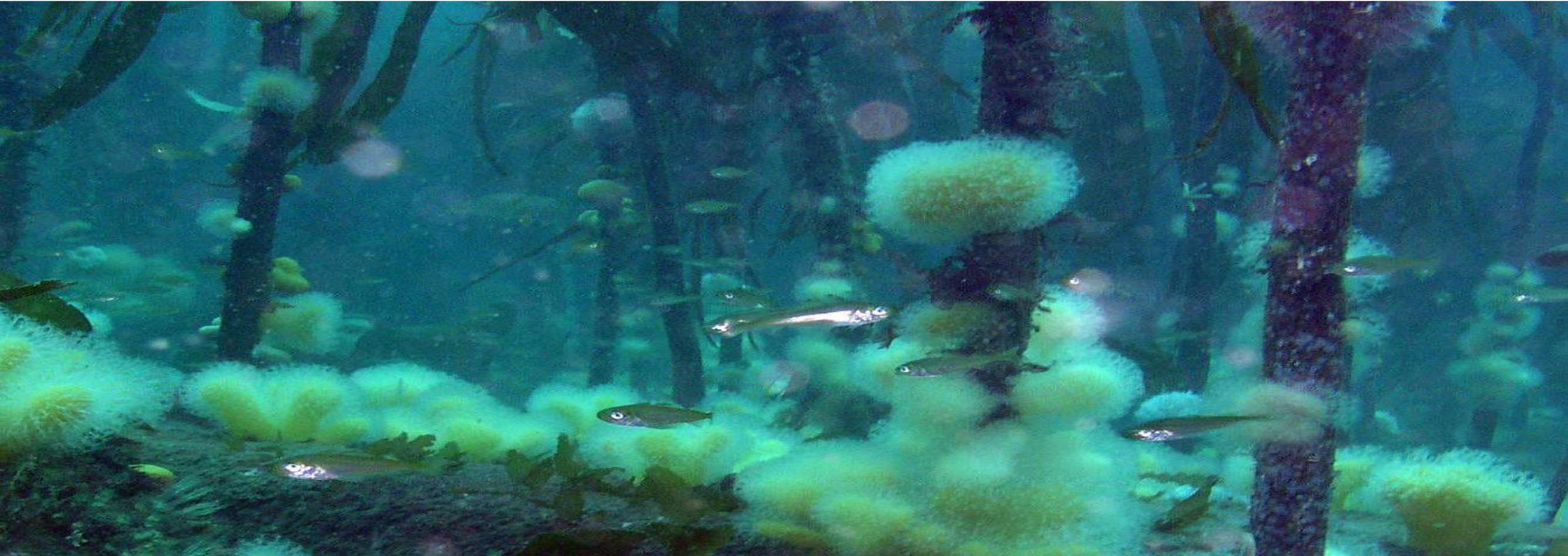


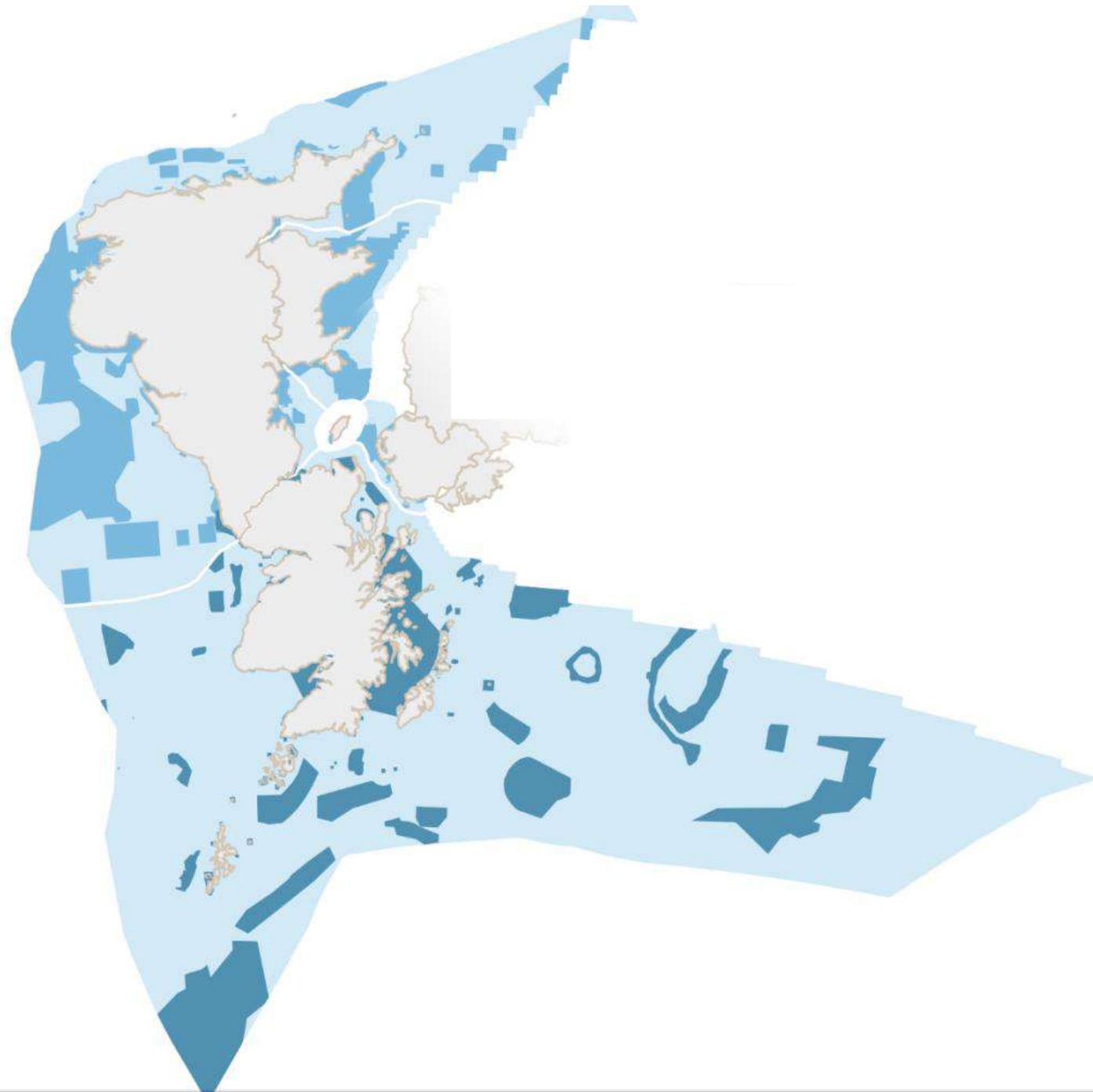
Scottish Challenges



Calum Duncan

Head of Conservation Scotland
Marine Conservation Society

Coastal Futures 2020

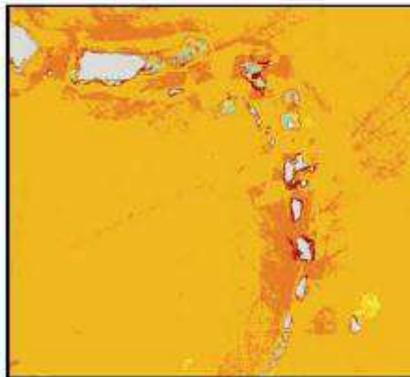
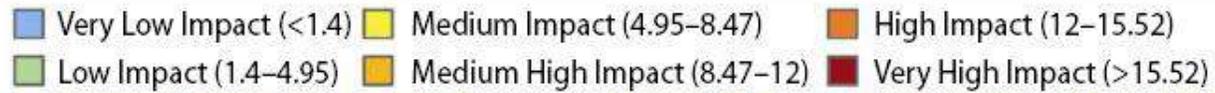
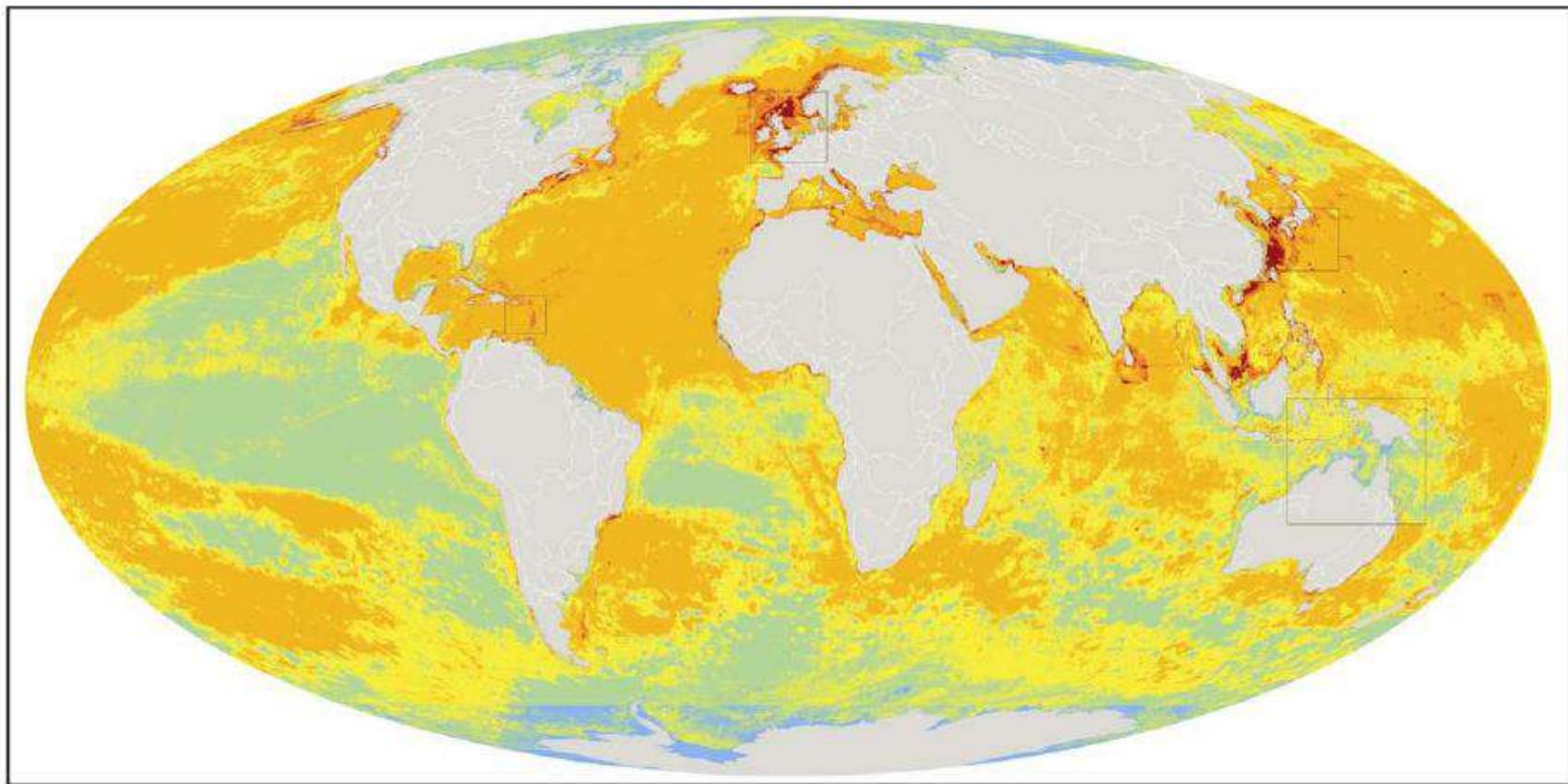


Summary

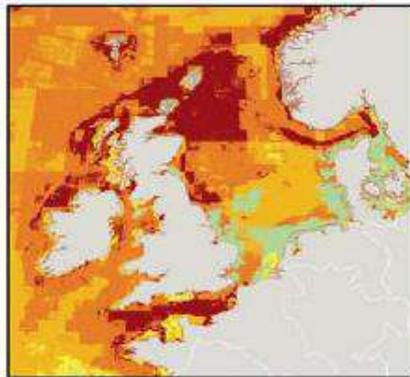
- ❑ Emergency
- ❑ Scotland
 - Aquaculture
 - Kelp
 - Inshore Fishing
- ❑ Transformative change

Climate and Nature Emergency

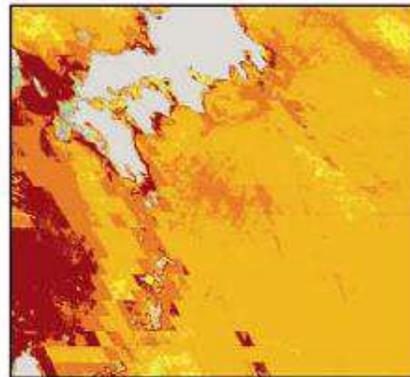




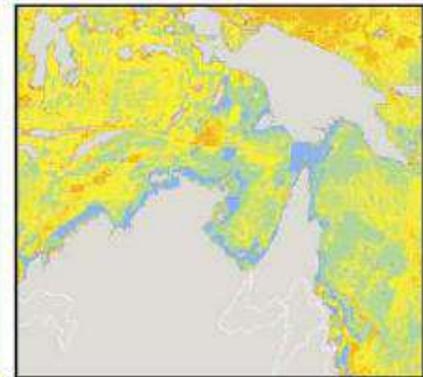
Eastern Caribbean



North Sea



Japanese Waters



Torres Strait

Benjamin S.
Halpern, *et al*
(2008).
A Global Map of
Human Impact on
Marine
Ecosystems
Science 319, 948

A vibrant underwater photograph of a coral reef. In the foreground, a large sea turtle with a brown and black patterned shell and a white head with black spots is swimming towards the right. The background is filled with colorful coral and various tropical fish, including several yellow and black striped damselfish.

MEDIA RELEASE: NATURE'S DANGEROUS DECLINE 'UNPRECEDENTED'; SPECIES EXTINCTION RATES 'ACCELERATING'

[←](#) / [NEWS](#)



“Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature and achieving sustainability cannot be met by current trajectories, and goals for 2030 and beyond may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political and technological factors”

Missed targets

- ❑ 2010 Halt the loss of biodiversity
- ❑ 2015 Well-managed MPA network
- ❑ 2020 Good Environmental Status

Chapter 1 Vision



Target 6

By 2020 all **fish and invertebrate stocks** and aquatic plants are managed and **harvested sustainably**, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that **overfishing is avoided**, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and **ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.**

'Spectacular failure': Green groups respond to government's Marine Strategy

10 May 2019, source [edie newsroom](#)

Conservation and environmental lobby groups have heavily criticised the government's revised UK Marine Strategy, saying that politicians need to radically revise their plans to tackle the growing emergency.



The ocean emergency has grown as a decline in biodiversity, warming and plastic pollution has impacted their health

According to the new strategy, [which is currently undergoing consultation](#), the UK has only met four out of 15 indicators required for healthy oceans - and environmentalists claim the revised framework and targets do not meet the [requirements of the UN's biodiversity report](#) on immediate action to prevent mass extinction of species and habitats.

The green groups, commenting under the collective banner of the UK Marine Strategy from Wildlife and Countryside Link coalition partnership, said the strategy was a "spectacular failure" admission that oceans are in poor condition should be a "wake up call" to government to take more action and faster.

Chris Tuckett, Director of Programmes at Marine Conservation Society, and Chair of Wildlife and Countryside Link's Marine Group, said:

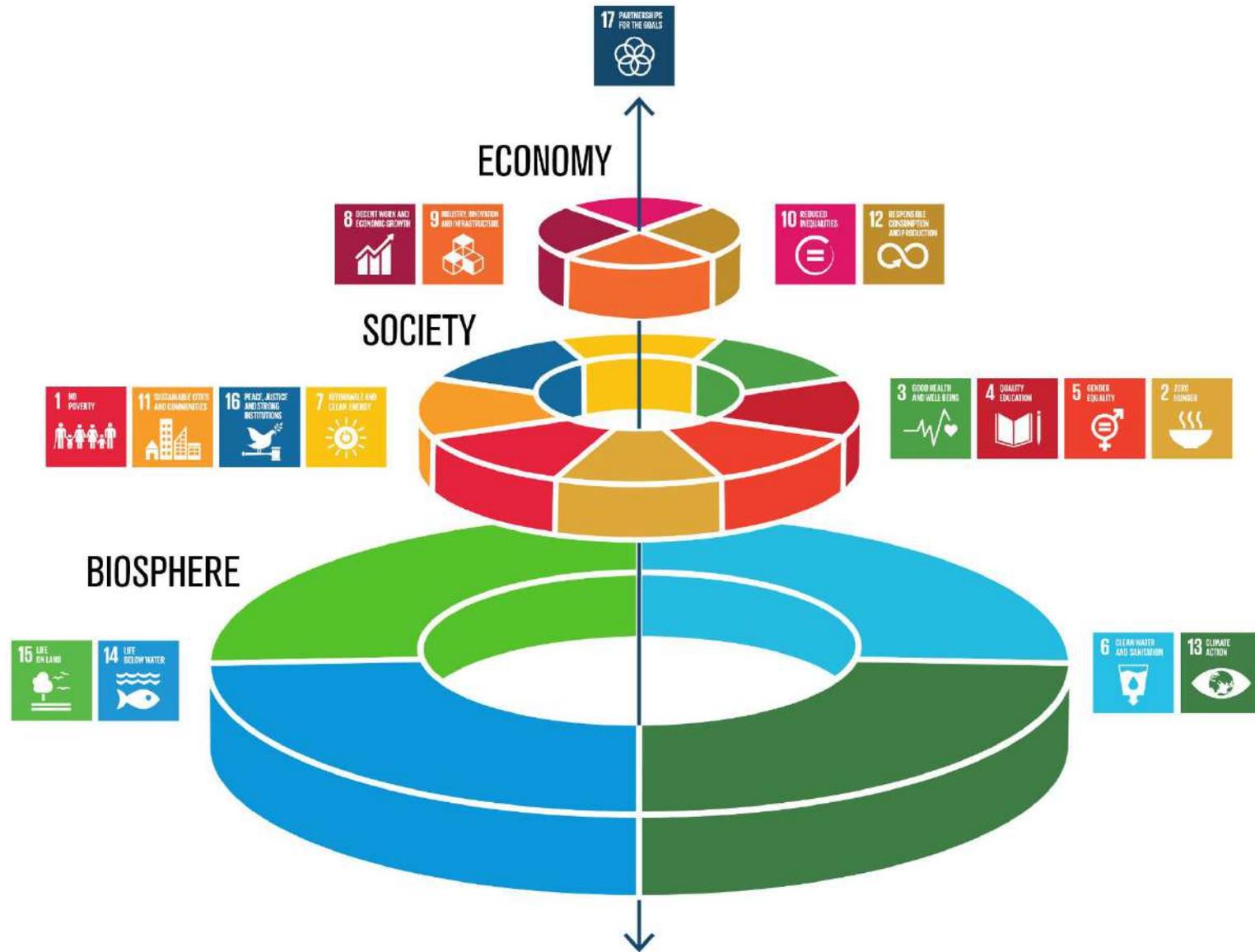
"Such a wholesale failure to meet our own targets for healthy oceans must be a wake-up call on behalf



		uncertain. Harbour seals in the Greater North Sea have not yet achieved GES.
D1 & D4 BIRDS	 	The UK has achieved its aim of GES for non-breeding waterbirds in the Greater North Sea but not in the Celtic Seas. Breeding seabirds have not achieved GES.
D1 & D4 FISH	 	Demersal fish communities are recovering from over-exploitation in the past, but GES has not yet been achieved in either the Greater North Sea or the Celtic Seas. A partial assessment of pelagic shelf fish did not provide a clear result.
D1, D4 PELAGIC HABITATS	 	Prevailing environmental conditions are likely to be driving the observed changes in plankton communities but human activities cannot be ruled out and it is uncertain whether GES has been achieved.
D1 & D6 BENTHIC HABITATS	 	The achievement of GES is uncertain for intertidal and soft sediment habitats. The levels of physical damage to soft sediment habitats are considered to be consistent with the achievement of GES in UK waters to the west of the Celtic Seas, but not in the Celtic Seas or in the Greater North Sea. For sublittoral rock and biogenic habitats GES has not yet been achieved.
D2-NON-INDIGENOUS SPECIES (NIS)	 	The UK has not yet achieved its aim of GES for NIS. Our ability to detect new NIS has improved but there has been no significant change in the number of new records of NIS made between 2003 and 2014.
D3 COMMERCIAL FISH	 	The UK has achieved its aim of GES for some commercially exploited fish. In 2015, 53% of marine fish (quota) stocks were fished below maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Most national shellfish stocks have either not yet achieved GES or their status is uncertain. The percentage of quota stocks fished below MSY and the proportion of marine fish spawning stock biomasses capable of producing MSY have increased significantly since 1990.
D4 FOOD WEBS	 	The extent to which GES has been achieved is uncertain: plankton communities are changing; some fish communities are recovering, but others are not; breeding seabird populations are in decline; grey seal numbers are increasing and trends in cetacean populations are unclear.



Nature *is* the context for everything



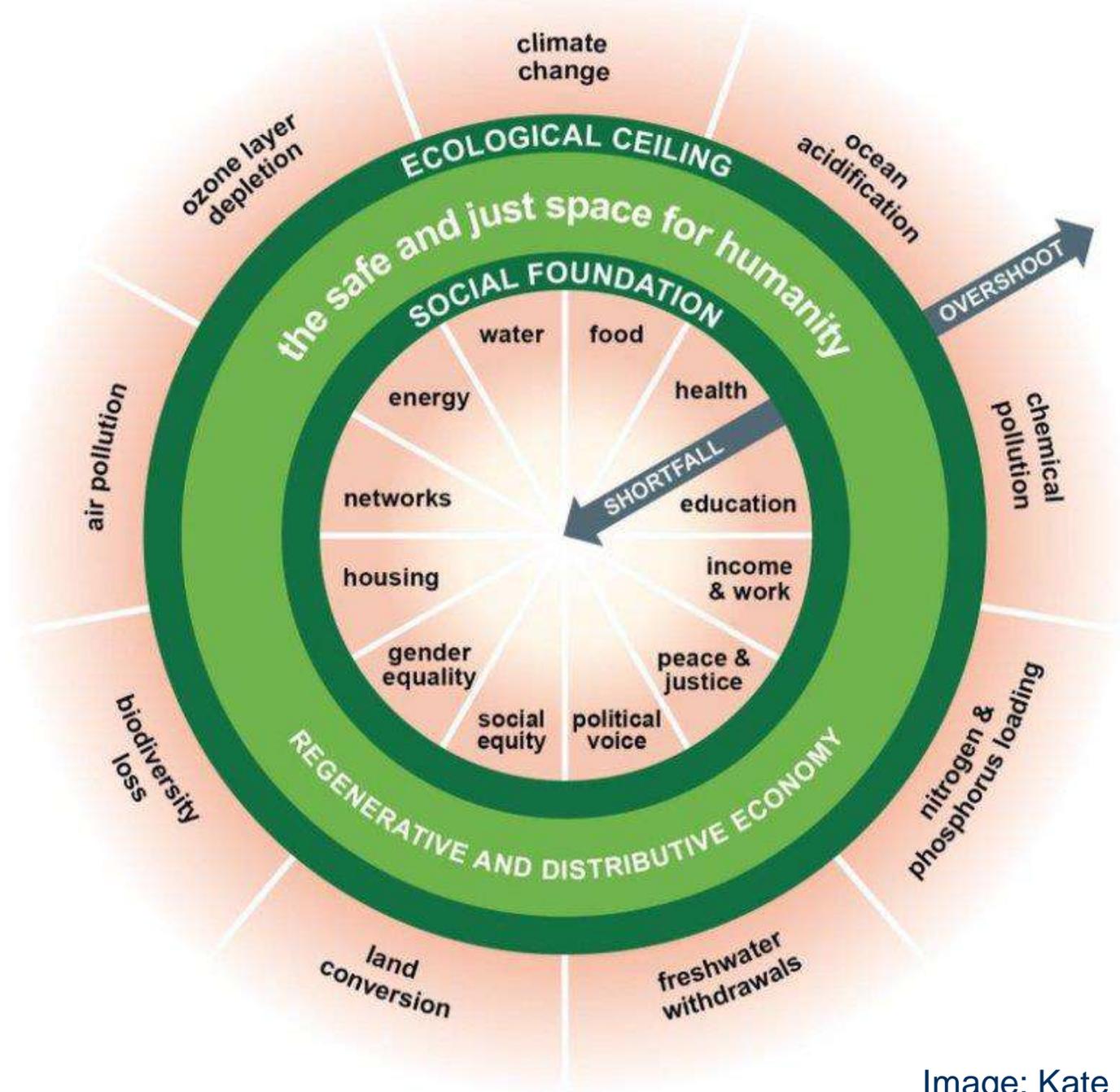


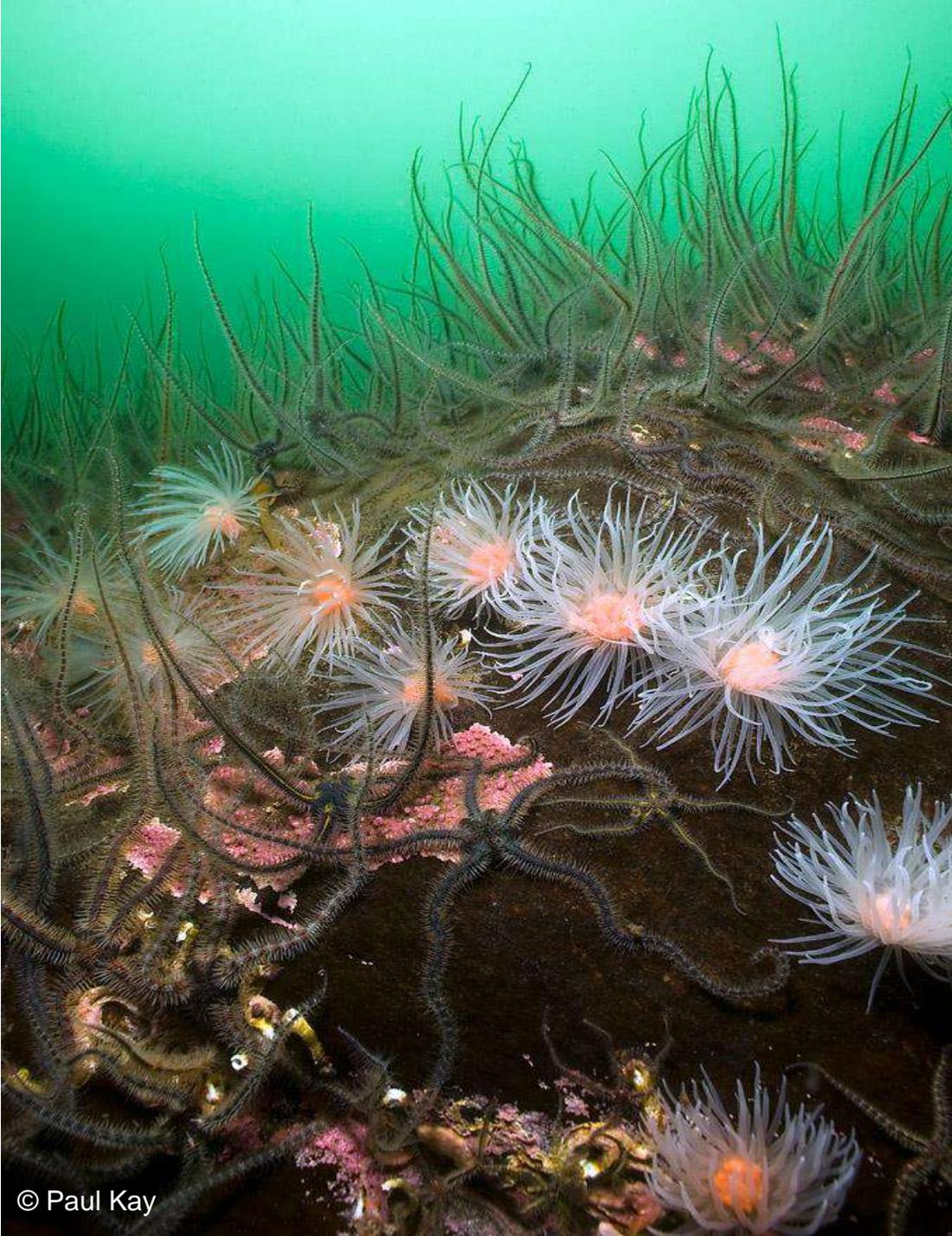
Image: Kate Raworth, 2017



Business as usual







- **61%** UK waters
- **Global** basking shark hotspot
- A **third** world's grey seals
- **45%** EU breeding seabirds
- **24 species** whale/dolphin
- Coldwater **coral reefs**
- **Unique** sea lochs
- **Most** Deepwater habitats



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

marine scotland



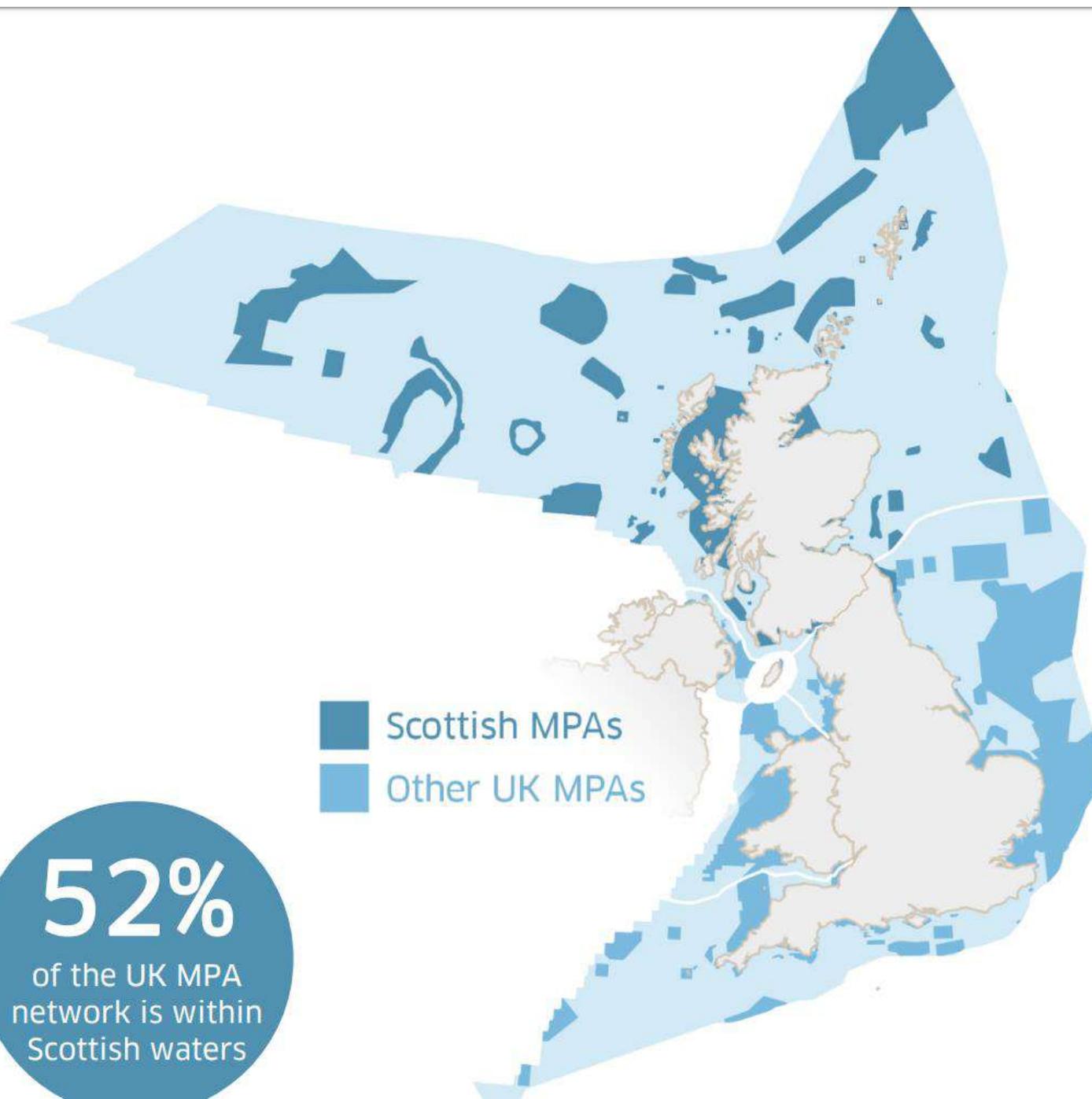
Scottish Natural Heritage
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JNCC

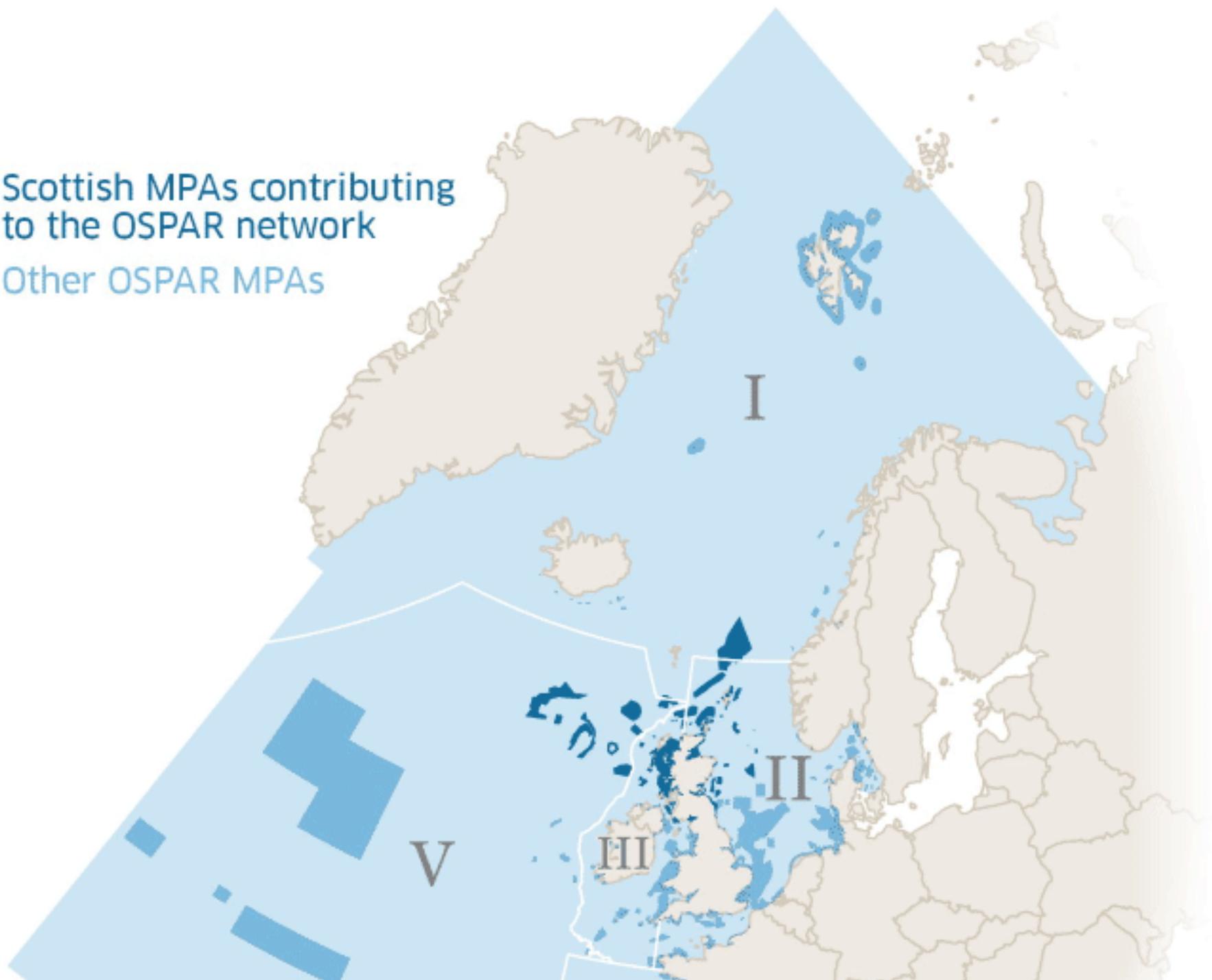
Joint Nature Conservation Committee



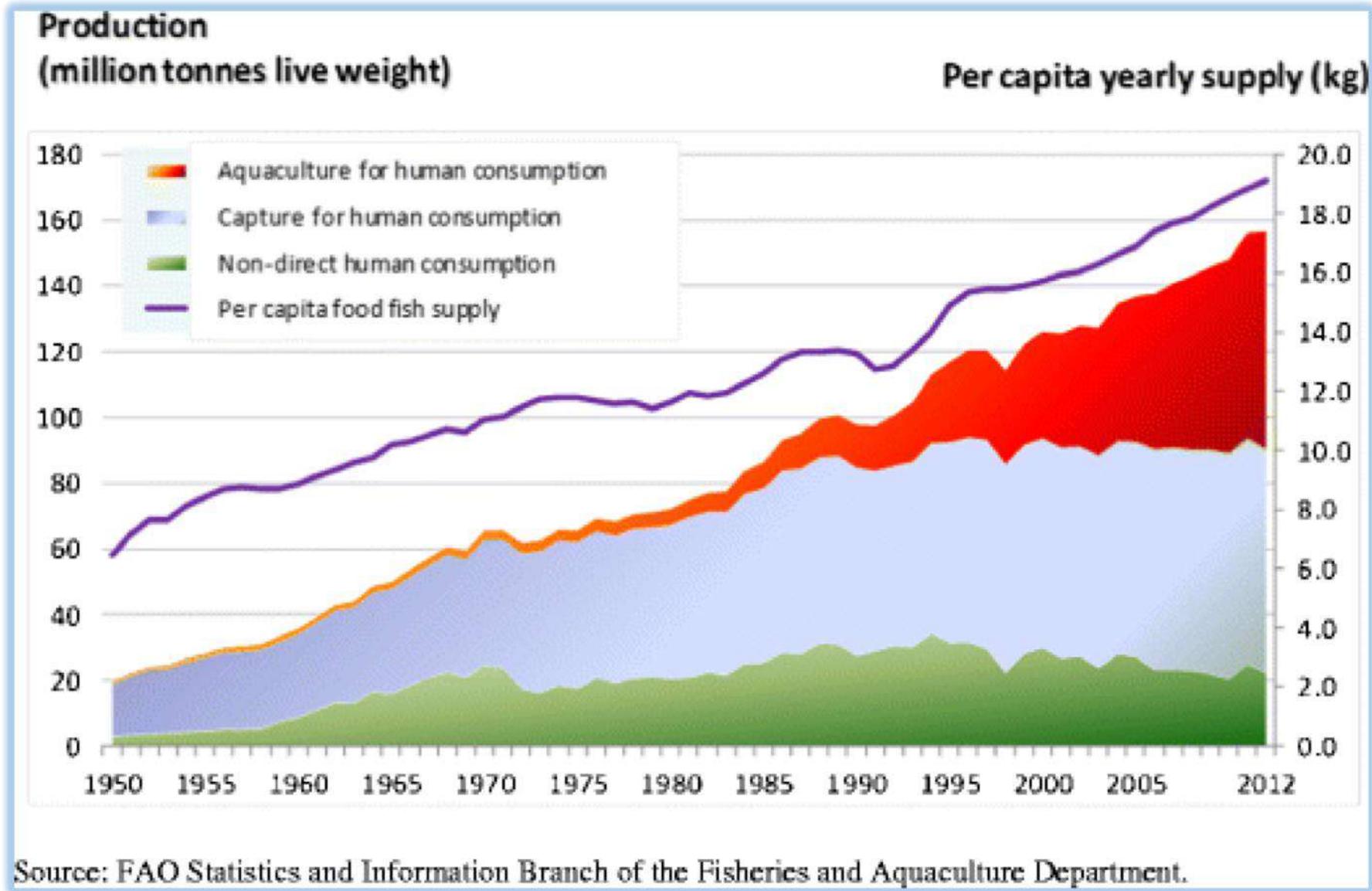
52%

of the UK MPA
network is within
Scottish waters

- Scottish MPAs contributing to the OSPAR network
- Other OSPAR MPAs



Aquaculture Trend

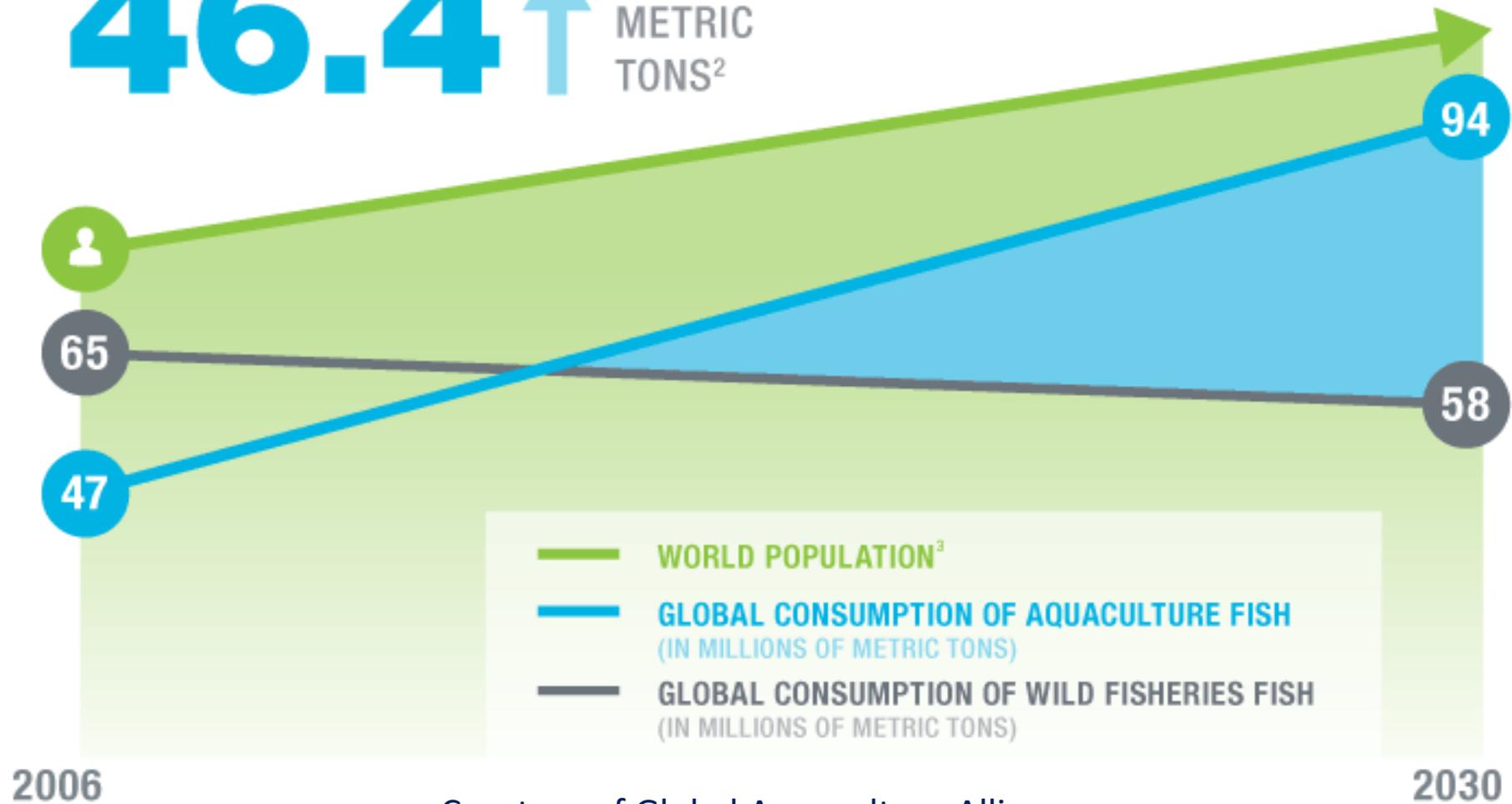


TO MEET THE WORLD'S SEAFOOD NEEDS

AQUACULTURE

PRODUCTION WILL NEED TO INCREASE BY

46.4  MILLION METRIC TONS²



Courtesy of Global Aquaculture Alliance



[Home](#) > [Publications](#) >

PUBLICATION - STRATEGY/PLAN

Scotland's National Marine Plan

Published: 27 Mar 2015

Directorate: [Marine Scotland Directorate](#)

Part of: [Marine and fisheries](#)

ISBN: 9781785442148

This plan covers the management of both Scottish inshore waters (out to 12 nautical miles) and offshore waters (12 to 200 nautical miles).

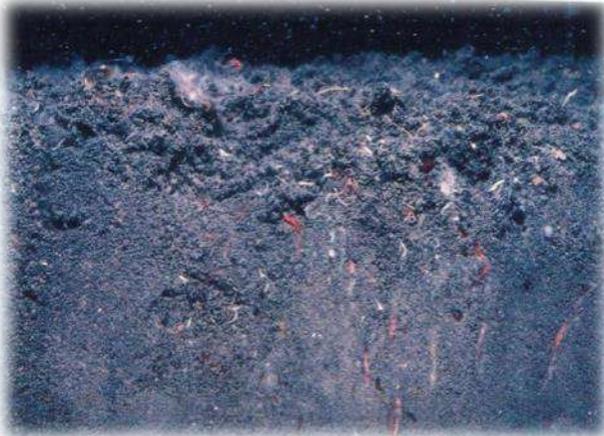


- 2   With due regard to the marine environment and carrying capacity, support for the industry's target to grow marine finfish (including farmed Atlantic salmon) production sustainably to 210,000 tonnes; and shellfish, particularly mussels, to 13,000 tonnes sustainably by 2020.

Environmental Concerns



Benthic Impacts



Feed Sustainability



Escapes and Interactions



Health and Welfare



Habitat Impacts



Biodiversity Impacts





Salmon & Trout
Conservation
Scotland

DEFENDING OUR WILD WATERS • EST 1993

WHAT WE DO ▾

WHO WE ARE ▾

ABOUT WILD FISH ▾

SUPPORT US ▾



Salmon & Trout Conservation Scotland launches parliamentary petition calling for tighter regulation of salmon farms to protect wild fish

The current regulatory regime for fish farms gives very



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

Rural Economy and Connectivity Committee
Comataidh Eaconomaidh Dùthchail is Co-
cheangailteachd

Salmon farming in Scotland



Published 27 November 2018
SP Paper 432
9th Report (Session 5)

65 Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 2 The Committee strongly agrees with the view of the Environment, Climate Change and Land Reform Committee (ECCLR) Committee that if the industry is to grow, the “status quo” in terms of regulation and enforcement is not acceptable. **It is of the view that urgent and meaningful action needs to be taken to address regulatory deficiencies as well as fish health and environmental issues before the industry can expand.**



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

Rural Economy and Connectivity Committee
Comataidh Eaconomaidh Dùthchail is Co-
cheangailteachd

Salmon farming in Scotland



Published 27 November 2018
SP Paper 432
9th Report (Session 5)

65 Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 62 The Committee considers it to be **essential that SEPA introduces a significantly enhanced regulatory and monitoring regime under which it will robustly and effectively enforce compliance with environmental standards.** It therefore welcomes the inclusion in SEPA's draft sector plan of consultation proposals to more effectively monitor the environmental performance of the industry and, improve compliance levels. (see paragraph 517)

- industry planning double economic value to £3.6 billion by 2030
- an estimated production of 350,000 tonnes (5% per annum increase)
- MCS believes this growth to be irresponsible and in conflict with the precautionary approach

- **All environmental concerns fully addressed & precautionary approach applied before further industry growth considered**
- **To approve any expansion of the industry now will be unsustainable and may cause irrecoverable damage to the environment**
- **Industry regulators work together to ensure precautionary, comprehensive regulations that are robustly monitored and enforced**
- **Industry performance data publicly available** <http://aquaculture.scotland.gov.uk/>
- **A precautionary approach to protect Priority Marine Features**
- **Spatially managed as part of Regional Marine Plans**

Reducing your impact on our seas by choosing sustainable fish is easy

1 LOW best
2
3
4
5 HIGH avoid

You can play a key role in securing the future of our seas and marine wildlife by making more environmentally responsible choices when buying seafood.

Some species available only at GoodFishGuide.org
Locally caught/practical options available
Prohibited species in UK Seafood (Management or Controls) framework
on larvaeMCI.org

GoodFishGuide.org

The Marine Conservation Society is the UK's leading marine charity working to make sustainable seafood the only choice for consumers.

Facebook.com/mcsuk
@mcsuk @goodfishguideuk

Best choice

Only from these areas - fished or farmed like this

Basa or Pangasius (farmed)	ASC certified, Vietnam - GAA BAP 3*
Bream (farmed)	Dutch production, Organic certified
Chinaman (farmed)	UK
Cod, Atlantic	North East Arctic or Iceland - MSC certified
Coley or Solihoe	North East Arctic, Iceland, Faroe Islands, North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall
Crab, Brown	Western Channel, Cornwall - For caught
Dab	North Sea - Sea-vent
Haddock	Rockall, Mid Sea, Iceland, North East Arctic - MSC certified, North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland
Hake, European	UK or Faroe - MSC certified
Haddock, Atlantic (farmed)	Scotland - Shetland production
Herring or Silur	Norwegian (mostly spawning), North Sea, Skagerrak & Kattegat, Eastern English Channel, Irish Sea - MSC certified
Merlin	Rockall, Northern North Sea & West of Scotland - Other fished
Mussels (farmed)	UK - Paper green
Plaice, Northern or Pacific (farmed)	Norway & Japanese culture
Plaice, UK	North Sea, Eastern English Channel - Other fished
Prizeur, Colchester or Northern	MSC certified
Prizeur, Ring or Tiger (farmed)	UK - Closed land based systems, Organic certified
Salmon, Atlantic (farmed)	European - Organic certified
Salmon, Pacific	MSC or Aquaculture Global certified
Scallops, Ring or Queen	Scotland - Blue caught, Cornwall - Salt water
Scampi or Langoustine	North Sea (Iceland Coast) - Fished, West Scotland (Wharfedale) - For caught
Seafood (farmed)	France - Shetland production
Sole, Dover or Common	Western Channel, Celtic Sea South, South West of Ireland, Cornwall, BIC certified
Sole, Lemon	North Sea, Eastern English Channel - Sea-vent
Spout or Spout only Whitebait	British Sea
Tilapia (farmed)	ASC certified, Dutch production
Trawl, Antarctic (farmed)	Dutch production, Prochaska permit
Tuna, Albacore	Alaska, North Pacific - Pole & Line, Red South Pacific - Longline MSC certified, Tuff
Tuna, Skipjack	West Atlantic, West Central Pacific, Indian Ocean - Pole & Line, Maldives - Pole & Line MSC certified
Tuna, Yellowfin	West Central Pacific - Pole & Line, Handline, Longline MSC certified
Turbot (wild or farmed)	North Sea - Wild & Sea-vent, Dutch production

Make the right choice and reduce your impact.
Every purchase matters!

Fish to avoid

Definitely **avoid** fish to avoid a menu, these are rated 1 and include threatened or endangered species, and fish from damaging fisheries or farming systems.

90% of world fish stocks are either fully or over-exploited from fishing.

They face yet more pressure from climate change, pollution, a growing world population and increasing per capita consumption of fish, so we can't afford to make the wrong choices.

Our ratings inform some of the largest seafood businesses in the UK - visit our Seafood Walk of Fame for info.

Our ratings influence over 300 million seafood meals a year.

The Marine Conservation Society is the UK's leading marine charity working to make sustainable seafood the only choice for consumers.

www.mcsuk.org
@mcsuk @goodfishguideuk

Many of the species above appear on restaurant menus, yet many are as threatened or more threatened by over-exploitation as lobster, seahorses and black rhinos, and you wouldn't choose these from a menu would you?

Would you eat an endangered species?

FR
MSC ASC

- **Good Fish Guide > 19 species, 61 assessments for farmed seafood**
- **On SEPA-led Advisory Group for Aquaculture (LINK place) > new Aquaculture Sector Plan**

- On Marine Scotland-led 10-year **Fish Health Framework** (LINK place) > licensing, medicine use, wild fish interactions
- Working with **Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Global Aquaculture Alliance & others** to improve feed sourcing standards & production practices



2018: Application for Mechanical Kelp harvesting



By yr 5 MBL propose to mechanically harvest up to 30,000 tonnes wet weight per annum of *Laminaria hyperborea*

- Civic outcry
- Letter to ECCLR Committee
- Amendments to Crown Estate (Scotland) Bill

Conservation

This article is more than 1 year old

Kelp dredging proposal criticised by Scottish conservationists

Use of mechanical device to pull kelp plants from beds would destroy local ecosystem, say campaigners

Cathleen O'Grady

@cathleenogrady

Fri 24 Aug 2018 12.05 BST



180



▲ Underwater sealife on the Isle of Canna, Scotland. 'Kelp habitats are vital ecosystems that absorb the power of waves along stormy coasts, lock up millions of tonnes of carbon every year and provide shelter for hundreds of species,' said Calum Duncan of the Marine Conservation Society. Photograph: Will Rose/Greenpeace

A proposal to mechanically dredge kelp forests off the coast of Scotland has led to an outcry from conservationists, who say it would destroy local ecosystems.

Arg-based company Marine Biopolymers has approached Marine Scotland to

Advertisement

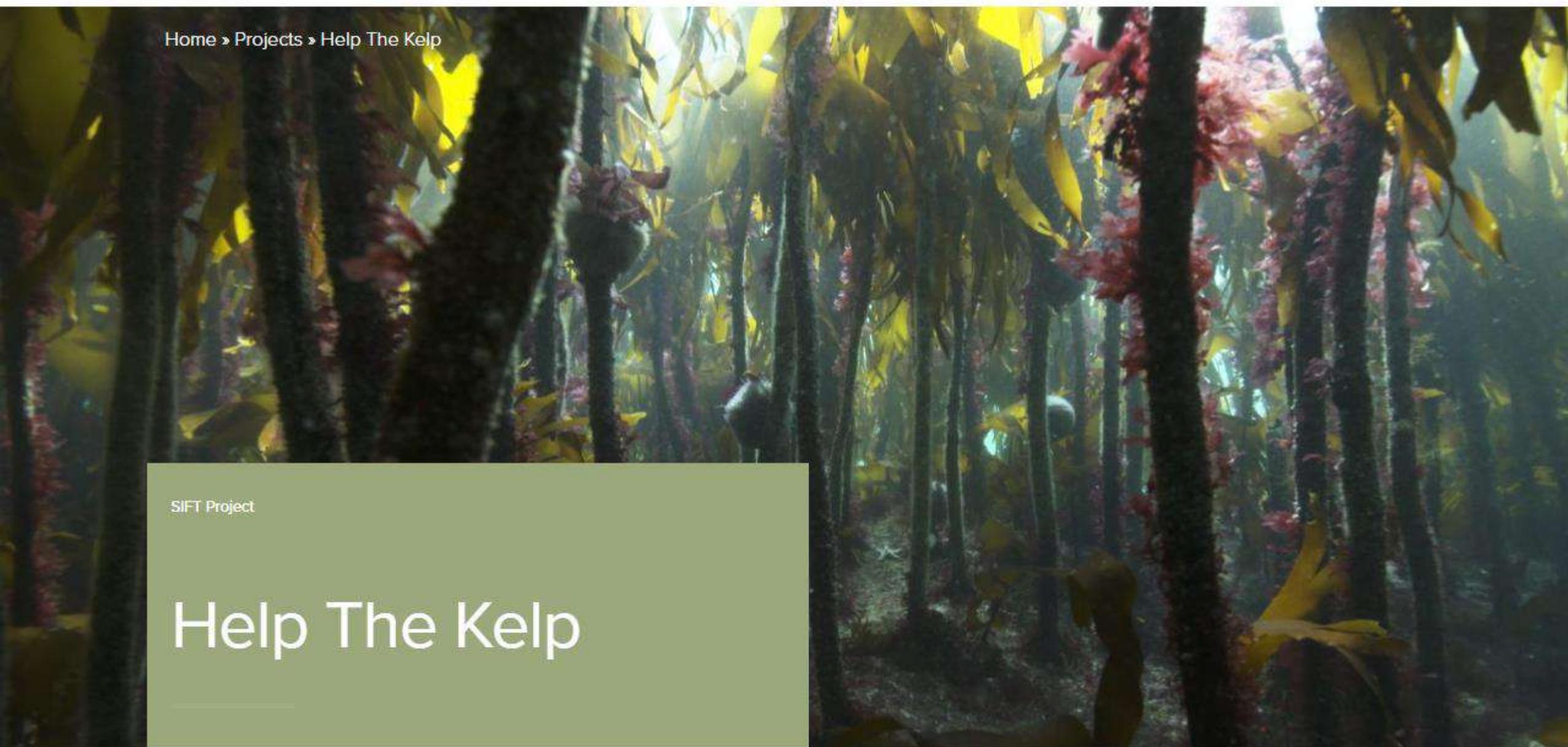
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SIFT Project

Help The Kelp



What Version ?

● Latest available (Revised)

● Original (As enacted)

Advanced Features ?

Show Explanatory Notes for Sections

Opening Options ?

More Resources ?

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

15 Restriction on removal of wild kelp from seabed

- (1) The manager of a Scottish Crown Estate asset must not grant a right to remove wild kelp from the seabed (that is, the bed and subsoil of the sea within the Scottish marine area) if either subsection (2) or (3) applies.
- (2) This subsection applies if—
 - (a) removal of the kelp would inhibit the regrowth of the individual plant, and
 - (b) the kelp removed is intended for commercial use.
- (3) This subsection applies if—
 - (a) removal of the wild kelp is a licensable marine activity, and
 - (b) the Scottish Ministers have not granted a marine licence for that removal.
- (4) A right granted by a manager in contravention of subsection (1) is void.
- (5) In this section—

“licensable marine activity” is to be construed in accordance with section 21 of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010,

“marine licence” means a licence granted under Part 4 of that Act,

“Scottish marine area” is to be construed in accordance with section 1 of that Act,

“sea” is to be construed in accordance with section 2 of that Act,

“wild kelp” means any of the following—

- (a) *Laminaria hyperborea*,
- (b) *Laminaria digitata*,
- (c) *Saccharina latissima*,
- (d) *Saccorhiza polyschides*,
- (e) *Alaria esculenta*.

(2) This subsection applies if—

- (a) removal of the kelp would inhibit the regrowth of the individual plant, and
- (b) the kelp removed is intended for commercial use.

[Marine and Fisheries](#)[Marine Planning](#)

- ▶ National Marine Plan Online (NMPo)
- ▶ Seaweed Review
- ▶ Regional Planning
- ▶ Scottish Crown Estate
- ▶ Marine Scotland Maps NMPI
- ▶ Coastal Communities Fund
- ▶ Marine Strategy Forum (MSF)
- ▶ Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)
- ▶ Marine (Scotland) Act
- ▶ A - Z
- ▶ Contact

[Contact us](#)**E-mail:**

Seaweedreview@gov.scot

Phone: 0300 244 4000

Latest Developments

Statement on recent media commentary around mechanical dredging trials

A misunderstanding has arisen following publication of papers from the 2nd seaweed review steering group, held on 27 September 2019.

The proposed work programme includes, the following possible deliverables:

- *"Mechanical harvest of seaweed: Undertake desk study of species and activities identified in scenario mapping / industry consultation to inform field trials"*
- *"Develop and commence field trials / pilot studies"*

This has been wrongly interpreted as mechanical harvesting trials of kelp are planned to start in Summer 2020. They are not. **No trials have been commissioned or are planned to mechanically harvest kelp.**

At the meeting, the steering group agreed that, before any desk studies or field trials of any harvest method of any species could be considered, a scenario mapping exercise should be conducted. This will ensure that the review is grounded in where the future opportunities for the seaweed sector may be but balanced with environmental considerations and of those communities and sectors who share that space. This was clearly reflected in the note of the meeting published alongside the proposed work plan (GANTT chart). The note also states: *"Officials clarified ... it was there to indicate, subject to scenario mapping and subsequent desk studies, where in the chronology, field studies would be likely to happen"*

Only species identified through scenario mapping as having potential (taking into account socio-economic but also environmental considerations) would be subject to further scrutiny through desk studies and only after that, and if the criteria is met, could any pilot or field trials commence. The proposed work plan ([GANTT chart](#)) has been amended to reflect this.

Any trial using a vehicle or a vessel to remove a substance or an object from the seabed would still need a licence from Marine Scotland, require consultation and only granted when Ministers are satisfied the activity is carried out within environmental limits.

The scenario mapping exercise is expected to commence in January 2020 and conclude in July 2020. Deliverables, to be agreed with the successful contractor at the inception meeting in January, will include engagement with key stakeholders to inform the exercise and a presentation of results to the seaweed review steering group. Progress will also be regularly and publicly reported.

www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/seamanagement/seaweedrev

“No trials have been commissioned or are planned to mechanically harvest kelp.

Only species identified through scenario mapping as having potential (taking into account socio-economic but also environmental considerations) would be subject to further scrutiny through desk studies and only after that, and if the criteria is met, could any pilot or field trials commence.

Any trial using a vehicle or a vessel to remove a substance or an object from the seabed would still need a licence from Marine Scotland, require consultation and only granted when Ministers are satisfied the activity is carried out within environmental limits.”

 **Ailsa McLellan**
@AilsaMcL

 **Ailsa McLellan**
@AilsaMcL

Follow



Follow

Where is the clarity [@marinescotland](#)? Is kelp a PMF or there to be exploited? [#nokelpdredge](#). Warning that kelp dredging trials could trigger 'environmental destruction' [theferret.scot/kelp-dredging- ...](#) via [@ferretscot](#)



Warning that kelp dredging trials could trigger 'environmental destruction'

A Scottish Government programme envisaging trials for seaweed dredging re-awakens fears for the future of "precious" underwater kelp forests.

[theferret.scot](#)



- ❑ Eroding the foundations of our lives by failing to protect and value nature
- ❑ *“in marine systems, fishing has had the most impact on biodiversity (target species, non-target species and habitats) in the past 50 years alongside other significant drivers”*

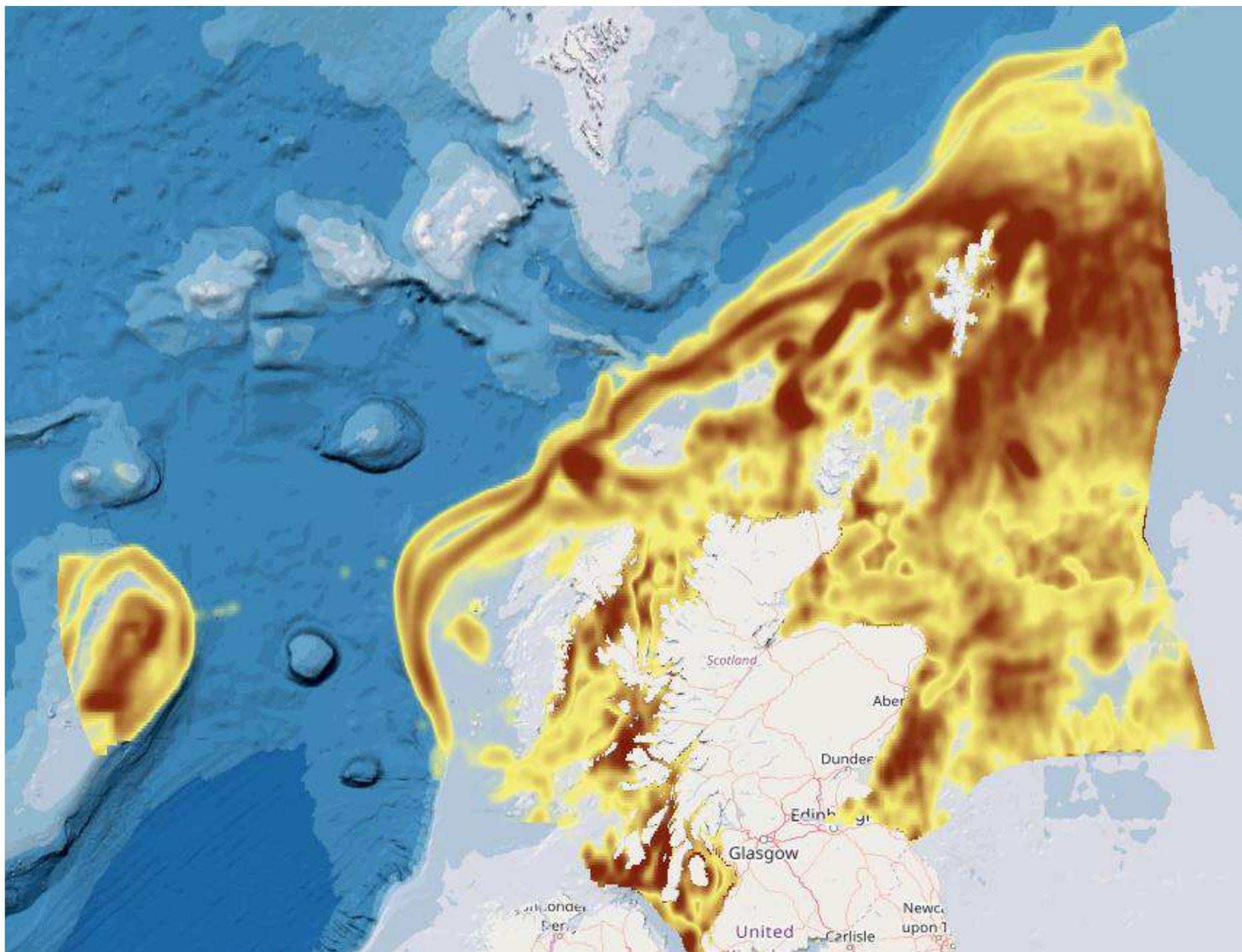
Marine strategy part one:

**UK updated assessment and Good
Environmental Status**

Consultation document

May 2019

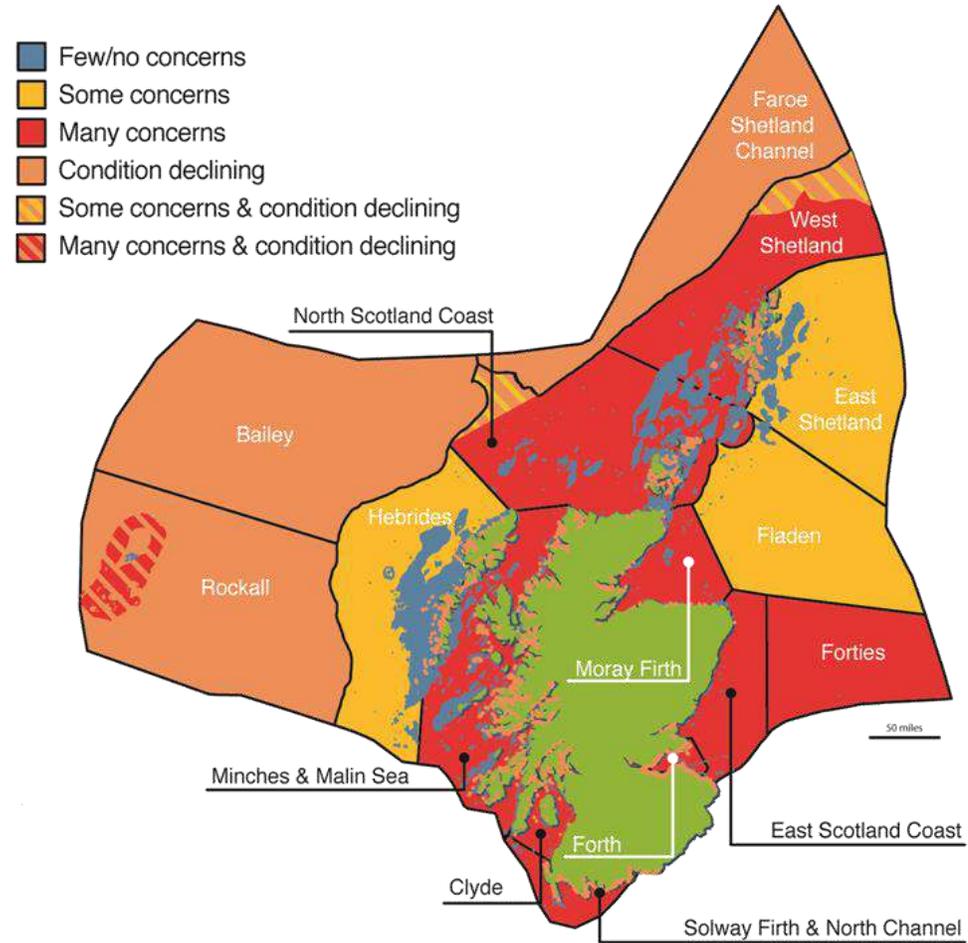
“in 2012, a consensus of experts concluded that the spatial extent of damage to the seabed from fishing gear was greater than any damage caused by other activities”.



Status of seafloor and habitats

“There are two significant pressures on the Scottish marine area which are widespread:

- ❑ Human activity contributing to **climate change**
- ❑ **Fishing**, which impacts on the seabed and species”



Source: Scotland's Marine Atlas 2011

**Commercial fish and
shellfish *are* biodiversity...**



...supported *by* biodiversity...



...feeding larger biodiversity...



...therefore nature a pre-requisite for...





...sustainable fishing



The consultation document outlined the rationale for each of the proposals and welcomed views from those with an interest in scallop fishing in Scotland, in order to inform policy decisions.

Consultation responses

A total of 1,738 responses to the consultation were received. Of these, 1,633 were attributable to an online petition and a further 47 responses were submitted by four organisations (three fish catching/processing companies and one fishermen's association) and an individual respondent who replied on multiple occasions.

Marine Conservation Society Response

An online petition run by the Marine Conservation Society (MCS) highlighted the organisation's concerns about the impact that scallop dredging has on the marine environment. They called for greater spatial management for the fishery and a low impact zone out to three nautical miles to be reserved for static gear fishing and recreational users.

In terms of the management measures consulted on, the MCS favoured an increased minimum landing size to 110 mm, a cap on current effort, and the introduction of an overnight curfew within 6 nautical miles of the coast.



THE UNIVERSITY *of York*

**Principles for the Management of Inshore Scallop
Fisheries around the United Kingdom**



(Photo: Peter Duncan)

**Bryce D. Beukers-Stewart & Joanne S. Beukers-Stewart,
Marine Ecosystem Management Report no. 1, University of York**

March 2009



Transforming the Impact of Nursing on Global Health and Care

27-28 October 2020

ExCel, Centre, London

Register now and SAVE up to £100



by Liam Kirkaldy

19 May 2017

@HolyroodLiam



Scottish Government introduces emergency MPA in Loch Carron

Fishing boat - credit: PA

T

he Scottish Government has introduced an emergency ban on scallop fishing in Loch Carron in an attempt to protect the remaining parts of the damaged reef.

Read next:



by Jenni Davidson

Communities, Housing & Planning

Scotland's councils call for



© Chris Rickard



© Chris Rickard

Included

Blue mussel beds
Cold water coral reefs
Fan mussel aggregations
Flame shell beds
Horse mussel beds
Maerl beds
Maerl or coarse shell gravel with burrowing sea cucumbers
Native oysters
Northern sea fan and sponge communities
Seagrass beds
Serpulid aggregations

Examples not included

Celtic featherstar aggregations
Burrowed mud
Inshore deep mud with burrowing heart urchins
Kelp and seaweed communities on sublittoral sediment
Kelp beds
Tide-swept algal communities
Burrowing sea anemone
Heart cockle



Scotland's peatlands ~1,620 million tonnes carbon (Mt)
Top 10cm of Scotland's marine sediments store ~1,756Mt

Scotland's inshore MPAs/SACs store the equivalent of 210.8Mt of CO₂e



© Paul Naylor



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

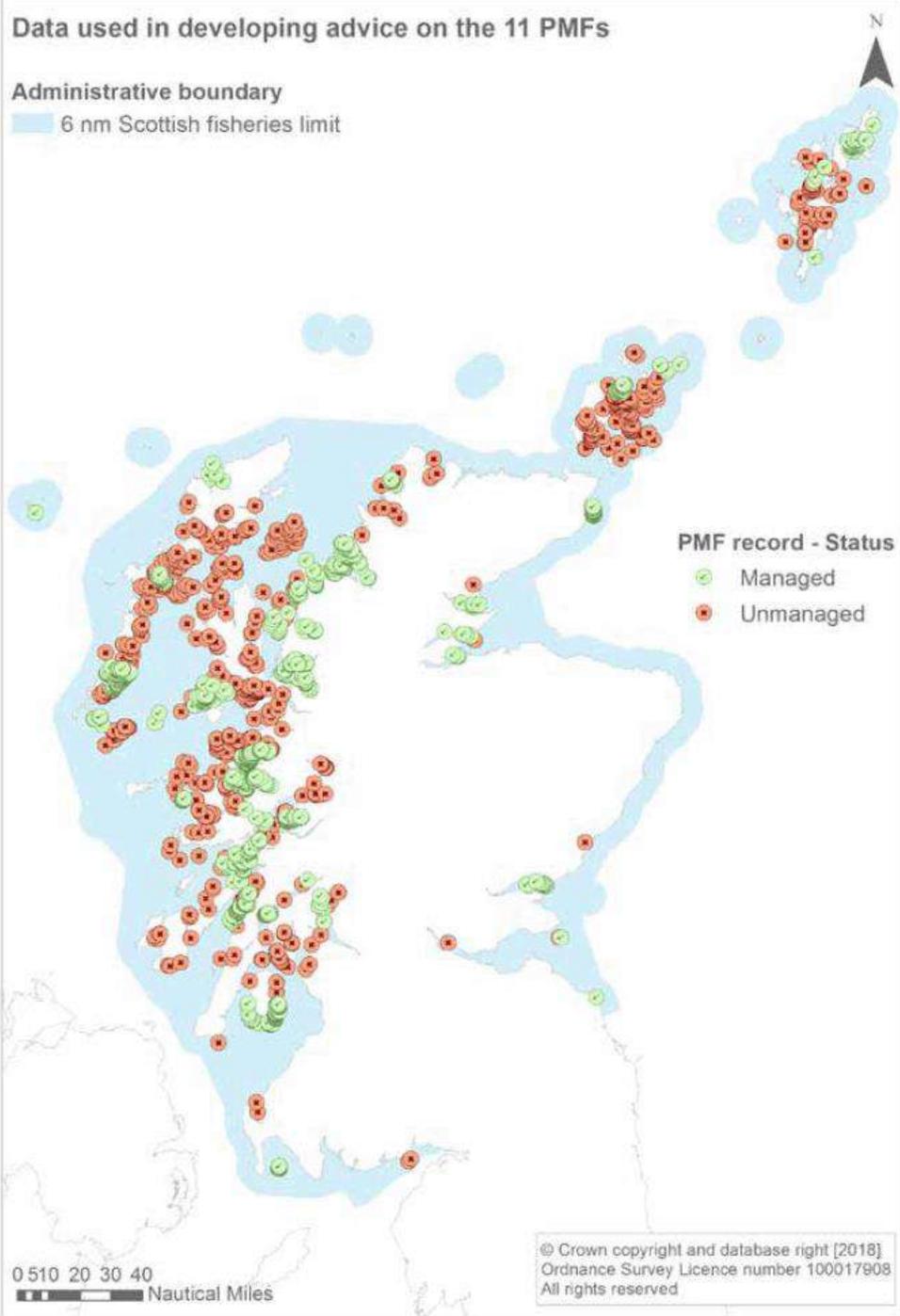
marine scotland

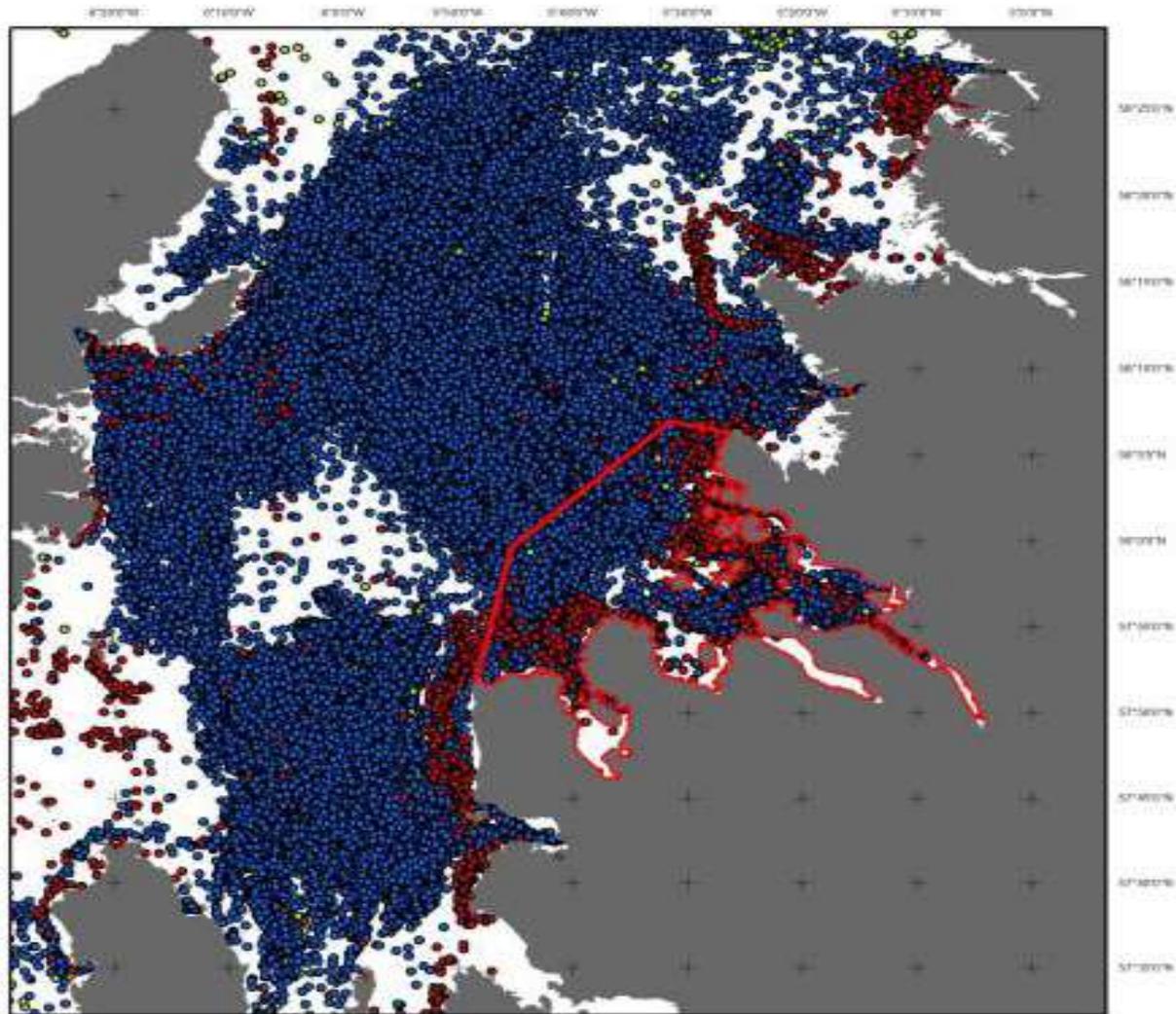


Scottish Natural Heritage
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Data used in developing advice on the 11 PMFs

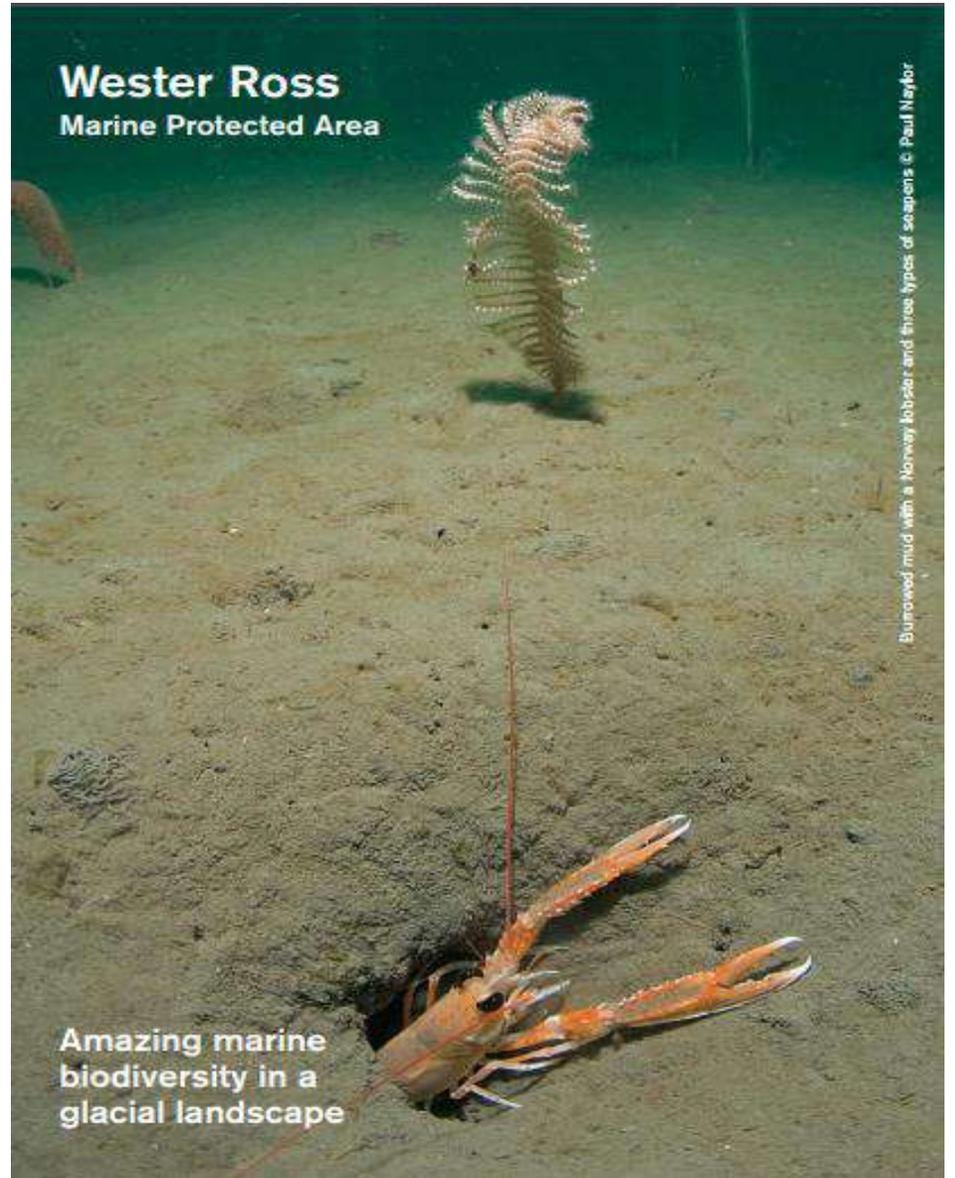
Administrative boundary
6 nm Scottish fisheries limit





Wester Ross pMPA
 Showing VMS data from 2007 to 2013

- Land ● Trawls
- MPA Boundary ○ Static



Maintain our commitment to **relevant International law** and working with other **nations** to ensure **sustainability**



Manage our fisheries in a way that protects **biological diversity** and which ensures that marine ecosystems continue to provide economic, social and wider benefits for **people, communities and industry**



Ensure that the interests of all **marine and seafood sectors**, including **small businesses**, are taken into account to ensure sustainable and inclusive **economic growth**



Set fishing limits in line with the best available **scientific advice**, using the **precautionary principle**, and aligned with the delivery of **Maximum Sustainable Yield** within an ecosystem context, in line with International obligations

Contribute to international **fish stock data collection and analysis** and seek to improve the **quality of our data** and evidence base



Take a **sensible** and proportionate approach to **minimising discards** and tackling **unnecessary waste**

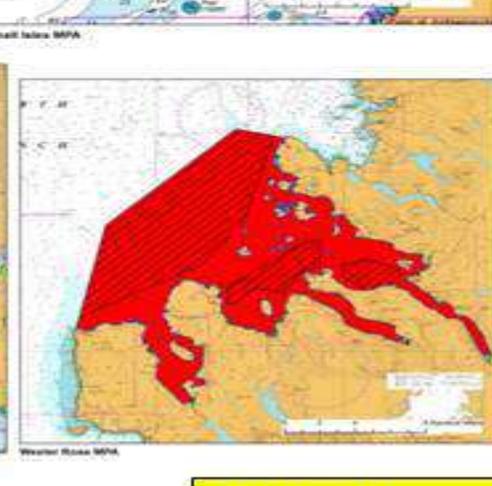
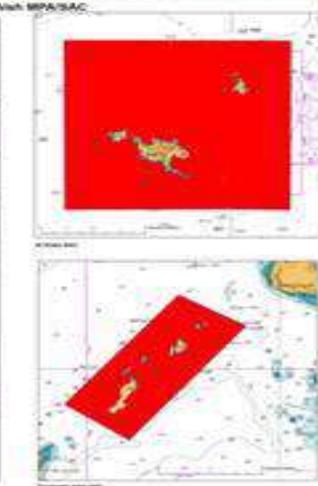
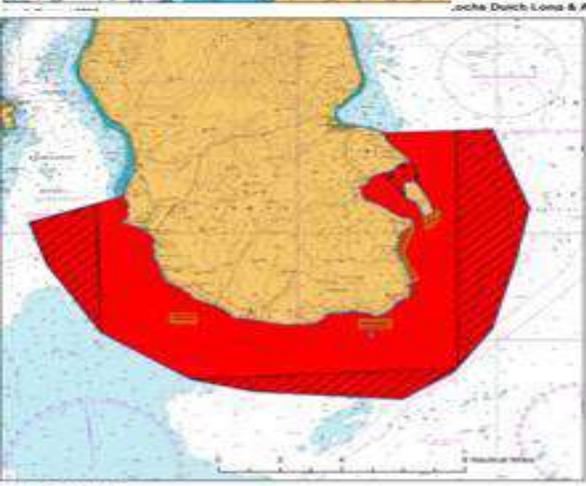
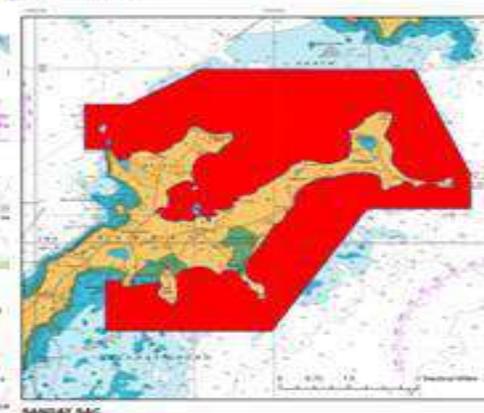
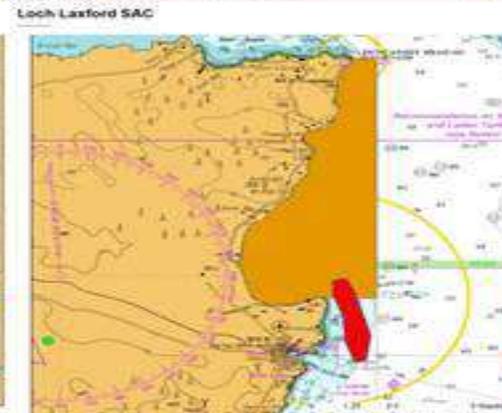
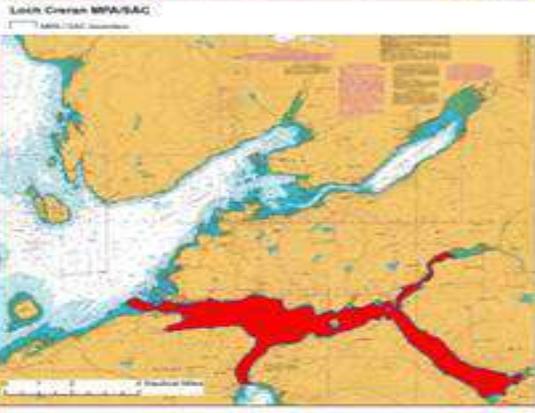
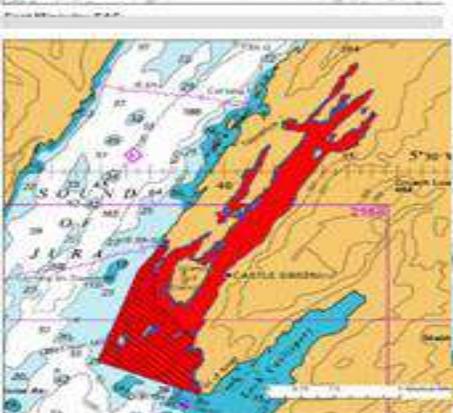
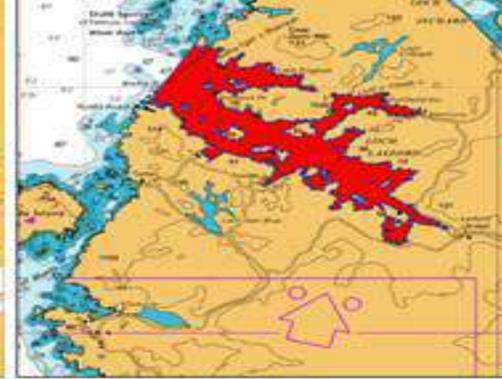
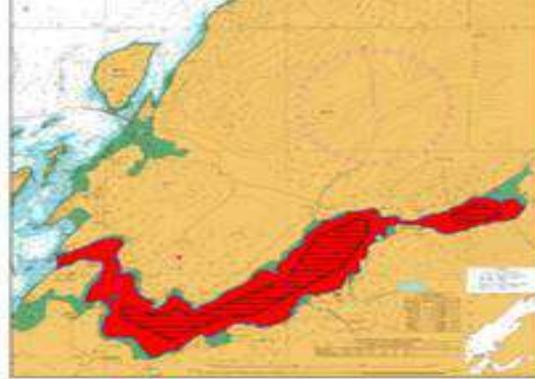
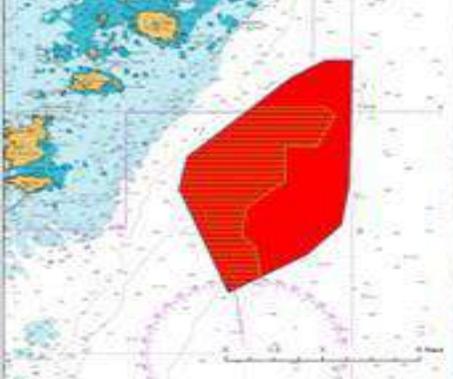


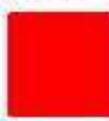
Create an environment where fishing is seen as an **attractive career** of choice which will help alleviate some of the current **crewing challenges**



Support fishing and onshore **seafood industries** of all sizes to grow sustainably, and be internationally **competitive**, through building and maintaining **access to markets**





 **No dredging or trawling**

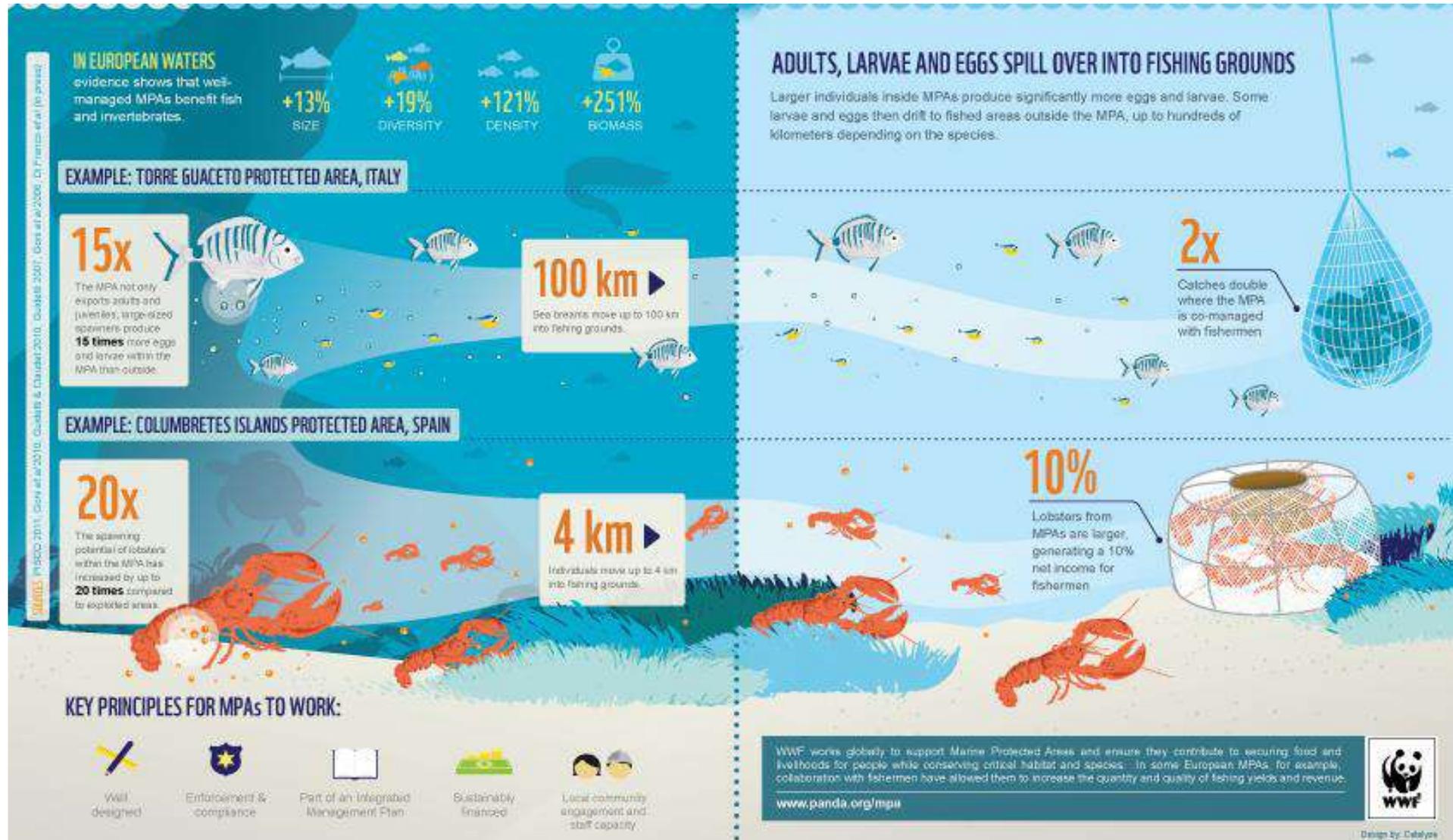
 **Mobile derogations***

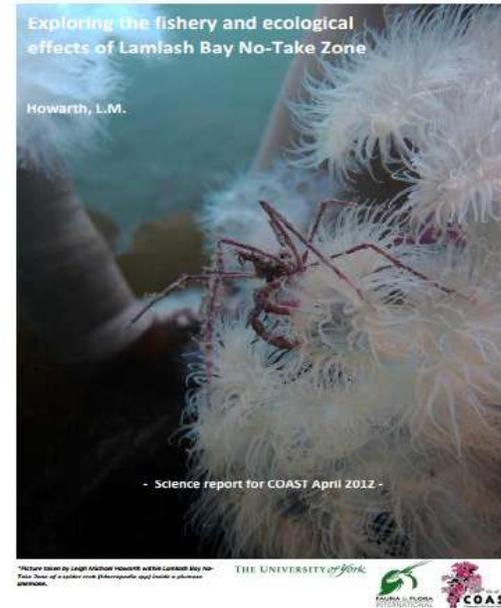
 **Creeling derogations***

 **No dredge, trawl or creel**

***Rough guide: maps vary a little**

Fish & shellfish stock recovery areas





“...ecological communities within Lamlash Bay are ***more diverse and more abundant within the NTZ than outside***, and that **scallop populations within the NTZ are made up of older, larger and a greater number of individuals.**“ Leigh Howarth

Inshore fisheries and conservation

- ❑ Presumption against trawling & dredging in “significant area of inshore waters”**
- ❑ No trawling or dredging within 1nm (PMF recovery)**
- ❑ 3nm “low impact” zone (lower impact fishing, gear-only zones, NTZs)**

Scotland

Conservationists call for three-mile coastal fishing limit in Scotland

Coalition of community, fishing and marine protection groups says fish stocks need to recover

Severin Carrell *Scotland editor*

@severincarrell

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Nature friendly fishing

- ❑ Inclusive governance (IFCAs a good model)
- ❑ Fully documented fisheries fishing to MSY
- ❑ Stop forage fisheries e.g. sandeels
- ❑ Eliminate Bycatch
- ❑ Whole-site approach to MPA management
- ❑ Go-fish areas
- ❑ Blue carbon protection & recovery



Decade of ocean restoration



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About

Sea Scotland 2020: Ocean-Based Solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

The conference will be a two-day event on 8th-9th June, starting on World Oceans Day, and is designed to connect across the highly topical ocean-focused themes of 2020 and centring on the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goal agenda, including the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. Scotland was one of the first countries to sign up to the SDGs in 2015 and the Scottish Government is driving the need to work towards the SDG targets, not least by integrating them with its National Performance Framework. As new global biodiversity targets will be developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the conference will be a key opportunity to highlight Scotland's leadership in the IPBES 2020...

UWS-Oxfam Partnership: Collaborative Research Reports Series
Series Editors: Chik Collins, Rhiannon Sims and Hartwig Pautz

Report No. 5
On Target for 2030?
An independent snapshot review of Scotland's progress against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Report editors: Hartwig Pautz*, Oudal Tozan** and Paul Bradley***

* University of the West of Scotland, ** Oxfam Scotland, *** Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations

July 2019

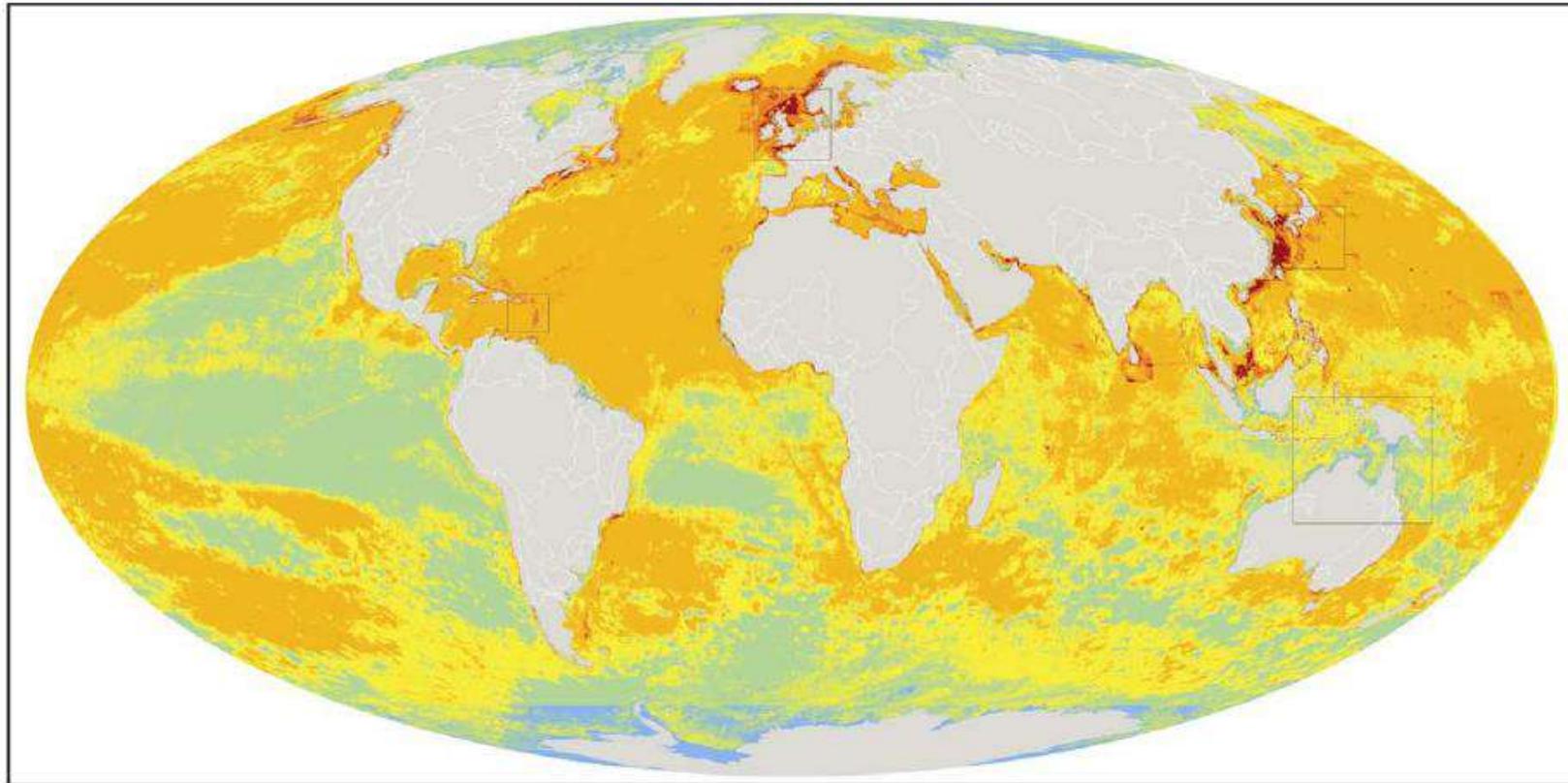
SDG NETWORK SCOTLAND OXFAM UWS-OXFAM PARTNERSHIP UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST OF SCOTLAND UWS

This report was funded by the UWS-Oxfam Partnership however, it does not necessarily reflect the views or policy of Oxfam Scotland, UWS, the SDG Network Scotland, or the SCVC, and the contents are the sole responsibility of the contributing authors.

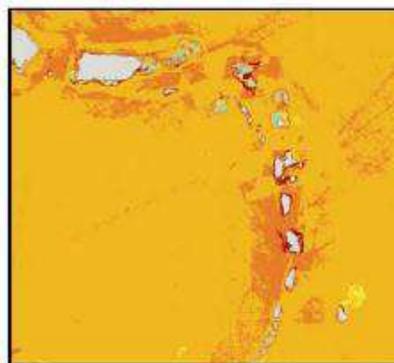
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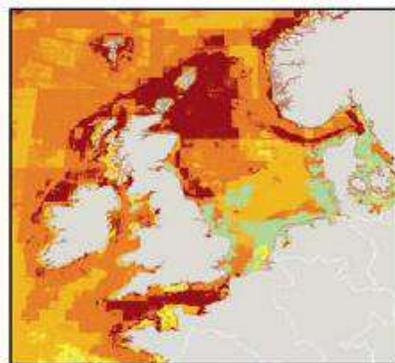
SUPPORTING
years of young people



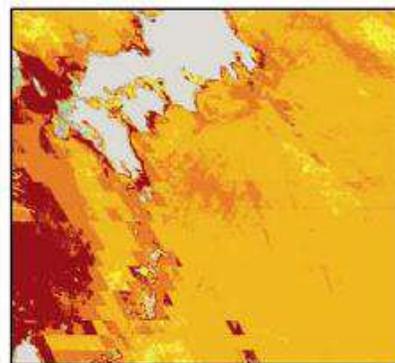
Very Low Impact (<1.4) Medium Impact (4.95–8.47) High Impact (12–15.52)
Low Impact (1.4–4.95) Medium High Impact (8.47–12) Very High Impact (>15.52)



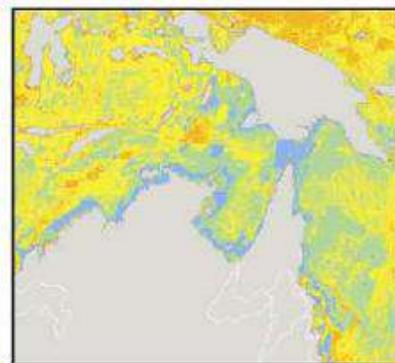
Eastern Caribbean



North Sea



Japanese Waters



Torres Strait

Transformative change

- ❑ Manage with grain of ecosystem
- ❑ Nature recovery at core of all decisions
- ❑ Climate & nature friendly fishing
- ❑ Break false dichotomy
- ❑ **30% ocean highly protected by 2030**

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Hawai`i, United States of America, 1-10 September 2016:

1. CALLS ON the Director General and all components of IUCN to promote and support the actions described in paragraphs 2-4 below;
2. ENCOURAGES IUCN State and Government Agency Members to designate and implement at least 30% of each marine habitat in a network of highly protected MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, with the ultimate aim of creating a fully sustainable ocean, at least 30% of which has no extractive activities, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities⁴, by:
 - a. committing to work towards designating and effectively implementing at least 30% of their national waters as MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures, as provided for in IUCN's Protected Areas Management Categories and Governance types, by 2030; and
 - b. engaging constructively in establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction, areas of joint international management and their own jurisdictions, including through:
 - i. the development of a new instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, and that such a new instrument contains a robust mechanism for establishing effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well

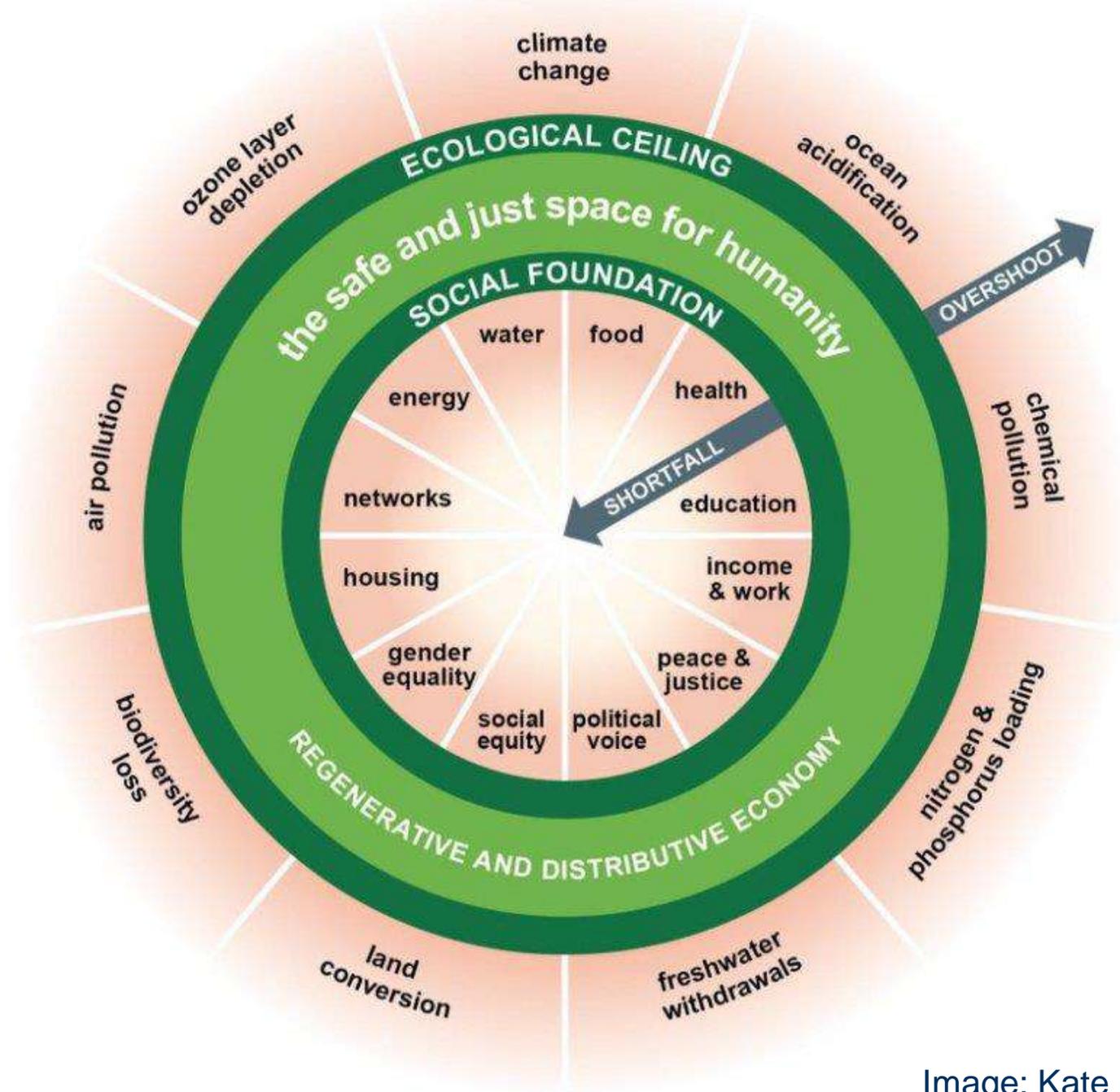


Image: Kate Raworth, 2017





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Review and Future Trends

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