



July 2021

Common Language Group e-alert

(news alerts issued to CLG circulation list by email in July 2021)

<https://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/seafood-issues-groups/the-common-language-group/>

Fisheries management

MSC puts the spotlight on UK & Irish Fisheries (July 2020)

The new fisheries hub shines a light on the 20 fisheries across the UK and the Republic of Ireland providing MSC certified seafood. It includes a digital map locating the UK and Ireland's certified sustainable fisheries

Realistic fisheries management reforms could mitigate the impacts of climate change in most countries (19 July 2021)

This study forecasts, global fisheries biomass, catch and profits to 2100 under three climate scenarios and five levels of management reforms. Overall, the results indicate that climate change will dramatically alter the distribution and productivity of marine fisheries, but plausible climate-adaptive management reforms could minimize or eliminate negative impacts in most countries.

Norway and Faroe Islands agree mutual zone access for mackerel in 2021 (19 July 2021)

Faroese vessels shall be able to fish up to 83,524 tonnes in the Northeast Atlantic and in the fishing zone off Jan Mayen, which corresponds to 50% of the Faroe Islands' national mackerel quota. Correspondingly, Norwegian vessels can fish 83,524 tonnes of mackerel in waters under Faroese jurisdiction.

Delivering fishery improvements through Project UK. 13 July 2021.

Over the past year, close to 20 improvements have been made by fisheries involved in the multi-stakeholder initiative, Project UK, as shown in its annual report. There are currently 12 fisheries from across the United Kingdom taking part the initiative, set up to address environmental challenges through eight fishery improvement projects (FIPs). Be aware: [Open Seas campaign to end seafood greenwash](#). This does reference Project UK.

European Commission launches consultation on fishing opportunities for 2022 (9 June 2021.

Consultation closes 31 August 2021)

The Commission has launched a [public consultation on fishing opportunities for 2022](#). The [accompanying communication](#) on the progress made towards sustainable fishing in the EU. It states that in the Northeast Atlantic fishing pressure decreased and fish stocks grew in 2003-2019. Biomass in EU waters has generally increased since 2007 and in 2019 was on average around 35% higher than in 2003-2013.

Funding

Funding of £1.8 million will help Scottish seafood businesses recover from the severe economic impacts of Brexit and Covid-19 (26 July 2021)

The fund, managed by Seafood Scotland, will support seafood businesses to access new markets within the UK and abroad, including campaigns in Asia, Europe, North America and the Middle East. The work will also include developing a strategy to encourage sustainability and improve quality assurance and accreditation of seafood produce.

Seafish reports

[Latest UK seafood sector review shows Brexit and Covid-19 impacts but fish and chip sector recovers strongly](#) (29 July 2021)

We have published our latest review into how the impacts of Covid-19 have been felt across the UK's seafood supply chain. The latest report covers January to March 2021. It was a period of uncertainty and volatility for many UK seafood businesses as Covid-19 infections increased and restrictions remained. New requirements to trade with the EU also came into effect. Many exporting businesses experienced major disruptions in January and February, with increased transit time and cost still being an issue to the end of March.

[UK seafood sales, trades slumped amid coronavirus chaos](#) (20 July 2021)

The supply and demand of seafood in the UK market was significantly challenged by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, according to provisional [Seafish value chain data](#). The analysis shows last year's supply of seafood for human consumption in the United Kingdom was valued at £4.8 billion, which was 11% less than in 2019, with decreases seen from all channels. The majority of UK seafood was sourced from abroad, with 68% of the value coming from imports worth £3.2 billion (7% less than the previous year). Seafood exports also slipped 20% in value to £1.6 billion.

[What we learned from the first six months of Love Seafood](#) (21 July 2021)

Our latest blog includes insights from the evaluation of how Love Seafood consumer marketing activity performed in its first six months, from October 2020 to March 2021. The blog includes an overview of how we evaluate performance and what we achieved in terms of reach and engagement, and against performance indicators for our objectives (for awareness, understanding and consideration) and brand tracking.

Other reports

[New report. Driven to Waste: The global impact of food loss and waste on farms](#) (July 2021)

This new report from WWF-UK highlights how much work is needed globally in order to begin tackling this significant and overlooked hotspot of food loss and waste and how important it will be to improve the sustainability of our food systems and agriculture.

[National Food Strategy published](#) (16 July 2021)

This is a report commissioned by the Government with recommendations on how to improve the way we produce and eat food. The purpose is to make the nation healthier and reduce our impact on the climate. We have responded to this to explain [why seafood should be at the heart of food strategies](#).

Events and surveys

[Seafood industry invited to help shape the future of Seafish](#) (12 July 2021. The survey closes on 20 August 2021)

We are asking the seafood industry about our functions and funding as part of our strategic review. Individual, businesses and organisations are invited to tell us how we can best serve the seafood sector in the UK and how we can be funded.

[Seafish Market Insight webinar. Challenges and opportunities in foodservice](#). 15 September 2021 from 10 to 10.45am.

This will highlight the challenges faced by the foodservice industry, and key opportunities for seafood in the latter half of 2021.

With 100 days until COP26 comes to Glasgow, Scotland has set out how it will help meet the global goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change (23 July 2021)

The indicative Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlines Scotland's contribution to preventing warming of more than 1.5 degrees. This includes a 2030 target to reduce emissions of all major greenhouse gases by at least 75%. It also sets out the approach to achieving these ambitious targets, with a commitment to deliver a just transition at its heart.

This is an amalgamation of the news alerts issued in July 2021.