

**AD HOC EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON TRADE IN SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES-  
UNCTAD**

**Geneva, 29 de septiembre al 1 de octubre de 2015**



**“How can sustainable trade and certification contribute to the conservation of fish stocks while enabling value addition and consumer awareness?”**

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Secretario General  
ANFACO-CECOPESCA**



# ▶ INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Fish and fishery and aquaculture products **remains one of the main products marketed** worldwide.
- ✓ Fishing and aquaculture, and the processing and trading play **a key role in feeding, health promotion and food security.**
- ✓ The fish and its processed products are therefore a **source of food and health**, but also of **wealth**, in **generating added value and employment.**

# ▶ INTRODUCTION

- ✓ Promote sustainable and responsible fisheries, aquaculture, processing and trading is essential to ensure the conservation of marine resources and provide raw material to meet the current and future demand for fisheries and aquaculture products for consumers on five continents .
- ✓ This should be done from a social, economic and environmental perspective throughout the production, processing and marketing chain of fisheries and aquaculture products.
- ✓ And involving all stakeholders (industry, governments, international organizations, scientific community , consumers, ...)

# CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABILITY



# SUSTAINABILITY

**Sustainability** requires the integration **of three basic pillars along the whole value chain.**

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL

ECONOMIC





# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The long-term conservation of fishery resources is key to the future of the sector, which has to be firmly committed to sustainability, in order to ensure its supply of raw material in a responsible and sustainable way.

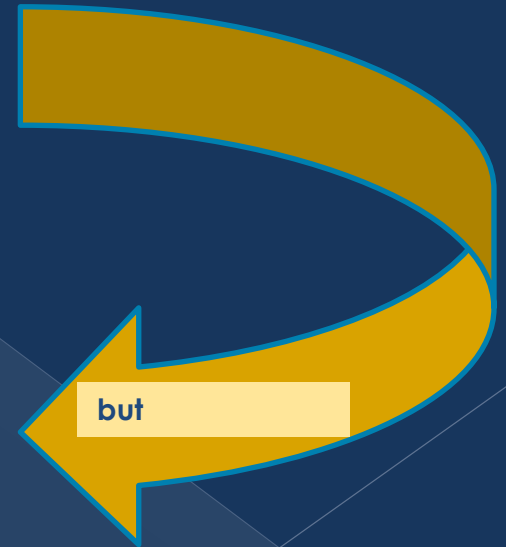
FISHERY RESOURCES



RAW MATERIAL  
SUPPLY

RESPONSIBLE  
AND  
SUSTAINABLE

but



# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

All **sector** along the entire **value chain** should have a clear commitment **to sustainability of resources:**

**Compliance with rules, laws , regulations**

**Seeks to improve the scientific knowledge**



**Fully regulated activity and committed with the environment**



**FISHERIES**

European Commission > Fisheries > CFP > Illegal fishing

Maritime Affairs | Fisheries | Atlas | Forum | About us

**Illegal fishing (IUU)**

The EU rules to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats, distorts competition, puts honest fishers at an unfair disadvantage, and weakens coastal communities, particularly in developing countries.

The EU is working to close the loopholes that allow illegal operators to profit from their activities.

**The EU system for fisheries controls**

To ensure that the rules of the Common Fisheries Policy are followed in practice, the policy also includes a control system with the necessary tools to enforce them.

To enforce common-fisheries-policy rules, there is a control system, designed to:

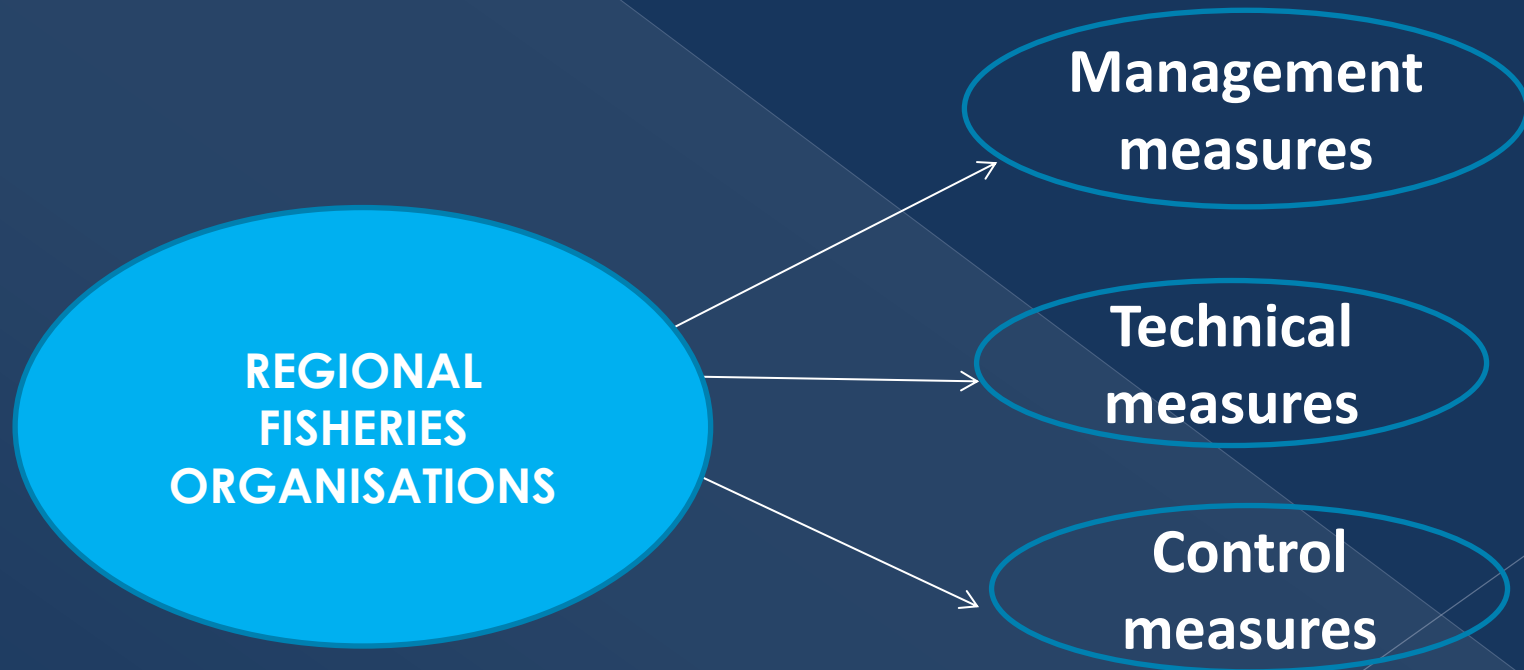
- ensure that only the allowed quantities of fish are caught
- collect the necessary data for managing fishing opportunities
- clarify [the roles of EU countries and the Commission](#)




# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Regional Fisheries Organizations (RFOs) are the main organizational mechanisms through which countries work together to ensure long-term sustainability of shared fishery resources.

**Compliance** with the measures adopted in RFOs is essential to achieve this goal.





# SOCIO - ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

In addition to the pursuit of **environmental sustainability**, it is imperative to have a sustainable and responsible world trade that also ensures socio - economic sustainability ensuring respect for **human and labor rights**, **strict compliance with the regulatory framework**.

## CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Policy on sustainable supply.
- Policy on environmental responsibility.
- Policy on quality and food safety.
- Policy on social responsibility.
- Policy on transparency and research promotion.



# SOCIO- ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

It is essential **to compliance with the rules and fundamental principles** and **rights at work** recognized worldwide and **respect for human rights**.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

- [Forced Labour \(Convention No. 29\)](#)
- [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise \(Convention No. 87\)](#)
- [Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining \(Convention No. 98\)](#)
- [Equal Remuneration \(Convention No. 100\)](#)
- [Abolition of Forced Labour \(Convention No. 105\)](#)
- [Discrimination \(Employment and Occupation\)\( Convention No. 111\)](#)
- [Minimum Age \(Convention No. 138\)](#)
- [Worst Forms of Child Labour \(Convention No. 182\)](#)

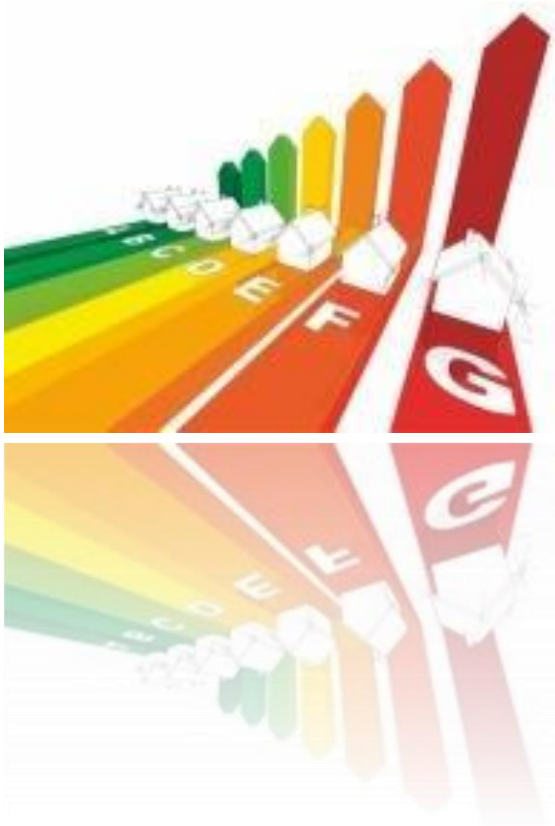


United Nations



UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS

# THE MAIN LINES OF ACTION



# FOOD SECURITY

English terms:

**FOOD SECURITY**

To address the  
basic food  
needs of the  
population

**FOOD  
SECURITY**

**FOOD SAFETY**

Health and  
hygiene  
requirements



# FOOD SECURITY

The fish and the fishery and aquaculture products play an fundamental role in meeting the nutritional needs and contributing to the food security. Therefore, the aim of sustainability of fisheries resources has a positive effect on the food security of the population (**FOOD SECURITY**).

Furthermore, the observance of the **HEALTH and FOOD SAFETY requirements** is ESSENTIAL (**FOOD SAFETY**).

The EU industry complies strongly with these requirements, according to the European regulation, being generalized the implementation of an ISO9001-certified quality management system and BRC or IFS-certified food quality systems.





# TRACEABILITY

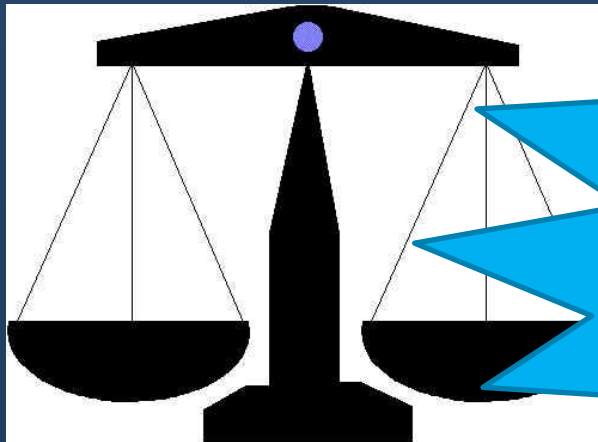
**TRACEABILITY** is a tool which provides detailed data of the food chain and all food - safety guarantees.

It is necessary to strengthen the traceability system as a tool for sustainability since it provides information about all stages of the food chain and therefore it could be checked if the resources comes from sustainably managed fisheries.



# TRACEABILITY

To ensure a **level playing field (taking into account social, labour and environmental aspects)** among all operators in the market for fishery and aquaculture products is essential to ensure fair competition.



Observatory on  
traceability



# R&D&i

✓ **R&D&i** provides new technological tools which allow for a catching, harvesting, processing and marketing more economically and environmentally sustainable, ensuring:

- Optimisation of the use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.
- Valorisation of by-products.
- Minimisation of the use of energy, raw material, water,...
- Increasing the use of renewable energies.



**FACTORY OF THE FUTURE (INDUSTRY 4.0)**

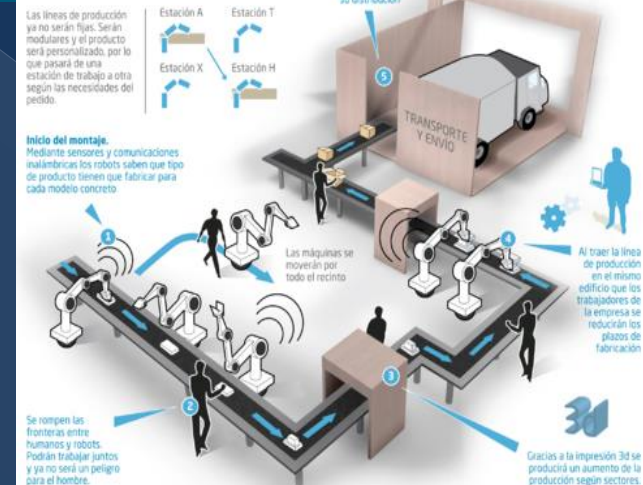


# R & D & i

## FACTORY OF THE FUTURE (INDUSTRY 4.0)

- Advanced manufacturing processes. Improving maximum efficiency.
- Optimized individual customer product manufacturing .
- Digital, virtual and resource-efficient factories.
- Collaborative and mobile enterprises.
- Human-centred manufacturing. Human-machine interaction / collaborative robotic.
- Socially sustainable.

### ■ Ejemplo de esquema de la fábrica del futuro



# TRADE POLICY

- ✓ Sustainable and responsible fishing should be supplemented by a responsible trade.
- ✓ The importance for a level playing field in the market and both countries and operators around the world commit themselves effectively to the principles of sustainable and responsible fishing and trade is vital to ensure the future of the sector.
- ✓ In order to ensure fair competition between all operators, a level playing field must be guaranteed taking into account social, labor, environmental and health issues.
- ✓ The monitoring and control of compliance by administrations is essential.



# CERTIFICATIONS

- ✓ The first goal should be to work towards improvements in the enforcement and implementation of the fisheries and aquaculture policies.
- ✓ **Certification** should be a complement to achieve the goal of sustainability.
- ✓ It must be **voluntary** and **not to create barriers to trade**.
- ✓ It must be ensured that there is a added value for consumers and in terms of promoting sustainability of resources.
- ✓ For it must be ensured that there is a **balance** between regulation of minimum standards for the administration and private certification initiatives.

# GOVERNANCE

✓ To ensure responsible and sustainable fishing and trading involves all stakeholders and it should cover the entire chain of production, processing and trade of fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the governments, international organizations, scientific community, consumers, in areas such as:



- ✓ The decision making.
- ✓ The participation of all stakeholders.
- ✓ The compliance.
- ✓ Responsibility.

# CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ The concept of **sustainability** should have an integrated approach, taking into account **the environmental, economic and social aspects** .
- ✓ **Good governance** is essential to achieve sustainable fishing and responsible trade .
- ✓ The principle of **sustainable fisheries** must be complemented by **responsible trade** .
- ✓ The **level- playing field** (social, labor, environmental , health and hygiene ..) for all operators in the market.
- ✓ Effective mechanisms for **monitoring and control**.
- ✓ Food safety , traceability and R & D are tools to be used to promote sustainability .
- ✓ The certificates must be voluntary and not to create barriers to trade.

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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