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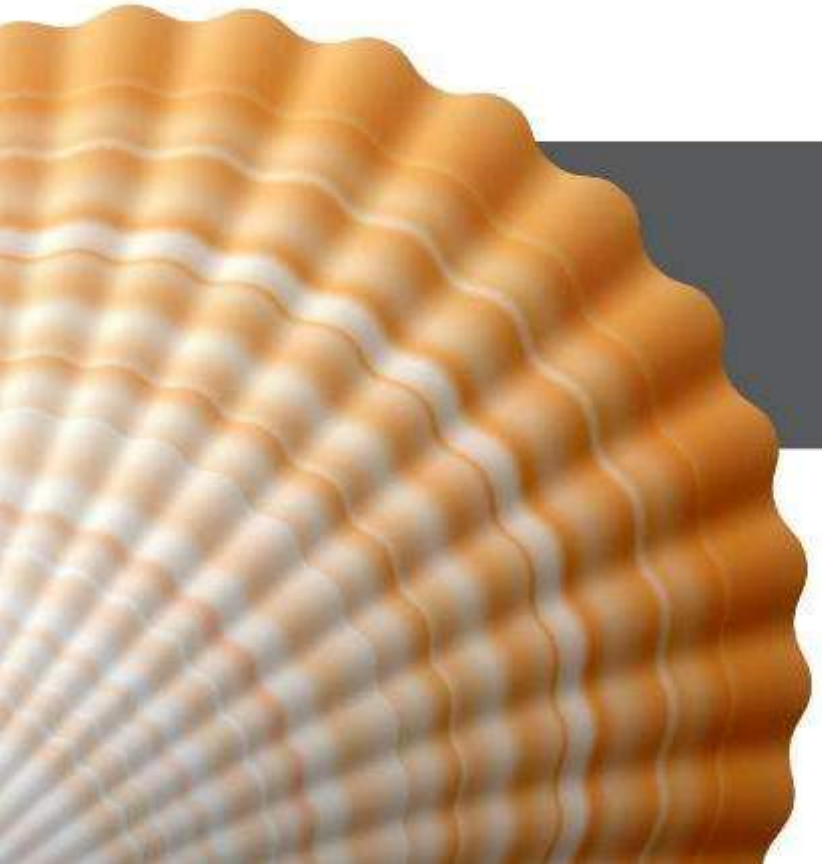
INVESTING IN SUSTAINABILITY



UK SCALLOP MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE 2019

INFORMING THE FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Tuesday, 5 February | Fishmongers' Hall, London

Supported by seafish

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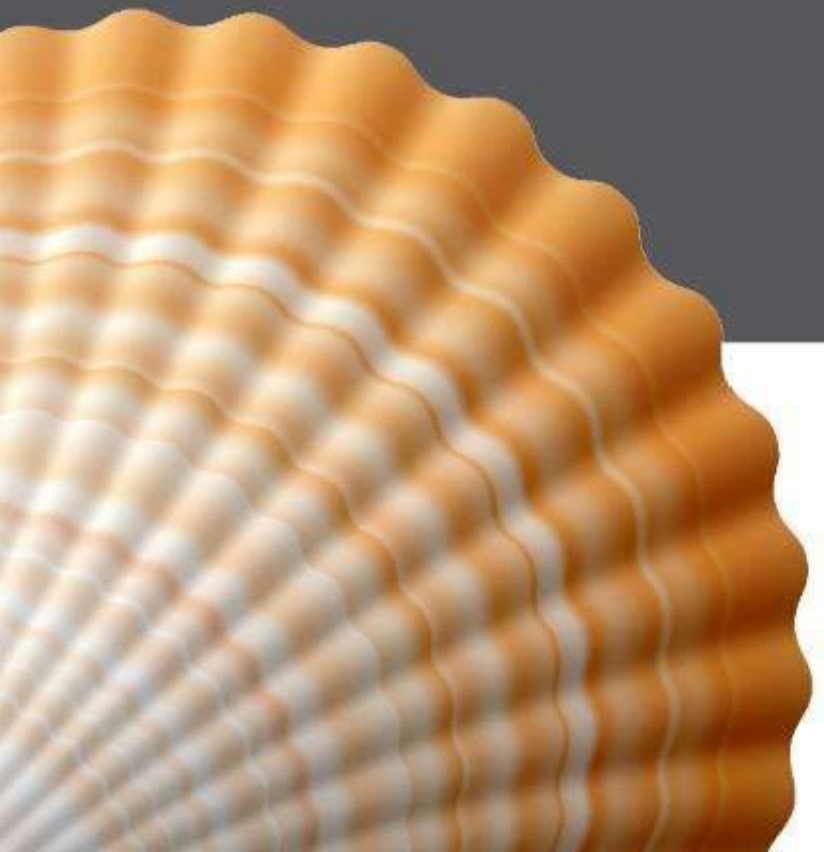

Recap on Day One and Live Polling

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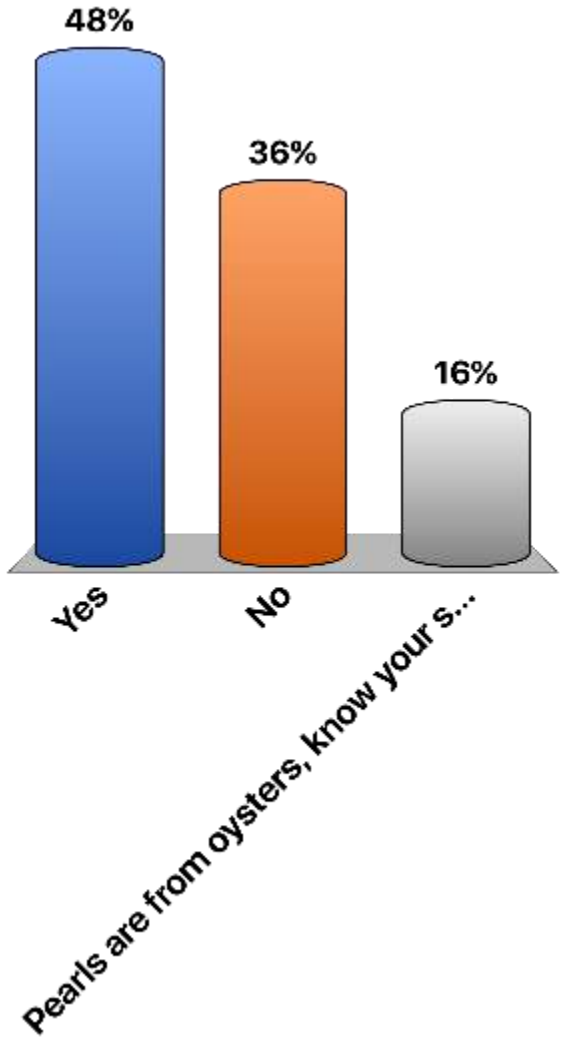
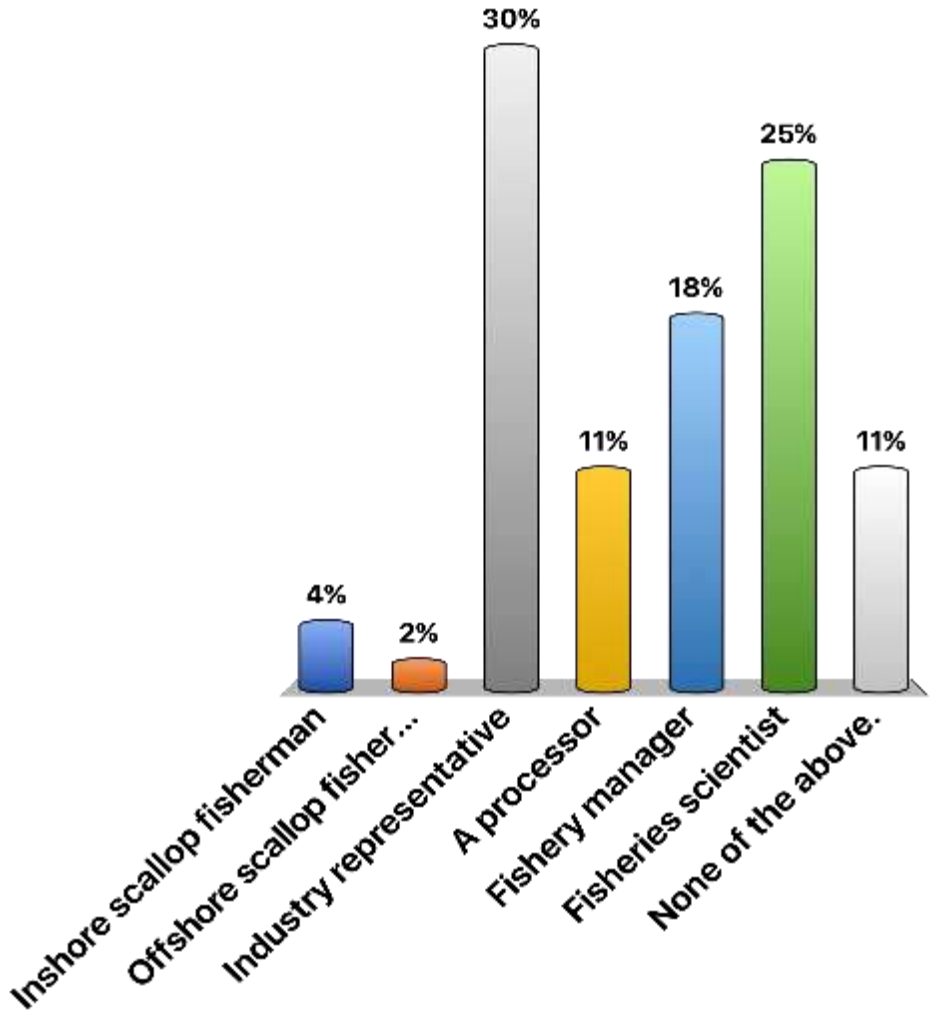
Do scallops produce pearls?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Pearls are from oysters, know your shellfish! Enter answer text...



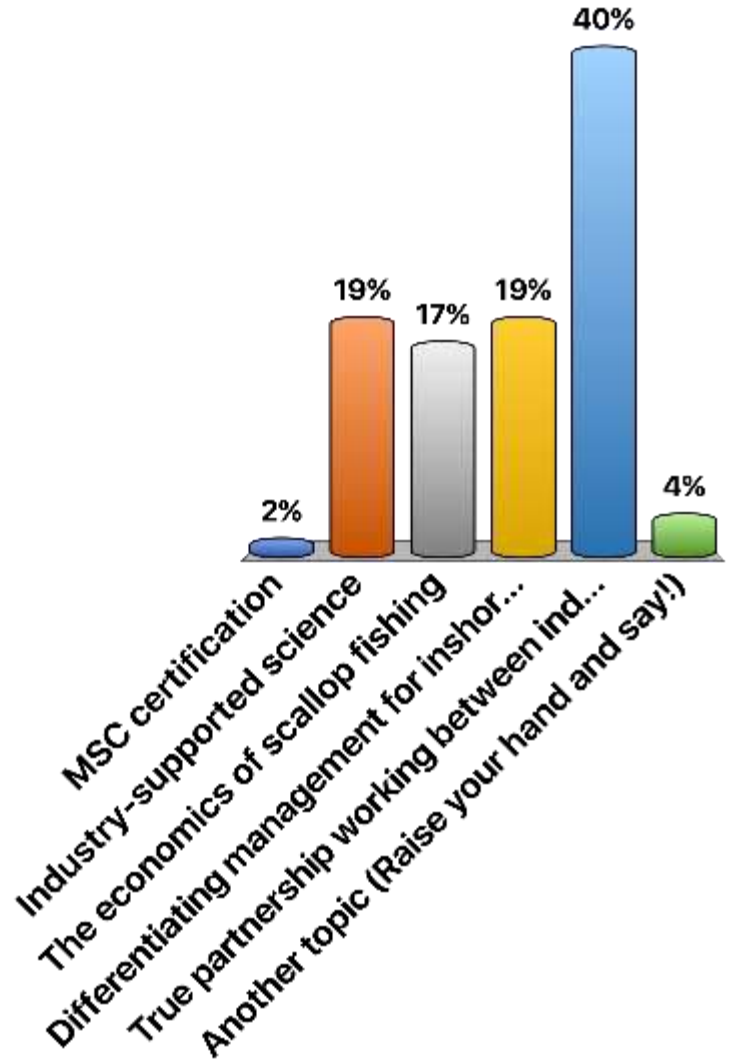
How would you classify yourself as an attendee at this event?

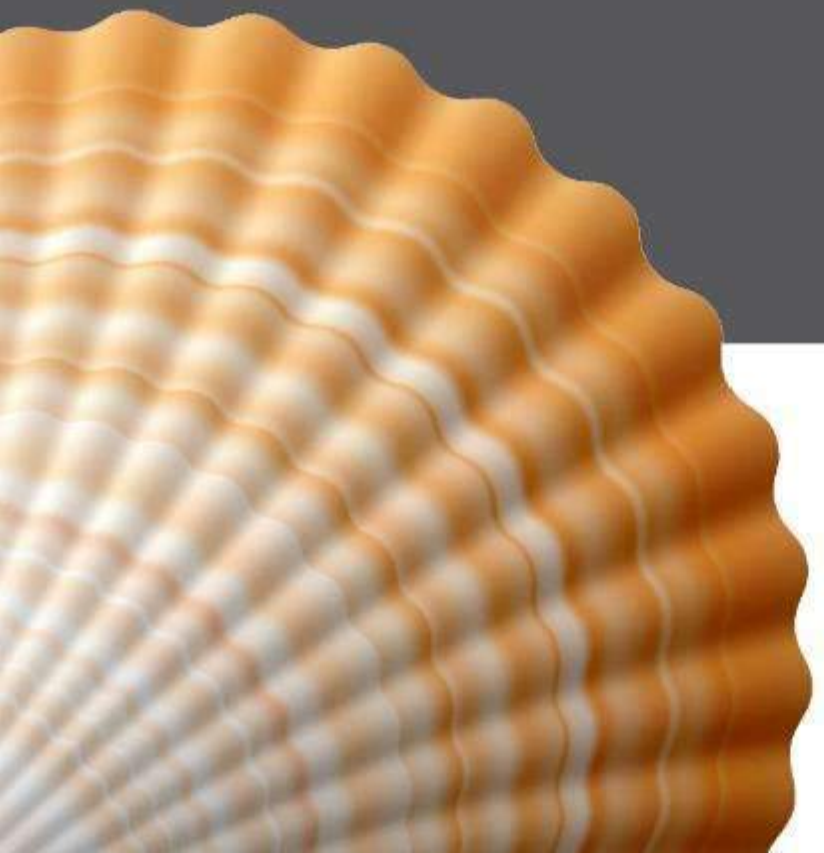
A. Inshore scallop fisherman
B. Offshore scallop fisherman
C. Industry representative
D. A processor
E. Fishery manager
F. Fisheries scientist
G. None of the above.



What topics from day one would you like to have more time to discuss today? Please select one.

A. MSC certification
B. Industry-supported science
C. The economics of scallop fishing
D. Differentiating management for inshore versus offshore
E. True partnership working between industry and regulators
F. Another topic (Raise your hand and say!)





Session 4

Chair: Prof Michel J Kaiser

Chair of Fisheries Conservation, Heriot-Watt University

Cross cutting issues

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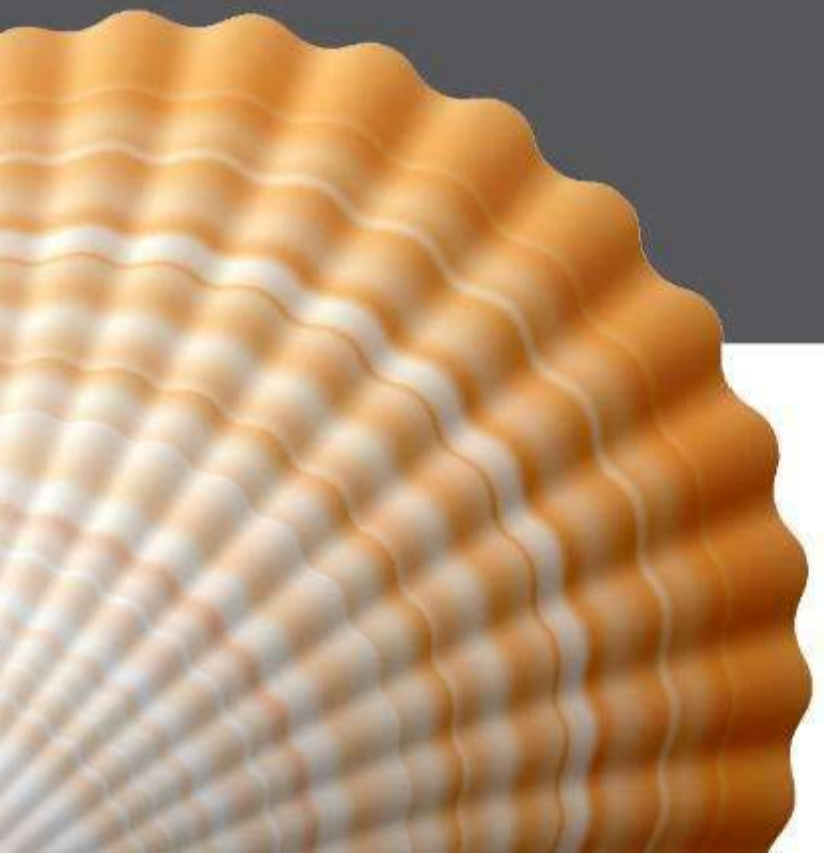

Prof Mark Raymond

Associate Dean

Saint Mary's University, Halifax

The Economics of Fishery Management

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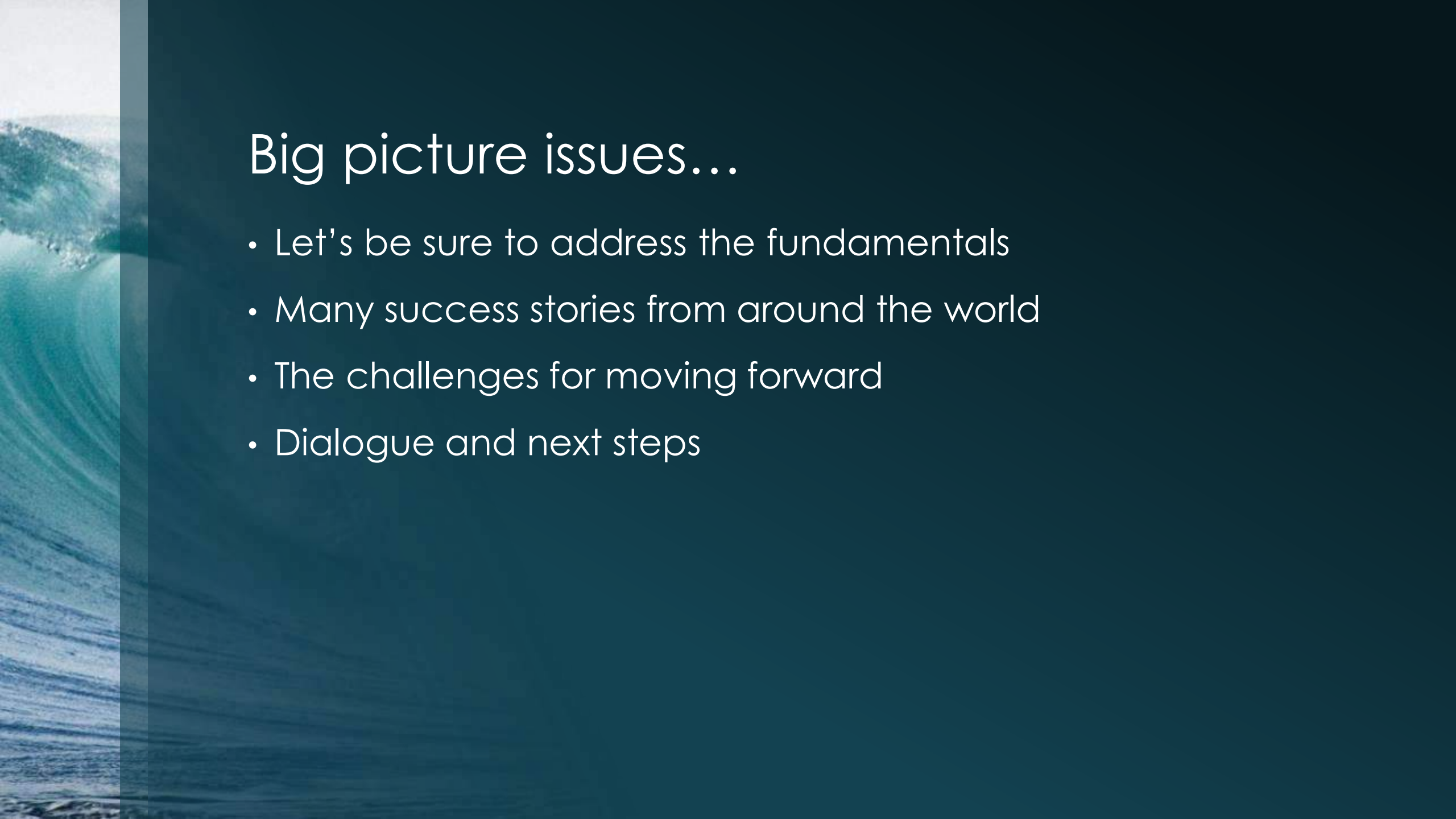
The Economics of Fishery Management

Mark Raymond, PhD
Associate Dean – Academic
Chair of Economics
Saint Mary's Universtiy, Halifax, Canada

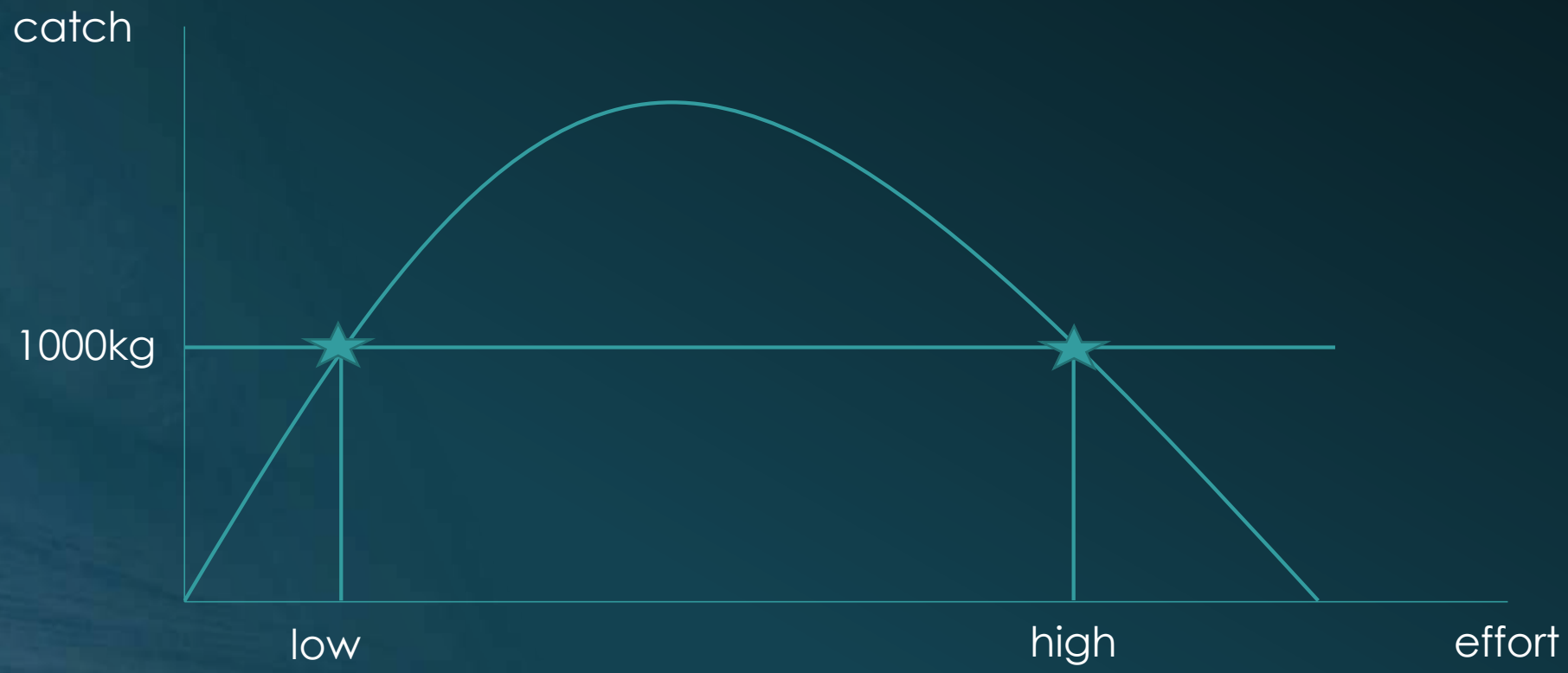


Big picture issues…

- Let's be sure to address the fundamentals
- Many success stories from around the world
- The challenges for moving forward
- Dialogue and next steps

The economics of the fishery

The economics of the fishery – part II



Fishery fundamentals

- Catch and effort – but what else?
- The biology of fish and fish stocks
  - Big fish make little fish – little fish become big fish
- Capacity of the waters and fishing grounds
- "Catchability" of the species and technology

Business fundamentals

- Supply and demand – market fundamentals
- Prices
- Revenue
- Costs and Profits

Success stories

- What have we heard thus far?
- Management approaches
- Pros and cons

Challenges for moving forward

- Practical issues
- Choices and decisions to be made

Dialogue and next steps

- Key matters need to be discussed
- Sustainability
- Future generations
- Shared vision

Thank you

mark.raymond@smu.ca

Please feel free to contact me with any questions

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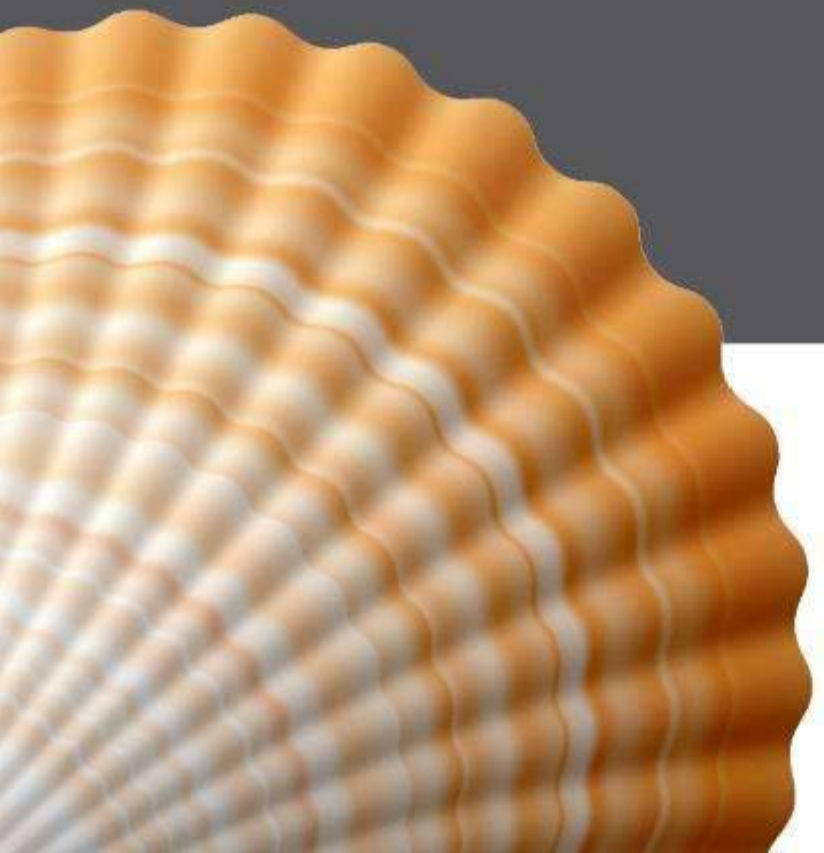


Mark Edwards

CEO

NZ Rock Lobster Industry Council

Industry Role in Management

Supported by seafish




INDUSTRY ROLE IN MANAGEMENT

Good science and secure, transferable rights rebuild stocks and deliver economic efficiency

Mark Edwards
NZ Rock Lobster Industry Council

CURRENT STATISTICS

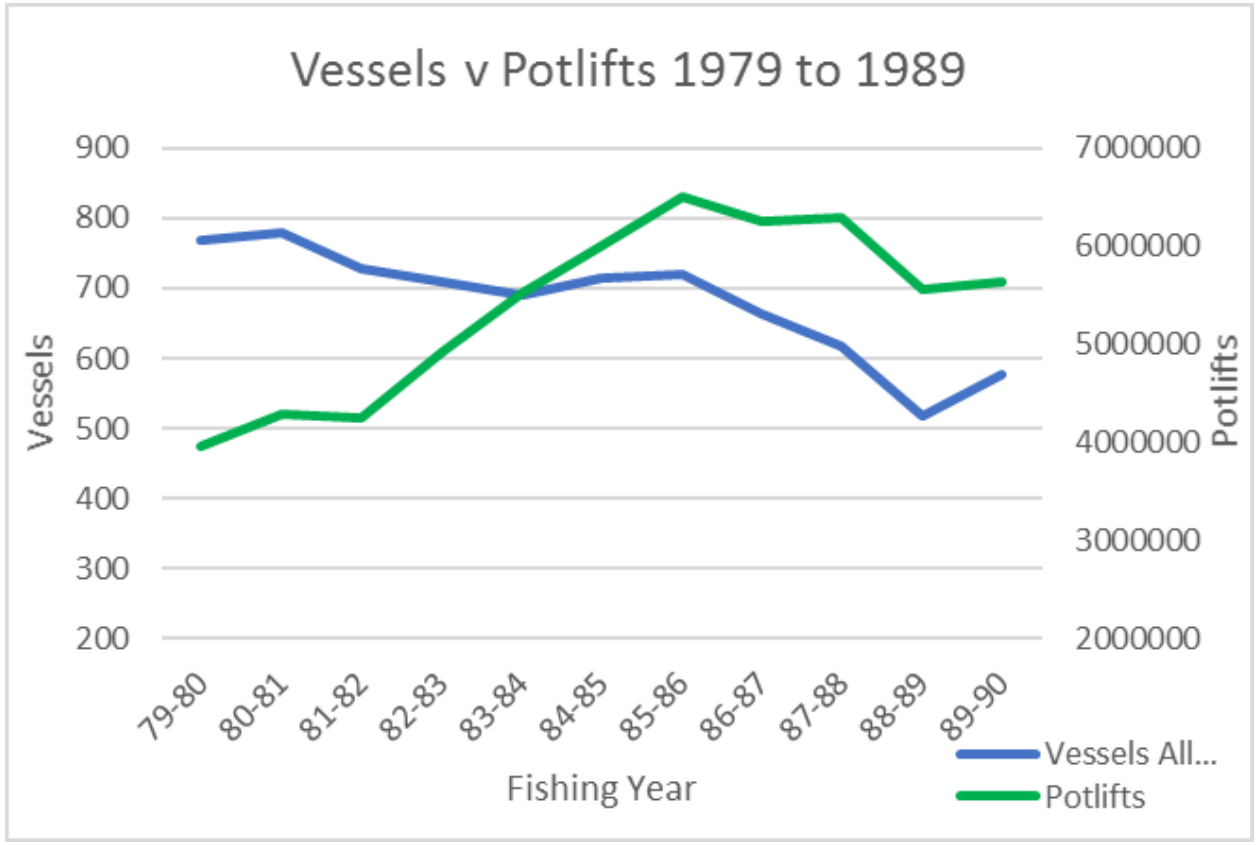
Commercial catch limit (national)	2,640 tonnes
Value	Total annual value £167million (£63/kg)
Quota value	£260K-570K/tonne
Vessels	250
Participants	360 quota owners 37 Fish receivers

CONTENT

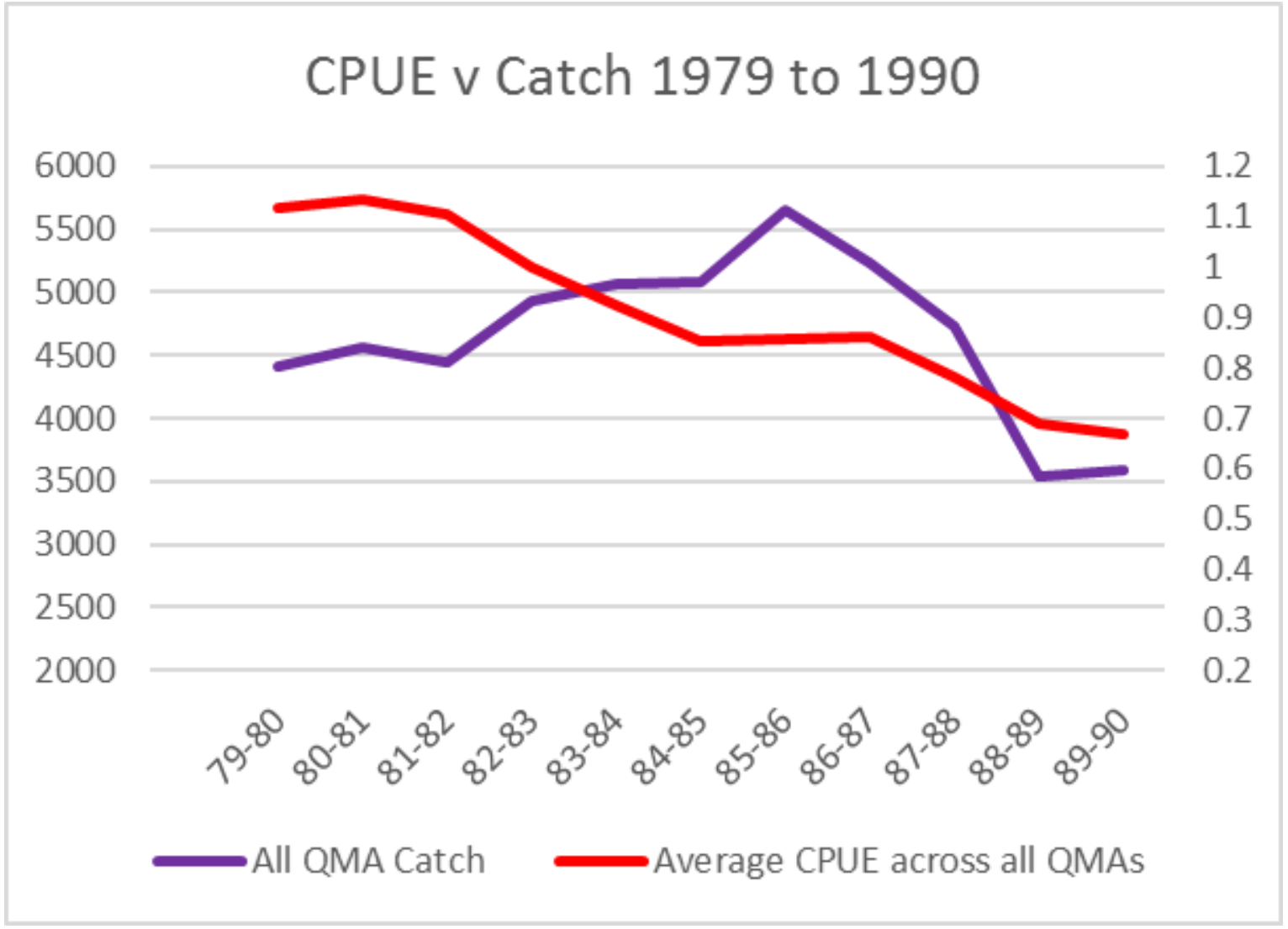
- Pre QMS context
- Enablers
- Industry role in science
- Management procedures
- Results

CONTEXT IN 1990

- Excessive effort and capacity
- Depleted stock status
- Poor economic returns
- Inefficiency
- Acrimony with government

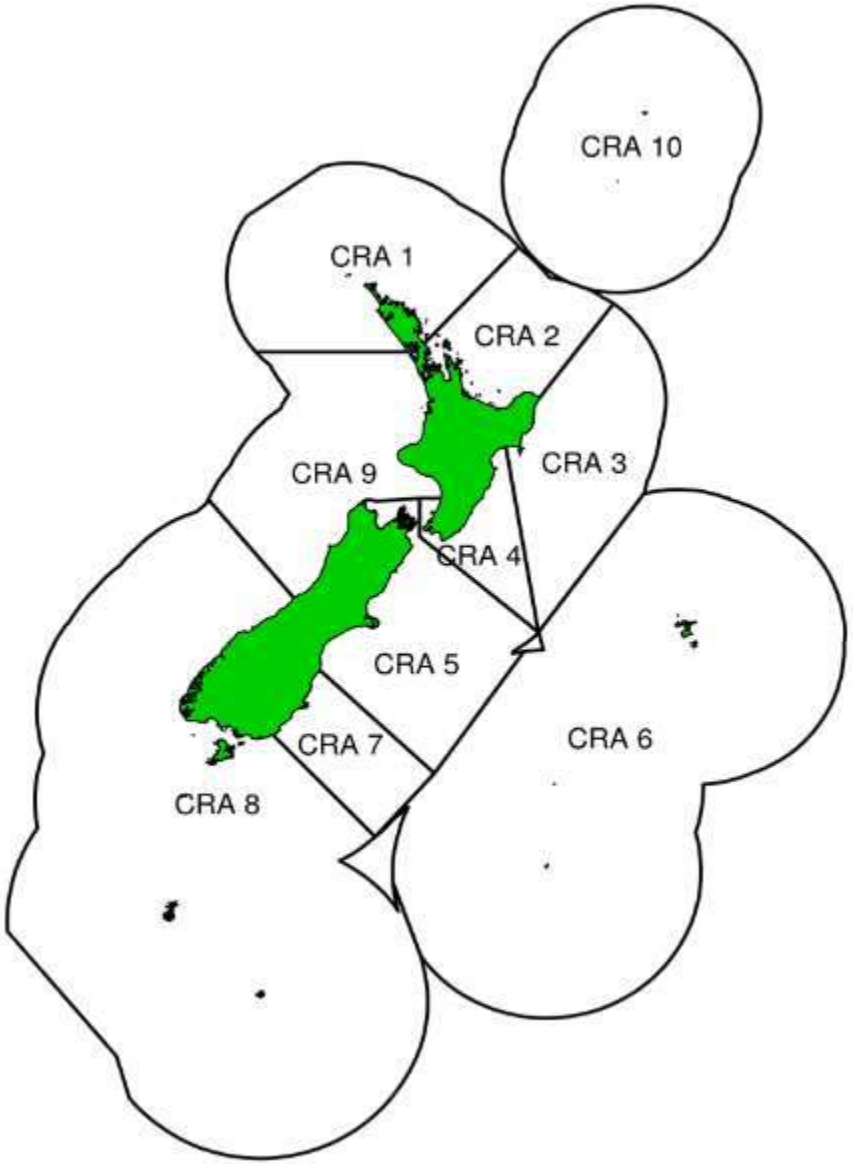


CONTEXT IN 1990 cont



MAJOR MILESTONES

1990	ITQ allocated
1992	NRLMG formed Settlement with Maori
1993	First industry logbook
1994	Cost recovery
1996	NZRLIC / CRAMACs established First management procedure
1997	Research contestable Levy order struck

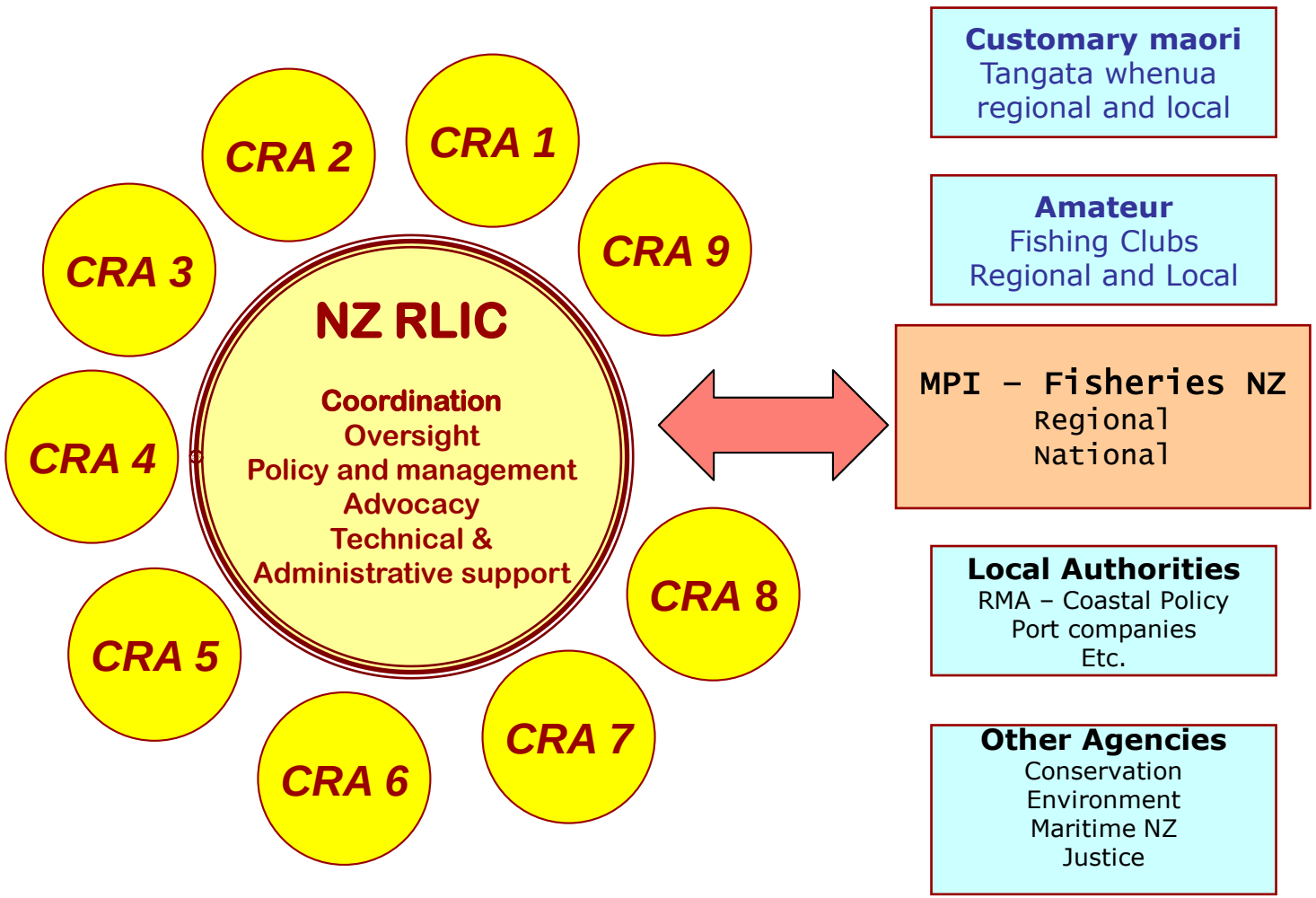


ENABLERS

- Industry organisation and capacity
- Government attitude
- Management model

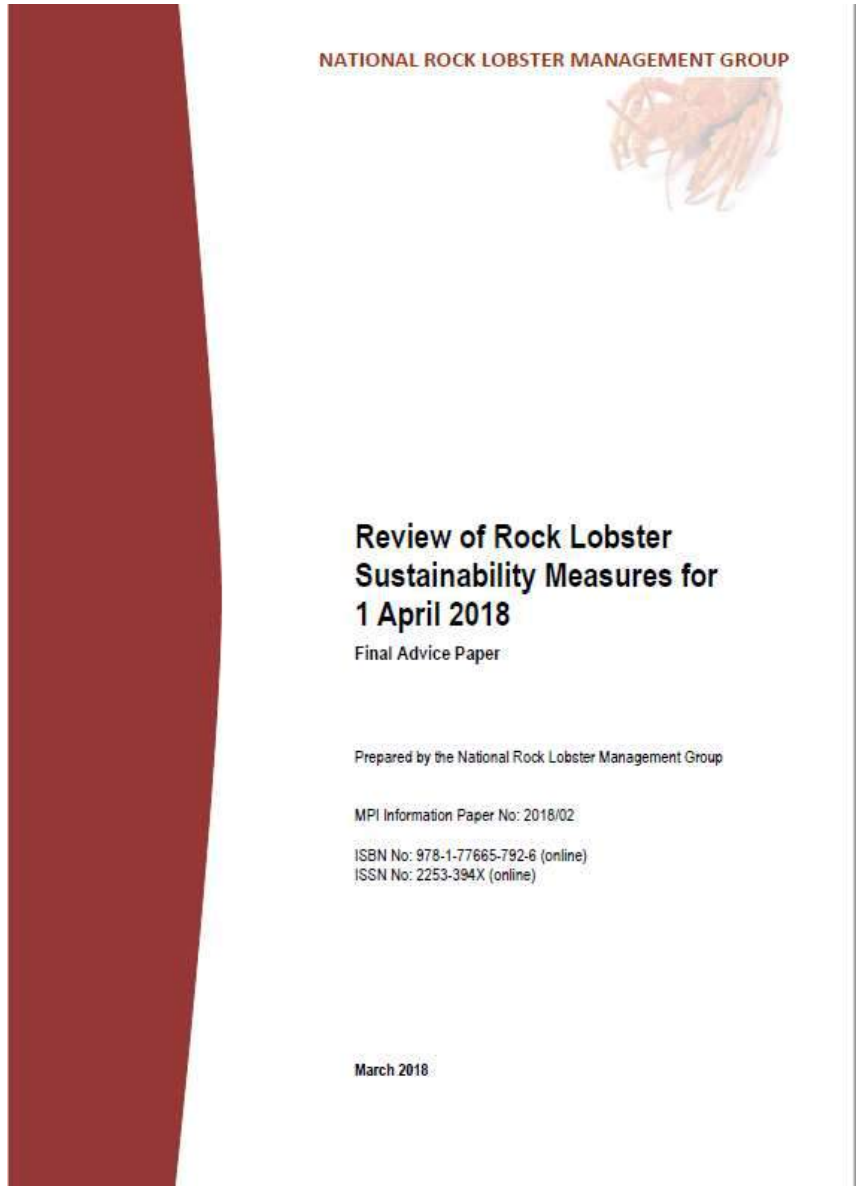
INDUSTRY ORGANISATION AND CAPACITY

- Bottom up
- Resources – levy £254/tonne
- Initiative
- Effective advocacy



GOVERNMENT

- Contestability of services
- Cost recovery
- Devolved management


NATIONAL ROCK LOBSTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Review of Rock Lobster Sustainability Measures for 1 April 2018

Final Advice Paper

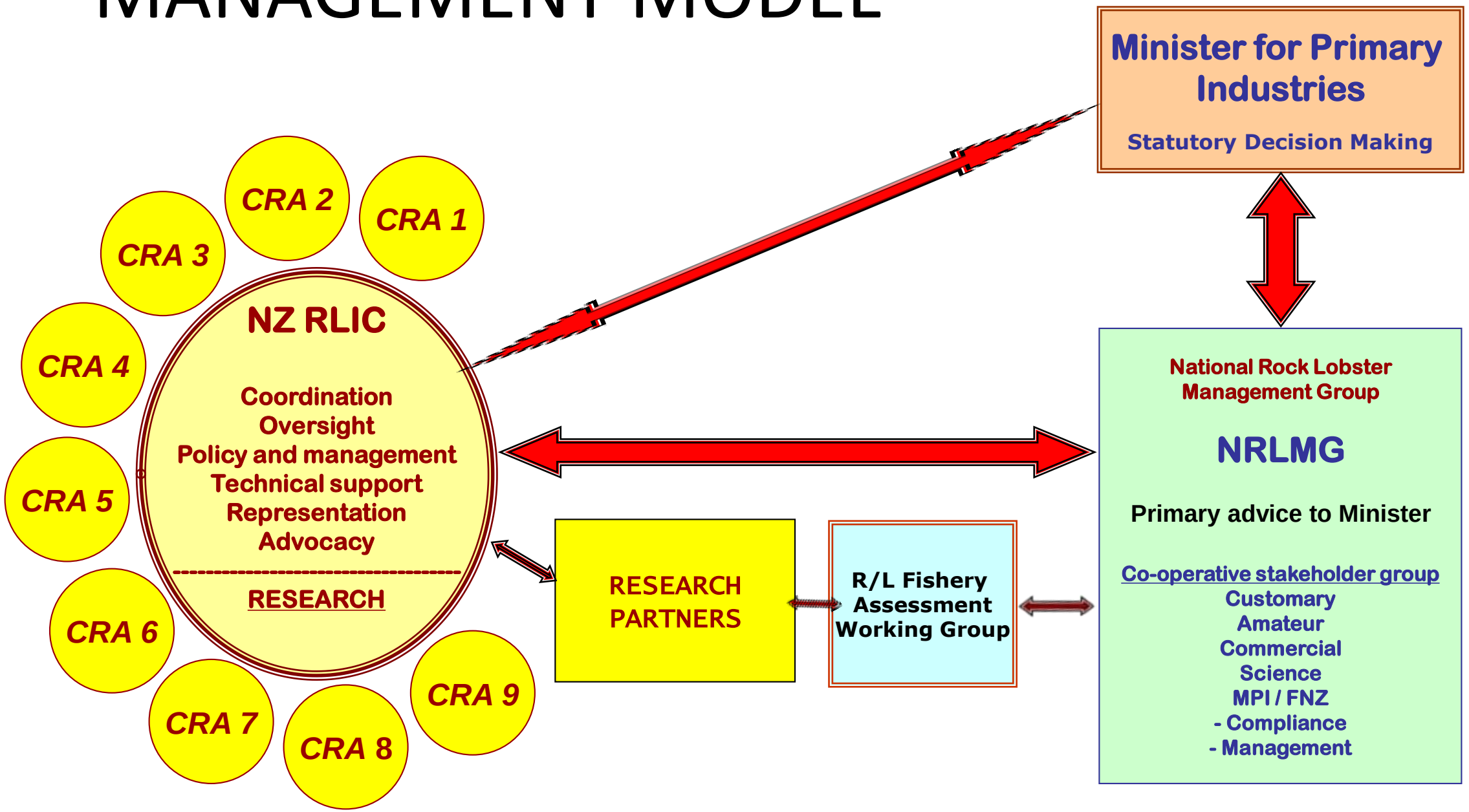
Prepared by the National Rock Lobster Management Group

MPI Information Paper No: 2018/02

ISBN No: 978-1-77665-792-6 (online)
ISSN No: 2253-394X (online)

March 2018

MANAGEMENT MODEL



INDUSTRY ROLE IN SCIENCE

- Industry is the research provider
- Why ?
- How ?
- Integrity and quality

Industry objective

Fisheries first; from them all benefits flow

RESEARCH COMPONENTS – counting the beast

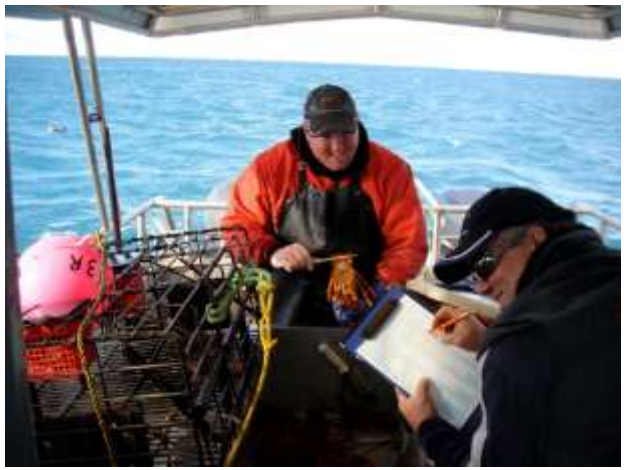
- Stock monitoring
  Statutory catch effort data
  Logbook program
  Catch sampling program
  Tagging program
  Puerulus collection

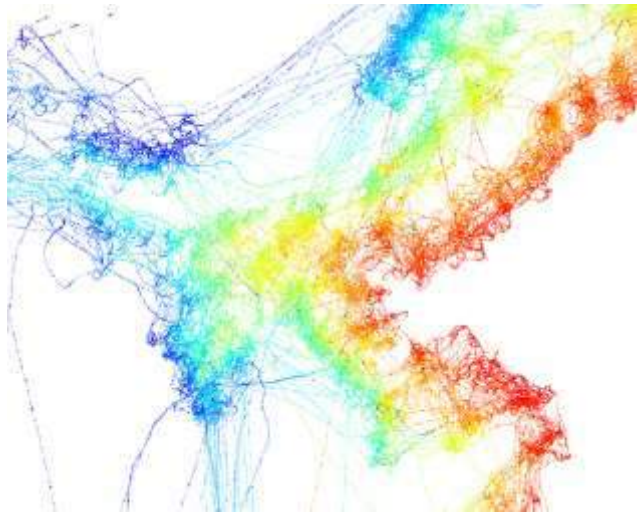
- Stock assessment
  Length based modelling
  MPs / MPEs

- Elective research

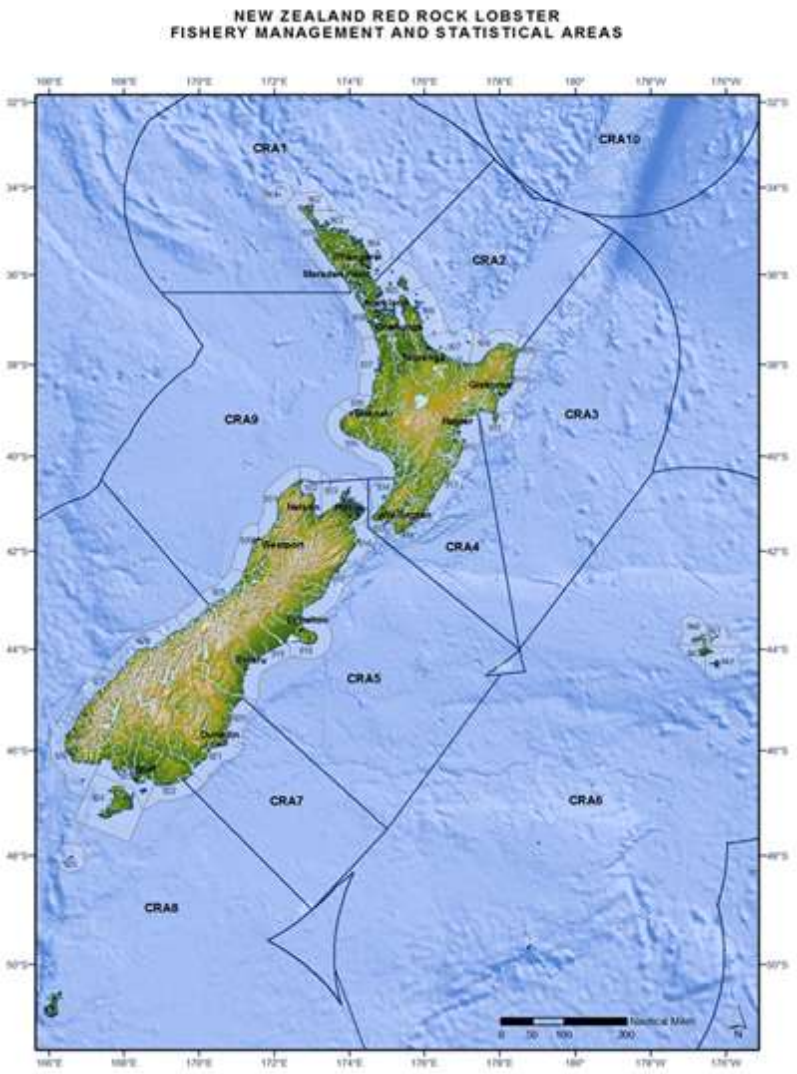
VESSEL LOGBOOK PROGRAM

- Four sample pots per day
- Measure and record all catch in each sample pot
- Electronic data entry
- Superior to observer catch sampling coverage for use in assessments





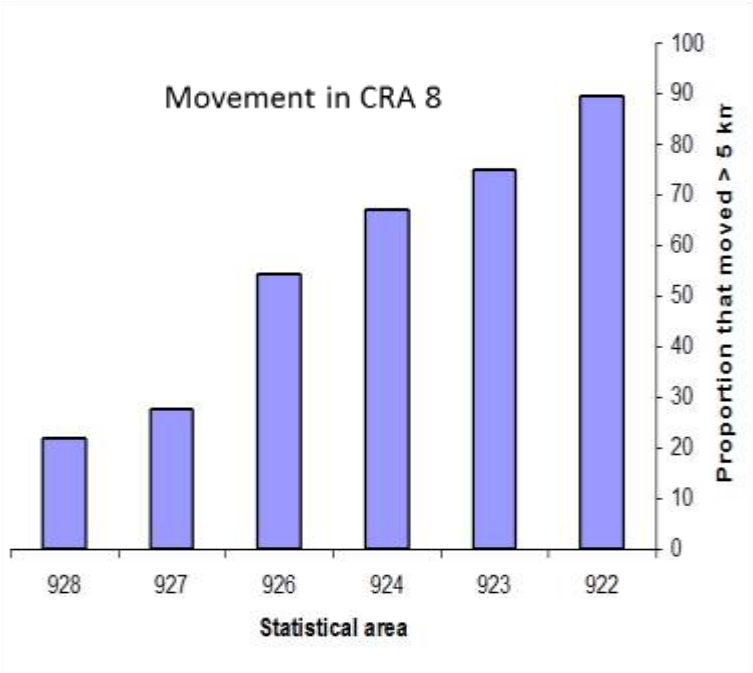
CATCH SAMPLING

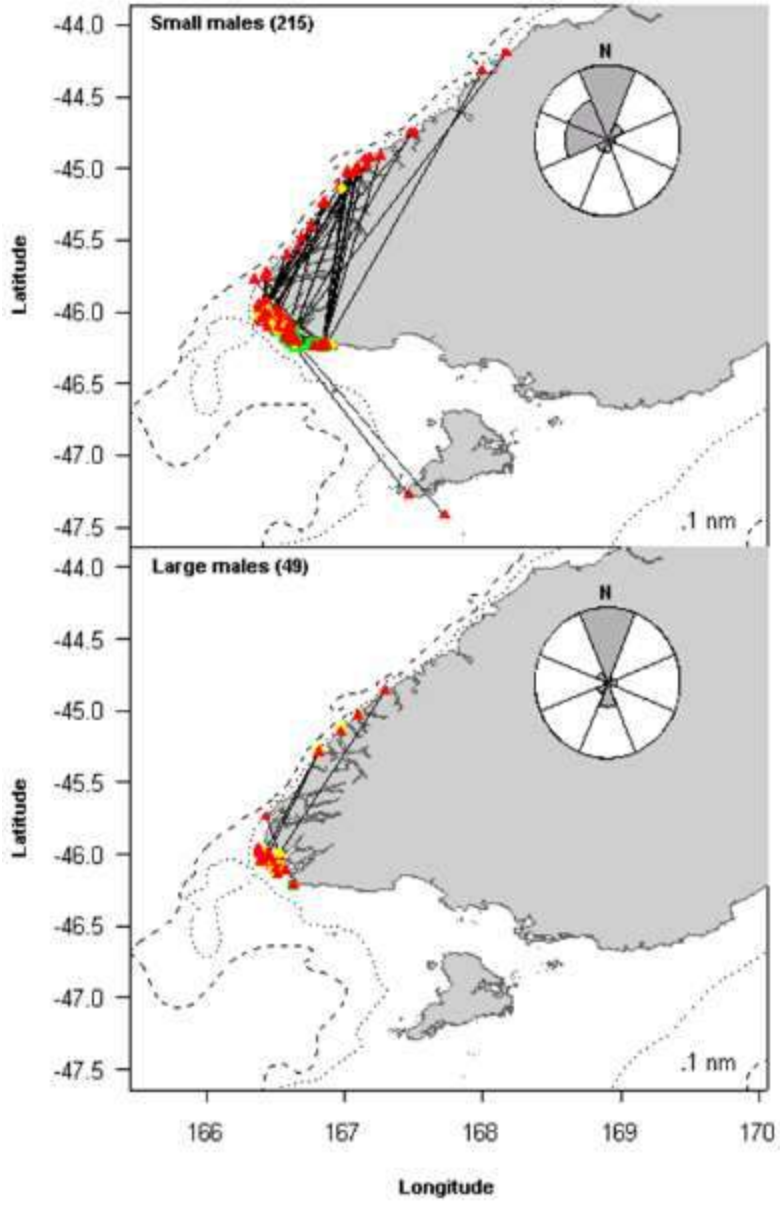


- Observer catch sampling used to augment logbooks
- Factors affecting CPUE index addressed by standardisation

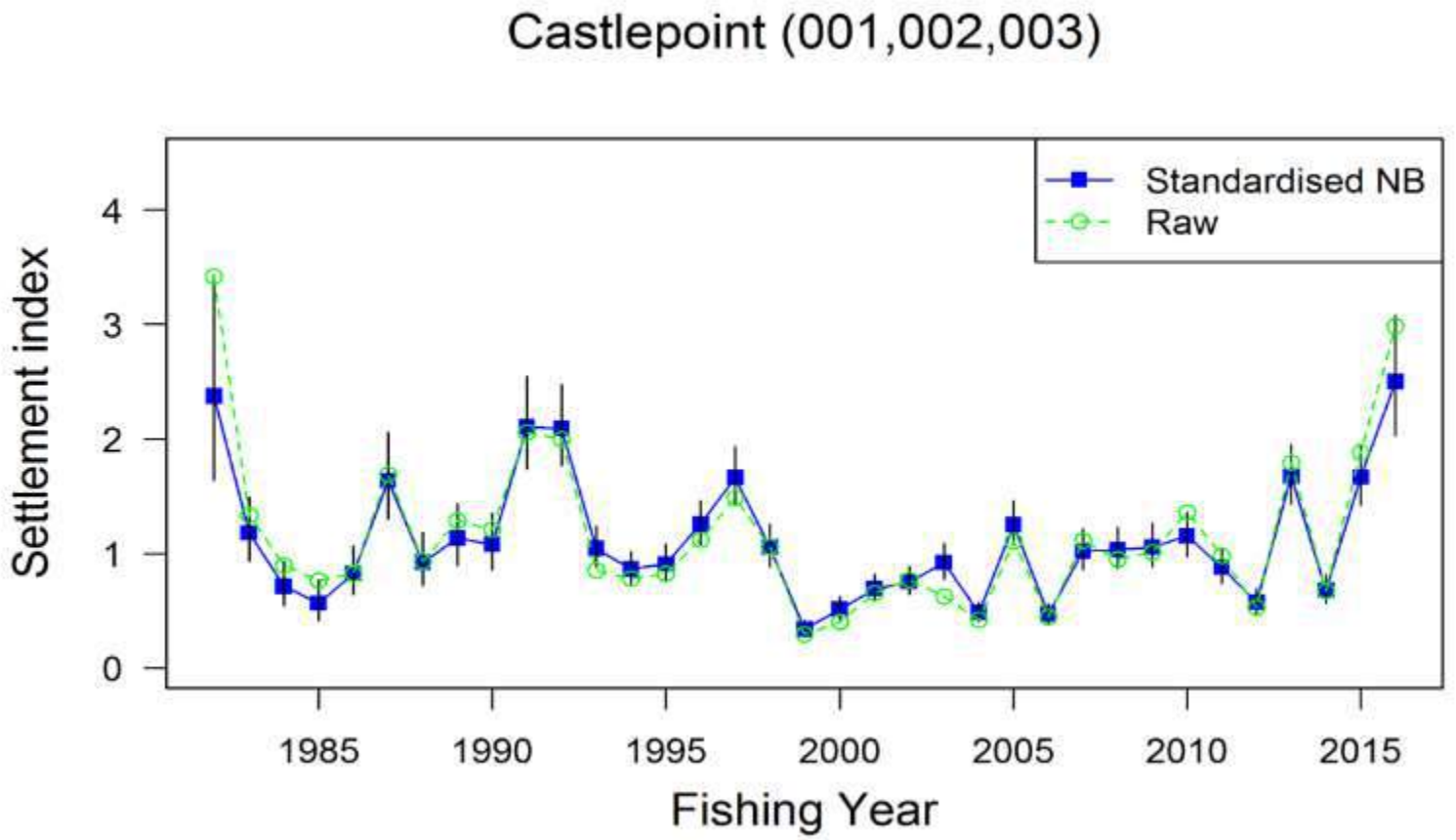
TAGGING

- Growth and movement
- 9,000 lobsters tagged in last 2 years
- 176,000 lobsters tagged over 20 year program
- 26,000 recaptures across all QMAs (incl. multiple)





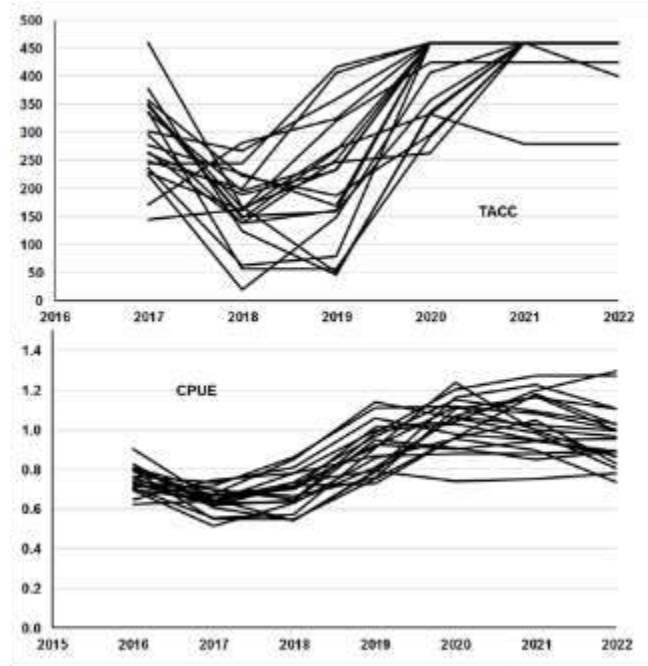
PUERULUS COLLECTION

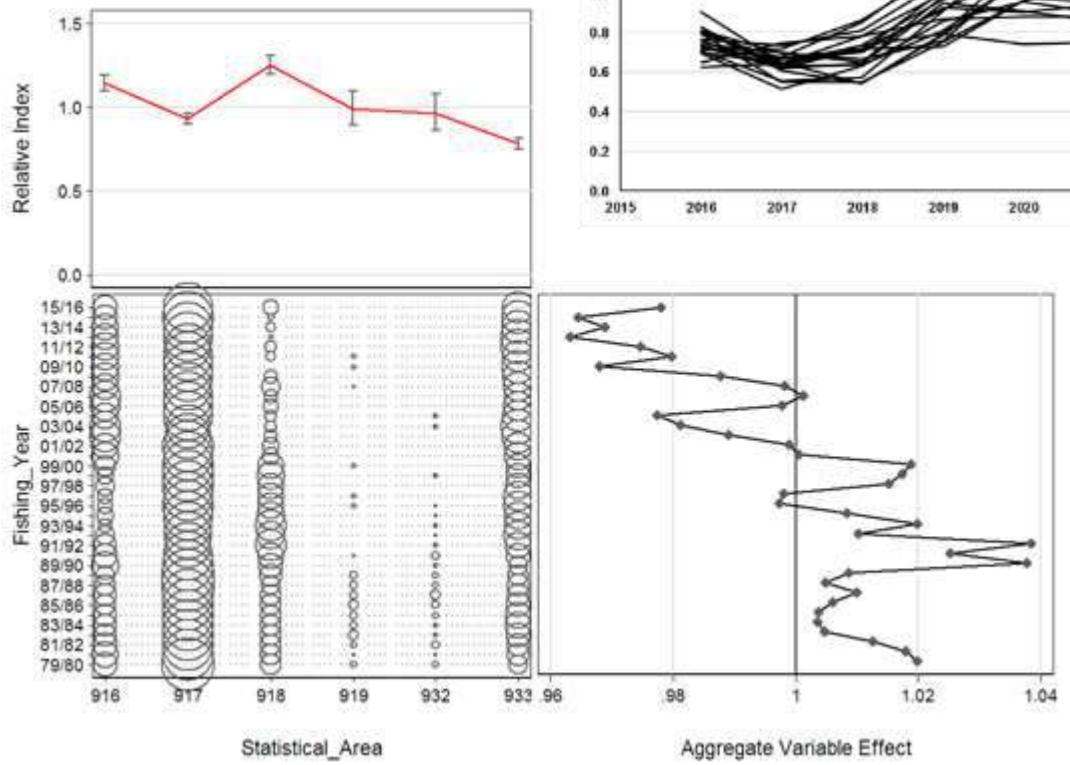


STOCK ASSESSMENT

Stock assessment

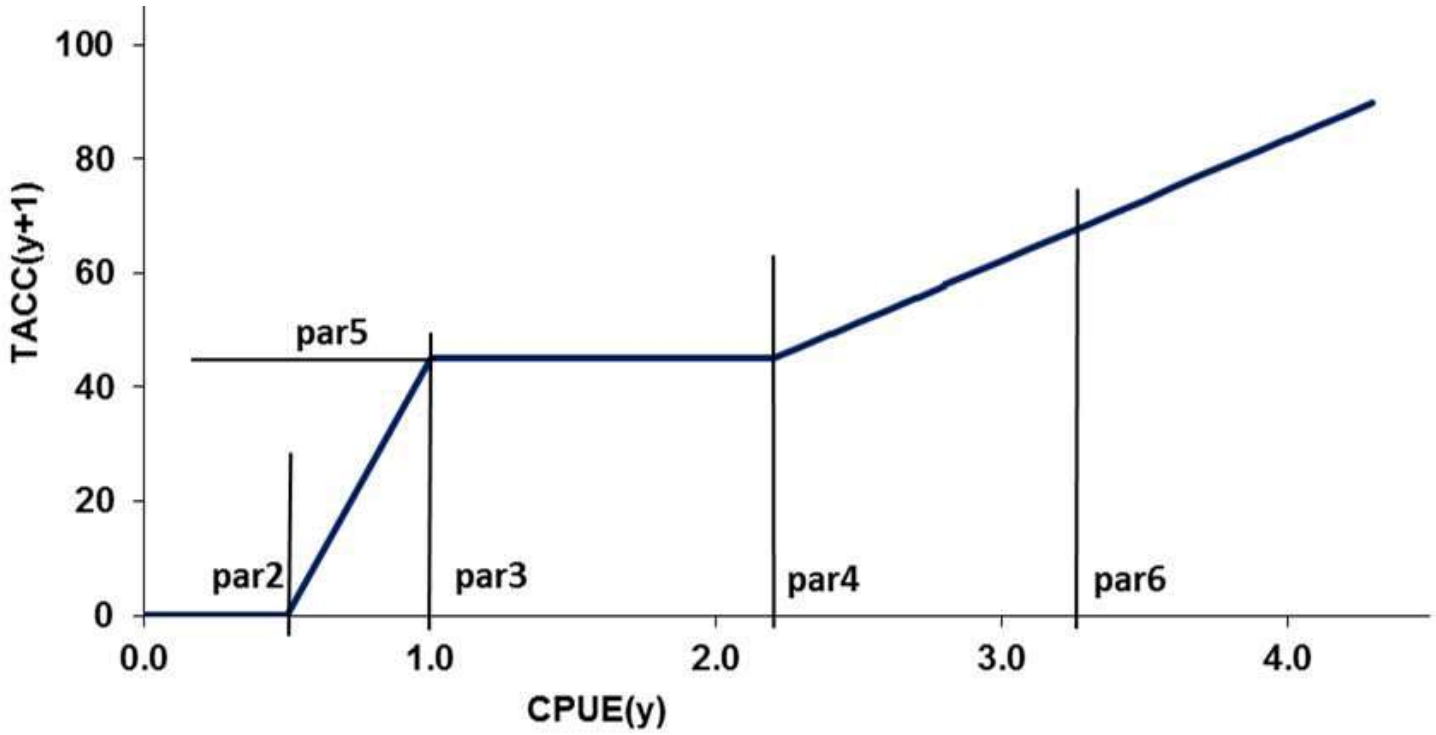
- Length based model
- Management procedures (MPs)
- Management procedure evaluation (MPEs)



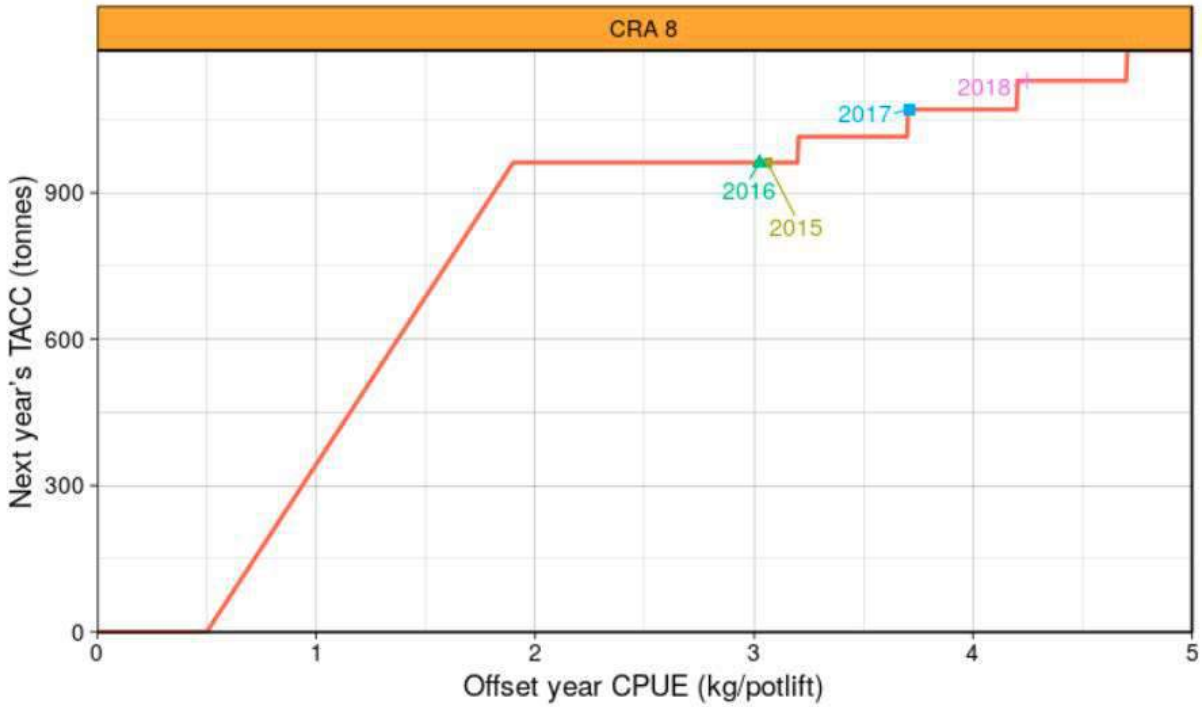


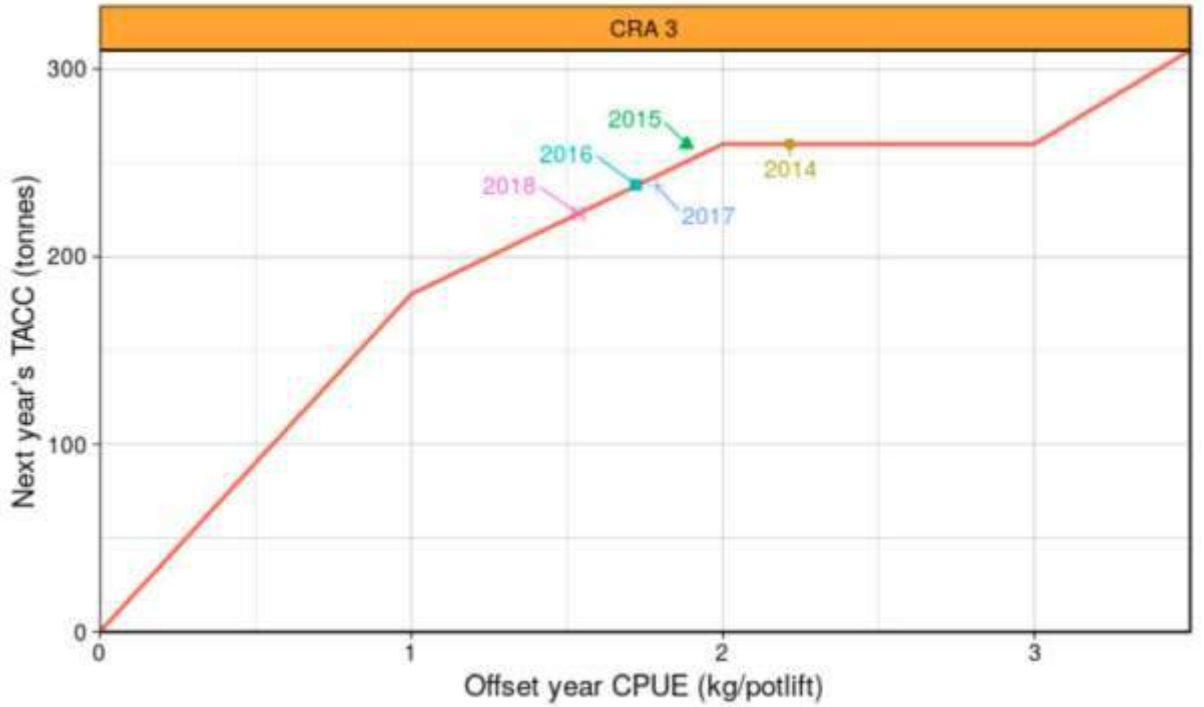
MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

- Certainty and consistency
- Transparency and responsiveness
- Less argument
- Achieve targets and avoid limits



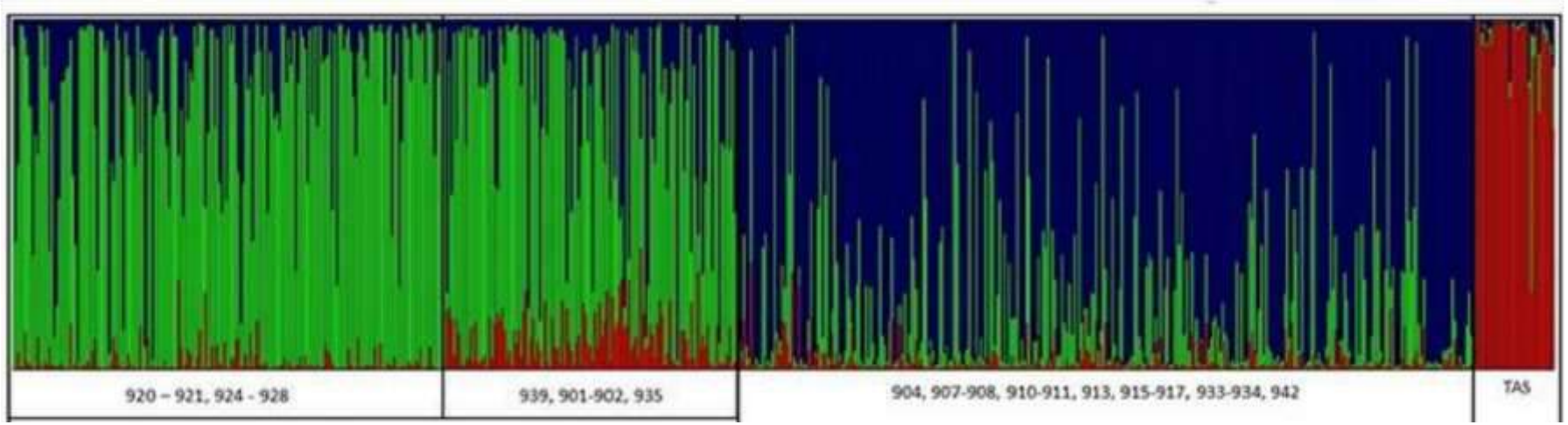
MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES



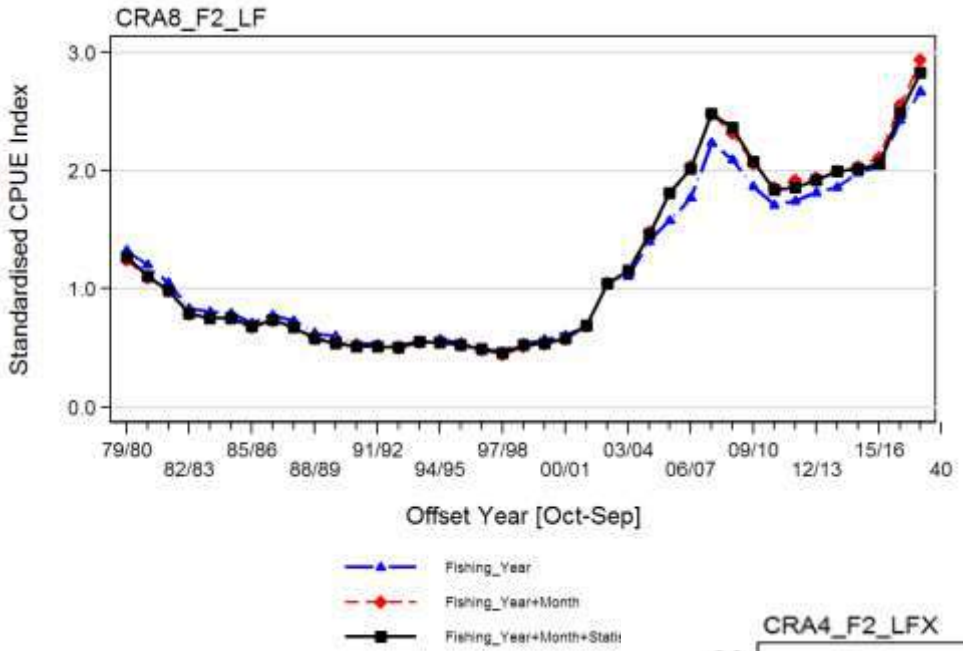


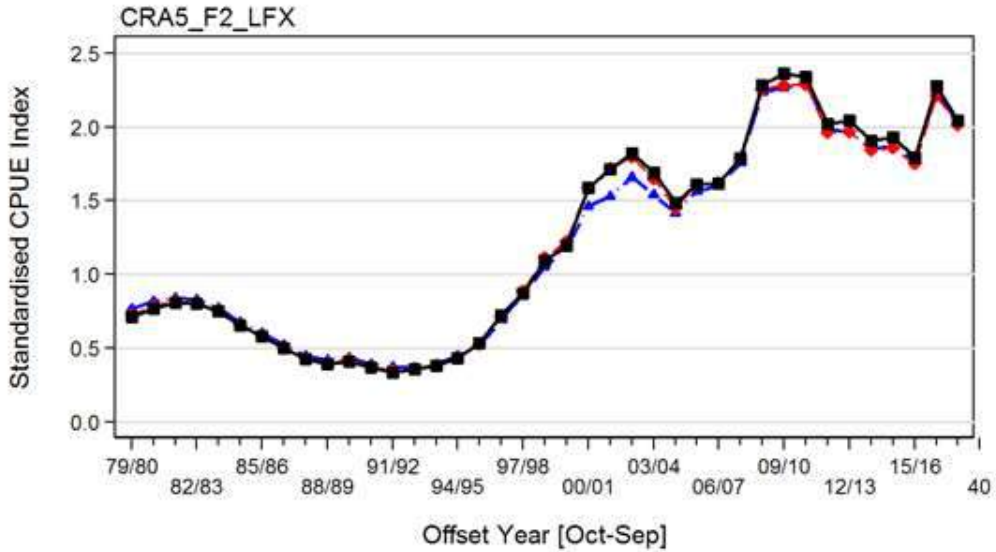
ELECTIVE RESEARCH

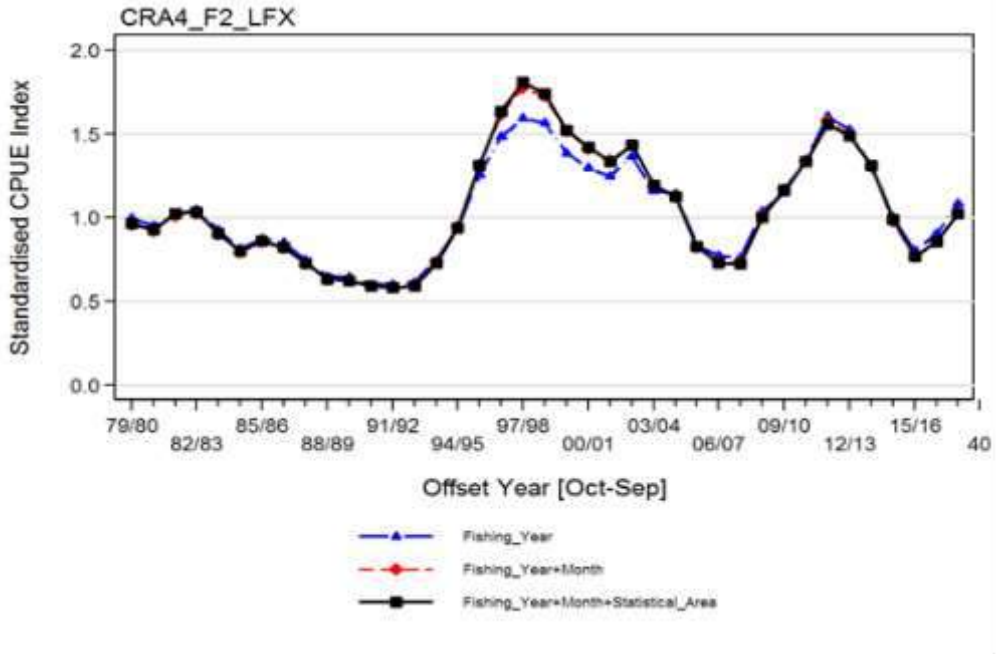
- Biosecurity
- Genetics
- Climate change
- Animal husbandry and handling
- Protected species interactions
- Marine biotoxins



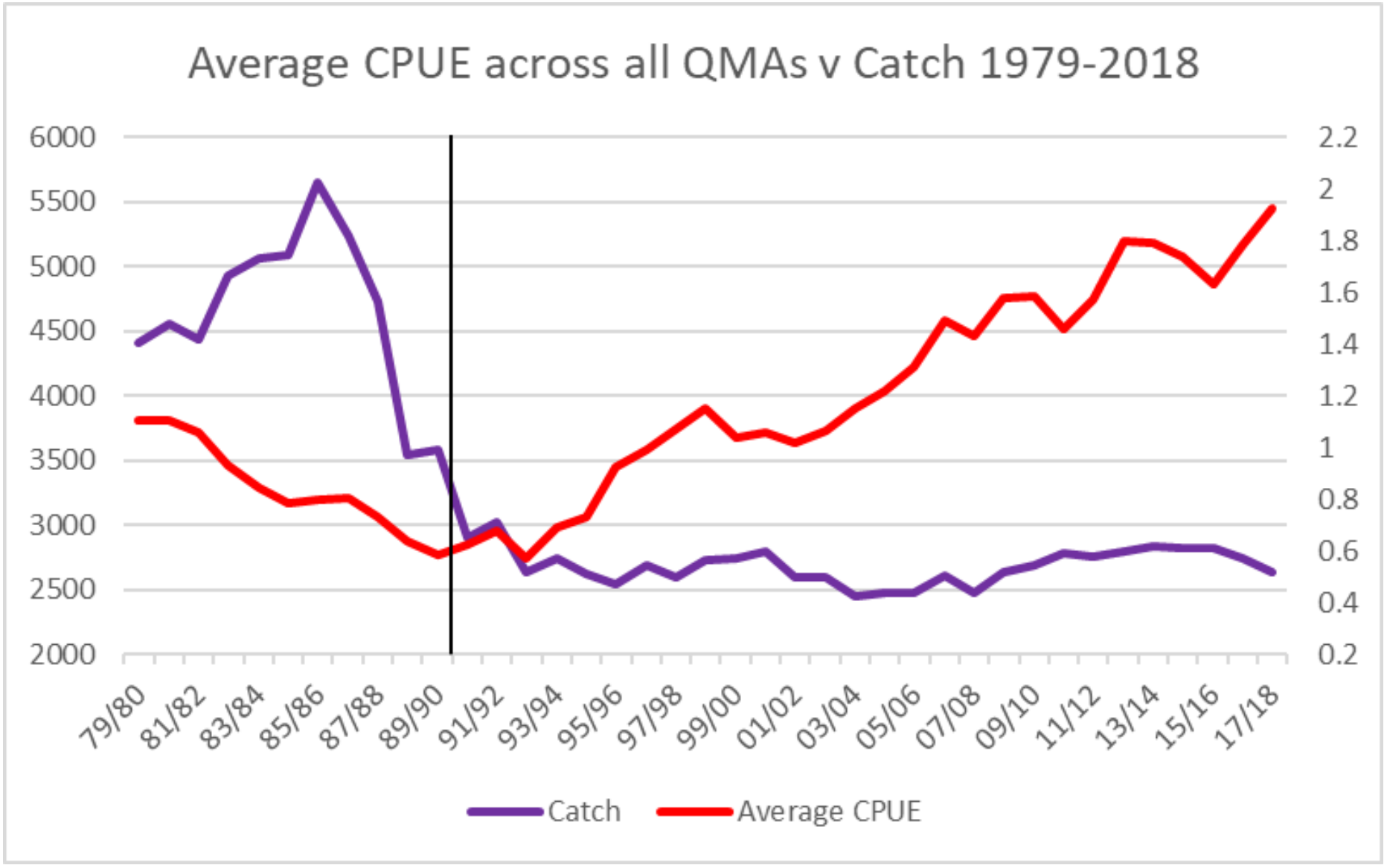
RESULTS


CRA8_F2_LF
Standardised CPUE Index
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
79/80
82/83
85/86
88/89
91/92
94/95
97/98
00/01
03/04
06/07
09/10
12/13
15/16
40
Offset Year [Oct-Sep]
Fishing_Year
Fishing_Year+Month
Fishing_Year+Month+Statistical_Area

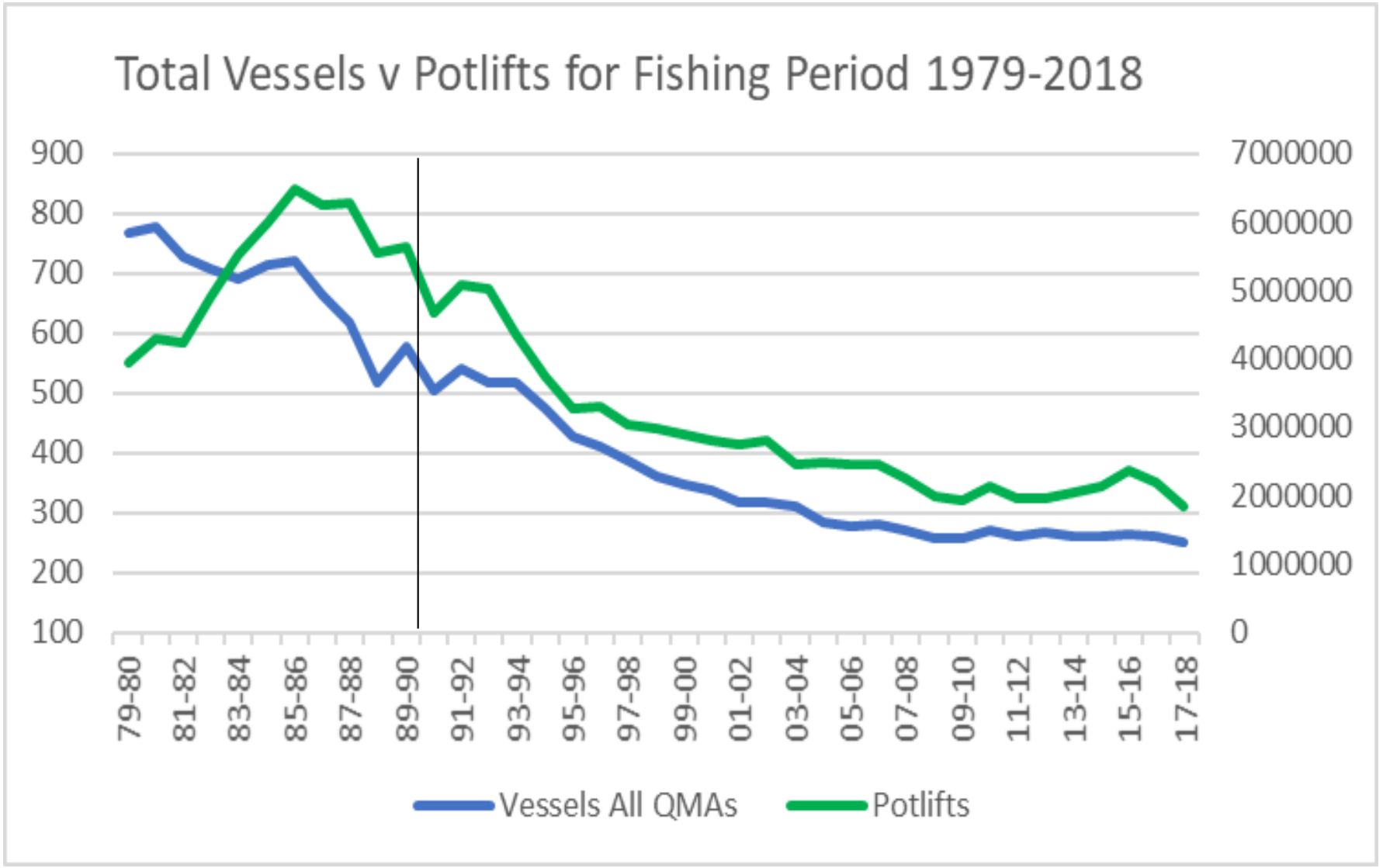

CRA5_F2_LFX
Standardised CPUE Index
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
79/80
82/83
85/86
88/89
91/92
94/95
97/98
00/01
03/04
06/07
09/10
12/13
15/16
40
Offset Year [Oct-Sep]
Fishing_Year
Fishing_Year+Month
Fishing_Year+Month+Statistical_Area


CRA4_F2_LFX
Standardised CPUE Index
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
79/80
82/83
85/86
88/89
91/92
94/95
97/98
00/01
03/04
06/07
09/10
12/13
15/16
40
Offset Year [Oct-Sep]
Fishing_Year
Fishing_Year+Month
Fishing_Year+Month+Statistical_Area

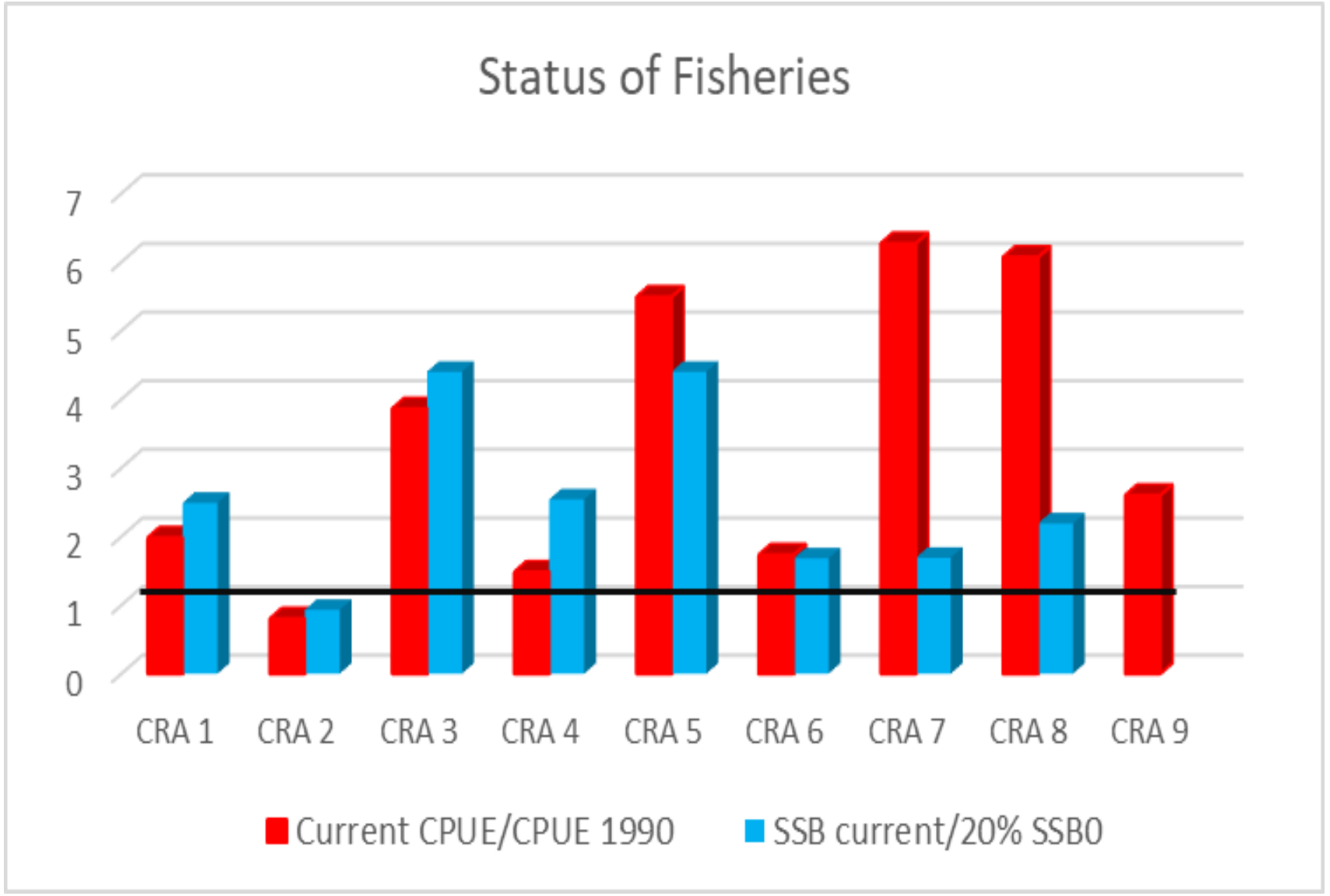
RESULTS


Average CPUE across all QMAs v Catch 1979-2018
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
2.2
2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
79/80
81/82
83/84
85/86
87/88
89/90
91/92
93/94
95/96
97/98
99/00
01/02
03/04
05/06
07/08
09/10
11/12
13/14
15/16
17/18
Catch
Average CPUE

RESULTS


Total Vessels v Potlifts for Fishing Period 1979-2018
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
7000000
6000000
5000000
4000000
3000000
2000000
1000000
0
79-80
81-82
83-84
85-86
87-88
89-90
91-92
93-94
95-96
97-98
99-00
01-02
03-04
05-06
07-08
09-10
11-12
13-14
15-16
17-18
Vessels All QMAs
Potlifts

RESULTS


Status of Fisheries
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
CRA 1
CRA 2
CRA 3
CRA 4
CRA 5
CRA 6
CRA 7
CRA 8
CRA 9
Current CPUE/CPUE 1990
SSB current/20% SSB0


OpenSeas
New Zealand Rock Lobster
Jasus edwardsii
Rock lobsters are the most commercially valuable of New Zealand's inshore fisheries.
Average Weight
0.6-1.0kg
Average Length
84-100mm
Fishing Areas
2016 Catch quantities
2,820tn
2,817tn
QMS Managed
YES
Fishing Methods

RISKS AND CHALLENGES

- Incomplete rights based framework
- Politicisation of fisheries
- Spatial and management encroachment
- Reliance on a single market
- Operational management not anchored in legislation
- Climate change and anthropogenic impacts in nearshore

CONCLUSION

- Secure rights
- Science partnership
- Management procedures

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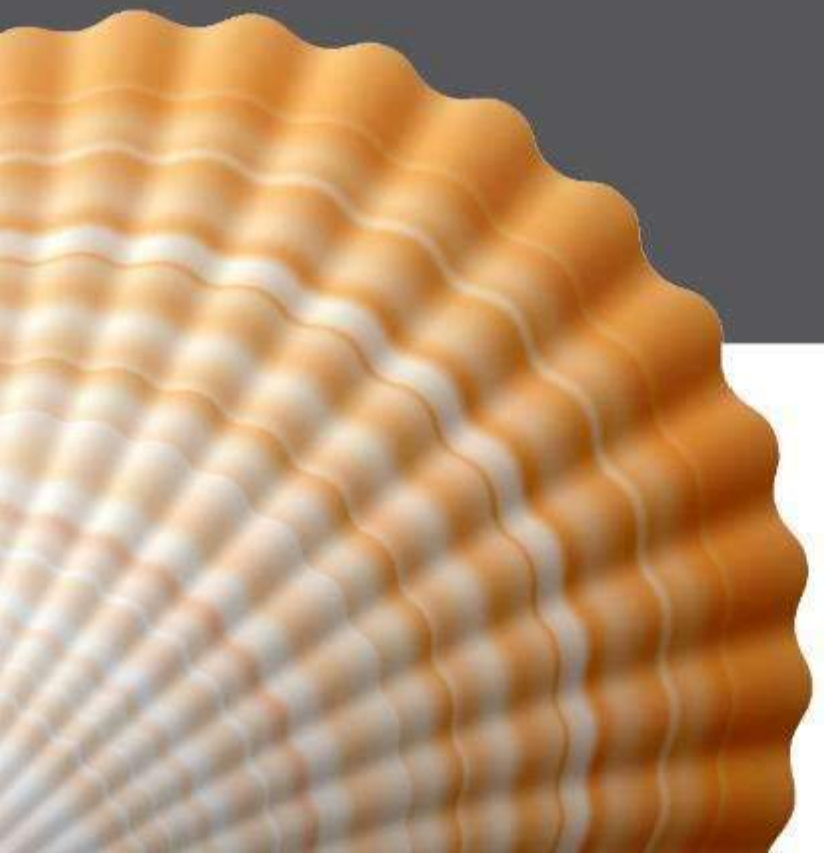


Claire Pescod

Senior Fisheries Outreach Manager
Marine Stewardship Council

Marine Stewardship Council Project UK overview

Supported by seafish

The MSC Facilitated Project UK Fisheries Improvements

Claire Pescod | 5 February 2019

Our Vision

is of the world's oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations

Our Mission

is to use our **ecolabel and fishery certification program** to contribute to the health of the world's oceans.

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD MSC www.msc.org

CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD MSC www.msc.org

MSC certified fisheries

362

MSC certified fisheries in 36 countries

~16%

of the global wild-caught seafood supply is engaged

MSC certified fisheries

362
MSC certified fisheries in 36 countries

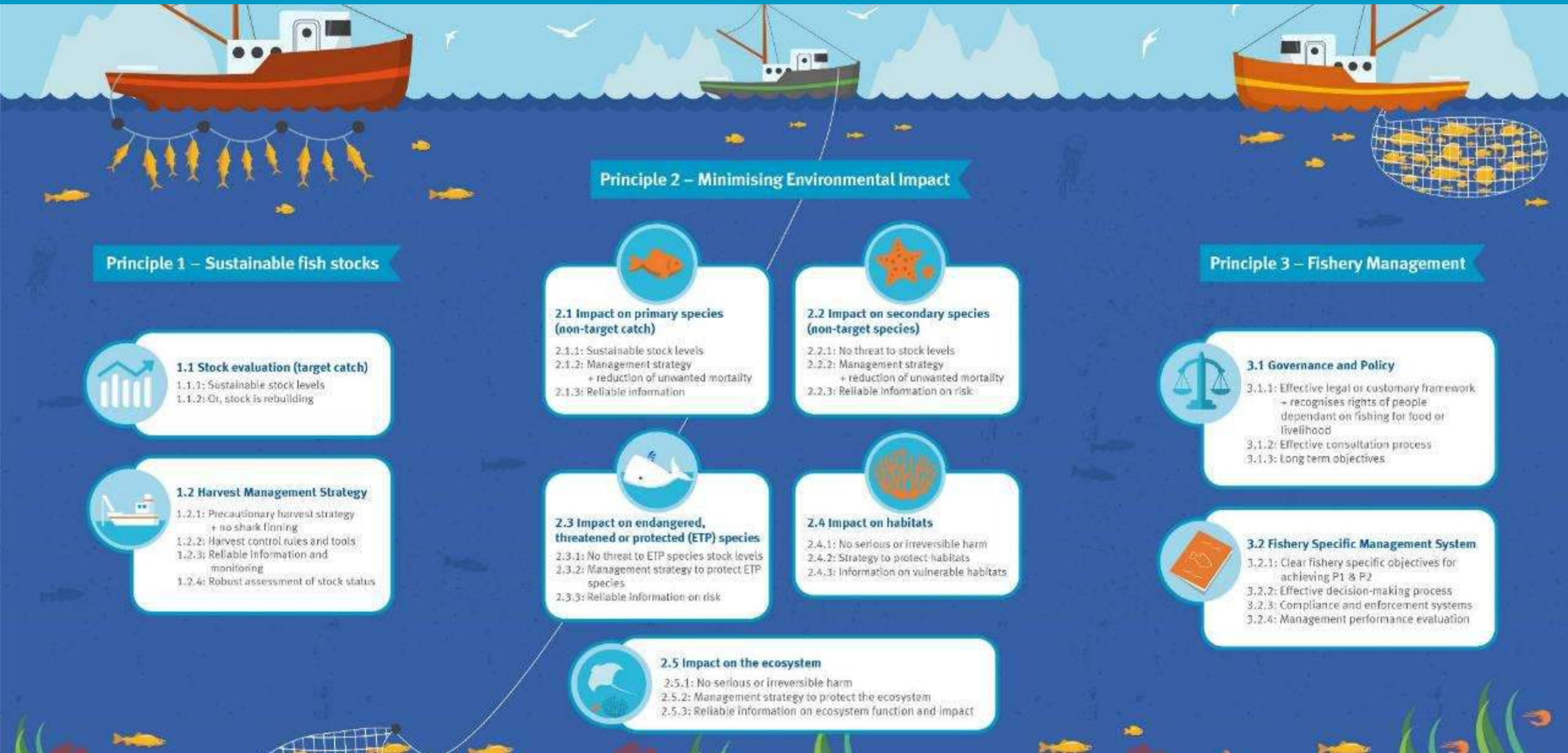
~16%
of the global wild-caught seafood supply is engaged

35,000+
consumer facing labelled products

The MSC's environmental standard

1. The sustainability of stock
2. Ecosystem impact
3. Effective management

28 indicators



Engine of change

Fisheries which meet the MSC Standard are independently certified as sustainable

Consumers preferentially purchase seafood with the MSC ecolabel

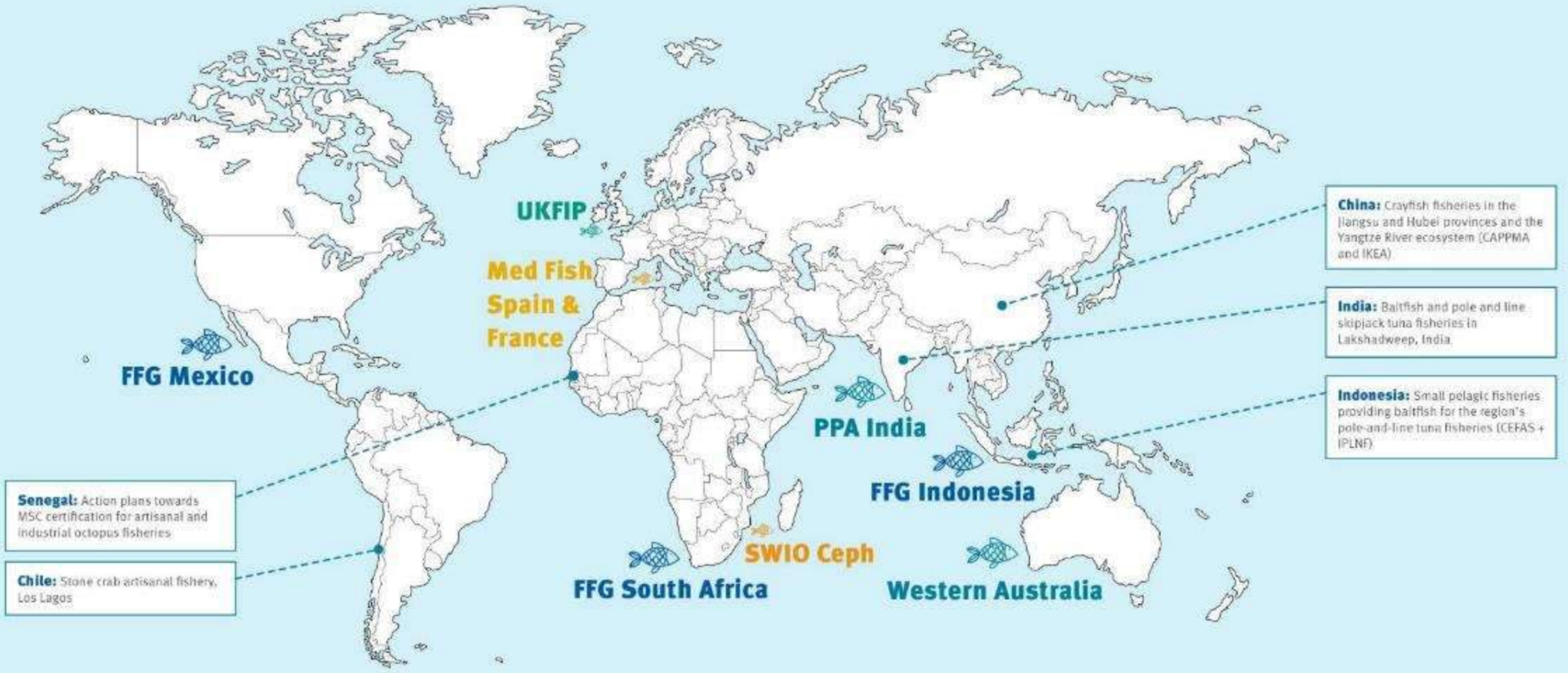
More fisheries choose to improve their practices and volunteer to be assessed against the MSC Standard

Retailers and restaurants choose MSC certified sustainable seafood

Market demand for MSC certified seafood increases

A traceable supply chain assures consumers that only seafood from an MSC certified fishery is sold with the MSC ecolabel

MSC support of sustainable development in fisheries



Project UK Fisheries Improvements

Facilitated by MSC

Project UK Fisheries Improvements

A collaborative stakeholder partnership working towards an environmentally sustainable future for UK fisheries, facilitated by MSC.

- Where did it come from?
- Aim: to use the MSC tools to establish Fishery Improvement Projects & drive improvements on the water
- Supported by funding partners from the supply chain, retailers, NGOs and the fishing industry
- Focus on commercially important species identified by the supply chain
- Driven by multi-stakeholder Steering Groups

The PUKFI FIPs

Stage 1

- North Sea plaice & lemon sole
  - Demersal trawl
  - Beam trawl
  - Seine
- Channel scallops
  - Dredge
- Western Channel monkfish
  - Demersal trawl
  - Beam trawl
  - Gill net
- South West crab & lobster
  - pot

Stage 2

- Scallops
  - Dredge
- Nephrops
  - Creel/pot
  - Trawl

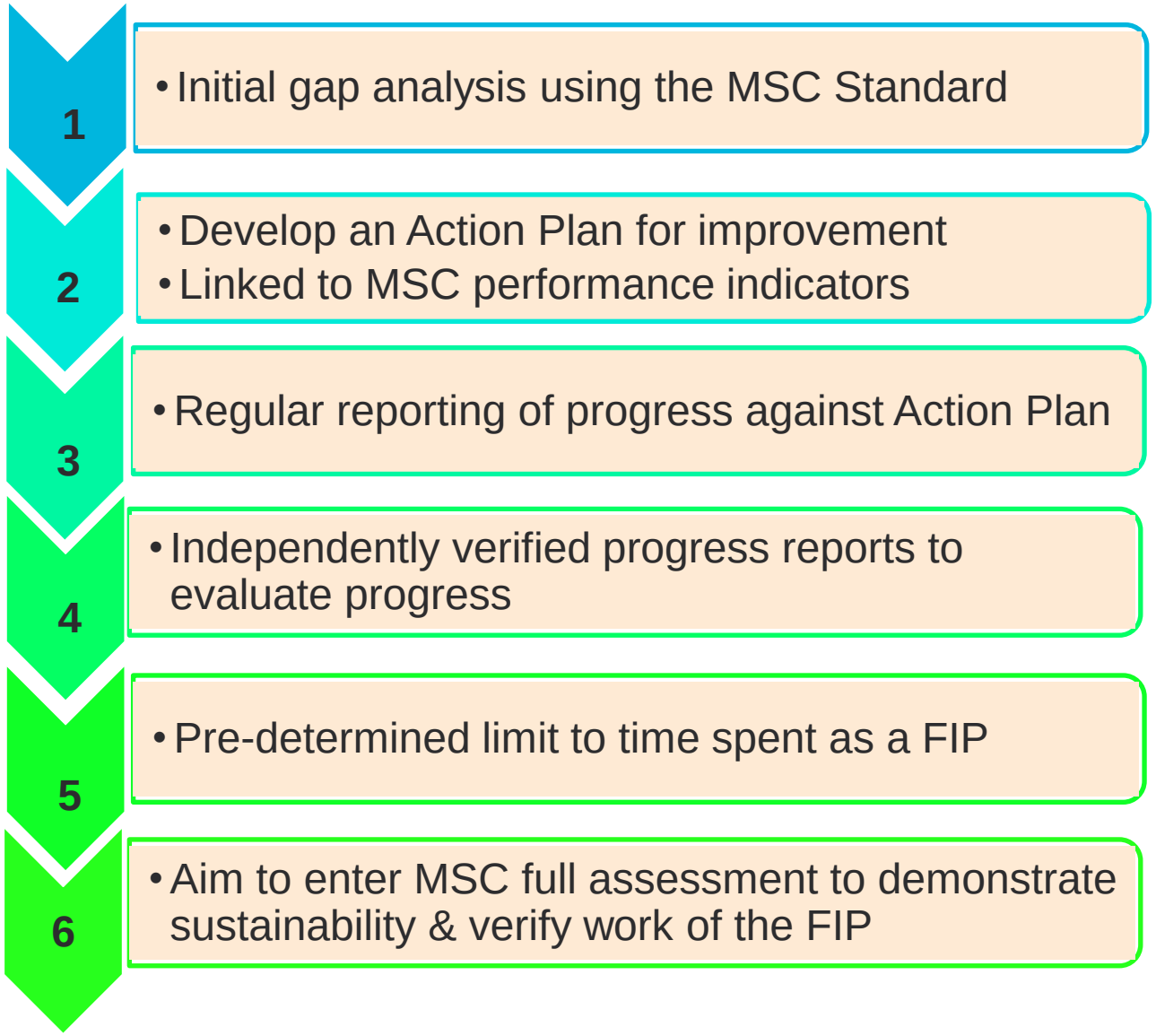
Stage 2 Areas

- North Sea
- West of Scotland
- Irish Sea

Funders Stage 1

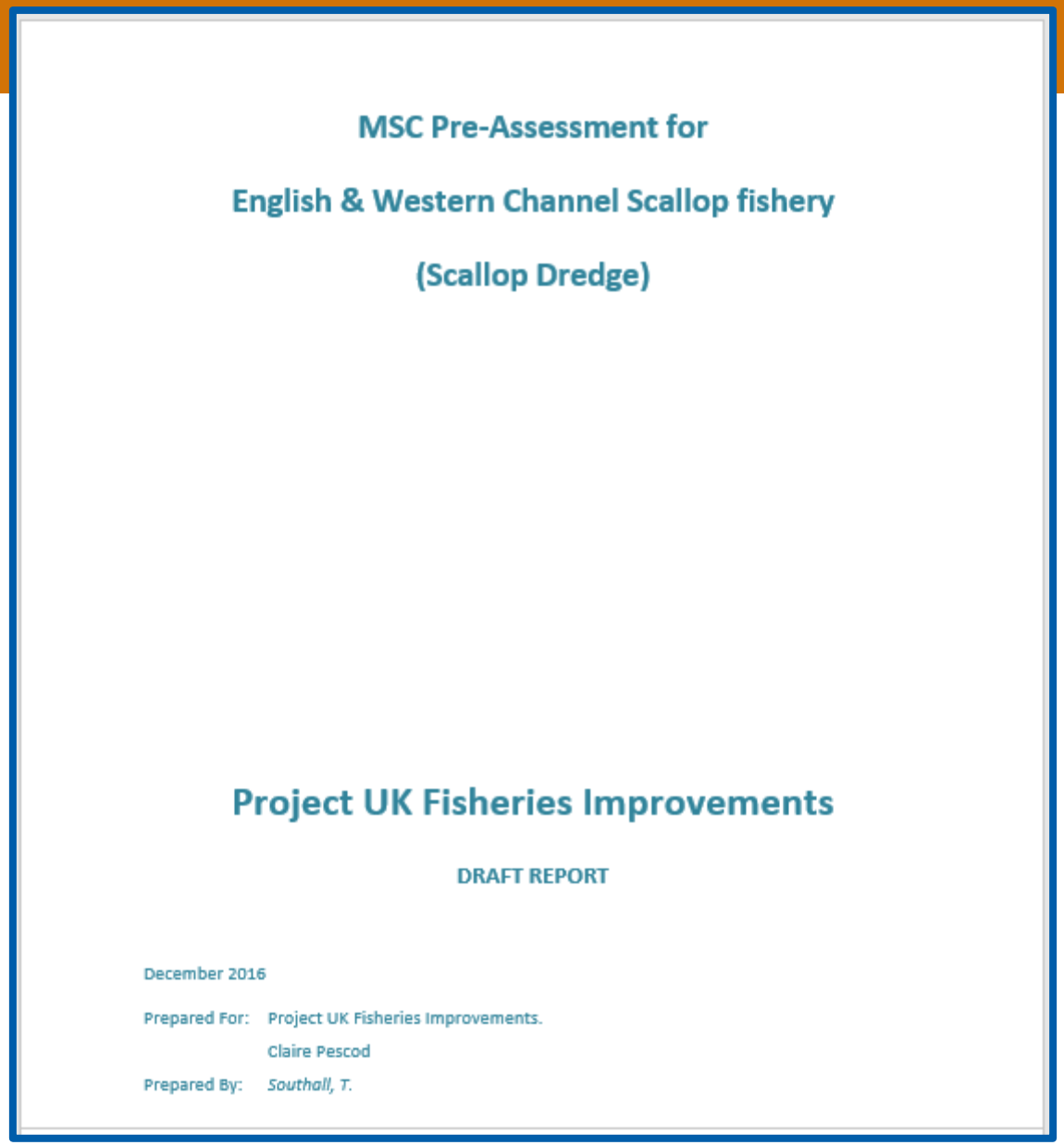
Funders Stage 2

MSC definition of a Credible FIP



A roadmap towards sustainability

1. Initial gap analysis using the MSC Standard
2. Develop an Action Plan for improvement
   - Linked to MSC performance indicators
3. Regular reporting of progress against Action Plan
4. Independently verified progress reports to evaluate progress
5. Pre-determined limit to amount of time as a FIP
6. Aim to enter MSC full assessment to demonstrate sustainability & verify work of the FIP



MSC Pre-Assessment for

English & Western Channel Scallop fishery

(Scallop Dredge)

Project UK Fisheries Improvements

DRAFT REPORT

December 2016

Prepared For: Project UK Fisheries Improvements.
Claire Pescod

Prepared By: *Southall, T.*

A roadmap towards sustainability

1. Initial gap analysis using the MSC Standard
2. Develop an Action Plan for improvement
   - Linked to MSC performance indicators
3. Regular reporting of progress against Action Plan
4. Independently verified progress reports to evaluate progress
5. Pre-determined limit to amount of time as a FIP
6. Aim to enter MSC full assessment to demonstrate sustainability & verify work of the FIP

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator	Scallop Dredge
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	<60
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	<60
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	<60
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	60-79
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	≥80
2	Primary Species	2.1.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.1.2	Management	≥80
		2.1.3	Information	60-79
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.2.2	Management	≥80
		2.2.3	Information	60-79
	ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	60-79
		2.3.2	Management	60-79
		2.3.3	Information	60-79
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	<60
		2.4.2	Management	60-79
		2.4.3	Information	60-79
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	60-79
		2.5.2	Management	≥80
		2.5.3	Information	≥80
3	Governance & policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	≥80
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles responsibilities	60-79
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	≥80
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	60-79
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	60-79
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	≥80
		3.2.4	Mgt performance evaluation	60-79

Principle	Component	Performance Indicator	Actual Year 1	Expected Year 2	Expected Year 3	Expected Year 4	Expected Year 5	
1	Outcome	1.1.1 Stock status	<60	<60	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		1.1.2 Stock rebuilding	---	---	---	---	≥80	-
	Management	1.2.1 Harvest Strategy	<60	<60	60-79	60-79	≥80	-
		1.2.2 Harvest control rules and tools	<60	<60	60-79	60-79	≥80	-
		1.2.3 Information and monitoring	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		1.2.4 Assessment of stock status	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
2	Primary species	2.1.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.1.2 Management	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.1.3 Information	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
	Secondary species	2.2.1 Outcome	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.2.2 Management	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.2.3 Information	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
	ETP species	2.3.1 Outcome	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		2.3.2 Management	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		2.3.3 Information	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
	Habitats	2.4.1 Outcome	<60	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		2.4.2 Management	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		2.4.3 Information	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
	Ecosystem	2.5.1 Outcome	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.5.2 Management	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		2.5.3 Information	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
3	Governance and Policy	3.1.1 Legal and customary framework	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		3.1.2 Consultation, roles and responsibilities	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		3.1.3 Long term objectives	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1 Fishery specific objectives	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		3.2.2 Decision making processes	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-
		3.2.3 Compliance and enforcement	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	-
		3.2.4 Management performance evaluation	60-79	60-79	60-79	≥80	≥80	-

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Fisheries Improvement Action Plan

Table 1: Action Plan overview

Fishery name: English and Western Channel Scallop (*Pecten maximus*) Fishery		**Start date:** 01 January 2017
Fishery location: Western Channel (VIIe) and Eastern Channel (VIId)	**Fishing method:** Scallop dredge	**End date (anticipated):** 31 December 2021 (5 years)
Project leaders: Project UK Fisheries Improvements (PUKFI)		**Improvements recommended by:** Poseidon

Overview of the Action Plan:

The Channel scallop fisheries are of significant economic importance on both sides of areas VIId and VIIe. One of the main barriers to effective management has been the poor definition of stock management units, which has led to insufficient stock assessment and the lack of targeted harvest strategies and control rules. Under P1, this Action plan seeks to identify if this is being addressed by other work and if not, to address this through an initial identification of stock management areas, followed by the development of fisheries-stock specific harvest strategies, control rules and where appropriate, adaptive management systems.

In P2, the Action Plan addresses the need for determining the catch (as opposed to the landings) of primary and secondary species caught in these fisheries. This will cover shellfish / finfish species, as well as out of scope organisms such as seabirds and marine mammals, as well as for ETPs. The Action Plan also looks at reducing the impact of these fisheries on habitats, especially VMEs. The plan also calls for a Scale Intensity Consequence Analysis (SICA) analysis of the impact of scallop dredging on the ecosystem.

Under P3, following the identification and agreement of stock / fisheries management units, the plan seeks the development of a fisheries-specific management plan that that includes explicit short and long-term objectives, together with an allocation of the roles and responsibilities for their precautionary and adaptive management. It also calls for external evaluation of the management of scallop fisheries, possibly though a final pre-assessment before the FIP is concluded when the fisheries might be considering entering into full MSC assessment process.

Colour code in tables below: Principle 1 Principle 2 Principle 3


To discuss
How to lay the foundation for a concerted management ?
How UK FIP and French FIP could collaborate ?


Action Plan

Key Actions in Stage 1 scallops

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator	Scallop Dredge
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	<60
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding	
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	<60
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules and tools	<60
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	60-79
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	≥80
2	Primary Species	2.1.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.1.2	Management	≥80
		2.1.3	Information	60-79
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	≥80
		2.2.2	Management	≥80
		2.2.3	Information	60-79
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		2.3.2	Management	60-79
		2.3.3	Information	60-79
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		3.2.2	Decision making processes	60-79
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	≥80
		3.2.4	Mgt performance evaluation	60-79

1 SICG commissioned **research** on exploitable biomass and a UK-wide **scallop management plan**

2 CEFAS: Have identified that there are no gaps and no additional data required at the moment

3 CEFAS: Provide a **review of existing observer data**, analysing area & species composition

4 Imperial MSc student: Report on potential ETP species interacting with fishery in a **GIS-based study** including gap analysis and management recommendations

5 Bangor Post-doc student: **Fishery foot-print analysis and habitat mapping** to understand impacts of the fishery on habitats, also developing possible management approaches

6 Expert group formed to conduct a SICA on main ecosystems potentially impacted by scallop dredges

7 Development of a management plan from year 2

DRAFT Stage 2 results

Summary of pre-assessment scoring for king scallop fishery

Principle	Component	PI	Performance Indicator	Likely scoring level		
Principle 1 UoAs				**Irish Sea, Southern Irish Sea / Cardigan Bay**	**East Coast, North East, North West, West of Kintyre**	**All other UoAs**
1	Outcome	1.1.1	Stock status	60-79		
		1.1.2	Stock rebuilding			
	Management	1.2.1	Harvest Strategy	<60		
		1.2.2	Harvest control rules & tools	<60		
		1.2.3	Information and monitoring	≥80	≥80	60-79
		1.2.4	Assessment of stock status	≥80	≥80	60-79
Principle 2 UoAs				**Scallop dredge**		
2	Primary Species	2.1.1	Outcome	≥80		
		2.1.2	Management	≥80		
		2.1.3	Information	≥80		
	Secondary species	2.2.1	Outcome	60-79		
		2.2.2	Management	60-79		
		2.2.3	Information	60-79		
	ETP species	2.3.1	Outcome	60-79		
		2.3.2	Management	60-79		
		2.3.3	Information	60-79		
	Habitats	2.4.1	Outcome	<60		
		2.4.2	Management	<60		
		2.4.3	Information	60-79		
	Ecosystem	2.5.1	Outcome	60-79		
		2.5.2	Management	60-79		
		2.5.3	Information	≥80		
Principle 3 UoAs				**Irish Sea, Southern Irish Sea / Cardigan Bay**	**All other UoAs**	
3	Governance & policy	3.1.1	Legal and customary framework	60-79	≥80	
		3.1.2	Consultation, roles & responsibilities	60-79		
		3.1.3	Long term objectives	≥80		
	Fishery specific management system	3.2.1	Fishery specific objectives	60-79		
		3.2.2	Decision making processes	60-79		
		3.2.3	Compliance and enforcement	≥80		
		3.2.4	Management performance evaluation	60-79		

FISHERYPROGRESS.ORG

Fishery Improvement Project Progress Tracking Database & Tools

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Welcome to Fishery Progress

A fishery improvement project uses the power of the private sector to address challenges in a fishery. As the number of FIPs around the world has grown rapidly, businesses and conservation organizations need an easier way to access consistent, reliable information about FIP progress.

FisheryProgress.org gives you a range of information about global FIPs from a quick snapshot of progress and opportunities to get involved to detailed evidence for improvements.

Learn more »

FIP Directory

Add or Update a FIP

About Us

United Kingdom English and Western Channel great Atlantic scallop - dredge

Overview

FIP Description

Project UK Fisheries Improvements (PUKFI) is working towards an environmentally sustainable future for UK fisheries by running Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) on eight UK fisheries that have been selected by the UK supply chain.

MORE

FIP Objective(s)

By April 2022, the FIP aims to address the following:

- Meet the 80+ score for each MSC performance indicator within 5 years (April 2017- 2022) and be able to enter MSC full assessment.
- Support fisheries with the tools to implement changes and ensure their sustainable future as they move towards MSC certification
- Follow the step by step definition of a credible FIP involving four key stages, each with associated tools & support mechanisms:

1. Undertake MSC pre-assessment
2. Develop an action plan for improvement
3. Implement actions & track progress

Please login to follow.

FIP at a Glance

FISHERY STATUS FIP is addressing 28 of 28 indicators

Current Status:

Starting Evaluation: April 01, 2017

FIP PROGRESS

Progress Rating

C

SOME RECENT PROGRESS

Actions Complete

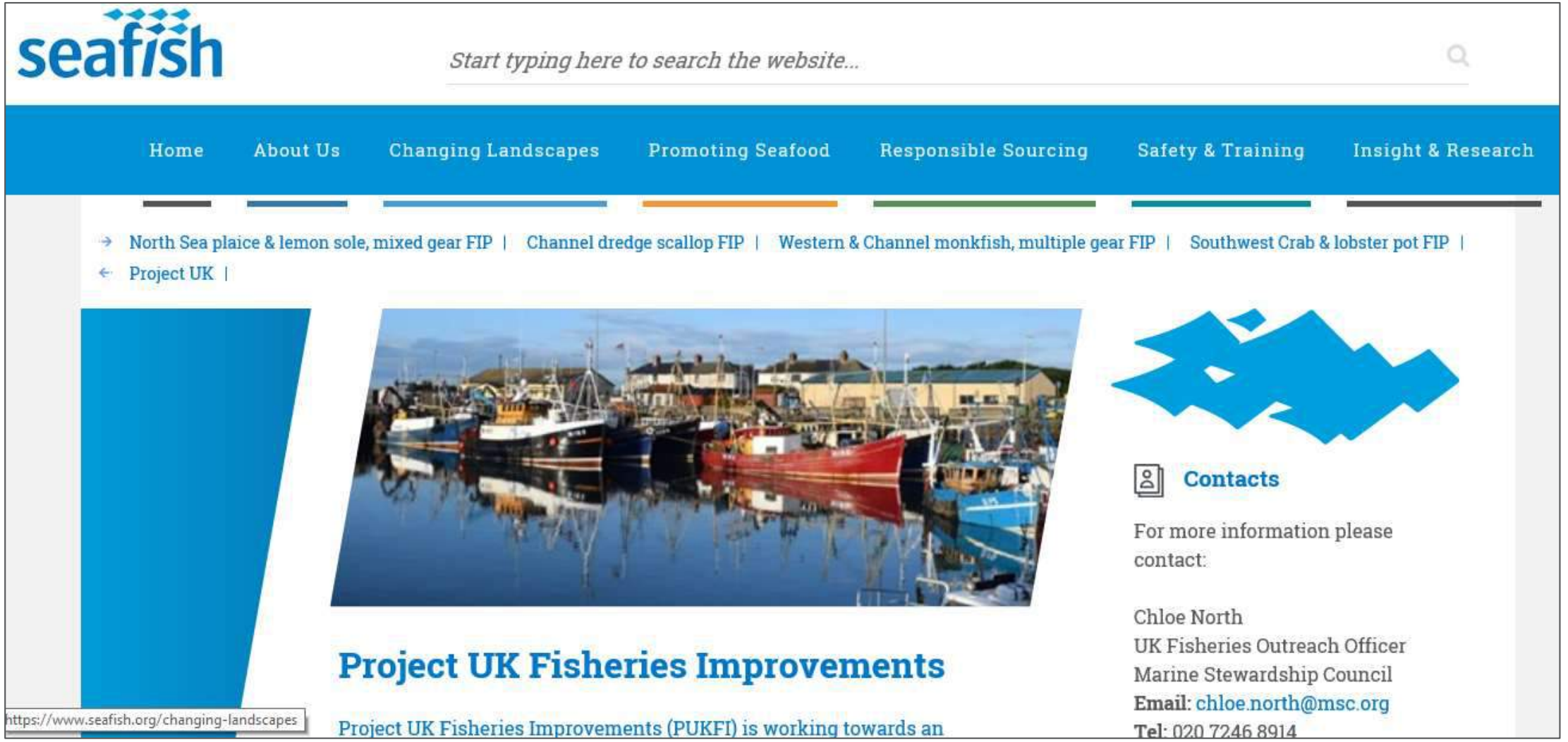
Next Update Due

MAY 2019

Target End Date

APR 2022

www.seafish.org/pukfi



Thank you

Claire.Pescod@msc.org

@MSCintheUK #ProjectUK #PUKFI

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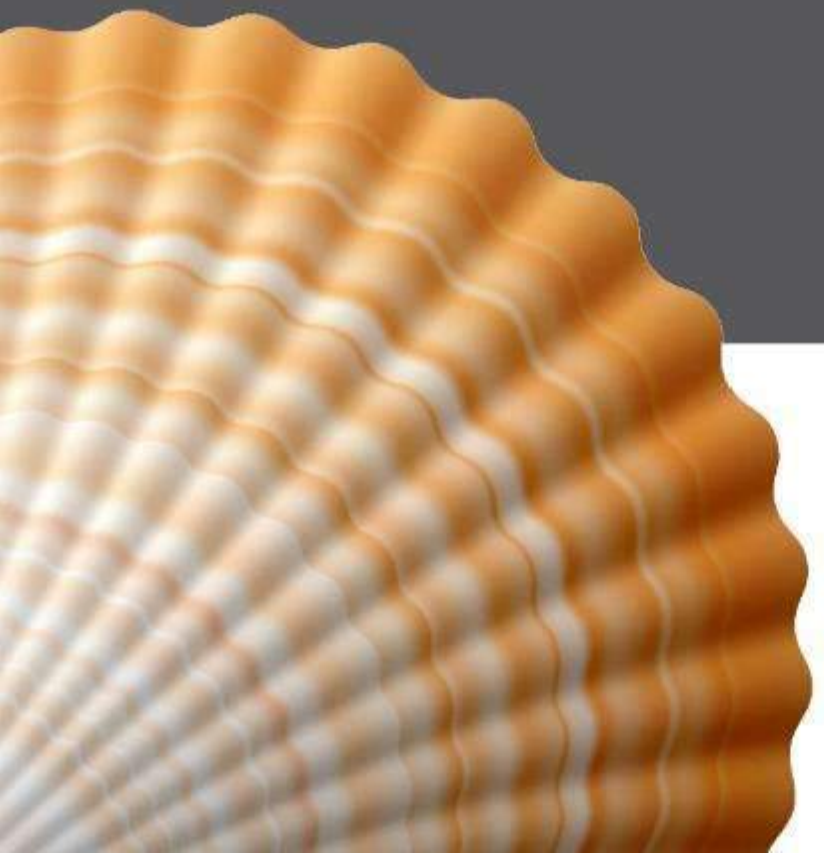

Session 4 – Panel Q & A and Live Polling

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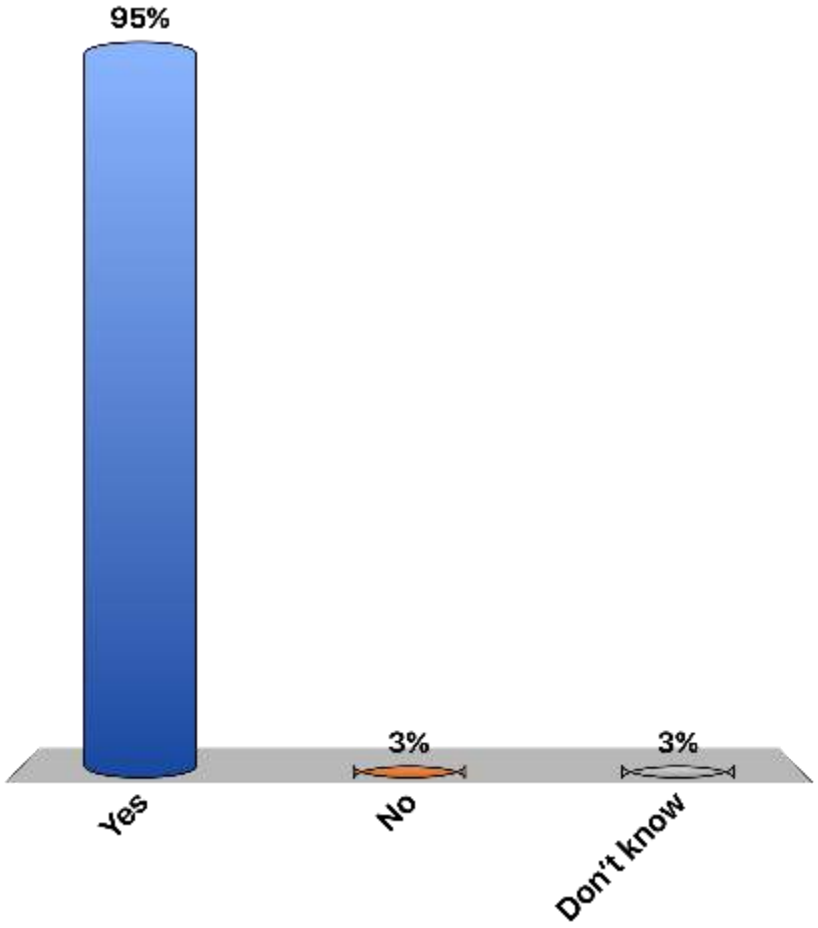
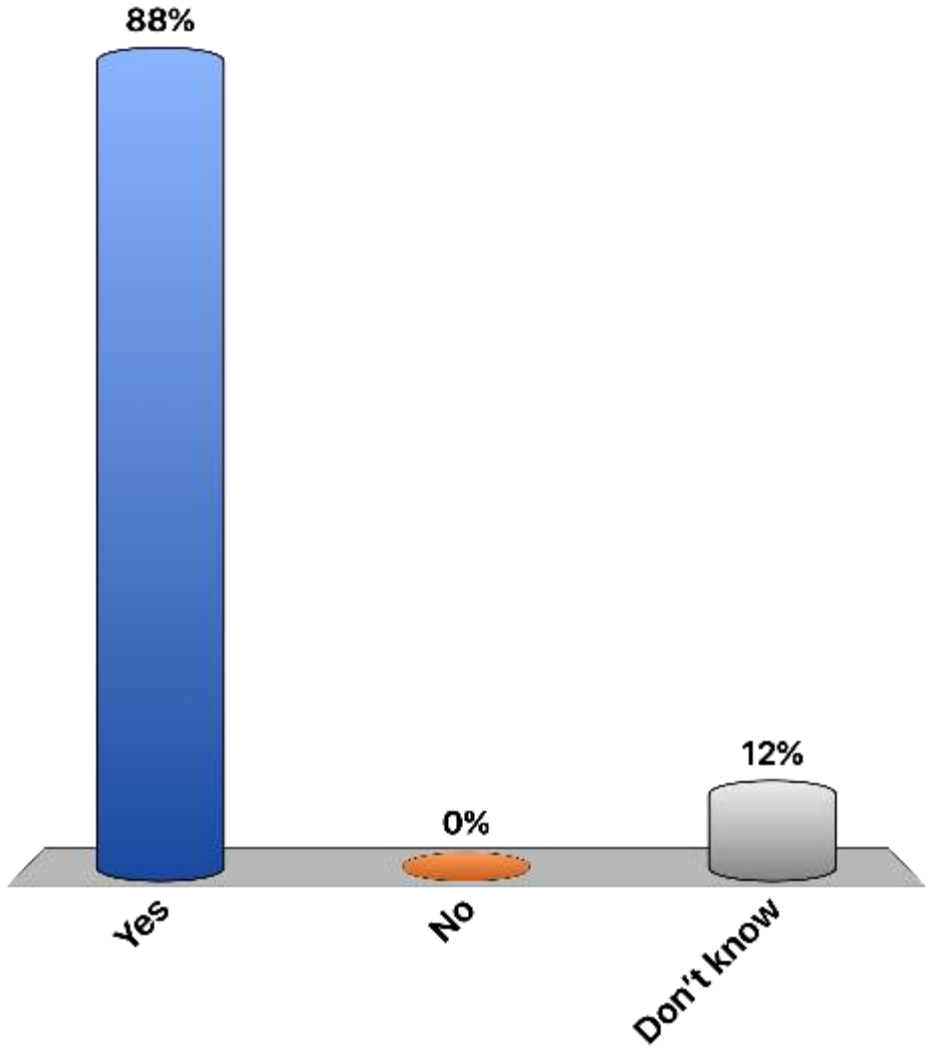
Do you think models with a close, collaborative approach between industry and science boost the credibility of the industry on sustainability issues?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Don’t know



Does it appear that these models lead to better management, in your view?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Don’t know



Do you see merit in pursuing MSC certification for UK scallops (either inshore or offshore)?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Don’t know

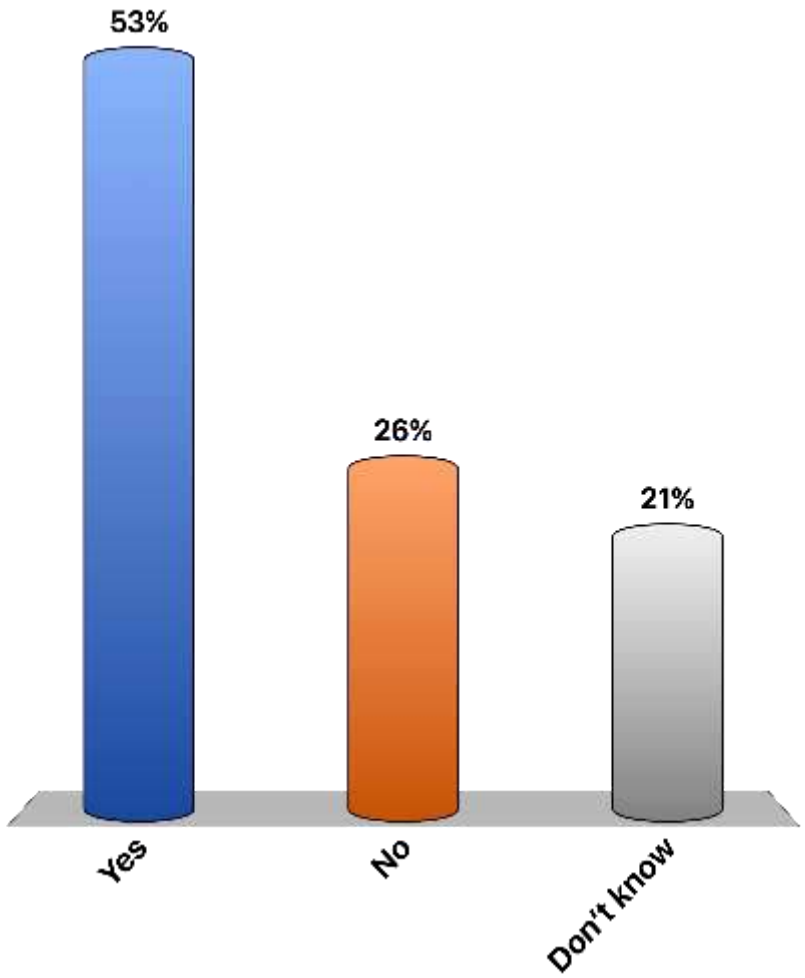


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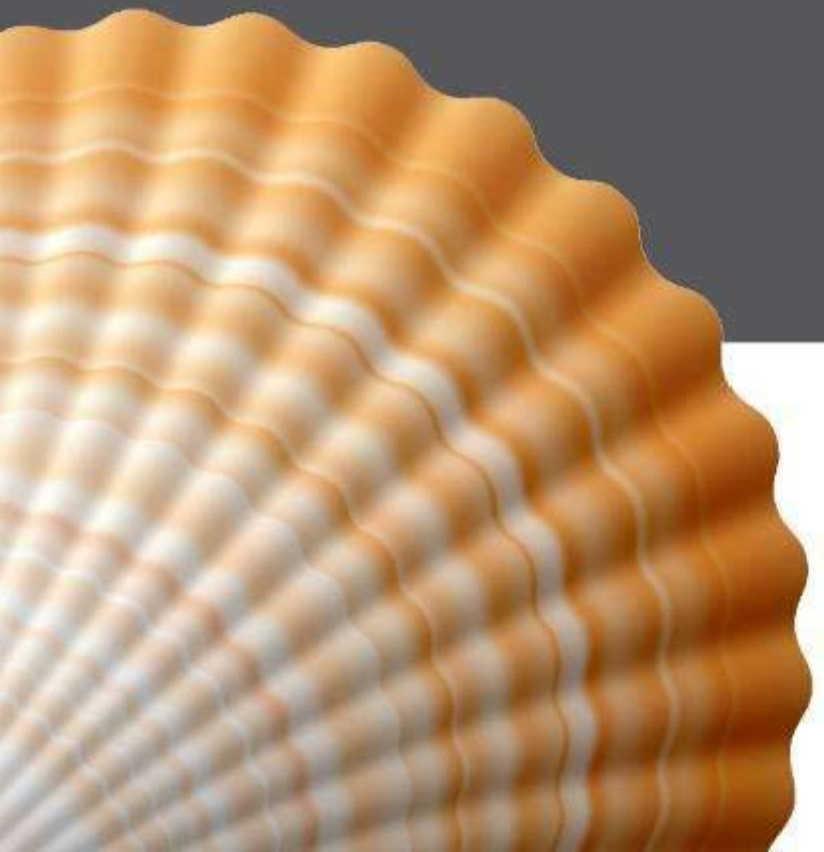
Table discussion



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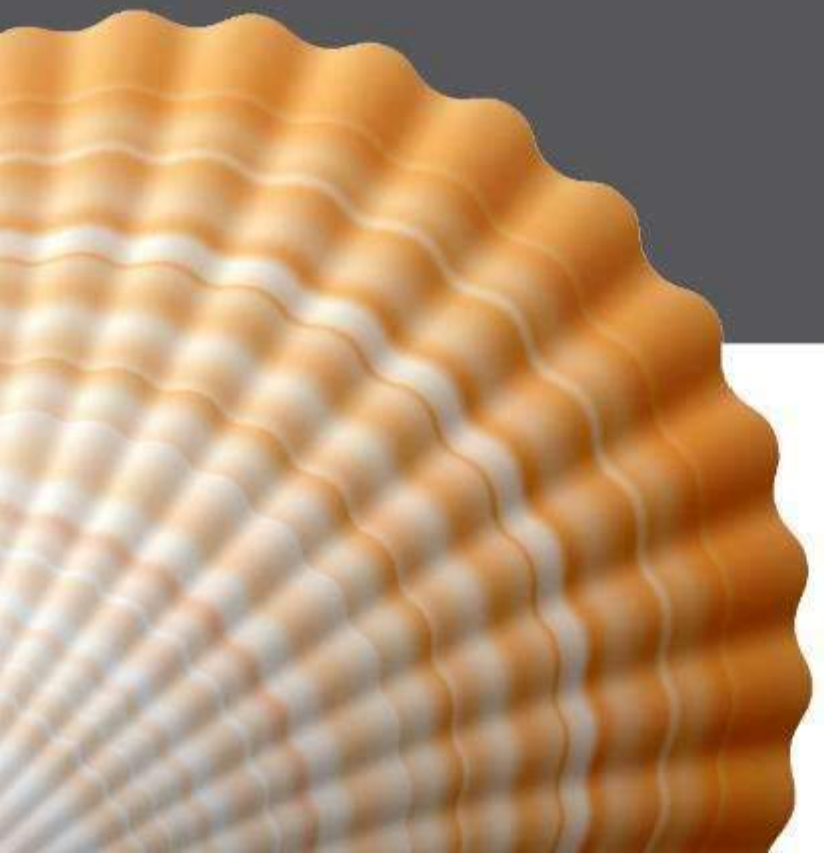
Feedback from tables



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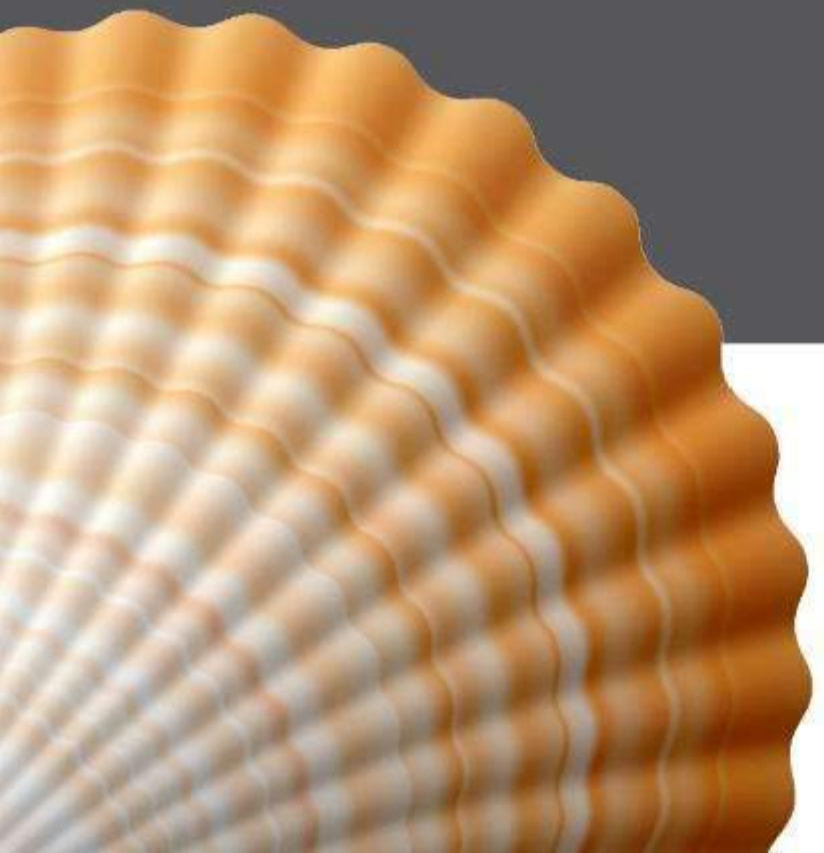
Final Reflections and Live Polling



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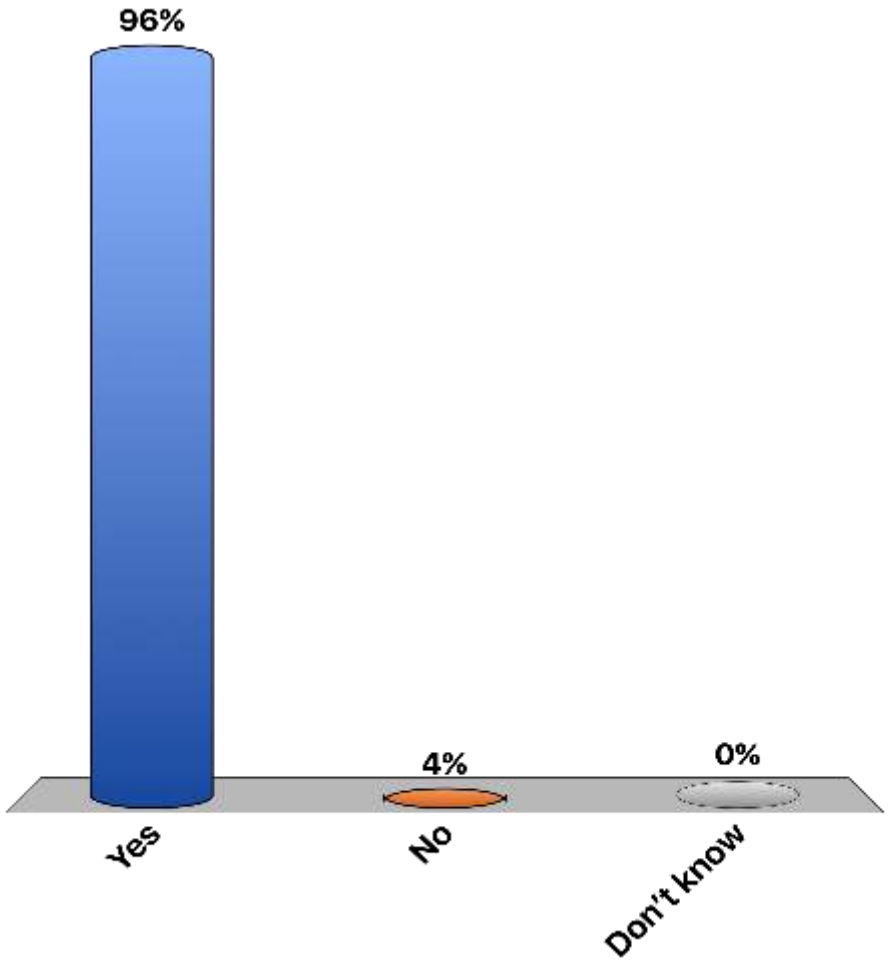
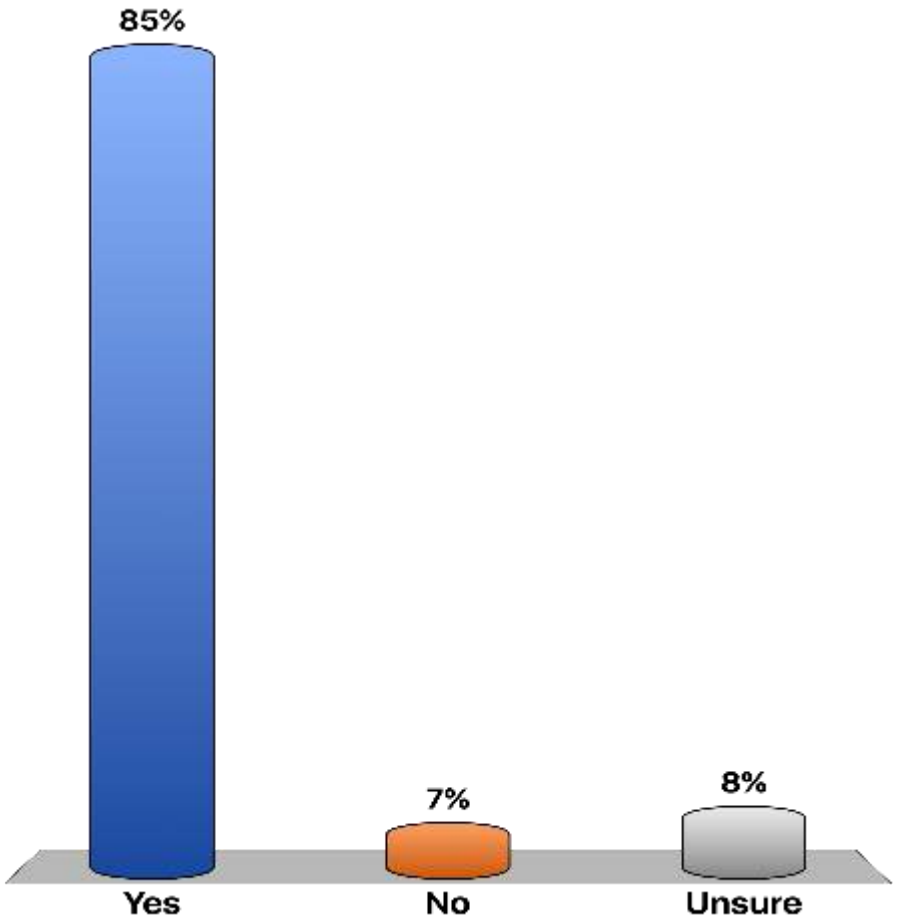
During this event, do you feel you've learned something new?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Don't know



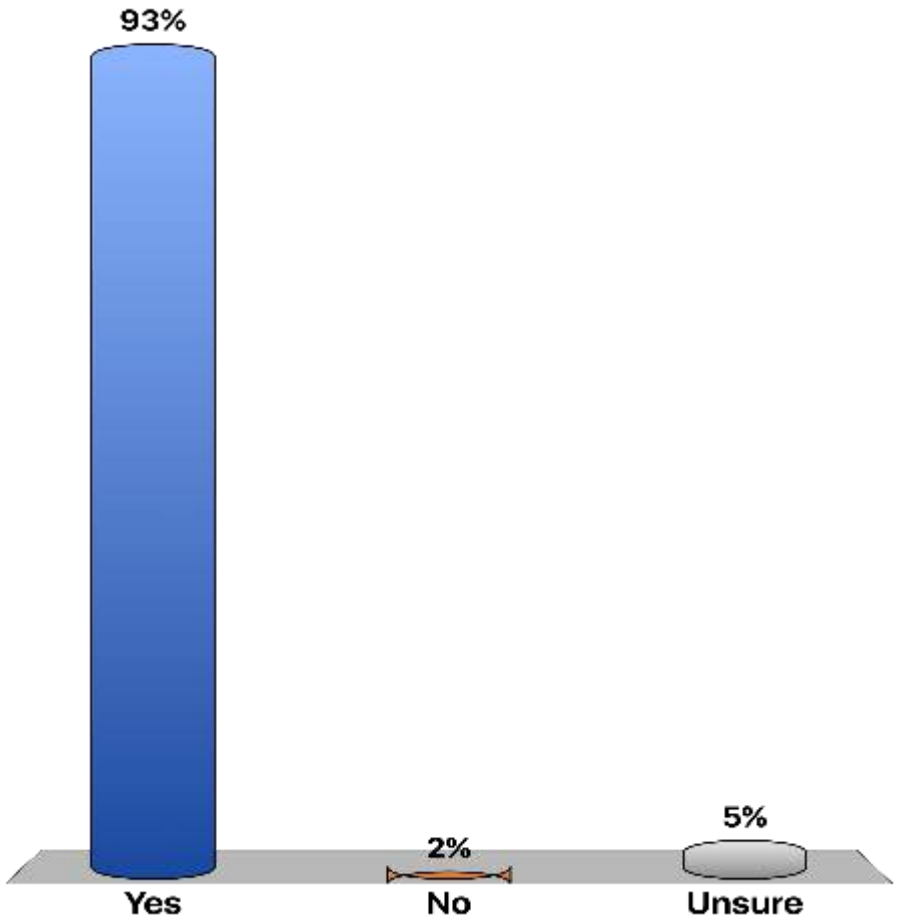
Do you see an urgent need to reform management of scallop fishing in the UK – for the inshore?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Unsure



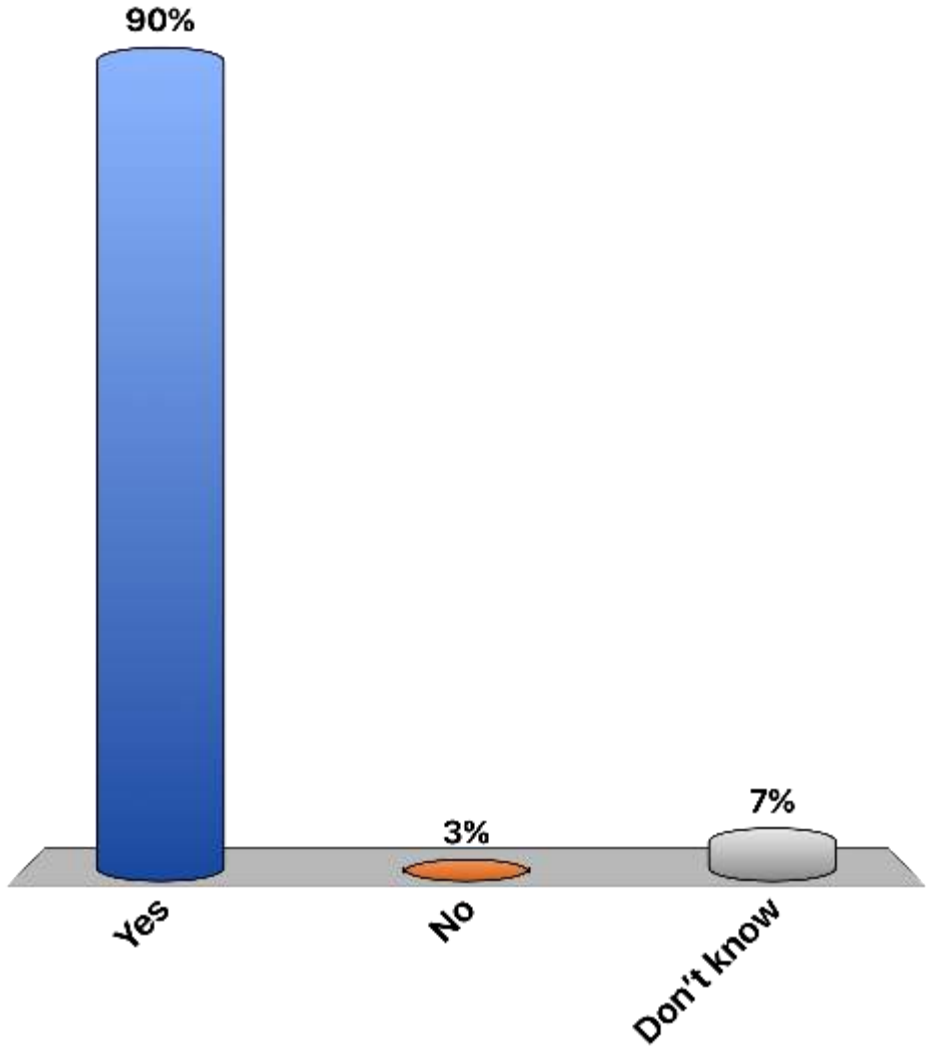
Do you see an urgent need to reform management of scallop fishing in the UK – for offshore fishing?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Unsure



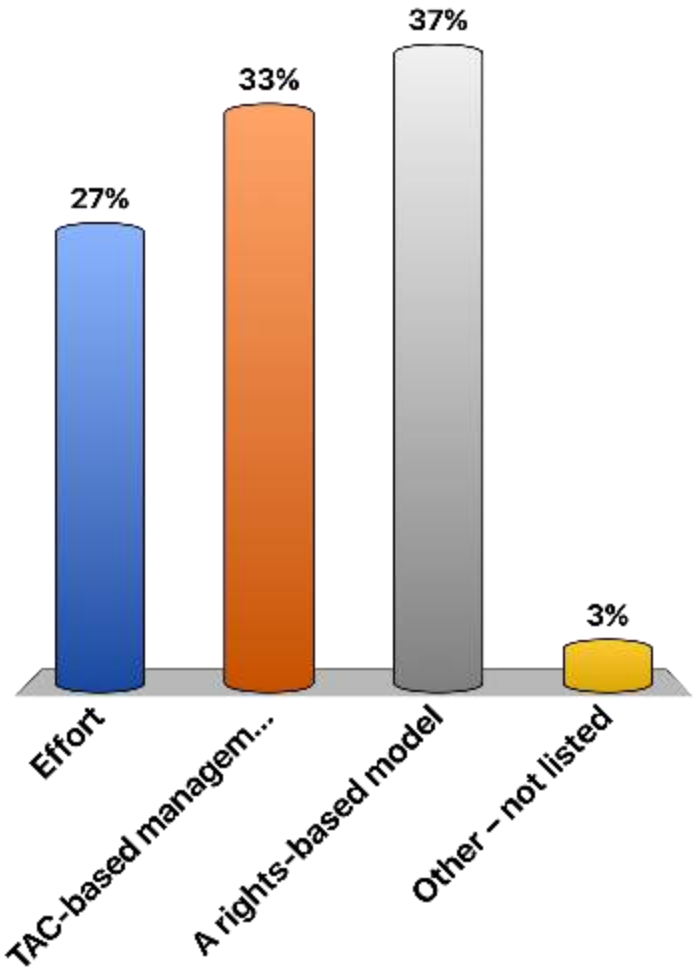
Do you feel better equipped to have discussions around the future of UK scallop management?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Don’t know



In terms of next steps from this conference, what management system would you like to see future events and discussions focus on? Pick one.

A. Effort
B. TAC-based management
C. A rights-based model
D. Other – not listed



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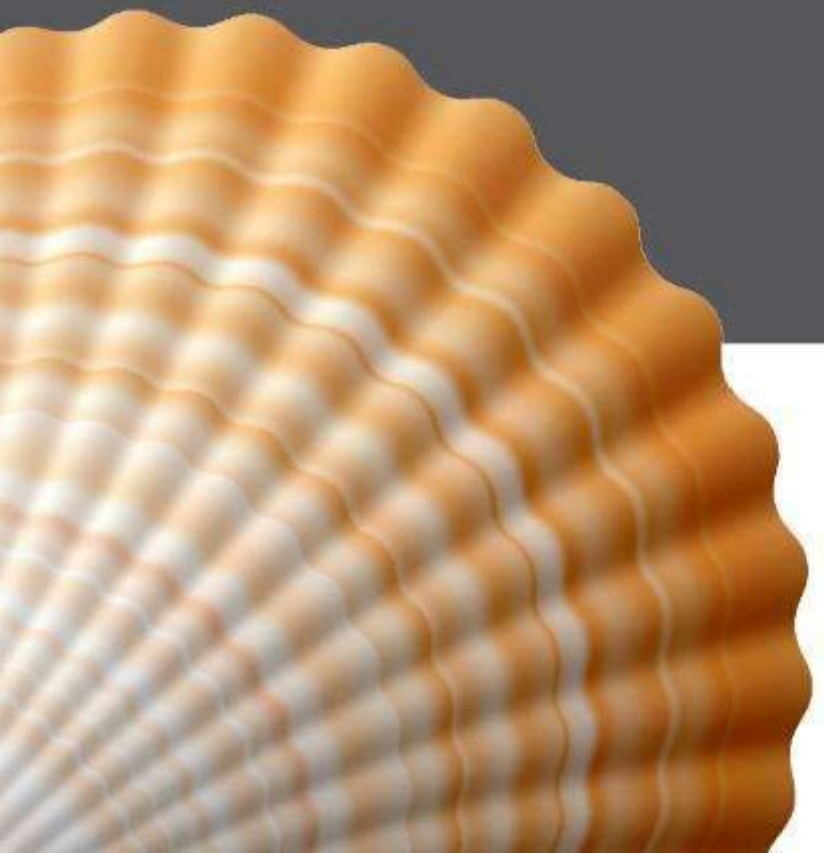

Andrew Brown

Director of Sustainability & Public Affairs
Macduff Shellfish

Closing remarks/next steps

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What we have heard yesterday

- **There is a need for change, both real and perceived**
- **The principles of a working model of scallop management**
- **Science is improving and needs to continue to do so with involvement of the industry**
- **Recognition that input/output controls needed to restrict fishing levels**
- **Environmental impact of scallop dredging must be taken into account**
- **Displacement from scallop fishing grounds threaten economic viability of operators**
- **Management models –** tech con measures, vessel numbers limited, spatial management, seasonal closures, detailed tracking and landings checks, effort controls, TACs and ITQs, rotational fishing, curfews, daily limits, co-management, accreditation, reproductive reserve areas, separation of inshore and offshore, HCRs, Government support, luck

Why now?

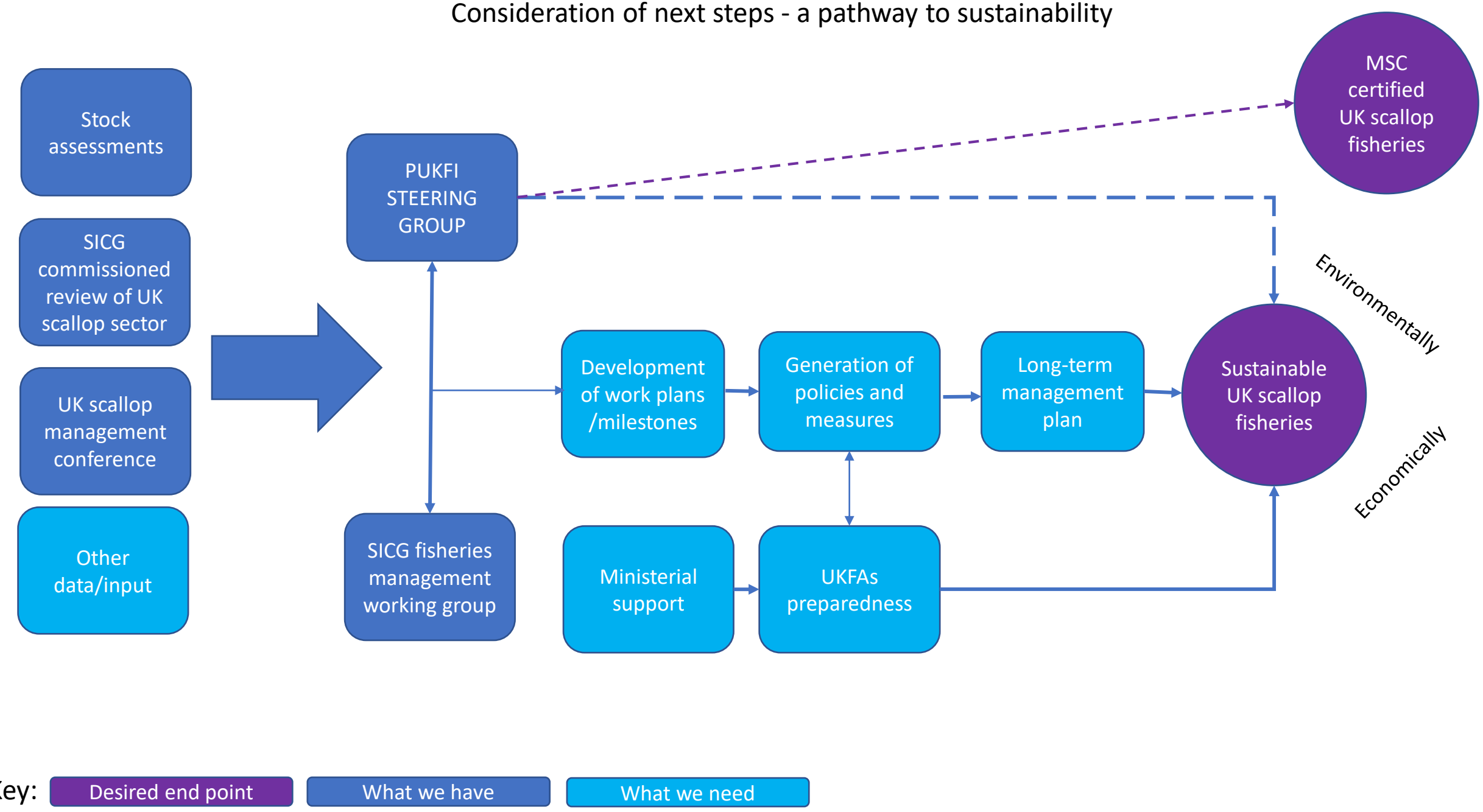
BREXIT

- The CFP has been the overwhelming driver of fisheries policy in the UK for the last 40 years
- Focus has been on quota stocks but EU regulations have also influenced shellfish management
- The CFP will end. A new management system will begin. That management system has yet to be designed.
- Scallop fisheries are the most economically important fishery in England, and third for the entire UK.

What is happening?

- Publication of a report of this conference.
- ICES WG will review stock assessment methods to move towards standard assessment approaches.
- May be possible to have reference points for Scottish scallop populations this year
- SICG comprehensive report on UK Scallop fisheries
- PUKFI Plans will be published next month setting out actions required to develop sustainable scallop fisheries – potentially leading to accreditation
- SICG Management Group 1st meeting scheduled for next week
- Scallop fisheries media group established under SICG
- Fisheries Bill progressing through UK Parliament
- Scottish Government to publish “discussion document” on future fisheries management in Spring 2019

Consideration of next steps - a pathway to sustainability



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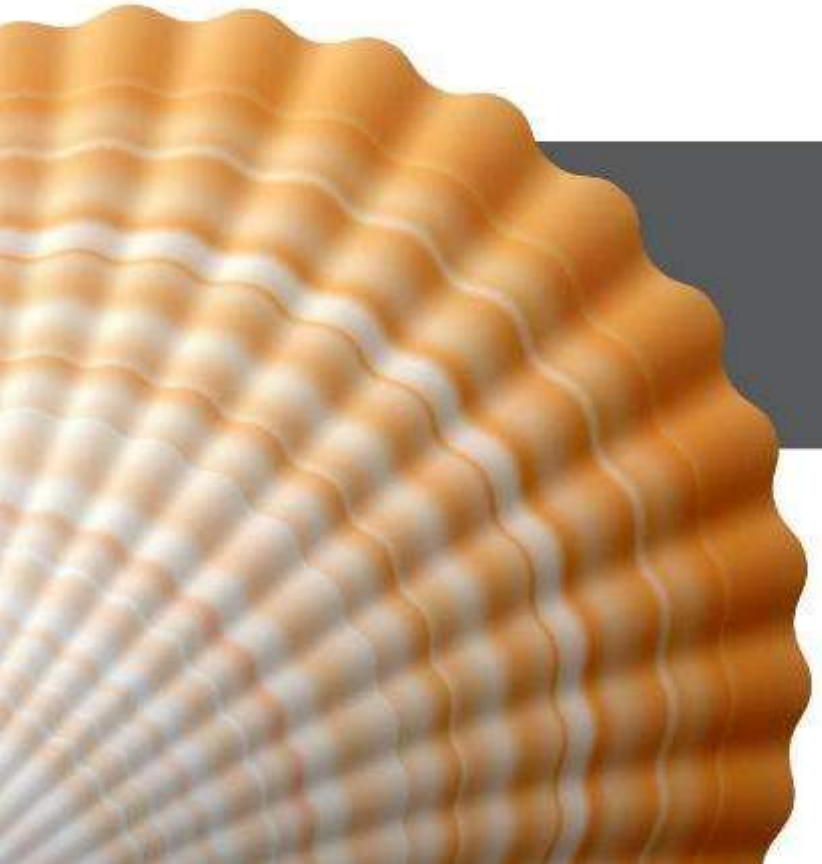

Thank you for attending – have a safe journey home

INFORMING THE FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

4-5 February | Fishmongers' Hall, London

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