

Greenpeace's view on pole & line and non-FAD tuna fishing policy



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This presentation will cover

- Greenpeace's work on tuna
- Problem analysis
- Greenpeace's key asks on tuna sustainability and equity
- The next most urgent thing: tackling overcapacity in tuna fishing
- FAQs



Greenpeace's work on tuna sustainability and equity

- Main European consumer markets
- Australia and New Zealand
- USA and Canada
- Increasingly in Japan and East Asia

- Political engagement in ICCAT, WCPFC and IOTC (FAO, UN processes) .

What is wrong?

- RFMOs are failing due to lowest common denominator approach
- Reliance on MSY as target point in management
- Precautionary principle and ecosystem approach not applied
- Increasing fishing capacity and efficiency (technological innovations/FADs)



What is wrong? Continued...

- Inequity in current fishing capacity and consequent allocation issues
- MCS inadequate, prevalence of IUU fishing
- Poor data and unreliable stock estimates

- **Short-term economic gain trumps common sense and sustainability**



Growth
for the sake
of growth, is the
ideology of
the **cancer cell.**

— Edward Abbey

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The result

- Bluefin – 2 of 3 species critically depleted with the 3rd showing signs of following this trend
- Bigeye & yellowfin – either overfished or heading that way rapidly in Atlantic and Pacific, and despite signs of recent stock improvement in Indian, stocks remain at risk due to lack of precautionary management plans.
- Albacore – either overfished or heading that way rapidly in Indian and Atlantic, with concerns for Pacific stocks
- Skipjack – mainly healthy but wasteful fishing techniques render majority of products unsustainable
- Marine biodiversity in peril
- Vast inequity

What do we want the industry to do?

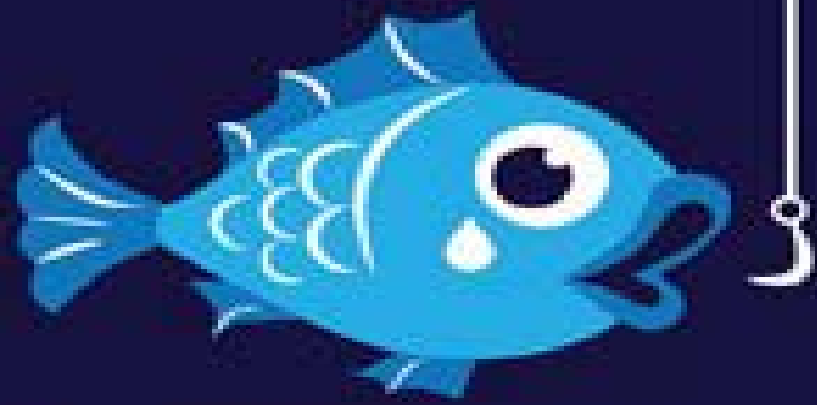


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F*ING**

**DOESN'T NEED TO BE
A DIRTY WORD.
DO IT SUSTAINABLY.**



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Tuna sustainability = win-win

- Collective progressive action from industry needed to achieve sustainability at RFMOs
- Politics will continue to be stuck unless private sector action taken first
- Delaying tactics and only calling for more science will only mirror the ineffectiveness of RFMOs
- Science essential but not an excuse for status quo

Greenpeace's key asks on sustainability and equity

Tinned tuna (skipjack):

- Pole and line or FAD free PS caught tuna from well managed fisheries
- Not against all FADs!
- Coastal state fisheries or equitable access agreements
- Priority for coastal state value adding



Greenpeace's key asks contd.

Other tuna:

- From healthy well managed stocks, no overfishing
- Selective fishing techniques or state of art mitigation measures on longline
- No transshipments at sea
- Coastal state produced as best choice for equity and improved access agreements



Greenpeace key asks contd.

- Commitment to support the creation of *marine reserves* (no sourcing from them)
- Commitment to lobby for and drive processes for the creation of more marine reserves
- Solid transparent traceability needed to prove better products



Tackling big capacity monster

- Boats with worst environmental and social performance need to go first
- Industry and markets action needed to drive the discussions on capacity reduction next
- Favoring coastal state operators with sustainable methods is a must



Action needed on tuna fishing over capacity

- Market rejection of tuna from existing industrial scale fishery operations that are still increasing capacity (incl. FADs)
- Capacity increase in the tuna sector will be an increasing focus of Greenpeace



What about “Eco-FADs” ?

- We welcome research into reducing impacts of FADs
- Science needs to be transparent, peer reviewed and solutions applicable at a large scale
- While this is in development we accept no commitments to sourcing from non-existing technology



What about CO2?

- Holistic approach to sustainability a must
- Selective and sustainable methods need to be matched with efforts to decrease other environmental impacts
- CO2 can't be used as an excuse for status quo



What about baitfish?

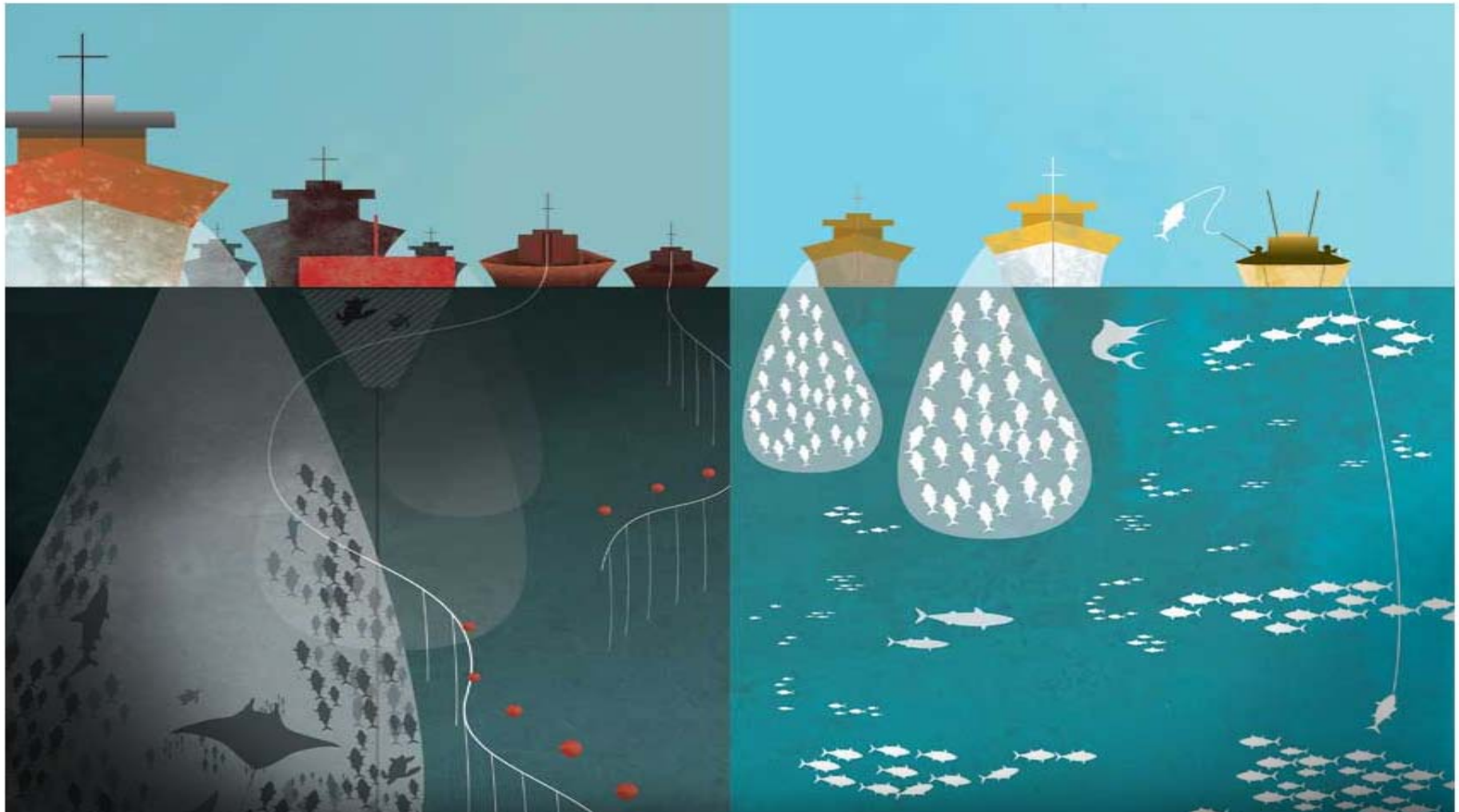
- Bait fish sustainability is key to over all sustainability of pole & line
- Producers, market players and governments need to work together to ensure sustainable management
- International pole and line foundation to develop common standards and provide assistance in implementation



What about profitability?

- Tuna products are cheap because the environmental and social costs are externalised in industrial tuna fishing
- The society pays the bill and takes the long-term risks of food security issues and stock depletion
- Cost of sustainability has to be paid by the companies who profit from tuna resources
- Some of the costs may need to be transferred to the consumer





LESS BOATS MORE FISH

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