

"fair-fish" guidelines for artisanal fishery

The most important points in brief



Animal protection

Rule 1: Reduce the stress of capture

-> Short duration on the hook or in the net (max. 30 minutes)

Rule 2: Reduce the pain when fishing

-> No live bait (fish, crabs)

-> No fishing with barbed hooks

-> Stun fish before removing the hook

Rule 3: When killing fish, keep pain and suffering to the minimum and as short as possible

-> Every fish must be stunned with a blow to the head, immediately after being taken out of the water

-> and immediate killing by gill/arterial cutting or by gutting

Sustainability

Rule 1: No use of fishing methods that damage the environment and other species

-> Hand line, fishing rod, short line

-> Nets pulled in again shortly after laying

Rule 2: No bycatching of overfished species

-> according to the assessment of local experts and of "Friend of the Sea"

Rule 3: Minimum fish and mesh size (local laws)

Rule 4: Closed seasons (local laws)

Rule 5: Fishing quotas (local laws)

Rule 6: Avoid bycatch (less than 8% of the catch weight)

Rule 7: Minimise climate damage through fishing, refrigeration and transport.

-> Measures to reduce CO2 emissions

-> or CO2 compensation

Fair trade, social benefits

Rule 1: Improve the income of fishermen.

-> With fair-fish, the fishermen determine the price they need for their long-term security.

Rule 2: Strengthen the traditional role of women in the artisanal fishing.

-> Where the fish trade is in the hands of the women, this also applies for fair-fish.

-> The women also determine the price for their participation.

Rule 3: Enhance the standing of the work associated with the fishing, thereby creating more work.

Rule 4: Local processing and value creation wherever possible.

Rule 5: No child labour in place of adults; children attend school.