

Are social and economic values for fisheries presented appropriately in impact assessments?

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IIFET 2016

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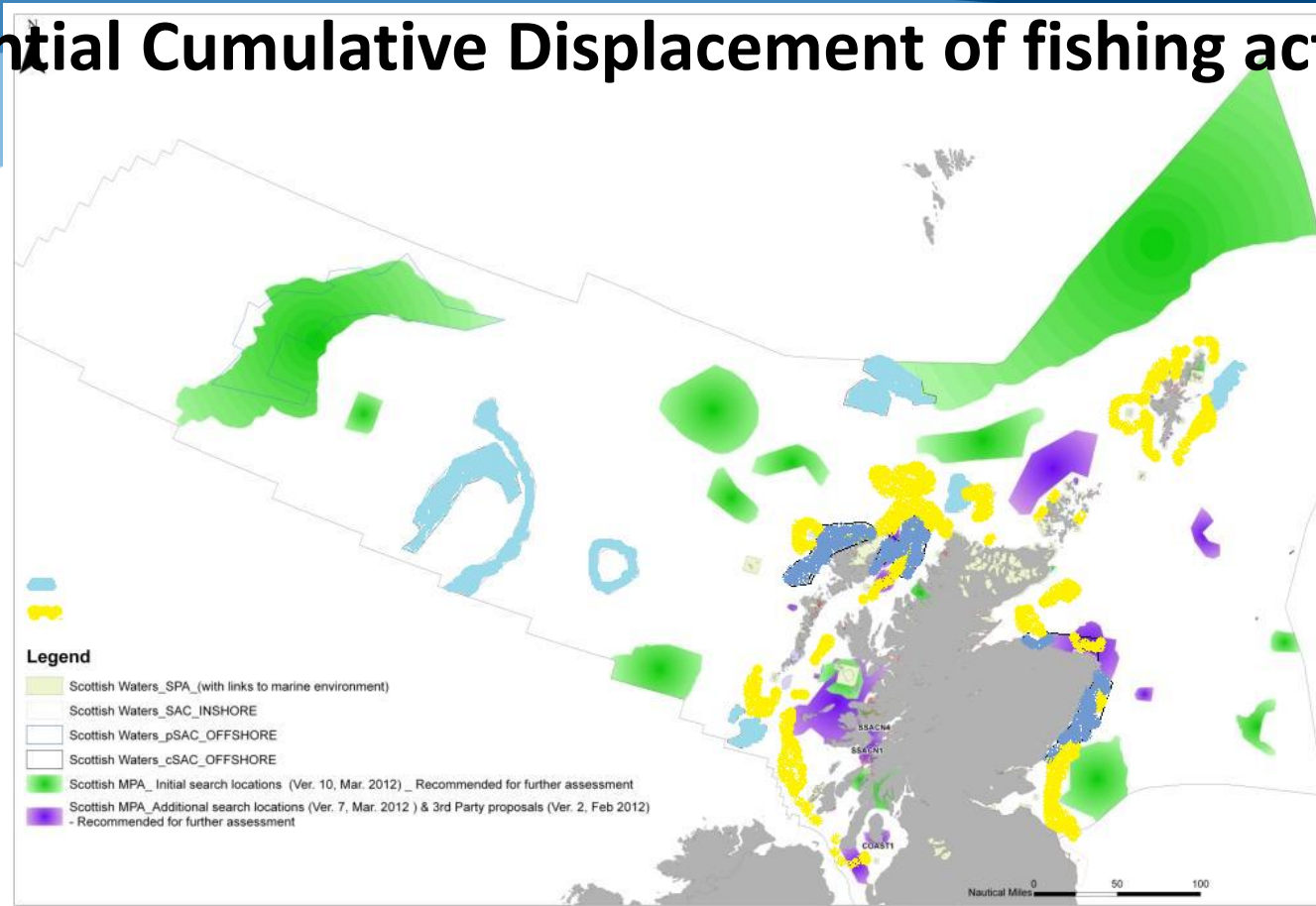
Chief Executive Scottish Fishermen's Federation



MPA management measures – evidence at the
correct resolution

A Cautionary Tale

Potential Cumulative Displacement of fishing activities



Map projected in Europe Albers Equal Area Conic (Modified Standard Parallels - Standard Parallel 1 = 50.2; Standard Parallel 2 = 58.5). The exact limits of the UK Continental Shelf are set out in orders made under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (© Crown Copyright). Coastline - Ordnance Survey Licence number 100017908. © Crown copyright and database right [2012]. All rights reserved. Bathymetry © GEBCO. NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION. Map copyright SNH & JNCC 2012. 08.03.2012

We always do this:

- *Note:* parallel requirements of *healthy* and *productive* seas
- *Proceed to:* subjective advocacy
- *We can agree:* both required

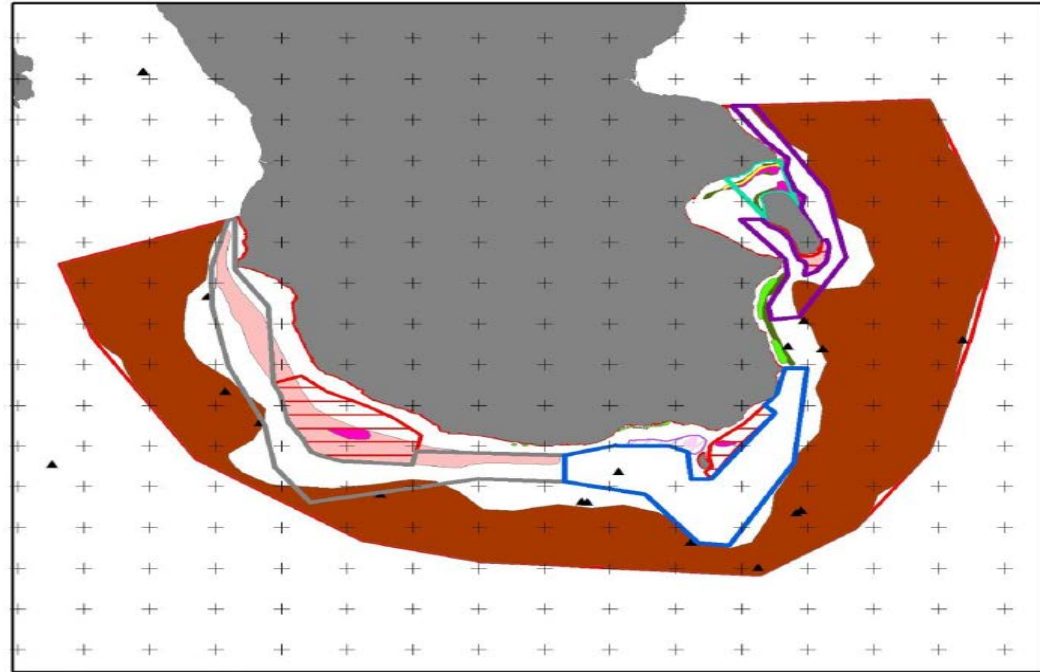
Story & Conclusion:

- In Scotland – a sound process that went wrong
- Lesson to be learned? Avoidable mistakes? – Yes!

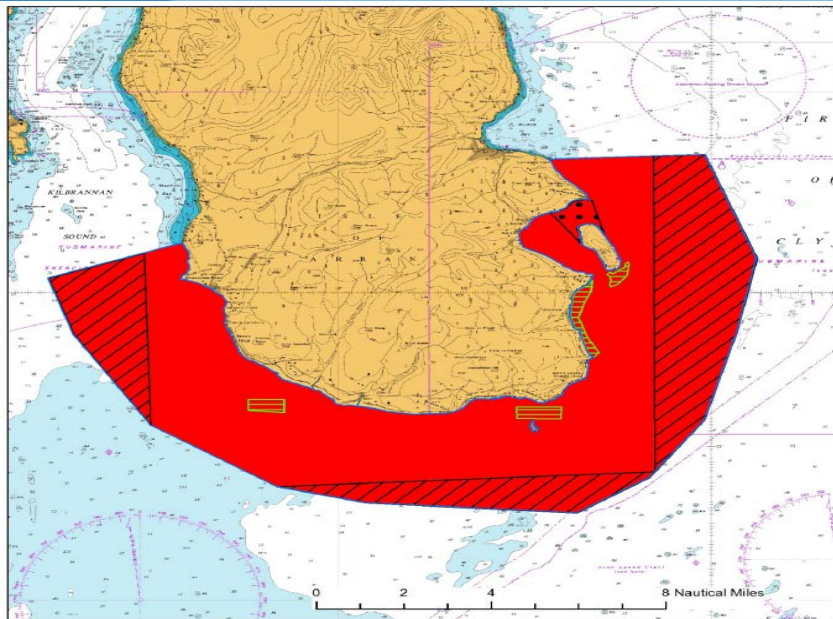
Practical Experience

- Sound process for search, selection and designation: *Why, what, where, how much?*
- Evidence competently presented, *but ignored because it “didn’t make much difference”*

Preferred Option of Marine Scotland and Statutory Advisors



South Arran MPA



South Arran MPA

Outcome

- Ban Scallop Dredge across area
- Reduce restrictions on static gear
- Restrict trawling for Nephrops

What went wrong?

- Flaw in socio-economic assessment
- “Representative Democracy” versus “Participative Democracy”

The Flaw

- No Socio-Economic analysis at the relevant level
- *Let me explain....*

Socio-economic Effects of the proposed MCO 2015 Scoping Study (South Arran and Sound of Jura MPA)

- Marine Scotland reports based on catch assumptions and on potential future scenarios.
- Overall approach of estimating only revenues from the proposed MPA is too high level.
- Not based on primary research at the local level, therefore is seen to underestimate the true socio-economic impact of MPA designation on businesses and communities.
- The loss of revenue maybe so significant to some fishing businesses that owners decide to cease trading.
- Fishermen recognise the ability and opportunity to fish in other areas but fishing displacement may result in overfishing in other areas.
- The MPA areas are sheltered areas – fewer days at sea during winter and inclement weather.

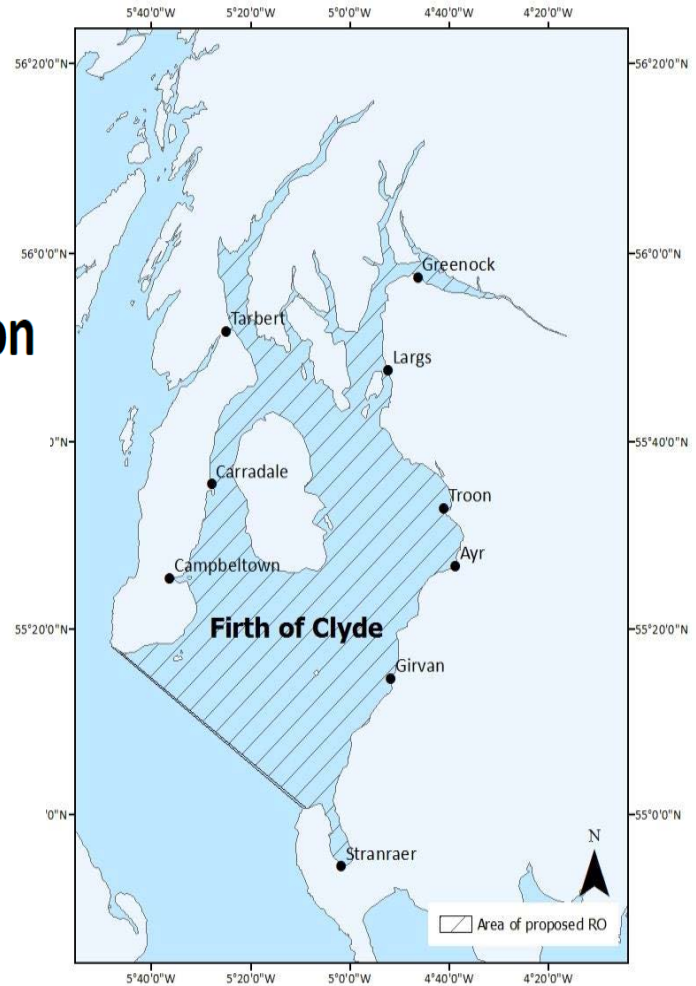
Scoping Study

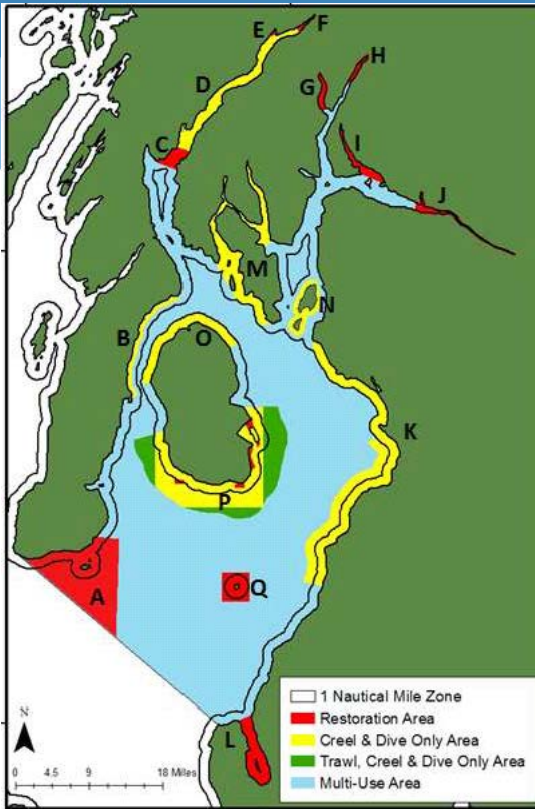
- Scoping study confirmed that there are expected to be detrimental socio-economic effects greater than those presented in the national level economic appraisal
- Sector supports a range of onshore business and jobs.
- Additional pressure of further restrictions will shrink the fleet further, potentially putting a significant proportion of current vessels under threat.
- **Assuming a turnover reduction of 50%** would potentially have the following economic impact:
 - Loss of 140 fishing crew jobs
 - Further potential loss of 700 onshore fishing related jobs
 - Threat of further depopulation of the area
 - £12.5 million loss to fishing businesses, resulting in £7-8 million to supply chain

Firth of Clyde Regulating Order Application

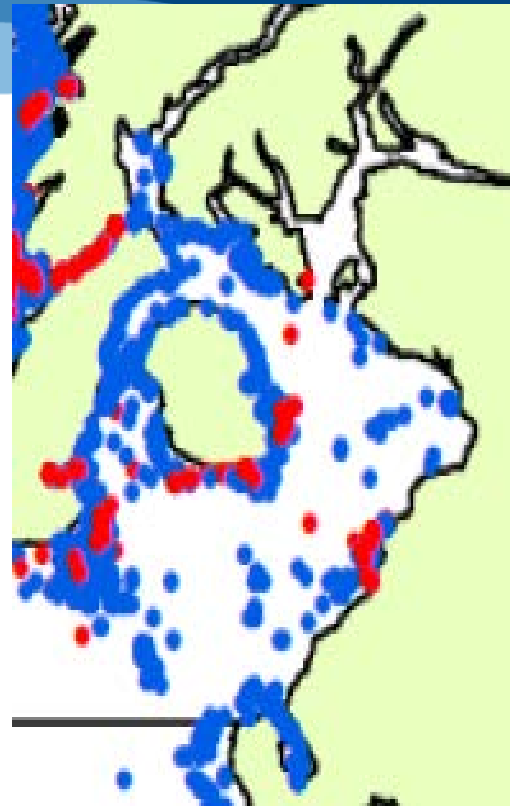
Prepared by the Sustainable Inshore Fisheries Trust (SIFT)

Economic Impact of a Proposed Fisheries Regulating Order for the Clyde Sea





- 75% of the Clyde remains open to *Nephrops* trawling;
- 72% of the Clyde remains open to scallop dredging;
- 92% of the Clyde remains open to static gear.



Marine Scotland's Scallop Review clearly shows that the RO will impact heavily on scallop dredging activity, not 28% as suggested.

Economic Impact claims only 20% loss of value ???

Conclusion

- Build in socio economic analysis, *at a suitable resolution* into the evidence gathering