand orange roughy**: An extraordinary turn around (orange_roughy_stories.msc.org)

**Improvements**
- **1,238** improvements have been made by certified fisheries
- **296** certified fisheries
- **67** fisheries in assessment
- **17** suspended fisheries

**Certification Rates**
- **94%** of certified fisheries are required to make at least one improvement to maintain certification

**NOTE:** Each point on the map represents one MSC certificate. Certificates may cover more than one fishery. For example, the South Africa hake certificate includes both shallow and deeper water hake stocks, and therefore is counted as two fisheries.
Challenges

• 85% of global fisheries not engaged, most located in the DW.

• Developing world and SSFs particularly hard challenge due to lack of capacity, institutions, data-science, control and enforcement.

• Market leverage – demand based – has limits, e.g. for subsistence fisheries.

• Costs of assessment for DW and for SSFs can be a barrier

• Critique on MSC by conservation peers as well as industry: “stds too high” – “stds too low”!
MSC standards over time

**Key Changes –**
- Stock Status
- Low-trophic level species
- International Management
- Shark Finning

**Key Changes –**
- Bycatch
- Habitat impacts
- VMEs
- ETP species
- Cumulative impacts

Default tree - 2008
First version of the MSC standard as we know it today

CR 1.3 - 2013
Stocks and Management

CR 2.0 - 2014 - 2017
Environmental impacts
On 31 August 2018, the MSC released a new version of the Fisheries Certification Process v2.1 (FCP). These changes become effective from 28 February 2019.

Changes to the Fisheries Certification Process mean changes to how a fishery is assessed:

- More information about a fishery available at assessment announcement
- An improved process when fisheries overlap
- New labour requirements
Why are we reviewing the Fisheries Standard?

- The review is “business as usual” for the MSC
- We review the Fisheries Standard every 5 years
- Ensures credibility and compliance
- The FSR is a powerful opportunity to ensure the MSC program reflects new science and evolving global best practice
- It is one of the tools we can use to address eNGO and industry concerns
- A review of the Standard does not necessarily mean that we have to change to the Standard (revision)
Objectives for the FSR starting 25/09/2018

- **Reduce standard complexity** to reduce barriers for new fisheries seeking certification and aid in retention of currently certified fisheries.

- **Increase standard applicability and accessibility** for fisheries in the global south, for high priority large marine ecosystems and for high priority species.

- **Improve data collection** to enable rigorous monitoring and evaluation and improve evidence-based decision-making.

- **Enhance program credibility and legitimacy** by addressing emerging issues from implementation of FCR v2.0.

- **Incorporate improved scientific understanding and fishery management practice** into the Fisheries Standard consistent with MSC policy.
# Fishery Standard Review timeline

## REVIEW
January 2018 – January 2020

## REVISION
February 2020 – August 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
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### Phase

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<tr>
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<th>Planning &amp; Review</th>
<th>Review</th>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
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### Activity

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<th>Confirm FSR objectives</th>
<th>Research and option development</th>
<th>Develop revision options</th>
<th>Impact testing</th>
<th>Revision development</th>
<th>Impact testing</th>
<th>Finish changes Produce documents</th>
<th>Revised standard released Training</th>
<th>Implement Standard</th>
<th>Evaluate impacts</th>
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### Consult

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<tr>
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<th>Expert consultation on some topics</th>
<th>Consult on some topics</th>
<th>Public consultation</th>
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### Decide

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<th>Board approves public release of ToR</th>
<th>Board decision on whether to revise Standard</th>
<th>Board decision on revised Standard</th>
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How can stakeholders participate in the review?

- Access the Fisheries Standard Terms of Reference on msc.org
- Register interest by signing up on msc.org or emailing
- Attend regional workshops and/or participate in public online consultation
- Contact your local MSC office!
Thank you! Dziękuję!

For more information, contact:
Camiel.Derichs@msc.org
or MSC Poland team.

(C) MSC 2018
How do we review the Fishery program documents?

1. Identify areas for improvement or opportunity
2. Research and development
3. Stakeholder consultation. We gather and consider feedback
4. The process is guided and informed by the technical expertise of the MSC Technical Advisory Board and Stakeholder Advisory Council
5. The MSC Board of Trustees makes the final decision on the changes
6. The MSC evaluates the changes to make sure they have the intended outcome