



Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)

(Geography)

KS4

Task 1

Read the information carefully:

The term IUU stands for illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and it is one of the most serious threats to world fisheries.

The most often cited report estimates the total IUU catch in 2003 to have been between 11 million and 26 million tonnes of fish. Some experts suggest that 10 to 30 percent more fish are being taken from the ocean than what is accounted for by legal fishing.

Different forms of illegal fishing include fishing without a license, exceeding quotas, targeting under-sized fish or endangered species, using banned fishing gear, fishing in restricted or closed areas such as marine protected areas or inshore waters reserved for local artisanal fishermen, repackaging illegal catch into containers labelled with the name of a legal vessel, and transshipping (unauthorised transfer of catch from one vessel to another vessel or to a refrigerated cargo ship).

Unreported fishing occurs when a fishing operator fails to report or under-reports the amount of his or her catch to authorities. It also occurs in instances when reporting of catch is advisable but not required by law.

Unregulated fishing occurs either because coastal states do not have the means to regulate and monitor their waters, or because a fishing vessel is not registered or flagged by a country adhering to Regional Fisheries Management Organisation.

(Source: www.globalfishingwatch.org/fisheries/iuu-illegal-unreported-unregulated-fishing)

Questions:

- 1. What does IUU stand for?**
- 2. What are the disadvantages of IUU fishing?**
- 3. Why is catching and removing under-sized fish a problem?**
- 4. Why is catching an endangered species a problem?**
- 5. Can you think of any ways that IUU fishing can be stopped? List all that you can think of.**

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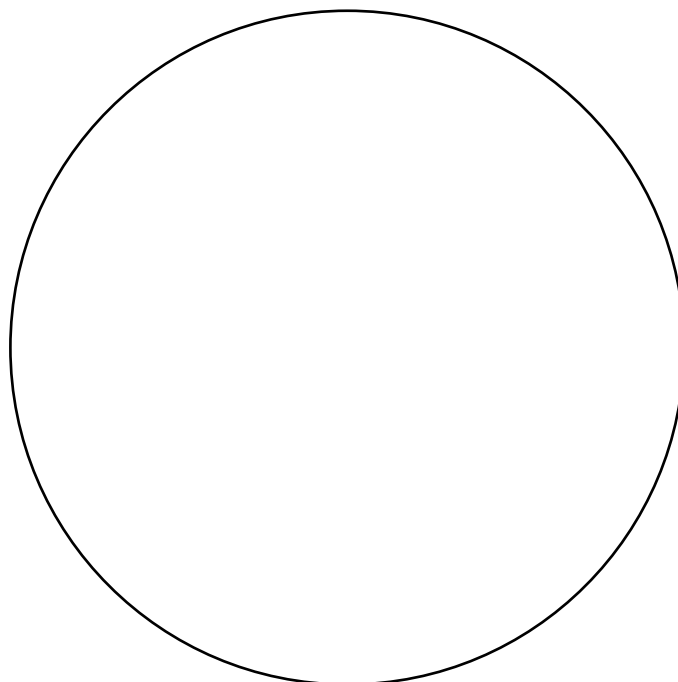
Task 2

The table below shows estimates of IUU fishing in the different oceans between 1980 – 2003.

Region	1980–1984	1985–1989	1990–1994	1995–1999	2000–2003
Northwest Atlantic	26%	19%	39%	15%	9%
Northeast Atlantic	10%	10%	12%	11%	9%
Western Central Atlantic	16%	14%	14%	11%	10%
Eastern Central Atlantic	31%	38%	40%	34%	37%
Southwest Atlantic	15%	18%	24%	34%	32%
Southeast Atlantic	21%	25%	12%	10%	7%
Western Indian	31%	24%	27%	25%	18%
Eastern Indian	24%	29%	30%	33%	32%
Northwest Pacific	16%	15%	23%	27%	33%
Northeast Pacific	39%	39%	7%	3%	3%
Western Central Pacific	38%	37%	37%	36%	34%
Eastern Central Pacific	20%	17%	13%	14%	15%
Southwest Pacific	10%	9%	7%	7%	4%
Southeast Pacific	22%	21%	24%	23%	19%
Antarctic	0%	0%	2%	15%	7%

(Source: www.journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0004570)

1. Work out the average IUU fishing estimate for each ocean.
2. Plot your average data in a bar chart and colour code your oceans.
3. Which ocean has the highest IUU fishing estimate in this time?
4. Which ocean has the lowest IUU fishing estimate in this time?
5. Plot your average data as a pie chart using the circle below:



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Answers:

Task 1

1. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
2. Taking too many fish, collapse of ecosystems, extinction of species
3. Under-sized fish have not had the chance to breed
4. Endangered species are already vulnerable to extinction due to low numbers
5. Monitoring fishing vessels, monitoring marine protected areas, increased law enforcement etc

Task 2

1.

Ocean	Average %
NW Atlantic	21.6
NE Atlantic	10.4
WC Atlantic	13.0
EC Atlantic	36.0
SW Atlantic	24.6
SE Atlantic	15.0
W Indian	25.0
E Indian	29.6
NW Pacific	22.8
NE Pacific	18.2
WC Pacific	36.4
EC Pacific	15.8
SW Pacific	7.4
SE Pacific	21.8
Antarctic	4.8

3. WC Pacific

4. Antarctic