



November 2008

**SUSTAINABLE
FISHERIES
PARTNERSHIP**



UPDATE

The mission of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is to maintain healthy ocean and aquatic ecosystems, enhance fishing and fish-farming livelihoods and secure food supplies.

The Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Update is a periodic newsletter reporting on the partnership's work to improve fisheries and fish farms.

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Baltic Cod on Road to a Comeback

After more than a decade of historically low stock levels, cod stocks in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea are rebounding. The size of the cod stocks doubled in the last few years, as estimated by ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). Fish stocks are at their highest since 1996, and fishing mortality is at its lowest since 1994.



The reduction in fishing mortality is in part due to an ambitious recovery plan, implemented by the EU (European Union), working with the Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council. This plan joined fishermen, producers and politicians together to combat illegal and unreported fishing in an effort to make cod sustainable in the Baltic Sea.

SFP and Espersen, the leading seafood processor in the Baltic, established a Fishery Improvement Partnership (FIP) for Baltic Sea Cod in 2007 to support the implementation of the recovery plan. SFP convenes FIPs in fisheries at greatest risk to help seafood buyers, suppliers and producers advocate for better fisheries management.

The main focus of the partnership in the Baltic to date has been pressing for improved enforcement and compliance. Improvements in fish stocks came quickly on the heels of increased controlled landings of fish imposed by EU member states. A turnabout by the Polish government made a noteworthy contribution to the improvement in stock levels.

The Baltic cod Fishery Improvement Partnership will continue to work with the Regional Advisory Council on the EU's stock management plan. Current efforts are focused on further combating illegal fishing, and working together with ICES scientists, fisheries inspectors and enforcement officers to develop improved methods of estimation and reporting. Future projects include identifying and mapping spawning areas for the western stock component and further understanding the recruitment trends of the cod stock.



Dear Readers,

In this issue, we report improvements in various fisheries, including the rebuilding results in Eastern Baltic cod and the entry of the Russian pollock fishery into full assessment under the MSC program. In both cases, leadership by different producers and suppliers was critical in catalyzing improvements in the fisheries. These examples demonstrate that seafood companies, by operating together and focusing on practical solutions, can deliver incremental progress towards sustainability.

Such progress was only possible, however, because companies continued buying and had the ability to engage and influence the fisheries. It is critical that the sustainability policies of major retailers and restaurant chains emphasize improvements in underperforming source fisheries, and continue sourcing as long as improvements are delivered. Improvements should be clear and measurable and "in the water", such as reductions in illegal fishing and healthier fish stocks.

This type of sustainability policy, focused on improving imperfect source fisheries, delivers the greatest environmental and seafood supply-side gains. The environment gains from rebuilding depleted stocks above danger levels or changing fishing practices to prevent a species from going extinct or destroying unique cold water coral habitats. Seafood supply improves as catches recover, along with the rebuilding fish stocks.

The Eastern Baltic cod fishery is a great example. The stock biomass is rebuilding

and this year was clearly above "danger levels" for the first time in over a decade. More needs to be done, but the spawning biomass has doubled since 2002-2004 period, as estimated by stock assessment scientists.

Some of the rebuilding may be down to "luck" and better environmental conditions for cod growth and reproduction. But conditions have been good in the past and the stock failed to rebuild because fishing mortality stayed too high. In this business you make your own luck, and the differences in the Baltic this time are the precautionary quota and reductions in illegal fishing, resulting from the improved implementation of an adequate recovery program.

Espersen, the leading supplier promoting these improvements in the fishery over the past six years, has created an example here for the rest of the industry to follow. Fish stocks, like financial stocks, can go both up and down, but with Espersen's continued vigilance and engagement, we anticipate the long-term trend in this fishery to be up.

Staying engaged in imperfect fisheries can deliver results, as the Baltic cod example shows. But it is more difficult to explain the strategy to staff, suppliers, customers, consumers and the public. It means developing appropriate guidance on various complex issues, to help major buyers and suppliers decide when they should continue to source from and support improvements in unsustainable fisheries, versus "walk away".

On pages 4 and 5 we dig deeper into this subject with Simon Rilatt, Group Director for Seafood Sustainability at Foodvest.

I hope you enjoy this third issue of SFP's newsletter, and, for the seafood company executives among you, that you are inspired to work proactively to improve the fisheries from which you source.

Jim Cannon

Announcements

SFP Thanks Supporters

It's been two years since SFP launched its global effort to improve fisheries and fish farms. We're engaged in fisheries in more than ten countries around the world and our staff has grown to nearly twenty. We want to thank our supporters and partners for their generosity and for believing in our work.

- David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- The Walton Family Foundation
- McDonald's Corporation
- EWOS Scotland
- Espersen
- Harald Ekman
- Delmar Japan
- Foodvest

New to SFP – Doug Beveridge



Doug joined SFP as Director of European Fisheries after nearly a decade of work at the UK National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations. Prior to that, Doug was

at the Marine Laboratory in Aberdeen, Scotland, Fisheries Resources Section. He also studied at Hull International Fisheries Institute. Doug has been involved in the reform of the EU Common Fisheries Policy, developing the interface between the fisheries science community and the industry via science partnerships and the evolving European Regional Advisory Councils. Doug will be expanding the SFP European operations and coordinating the relevant Fishery Improvement Partnerships.

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FISHERY IMPROVEMENT PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

Fishery Improvement Partnership

A Fishery Improvement Partnership (FIP) is an alliance of buyers, suppliers and producers that work together to improve a fishery by pressing for better policies and management. By voluntarily changing purchasing and fishing practices, FIP members can reduce problems such as illegal fishing, bycatch and habitat impacts.



Russian Pollock

The Russian pollock catchers association recently announced their intention to undergo MSC Full Assessment (see SFP website for press release). Along with this announcement was the formal creation of a heavyweight industry Fishery Improvement Partnership (FIP), lead by Birds Eye, BAMR-ROLIZ and SFP, to help that fishery make the improvements necessary to meet MSC requirements. This formal partnership builds on three years of dialog between retailers, suppliers and producers, facilitated by SFP. While lack of readily available public information continues to be a major problem for buyers in assessing the sustainability of the fishery, the Pollock Catchers Association took steps over the past two years to dramatically reduce over quota fishing in the pollock spawning fishery for roe.

Government researchers report subsequent increases in the estimated biomass of some key stocks, and TACs for some of the stocks increased and are expected to do so again next season.



Russian Salmon

Howard Johnson, SFP Senior Advisor, and Brian Caouette from the Wild Salmon Center, led a group of key international salmon buyers on a tour of operations in the Russian Far East in September. The buyers visited salmon trapping and processing operations and met with regional fishing cooperatives on Sakhalin Island. A Fishery Improvement Partnership will be launched in 2009 with the primary objectives of preserving and protecting Russian salmon rivers and moving the fishery toward MSC certification.



Gulf of Mexico Shrimp

SFP continues to work in conjunction with the Ocean Conservancy (OC) on Gulf of Mexico shrimp. SFP's Howard Johnson and OC partners are focused on engaging large shrimp buyers to be the drivers of environmental change in this fishery.

Participants have agreed to form a roundtable group to work together on major issues including "clean gear" components and bycatch reduction. The major shrimp fleet supplying HEB Grocery initiated the first meeting of the roundtable.



Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab

A FIP work plan developed with Phillips and APRI (Indonesian Crab Producers Association) is now in place, and monthly meetings are proceeding. Crab processors are now working to refine requirements and actions for their sector and APRI has launched a sustainability campaign to advise crab fishermen to leave egg-bearing females and small crabs and to cease using destructive fishing gears like dredges or bottom trawls.

FIP participants chose to initially focus fieldwork on Jakarta Bay. With a steady stock status, ample fishermen and multiple fishing gears in use, Jakarta Bay is a challenging site to implement fisheries management improvements and procurement policies by exporters.

SFP and APRI members are collecting and analyzing catch data/record from each of the APRI members to better understand where the crabs stocks are across Indonesia over time. Lead corporate partners for this initiative have been able to get other companies to contribute to the MSC pre-assessment. SFP and APRI are fundraising for Indonesian blue swimming crab to begin MSC pre-assessment. If fundraising is successful and the studies indicate the priorities and challenges for Indonesia Blue Swimming Crabs sustainability, we'll begin to understand whether the fishery move towards MSC full assessment.



Foodvest's Sustainability Strategy Focuses on Improving Fisheries

Within the seafood industry, Foodvest is recognized for having comprehensive sustainability policies and a strong track record in implementing them, under their "Fish for Life" program (www.youngsseafood.co.uk).

A key piece of this is their commitment to improving the fisheries from which they source. They have developed practical, nuanced guidance on when to engage a fishery versus walk away. They factor in assured supply, risks to reputation and brand value and other key issues.



In this issue, we've asked **Simon Rilatt, Group Director for Seafood Sustainability**, to explain their thinking, as part of

SFP's efforts to persuade other influential suppliers to engage in improving fisheries. Foodvest, having worked to improve fisheries, recognizes the need for more companies to join these efforts and encourages their participation in Fishery Improvement Partnerships.

Q: What are the main options companies have for procuring their fish responsibly?

A: The whole process of seafood procurement has to be conducted 'responsibly'. Delivering 'responsible sourcing' requires a clear vision, commitment and behaviour that consciously engages all parts of the business, the people who work in it and the external audience it interacts with. Winning over 'hearts and minds' is key to unlocking change. Putting in place sourcing policies and principles is like creating a constitutional framework – it then becomes a shared responsibility across all functions within the business.

'Responsible procurement' involves far more than endorsement. Of course the development of independent and expert certification programs is a major contributor to the credibility of responsible sourcing but it is still a fact that resources to achieve these are limited. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is creating global momentum for a 'gold standard' of certification in wild capture fisheries, but there are still large regions, countries and fisheries that have no desire or intention to follow this route. Whilst we will persist in expressing our preference for independent certification standards such as the MSC, we highlight our own Fish for Life programme because it expresses our own standards in a way that is easily understood by our consumers and can apply to all our products – both wild caught and farmed.

Companies like ours have a key role to play in helping fisheries understand how such programs can make a positive impact when approaching the consumer and investment markets. At the same time our business has no ownership of any quota, boats or farms so we also need to listen to our supplier's views and concerns. Working with and alongside organisations that share our view of the need for 'responsible procurement' is paramount to

achieving this state and fundamental to our Fish for Life programme.

We have been very encouraged by the responses we have received during the last couple of years to our programs. We believe we have made a difference to the attitude toward 'responsible sourcing' and have been able to demonstrate that it can be achieved in a commercial environment.

Q: Under what circumstances is it preferable for a responsible company to continue buying from an unsustainable fishery, rather than abandoning it?

The abandonment of a fishery is a very emotive decision and can easily be portrayed negatively. This is especially the case if logical and pragmatic arguments can be put forward which offer scope to help improve and change the problems in the fishery in order to help make it more sustainable.

It is quite reasonable and morally justifiable to engage with fisheries that have a genuine desire to improve but this needs time, effort and support. Not doing so can also be irresponsible especially if your own engagement provides the necessary trigger and incentive to make change.

Of course all parties must be aware that saying the words is not enough. Any such program has to have clearly identified and measurable targets which enable an assessment of whether progress is being made and whether ongoing engagement should be maintained.

Our experience so far shows that many fisheries which may have issues with sustainability want to improve and need external support. The internal wrangling within the individual fishery often creates division and disagreement but an external influence such as a major customer willing to provide security of market access during a transition phase is important. It's the carrot rather than the stick approach.



Q & A WITH FOODVEST

Q: What are the main challenges in working to improve fisheries?

One of the most difficult to overcome is dealing with the unknown. There is no doubt that fishery management programs are under much more scrutiny in today's environment but there is still a surprising amount we do not know.

Many fisheries have scientific assessment protocols that have been honed and developed over the years but there often gaps in this knowledge. As a consequence, distrust or challenge is often allowed to cloud the view and undermine the validity of the assessment.

It is a good thing that the diversity of stakeholders in fishery management is increasing but inevitably this creates more opportunity for this sort of disagreement.

As a business we sometimes struggle to understand the decision-making process in fisheries outside the countries in which we operate. Guidelines from international trade agreements help set the framework but at a national level these are often poorly understood or misinterpreted. Having the time and resources to keep up to date with these, understand or even influence them is very challenging.

In many parts of the world fishery science and research is not well-funded or seen as a priority against other needs. Lack of access to simple data about stock status, biomass and even national levels of fishing activity make for difficulties in assessing the sustainability of fisheries and how to monitor progress as a result of changes. In these circumstances, working closely with our commercial partners helps us to gain some meaningful insight, particularly when our objectives are for improvement. Of course the integrity of our relationship is fundamental if we follow this route

Everyone looks at change in different ways, but willingness to accept change when it is appropriate must be grasped openly and collectively if it is to be

effective. The degree, measure and pace of change are all areas of potential disagreement. Again our experience tells us to set realistic but challenging goals and keep close to the issues. Missing a deadline is not always a failure if circumstances beyond reasonable control have caused it. However, we are also acutely aware that this can turn into excuses unless rigorously monitored. If something feels right it generally is – conversely if it feels wrong proceed with caution.

Q: In your experience how can companies best act as agents of change in improving fisheries?

Assuming that there is a general degree of understanding about the fishery, the issues and the actions, then how a company can best be effective relies on the correct approach.

We need to recognise the level of our influence. Being a large trading partner to a supplier or fishery allows influence but it brings other responsibilities when these parties are dependent on you. Too many constraints on them commercially may hinder the ability to get things done.

Knowing when to pursue the objectives is important. Being an effective agent of change sometimes requires flexibility, something which corporate bodies are used to managing. Not all stakeholders are necessarily interested in the financial viability of fisheries and it is important to recognise the limits that other parties are working within and to ensure these are respected.

Of course knowing when to give up is equally as important. If no obvious changes are taking place and there is resistance at every twist and turn then staying involved is probably the wrong thing to do. It wastes time and resources that can be put to better use elsewhere.

It goes back to the point of not just using words. A policy of responsible procurement needs to have a bite that is equal to its bark. Making difficult and unpopular decisions goes with the territory.

Also there are many circumstances where an individual company is not the right agent for change. A collective approach by an industry body with broader representation may be far more effective. This is particularly true in the political arena where individual commercial interests will not get the voice that an industry group can achieve.

Q: Are there reputation challenges for well-known seafood brands in working with improving fisheries?



Of course there are risks when dealing with improving fisheries. The measures for improvement and their timing will not be to everyone's satisfaction because immediate results are always easier to understand. The complexity of the seafood industry does not lend itself to quick solutions.

If we are going to be involved in fisheries, whether good, improving or needing major help it is also vital to be transparent and communicate on the process.

Respecting confidences and trust is, of course, important. However, talking about successes and failures openly and honestly will help others in evaluating their decisions.

Unfortunately the seafood industry tends not to talk about our successes enough. Independent certification programs such as the MSC are helping to unlock confidence in fishery management and we should encourage this recognition where appropriate.

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Aquaculture Program Update

Tilapia

SFP is in the midst of comparing tilapia aquaculture standards. Fish farm audits have been carried out at tilapia farms involving both cage and pond-based systems using the GAA (Global Aquaculture Alliance) and Global GAP (Good Agricultural Practice) standards. In future farm audits SFP will also incorporate WWF's Tilapia Aquaculture Dialogue Draft Standards, which were released in September.



A team of tilapia and environment experts met in Bangkok on June 24 – 25 for a round table discussion with the objective of producing two white papers that will investigate the possible

ecological risks of tilapia escapees and the impact of MT (17 α methyltestosterone) to the environment and human health.

In October, SFP presented preliminary results of the standards comparison at the 9th GLOBAL GAP Symposium in Cologne, Germany and at the GAA meeting in Qingdao, China.

Pangasius (tra)

The first run of the water quality monitoring of pangasius (tra) farms was completed in June 2008. The monitoring was for six months, which covered the stocking period until the final harvest. In total, nine tra farms were monitored which represent the various scales of production as well as the physical characteristics of the ponds utilized (i.e. distance or linkage to the Mekong River). This study was followed by a second trial in July. Similar farms will be monitored with an addition of one more tra farm. The results of this water quality study will be presented in the forthcoming International Catfish Symposium to be held in Can Tho University, Vietnam later this year (December 2008).

SFP's participation in WWF's Aquaculture dialogues

The Aquaculture Program of SFP is actively involved in two dialogues – the Tilapia Aquaculture Dialogue (TAD) and the Pangasius Aquaculture Dialogue (PAD). SFP continues to play an active role on the steering committee in the Tilapia Aquaculture Dialogue. In the Pangasius dialogue, aside from being part of the facilitators group, SFP is also in four technical working groups of the dialogue. SFP also presented the water quality study conducted in Pangasius farms in Vietnam during WWF's Pangasius Aquaculture Dialogue last March 2008.

Q: Why is Foodvest particularly well placed to help encourage improvements in fisheries?

Clearly our size yields considerable influence in itself. For many key species in our markets we are amongst the biggest buyers in the world. This gives us a powerful reason to be interested in all activities around these and quite reasonably those who we deal with will expect us to have opinion, policy and knowledge about them.

We are also well placed because what we have been doing for the last few years is not just the development of policy, but its implementation in our procurement activity.

As we are a direct link between the consumer and the fishery we have a special responsibility to communicate accurately about seafood matters. Our delivery of this is helped by the strength of our brands. Using the "Fish for Life" message on packs gives us a direct reach to consumers through hundreds of millions of transactions. Increasingly we use our websites to publish and explain our policies as well as provide the detail about our products and activities.

Our market connections also reach back into our supply chain where our supply base has been primarily selected for its support for responsible sourcing, in addition to the usual expectations of quality, value and consistency.

We recognise that it will take a long time to achieve some of our objectives and that we need to give the fisheries and the suppliers time to make adjustments. Having a business that's been around for more than 200 years in seafood says we can take long-term views where appropriate!

Most importantly though, we believe our position is strong because we are committed to responsible sourcing throughout our business. We walk the talk and have become respected for our views and ability to deliver against them.

Simon Rilatt
22 October 2008

Tackling ocean CO₂ impacts

Don't mistake the canary for the coalmine

Opinion Piece by Brad Warren

When it comes to reducing fossil-fuel emissions, food retailers and conservation groups are abuzz with two phrases: "carbon footprint" and "food miles." Some envision measuring and rating seafood products with these metrics. The European Fish Processors Association last year listed carbon footprint as one of three issues that "are expected to dominate" the association's work on international supply matters during 2007 and 2008.

These are at least welcome signs of rising awareness about climate change and, to some extent, its marine "twin:" ocean acidification caused by CO₂ emissions. Our civilization's tailpipes, smokestacks, and land-clearing activities produce more than 32 billion tons of this gas every year; about a third of it mixes into the sea. There it forms carbonic acid, which depletes the ocean's rich soup of calcium carbonate, the nutrient from which many marine organisms—including key plankton that sustain fish stocks—literally build themselves. So it's good to see companies and NGOs awakening to the problem.

But like many buzzwords, the terms "carbon footprint" and "food miles" can be misleading, especially for seafood. The language itself implies that consumers need only buy fish that has a smaller carbon footprint or travels fewer miles, and companies need only produce to meet this demand. Then—presto!—problem solved, right? No wonder companies and conservationists are focusing on what turns out to be the wrong end of the stick.

Even if consumers do prefer lower-carbon fish, the impact of this choice would be immeasurably tiny. This path offers a dismal

return on investment for the scarce resources available to solve the carbon problem. Indeed, producing trustworthy carbon labels for consumer products is so expensive that even the eco-warriors at Stonyfield Farm Organic Yogurt now question their investment in it. Devoting that money to energy efficiency would do much more good.

If the aim is to protect oceans, seafood supplies, and earth's climate, then the seafood industry's main contribution will come from its influential political voice, not its tailpipe. The tailpipe is just too small.

Worldwide, fishing fleets account for less than 0.22% of fuel consumption (calculated from FAO and U.S. EIA data). Emissions from seafood processing are minor too. In Alaska, where seafood plants provide 4.5% of all jobs (Seung & Waters), they produce only 1% of emissions (Alaska DEC). And that's driven by Alaska fisheries that produce nearly 60% of all U.S. landings. In most regions, fisheries are far less prolific and seafood processing is a drop in the economic bucket; their carbon footprint is a vanishingly small target.

What about food miles? It turns out that distance traveled covers only a fraction of a seafood dinner's carbon impact. Crucially, it also diverts attention and money from better solutions.

Reducing CO₂ emissions is still worth doing, but let's be clear about how and why. Fishers and processors are slimming their footprint anyway, mainly to reduce fuel costs. This is worth encouraging for one reason: Each step to greater carbon efficiency helps position fishermen, processors, and their customers to speak up for policies that will defend the ocean that feeds us from the impacts of our civilization's uncontrolled hydrocarbon habit.

Some seafood companies and fishermen already are quietly urging governments to fund research on acidification and to restrain the growth of CO₂ emissions. This is the right end of the stick.

Tackling ocean CO₂

Accelerating Harm

Two scientific studies released in 2008 suggest that trouble from ocean acidification is developing faster than expected.

Water upwelling off the West Coast of North America is becoming acidified much faster than expected, already measuring about 150 percent more acidic than the pre-industrial oceans, according to a peer-reviewed study published in the AAAS online journal *Science Express*. Scientists' models had predicted this much harm would not occur until late in the 21st Century. Every year, billions of tons of CO₂ from civilization's smokestacks and tailpipes gradually sink into the ocean. This produces acidified seawater that is captured by upwelling and delivered to the continental shelf where it can impact coastal ecosystems. *The Seattle Times* led its front page with this story on May 23, 2008, under the headline: "Acidified water too close, too soon."

Acidification of the Arctic may be happening faster than expected, too. At a major scientific conference in Spain this past May, an international team of researchers reported that new modeling work projects that parts of the surface Arctic ocean may become corrosive to key organisms that sustain fish stocks by 2020, and the entire Arctic Ocean may cross this threshold by 2050. "Our findings indicate that owing to amplified Arctic climate change, which exacerbates effects from elevated CO₂, undersaturated conditions detrimental to ecosystems will develop first in the Arctic ocean, not in the Southern ocean as suggested previously."

See our website for links and sources.

SUPPORT SFP AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



Founded in 2006, The Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) is a nonprofit project that is fiscally sponsored and legally organized under the Trust for Conservation Innovation, a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the USA Internal Revenue Code.

SFP operates as a 'virtual nonprofit' with low overhead so that we can direct a greater percentage of our funds towards programmatic results. We do this through our global network of experts who are based in the field and who know the fisheries we engage and advise. We welcome your support for SFP. Your donation will make a critical difference in how quickly and effectively we can restore key fisheries worldwide.

Support SFP

Donations may be made out to the:

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
c/o: Trust for Conservation Innovation,
423 Washington Street, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111 USA.

You may also contribute online:

www.trustforconservationinnovation.org/sfp.html

SFP in the News



In a May 13 feature story in the Jakarta Post, reporter Jonathan Wootliff described SFP's efforts to protect the Indonesian blue swimming crab from overharvesting and

SFP's work to improve fisheries worldwide. SFP's Chief Operating Officer, Sari Surjadi, was interviewed about Indonesia's growing role in the global seafood market.

The August edition of Seafood Business noted SFP's work with Anna Marie Seafood, who is seeking MSC certification for the shrimp it catches in the Gulf of Mexico.

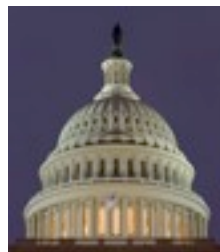
Staff Profile – Ernesto Godelman



Ernesto Godelman is now the Director for South America with SFP. A specialist in marine fisheries, his work focuses on developing improvements to white fish fisheries (hake and hoki) as well as

fishmeal fisheries. Ernesto also contributes with FishSource in regards to those fisheries. He has served for 12 years as Executive Director of CeDePesca (Centro Desarrollo y Pesca Sustentable), an NGO devoted to sustainable fisheries.

On the Hill



On June 5, Brad Warren, SFP's Director of our Productive Oceans Partnership (POP) Program, testified before Congress about ocean acidification. Brad's testimony

before the House Committee on Energy & Environment's Subcommittee on Energy & Environment focused on the potential impact of ocean acidification on fisheries along the Pacific Coast of North America. The bill, The Federal Ocean Acidification Research And Monitoring Act of 2007 (H.R. 4174), was recently passed by the House and will move to the Senate for consideration. See Brad's update on this issue and on SFP's POP activities on p.7.

Upcoming Events

SFP will be at the following events:

Water Quality in Pangasius farms – Impact to the Environment

December 2008
Can Tho University, Vietnam

Seafood Summit Sharing Responsibility for Real Change

February 1 – 4, 2009
San Diego, California, USA

International Boston Seafood Show

March 15 - 17, 2009
Boston, USA

European Seafood Exposition

April 28 - 30, 2009
Brussels, Belgium