

# Seaspiracy: How to make fishing more sustainable by tackling bycatch

May 12 2021, by Hollie Booth and William Arlidge

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Bycatch is a serious problem within commercial fishing. Credit: [Efraimstochter/Pixabay](#), [CC BY-SA](#)

Capturing audiences worldwide with its no-holds-barred indictment of the fishing industry, Netflix's [Seaspiracy](#) is the latest documentary to draw attention to the plight of our oceans. With marine species at risk of [extinction](#), [degradation](#) of coral reef habitats, and threats to [nutritionally important fish species](#), public concern about ocean mismanagement is well founded.

But does Seaspiracy hit the right mark? The film has been widely [criticized](#) for its sweeping generalizations and oversimplified solutions. While it's true that fisheries hurt [marine ecosystems](#) through [degrading ocean habitats and driving climate change](#), they're also the source of huge social and [economic value](#). Fisheries employ at least [40 million people](#) and provide [17% of global animal protein intake](#).

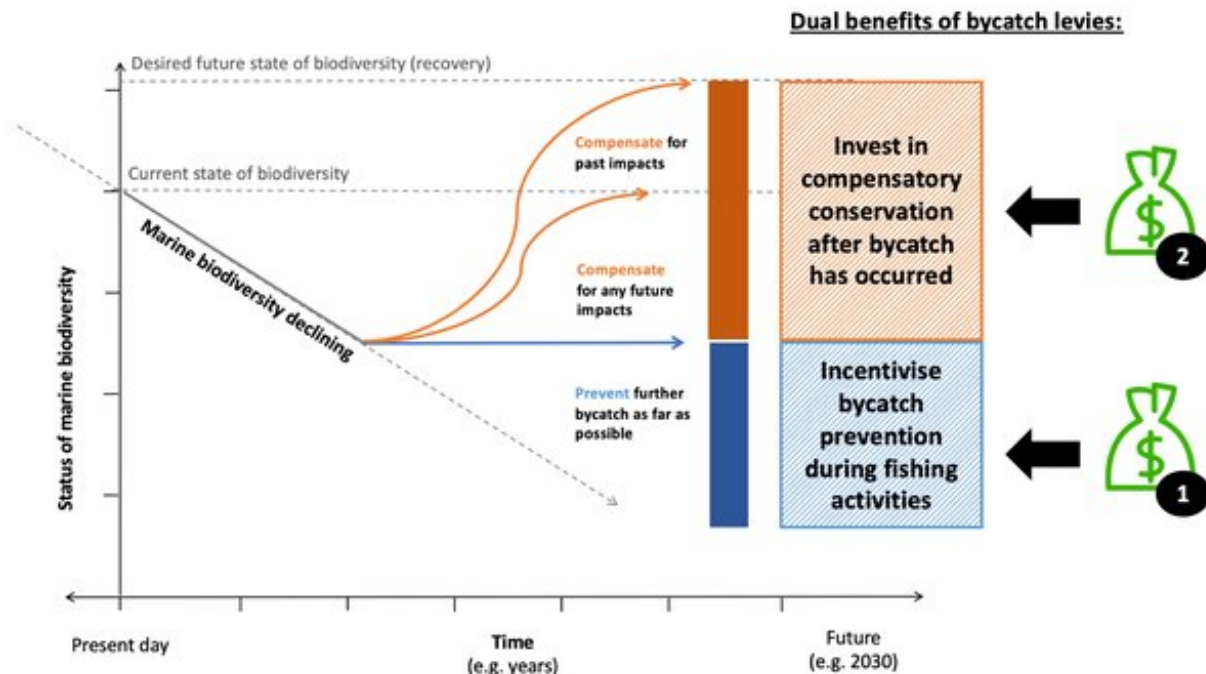
That means simply stopping [seafood consumption](#) is neither a fair nor realistic option for most people and places: not to mention the potential unintended consequences of shifting the pressure to produce food onto land-based systems. Instead, we need to recognize the complex trade-offs between fisheries and conservation, and work towards negotiating better solutions for people and nature.

What might this more balanced approach look like? Our [research](#) proposes a new solution: commercial fishing companies and [seafood](#) consumers should pay compensation for the environmental impacts of fisheries. To illustrate this idea, let's take a look at the problem of bycatch.

## What's so bad about bycatch?

[Bycatch](#) is the capture and death of marine life through large-scale fishing. It's the [most serious global threat](#) to migratory, long-lived marine megafauna—the [ocean's](#) largest and most iconic creatures, including sharks, turtles and seabirds. Overall, fisheries harm at least [20 million](#) individual creatures from endangered, threatened and protected species annually.

This enormous damage to ocean ecosystems is rarely compensated for—or even acknowledged—by fishing companies. Nor is the damage accounted for in the price of seafood once it reaches the supermarket.



Dual benefits of bycatch levies. Credit: Hollie Booth

## How could bycatch levies help?

One way to solve this is to nudge the behavior of fishing companies and seafood consumers through economic incentives. Bycatch levies, for example, could set a price on each unit of bycatch, which would be paid for by fishing companies or passed on to consumers via higher seafood prices.

Particularly [significant sources of bycatch](#) include shrimp trawls, tuna longlines, and swordfish gill nets. That means bycatch levies would be higher for fishing companies using these practices, and seafood sourced via these methods could become more expensive.

This approach would encourage fisheries to adopt fishing methods that result in less bycatch. Examples include [circular hooks](#) to reduce turtle capture, [nylon lines](#) that sharks can more easily escape, or safe [live-release methods](#) to help bycaught animals be returned to the ocean.

Given that it's almost impossible to completely avoid bycatch, levies could also raise money to support [conservation efforts](#) for species particularly affected by bycatch: including restoring ocean habitats or supporting small-scale fishers to buy bycatch-reducing gear they otherwise couldn't afford.

Examples of bycatch levies are hard to come by, mainly due to companies and consumers' unwillingness to foot extra costs. However, theoretical examples show that they're potentially able to create benefits for both people and nature.



Investing bycatch levies in community-based conservation could create positive outcomes for fishers and people (photos from Aceh (left) and West Papua (right) in Indonesia). Credit: Hollie Booth



A [study on turtle bycatch](#) in the US found that bycatch levies invested into turtle conservation could generate greater benefits for turtle populations per dollar than other measures, such as fishery closures. Based on this, a coalition of US-based tuna companies has begun to invest US\$1 (£0.71) per ton of longline-caught tuna into community-based turtle conservation projects in the Pacific Ocean, with [positive and cost-effective outcomes](#) for turtles as well as coastal communities.

In the future, just as investors and consumers are demanding "deforestation-free" supply chains, so they could demand "bycatch-neutral" seafood. If widely adopted, this could generate billions of dollars for ocean conservation. The seven most commercially valuable tuna species are together worth about [US\\$42 billion](#). If bycatch levies were valued at just 12% of this figure—a reasonable amount, given that global bycatch rates are estimated to make up at least [10%-20% of total catches](#)—this could raise enough money to pay for conserving [20%–30% of the world's oceans](#) while creating a host of long-term benefits for [biodiversity, food security and climate](#).

[Our findings](#) make it clear that levies must be well-designed, responsibly deployed, and used alongside other measures, such as establishing marine protected areas and developing more selective fishing technology. Importantly, they would need to be supported by supply chain transparency, [consumer demand](#) for responsible seafood and increased fisheries monitoring.

Of course, [bycatch](#) levies aren't the answer to all marine conservation issues. But they do represent a new approach to some of the environmental damage caused by fishing, in a way that enables both fishers and consumers to continue to enjoy seafood without a side of guilt.

Despite what Seaspiracy may have us believe, saving the oceans doesn't

have to mean shutting down fisheries. What it should mean is pushing fishing companies and seafood consumers to acknowledge the environmental consequences of their decisions—and to act accordingly.

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