2015 Seafood Review

- 8 Voluntary Sustainability Standards
- Fisheries and aquaculture sectors
Global Distribution of Certified Seafood Production

VSS Certified Seafood 2013
- South America: 36%
- Europe: 26%
- Asia: 12%
- North America: 19%
- Oceania: 4%
- Africa: 2%

Global Totals Seafood 2013
- Asia: 69%
- Other: 35%
- Peru: 26%
- United States of America: 16%
- Chile: 8%
- Norway: 10%
- Russia: 5%
- Central America: 1%
- South America: 8%
- Africa: 6%
- North America: 4%
- Oceania: 1%

China: 35%
Other: 45%
Peru: 4%
Vietnam: 4%
Indonesia: 6%
India: 6%
Growth Trends Seafood Production, 2008-2013

Wild Catch

- Total wild catch
  - 90,100,000
  - 92,600,000

Aquaculture

- Total aquaculture
  - 52,900,000
  - 70,200,000

- ASC
- ChinaG.A.P.
- FOS
- BAP
- GLOBALG.A.P.
- Naturland

Production (MT)

Year:
- 2008
- 2009
- 2010
- 2011
- 2012
- 2013
Board Representation: Developed vs. Developing country

Board Representation: Men vs. women
## Transparency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>List of board members</th>
<th>List of committee members</th>
<th>List of compliant enterprises</th>
<th>List of certification decisions</th>
<th>Meeting minutes</th>
<th>Standard-setting &amp; review processes</th>
<th>Independently audited full financial statements</th>
<th>Annual reports</th>
<th>Certified units’ EIA reports</th>
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ChinaG.A.P. information from ITC Standards Map. Naturland makes some information available to members only.

- Public disclosure on operations and financial data of an organization represents important tool for enabling effective participatory governance.
Conformity Assessment: Procedures & Frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Certificate duration (in years)</th>
<th>Number of audits within certificate period</th>
<th>Self-assessment</th>
<th>Verification audit</th>
<th>Surveillance audit</th>
<th>Unscheduled audits</th>
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*LocalG.A.P. requires only verification assessments, which do not lead to certification and typically occur annually.
Policy Recommendations

1. Development and multilateral agencies, working with national governments: need to provide significant and targeted technical assistance to facilitate certification of developing country producers especially smaller producers—Donor countries could consider formation of global fund for sustainable fisheries

2. Certification schemes: need to proactively invest in building more equitable representation of developing countries across their governance systems

3. National governments, under the World Customs Organization, should establish HST codes for certification seafood products

4. The international community, perhaps led by the FAO, should clearly identify minimum requirements for social sustainability within seafood sector

5. National Governments should establish minimum transparency, conformity assessment and notification requirements on voluntary systems operating within their borders in accordance with TBT Code of Good Practice and in manner to ensure equal access to such systems

6. Where Standards have demonstrated full compliance with FAO Guidelines, National Governments should consider the implementation of preferential fiscal policies for certified seafood products.
## SSI Advisory Panel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Person</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citi</td>
<td>Bruce Schlein</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>Ravi Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSA</td>
<td>Daniele Giovannucci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Pilar Santacoloma</td>
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<tr>
<td>FiBL</td>
<td>Lukas Kilcher / Helga Willer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hivos</td>
<td>Catherine van der Wees</td>
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<td>ICTSD</td>
<td>Ricardo Melendez</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>John Deere</td>
<td>Vanessa Stiffler-Claus</td>
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<td>Product Board MVO</td>
<td>Eddy Esselink</td>
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<tr>
<td>SECO</td>
<td>Hans-Peter Egler / Martin Peters</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>Ulrich Hoffman / Chris Wunderlich</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>James Lomax</td>
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<td>Unilever</td>
<td>Jan Kees Vis</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>Lee Ann Jackson</td>
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## SSI Implementing Partners

- [IISD](https://www.iisd.org)
- [Finance Alliance for Sustainable Trade](https://www.financealliance.org)
- [iied](https://www.iied.org)

**Ann Wilkings:** [ann@ssianalytics.org](mailto:ann@ssianalytics.org)

## Data Collection Partners

- [FiBL](https://www.fibl.org)
- [International Trade Centre](https://www.intracen.org)

## SSI Funding Partner

- [Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)
- [Confédération suisse](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)
- [Confederazione Svizzera](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)
- [Confederaziun svizra](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)

**Swiss Confederation**

- [Federal Departement of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)
- [State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO](https://www.admin.ch/dgi/en/home.html)
Social Requirements: Wild Catch Standards
Global Distribution of Certified Production vs. Total Production

VSS Certified Wild Catch 2013
- Africa 2%
- Central America 1%
- Europe 23%
- North America 22%
- South America 38%
- Oceana 5%

Global Totals Wild Catch 2013
- Asia 55%
- Africa 9%
- South America 11%
- Europe 15%
- North America 7%
- Central America 2%
- Oceania 1%

VSS Certified Aquaculture 2013
- Oceania 0.8%
- North America 4%
- South America 17%
- Asia 24%
- Central America 23%
- Europe 31%

Global Totals Aquaculture 2013
- Asia 89%
- Europe 4%
- South America 3%
- Africa 2%
Global Distribution of Certified Seafood Production by country

**VSS-Certified Wild Catch, 2013**
- Peru: 31%
- United States of America: 19%
- Norway: 8%
- Russia: 6%
- Chile: 6%
- Other: 30%

**Global Totals Wild Catch, 2013**
- China: 17%
- Indonesia: 7%
- Peru: 6%
- United States of America: 6%
- India: 5%
- Other: 59%

**VSS-Certified Aquaculture, 2013**
- Norway: 21%
- Vietnam: 20%
- Chile: 20%
- Canada: 5%
- Spain: 9%
- Other: 25%

**Global Totals Aquaculture, 2013**
- China: 60%
- Bangladesh: 3%
- Vietnam: 5%
- Indonesia: 5%
- India: 6%
- Other: 21%