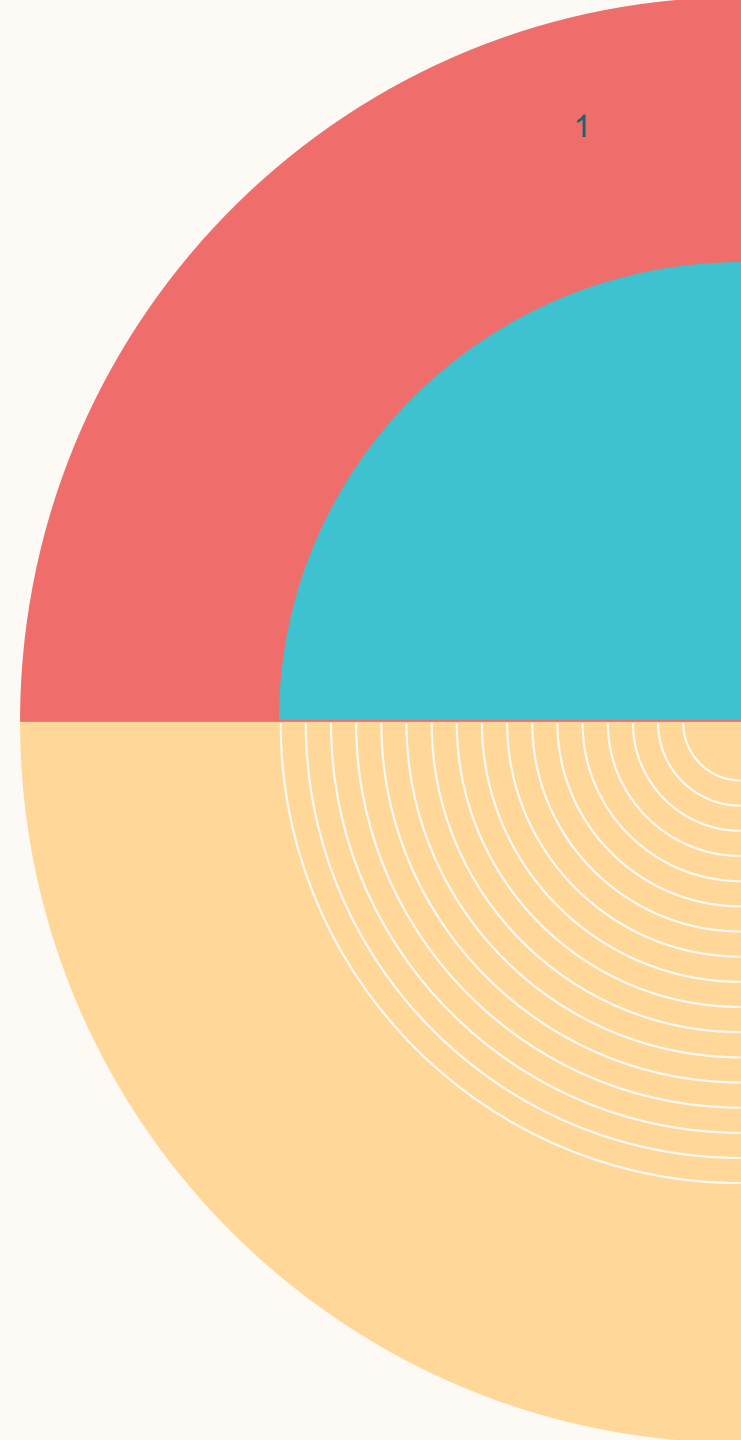


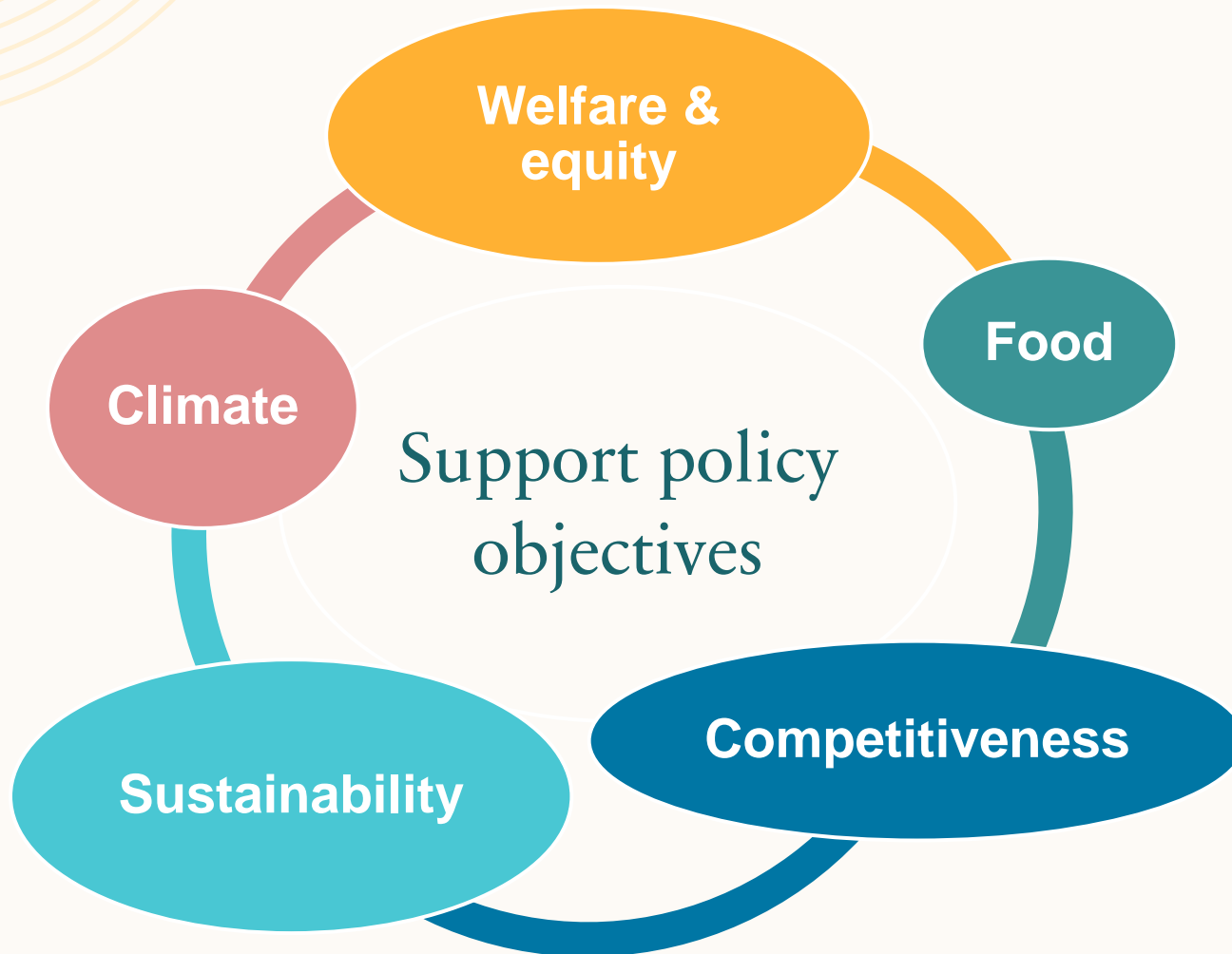
THE SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT OF SUPPORT TO FISHERIES

Claire Delpouch

Head of Unit, Fisheries & Aquaculture, OECD

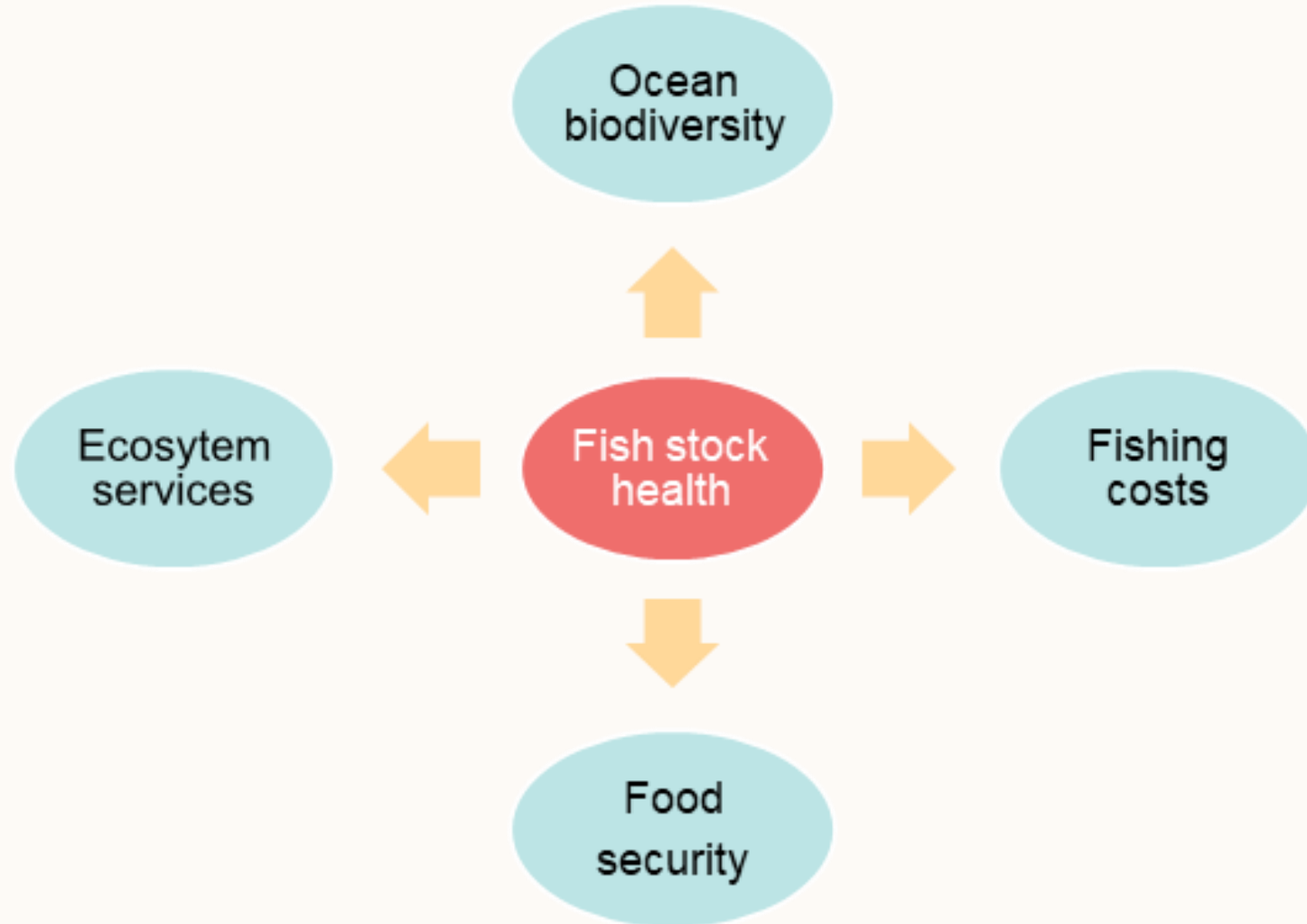


VARIED POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

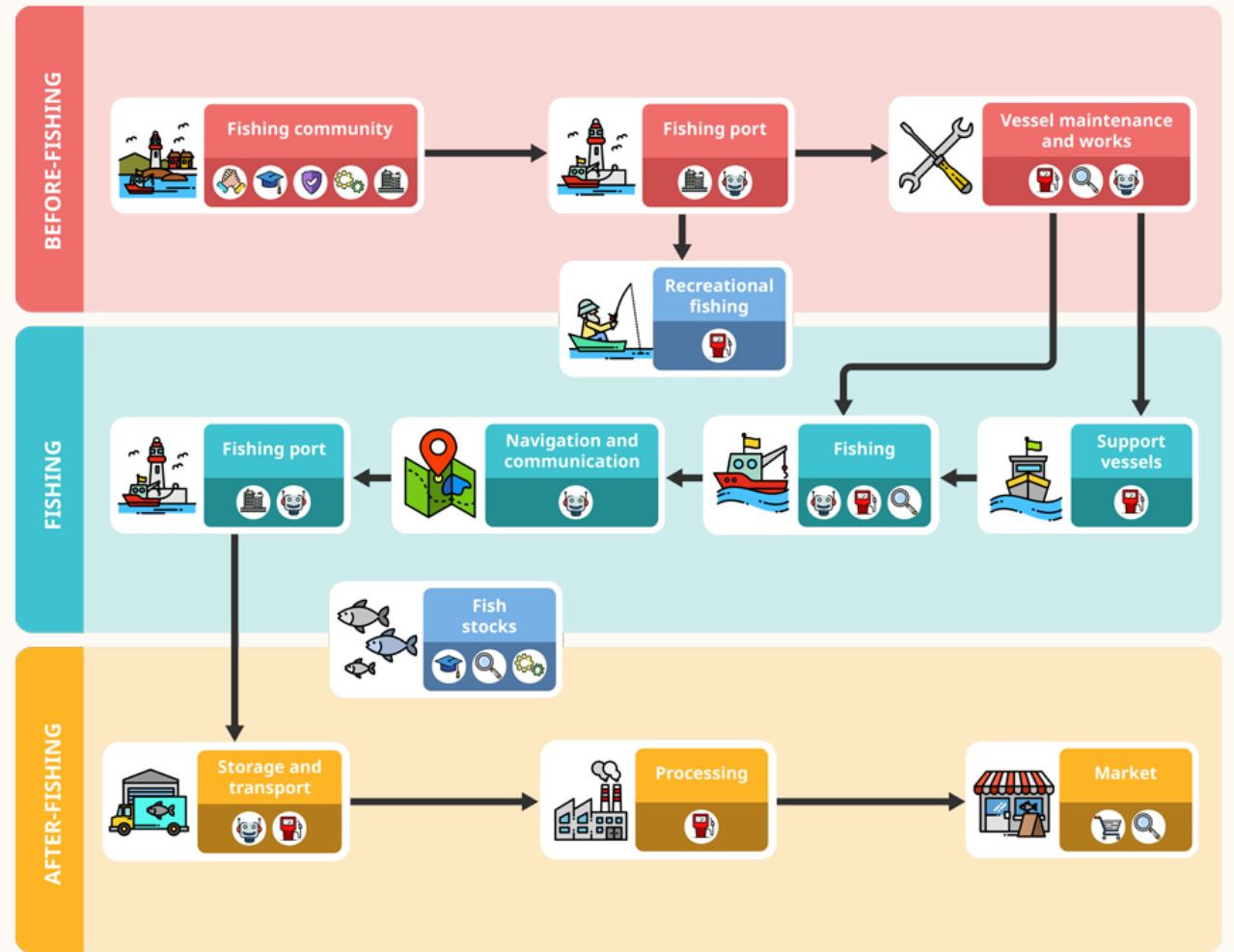


- Income support
- Input support: fuel, vessels, gear
- Tax exemptions
- Fish stock management
- Monitoring, control & surveillance
- Infrastructure
- Research

WHY FOCUS ON FISH STOCK HEALTH?



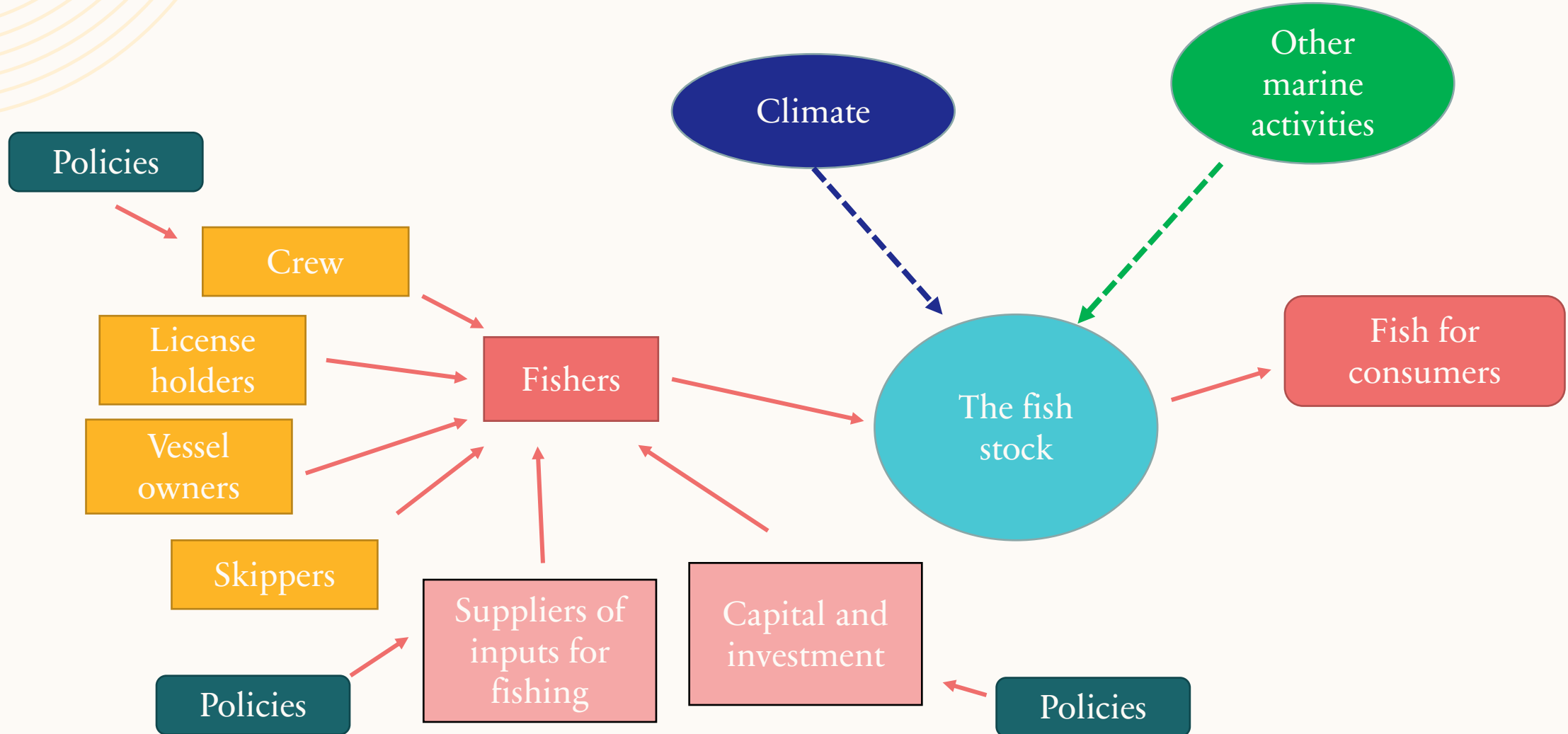
SUPPORT THROUGHOUT THE VALUE CHAIN



Types of non-specific support to fisheries

- Fossil fuel support
- Marketing and promotion
- Support to fishing community
- Education and training support
- Provision of infrastructure
- Support to modernization
- Management of resources
- Research and development
- Special insurance systems

CONNECTING POLICIES TO THEIR EFFECTS



INSIGHTS FROM A STYLIZED MODEL

- The OECD FishPEM model (Martini & Innes, 2018) looks at the effect of policies in general terms
- Not specific implementation in countries
- Uses a global model to develop indicators of effect that are empirically-based and theoretically robust.

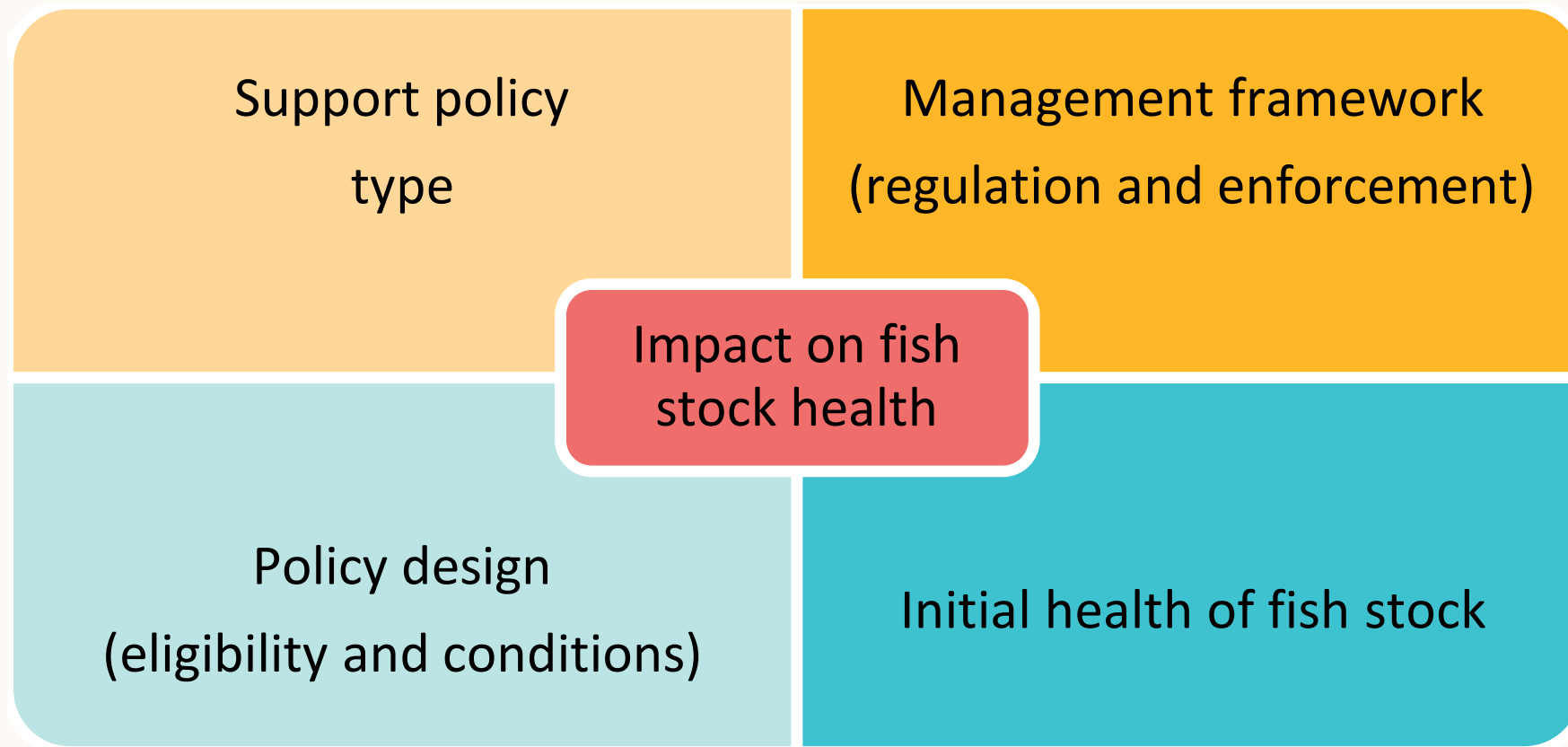
Policy types – Payments based on...
... income
... Business and human capital
... vessels
... use of variable inputs
... fuel
... output

Effects Measured
Overfishing
Overcapacity
Effect on Stocks
Tendency to provoke IUU fishing
Income benefits for fishers

- Relatively rich literature pointing to similar conclusions (see [OECD Review of Fisheries 2020](#) & the forthcoming 2022 edition)

LESSON #1

4 FACTORS CAN INFLUENCE SUPPORT SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT



Policies generally available to all fisheries

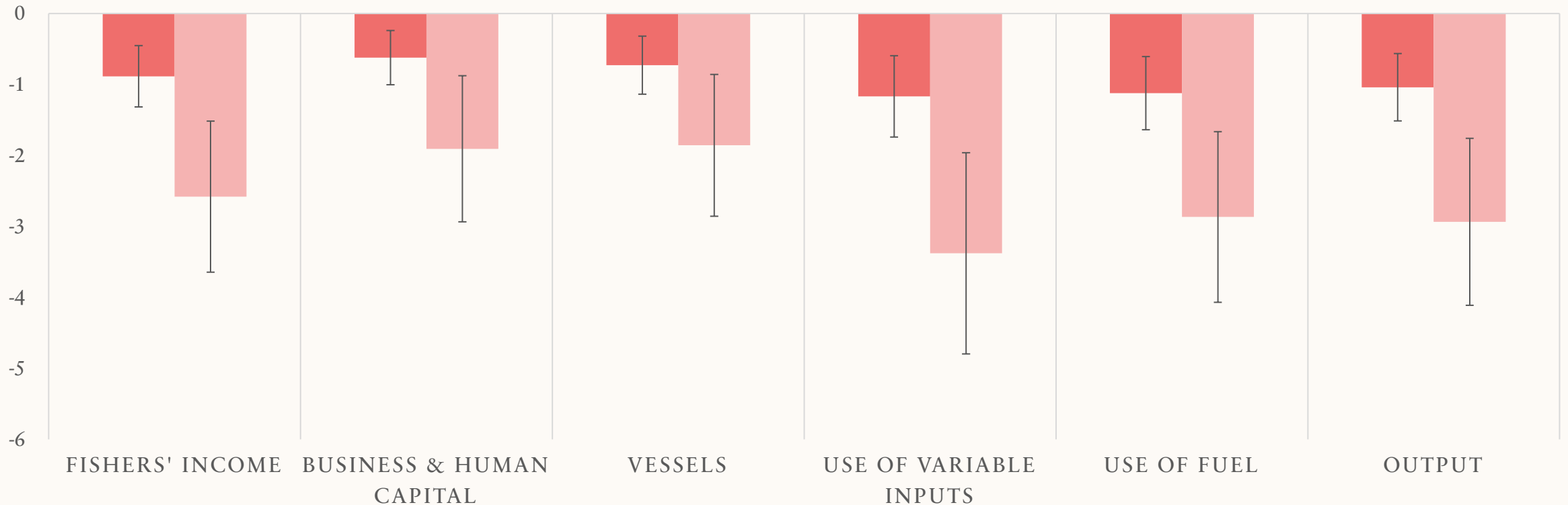
Only 7.2% of stocks are underfished (FAO)

LESSON #2

THE TYPE OF SUBSIDY IS KEY : ADVERSE IMPACT ARISES MOST WHEN DIRECTED AT FISHING COSTS & BENEFITS

% CHANGE IN STOCKS

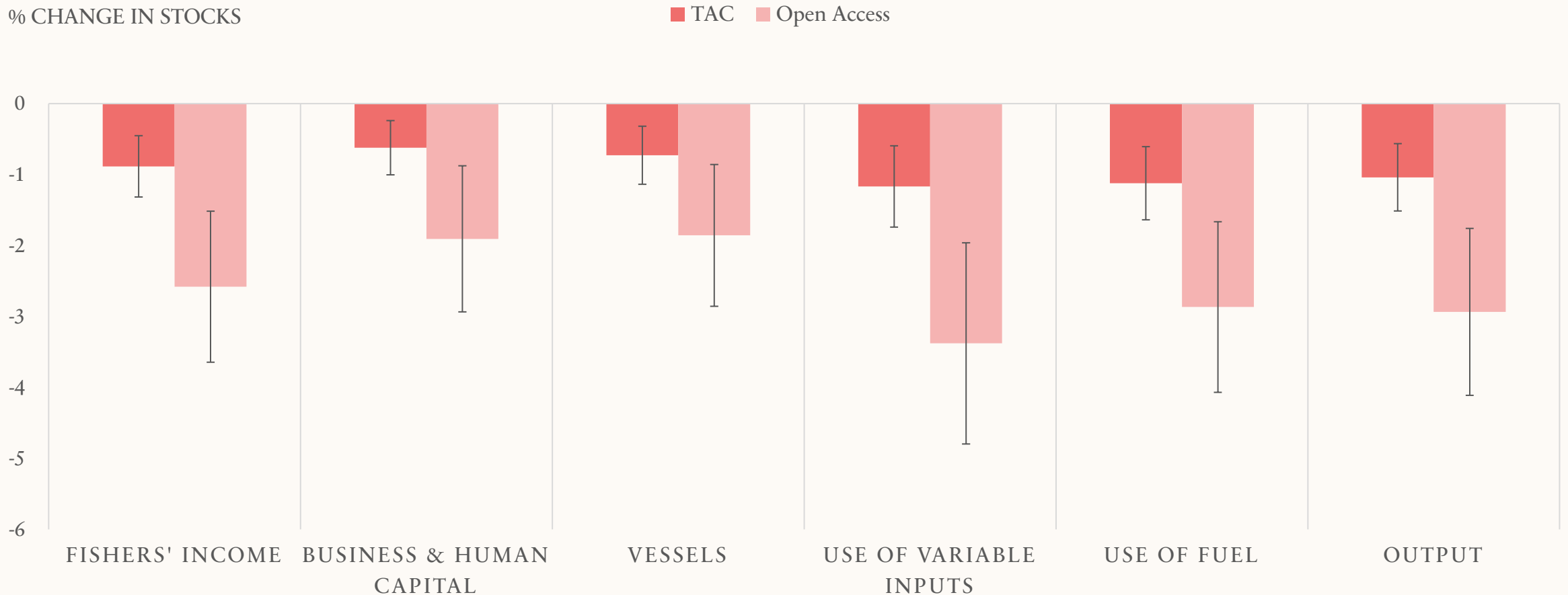
■ TAC ■ Open Access



(Martini & Innes, 2018)

LESSON #3

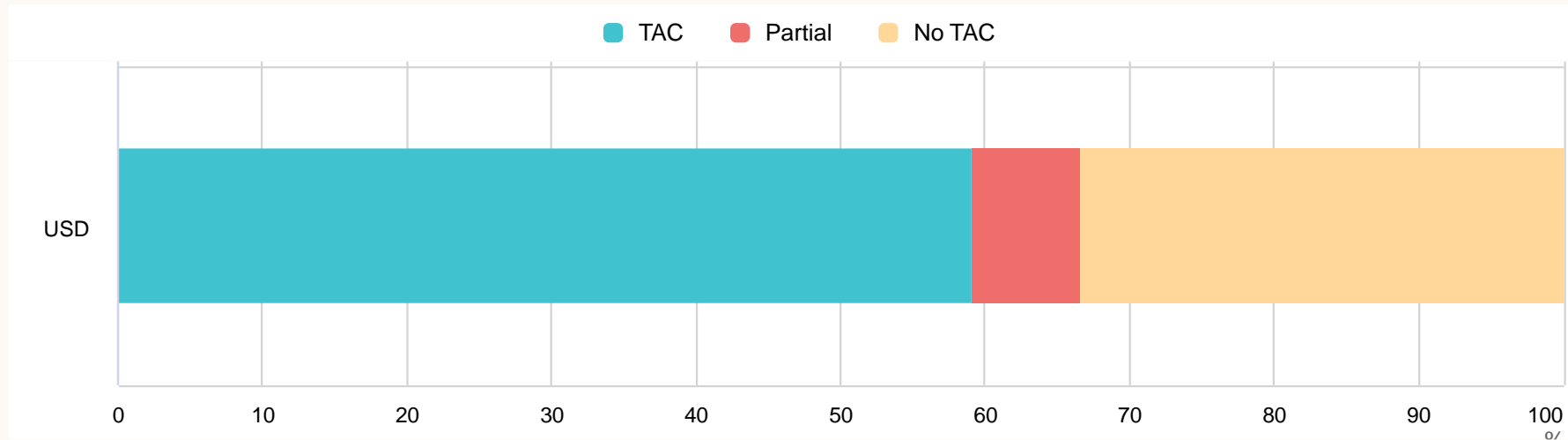
MANAGEMENT IS ALSO KEY: ADVERSE IMPACT CAN BE REDUCED WHEN RECIPIENT FISHERIES ARE WELL MANAGED



(Martini & Innes, 2018)

LESSON #3

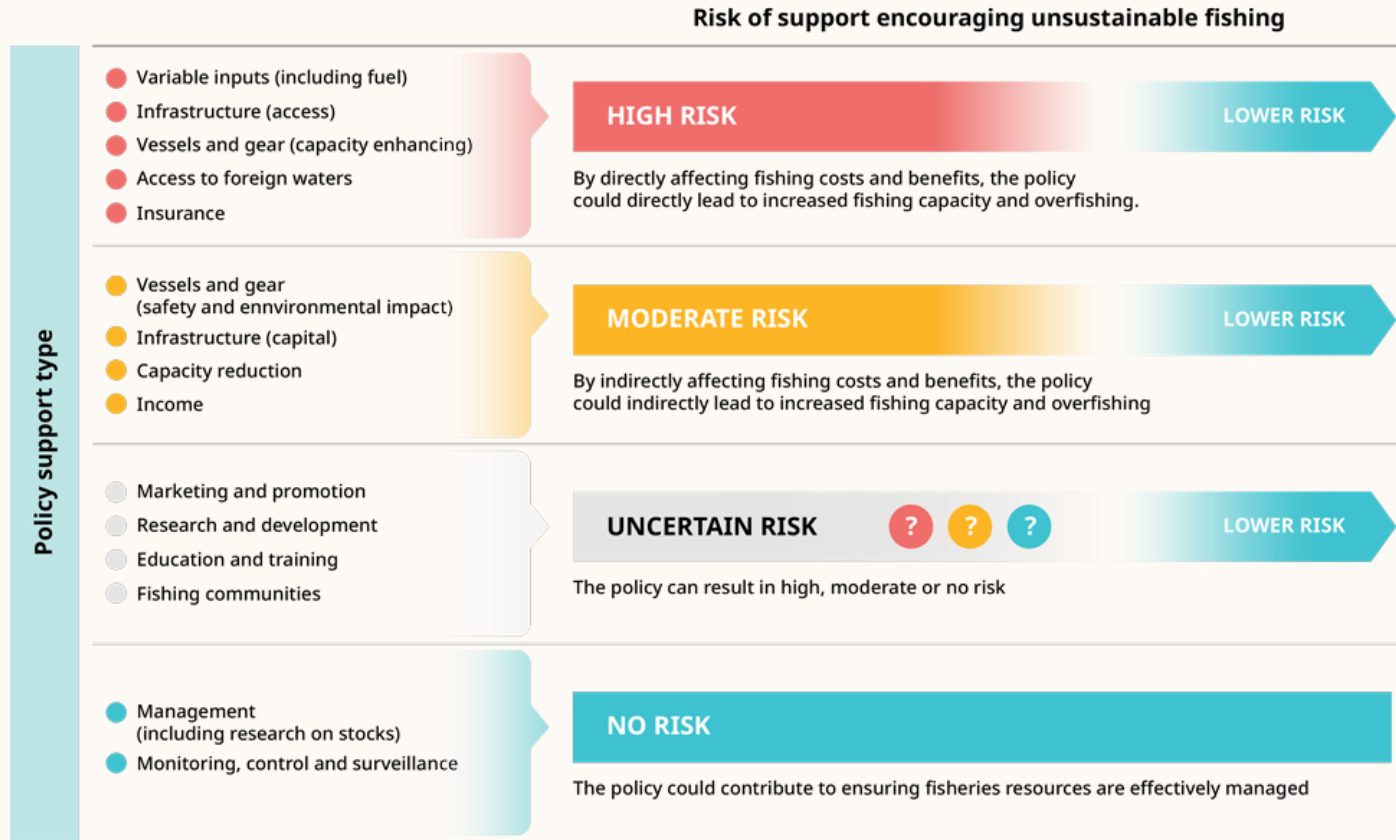
MANAGEMENT IS ALSO KEY BECAUSE ALL FISHERIES ARE NOT WELL MANAGED



Use of total allowable catch (TAC) limits to manage country-level top-5 species in the 32 countries covered in the OECD Fisheries Management Indicators
(*OECD Review of Fisheries 2022 – forthcoming 13/12/2022*)

LESSON #4

TAKING A RISK PERSPECTIVE CAN BE HELPFUL TO AVOID POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACT FROM SUBSIDIES



LESSON #5

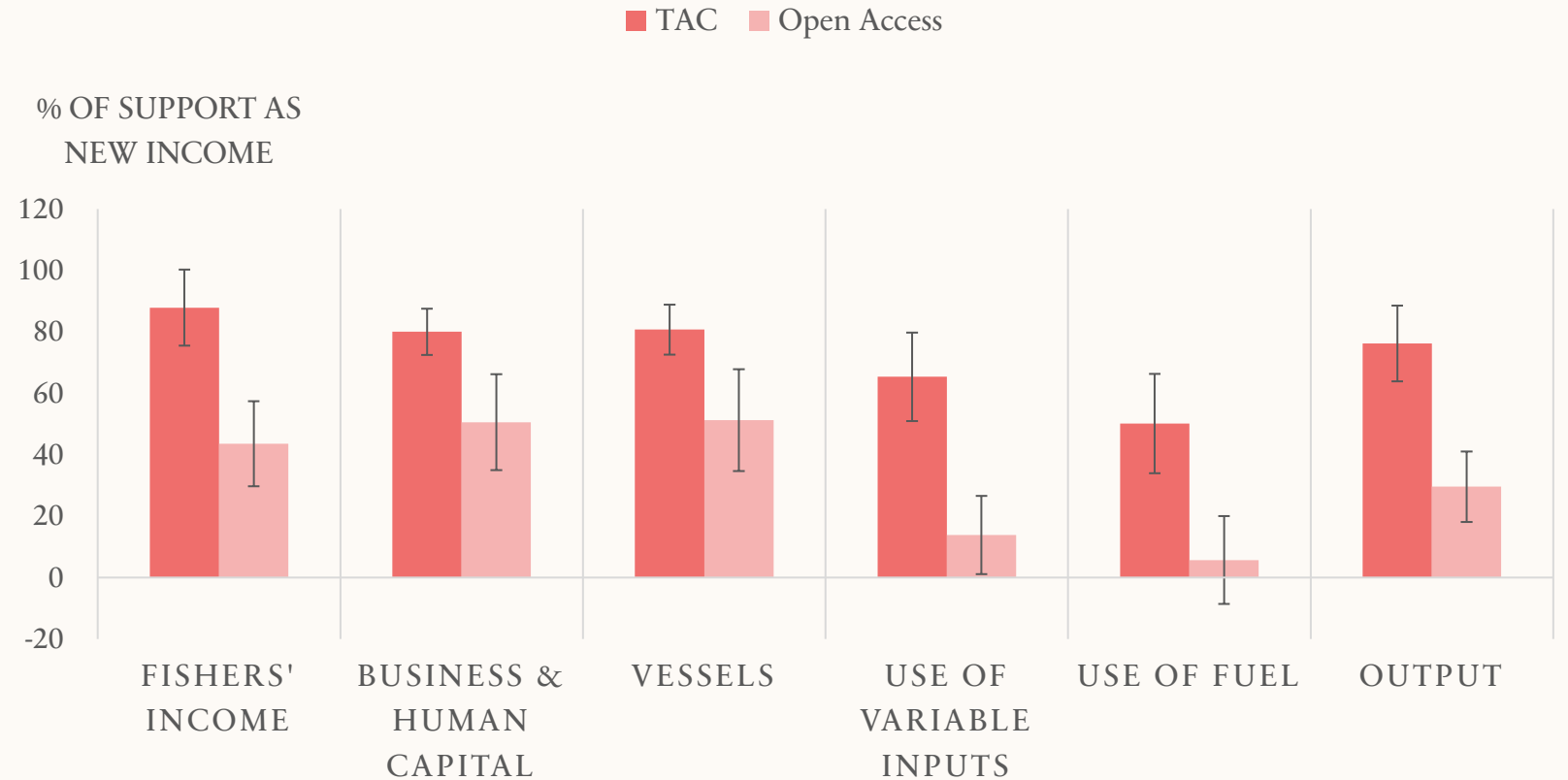
SUSTAINABILITY-DRIVEN REFORMS WILL ALSO HAVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Subsidies that are bad for fish stock health are relatively ineffective at increasing fishers' incomes

→ re-purposing reform bonus

Under TAC, all subsidies are more effective at supporting fishers' incomes

→ management reform bonus



(Martini & Innes, 2018)

DATA TO INFORM NEGOTIATIONS

- Detailed data on **subsidies** for 40 countries and economies accounting for 90% of global landings
- Detailed data on **fish stock health**, at the country level, for 32 countries
- Detailed data on **fish stock management** for species of commercial importance for 32 countries

Forthcoming 13/12/2022



DATA PREVIEW

OECD Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) data according to the level of risk that individual support policies may encourage unsustainable fishing *in the absence of effective fisheries management*

(40 countries and economies)

