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## ABOUT THE LARKIN LECTURE

Colleagues, family and friends established the Larkin Lecture series to honour Dr. Peter Larkin when he retired from the University of British Columbia, and later, when he passed away in 1996. The Lecture is held approximately every two years at the UBC Fisheries Centre, and the manuscript is submitted for publication in *Fish and Fisheries*, subject to the normal refereeing processes. (Until 1998, the Larkin Lectures were published in *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries*.)

Northcote, T.D. (1996) Obituary of Peter Anthony Larkin. *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 6(4): 374-7.

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## PREVIOUS LARKIN LECTURES

**1995: Professor Ray Beverton**, Cardiff, Wales

Published as:

Beverton, R.J.H. (1998) Fish, fact and fantasy: a long view. *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 8(3): 229-249.

(Lecture not delivered orally due to illness)

**1996: Dr. John Caddy**, FAO, Rome

Published as:

Caddy, J. F. (1999) Fisheries management in the 21st century: will new paradigms apply? *Rev. Fish Biol. Fish.* 9(1): 1-43.

**1999: Dr. Kevern Cochrane**, FAO, Rome

Published as:

Cochrane, K.I. (2000) Reconciling sustainability, economic efficiency and equity in fisheries: the one that got away? *Fish and Fisheries* 1(1): 3-21.

**2000: Dr. Pamela Mace**, NMFS, Woods Hole

Published as:

Mace, P.M. (2001) A new role for MSY in single-species and ecosystem approaches to fisheries stock assessment and management. *Fish and Fisheries* 2(1): 2-32.

**2001: Dr. Dayton L. Alverson**, NRC, Seattle

Published as:

Alverson, D.L. (2002) Factors influencing the scope and quality of science and management decisions (The good, the bad and the ugly). *Fish and Fisheries* 3(1): 3-19.

**2003: Dr. Yvonne Sadovy**, University of Hong Kong

“Trouble on the reef: tackling a vulnerable and undervalued fishery.”

## THE SEVENTH LARKIN LECTURE



**Dr. Jon G. Sutinen**

Department of Environmental & Natural Resources Economics  
The University of Rhode Island

## Blue Water Crime & Conservation



## Controlling the Pirates in Marine Fisheries

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5 p.m. Thursday, 17 March, 2005  
Biological Sciences Building, Room 2000  
6270 University Blvd.  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, BC Canada

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FISHERIES CENTRE  
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# Blue Water Crime & Conservation: Controlling the Pirates in Marine Fisheries

## ABSTRACT

News reports of egregious illegal fishing are not uncommon. Some examples: This past November the Department of Fisheries and Oceans announced that a Vancouver resident was convicted for possession of large quantity of illegally harvested clams, fined \$1,000, given a four-month jail sentence, and prohibited from having any dealings with shellfish for a period of five years. In another case, a Prince Rupert court fined a prawn fisherman \$4,000 for retaining undersized prawns and illegally retaining eels. In the US, three seafood industry executives were recently sentenced to federal prison for their roles in a massive seafood poaching and smuggling scheme. And, in 2001, after a dramatic three-week chase across the Southern Ocean, Australian, British and South African patrol boats caught a trawler fishing illegally for endangered Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) off Antarctica. The trawler's catch was worth an estimated \$2 million on the black market.

Controlling fish piracy is not a new concern. As early as the 15th century, Scotland was policing its coastal fisheries following its claim of exclusive jurisdiction to fishing within fourteen miles of its shores. International concerns about fisheries enforcement and compliance rose to unprecedented heights, however, following the declaration of extended fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles by coastal states in the 1970s. As governments struggled to control domestic and foreign fishing in their waters, inadequate enforcement and noncompliance were singled out as a principal cause of the failure of the new fishery management programs that were being implemented. These concerns continue to escalate, especially for fisheries in international waters outside the 200-mile jurisdictions of coastal states.

How serious is fish piracy? Is it threatening efforts to conserve fishery stocks? What does the evidence say? What do we "know" about fisheries enforcement and compliance? Are fisheries enforcement policies and programs based on sound science? What can be done to improve monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing? This lecture will offer some answers to these and other related questions.

## BIOGRAPHY: JON G. SUTINEN



Jon G. Sutinen is currently a professor in the Department of Environmental and Natural Resource Economics at the University of Rhode Island. Dr. Sutinen earned his PhD in economics in 1973 from the University of Washington.

After joining URI in 1973, Dr. Sutinen's research initially focused on designing data collection systems and evaluating the performance of projects to develop small-scale fisheries in Central and South America, Southeast Asia and West Africa. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, his research focus shifted from fisheries development to fisheries management, largely in response to the numerous issues that arose in the early days of implementing fisheries management plans in New England fisheries. One of the most prominent concerns during the 1980s was the apparent inability of the enforcement authorities to secure compliance with the management regulations that were being imposed on the fishing industry. In response to this concern, Dr. Sutinen initiated a research program in fisheries enforcement and compliance that now spans more than two decades.

During the 1990s, Dr. Sutinen served as a consultant to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that produced the report *Towards Sustainable Fisheries: Economic Aspects of the Management of Living Marine Resources*, a study that assessed the performance

of fisheries management experiences in 24 member countries. The analysis and findings of this study led Dr. Sutinen to begin an investigation of government failure in fisheries management - a line of research that involves the application of the public choice and public finance paradigms to fisheries. To date, he has produced a half dozen publications on this set of issues.

In recent years, Dr. Sutinen has led a team of economists, sociologists and political scientists on a project to investigate the human dimensions of large marine ecosystems (LMEs). This project has produced a framework for monitoring and assessing the socioeconomics and governance aspects of LMEs; and Dr. Sutinen is co-author of a study of cooperative management of the groundfish resources on the Canadian and United States portions of Georges Bank, which is part of the Northeast Shelf LME.

In addition, Dr. Sutinen currently is President of the North American Association of Fisheries Economists; and recently was Chair of the National Research Council Committee on Defining Best Available Science (2003-04) and a member of the Ocean Studies Board (2001-03); and Co-chair of the Social Science Advisory Committee of the New England Fisheries Management Council. Dr. Sutinen was the founding editor of the journal *Marine Resource Economics* and served in that role for over a decade.

