

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES- ENDING IUU FISHING PRACTICES

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

- ▶ 1 billion people globally depend on fish as the primary source of protein/ 3 billion depend on fish as a primary source of protein(FAO)
- ▶ Of the 375 global fish stocks that are monitored, 30% are overexploited (produce lower than sustainable yield) and 57% are fully exploited (FAO)



SPECIFIC FISHERIES CHALLENGES

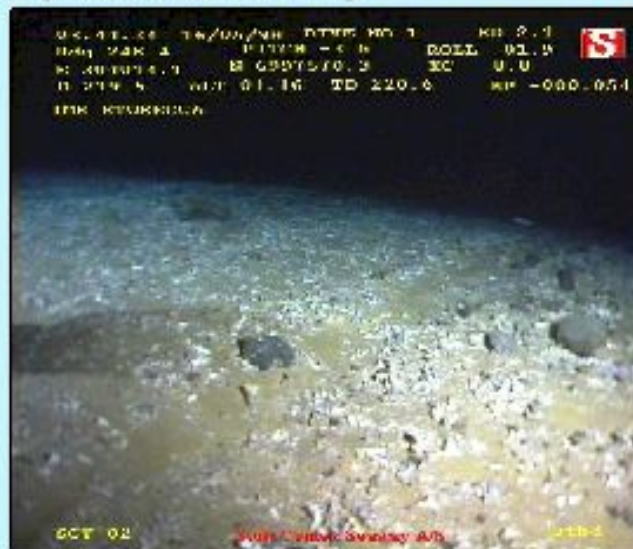
- ▶ Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
- ▶ Pollution/habitat destruction
 - ▶ Bottom Trawling
- ▶ Overcapacity of vessels
- ▶ Climate Shifts- Rapid Ecosystem Shifts



Lophelia before trawling



Lophelia after trawling



TRANSNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT TALE



FLEXIBLE FLAGS

Month	Year	Name	Flag	Call Sign
Mar	2015	Thunder	Not known	Not known
Dec	2014	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Apr	2014	Ming No 5	Mongolia	JVAW5
Nov	2013	Ming No 5	Mongolia	JVAW5
Oct	2013	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Sep	2013	Ming No 5	Mongolia	JVAW5
Aug	2013	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Apr	2013	Wuhan 4	Mongolia	JVAY9
Apr	2013	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Feb	2013	Thunder	Nigeria	--
Oct	2012	Wuhan N 4	Mongolia	JVAY9
Oct	2012	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Aug	2012	Kuko	unknown	JVHL4
Aug	2012	Thunder	unknown	5NTV
Jul	2012	Wuhan No.4	Mongolia	JVAY9
Apr	2012	Thunder	Nigeria	--
Feb	2012	Thunder	Nigeria	--
Mar	2011	Thunder	Nigeria	--
Dec	2010	Thunder	Nigeria	5NTV
Apr	2010	Typhoon I	dereg. Togo	
Aug	2006	Typhoon I	Togo	5VTN6
Jan	2004	Typhoon I	Togo	5VTN6
May	2003	Typhoon I	Belize	V3BK3
Jan	2002	Rubin	Seychelles	
Oct	1998	Rubin	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	J8VL5
Jan	1986	Arctic Ranger	United Kingdom	GHMA
Mar	1969	Vesturvón	Faroe Islands	XPRV

FLEXIBLE OWNERSHIP

Month	Year	Owner
--	2015	Royal Marine and Spares Nigeria Limited (Nigeria)
Apr	2014	World Marine Navigation S.A.
Aug	2013	Estar Fisherres Cor (unknown) ¹
Jun	2013	Royal Marine and Spares Nigeria Limited (Nigeria)
Oct	2012	Felicite Shipping Corporation (Seychelles)
Sep	2011	Vistasur Holding Company (Spain) (Operator)
Apr	2010	Royal Marine and Spares Nigeria Limited (Nigeria) Estelares S.A. (Panama) / Felicite Shipping Corp
Apr	2010	(Seychelles)
May	2003	Vistasur Holding (Spain)
Jan	2002	Southern Shipping Ltd (Spain)
March	2000	Muniz Castinera S.L. (Spain)
Oct	1998	Boyd Line Ltd (United Kingdom)

THUNDER



ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, UNREGULATED FISHING (IUU FISHING)

- ▶ 11-26 million metric tons of IUU fish are caught and sold leading to \$10-23.5 billion dollars of loss due to IUU fishing (Agnew et al.)
- ▶ Between 20% and 32% (\$1.3–2.1 billion) of wild-caught seafood US imports are illegal. (Pramod et al.)
- ▶ 33% of North American fish are mislabeled (Oceana)



MOTIVATIONS FOR IUU FISHING

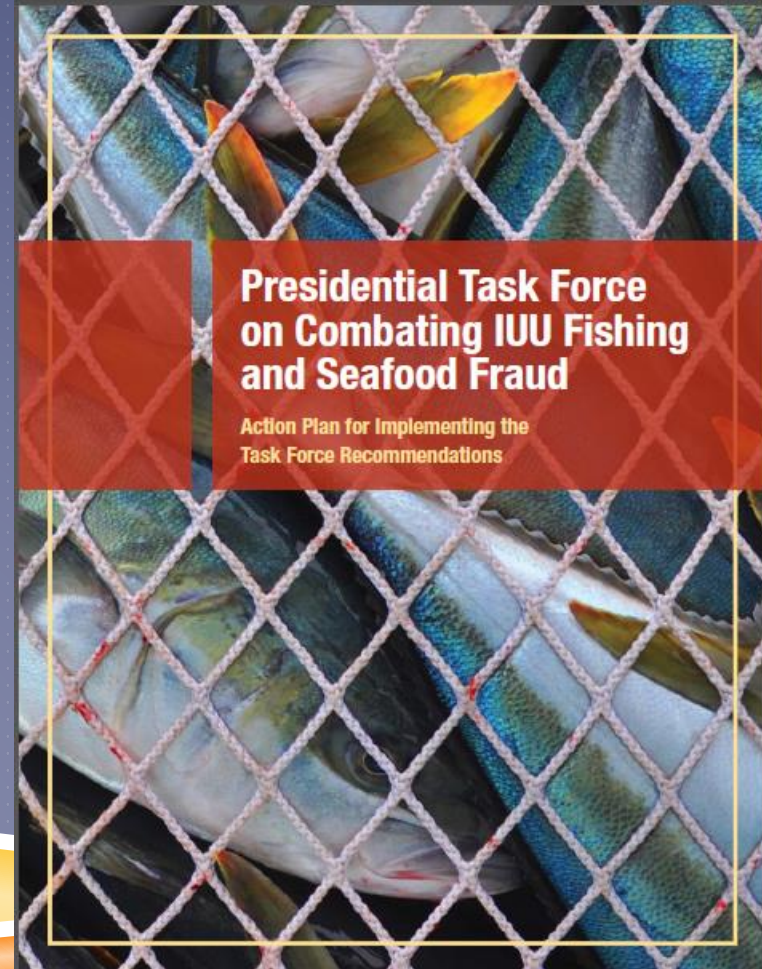
- ▶ Low detection due to a large ocean and the ease of “laundering” of fish products by mixing legal and illegal fish together
- ▶ High profit margins
 - ▶ IUU fishing vessels avoid taxes
- ▶ Flexible networks with reflagging
- ▶ Difficult enforcement
- ▶ Low deterrence through existing domestic laws (short prison sentences or relatively small fines)
 - ▶ Call for recognizing IUU fishing as a form of organized crime



LAW AND POLICY RESPONSE TO IUU FISHING

► Multi-agency response

- June 17, 2014, the White House
- “Establishing a Comprehensive Framework to Combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing and Seafood Fraud.”
- Presidential task force
 - Co-chaired by the Departments of State and Commerce
 - :The Council on Environmental Quality
 - Dept. of Agriculture, Defense, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Interior, Justice,
 - the Federal Trade Commission
 - the Office of Management and Budget,
 - the Office of Science and Technology Policy,
 - the U.S. Agency for International Development
 - the National Security Council and
 - the U.S. Trade Representative



LAW AND POLICY RESPONSE TO IUU FISHING

- ▶ Challenges to Creating Policy Response
 - ▶ (1) global trade
 - ▶ (2) multiple Federal agencies responsible for regulating portions of the trade with no common collection of data among the agencies or sharing of data
 - ▶ (3) Federalism issues
 - ▶ (4) Weak global governance in source countries
- ▶ Trade, domestic implementation issues and coordination Issues

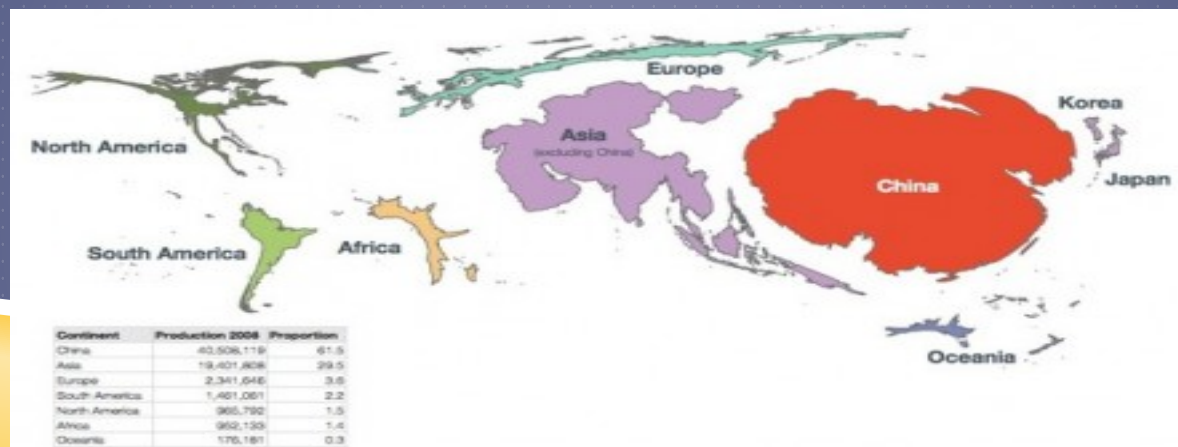


Figure 1.1: World aquaculture production by continent in 2008 (China treated separately). Land areas are adjusted proportionally to reflect production volumes.

FOUR STRATEGIES

- ▶ International: Combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud at the international level;
- ▶ Enforcement: Strengthen enforcement and enhance enforcement tools to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud;
- ▶ Partnerships: Create and expand partnerships with state and local governments, industry, and non-governmental organizations to identify and eliminate seafood fraud and the sale of IUU seafood in U.S. commerce; and
- ▶ Traceability: Create a risk-based traceability program to track seafood from harvest to entry into U.S. commerce to prevent entry of illegal product into the supply chain and better inform retailers and consumers.



SUSTAINABILITY



▶ International Strategy

- ▶ Work with Congress to pass implementing legislation for the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). Direct the Secretary of State to promote entry into force and full implementation of the PSMA.

▶ Good start- but not enough

- ▶ Implementation of the PSMA needs to have trade-related measures not just boarding processes or the ability to turn away vessels
- ▶ EU-IUU Directive –
 - ▶ Applies to specific vessels but also applies to a country if the country is found to have failed to implement adequate measures to address recurrent IUU fishing activities involving vessels flying its flag,
 - ▶ applies to imports originating from waters under national jurisdiction (exclusive economic zones [EEZs]) as well as from the high seas

SUSTAINABILITY

- ▶ Traceability-Develop risk-based traceability program to track seafood from point of harvest to entry into the U.S. commerce
- ▶ **Challenging**
 - ▶ To avoid fraud, this will require extensive human resources or efficient DNA fingerprinting
 - ▶ Think of TSA for Fish



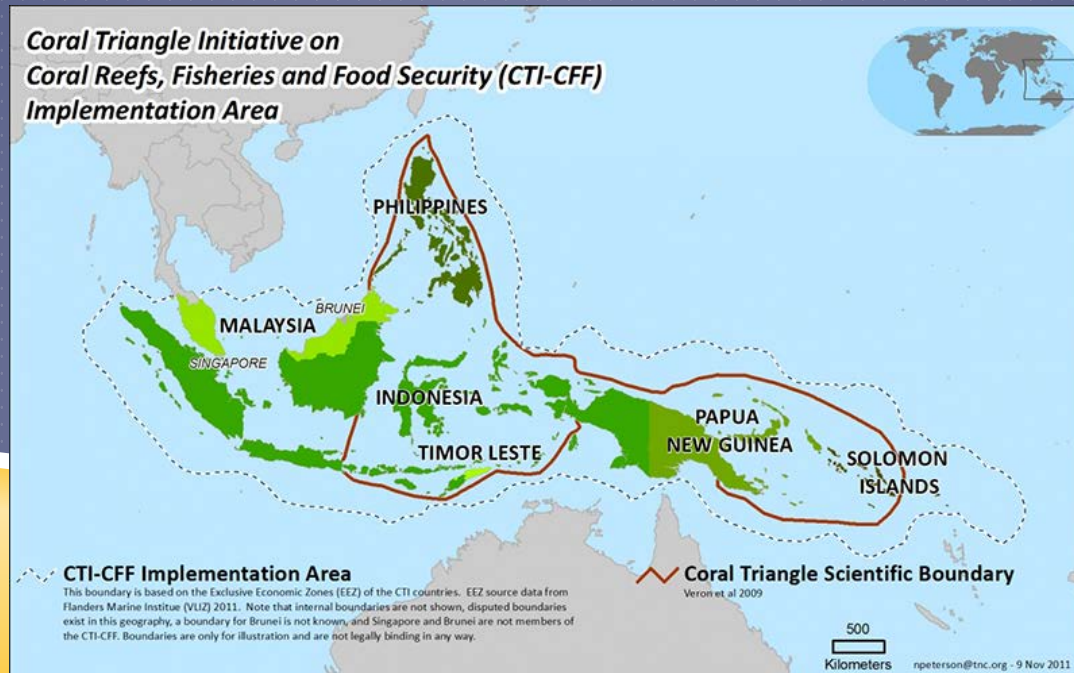
SUSTAINABILITY

- ▶ Promising political commitment at the highest level. Recognition of the crisis nature of IUU fishing. Significant issues in terms of effectively implementing an IUU fishing free supply chain.



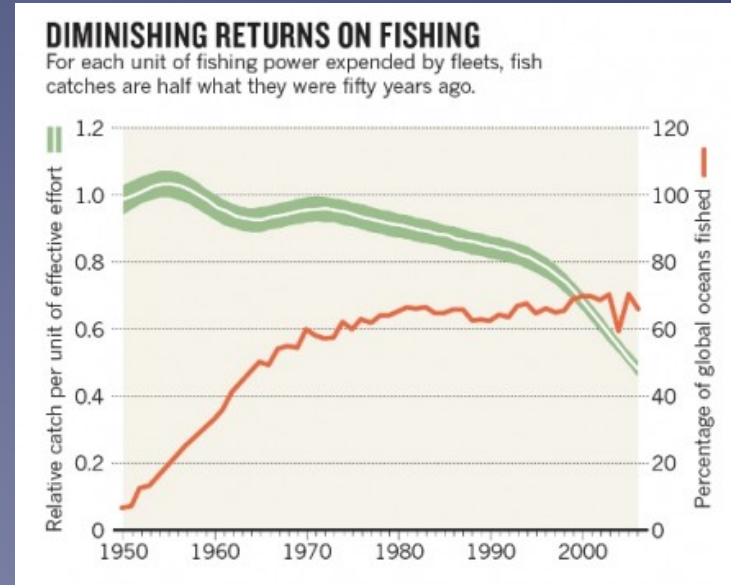
INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM

- ▶ May 4, 2015
- ▶ Indonesian Minister of Fisheries and Maritime Resources announced a plan to combat IUU fishing by integrating officials and related institutions including law enforcement agencies and customs offices.
 - ▶ Stakeholders have been requested to improve traceability



SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES AHEAD

- ▶ Overcapacity- States need to commit to removing vessels from registers and reducing production
 - ▶ China has overcapacity of 3.3 times sustainable level of fishing
- ▶ Overcapacity- States need to reduce processing capacity
 - ▶ In 2013, fishmeal processing plants in Peru had excess capacity leading to unsustainable competition over processing capacity.
- ▶ Climate Shifts- Need to understand where fish will be relocating and create regional allocation strategies in order to avoid future conflicts
- ▶ Climate- Ocean Acidification



2015 BANNER YEAR

- ▶ Thunder sunk
- ▶ 'Kunlun' and 'Viking'--- “Bandit 6” were detained by authorities in South East Asia.
- ▶ Spain (a notorious shelter for IUU beneficial owners)- New Spanish law allowing Spanish government to act against Spanish citizens benefiting economically from illegal operations of fishing vessels under any flag, including flags of convenience, and owned or operated by ‘shell’ companies in tax havens.

