

# **ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF HIGH SEAS FISHING**

**Hans van Oostenbrugge (LEI)  
Pavel Salz (Framian)**

**The Hague, 25.11.2008**

# ASPECTS

**Fleet and effort**

**Catches**

**Value of production and income**

**Employment**

**IUU**

**EEZ and international waters**

# RFMOs

## Analysed

NAFO, NEAFC, ICCAT, WCPFC, IATTC, CCSBT, CCAMLR, IOTC

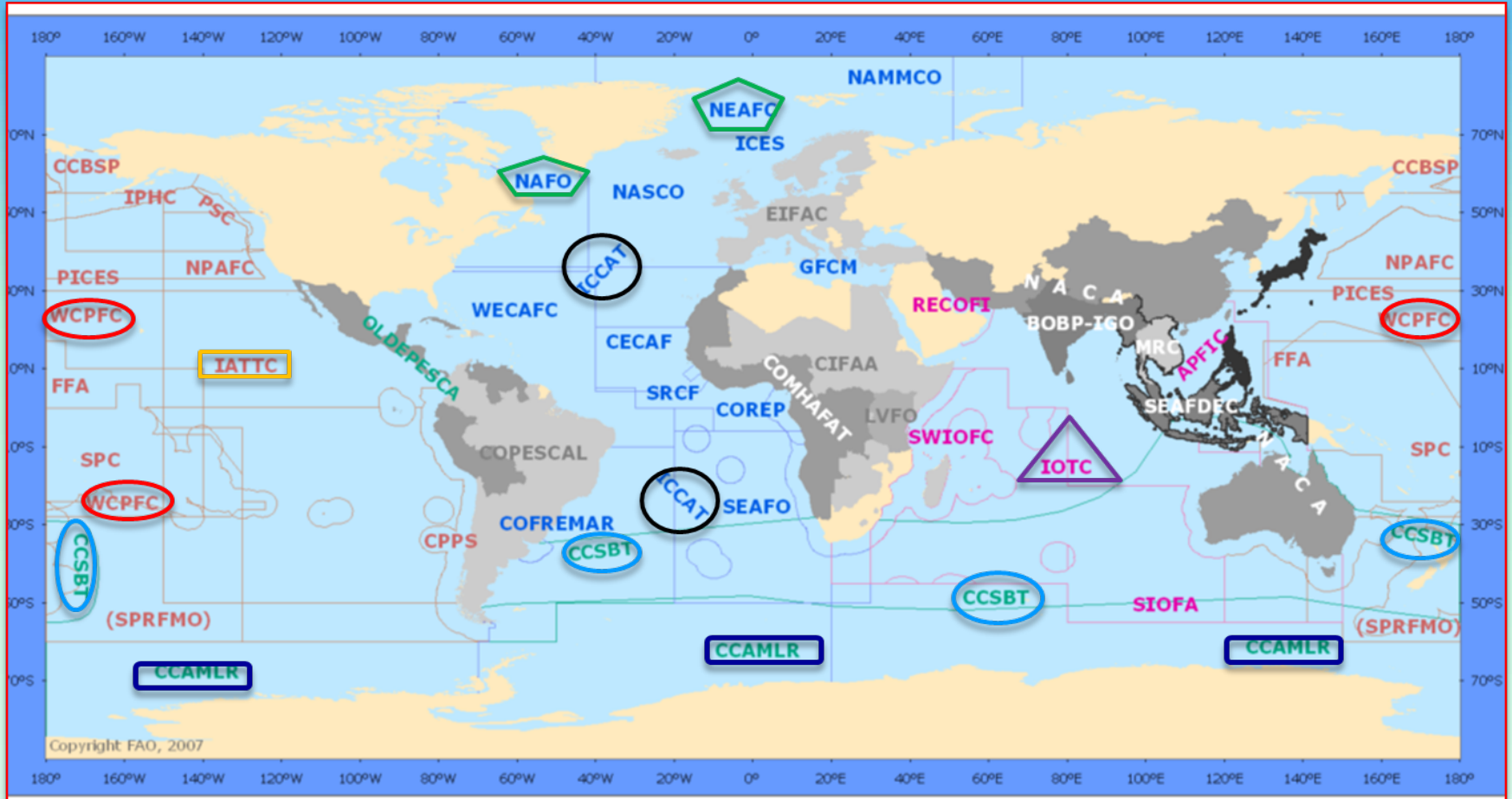
- management tasks
- information available
- relevance (signatories, species, area)

## Not analysed

CCBSP, GFCM, IPHC, IWC, NASCO, PSC, SEAFO, SIOFA, SPRFMO

- information not available
- distinction between inside and outside EEZ unclear

# RFMOs



# MAIN INDICATORS

<b>Region / RFMO</b>	<b>Catch (1000 t)</b>	<b>Value (million €)</b>	<b>Employment Min - max (1000 persons)</b>
NAFO*	270	250	2.5
NEAFC	5,120	2,030	8+
ICCAT	570	630	50-100
WCPFC	2,150	1,500	105-175
IATTC / EPO	740	726	9.5-12.6
CCSBT	16	80	0.5-0.7
CCALRM*	130	180	1.5
IOTC	1,700	1,500	40-66

# QUALIFYING COMMENTS

## Quality of statistics unclear

- catches inside / outside EEZ
- registered / active vessels

No economic data - > estimations required

Information on IUU = anecdotal evidence

## Relevance to national fisheries

- flag vessels
- nationalities of crews
- location of landings
- access agreements to EEZ



# ATLANTIC AREA

<b>NAFO</b>	<b>Prawn (EE), Redfish (RU), Quahog (US), Crab (CA), Gr. Halibut (RU)</b>	<b>92% vol, 63% val</b>
	<b>US, CA, EE, RU</b>	<b>77% val</b>
	<b>Fleet</b>	<b>120 vessels / 3,500 men</b>
<b>NEAFC</b>	<b>Blue whiting, herring</b>	<b>80% vol, 48% val</b>
	<b>NO, IC, UK</b>	<b>70% val</b>
	<b>Fleet</b>	<b>540 vessels / 8,000 men</b>
<b>ICCAT</b>	<b>Skipjack, yellowfin</b>	<b>40-45% val+vol</b>
	<b>SP, GH, FR</b>	<b>40-45% val+vol</b>
	<b>Fleet</b>	<b>2,000 vessels / 75,000 men</b>

# PACIFIC AREA

<b>WCPFC</b>	<b>JP, PH, ID, TW, KO, PNG</b>	<b>82% vol, 71% val</b>
	<b>Skipjack, yellowfin</b>	<b>80%</b>
	<b>Fleet</b>	<b>7,000 vessels / 140,000 men</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>25% in high seas</b></li> </ul>	
<b>IATTC</b>	<b>EC, ME, PA, VE</b>	<b>66% vol and val</b>
	<b>Yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye</b>	<b>80% vol and val</b>
	<b>Fleet</b>	<b>?? vessels / 11,000 men</b>



# INDIAN OCEAN AND SOUTHERN SEAS

IOTC	Skipjack, yellowfin ID, SP, MD, etc.	60% vol+val
	Large and small scale fleets	2,700 + >30,000 vessels / >50,000 men
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt;30% inside EEZ</li> </ul>	
CCSBT	AUS, JP	80% vol
	Fleet	100 vessels
CCAMLR	Krill (KR, JP) and toothfish (FR, AUS)	
	KO, JP, FR, AUS	67% vol 52% val
	Fleet	40 vessels / 1,500 men

# OTHER SECTORS

## Shipping

- Economic value almost impossible to estimate due to role of deliveries for down-stream activities.
- Costs of transportation of any product are low.

## Oil and gas

- Fuel price = determining factor
- Technologic feasibility beyond 2,500 m
- Shortage of hardware

# HIGH SEAS MANAGEMENT

EFFECTIVE **PRO-ACTIVE MANAGEMENT** OF HIGH SEAS ENVIRONMENT REQUIRES SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE **DRIVING FORCES**.

**Opportunities**, demand, supply, costs and prices of specific products and services.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT SHOWS THAT **COMMAND AND CONTROL** APPROACH IS NEITHER EFFICIENT NOR EFFECTIVE.

**Incentives** stimulating responsible and accountable behaviour need to be developed.