# Sustainable Seafood Certification Labels

The Case For and Against Menhaden



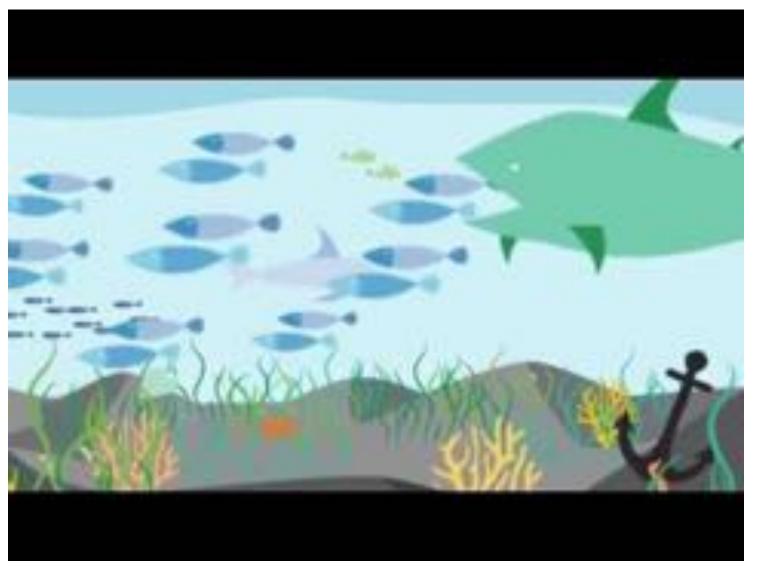
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## Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)



### **MSC-certified fisheries catch:**

- 10 million tonnes of seafood across
- 338 fisheries
- 141 different species
- 13% of the global catch
- Market value of more than \$8 billion

Source: Marine Stewardship Council. 2018. Seafood for future generations: The MSC Annual Report 2017-18. Retrieved from

https://www.msc.org/about-the-msc/reports-and-brochures



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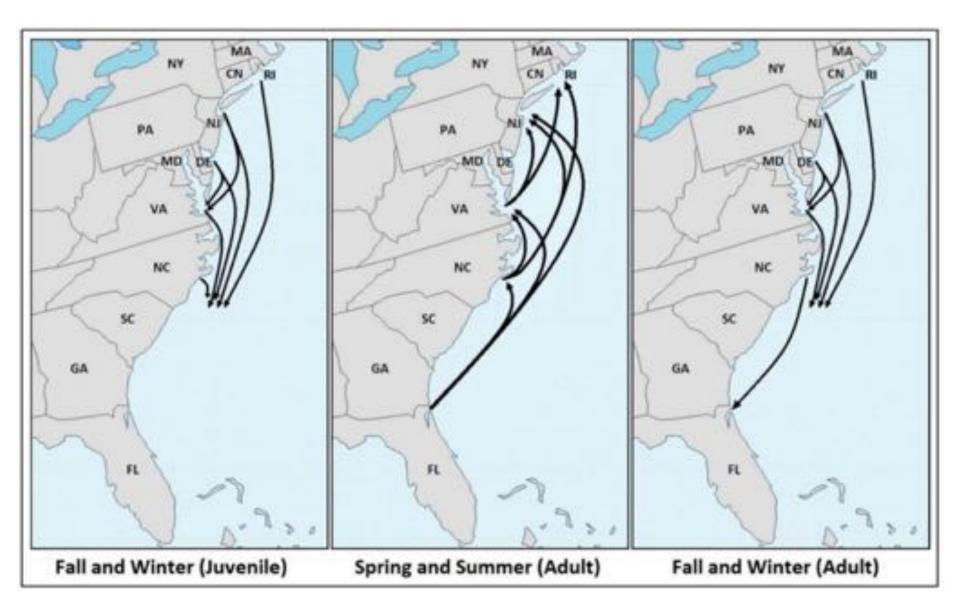
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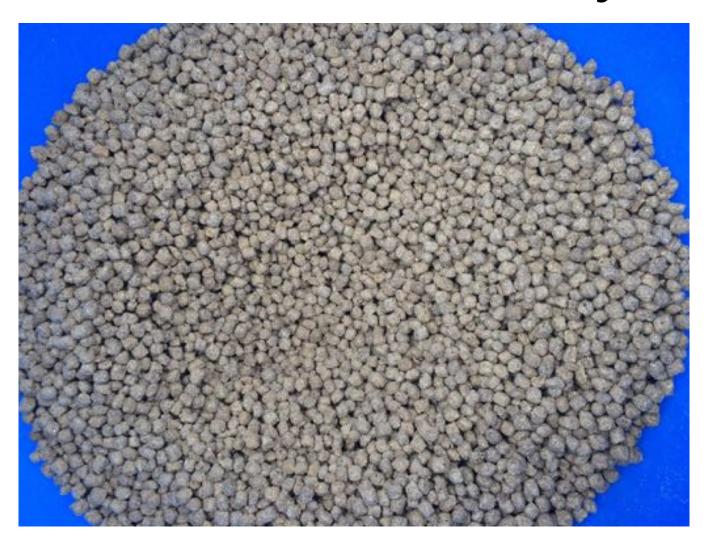
#### Auditors Officially Recommend MSC Certification For Atlantic Menhaden Fishery



## Migratory Species



## Reduction fishery



Source: By Narek75 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=51637259

## Reduction fishery



Source: By Oddman47 - Own work, CC0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17699561

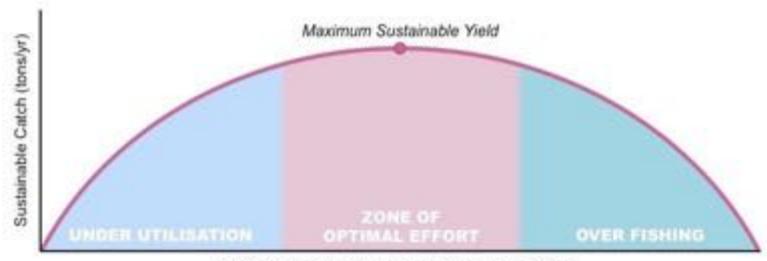


### Fishing Groups Object to "Sustainable" Stamp on Menhaden Fishery

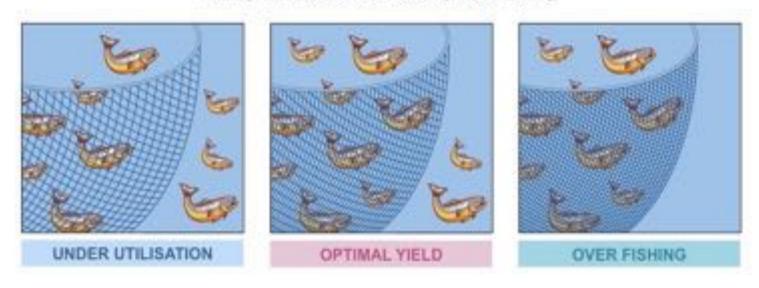


## Does the Atlantic menhaden fishery satisfy Principle 1: Sustainable target fish stocks?

A fishery must be conducted in a manner that does not lead to overfishing or depletion of the exploited populations and, for those populations that are depleted, the fishery must be conducted in a manner that demonstrably leads to their recovery.



Fishing Effort (number of boats/days spent fishing)



 $Source: \ \, {\it https://fishionary.fisheries.org/msy/}$ 

## Does the Atlantic menhaden fishery satisfy Principle 2: Environmental impact of fishing?

Fishing operations should allow for the maintenance of the structure, productivity, function and diversity of the ecosystem (including habitat and associated dependent and ecologically related species) on which the fishery depends.

#### Overfishing vs. Overfished

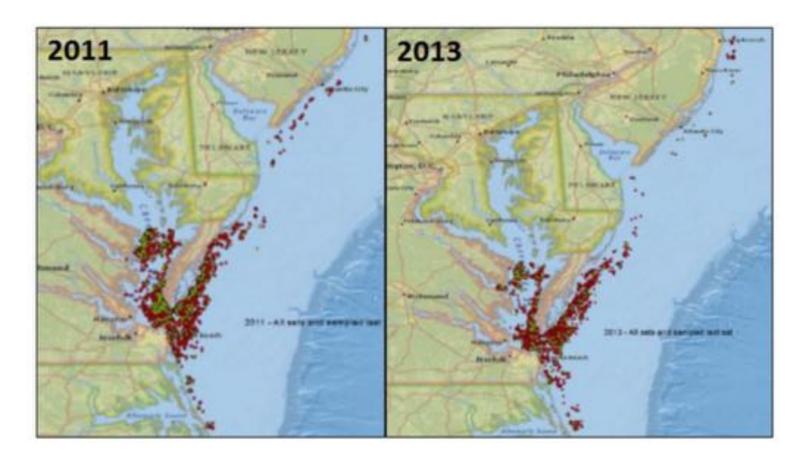
Overfishing is based on fishing mortality (F):

- F<sub>MSY</sub> = Fishing level at maximum sustainable yield (MSY)
- If F > F<sub>MSY</sub> then overfishing is happening

Overfished is based on fish biomass (B):

- $B_{MSY}$  = Biomass of fish in the water at MSY
- Usually,  $B/B_{MSY} < 0.5$  means the stock is overfished

## Location of Menhaden Fishery

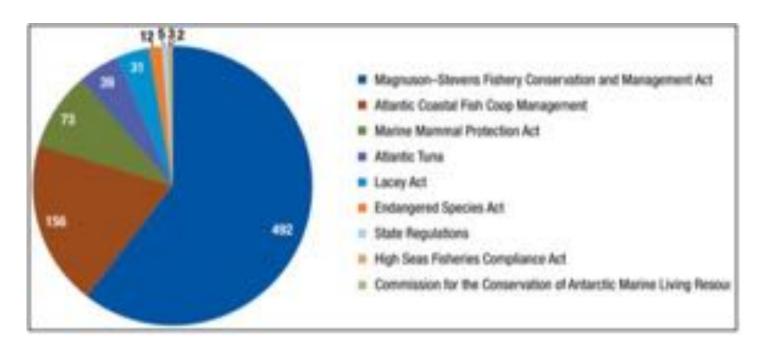


In recent years the Atlantic menhaden fishery has primarily taken place in waters off the U.S. states of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and North Carolina and in Chesapeake Bay.

## Does the Atlantic menhaden fishery satisfy Principle 3: Effective management?

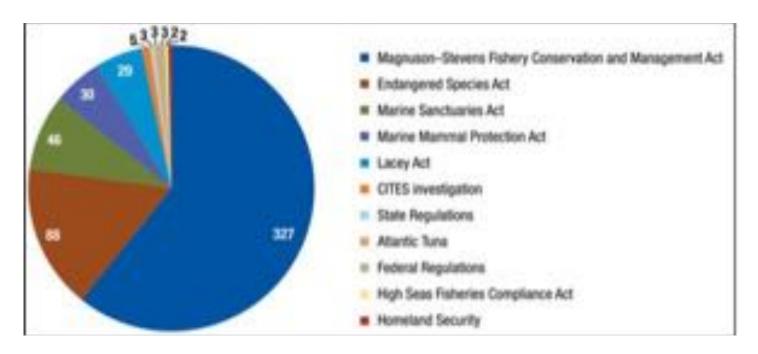
The fishery is subject to an effective management system that respects local, national and international laws and standards and incorporates institutional and operational frameworks that require use of the resource to be responsible and sustainable.

### Violations of marine resource protection laws



**Figure 38.** Disposition of Incidents by Federal Statute for Fiscal Year 2015 - NED Source: OLE Annual Report FY 2016.

### Violations of marine resource protection laws



**Figure 38.** Disposition of Incidents by Federal Statute for Fiscal Year 2015 - SED Source: OLE Annual Report FY 2016.

## Virginia Marine Police fisheries inspections

**Table 18.** Menhaden specific enforcement data for Virginia State waters (0 to 3 nm from shore) for years 2014 to 201755. Source: VMRC's Basic Activity Summary Report.

Year	Menhaden		Overall		Total	
	Hours	Inspections	Hours	Inspections	Hours	Inspections
201756	16.5	102	8,892	81,564	57,049	264,743
2016	60.5	53	16,447	140,301	100,472	424,921
2015	44.5	194	16,950	134,739	104,991	404,410
2014	37.0	225	16,595	139,096	100,203	388,107

## Actual certification results according to auditing company

SAI GLOBAL Assessment Team's final sustainability scores:

Principle 1: 82.5

Principle 2: 86

Principle 3: 92.2

#### How does the certification process work

- 1. Fishery hires an auditing firm (not MSC) to examine their management and operations practices
- 2. If they meet the three core principles, they are certified for five years
- 3. They must be audited every year during those five years to make sure there are no major changes and/or that they are making improvements (conditional certification)
- 4. After five years, they must apply for re-certification

## Strengths and weaknesses of (MSC) sustainable certification labels

#### Weaknesses:

- Majority of certified fisheries are ALREADY well-managed
- Fisheries can be given "conditional" pass marks so long as they demonstrate improvements, but nevertheless benefit from the "sustainable" label
- Only 10% (by weight) of MSC-certified fisheries are from developing countries
- Third-party auditors are contracted by the fishery: leading to inconsistencies and potential conflicts of interest

#### Strengths:

- Increased public awareness of the MSC label > more incentive for fisheries
- Fisheries that are given a "conditional" pass are required to make improvements: 1,238 positive changes (2000-2015)
- Great potential (338 fisheries, 141 species, 13% of global catch and growing)

Sources: Kalfagianni, Agni, and Philipp Pattberg. 2013. Global fisheries governance beyond the State: Unraveling the effectiveness of the Marine Stewardship Council. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences* 3: 184–193. doi:10.1007/s13412-013-0118-z.

Marine Stewardship Council. 2018. *Seafood for future generations: The MSC Annual Report 2017-18*. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.msc.org/about-the-msc/reports-and-brochures">https://www.msc.org/about-the-msc/reports-and-brochures</a>