

Fisheries Subsidies That Contribute to OCOF: A review of key basic concepts and useful data

Key sources of data on the coverage of new rules

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Pew

Decision-support tools

Subsidy explorer: <http://www.subsidyexplorer.org/>

Distant Water Fishing Atlas: <http://www.dwfsubsidyatlas.org/>

Modeling Bioeconomic Impact of Removal of Harmful Subsidies

The screenshot shows the homepage of the SubsidyExplorer website. At the top, there's a dark header with the title "SubsidyExplorer". In the top right corner, there are logos for "SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES GROUP UC SANTA BARBARA" and "emLab UC SANTA BARBARA". The main content area has a teal background image of an underwater scene. On the left, a large white box contains text about the impact of eliminating harmful fisheries subsidies and a description of the tool. On the right, another white box presents projected increases in global fish biomass and catch. At the bottom, there are three calls-to-action: "Learn How Subsidy Reform Could Help Fish", "Explore More About Fisheries Subsidies", and "Discover How This Tool Was Made".

SubsidyExplorer is a first-of-its-kind interactive toolkit that allows users to explore potential biological and economic impacts of fisheries subsidy reform scenarios. This tool supports the negotiations currently underway at the World Trade Organization (WTO).

If WTO members agree to eliminate all harmful subsidies, by 2050, it could result in increases of up to

- + 12.5 % in global fish biomass
- + 3.5 % in global fish catch per year

This would mean 35 million more tonnes of fish in the water, and 3 million more tonnes of fish being caught every year!

Learn How Subsidy Reform Could Help Fish ➤

Explore More About Fisheries Subsidies ➤

Discover How This Tool Was Made ➤

Millage KD, Saccomanno VR, Warham MM, Rubino LL, Schuhbauer A, et al. (2022) SubsidyExplorer: A decision-support tool to improve our understanding of the ecological and economic effects of reforming fisheries subsidies. PLOS ONE 17(6): e0265829.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0265829>
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0265829>

Data sources

Three primary data sources:

- Subsidies data: [Sumaila et al \(2019\)](#)
- Fleet characteristics and behavior: [Global Fishing Watch](#)
- Global fisheries landings: [FAO Global Capture Production Database](#)

Additional data sources:

- [World Bank WDI Database](#)
- [Ram Legacy Stock Assessment Database](#)
- [Combined IUU Fishing Vessel List](#)
- [Schuhbauer et al. \(2020\)](#) – small-scale vs. industrial subsidies
- [Costello et al. \(2016\)](#) – unassessed stock status estimates
- [Melnichuk et al. \(2017\)](#) – ex-vessel price reconstruction
- [Melnichuk et al. \(2017\)](#) – fisheries management indicators
- [Martini and Innes \(2018\)](#) – relative effects of fisheries supports

Policy comparison portal

(A)

SubsidyExplorer

Explore Results ⓘ

Explore WTO Member Proposals

Select a pre-populated WTO Member proposal from the menu below to model it and compare it against the **Most Ambitious Scenario**.

Narrow Proposals by Category

IUU GFOC Other & Multiple Overfished

Select a Proposal

Design Your Own Policy

You can also design your own subsidy reform policy and plot how it affects biomass, fish catch, revenue, and fishing mortality over time.

Scenario Results

Plot: Biomass Resolution: Global () Regional ()

Global

Change in Biomass (%)

Year

Results to Show on Plot: Most ambitious scenario

(B)

SubsidyExplorer

Design Your Own Policy Scenario

- 1 Name Your Policy:
- 2 Select Discipline(s) Below

You do NOT need to select from every category

a OPTIONAL Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated DISCIPLINES

RFMO/A coastal Member state flag Member state subsidizing Member state port Member state market Member state

Note: At present, no data exists on a global scale to identify vessels listed as having engaged in IUU fishing activities by coastal, flag, subsidizing Member, port, or market states.

b OPTIONAL Overfished Stocks DISCIPLINES

c OPTIONAL Overcapacity and Overfishing DISCIPLINES

Would you like to make an assumption about IUU fishing worldwide instead?

Yes No

DISCIPLINES:

Subsidies shall be prohibited to all Member-flagged vessels classified as IUU by a:

RFMO/A coastal Member state flag Member state subsidizing Member state port Member state market Member state

SCOPE:

IUU discipline(s) apply to:

All Members Only some Members and/or type(s) of fishing activity

S&DT:

Allow S&DT for IUU disciplines?

Yes No

(C)

SubsidyExplorer

Explore Results ⓘ

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Select a Proposal

Formal Title

Scenario based on Chair's text - Consolidated text (June 2021) showing the highest sustainability outcome.

Summary

This communication aims to represent the progress made since the last consolidated text was released, and to provide some suggested compromises on remaining outstanding issues. As written, it still provides two possible options for S&DT for Article 5 prohibitions. For the purposes of modeling here, we use ALT 1.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. Final determinations are made by existing RFMO/A vessel lists, and by flag and coastal states.
- 2. No publicly available data exist for most flag or coastal Members, so we assume 20% of fishing effort worldwide to be identified as IUU.
- 3. No proportionality or the duration of prohibition is considered.

S&DT Not Considered

Overfished

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1. There is uncertainty regarding the status of many fish stocks.
- 2. For the purposes of modeling this proposal, we assume that subsidies to fishing on stocks identified as overfished ($B/B_{\text{Initial}} < 1$) in the RAM Legacy Stock Assessment Database likely underestimate the actual proportion of stocks that are overfished globally, but is unclear if enough evidence would exist to trigger this prohibition.
- 3. The proportion of stocks identified as overfished in the RAM Legacy Stock Assessment Database likely underestimates the actual proportion of stocks that are overfished globally, but is unclear if enough evidence would exist to trigger this prohibition.
- 4. The proposal is ambiguous about which reference point might be used to make an overfished determination, and we therefore note that this is only one possible interpretation of this text.
- 5. The definition for an overfished stock subsidy prohibition considered here is the more

Scenario Results

Plot: Biomass Resolution: Global () Regional ()

Global

Change in Biomass (%)

Year

Results to Show on Plot: Most ambitious scenario

(D)

SubsidyExplorer

Explore Results ⓘ

Explore WTO Member Proposals

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Select a Proposal

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Scenario Results

Plot: Biomass Resolution: Global () Regional ()

Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Change in Biomass (%)

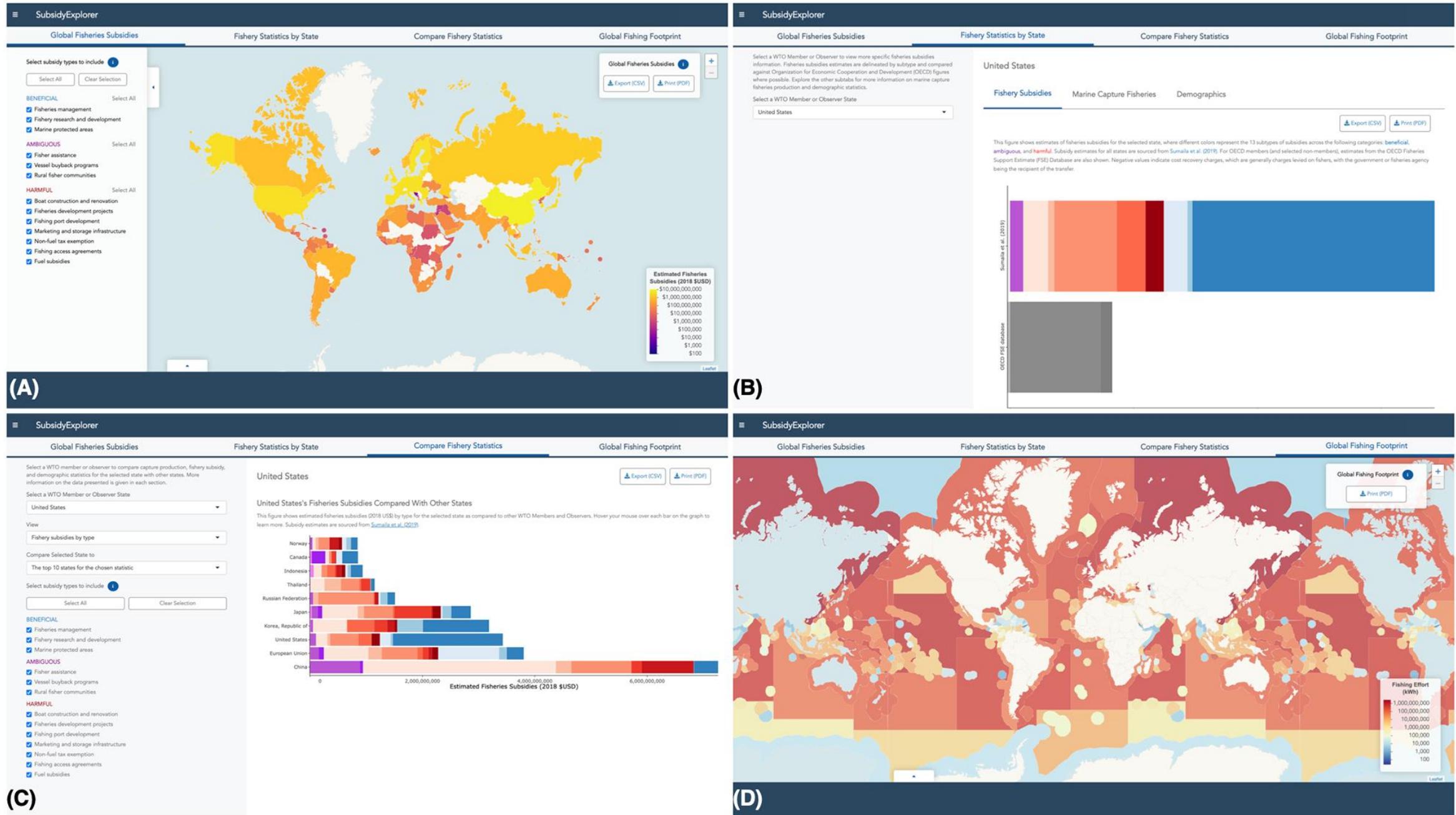
Year

Year: 2044
Policy Name: Most ambitious scenario
Description: Complete removal of all capacity-enhancing subsidies (for comparison)
Policy Type: Reference
S&DT Type: None
Change in Biomass (%): 6.83

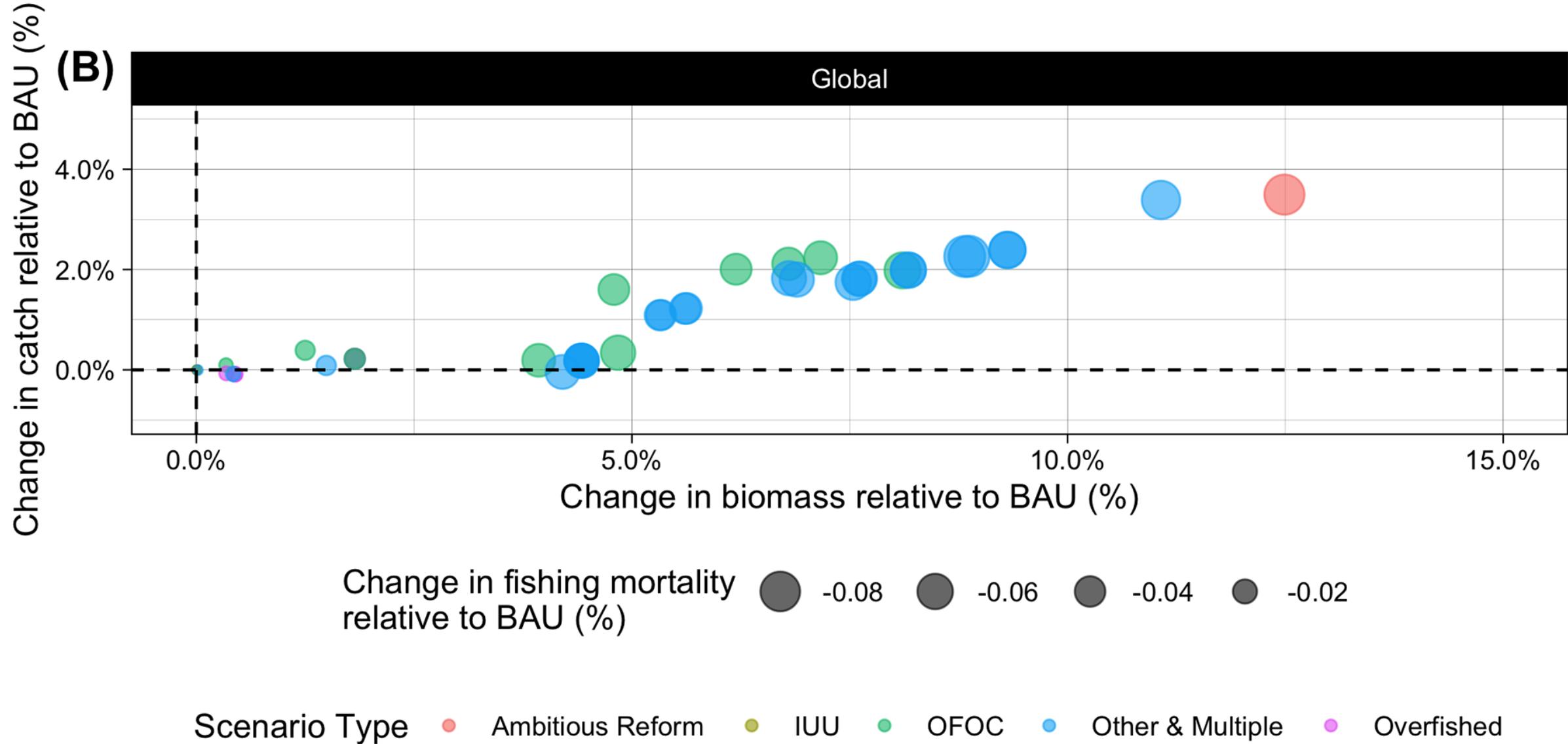
Results to Show on Plot: Most ambitious scenario

Chair's text - Consolidated text (June 2021) [Sustainability scenario]

Data exploration portal

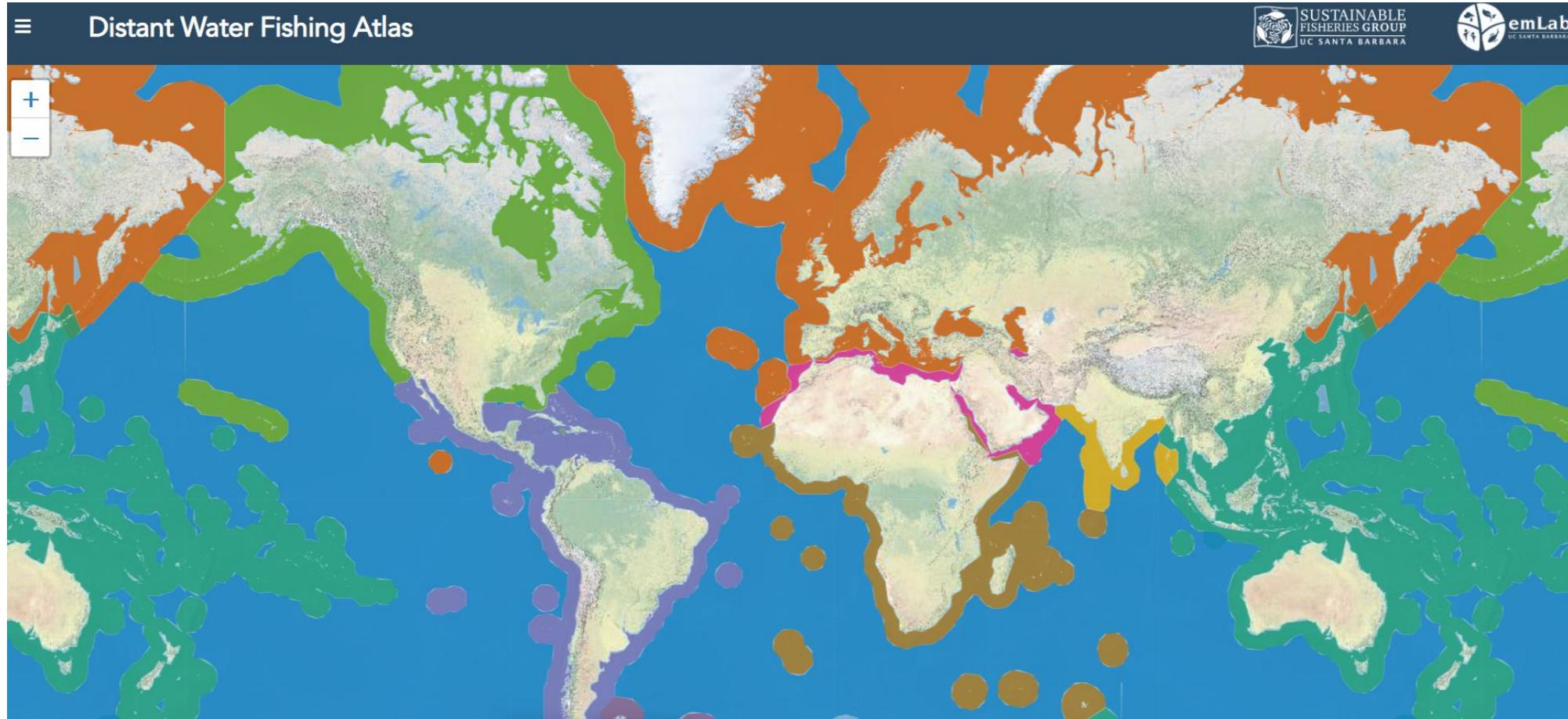


Global simulation model results



Distant Water Fishing Atlas

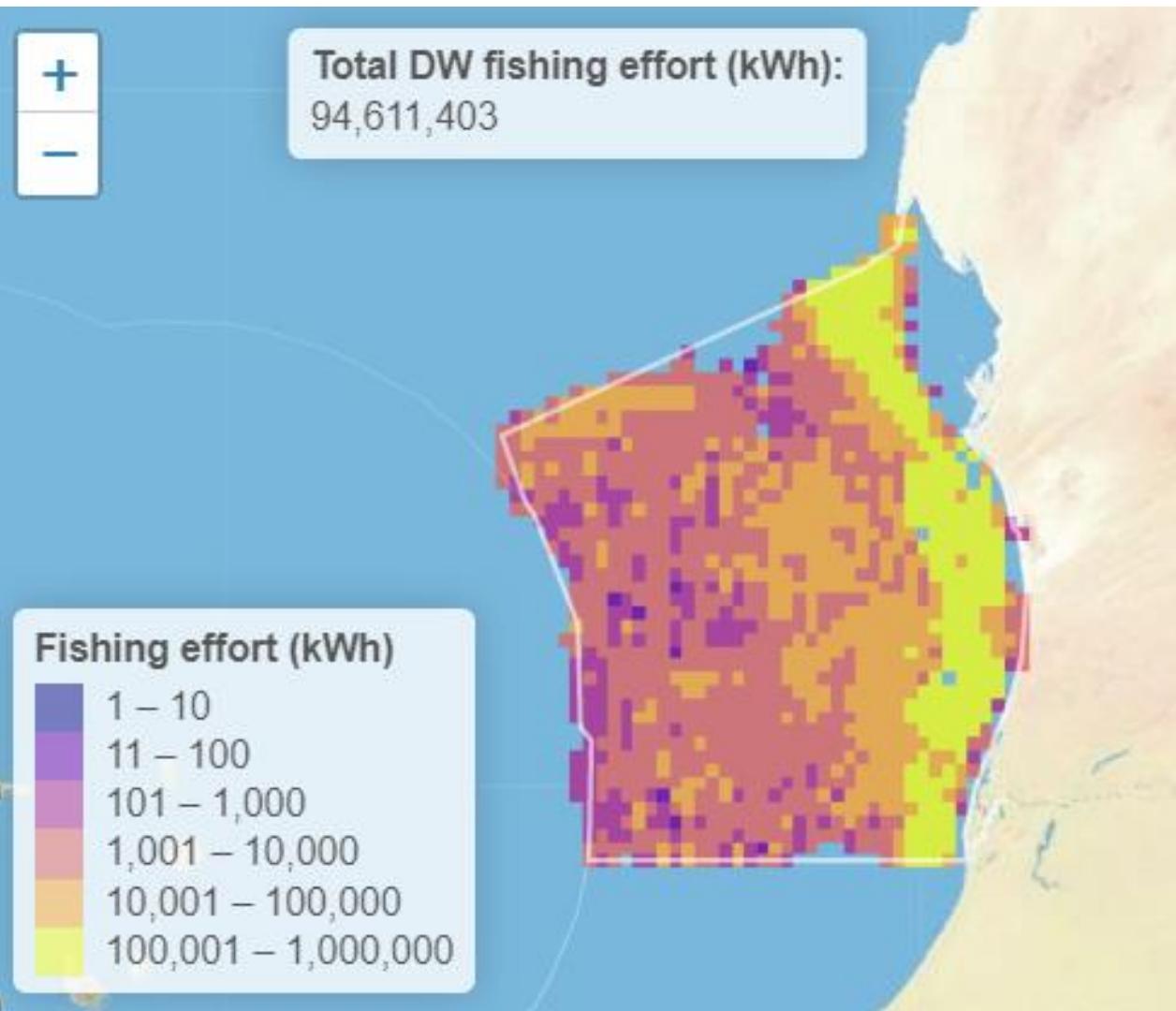
Harmful subsidies enable unprofitable activity



www.dwfsubsidyatlas.org

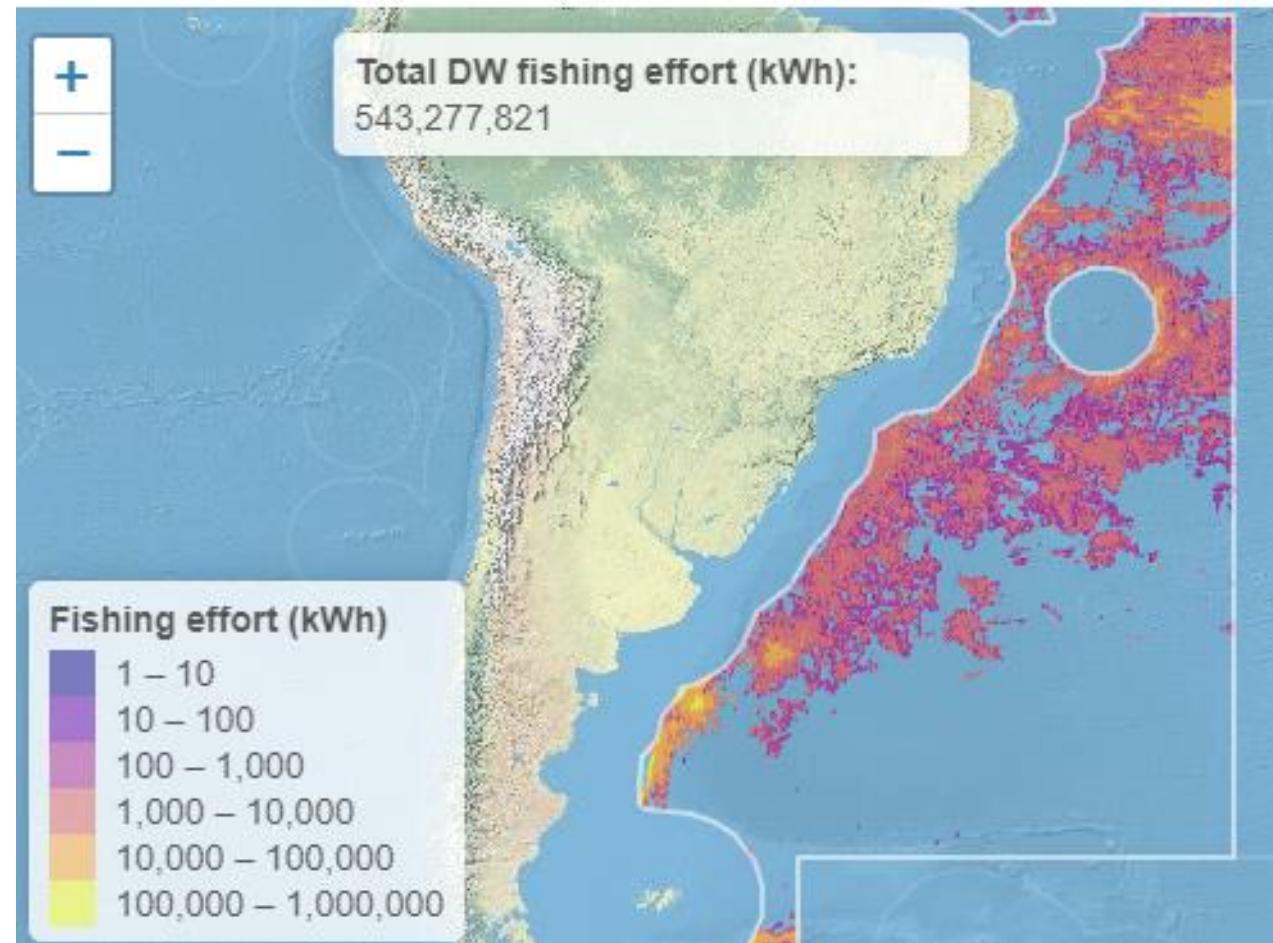
Mauritania EEZ

Flag state	# DW vessels	Effort (hours)	Effort (kW hours)	Subsidies (2018 \$US)	% subsidies
Spain	45	81520	35858125	33751522	30.6
China	26	46128	28985808	31470500	28.5
Indonesia	2	3166	728808	21326820	19.3
Japan	12	5694	3857173	5346912	4.8
Russia	8	1668	8447199	3203709	2.9
Others	42	15323	16734289	15371326	13.9
Total	135	153499	94611402	110470789	100.0



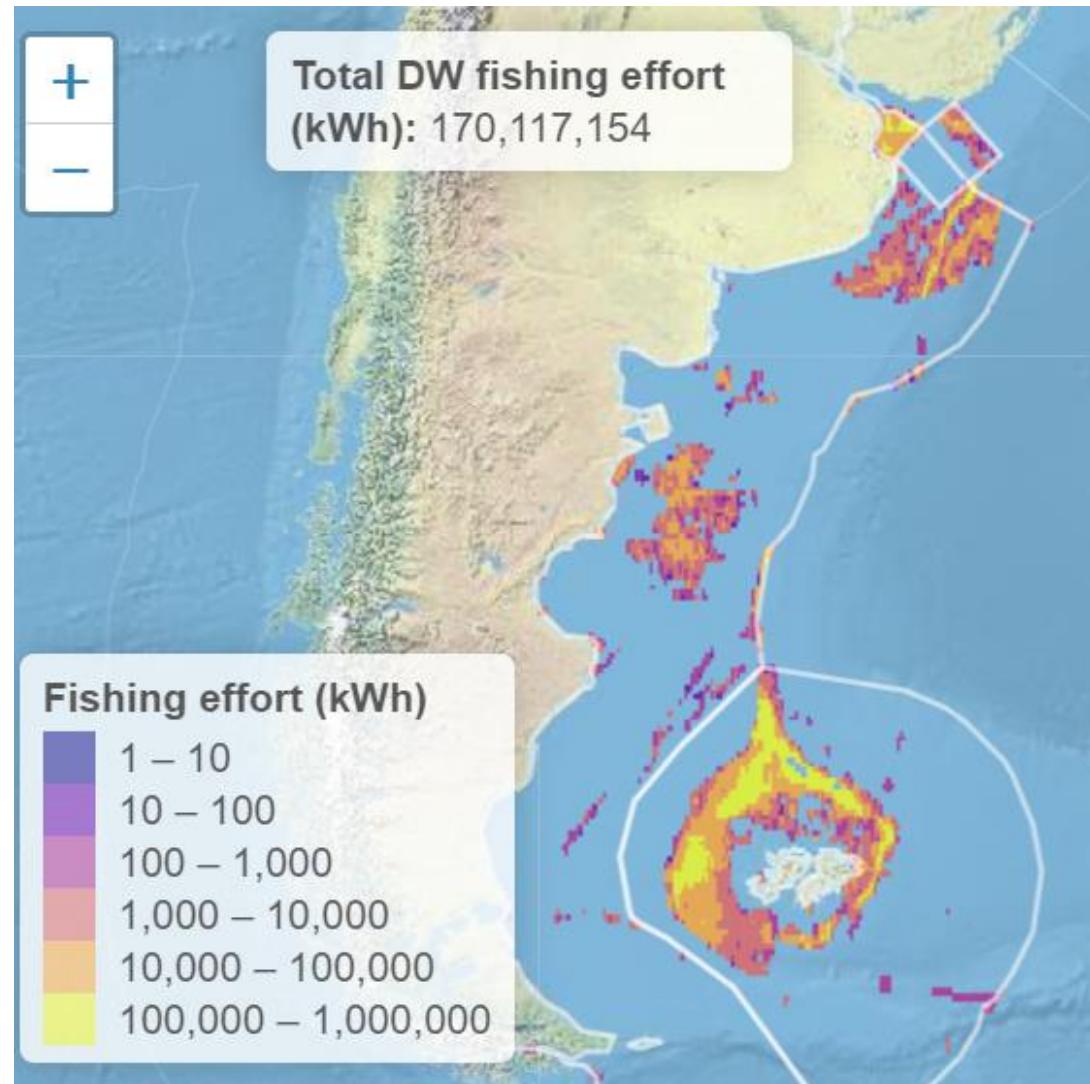
High Seas Area 41: Southwestern Atlantic Ocean

Flag state	# DW vessels	Effort (hours)	Effort (kW hours)	Subsidies (2018 \$US)	%
China	283	215,736	294,854,529	320,129,751	62.1
South Korea	33	37,687	51,786,360	71,409,642	13.8
Spain	55	73,080	58,226,378	54,805,678	10.6
Chinese Taipei	111	87,094	83,970,816	24,927,574	4.8
Brazil	12	11,736	4,912,553	15,739,552	3.1
Chile	4	3,055	5,226,690	7,497,516	1.5
Argentina	26	513	813,003	375,344	0.1
Others	53	36,361	43,487,489	20,893,914	4.1
Total	577	465,262	543,277,818	515,778,971	100



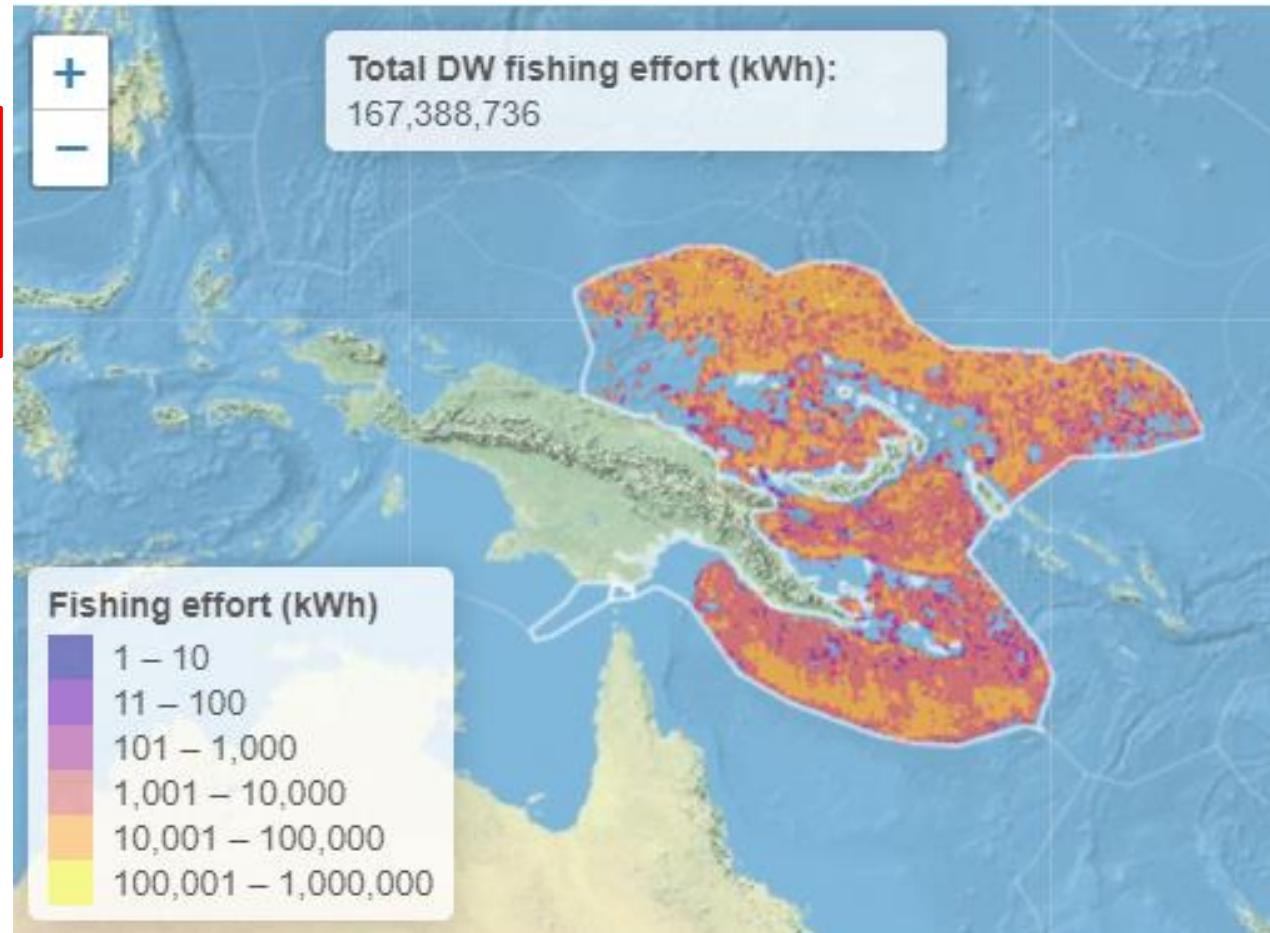
Argentina EEZ

Flag state	# DW vessels	Effort (hours)	Effort (kW hours)	Subsidies (2018 \$US)	%
Spain	28	31,287	42,811,127	40,296,046	42.4
South Korea	32	16,815	21,506,675	29,656,148	31.2
Chinese Taipei	60	35,757	73,576,933	21,842,046	23.0
Nigeria	1	2,338	2,963,553	991,066	1.0
Russia	1	726	1,455,601	552,056	0.6
China	60	331	447,885	486,278	0.5
Others	60	37,863	27,355,380	1,200,770	1.3
Total	242	125,117	170,117,154	95,024,410	100



Papua New Guinea EEZ

Flag state	# DW vessels	Effort (hours)	Effort (kW hours)	Subsidies (2018 \$US)	% subsidies
Philippines	17	7829	19128099	107362651	42.8
Japan	46	55877	61301163	84977245	33.8
China	17	26573	22309029	24221381	9.6
South Korea	14	2453	8508416	11732490	4.7
United States	12	4554	10244327	11512773	4.6
Chinese Taipei	33	27848	28401260	8431197	3.4
Micronesia	12	3554	9203969	1224482	0.5
Solomon Islands	3	138	377577	850129	0.3
Vanuatu	3	7931	7041981	403674	0.2
Kiribati	2	115	326349	249307	0.1
Marshall Islands	2	202	541204	165288	0.1
Russia	2	3	3048	1156	0.0
Australia	1	7	2313	374	0.0
Total	164	137084	167388735	251132147	100.0



DWF effort and subsidies: Key Takeaways

- The largest subsidizers are also most engaged in DWF effort
- Harmful subsidies are known contributors to overfishing, overcapacity, IUU and DWF
- Foreign vessels encroach onto coasts of the countries they visit, competing with the domestic effort
- Eliminating subsidies to distant-water fleets impacting high seas and foreign EEZs must be a significant objective of the second round of negotiations

THANK YOU

pewtrusts.org/reducing-harmful-fisheries-subsidies

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Any questions?