

**Achieving the targets of Sustainable  
Development Goal 14:  
Sustainable Fish and Seafood Value  
Chains and Trade**

**The Second Oceans Forum,**

**16 – 17 July 2018**

**Geneva, Switzerland**

# This presentation

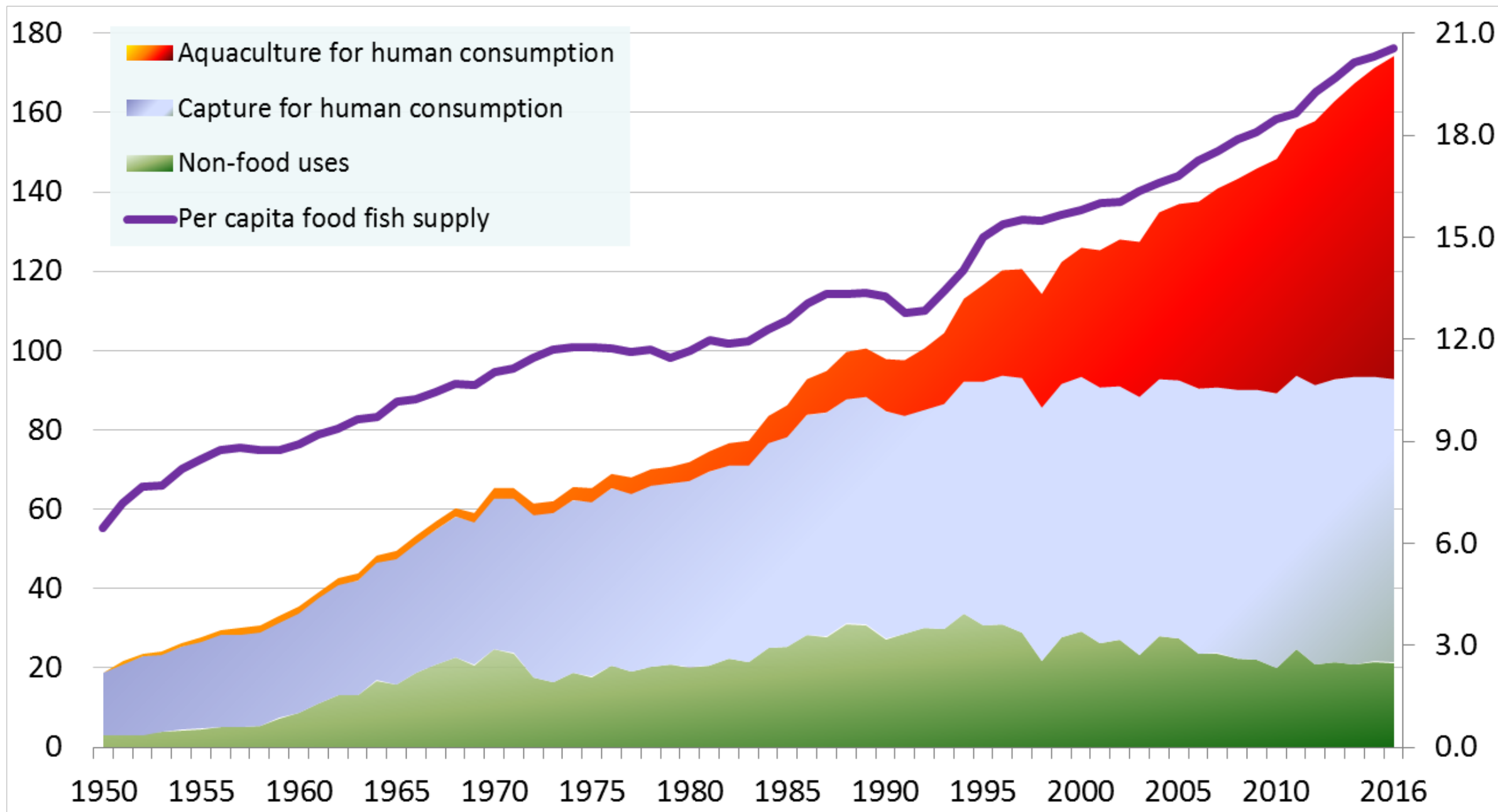
- **Scope**
- **Importance of oceans and living aquatic resources**
- **Challenges**
- **Opportunities**
- **The way forward**

# Scope: Fisheries and aquaculture and related products and services of the Oceans economy

- Fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Shipping
- Oil and gas
- Tourism
- Mining / Dredging
- Submarine cables
- Offshore wind energy
- Wave/tidal energy
- Carbon sequestration



# Importance of Oceans and living aquatic resources

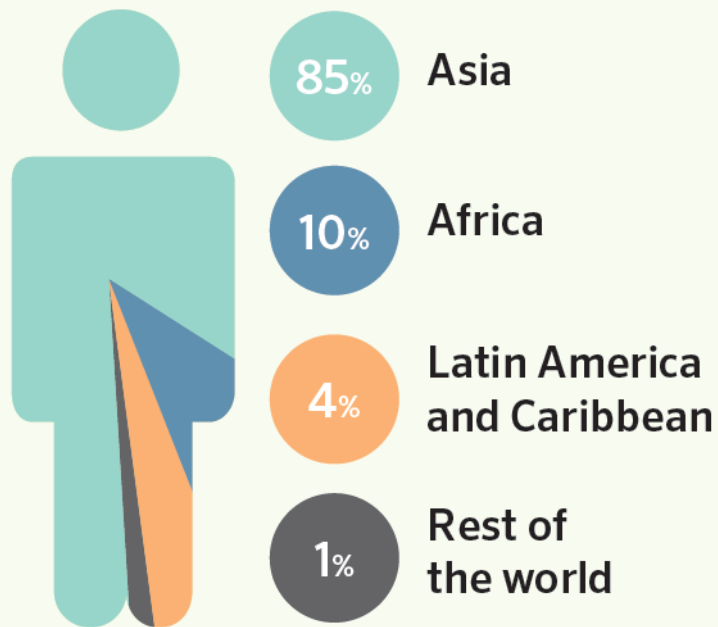


Hors plantes aquatiques. 2015/2016: estimations/perspectives

# Employment in fisheries and aquaculture

## Employment in fisheries and aquaculture

**59.6 million** people engaged in primary sector of fisheries



**19.3**  
**MILLION**  
in aquaculture

**40.3**  
**MILLION**  
in fisheries

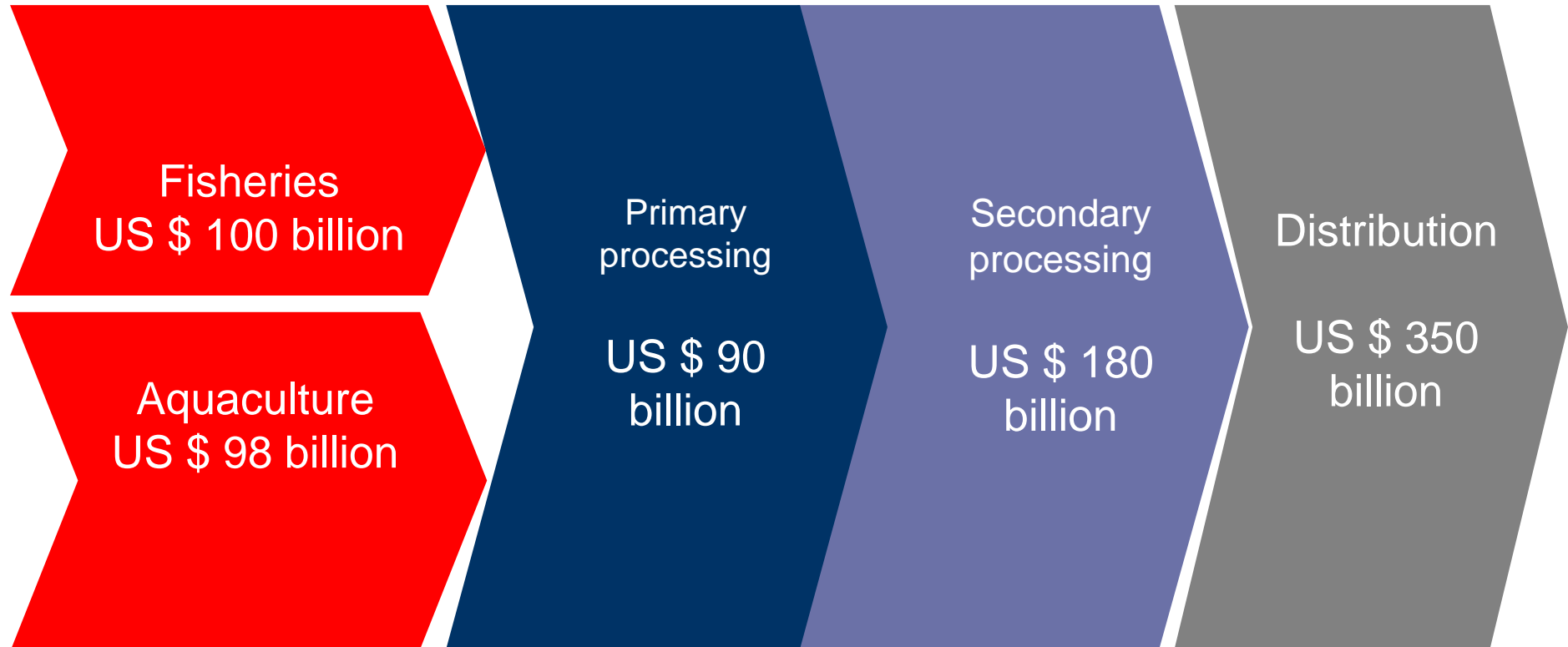
When including the secondary sector, over

**50%**  
**ARE WOMEN**

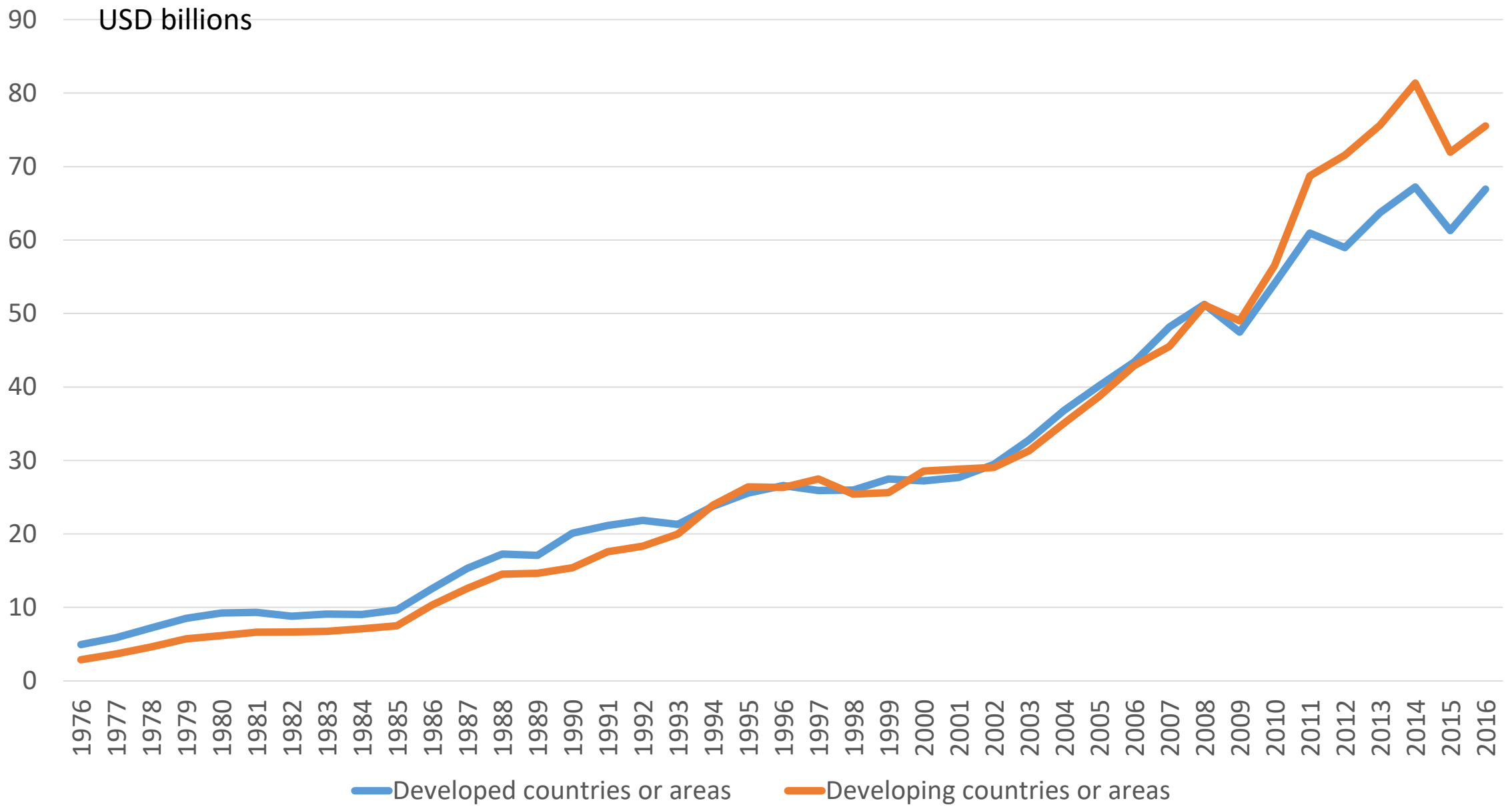
### In 2016

- ❖ 59.6 million people were engaged in the primary sector of capture fisheries and Aquaculture
- ❖ 85% of the global population engaged in fisheries and aquaculture sector in Asia, followed by Africa at almost 10% and Latin America and the Caribbean at 4%.

## Economics of the fish and seafood value chain



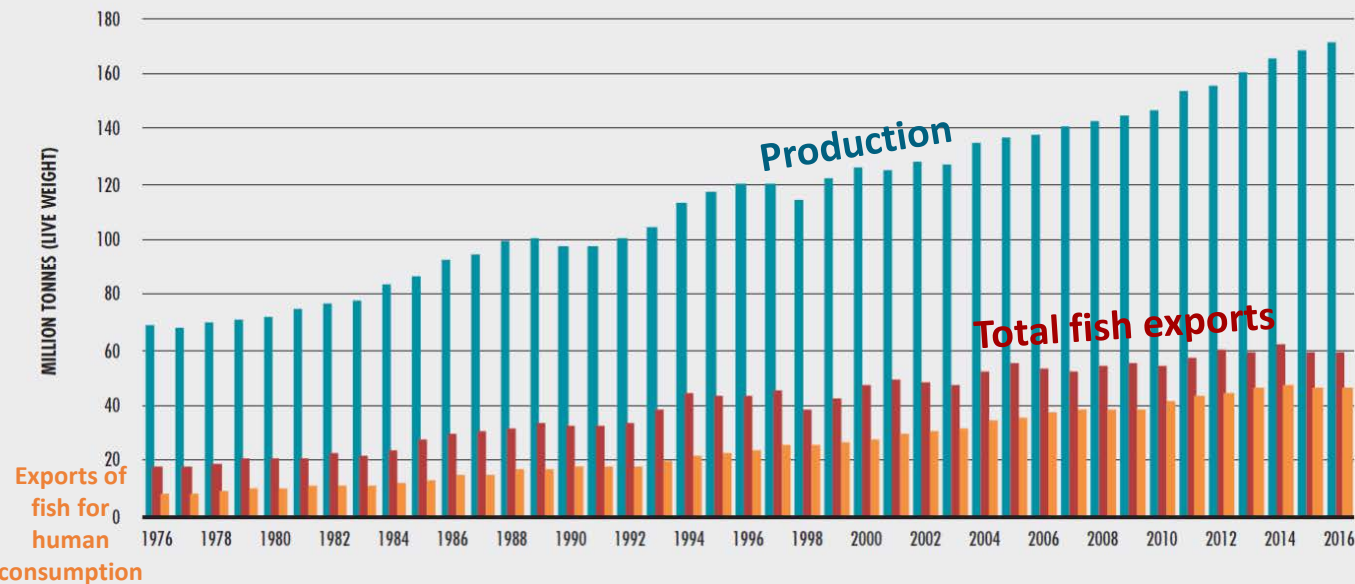
Estimated Total Value in 2008, 818 US \$ billion





# Fish Trade and Commodities

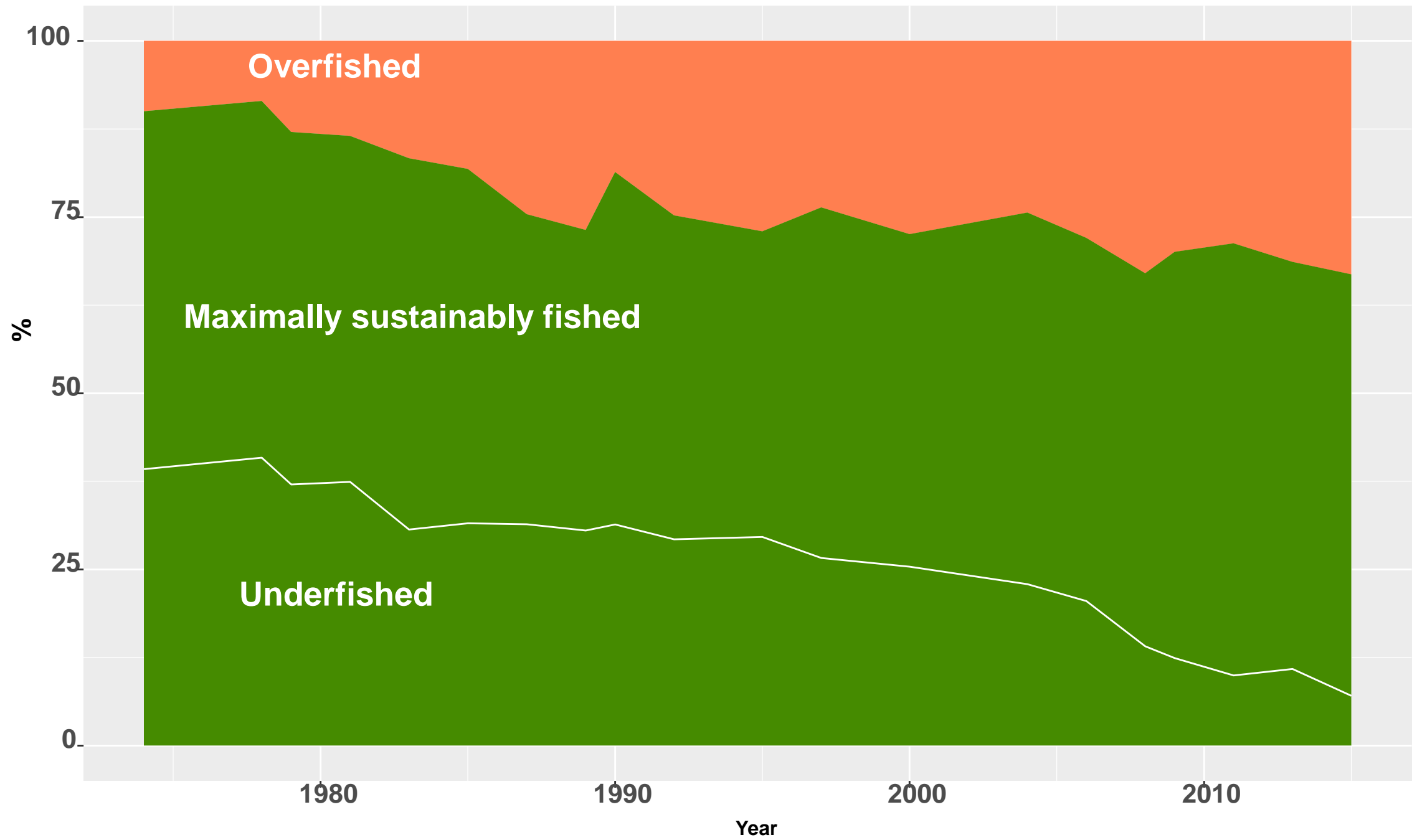
FIGURE 19  
WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION AND QUANTITIES DESTINED FOR EXPORT



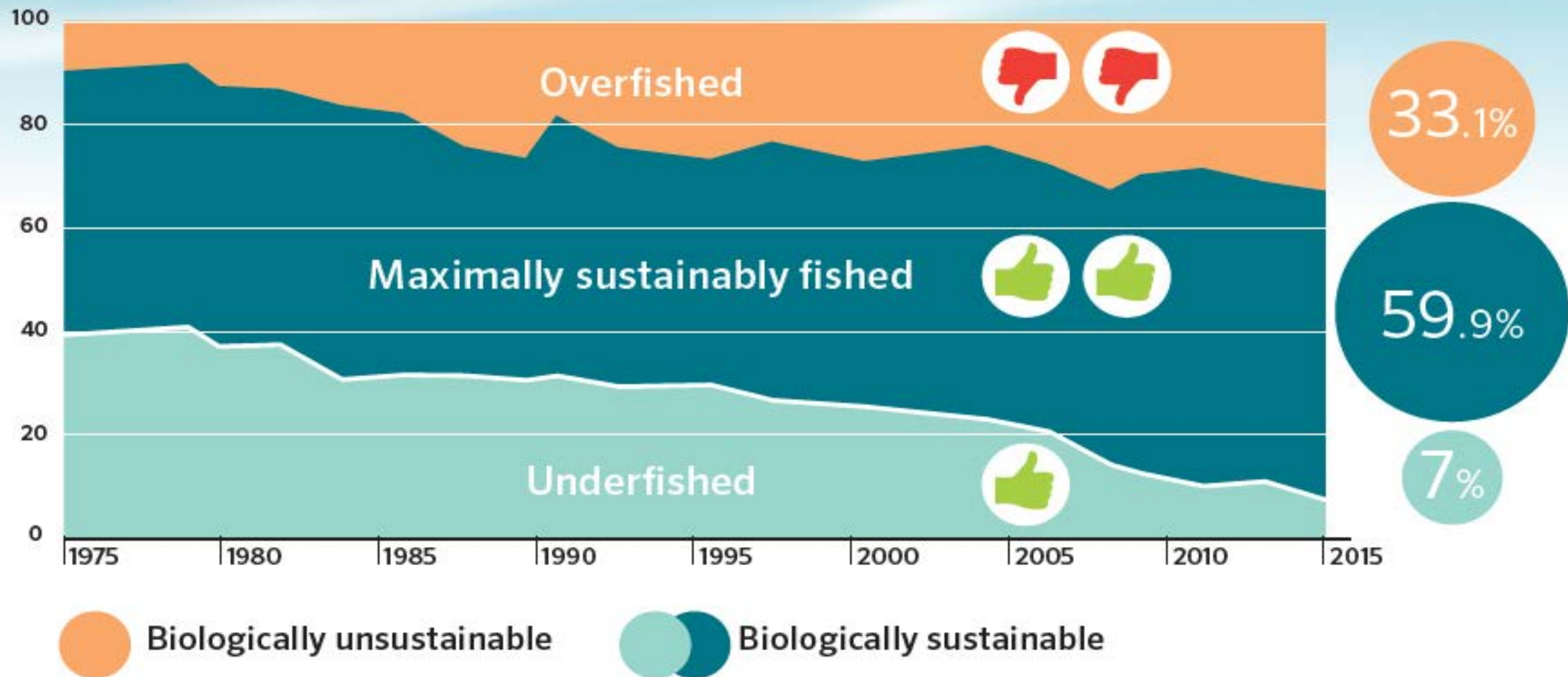
## In 2016

- 35% of all fish products enter the international trade
- Exports value of US \$143 billion
- Developing countries made up 59 percent of total fish exports volume (54% in value)
- Net trade revenue for developing countries (US \$37 billion) exceeds that of other commodities such as meats, tobacco, rice, sugar combined
- Fish exports (in volume) in 2016 represent a 245 percent increase over 1976.

# Main challenges and Issues



# State of the world's marine fish stocks



# Challenges

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- 1. Overexploited fish stocks b/c of**
    - ✓ **Overcapacity in fishing fleets**
    - ✓ **IUU fishing**
    - ✓ **Harmful subsidies**
  - 2. Climate Change**
  - 3. Unsustainable aquaculture practices**
  - 4. Discards, by-catch and post harvest losses**
  - 5. Natural and man made disasters**
  - 6. Degraded environment, loss of biodiversity and ecosystems services**
- 

Increasing fish demand because of:

- 1. Population growth**
- 2. Economic development**
- 3. Increased consumption**

# Market access and market entry

- **Low tariffs estimated at 4.6% in 2014 on average**
- **Market entry or Non Tariff Measures (NTMs)**
- **Catch documentation schemes and traceability**
- **NTM vs Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)**

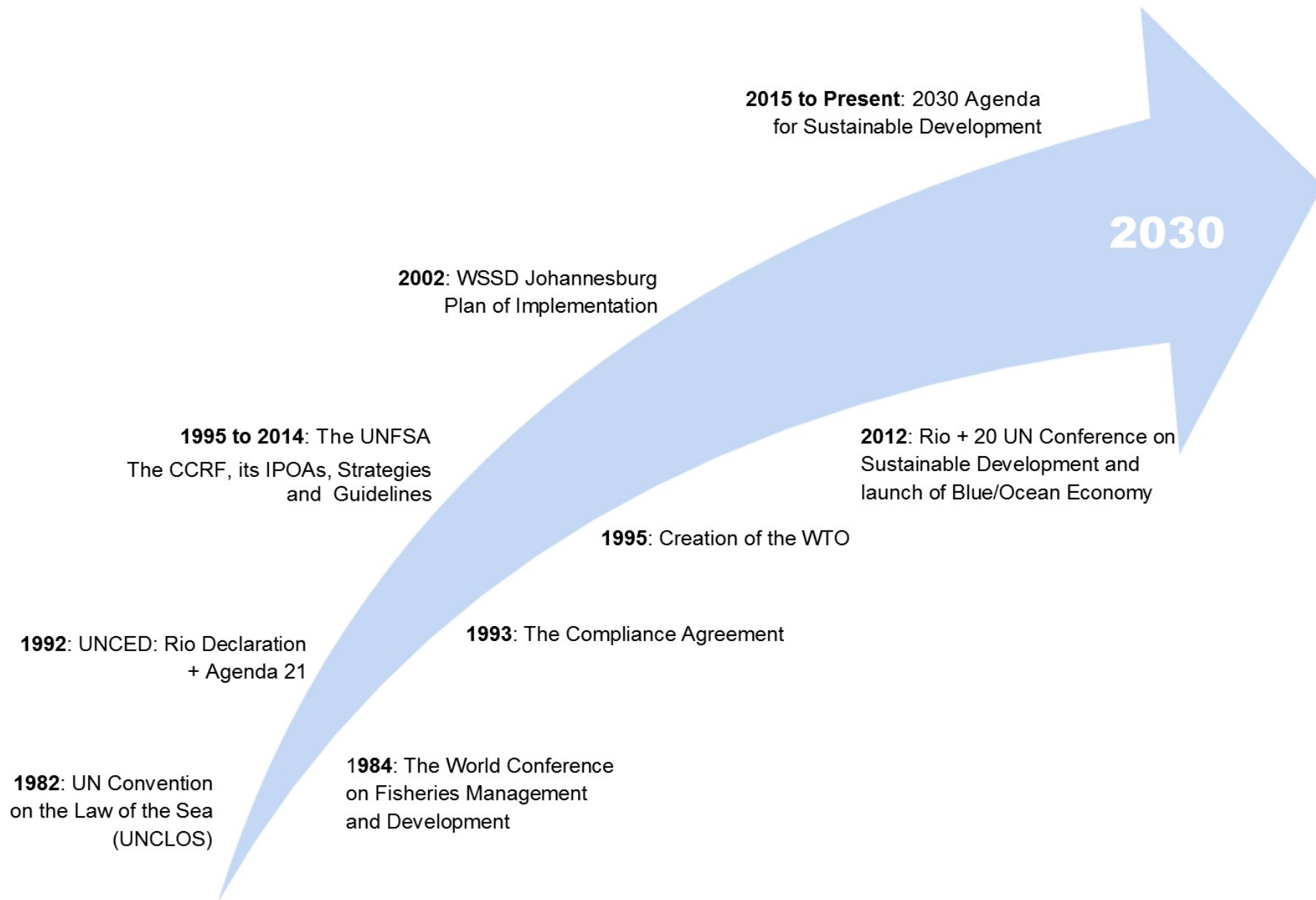
# Market Response



**If you think your seafood is sustainable, it's time to prove it.**

Opportunities





**FIGURE 32**  
**KEEPING MOMENTUM TO ACHIEVE THE 2030 AGENDA**

**DELIVERABLES**



**Keeping momentum to achieve the  
UNCTAD/FAO/UNEP Joint  
commitment**

**2018:** The second Oceans  
Forum and the JPoA

**2017:** WTO Minis-  
terial Conference

**2017:** The first  
Oceans Forum

**2017:** The United Nations  
Oceans Conference

**2015:** Adoption  
of the 2030  
Agenda for  
Sustainable  
Development

**2016:** Entry into force of the  
Port States Measures Agree-  
ment (PSMA)

**2030**



# **The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)**

## **Overall Objective**

To accelerate achievement of the trade-related targets of SDG 14 for the delivery of economic, social and environmental benefits from the oceans and their living aquatic resources in a sustainable manner

# **The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)**

## **Expected achievement 1**

Support to multilateral processes for negotiations and implementation of commitments on the trade related targets of SDG 14 is significantly enhanced

# **The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)**

## **Expected achievement 2**

National and regional capacity is strengthened to streamline coherence and structured dialogue between the trade community, the environmental communities and the fisheries management communities, at local, national, regional and global levels, to implement common approaches for achieving the trade related targets of SDG 14

# **The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)**

## **Expected achievement 3**

The partnership is strengthened to mobilize and coordinate market leaders, public officials, scientists and civil society organizations to become committed, informed and advocates of effective good governance and sustainable fish trade

# **The way forward to support SDG 14: The Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)**

## **Expected achievement 4**

Sharing and dissemination by the strengthened partnership of the new knowledge, successful experiences and best practices and market incentives for sustainability, is significantly enhanced



# The way forward to support SDG 14: Role of Member States

- ✓ To act fast to integrate fully Goal 14 and its interrelated targets into national policies, development plans and strategies, involving key stakeholders in the process
- ✓ To fully implement international instruments and best practices that support sustainable fish trade that restore fish stocks, eliminate harmful subsidies, combat IUU, promote certification, eco-labelling and oceans economy opportunities

# The way forward to support SDG 14: Role of Other Stakeholders

- ✓ Regional Oceans and fisheries bodies and their Contracting parties should support full implementation of management and control measures that support sustainability.
- ✓ International and regional financial institutions should prioritize projects and programmes that support the restoration of oceans health and sustainable fish trade in support of achieving SDG 14 targets related to trade.
- ✓ The scientific community should strengthen information production and sharing, capacity enhancing, knowledge and technology transfer
- ✓ NGOs/CSOs should strengthen their support for advocacy, data collection, analysis and dissemination and technical assistance to promote sustainable practices at all levels, in particular at community level.
- ✓ The Private sector should support best practices in fish and seafood trade, including through the development of PPP