



Sustainable fisheries make economic sense

A summary of **nef**
fisheries research

Fisheries ministers can create jobs and help their countries' economies by setting clear targets for the restoration of EU fish stocks.

Fish are a renewable resource: if well managed they can provide endless benefits to society in terms of food, revenue and jobs. Unfortunately, around two thirds of assessed EU stocks are now over-exploited. This means smaller catches, lower revenues and fewer jobs than if the stocks were at their maximum sustainable yield (MSY – see Box 1).

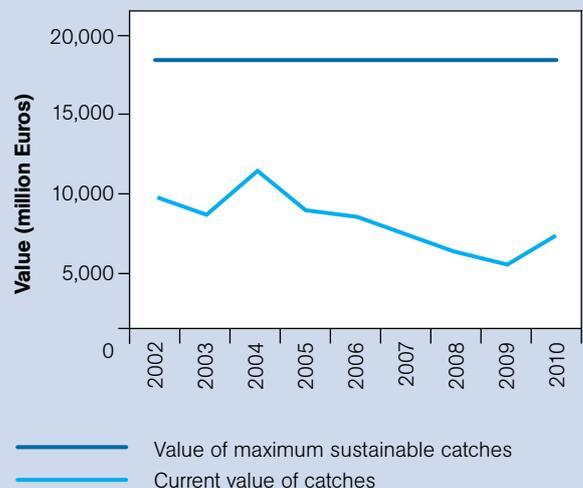
Taking action to end overfishing is still widely perceived as bad news for the fishing industry. But **nef's** *Jobs Lost at Sea* report estimates that restoring 43 overfished European stocks to a biomass that supports their maximum sustainable yield (B_{MSY}) would deliver the following benefits:

- **3.5 million tonnes more fish landed each year** (enough to meet the annual fish demand of almost 160 million EU citizens).
- **An additional €3.2 billion revenues generated each year** from these extra landings, of which €1.8 billion would go to EU27 countries.
- **100,000 new jobs created**, of which 83,000 would be in the EU27. This would allow the EU fishing sector to sustain 31 per cent more jobs.

A profitable investment

Overfishing in Europe is a huge economic and environmental problem, yet it is also entirely solvable. The **nef** report *No Catch Investment* finds that if we completely stopped fishing over-exploited stocks today, most could be fully restored within five years, with the total EU fish supply surpassing current levels within four years. In just four years we could have a more plentiful – and more sustainable – fish supply than today.

The current value of catches from 54 fish stocks compared to the value of their maximum sustainable yield (MSY)



Source: www.neweconomics.org/nocatchinvestment

Box 1: Maximum sustainable yield

When the population of a fish stock is as high as it will naturally go within its ecosystem, it is possible to harvest the stock's maximum sustainable yield (MSY). This is the most fish you can take from a specific stock for an indefinite period of time without depleting its population.

It would cost €10.5 billion over 9.4 years to compensate fishermen during the transition period, but the investment would generate €15.6 billion revenue by 2023. This works out as a €5.1 billion profit – equivalent to a 50% return on investment or €1.5 for every €1 originally invested.

All investment costs would be recovered within 4.6 years, with each year thereafter seeing a net benefit on the investment. By 2052, the return on investment would rise to 1400% – €14 for every €1 originally invested.

Fishing selectively pays

Although fishing gear technology is advancing, fishermen still have no way of being entirely selective about what fish species they catch. This often leads to non-target species, or bycatch, being discarded as collateral damage.

nef's report *Money Overboard* looks at the costs of the discarding practice, using cod in UK waters as a case study. It found that if, during the period 1963–2000, the UK fishing industry had landed cod discards instead of throwing them away, it would have generated an extra €1.15 billion and supported 711 additional jobs.

Most importantly, the report shows the economic sense in preventing the wrong fish being caught. Had the UK used completely selective fishing gear to spare the small cod and given them time to grow, these same discarded fish would have been worth €3 billion to the UK.

Some methods of fishing create value, others destroy it. Which do we support?

Fish stocks need to be managed in the public interest. This requires maintaining fish stocks at sustainable levels and giving priority to fishermen who deliver higher social, economic and environmental benefits. One step towards this would be to allocate fishing quota shares and public funds on the basis of who creates the most value to society.

nef's report *Value Slipping Through the Net* compares two types of fishing methods – gillnets and trawlers – in terms of the value they create for society. In doing so, it considers net revenues, employment, subsidies, discards, and greenhouse gases emissions. It found that:

- **Trawlers deliver negative value to society for every tonne of cod they land.** This ranges from -€134 for the smallest trawlers to almost -€2,300 for the largest. In comparison, **gillnets generate positive value to society** of +€1000 per tonne of fish landed.
- **The most destructive fishing methods are given a bigger share of the available quota.** Trawlers land

almost 6,000 tonnes of cod per year, while gillnets land less than 3 per cent of this – just 163 tonnes.

- **We are supporting the fishing methods that destroy societal value rather than those that create it.** The largest trawlers receive direct subsidies of €252 per tonne of cod landed while gillnets receive only €44.

Reliant on fish imports

Decades of overfishing and poor management has resulted in less productive fisheries and therefore a continual loss of jobs and livelihoods. We are now in a position where we eat more fish in the EU than we can currently harvest and as a result we rely on imports from elsewhere to bridge the gap. The expansion of EU aquaculture has done very little to lessen this shortfall.

nef's *Fish Dependence* report illustrates this problem in a new way. It shows that if, for one calendar year, the EU were to only consume fish from its own waters, 8 July would be the date that it would effectively run out of fish – making it wholly dependent on imports from 9 July onwards (based on current levels of consumption).

Time for change

At a time of uncertainty in the fishing industry – stemming from factors like the unknown impact of climate change on fish stocks, rising fuel prices and fewer public resources for government – our best guarantee of a stable and sustainable future for the sector is to restore our fish stocks.

Supporting fish stock restoration (B _{MSY})	Delaying fish stock restoration
more landings	fewer landings
more revenue	fewer revenues
more and/or better jobs	fewer and/or worse jobs
fewer subsidies	same or more subsidies
good use of public resources	waste of public resources

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