



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Fisheries, aquaculture utilization and trade: Challenges and opportunities

Trade and Environment Review 2016

UNCTAD Briefing on High Level UN Oceans Conference

16 January 2017, Geneva

Comparison of Omega-3 levels in fish and other meats

		HERRING	CARP, common	TILAPIA	CHICKEN	BEEF
Protein	g/100g	18	18	20	19	21
Lipids	g/100g	9.0	5.6	1.7	15	12
Water	g/100g	72	76	78	66	65
Ash	g/100g	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0
DHA + EPA (ω-3)	mg/100g	1571	350	91	40	3

Employment and Livelihoods

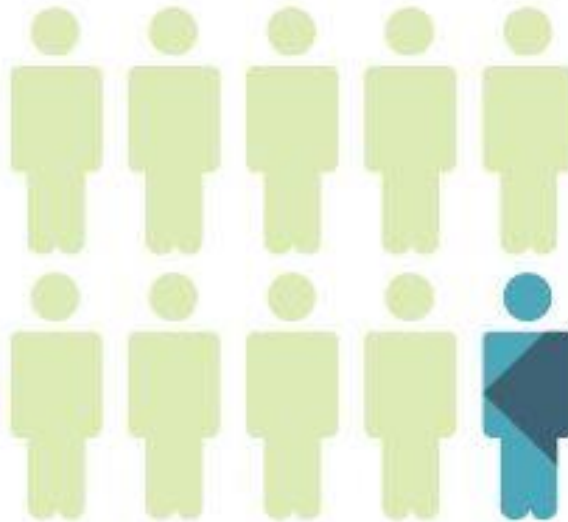
56 million people are engaged in capture fisheries and aquaculture production,

However, 10% of global population directly or indirectly relies on this sector for livelihoods

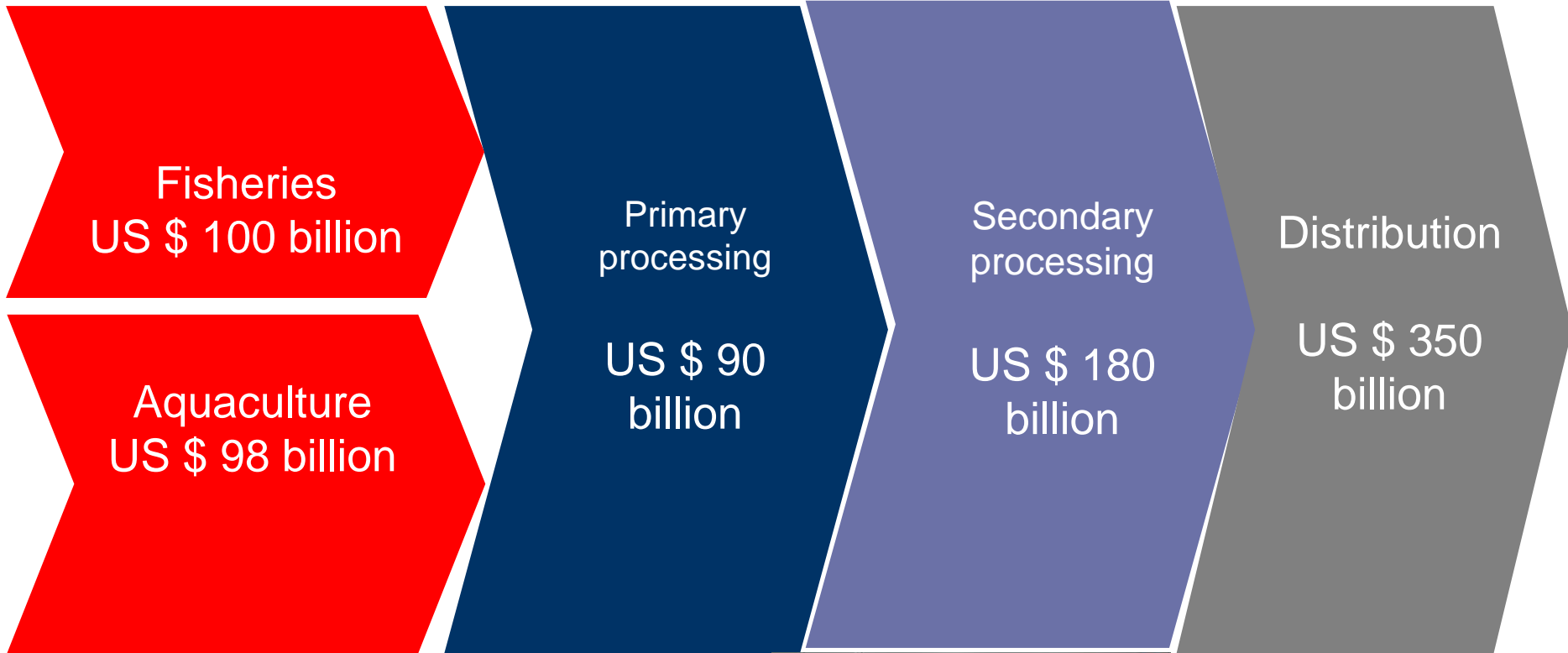
Approximately

1 in 10
PEOPLE

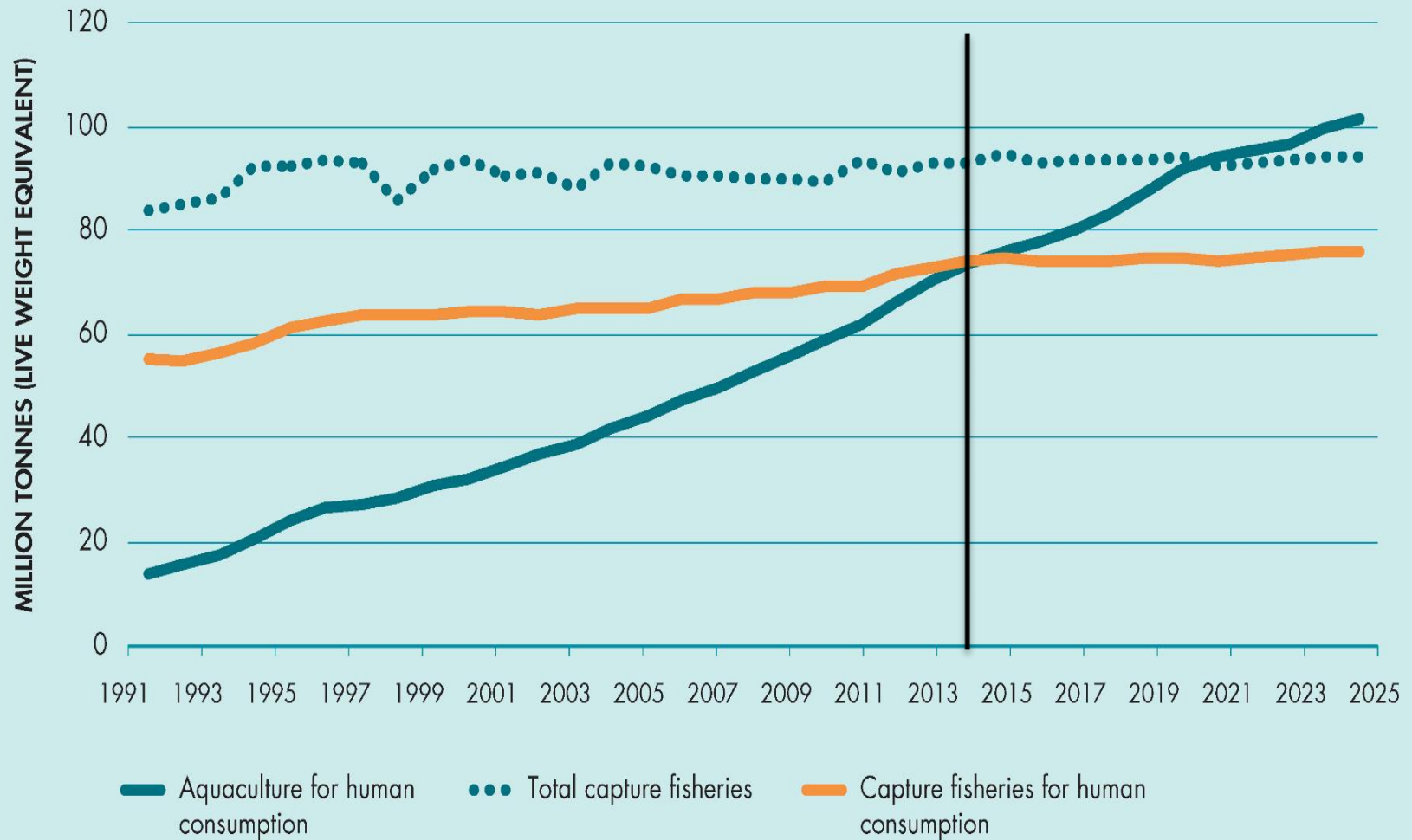
rely on fisheries
and aquaculture for
their livelihoods.



Total value of global supply chain (818 billion U.S. dollars)



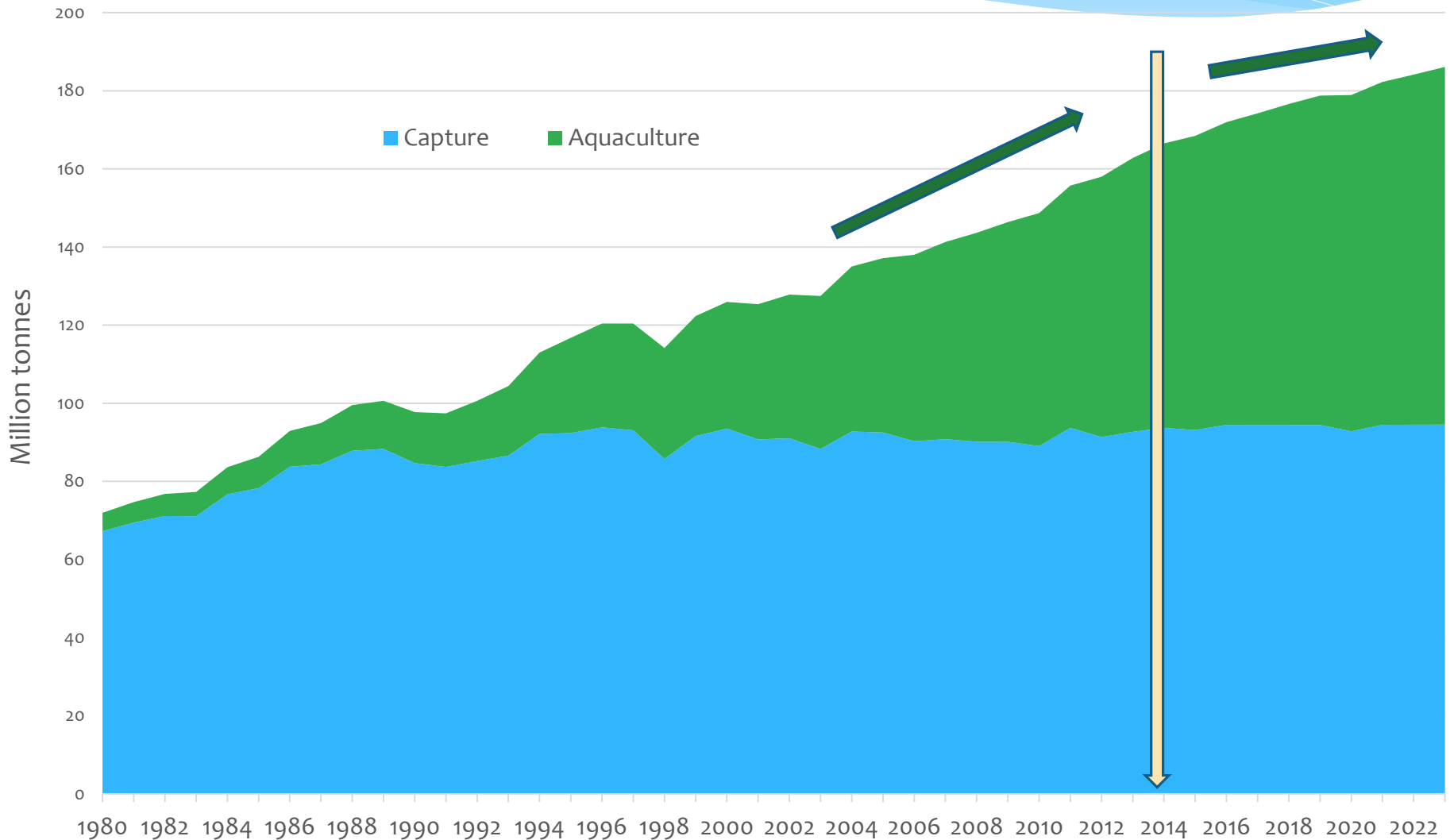
GLOBAL CAPTURE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION TO 2025



SOURCE: OECD and FAO.

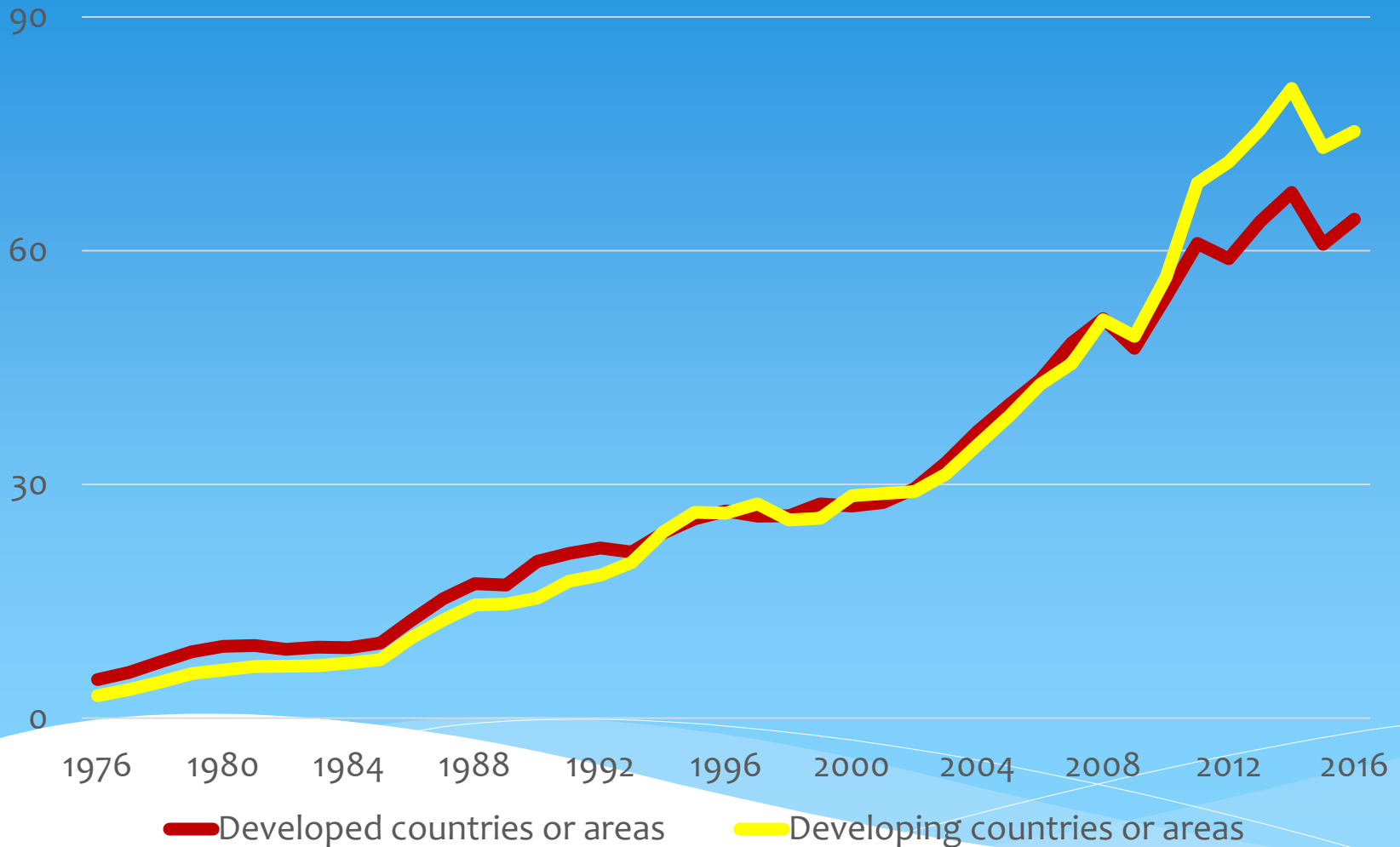
Projections of fish production

1980 to 2023 (OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2014)



Growing importance of fish trade

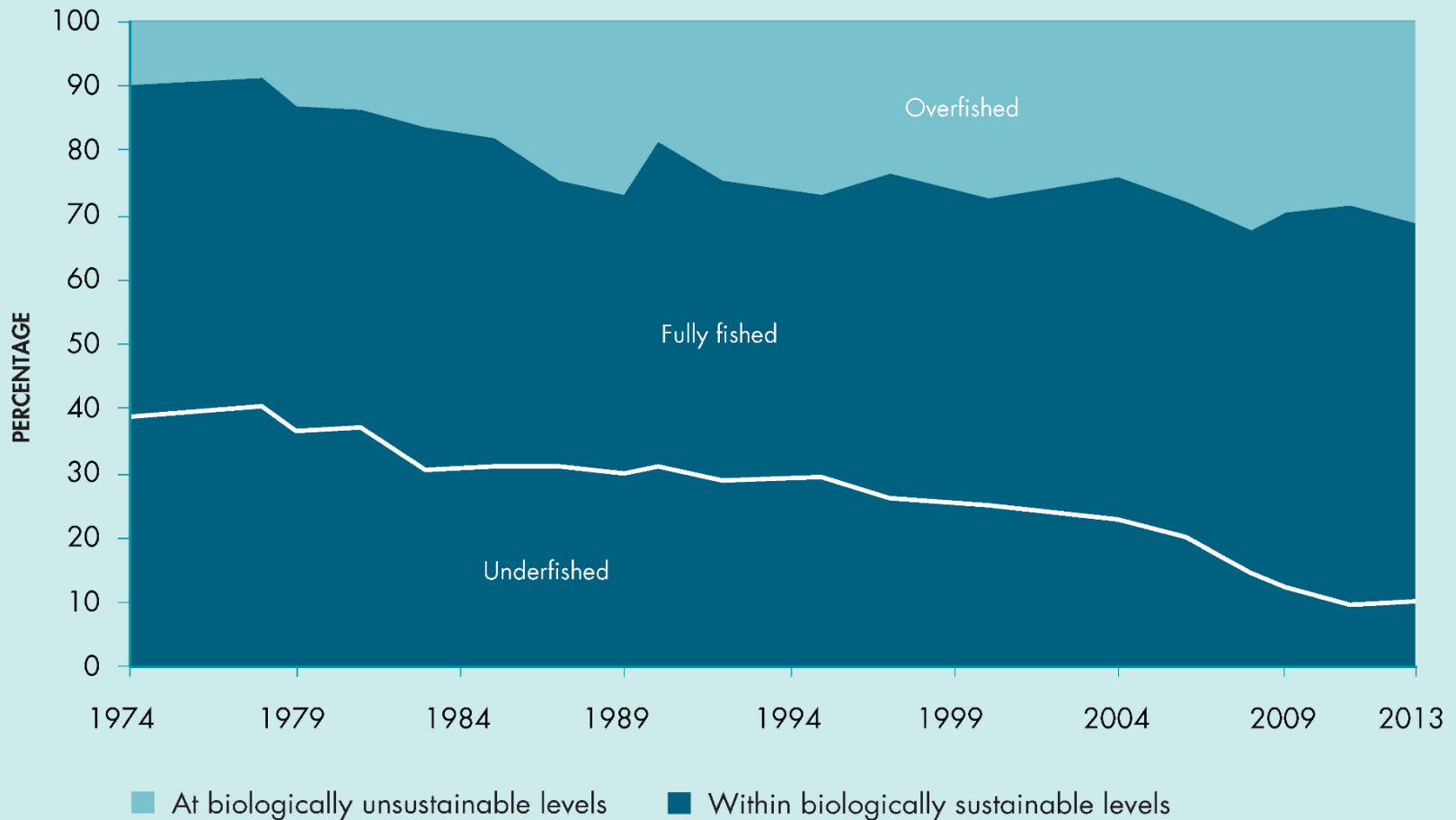
US\$
billion



2015-2016: estimates

Trends in marine fish stocks

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF WORLD MARINE FISH STOCKS SINCE 1974



Notes: Dark shading = within biologically sustainable levels; light shading = at biologically unsustainable levels. The light line divides the stocks within biologically sustainable levels into two subcategories: fully fished (above the line) and underfished (below the line).

Capture Fisheries Governance

The Law of the Sea
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
with Index and Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

United Nations

AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES BY FISHING VESSELS ON THE HIGH SEAS

ACCORD VISANT À FAVORISER LE RESPECT PAR LES NAVIRES DE PÊCHE EN HAUTE MER DES MESURES INTERNATIONALES DE CONSERVATION ET DE GESTION

ACUERDO PARA PROMOVER EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS MEDIDAS INTERNACIONALES DE CONSERVACION Y ORDENACION POR LOS BUQUES PESQUEROS QUE PESCAN EN ALTA MAR

促进公海渔船遵守国际养护及管理措施协定

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA, FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA, FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

联合国粮食及农业组织

United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Selected Documents

Completed and Introduced by Jean-Pierre Lavy and Gunnar G. Skrepps

United Nations Fisheries

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Port State Measures Agreement

Table of Contents

- The Agreement
- Text
- China

The benefits of ratifying and implementing the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement

The 2009 FAO Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (the Agreement) was adopted by the FAO Conference in 2009. The main purpose of the Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through the implementation of robust port State measures. The Agreement envisages that parties, in their capacities as port States, will apply the Agreement in an effective manner to foreign vessels when seeking entry to ports or while they are in port. The application of the measures set out in the Agreement will, inter alia, contribute to harmonized port State measures, enhanced regional and international cooperation and block the flow of IUU-caught fish into national and international markets. The Agreement will enter into force 30 days after the deposit of the 25th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. The Agreement is binding and requires minimum port State measures. However, countries are free to adopt more stringent measures than those outlined in the Agreement.

In order to have full effect and to be enforced on a national level, the requirements of the Agreement should be incorporated into national legislation. Even before the Agreement has entered into force, States, including those that do not wish to become a party, could implement the port State measures set out in the Agreement.

Through its regular work and contacts with countries, FAO encourages them to include port State measures in their national legislation, and actively promotes the implementation of the Agreement in project work. It might not be obvious to countries why port state measures are important in the fight against IUU fishing, and why they should be addressed in updating existing, or adopting new, legislation. A brief review of the benefits of ratifying and according to the Agreement and implementing its provisions is useful. These considerations are in addition to the positive effect of ratification and accession of the Agreement by as many States as possible, as soon as possible, so as to lead to its early entry into force and its universal acceptance.

IUU fishing is a major problem in capture fisheries and poses a serious threat to the effective conservation and management of many fish stocks. IUU fishing can at worst lead to the total collapse of a fishery or at least seriously impair the condition of fish stocks, including efforts to rebuild stocks that have been over-fished. These countries, in turn, are likely to lead to a loss of economic revenue, both directly through fish sales, and indirectly through social opportunities, such as employment. Enhanced port state measures have an important

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES

REVISION 1

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES

REVISION 1

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES

REVISION 1

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

GUIDELINES FOR THE ECOLABELLING OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES

REVISION 1

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE REDUCTION OF DISCARDS

REVISION 1

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR REDUCING INCIDENTAL CAPTURE OF SEABIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHING

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SHARKS

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

PORT STATE MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

FAO, UNCTAD, OIEA

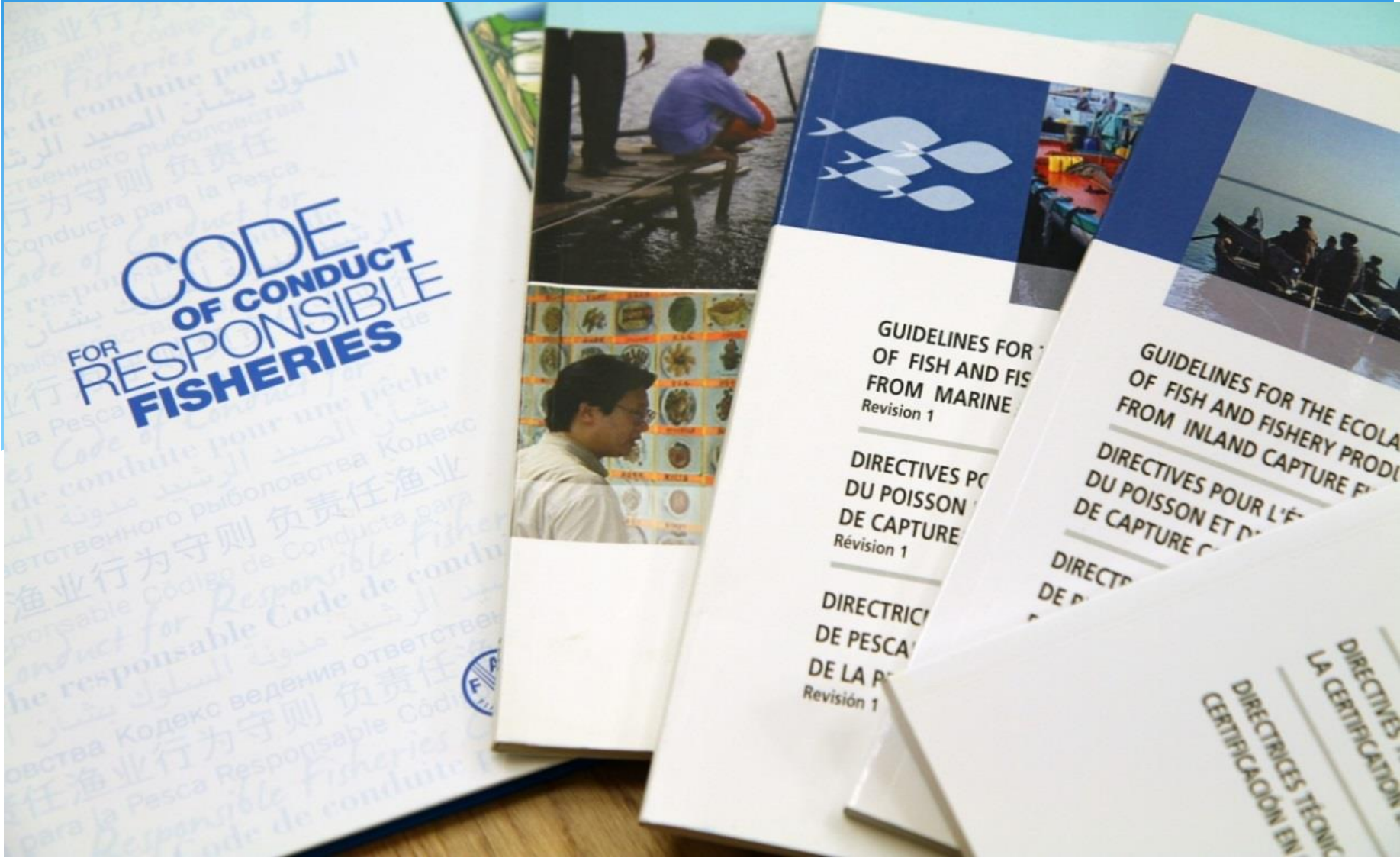
FAO Port State Measures Agreement

2009 PSMA blocks undocumented fish landing at ports:

- * stops IUU fish products from entering supply chains
- * removes economic incentives for IUU fishing
- * entered into force on 5 **JUNE 2016**



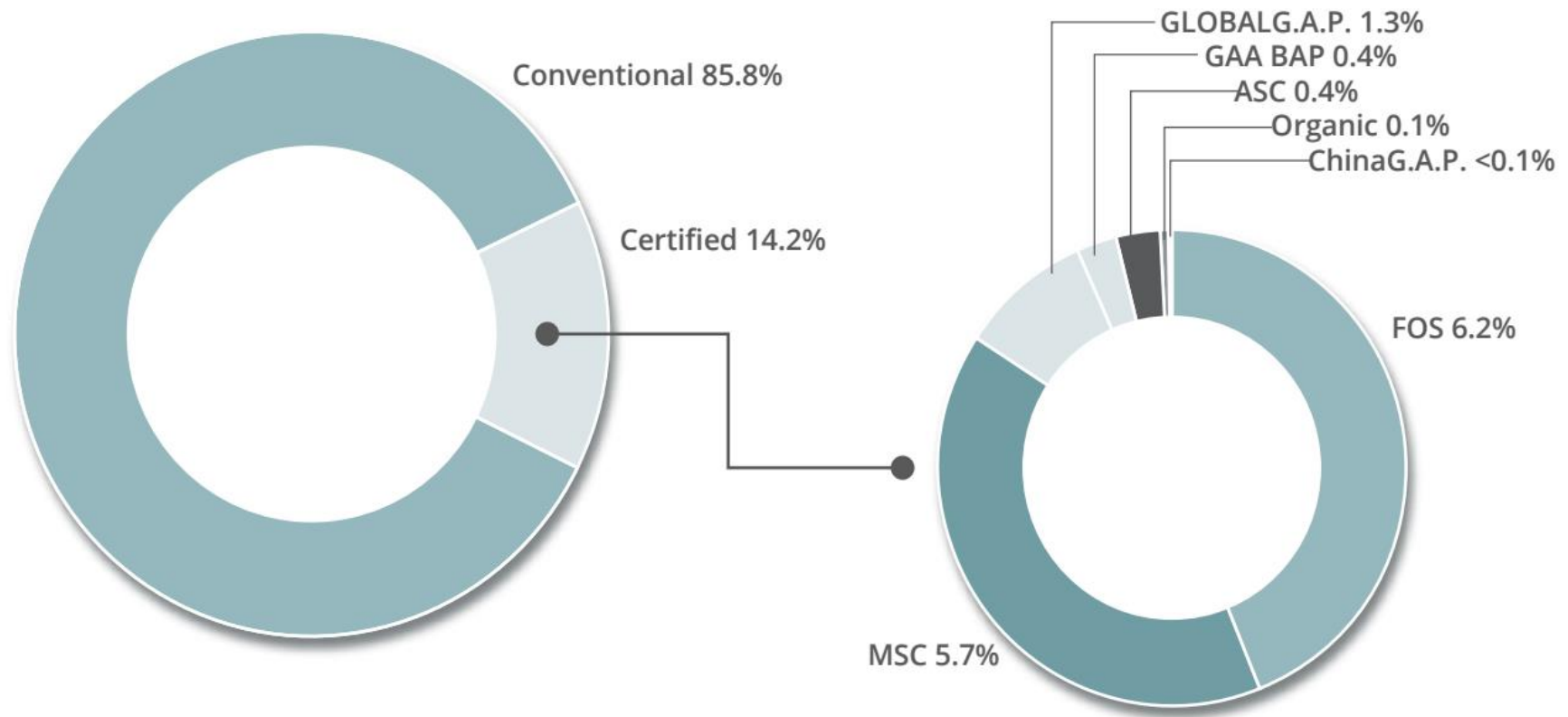
FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries



Voluntary Certification (eco-labels)

Certified vs conventional seafood production, latest year, 2015

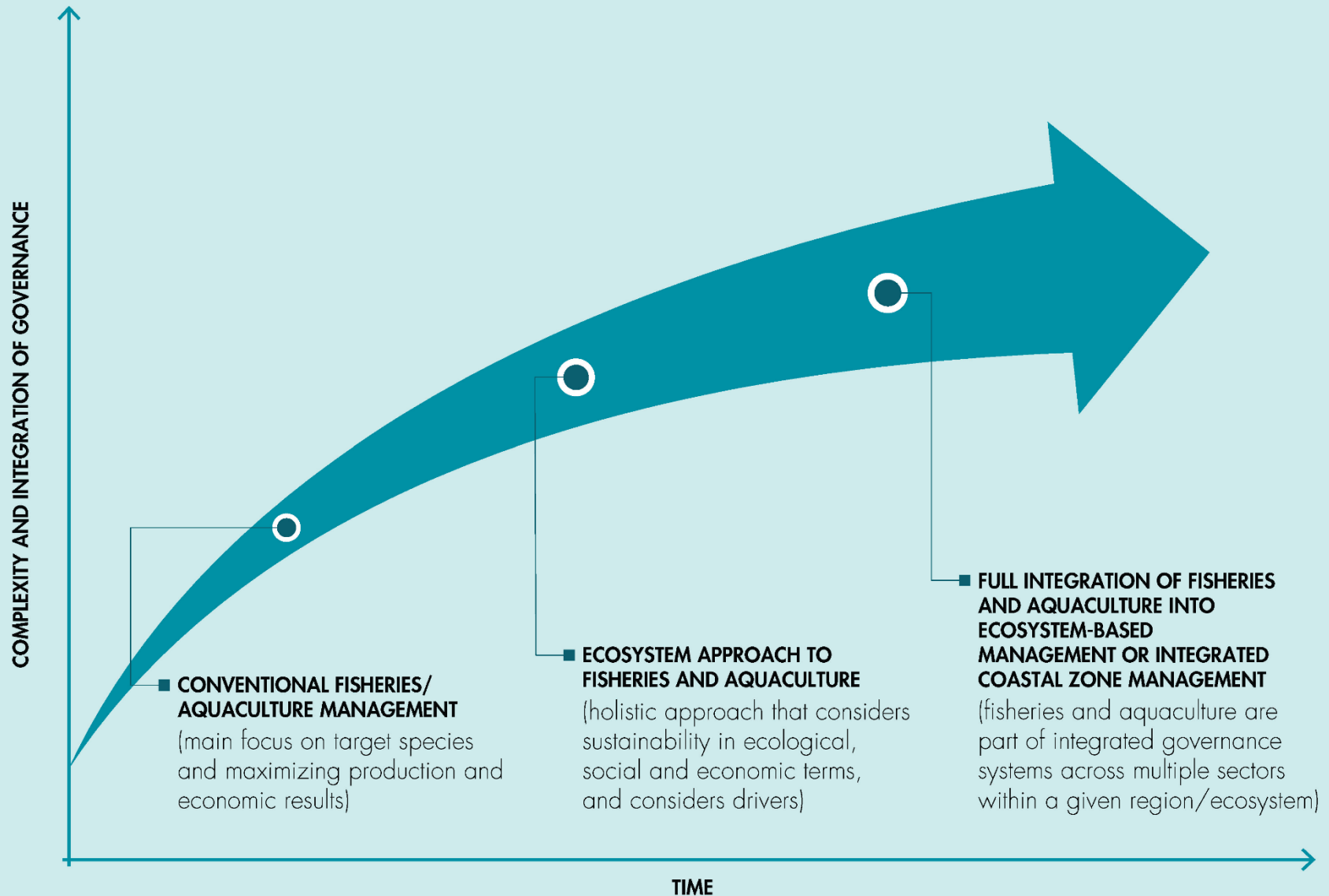
(Potts, Lynch Wilkings, TER 2016 ch. 2.3)



Data years: ASC, 2015; BAP, 2013; ChinaG.A.P., 2013; Conventional, 2013; FOS, 2014; GLOBALG.A.P., 2015; MSC, 2015; Organic, 2013.

Sources: FAO Fishstat, 2015; ASC, BAP, MSC, FOS, Naturland, GLOBALG.A.P., FiBL, ChinaG.A.P., personal communication, 2015.

EVOLUTION FROM CONVENTIONAL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT TO CROSS-SECTORAL INTEGRATED APPROACHES



THANK YOU

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of the United Nations