



2nd. Oceans Forum on Trade-related Aspects of SDG 14



Making marine based value chains sustainable in developing countries

SEA: Ecuadorian Sustainability Tuna

Geneva, July 17, 2018



ECUADOR: TUNA SECTOR



Second Country Exporter worldwide

LABOR

Tuna Processor Sector



24.000

Direct Labor

120.000

**Indirect Labor –
Support Industries**

Main Destination Markets - Jan - Apr 2018

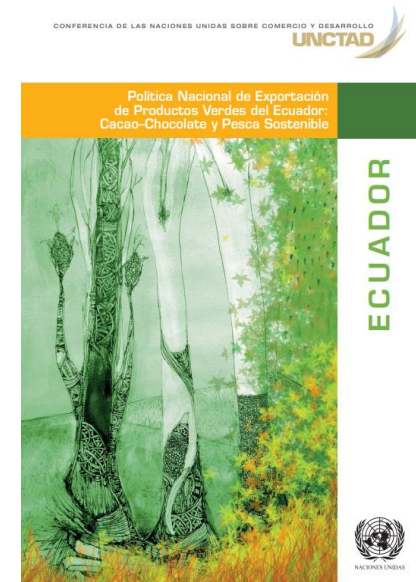
	TONS	THOUSANDS OF USD
 European Union	40,685	\$209,397
 United States	6,679	\$42,550
 Colombia	9,463	\$40,475
 Argentina	5,820	\$27,126
 Chile	3,707	\$15,385
Other Countries	5,244	\$22,059
Total	71,598	\$356,992



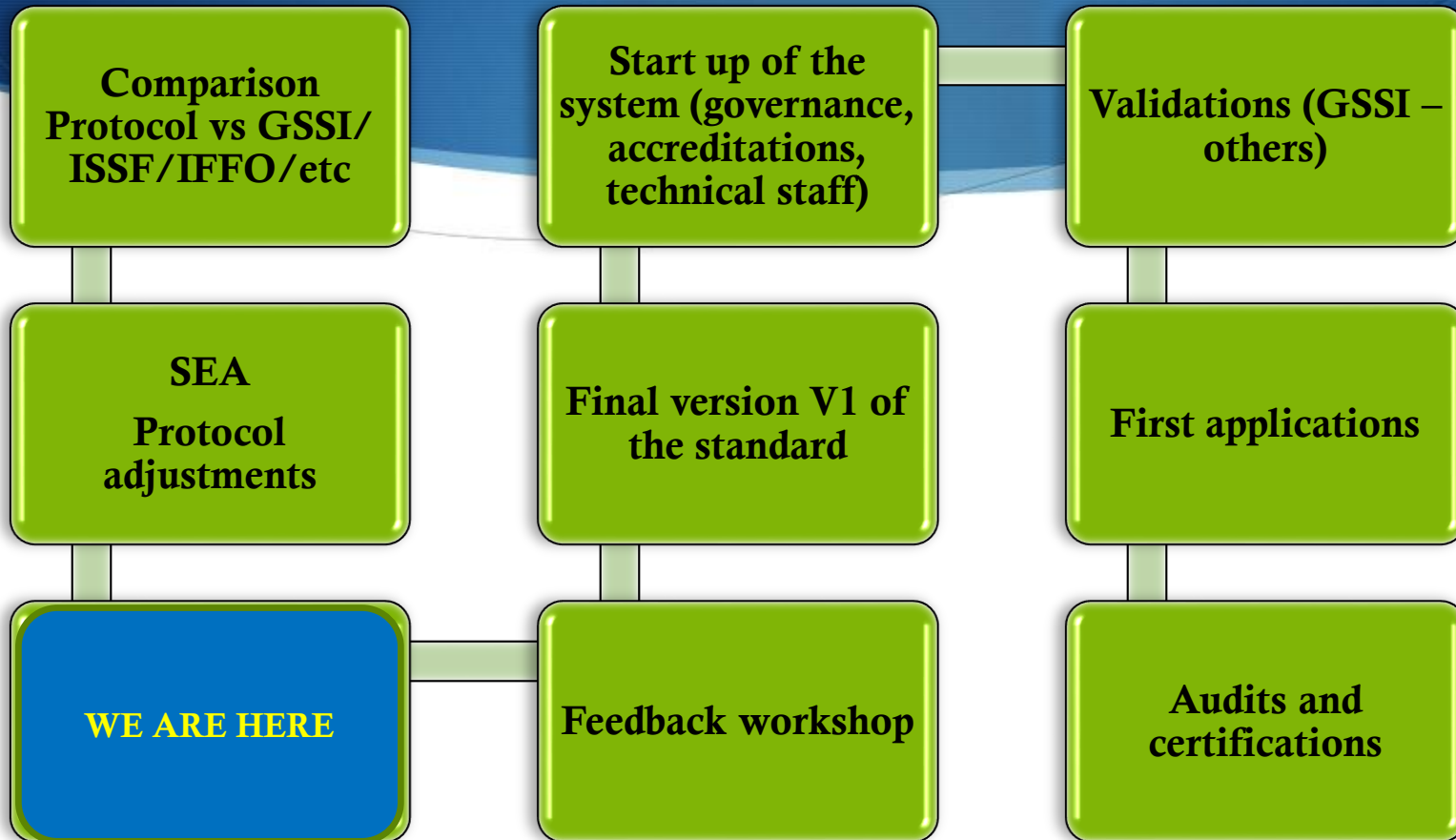
Source: ComisBolsa de Ecuador
Prepared by: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment

From January to April 2018, the main destination market of Ecuadorian tuna exports (cans and lions) was the European Union (EU), for both value and volume exported.

Code of Conduct for Responsible Management of the Ecuadorian Tuna Value Chain



WORKPLAN





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The Commonwealth



UNECE

GOAL 14: “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

GOAL 14: “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of Fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization Fisheries subsidies negotiation.

14.7 By 2030, increase the Economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of Fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The Future We Want”.





CÁMARA ECUATORIANA
DE INDUSTRIALES Y
PROCESADORES ATUNEROS

THANK YOU

E-mail: ceipa@ceipa.com.ec



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