



## NEAFC, Ecosystem Approach and Bycatch

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North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

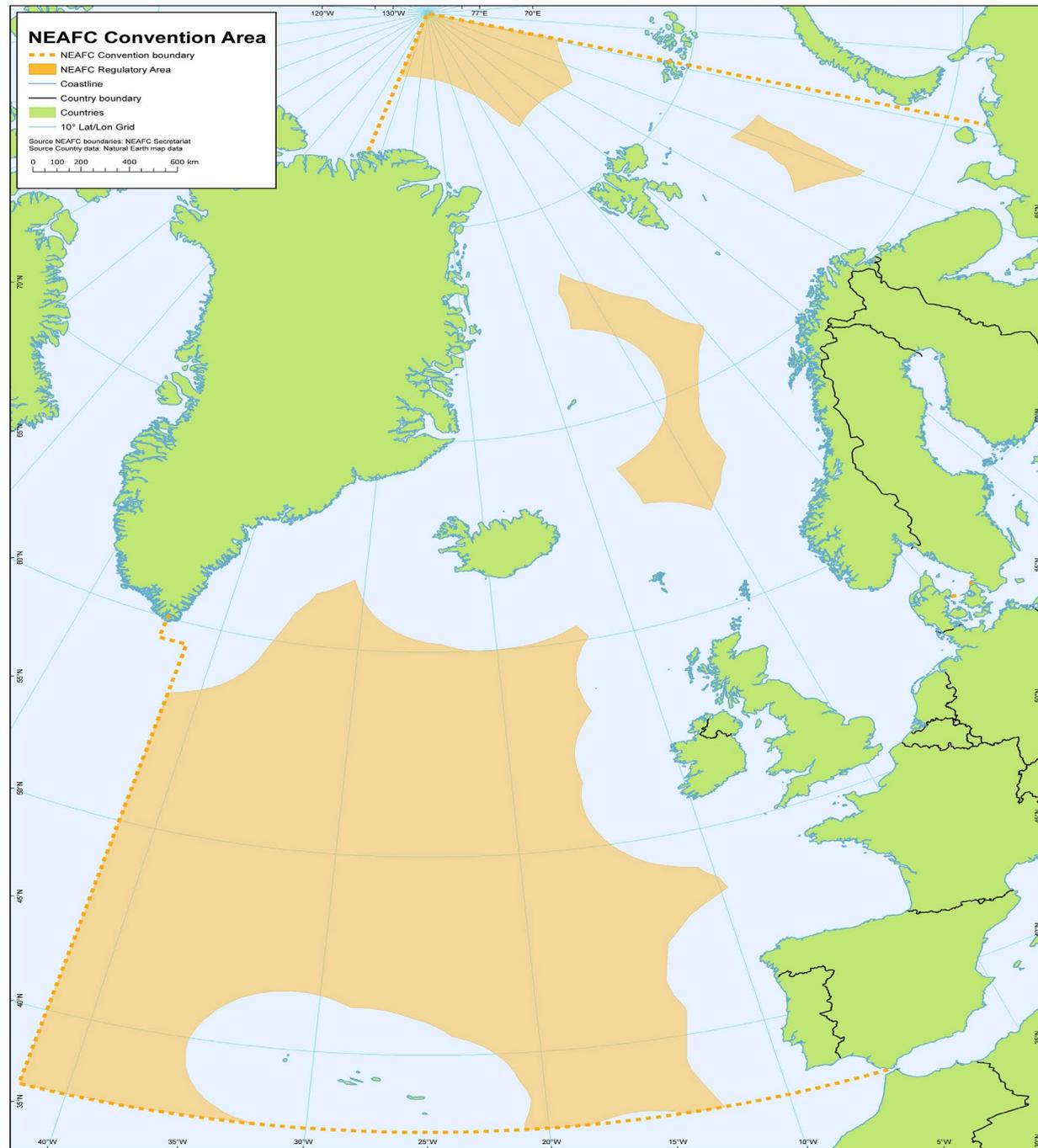
# NEAFC Objectives



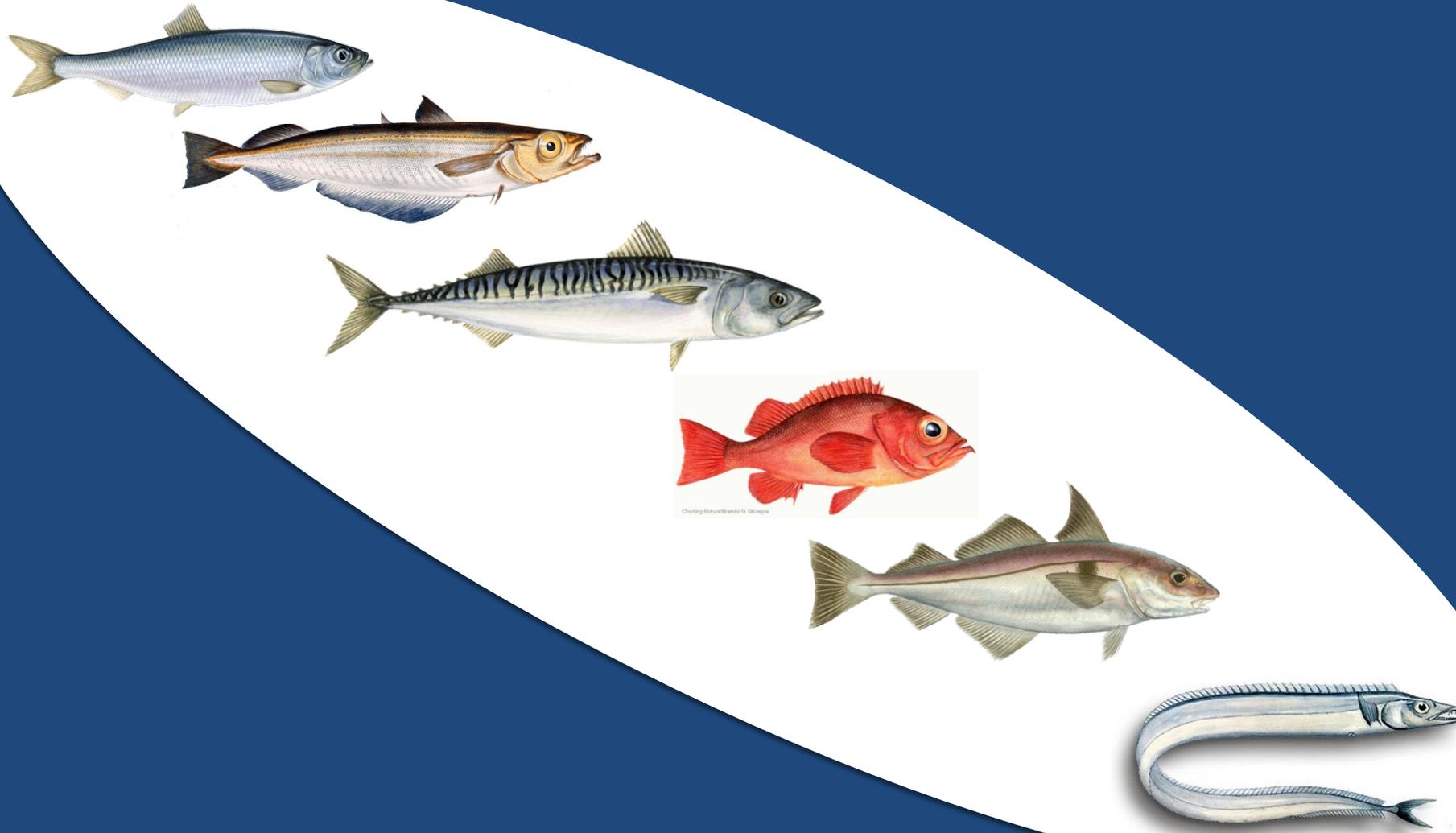
“to ensure the long-term conservation and optimum utilisation of the fishery resources in its Convention Area, providing sustainable economic, environmental and social benefits”

# NEAFC Convention Area

NEAFC



# NEAFC's Main Stocks

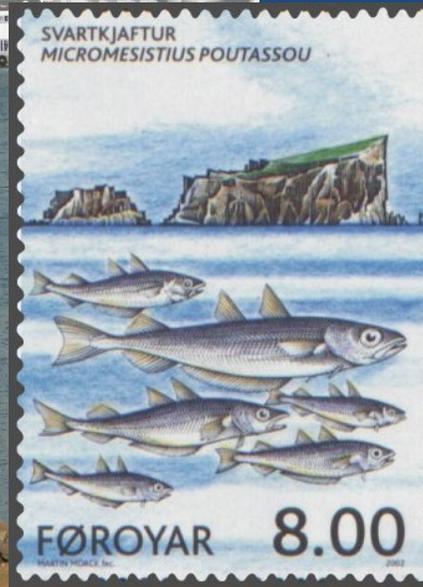


## Main species:

- Herring
- Blue whiting
- Mackerel
- Redfish
- Haddock
- Deep-sea species



# Economic and Social importance

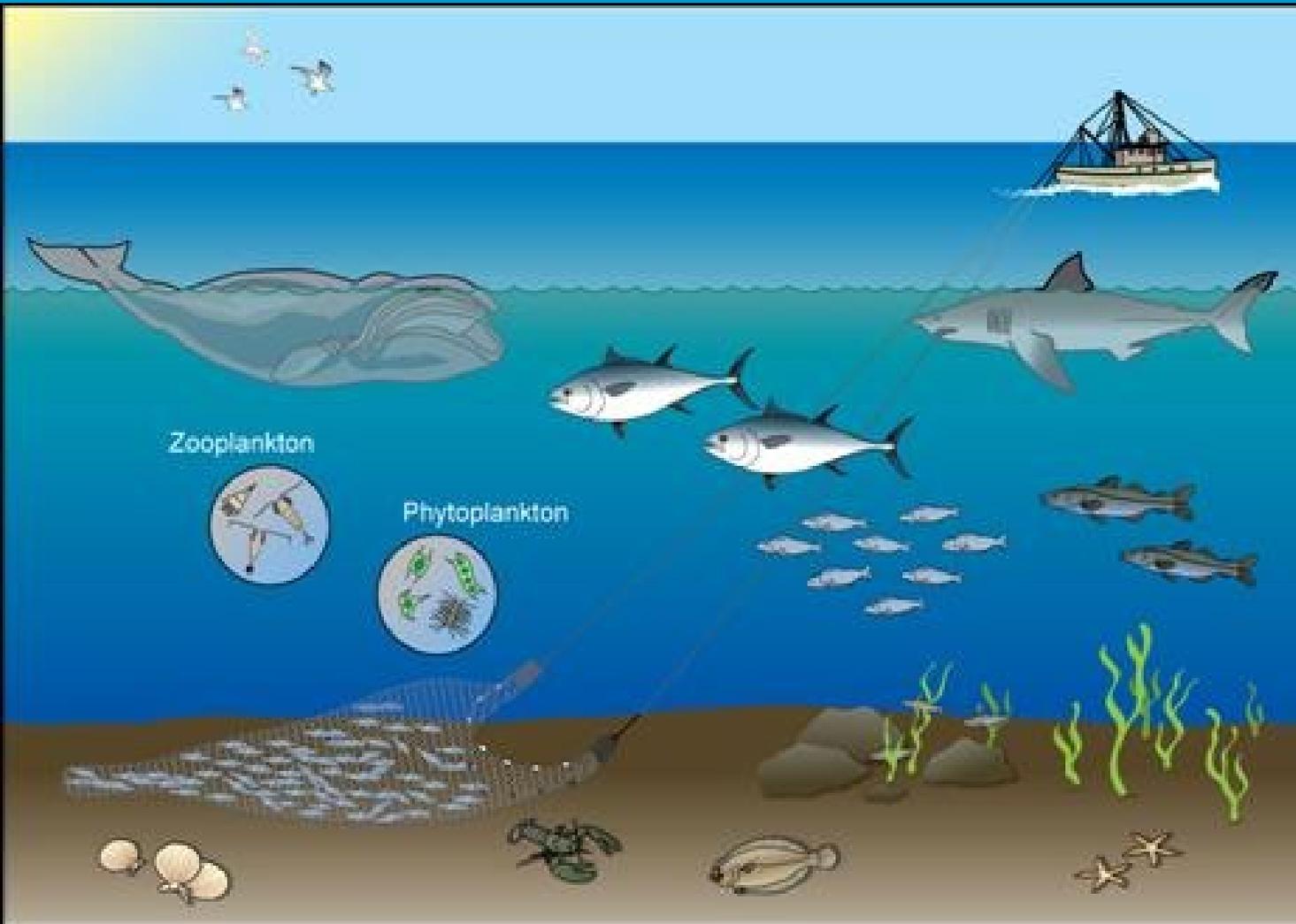


## Contracting Parties:

- Denmark in respect of Faroes and Greenland
- European Union
- Iceland
- Norway
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom



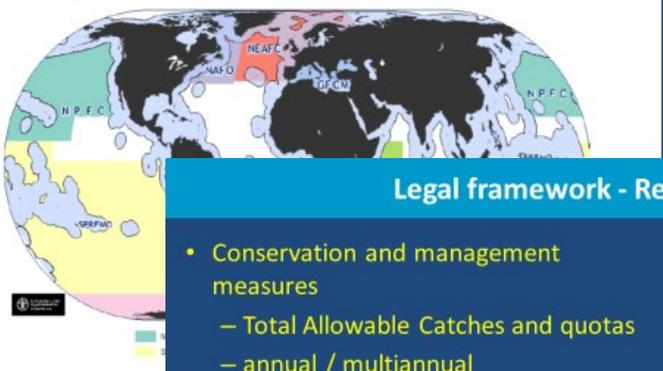
# Environmental and sustainable objectives



- Objectives include environmental objectives.
- Sustainability applies to all 3: social economic and environmental...

# RFMO Processes

## Our stocks are shared: UN Fish Stocks Agreement



### Legal framework - Recommendations

- Conservation and management measures
  - Total Allowable Catches and quotas
  - annual / multiannual
- Technical Measures
- Statistical processes
- Data exchange processes
- Scheme of Control and Enforcement



### Scheme of Control and Enforcement

- Control Measures
- Monitoring of Fisheries, Inspections at Sea
- Port State Control
- Infringements
- Compliance by Non-Contracting Parties

### Conservation of living marine resources

- Low impact pelagic fisheries
- Scientific advice on deep sea species
- Binding bans on fisheries targeted at species at risk, e.g. sharks

- Gill net ban in +200m depth
- Reporting and retrieval of lost fixed fishing gear
- Protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) e.g. Sponges and Corals





# ICES: independent wholistic scientific advice

## Precautionary Approach

Populations need to be maintained within safe biological limits - Certain that reproductive success is not impaired



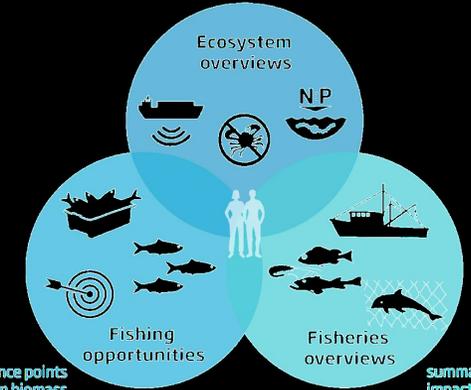
## Pragmatic Ecosystem Based Management



Balancing human activities & environmental stewardship in a multiple use context.



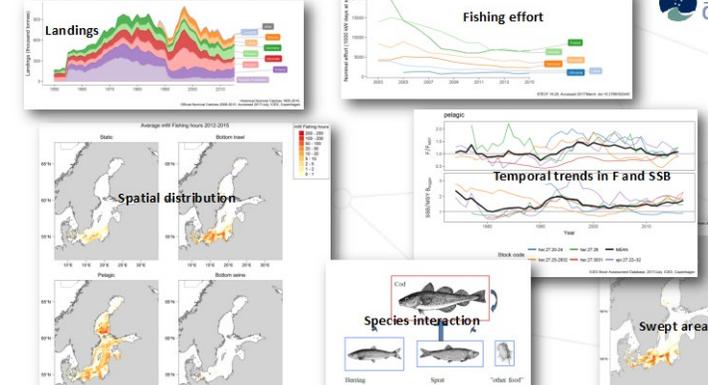
describe ecoregion context  
identify pressures & drivers  
impacts on key ecosystem components



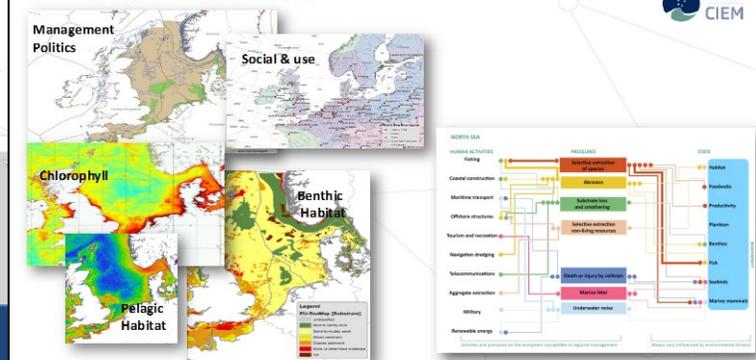
MSY options & reference points  
consequences of catch on biomass  
respond to changes in productivity

summarize fleet activity  
impacts of fishing & species  
trade-offs between fleets

## ICES Fisheries overviews



## ICES Ecosystem overviews



Science for sustainable seas

NEAFC



North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

# Conservation of living marine resources



- Ban on gill nets in waters deeper than 200m
- Binding measures to ban targeted fisheries at species at risk, e.g. sharks
- Avoiding bycatch



Photo Linda Snook / Wikimedia Commons

- Recovery of abandoned and lost fishing gear
- Special approaches for deep sea species
- Protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems e.g. Sponges and Corals

# What do we know about Cetaceans in NEAFC

*There are known knowns; there are things we know that we know.*

*There are known unknowns; that is to say, there are things that we now know we don't know.*

*But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we don't know.*

-Donald Rumsfeld



# NEAFC future working group, looking at new Issues



Liam Quinn via Wikimedia Commons

NEAFC



North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

# Raising awareness and understanding

## FISHING OPERATIONS 4. Guidelines to prevent and reduce bycatch of marine mammals in capture fisheries



### TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES

Suppl. 4

1. Gather and list available data for a preliminary risk/data assessment with fishers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders, including:  
a. all species that interact with the fishery or fisheries  
b. evidence of bycatch of these species locally or elsewhere  
c. fishery characterization (e.g. gear, effort, season, economics, etc.)  
2. Establish management objective (e.g. PDR, PST, Zero rate) for each species/population

**FISHERY MANAGEMENT MANDATE<sup>1</sup>**  
FISHERY HAS MARINE MAMMAL BYCATCH

Figure 1. Flow chart for developing a Marine Mammal Bycatch Prevention and Reduction Plan under the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

1. Conduct a preliminary risk assessment and a preliminary data assessment:  
a. identify and work simultaneously (if possible) to:  
i. fill data gaps  
ii. select mitigation options  
b. Engage fishing community and stakeholders.

2. Develop a mitigation plan:  
a. specify the following steps:  
i. mitigation options based on management objectives, and with demonstrated success, that will achieve reduction targets with a view to further population recovery, and  
ii. development of bycatch prevention and mitigation plan and implementation.  
b. Consult and engage fishery holders in the development and implementation of the plan.  
c. Ensure compliance with the plan.  
d. Monitor and evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing marine mammal bycatch.

3. Implement and monitor the plan:  
a. Implement the plan as necessary to meet management objective.  
b. Monitor bycatch and population monitoring and/or measures to ensure the programme continues to meet management objectives.  
c. Develop new technologies and procedures.



# Many organisations operating on marine issues

## Periodic Table of the European Marine/Maritime Elements

Esf ESF																		Ar ARCIC	Ices ICES	Cies CIESM	Bsc BLACK
Mb MB	Eea EEA																	Af NEAFC	Mf GFCM	As NASCO	At ICCAT
Erc ERC	Ms EMSA																	Os OSPAR	He HELCOM	Ba BARC	Bc BUCA
Jpi JPI	Fc EFCA	Mse EMSEA	Mo MYOCEAN	Es GMES	Ms MARS	Bde MARBEF	Msc MARCOM	Eco EMECO	Euo EUROCEAN	Fo FUTURE OCEAN	Los UNCLOS	Cc UNFCCC	Lp LCLP	Bl BALLAST	Cb CBD	St STOCKOL	Ci CITES				
Df DRAEGER	Jrc JRC	Wa WISE	Ind MAR FORUM	Odr ECORD	Eng OCEAN ENERGY	Clu ENMC	Meg EMEC	Og OGP	Fish RACS	Sp CMAS	Msp EU	Cca EU	Bg EU	Bs EU	Re EU	Msf EU	Imp EU				
Pa PRINCE	Rea REA	Dnet EMODNET	Sl PSMSL	Obis OBIS	lode IODE	Ices ICES	Fp FP7	Ot OCEAN TOM	H2o HORIZON 202	Ms NSF-MS	Ms EU	Bw EU	Wf EU	Ha EU	Na EU		Cfp EU				
La LUSO-A	Esa ESA	Cr WCRP	Gb IGBP	Bd DIVERSITAS	Hd IHDP	Oo GOOS	Eo GOE-GEOS	Oc IOCCP	Sl GLOSS	Om JCOMM	Oc CLIVAR	Loi LOICZ	Hab HAB	Cc IPCC	Woa WOA	Bs IPBES	Fa SOFIA				

	EU Marine International Scientific Councils		Databases
	EU Regional Fisheries Organizations		International Programmes (IPO in Europe)
	EU Regional Conventions		Funding instruments
	UN conventions and treaties		Reporting Processes
	EU legal framework on marine/maritime affairs		UN specialized agencies with marine/maritime mandate
	Think tankers		Other marine International Organizations in Europe
	European specialized agencies		Main Marine/Maritime NGOs in Europe
	European Marine Scientific Clusters		Other main International NGOs
	European Maritime Clusters		UN Funding instruments

Cbd CBD	Fao FAO	Iaea IAEA	Imo IMO	Isa ISA	De UN-DESA	Do DOALOS	Dp UNDP	Ep UNEP	Ioc UNESCO-IOC	Ido UNIDO	Wmo WMO	Wb WB	Iho IHO	Ioi IOI	Ge GESAMP	UN UN-OCEANS
Icsu ICSU	Iucn IUCN	Po POGO	Idi IDDRI	Won WON	Mcf MCF	Sea SEAS AT RISK	Wwf WWF	Ps PLASTICS SOLUTIONS	Gp GREENPEACE	Ci CI	Pew PEW	Oc OCEANA	Sc SCOR	Gof GOF	Gef GEG	Gpo WB-GOP



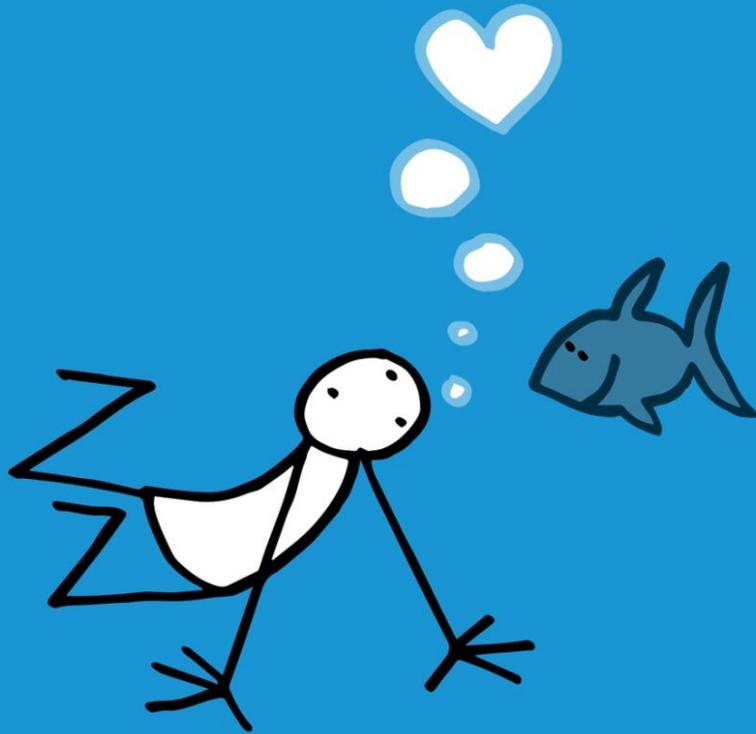
# Collective arrangement



- Agreed between international organisations competent for managing human activities
- Concerns areas with specific management actions in ABNJ
- Guided by internationally agreed principles and norms
- A framework to cooperate and coordinate – important not to undermine each other's work



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY  
USE THE OCEANS, SEAS  
AND MARINE RESOURCES



ELYX by YAK

Thank you for your attention

[www.neafc.org](http://www.neafc.org)

