

14 CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate collection, and end illegal, unreported and unregulated overfishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement scientifically based management plans to restore fish populations in the least possible time, at least at levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, as determined by their biological characteristics

14.4.1 Percentage of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels as a percentage

10/20/2020

No Indicator related to 0679c9a6a6d43z0

Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries

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Definition: Measure of the sustainability of the capture of a marine fishing resource in relation to its abundance. A stock of fish whose abundance is at or above the level, which can produce maximum sustainable yield (MSY), is classified as biologically sustainable. On the other hand, when the abundance falls below the MSY level, the stock is considered biologically unsustainable.

Concept: the long-term sustainability of fishery resources is measured through the process of scientific assessment of the fish stock as it is fished to the level that produces maximum sustainable catch. The basic benchmarks for the sustainability of fisheries are established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, Article 61 (3)).

Percentage

Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (National Institute for Fisheries Research)

February 2021

III Quarter of 2021

National Institute for Fisheries Research

Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries

Joint Dispatch, of 4 December 2003, Boletim da República nº 16, of 21 April 2004 The National Statistics Institute, through the Minister of Protection, delegates powers to the National Directorate of Fisheries Economics of the Ministry of Fisheries, for the notation and collection of statistical data for all statistics in the sector, by taking advantage of administrative acts and inquiries. Joint Order, of December 4, 2003, Bulletin of the Republic No. 16, of April 21, 2004 The National Statistics Institute, through the Minister of Guardianship, delegates powers to the National Directorate of Fisheries

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The assessment of the proportion of fish stocks within the biologically sustainable levels allows to ensure that fishery resources are exploited within the biologically sustainable levels, that is, at the MSY level.

The indicator very well establishes the sustainability of the capture of fishery resources. However, its derivation does not only require data, but also requires stock assessment, a process that must be carried out by species, thus challenging for countries with multispecific fisheries, such as in tropical countries.

The sustainability of fishing is defined based on the abundance of stocks. In order to know the abundance of stocks, it is necessary to carry out an inventory assessment using fish catch statistics, fishing effort data and biological information and adjust the data to a population dynamics model. Upon completion of the assessment of all stocks concerned, fish stocks with an abundance equal to or greater than the level associated with maximum sustainable yield are counted as biologically sustainable and otherwise considered to be overfishing.

The processed information is screened and analyzed at a technical level where it is then submitted to the Institution's Technical Council for pre-approval, where after verifying the information it healthily goes to the Advisory Council for approval of the data or information produced at a later time dissemination

The national indicator is internationally comparable as it is based on internationally accepted standards.

Uses the same methodology for calculating the global indicator

The processed information is screened and analyzed at a technical level where in turn it is submitted to the Institution's Technical Council these strata are composed of qualified scientists for the purpose of verification and validation

The instruments for assessing the quality of statistical processes and products at the level of the National Statistical System are being developed based on the 19 quality principles established by the United Nations Statistics Commission.

Data for the calculation of the indicator exist at the National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP), however it is up to the National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP) and the National Operations Directorate (DNOP) to make it available annually.

The data is not disaggregated

The national indicator is internationally comparable as it is based on internationally accepted standards.

Uses the same methodology for calculating the global indicator.