

# The Environmental, Social and Economic Impact of Natural and Cultured Pearls



## Introduction

The purpose of this document is to outline and acknowledge the current Environmental, Social and Economic benefits related to natural and cultured pearls. The aspiration is to set these out in a manner that is transparent, simple and informative and that may eventually result in a greater understanding and consequentially confidence in both natural and cultured pearls.

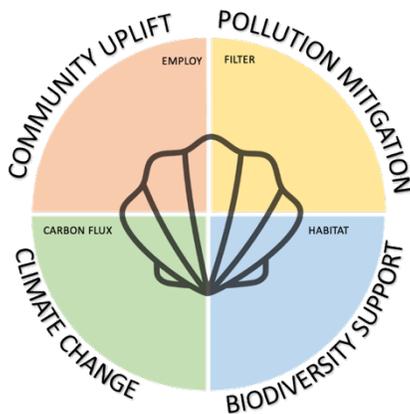
## Preamble:

Sustainability can be defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (UN Brundtland Commission 1987). Economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity are the three pillars of sustainability. Those components - sometimes also called the triple bottom line - describe the impact of an organisation beyond its financial performance.

While still having room for improvement and not dwelling on some past practices, both natural and cultured pearls are uniquely positioned amongst gems to eventually become and profess sustainability as part of their appreciation alongside beauty and rarity.

## Information:

- **Community:** Pearls grow for extended periods in molluscs requiring protection and care, creating employment and community engagement in often remotely accessible areas.
- **Climate:** Ocean acidification challenges shellfish calcification<sup>1</sup> Molluscs both capture and release CO<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>.
- **Biodiversity:** Overexploitation and habitat loss are the most serious threats to marine life. Invasive species and diseases are the next ones<sup>3</sup>.
- **Pollution:** Sewage, agricultural runoffs, industrial waste dumping and oil spills all contribute to nutrient and heavy metal ocean pollution<sup>4&5</sup>. Today's global abundance is estimated at approximately 82–358 trillion plastic particles weighing 1.1–4.9 million tonnes<sup>6</sup>.



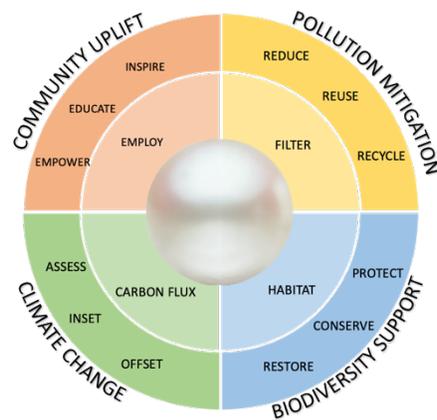
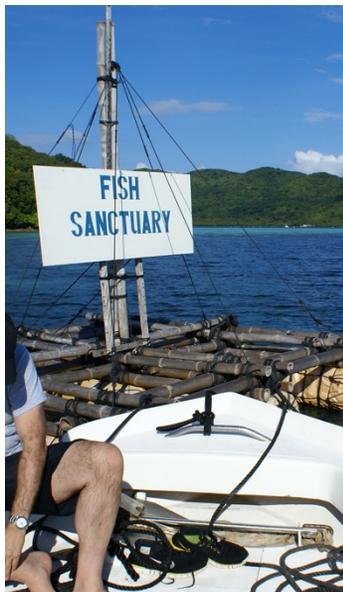
## Mollusc driven impact on community and ecosystems:

Molluscs and pearl products generate value for communities (employment), impact climate (carbon capture and release), affect biodiversity (abundance and diversity), and mitigate pollution (water filtration). With this in mind, and while recognising room for overall improvement, natural and cultured pearls have often been called the only inherently sustainable gems.

## Information:

- A significant volume of direct employment is generated globally in both natural pearling and culturing (salt and freshwater) operations.

- The Clearance Rate of molluscs ranges from 2 to 50 litres per hour depending on the species and maturity of the animals. They filter and retain pollutants and their shell and soft tissues extract phosphorus and nitrogen<sup>7</sup>. The average removal rate of nitrogen by shellfish is stated to be 520 bs acre<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> (58 g m<sup>-2</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>8</sup>.
- Oysters and seaweed can double marine life abundance and increase its diversity by 30%<sup>9</sup> whilst freshwater mussels can be raised alongside fish and algae in a circular relationship where the waste of one becomes the resource of the others.
- Cultured pearl farms may be thought of as suspended oyster reefs and generally have a low carbon footprint<sup>10</sup> which can be further improved through on-farm, up and down-stream emission reduction best practices<sup>11</sup>. A Cultured Pearl farm, of 400,000 shell, reportedly sequesters 47.5 tonnes of carbon, CO<sub>2</sub> sink over a period of four years<sup>12</sup>.



### Farmer/Natural Pearl fishers impact on community and ecosystems:

The entire journey of a mollusc is recorded within layers of nacre and reflected by the virtues/ value factors of the natural and cultured pearl(s). There is a clear incentive for farmers/natural pearl fishers to further amplify the mollusc benefits to communities and ecosystems as it customarily results in better quality pearls that improve the economic benefits to the farmers and fishers

### Information:

- Freshwater, saltwater, cultured or natural pearls, and molluscs each have a different impact and require a different level of effort to graduate from being sustainable to consistently deliver a positive social and environmental impact.

- By the very nature of natural and cultured pearling, healthy water leads to healthy molluscs therefore farmers/natural pearl fishers protect and support natural resources and the environment.
- Sustainable harvesting and farming techniques used by mollusc/pearl fishers and farmers reduce environmental impact and preserve biodiversity.
- By contributing to the local community's development, farmers/natural pearl fishers promote self-sufficiency through education and training.

## Traceability and transparency

The best approach to identifying a pearl's social, environmental, and economic impact is first to identify its type and origin (natural, cultured, saltwater or freshwater). Pearl traceability solutions are emerging but buying from a reputable source remains a good approach. Your suppliers may not know all the answers to the questions below presently, but asking them about their pearls and best practices will eventually be beneficial towards the development of a traceable, transparent and trustable product. A responsible supplier will understand the need for traceability and transparency.

## Questions to ask

### Community:

- o Do you offer fair local employment opportunities and prevent harassment?
- o Do you operate under a health and safety, gender equality and diversity policies?
- o Could any of the proceeds of your activity support/ fund violent oppression?

### Pollution:

- o Do you organise shoreline/beach/farm/pond/sea/ocean clean-ups?
- o Do you reduce, re-use and recycle or operate under a circular economy model?
- o Do you have an environmental management system or a code of practice in place?

### Biodiversity:

- o Do you have an invasive species/disease monitoring program?
- o Do you actively minimise your impact and protect the area where you operate?
- o Do you participate in site rehabilitation/restoration programs?

### Climate:

- o What percentage of your energy consumption is generated by renewable sources?
- o Do you know what your carbon footprint is?

If yes

- o Are your efforts geared towards offsetting (credits) or insetting (reduce) emissions?

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