

Moving way from unsustainable government support to fisheries An OECD perspective

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A shift to a sustainable ocean economy:
Facilitating post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience



Government support to fisheries

Varied objectives

- Maintaining coastal employment
- Improving fishers' welfare
- Ensuring the sustainability of the sector and the resources it relies on
- Food security

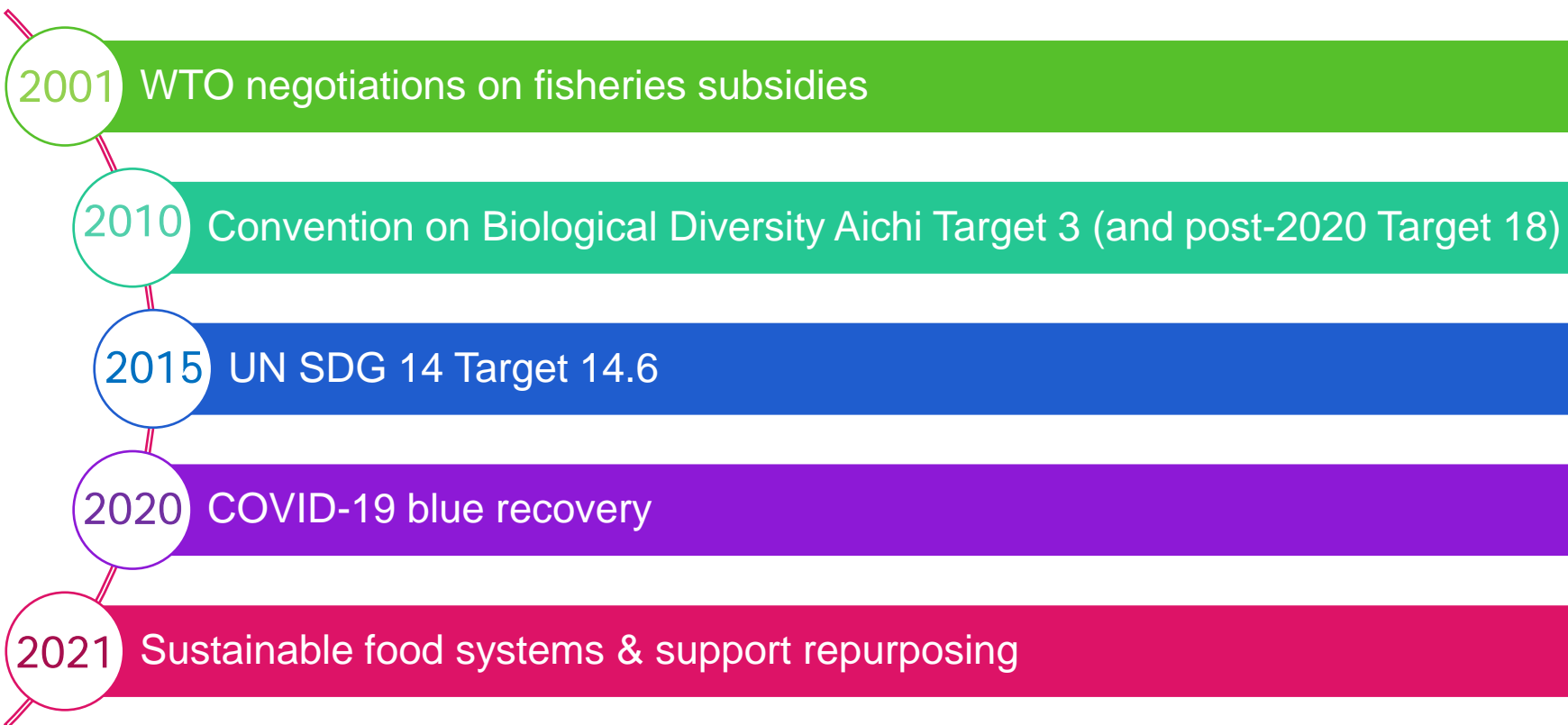
A wide range of policies

- Income support
- Input support: fuel, vessels, gear
- Tax exemptions
- Services: fisheries stock management; monitoring, control and surveillance
- Infrastructure
- Research

Possible harm to fish resources and ecosystems

Moving away from unsustainable fisheries support

A long-standing shared objective



How to make progress?

Enabling fisheries support reform

- **Impact analysis:** what do we know about the sustainability impact of fisheries support?
- **Data:** the OECD Fisheries Support Estimate database
- **Identifying priorities for support policy reform**

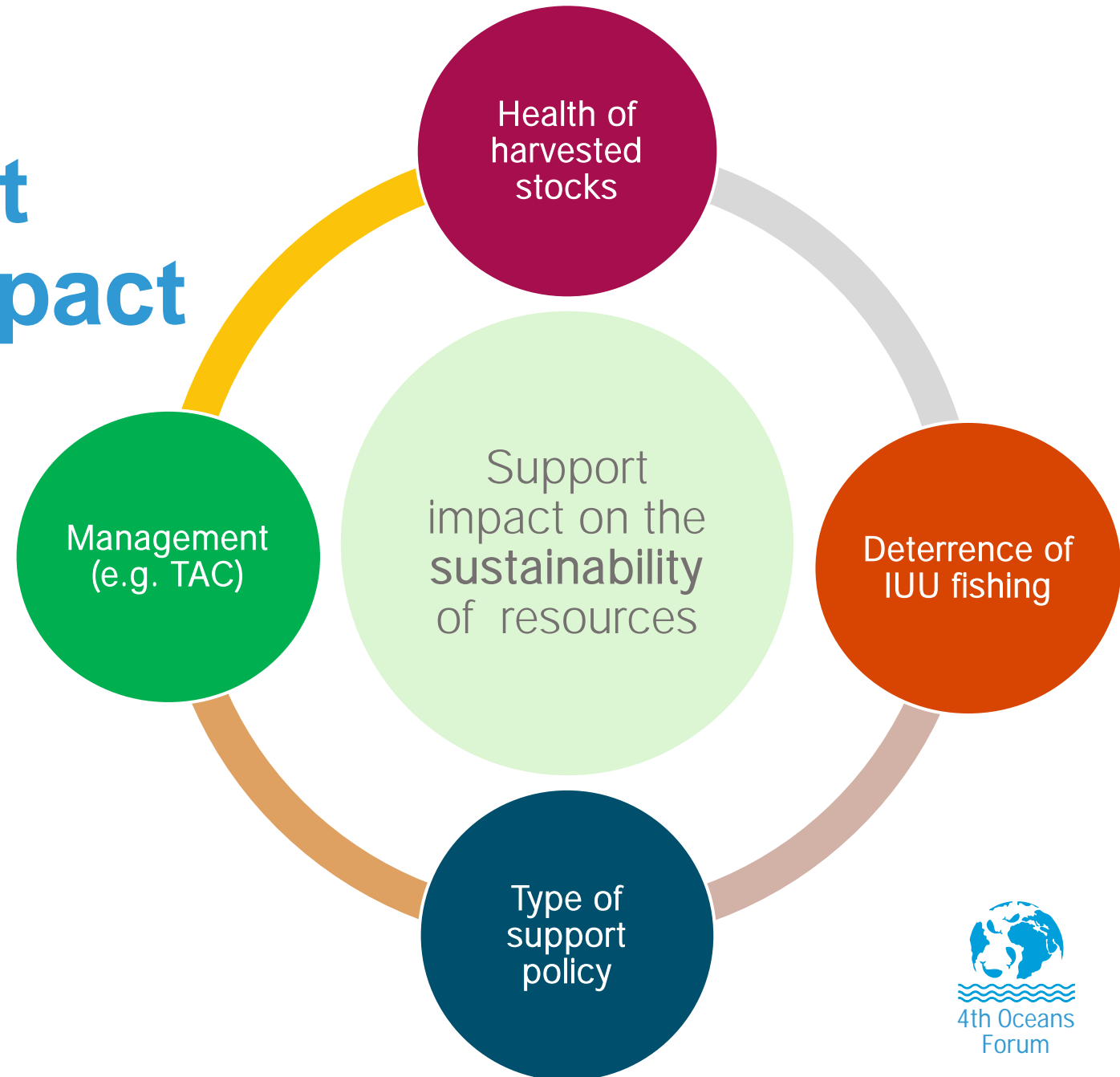
Potential support sustainability impact

Catch/landing controls remain imperfect in many fisheries

Vast majority of fully or over-fished stocks

IUU fishing still pervasive globally

Avoid support that may encourage unsustainable fishing





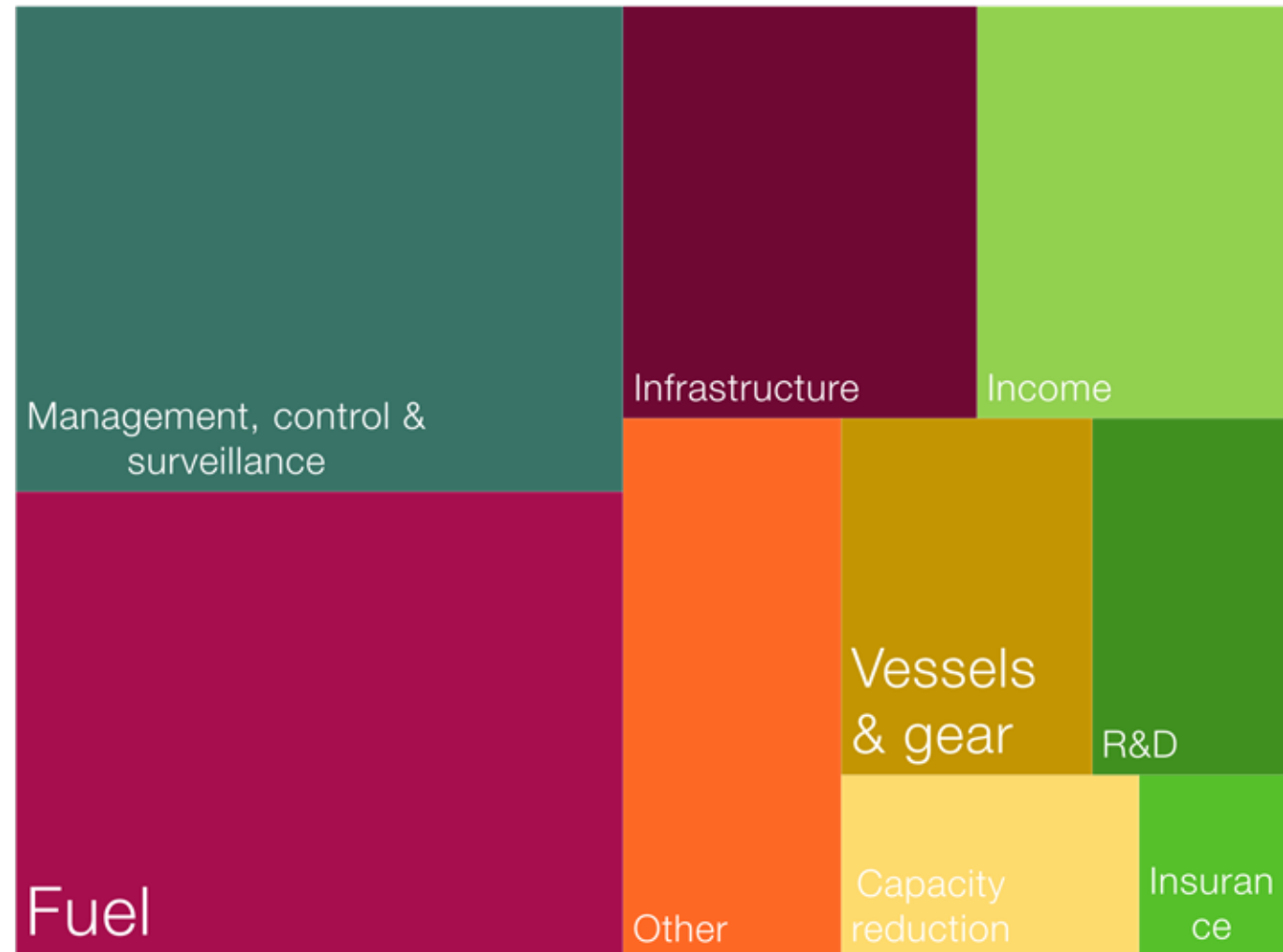
Reform bonus

Redirecting support has the potential to also improve welfare and equity

Significant scope for reform remains

Policies directly lowering the cost of fishing or increasing benefits have the most potential to encourage unsustainable fishing

OECD FISHERIES SUPPORT ESTIMATE DATABASE
2016-18 = USD 9.4 BILLIONS



Can the OECD help?



Use and participate in the
**Fisheries Support Estimate
Database**

Read the OECD Review of
Fisheries 2020 report
<http://oe.cd/il/fish2020>

Contact us
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