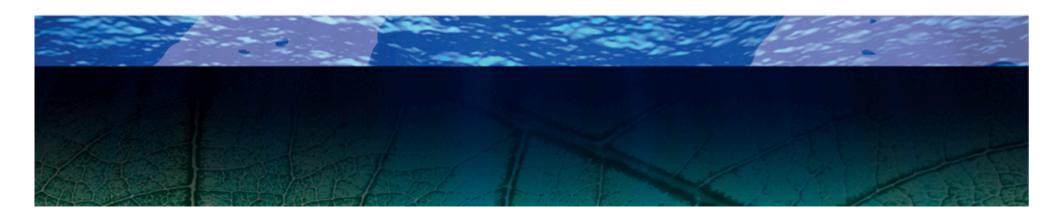
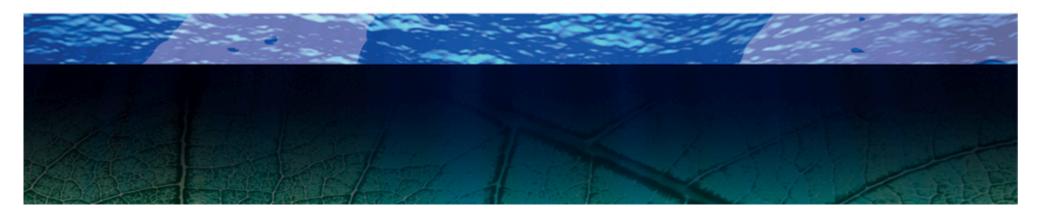


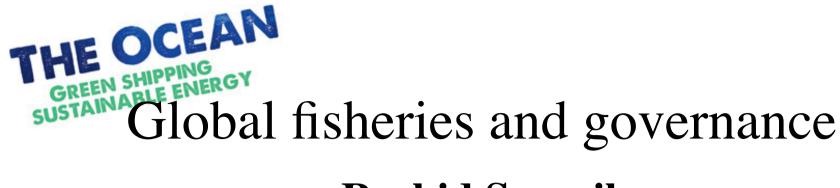
- Consist of 4 panellists and a chair;
- We have 1hr 45 min.;
- Made up of short talks by panellists and a Q&A session;
- Each speaker will have ca 15 min.





- Rashid Sumaila, Director, UBC Fisheries Centre,
- **Gwenaelle Le Gurun**, Legal Officer, International Seabed Authority;
- **Cornelia Nauen**, Senior Policy Office, European Commission;
- Jo (Jyotsna) Puri, Advisor to Green Economy Transformation, UNEP;
- Carl-Christian Schmidt, Head of Fisheries, OECD.





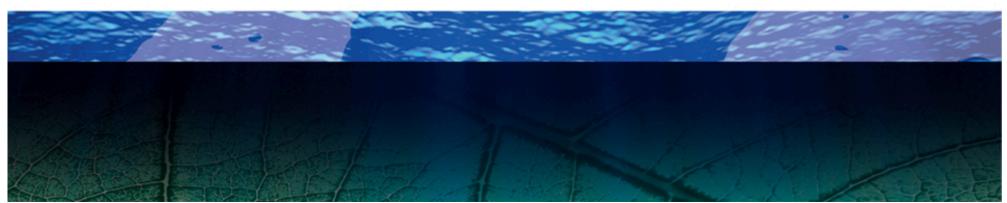
Rashid Sumaila

Fisheries Economics Research Unit Sea Around Us project UBC Fisheries Centre



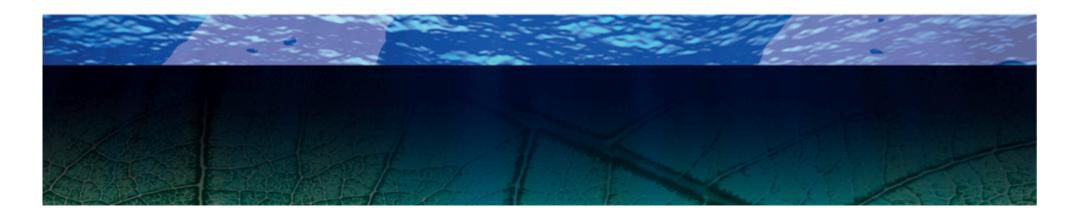
r.sumaila@fisheries.ubc.ca





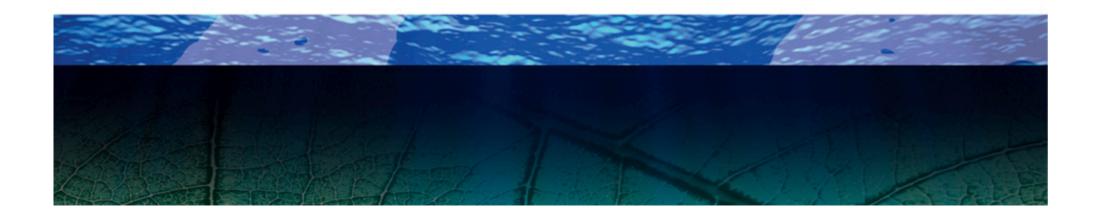


Do they meet "the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"?
– (Paraphrasing the Brundtland Report).



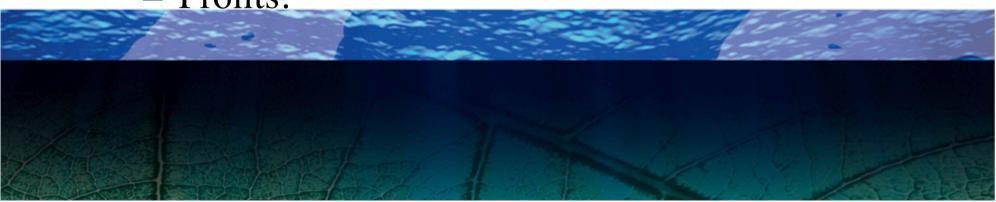
THE OCEAN GREENSBURGY Our obligation to future generations

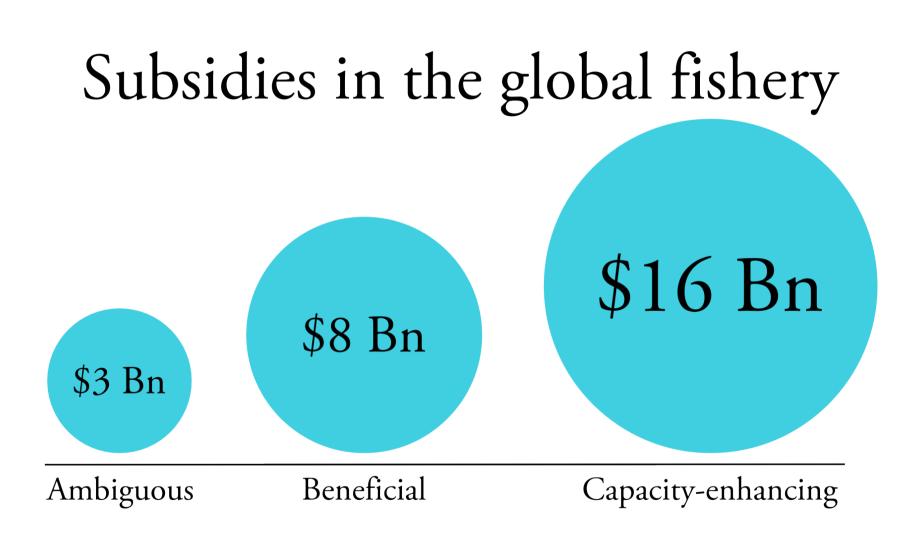
"The Earth and the fullness of it belongs to every generation, and the preceding one can have no right to blind it up from posterity" (Adam Smith, 1766 Lecture on Jurisprudence).





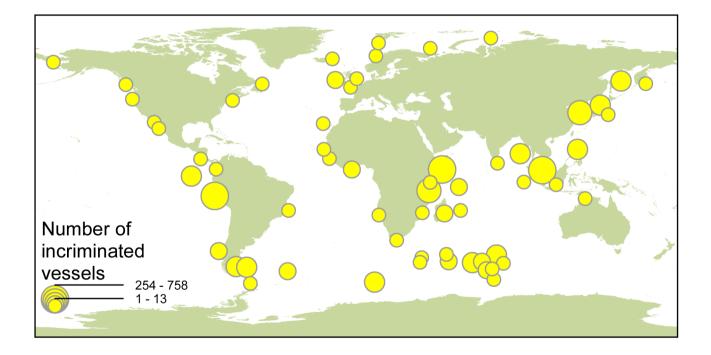
- The challenge to fisheries governance is to reconcile society's needs now versus in the future with ocean's environmental limits over the long term:
 - Fish protein;
 - Jobs and income;
 - Profits.





Sumaila et al. (2010)

Number of incriminated vessels fishing illegally between 1980 and 2003

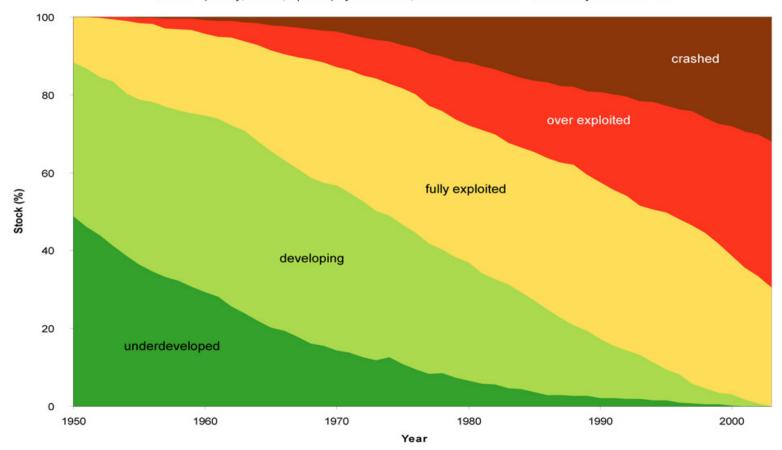


Sumaila et al. (2006)

Overfished stocks, globally

Stock Exploitation

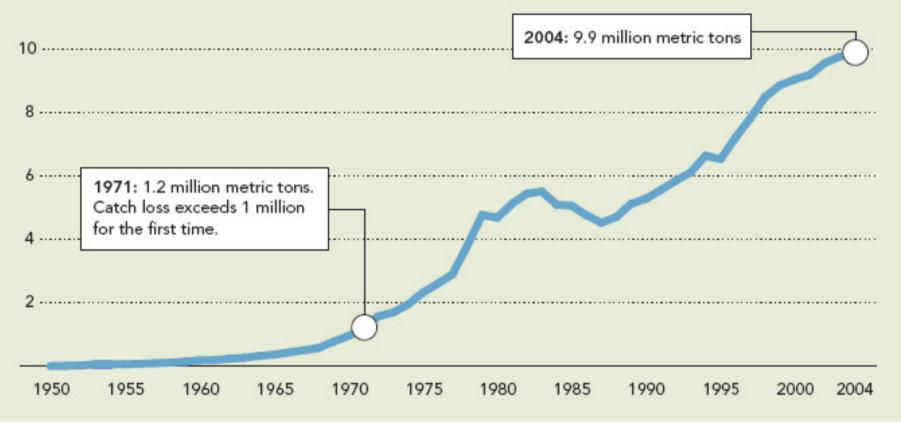
Stock = (Family, Genus, Species) by FAO areas, max annual catch >= 1000t and year count >= 5



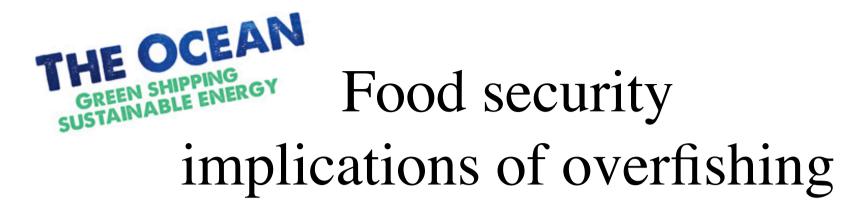
Source: Froese and Pauly (2004)

Global potential catch loss (m. tonnes)

Using midlevel criteria, the authors declared a species-EEZ pair as overfished if, after the year of maximum catch, the species stock fell to 50 percent of its maximum level for at least 10 successive years, or 15 in total from 1950 to 2004.

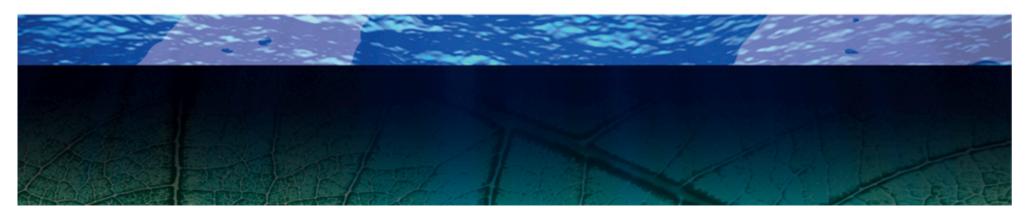


Srinivasan et al. (2010)



• Eliminating overfishing could create enough food energy for 20 million undernourished people in countries with very high levels of undernourishment.

Srinivasan et al. (2010)

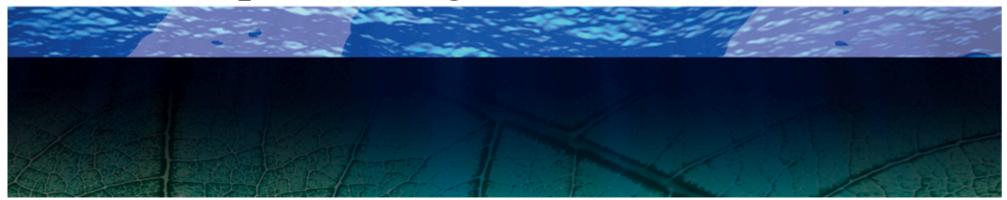


THE OCEAN GREEEN SHIPPING USTAINABLE ENERGY Ocean fisheries governance

• Based on an ocean's approach;

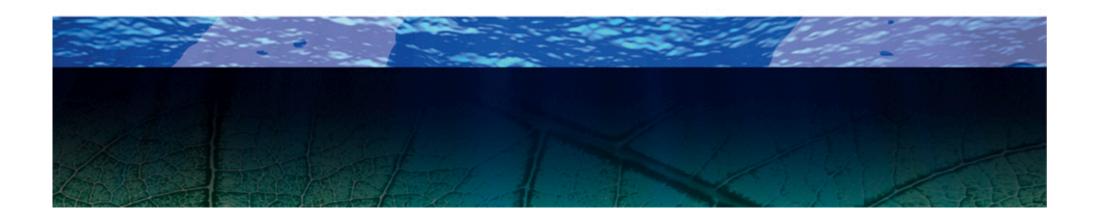
– How does fishing impact other ocean-based activities (e.g., oil and gas; shipping)?

– How do other ocean-based activities impact fishing?



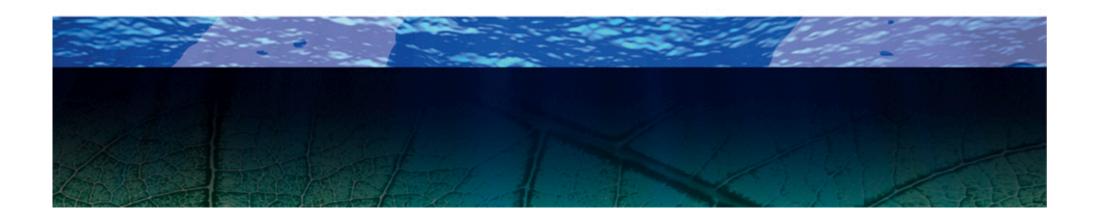


- Recognize that there are limits to the amount of fish that the ocean can provide;
- Rebuilding overfished stocks is needed so they can deliver maximum potential for the benefits of all generations.



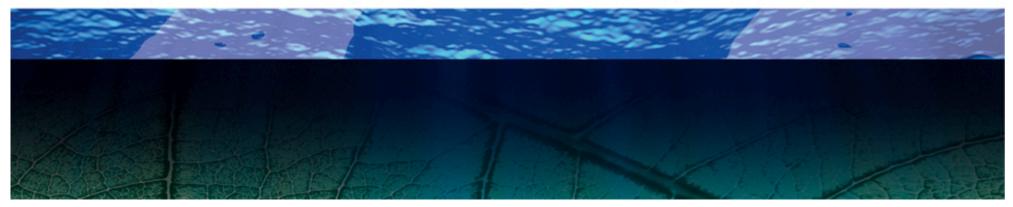


- Essential fish habitats need to be protected and preserved;
- Fishing and related activities are carried out to minimize the release of greenhouse gases.



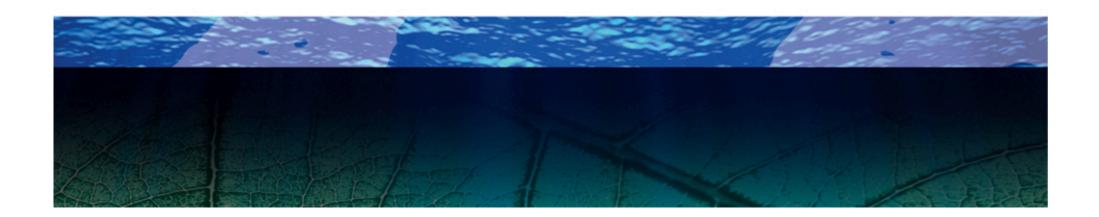


- Eliminate capacity enhancing subsidies;
- Buy insurance by creating large marine protected areas;
- Implement effective joint management of shared fish stocks.



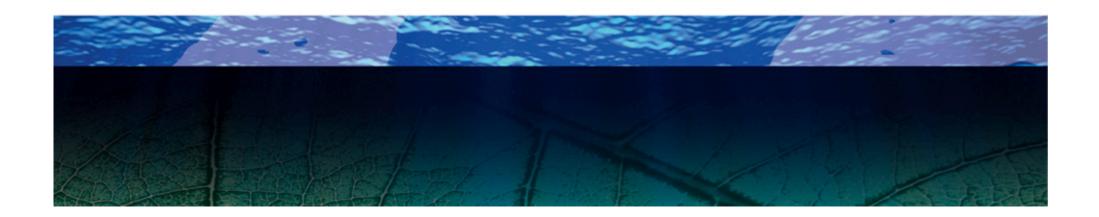


- Implement effective:
 - eco-labels;
 - fish traceability;
 - food mileage.
- Finally, educate, educate, educate.



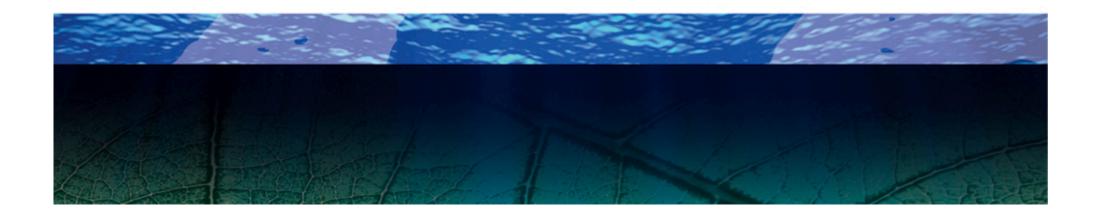


• Talk is on the regulatory regime for deep seabed mining. It describes the status of the mining code and the contracts for exploration.



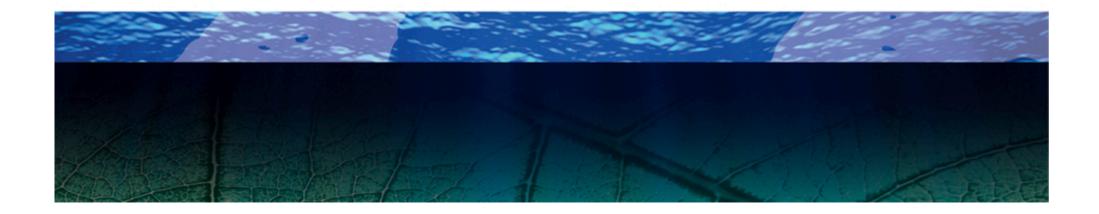


• Talk is on possible transitions towards rebuilding sustainable fisheries: Can international S&T cooperation help?



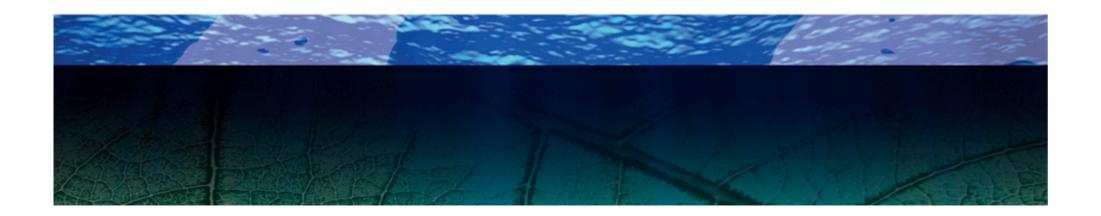


• Talk is on achieving sustainability in the fisheries sector: A Green Economy Perspective.





• Talk is on green growth, oceans and fisheries. I will discuss the need to ensure a more holistic approach in ocean governance.





Thanks for your attention





