Option 1:

A particularly complex effect of increasing trade is the creation of “telecouplings” (Liu et al. 2013), in which marine ecosystems become vulnerable to distant actors.

Option 2:

A particularly complex effect of increasing trade is the creation of “telecouplings” (Liu et al. 2013), in which the flow of seafood from producing countries (“sending systems”) to consuming countries (“receiving systems”) impacts the marine ecosystems (“spillover systems”) of the producing countries.

Policy induced leakages have also occurred domestically. Cunningham et al. (2016) show that a catch share program instituted for New England fisheries resulted in increased catch in neighboring Mid-Atlantic fisheries. The authors theorize that leakages will be most acute in fisheries with low institutional barriers, similar gears, and high market substitutability for the regulated resource.”

**Abstract word vomit**

Fisheries reform in the developed parts of the world is resulting in better fisheries stock status but potentially at a cost to status in the other parts of the world.

In this study, we use novel estimates of global fisheries stock status and bilateral trade to ask whether high governance countries are exporting overfishing to low governance countries.

We show that the status of stocks managed by high governance countries is better than the status of stocks targeted for import into the countries. We also show that increased trade from low governance to high governance countries is driving the overexploitation of fish stocks in low governance countries. There relationship between trade and status is weaker for high governance countries than low governance countries indicating that fisheries management in these countries is insensitive.

True fisheries reform will require high governance countries to recognize their distant ecological impacts and move toward greater self-sufficiency to both protect their seafood security and minimize leakage of impacts for low governance countries.