

## A Third Assessment of Global Marine Fisheries Discards

By<br>Maria Amparo Pérez Roda<br>Eric Gilman<br>Tim Huntington<br>Steven J. Kennelly<br>Petri Suuronen<br>Milani Chaloupka<br>Paul A. H. Medley

## Background

$>$ Why does FAO assess fisheries discards?

- Waste of fisheries resources
- Ecological impacts
- Socioeconomic impacts
> Previous FAO discard assessments:
- Alverson et al., 1994
- Kelleher, 2005


## Introduction



## PART I - ESTIMATE OF GLOBAL MARINE FISHERIES DISCARDS

## PART II - RELATED ISSUES

- Bycatch and discard of endangered, threatened and protected species
- Managing bycatch to reduce discards
- Pre-catch, discards and ghost fishing mortalities


## PART III - CONCLUSIONS

## Approach



- Country
- FAO Statistical Area
- Gear type
- Target Species


## Results

Average annual catch of $\mathbf{8 4 . 6}$ million $\mathbf{t}$ from 2010-2014
$>$ landed (retained) catch of $\mathbf{7 5 . 5}$ million $\mathbf{t}$
$>$ discarded catch of 9.1 million $\mathbf{t}$ (6.7-16.1)
> discard rate: 10.8\%

Results


## Challenges

$>$ Identification of key fisheries at a national level

Allocation of species to the fisheries identified

$>$ Major fishing countries with no discard estimates at a fishery level involve more than 45\% of landings

- Empirical discard rates covered less than 20\% of total landings
$>$ Species composition of discards not addressed in this study


## Related issues

1. Bycatch and discard of endangered, threatened and protected species estimated at $\mathbf{2 0}$ million individuals
2. Managing bycatch to reduce discards
3. Pre-catch, discards and ghost fishing mortalities

## Conclusions

## WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

- Annual discard quantity of around 9.1 million $t$ (10.8\%)
- Difficult to quantify the progress in reducing discards but
- In the last 10 years there is a greater scrutiny of such issues via the public reporting of discards
- At least $\mathbf{2 0}$ million individuals of endangered, threatened and/or protected species interacted with capture fisheries annually.
- Some led to mortality of the animals
- Lack of solid data for many fisheries and for many parts of the world


## Conclusions

NEXT STEPS?
$>$ Standardized data collection techniques
$>$ Sharing of data across agencies and regions
$>$ Building effective working relationships between relevant stakeholders


## Many thanks for your attention!

http://www.fao.org/3/CA2905EN/ca2905en.pdf

## Amparo.PerezRoda@fao.org

