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Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة
الغذية والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

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SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE

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PRESENTATIONS OF EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ENTITIES DURING THE COLLOQUIA AND SIDE EVENTS



World Customs Organization

The Harmonized System and the amendments to fisheries and aquaculture products

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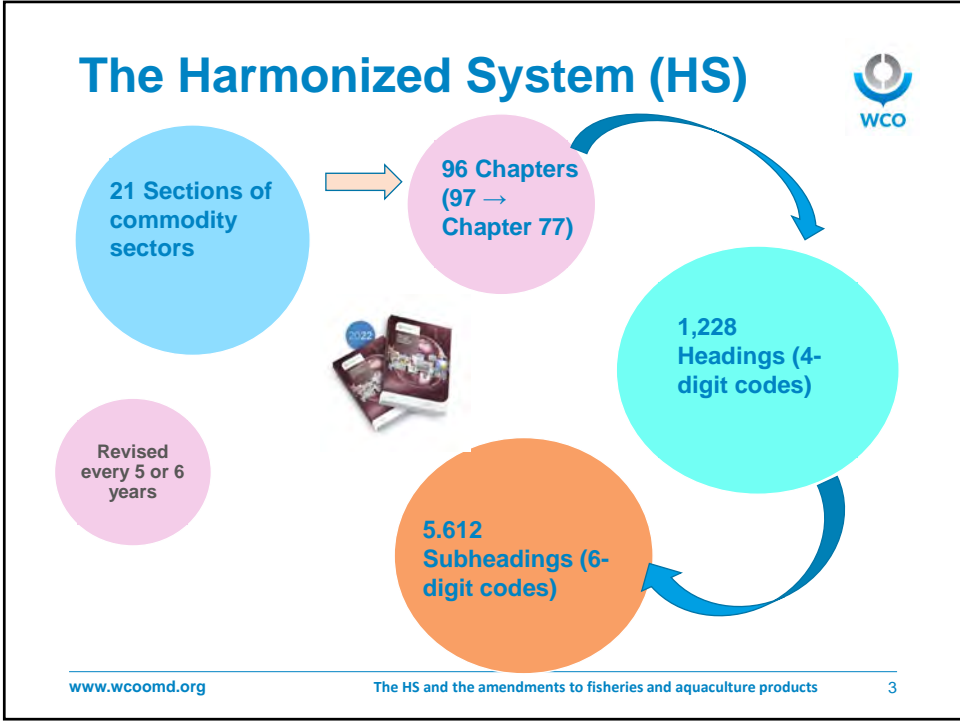
The Harmonized System (HS)



- Multipurpose Goods Nomenclature
- A unique way of identifying and coding transportable goods
- 212 countries, territories or customs or economic unions apply the Harmonized System
- More than 98 % of World trade in terms of the HS

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The Harmonized System (HS) - why is it important?

This slide features the title 'The Harmonized System (HS) - why is it important?' and the WCO logo in the top right corner. On the left, there are images of the HS books, with a '2022' badge and a '22' badge. On the right, a thought bubble contains the text 'What's the big deal???' with a small lightbulb icon below it. At the bottom, the website www.wcoomd.org and the text 'The HS and the amendments to fisheries and aquaculture products' are displayed, along with the page number 4.

2022


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What's the big deal???

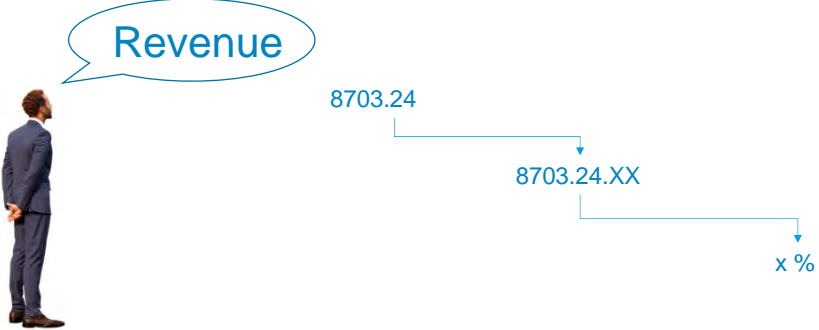
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The most common first answer?



Revenue



8703.24

8703.24.XX

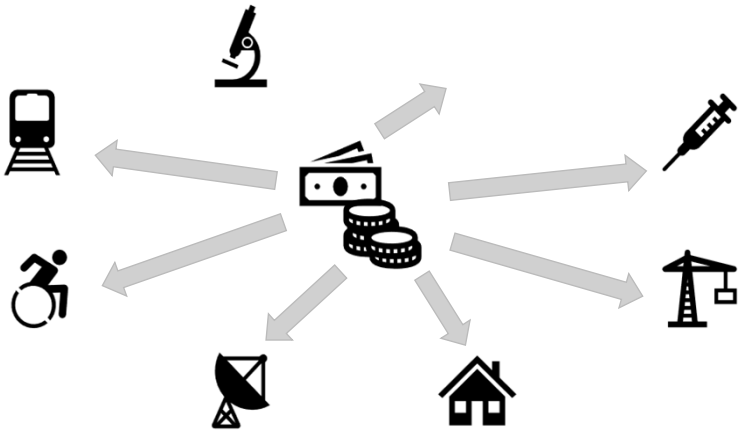

x %

... and this is, of course, very important, duty rates fall under tariffs, which fall under the HS and ...

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... running countries is an expensive enterprise!



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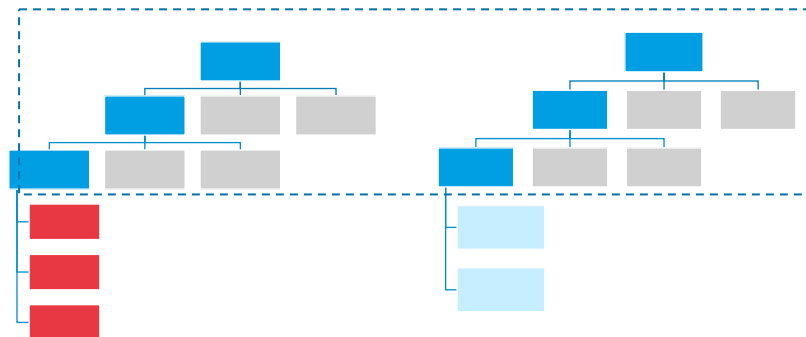
6



And yet, the Harmonized System is so much more than just a base to apply duties

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A common base for trade negotiations



Having the HS as a common base simplifies comparisons between different tariffs, eases negotiations to create common tariffs and other trade negotiations.

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The HS is a major global policy tool



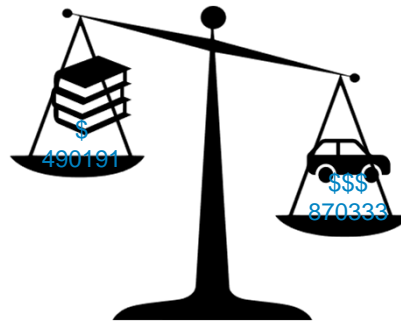
Any government policy or measure that requires the identification of *specific types* of trade goods as they cross borders depends on the HS.

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But why are HS changes so important to this?





Because the HS numbers are just ways to group REAL goods



The way that the HS groups and names goods, can alter how easy it is to apply government policies through customs measures


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The HS is used across a wide range of policy areas ... 



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Many changes to the HS are either: 

- **Recognising changes in the trade importance of certain goods; or**
- **Simplifying classification**

Often both of the above apply to the same goods (e.g. drones, heat-not-burn tobacco products, flat panel display modules)

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But there is also another important aspect of the development of the HS that is important to government policies and their resulting Customs measures –

Responding to social concerns

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Meeting social concerns includes looking at many areas, including ...



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The development of a new edition of the HS takes into account the needs of Customs administrations and governments and the obligations they need to fulfil ...



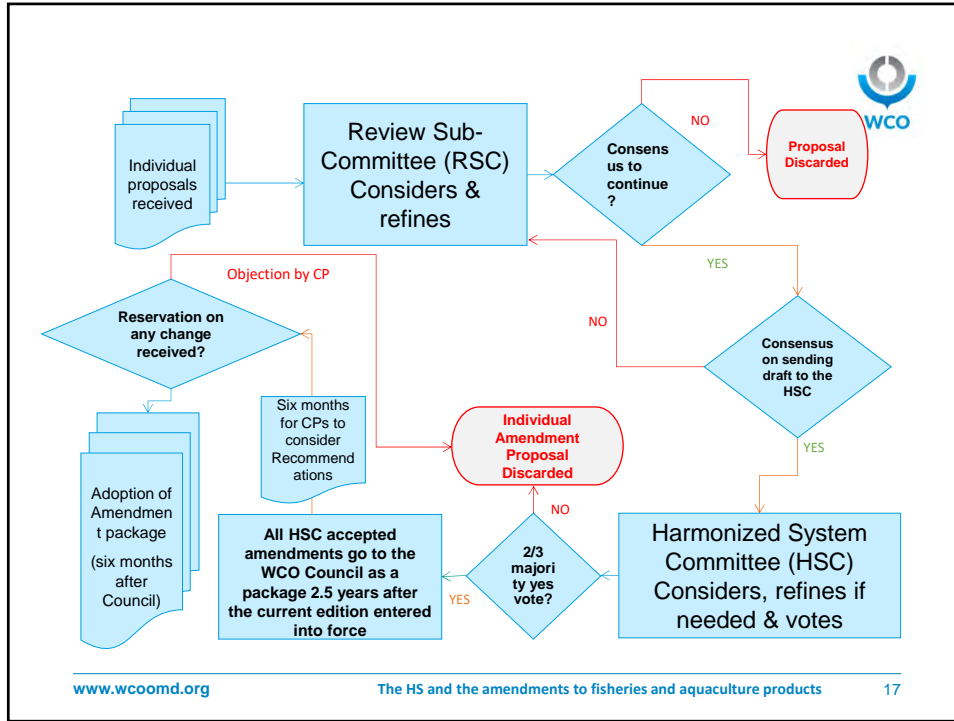
... and works to make it easier to fulfil those needs and meet those obligations

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What is the procedure for amending the Harmonized System?



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Examples of HS amendments in relation to fishery and aquaculture products

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0301.10 - Ornamental fish

2012:

- Ornamental fish :


0301.11 -- Freshwater

0301.19 -- Other

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0301.93 -- Carp


2012:

0301.93 -- Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, *Carassius carassius*, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*, *Hypophthalmichthys spp.*, *Cirrhinus spp.*, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*)

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0301.94 -- Bluefin tunas (*Thunnus thynnus*)


2012:

0301.94 -- **Atlantic and Pacific** bluefin tunas
(*Thunnus thynnus*, *Thunnus orientalis*)

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0302.12 -- Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*, *Oncorhynchus gorboscha*, *Oncorhynchus keta*, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, *Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*), Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and Danube salmon (*hucho hucho*)

2012:


0302.13 -- **Pacific salmon** (*Oncorhynchus nerka*, *Oncorhynchus gorboscha*, *Oncorhynchus keta*, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, *Oncorhynchus masou* and *Oncorhynchus rhodurus*)

0302.14 -- **Atlantic salmon** (*Salmo salar*) and **Danube salmon** (*hucho hucho*)

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0302.29 -- Other

2012:


0302.24 -- Turbots (*Psetta maxima*)

0302.29 -- Other

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

- 0302.40 - Herrings..., excluding livers and roes
- 0302.50 - Cod..., excluding livers and roes
- Other fish, excluding livers and roes :
- 0302.61 -- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats
- 0302.62 -- Haddock
- 0302.63 -- Coalfish
- 0302.64 -- Mackerel
- 0302.65 -- Dogfish and other sharks
- 0302.66 -- Eels
- 0302.67 -- Swordfish
- 0302.68 -- Toothfish
- 0302.69 -- Other
- 0302.70 - Livers an


2012:

- Herrings, **anchovies**, sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats, mackerel, **jack and horse mackerel**, **cobia** and swordfish, excluding livers and roes :
- 0302.41 -- Herrings
- 0302.42 -- **Anchovies**
- 0302.43 -- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats
- 0302.44 -- Mackerel
- 0302.45 -- **Jack or horse mackerel**
- 0302.46 -- **Cobia**
- 0302.47 -- Swordfish

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0302.40 - Herrings..., excluding livers and roes

0302.50 - Cod..., excluding livers and roes

-Other fish, excluding livers and roes :

0302.61 -- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats

0302.62 -- Haddock

0302.63 -- Coalfish

0302.64 -- Mackerel

0302.65 -- Dogfish and other sharks

0302.66 -- Eels

0302.67 -- Swordfish

0302.68 -- Toothfish

0302.69 -- Other

0302.70 - Livers and roes

2012:

- Fish of the families *Bregmacerotidae*, *Euclichthyidae*, *Gadidae*, *Macrouridae*, *Melanonidae*, *Merlucciidae*, *Moridae* and *Muraenolepididae*, excluding livers and roes :

0302.51 -- Cod

0302.52 -- Haddock

0302.53 -- Coalfish

0302.54 -- Hake

0302.55 -- Alaska Pollack


0302.56 -- Blue whittings

0302.59 -- Other

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0302.40 - Herrings..., excluding livers and roes

0302.50 - Cod..., excluding livers and roes

-Other fish, excluding livers and roes :

0302.61 -- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats

0302.62 -- Haddock

0302.63 -- Coalfish

0302.64 -- Mackerel

0302.65 -- Dogfish and other sharks

0302.66 -- Eels

0302.67 -- Swordfish

0302.68 -- Toothfish

0302.69 -- Other

0302.70 - Livers and roes

2012:

- Tilapias (*oreochromis* spp.), catfish (*Pangasius* spp., *Silurus* spp., *Clarias* spp., *Ictalurus* spp.), carp (*Cyprinus carpio*, *Carassius carassius*, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*, *Hypophthalmichthys* spp., *Cirrhinus* spp., *Mylopharyngodon piceus*), eels (*Anguilla* spp.), Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*) and snakeheads (*Channa* spp), excluding livers and roes :

0302.71 -- Tilapias

0302.72 -- Catfish

0302.73 -- Carp


0302.74 -- Eels

0302.79 -- Other

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HS 2012 Amendments



2007:

0302.40 - Herrings..., excluding livers and roes

0302.50 - Cod..., excluding livers and roes
- Other fish, excluding livers and roes :

0302.61 -- Sardines, sardinella, brisling or sprats

0302.62 -- Haddock

0302.63 -- Coalfish

0302.64 -- Mackerel

0302.65 -- Dogfish and other sharks

0302.66 -- Eels

0302.67 -- Swordfish

0302.68 -- Toothfish

0302.69 -- Other

0302.70 - Livers and roes

2012:

- Other fish, excluding livers and roes :

0302.81 -- Dog fish and other sharks

0302.82 -- Rays and skates (*Rajidae*)

0302.83 -- Toothfish

0302.84 -- Seabass (*Dicentrarchus spp.*)

0302.85 -- Seabream (*Sparidae*)


0302.89 -- Other

0302.90 - Livers and roes

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HS 2017 Amendments




| 03.01 | Live fish. |
|--------------|---|
| | - Ornamental fish : |
| 0301.11 | -- Freshwater |
| 0301.19 | -- Other |
| | - Other live fish : |
| 0301.91 | -- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>) |
| 0301.92 | -- Eels (<i>Anguilla spp.</i>) |
| 0301.93 | -- Carpes (<i>Cyprinus spp.</i> , <i>Carassius spp.</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys spp.</i> , <i>Cirrhinus spp.</i> , <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i> , <i>Catla catla</i> , <i>Labeo spp.</i> , <i>Osteochilus hasselti</i> , <i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i> , <i>Megalobrama spp.</i>) |
| 0301.94 | -- Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> , <i>Thunnus orientalis</i>) |
| 0301.95 | -- Southern bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>) |
| 0301.99 | -- Other |


The scope covered by subheading 0301.93 is expanded to cover new families of carps.
The same applies to the following subheadings : 0301.93, 0302.7, 0302.73, 0303.2, 0303.25, 0304.3, 0304.51, 0304.93, 0305.31, 0305.44, 0305.64 and the new subheading : 0305.52

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| <h2>HS 2017 Amendments</h2> | |  |
|--|--|---|
| 03.02 | <p>Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.</p> <p>0302.21 -- Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>, <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>, <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>)</p> <p>0302.22 -- Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)</p> <p>0302.23 -- Sole (<i>Solea spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.24 -- Turbots (<i>Psetta maxima</i>, <i>Scophthalmidae</i>)</p> <p>0302.29 -- Other</p> | HS 2012 |
| HS 2017 | <p>03.02 Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.</p> <p>- Flat fish (<i>Pleuronectidae</i>, <i>Bothidae</i>, <i>Cynoglossidae</i>, <i>Soleidae</i>, <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i>), excluding edible fish offal of subheading 0302.9 :</p> <p>0302.21 -- Halibut (<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>, <i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>, <i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>)</p> <p>0302.22 -- Plaice (<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>)</p> <p>0302.23 -- Sole (<i>Solea spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.24 -- Turbots (<i>Psetta maxima</i>, <i>Scophthalmidae</i>)</p> <p>0302.29 -- Other</p> | |
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| <h2>HS 2017 Amendments</h2> | |  |
|---|--|---|
| 03.02 | <p>Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04.</p> <p>-- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i>, <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), anchovies (<i>Engraulis spp.</i>), sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>, <i>Sardinops spp.</i>), sardinella (<i>Sardinella spp.</i>), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>), mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Scomber australasicus</i>, <i>Scomber japonicus</i>), jack and horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus spp.</i>), cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>) and swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), excluding livers and roes :</p> <p>0302.41 -- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i>, <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)</p> <p>0302.42 -- Anchovies (<i>Engraulis spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.43 -- Sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>, <i>Sardinops spp.</i>), sardinella (<i>Sardinella spp.</i>), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)</p> <p>0302.44 -- Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Scomber australasicus</i>, <i>Scomber japonicus</i>)</p> <p>0302.45 -- Jack and horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.46 -- Cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>)</p> <p>0302.47 -- Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)</p> | HS 2017 |
| | <p>HS 2017</p> <p>- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i>, <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), anchovies (<i>Engraulis spp.</i>), sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>, <i>Sardinops spp.</i>), sardinella (<i>Sardinella spp.</i>), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>), mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Scomber australasicus</i>, <i>Scomber japonicus</i>), Indian mackerels (<i>Rastrelliger spp.</i>), seerfishes (<i>Scomberomorus spp.</i>), jack and horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus spp.</i>), jacks, crevalles (<i>Caranx spp.</i>), cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>), silver pomfrets (<i>Pampus spp.</i>), Pacific saury (<i>Cololabis saira</i>), scads (<i>Decapterus spp.</i>), cupella (<i>Mallotus villosus</i>), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), kawakawa (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>), houitos (<i>Sarda spp.</i>), mactius, sailfishes, spearfish (<i>Istiophoridae</i>), excluding edible fish offal of subheading 0302.9:</p> <p>0302.41 -- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i>, <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)</p> <p>0302.42 -- Anchovies (<i>Engraulis spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.43 -- Sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>, <i>Sardinops spp.</i>), sardinella (<i>Sardinella spp.</i>), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>)</p> <p>0302.44 -- Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Scomber australasicus</i>, <i>Scomber japonicus</i>)</p> <p>0302.45 -- Jack and horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0302.46 -- Cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>)</p> <p>0302.47 -- Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)</p> <p>0302.49 -- Other</p> | |
| Clarification of taxonomic names and expansion of subheading 0302.4 (0302.49) with transfer of products from 0302.89 (Other) | | |
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HS 2017 Amendments



HS 2012

| | | |
|-------|---------|---|
| 03.02 | | Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. |
| | 0302.90 | - Livers and roes |

HS 2017

| | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|
| 03.02 | | Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 03.04. |
| | 0302.90 | - Livers, roes, milt, fish fins, tails, maws and other edible fish offal |
| | 0302.91 | -- Livers roes and milt |
| | 0302.92 | -- Shark fins |
| | 0302.99 | -- Other |

Analogous amendment has been introduced to heading 03.03 (frozen fish) in subheading 0303.9

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The HS and the amendments to fisheries and aquaculture products

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HS 2017 Amendments



| | | |
|-------|---------|--|
| 03.04 | | Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| | | - Fresh or chilled fillets of tilapias (<i>Oreochromis</i> spp.), catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.), carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i> , <i>Carassius carassius</i> , <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> , <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp., <i>Cirrhinus</i> spp., <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>), eels (<i>Anguilla</i> spp.), Nile perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) and snakeheads (<i>Channa</i> spp.): |
| | 0304.31 | -- Tilapias (<i>Oreochromis</i> spp.) |
| | 0304.32 | -- Catfish (<i>Pangasius</i> spp., <i>Silurus</i> spp., <i>Clarias</i> spp., <i>Ictalurus</i> spp.) |
| | 0304.33 | -- Nile Perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) |
| | 0304.39 | -- Other |
| | | - Fresh or chilled fillets of other fish: |
| | 0304.41 | -- Pacific salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus masou</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus rhodurus</i>), Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Danube salmon (<i>Hucho hucho</i>) |
| | 0304.42 | -- Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus clarki</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus gilae</i> , <i>Oncorhynchus apache</i> and <i>Oncorhynchus chrysogaster</i>) |
| | 0304.43 | -- Flat fish (<i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> , <i>Soleidae</i> , <i>Scophthalmidae</i> and <i>Citharidae</i>) |
| | 0304.44 | -- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacrotidae</i> , <i>Eucliethyidae</i> , <i>Gadidae</i> , <i>Macrouridae</i> , <i>Melanonidae</i> , <i>Mertuicidae</i> , <i>Moridae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i> |
| | 0304.45 | -- Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) |
| | 0304.46 | -- Toothfish (<i>Dissostichus</i> spp.) |
| | 0304.47 | -- Dogfish and other sharks |
| | 0304.48 | -- Rays and skates (<i>Rajidae</i>) |
| | 0304.49 | -- Other |

HS 2017

**New subheadings :
0304.47 and 0304.48;**


**Analogous
amendment :
0304.56, 0304.57,
0304.96, 0304.97**

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| <h1>HS 2017 Amendments</h1> | |  |
|---|---|---|
| HS 2012 | | HS 2017 |
| <p>03.05 Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption.</p> <p>- Dried fish, other than edible fish offal, whether or not salted but not smoked :</p> <p>0305.51 -- Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>, <i>Gadus ogac</i>, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>)</p> <p>0305.59 -- Other</p> | <p>New subheadings 0305.52 to 0305.54</p> <p>*0305.52 -- Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis spp.</i>), catfish (<i>Pangasius spp.</i>, <i>Silurus spp.</i>, <i>Clarias spp.</i>, <i>Ictalurus spp.</i>), Carp (<i>Cyprinus spp.</i>, <i>Carrasius spp.</i>, <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>, <i>Hypophthalmichthys spp.</i>, <i>Cirrhinus spp.</i>, <i>Miyopharyngodon piceus</i>, <i>Catla catla</i>, <i>Labeo spp.</i>, <i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>, <i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>, <i>Megalobrama spp.</i>), eels (<i>Anguilla spp.</i>), Nile perch (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) and snakeheads (<i>Channa spp.</i>)</p> <p>0305.53 -- Fish of the families <i>Bregmacerotidae</i>, <i>Euclichthyidae</i>, <i>Gadidae</i>, <i>Macroulidae</i>, <i>Melanonidae</i>, <i>Meluccidae</i>, <i>Mondae</i> and <i>Muraenolepididae</i>, other than cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>, <i>Gadus ogac</i>, <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>)</p> <p>0305.54 -- Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i>, <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), anchovies (<i>Engraulis spp.</i>), sardines (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>, <i>Sardinops spp.</i>), sardinella (<i>Sardinella spp.</i>), brisling or sprats (<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>), mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>, <i>Scomber australasicus</i>, <i>Scomber japonicus</i>), Indian mackerels (<i>Rastrelliger spp.</i>), seerfishes (<i>Scomberomorus spp.</i>), jack and horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus spp.</i>), jacks, crevalles (<i>Caranx spp.</i>), cobia (<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>), silver pomfrets (<i>Pampus spp.</i>), Pacific saury (<i>Cololabis saira</i>), scads (<i>Decapterus spp.</i>), capelin (<i>Mallotus villosus</i>), swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>), Kawakawa (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>), bonitos (<i>Sarda spp.</i>), marlins, sailfishes, spearfish (<i>Istophoridae</i>).</p> | |
| Creation of new subheadings 0305.52 to 0305.54 with transfer of products from 0305.59 | | |
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| <h1>HS 2017 Amendments</h1> | |  |
|--|--|---|
| HS 2012 | | HS 2017 |
| <p>03.06 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption.</p> <p>-Frozen :</p> <p>0306.11 -- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>, <i>Panulirus spp.</i>, <i>Jasus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.12 -- Lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.14 -- Crabs</p> <p>0306.15 -- Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)</p> <p>0306.16 -- Cold-water shrimps and prawns (<i>Pandalus spp.</i>, <i>Crangon crangon</i>)</p> <p>0306.17 -- Other shrimps and prawns</p> <p>0306.19 -- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption</p> <p>-Not frozen :</p> <p>0306.21 -- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>, <i>Panulirus spp.</i>, <i>Jasus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.22 -- Lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.24 -- Crabs</p> <p>0306.25 -- Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)</p> <p>0306.26 -- Cold-water shrimps and prawns (<i>Pandalus spp.</i>, <i>Crangon crangon</i>)</p> <p>0306.27 -- Other shrimps and prawns</p> <p>0306.29 -- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption</p> | <p>03.06 Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, whether or not chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption.</p> <p>- Frozen :</p> <p>0306.11 -- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>, <i>Panulirus spp.</i>, <i>Jasus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.12 -- Lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.14 -- Crabs</p> <p>0306.15 -- Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)</p> <p>0306.16 -- Cold-water shrimps and prawns (<i>Pandalus spp.</i>, <i>Crangon crangon</i>)</p> <p>0306.17 -- Other shrimps and prawns</p> <p>0306.19 -- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption</p> <p>- Live, fresh or chilled :</p> <p>0306.31 -- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>, <i>Panulirus spp.</i>, <i>Jasus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.32 -- Lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.33 -- Crabs</p> <p>0306.34 -- Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)</p> <p>0306.35 -- Cold-water shrimps and prawns (<i>Pandalus spp.</i>, <i>Crangon crangon</i>)</p> <p>0306.36 -- Other shrimps and prawns</p> <p>0306.39 -- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption</p> <p>- Other :</p> <p>0306.91 -- Rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>Palinurus spp.</i>, <i>Panulirus spp.</i>, <i>Jasus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.92 -- Lobsters (<i>Homarus spp.</i>)</p> <p>0306.93 -- Crabs</p> <p>0306.94 -- Norway lobsters (<i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>)</p> <p>0306.95 -- Shrimps and prawns</p> <p>0306.99 -- Other, including flours, meals and pellets of crustaceans, fit for human consumption"</p> | |
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HS 2017 Amendments




| | HS 2012 | | HS 2017 |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| 03.07 | Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of molluscs, fit for human consumption. | 03.07 | Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of molluscs, fit for human consumption. |
| | - Abalone (<i>Haliotis</i> spp.) : 0307.81 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0307.89 -- Other | | - Abalone (<i>Haliotis</i> spp.) and stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) : 0307.81 -- Live, fresh or chilled abalone (<i>Haliotis</i> spp.) 0307.82 -- Live, fresh or chilled stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) 0307.83 -- Frozen abalone (<i>Haliotis</i> spp.) 0307.84 -- Frozen stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) 0307.87 -- Other abalone (<i>Haliotis</i> spp.) 0307.88 -- Other stromboid conchs (<i>Strombus</i> spp.) * |
| | - Other, including flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption : 0307.91 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0307.99 -- Other | | - Other, including flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption : 0307.91 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0307.92 -- Frozen 0307.99 -- Other |

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The HS and the amendments to fisheries and aquaculture products
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HS 2017 Amendments



| | HS 2012 | | HS 2017 |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 03.08 | Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, fit for human consumption. | 03.08 | Aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, fit for human consumption. |
| | - Sea cucumbers (<i>Stichopus japonicus</i> , <i>Holothuridae</i>) : 0308.11 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0308.19 -- Other | | - Sea cucumbers (<i>Stichopus japonicus</i> , <i>Holothuridae</i>) : 0308.11 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0308.12 -- Frozen 0308.19 -- Other |
| | - Sea urchins (<i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp., <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> , <i>Loxechinus albus</i> , <i>Echinus esculentus</i>) : 0308.21 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0308.29 -- Other 0308.30 - Jellyfish (<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.) 0308.90 - Other | | - Sea urchins (<i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp., <i>Paracentrotus lividus</i> , <i>Loxechinus albus</i> , <i>Echinus esculentus</i>) : 0308.21 -- Live, fresh or chilled 0308.22 -- Frozen 0308.29 -- Other 0308.30 - Jellyfish (<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.) 0308.90 - Other |

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HS 2022 Amendments



Editorial amendment to align the use of Latin names with the entries on the FAO ASFIS list.

- 0302.3 - Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), **skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito (*Euthynnus (Katsuwonus) pelamis*)**, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 0302.91 to 0302.99 :
- 0302.3 - Tunas (of the genus *Thunnus*), **skipjack tuna (stripe-bellied bonito) (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)**, excluding edible fish offal of subheadings 0302.91 to 0302.99 :

Similar amendments for 0302.33, 0303.4, 0303.43, 0304.87 and 1604.14

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HS 2022 Amendments



Editorial amendment to correct the common name in the English version:

- 0302.55 - - Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*)
- 0302.55 - - Alaska Pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*)

Same amendments for 0303.67, 0304.75, 0304.94 and 0304.95

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HS 2022 Amendments



Clarification of the classification

Flours, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates

- Four headings (03.05, 03.06, 03.07 and 03.08) and five subheadings in Chapter 3 for the classification of flours, meal and pellets, fit for human consumption
- New single heading (03.09) with two subheadings

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HS 2022 Amendments



| | |
|-------|--|
| 03.05 | Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption. |
|-------|--|

| | |
|---------|---|
| 0305.10 | Flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption |
|---------|---|

Similar amendments for headings 03.06 to 03.08

New Note 3 to Chapter 3

Headings 03.05 to 03.08 do not cover flours, meals and pellets, fit for human consumption (heading 03.09).

| | |
|-------|--|
| 03.09 | Flours, meals and pellets of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, fit for human consumption. |
|-------|--|

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 0309.10 | – Of fish |
|---------|-----------|

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 0309.90 | – Other |
|---------|---------|

40



What about the next version?

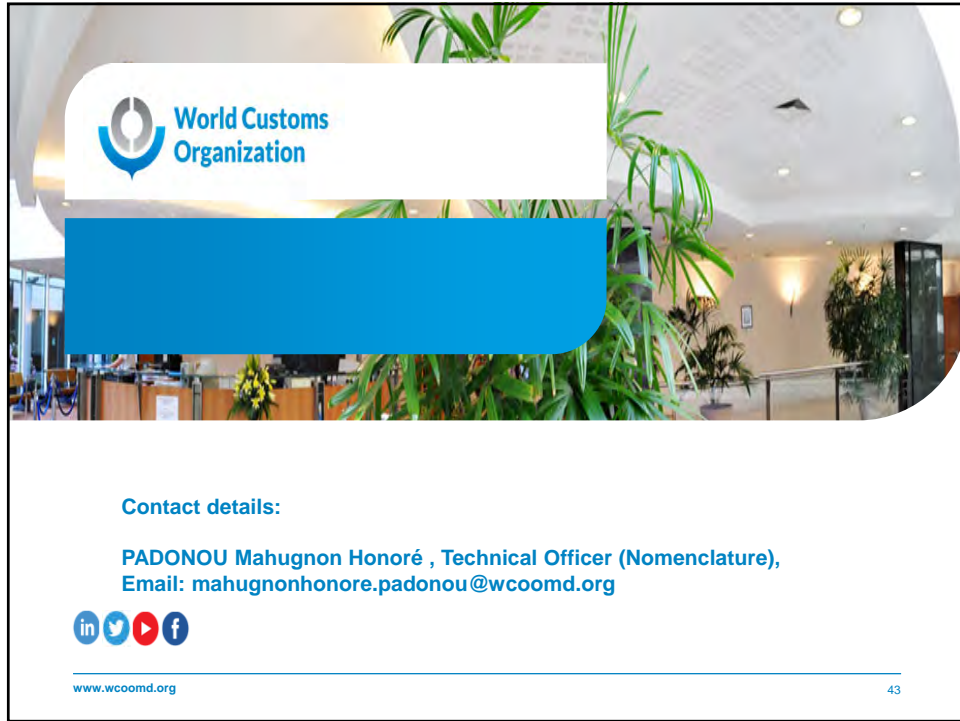
41



What about the next version?

- Possible amendment to headings 03.06, 03.07, 03.08 and 03.10 during the 2027 Review of the HS
- Possible amendment to Chapter 3 concerning "striped catfish" (*Pangasianodon hypophthalmus*)
- Possible amendment to headings 03.02, 03.03, 03.04, and 03.05 regarding the taxonomic name for Alaska Pollock
- ?

42




The slide features a background image of a modern office interior with large green plants and a curved ceiling. In the top left, there is a white rounded rectangle containing the World Customs Organization logo (a blue stylized 'W' and 'O' with a globe) and the text "World Customs Organization". Below this is a solid blue rounded rectangle. The main content area is white and contains the following text:

Contact details:

PADONOU Mahugnon Honoré , Technical Officer (Nomenclature),
Email: mahugnonhonore.padonou@wcoomd.org

Below the text are four social media icons: LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook.


www.wcoomd.org 43




The OECD Fisheries Support Estimate

A key source of data in support of fisheries subsidies reform

FAO Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, 19th Session, Bergen, Norway, 12 September 2023
Claire Delpeuch, Head of the OECD Fisheries and Aquaculture Unit



1



Why invest in fisheries policy data?

What can this data tell us?

2

2

Monitoring and analysing fisheries policy across member and partner countries

Latest Edition

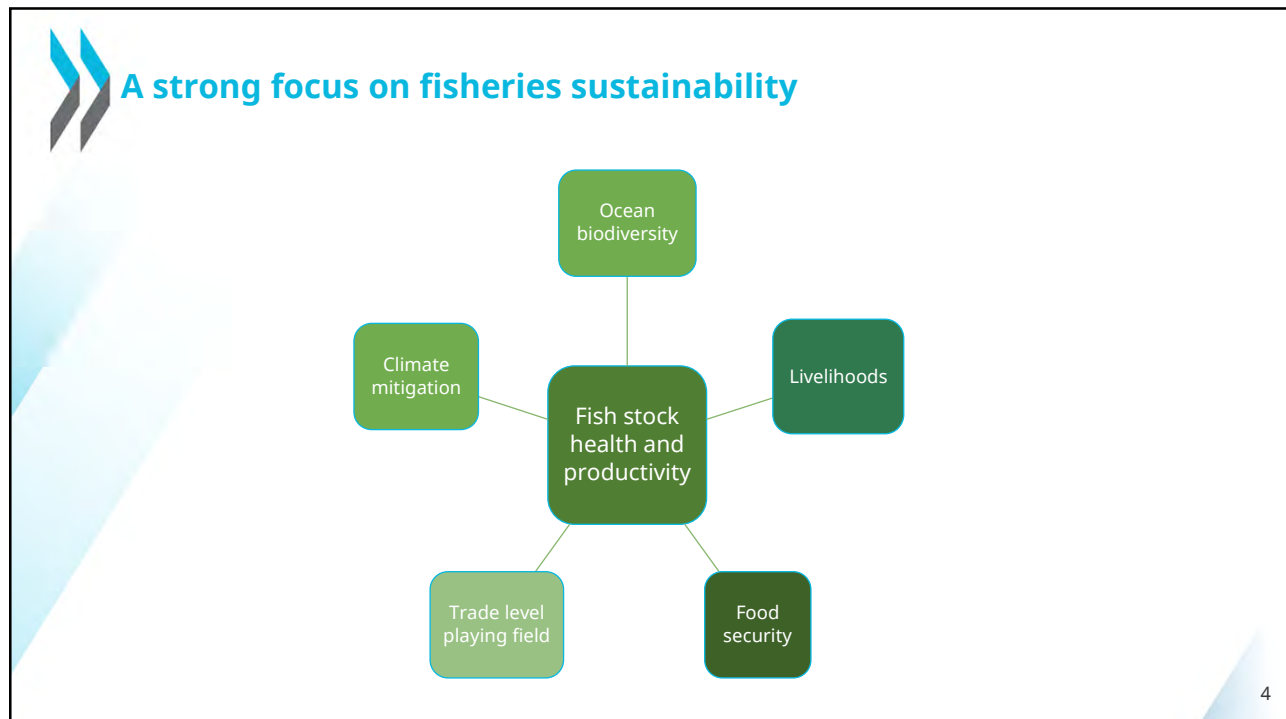
OECD Review of Fisheries 2022

The *OECD Review of Fisheries 2022* brings together and analyses data on fisheries management and support policies to inform decision makers and help foster sustainable and resilient fisheries that can provide jobs, food, and livelihoods for future generations. *The Review assesses...* [More](#)

The Policy Briefs for the OECD Review of Fisheries 2022 report provide a summary of key findings, the latest data, and what policy makers can do to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

- » [Managing fish stocks sustainably \(Español, Português, 中文\)](#)
- » [Supporting sustainable fisheries \(Español, Português, 中文\)](#)
- » [Eliminating government support to illegal, unreported and unregulated \(IUU\) fishing \(Español, Português, 中文\)](#)

3

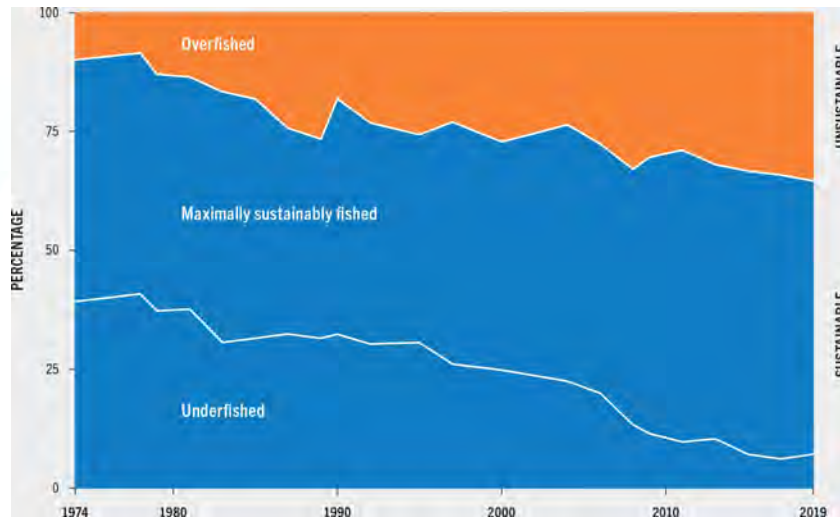


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FAO data shows that globally, and in many sea regions, fish stock sustainability is still declining

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MARINE FISHERY STOCKS, 1974–2019



FAO, SOFIA 2022

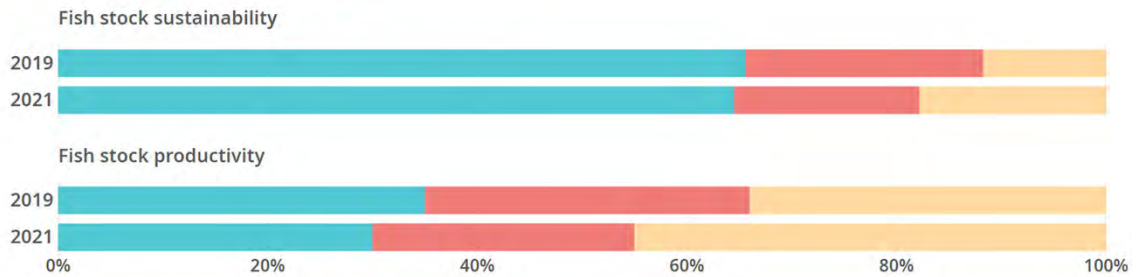
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5



Looking at assessed fish stocks with the OECD approach also calls for reform

Meet standards Below standards Undetermined

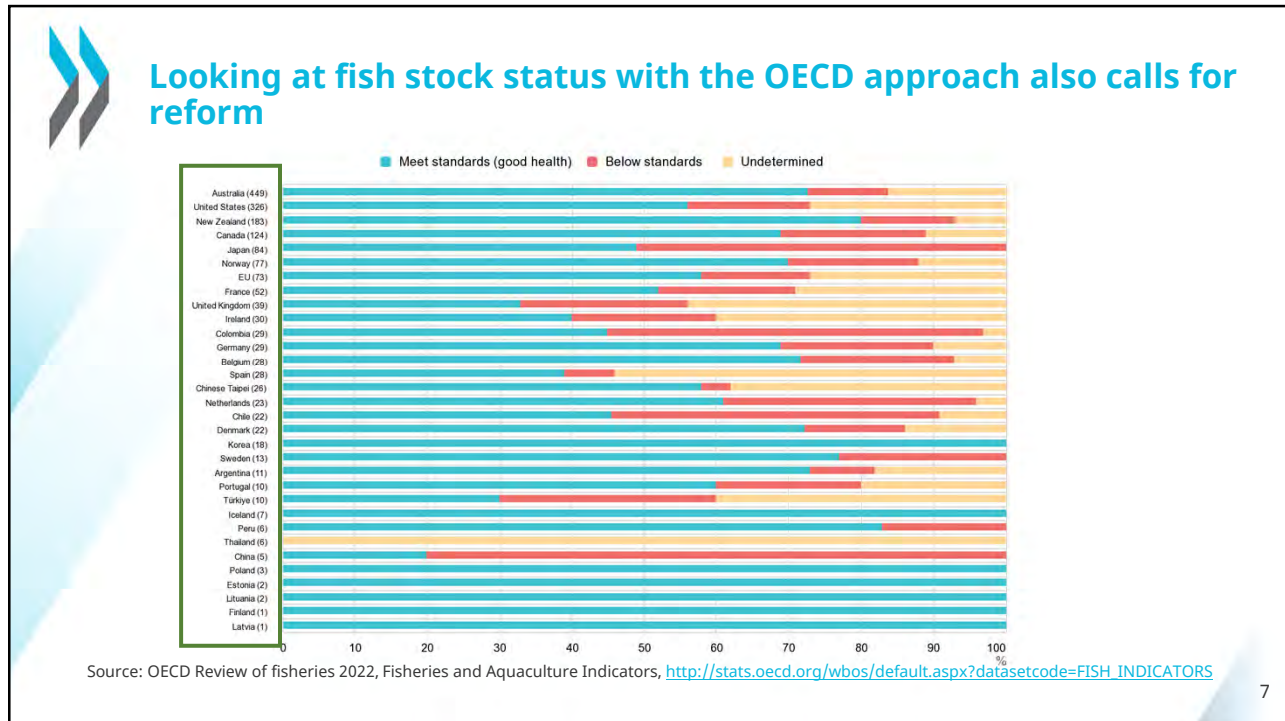


Source: OECD (2022), OECD Review of Fisheries 2022.

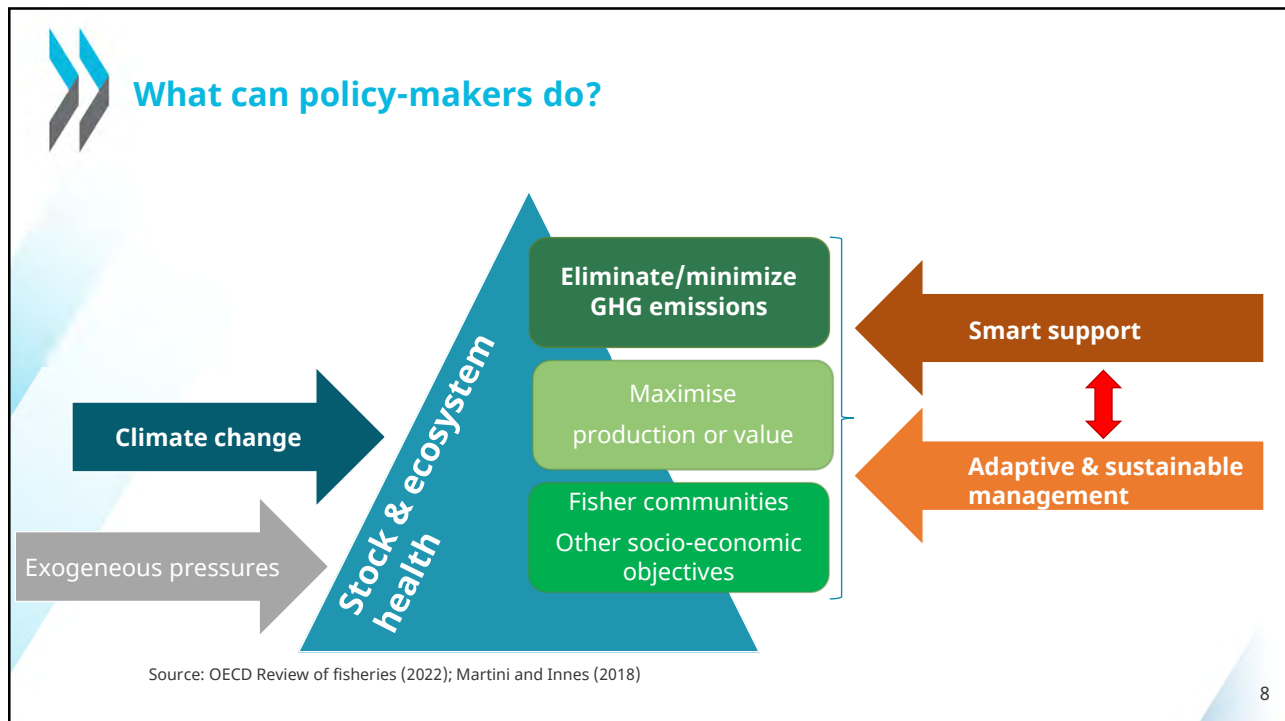
Source: OECD Review of fisheries 2022, Fisheries and Aquaculture Indicators, http://stats.oecd.org/wbos/default.aspx?datasetcode=FISH_INDICATORS

6

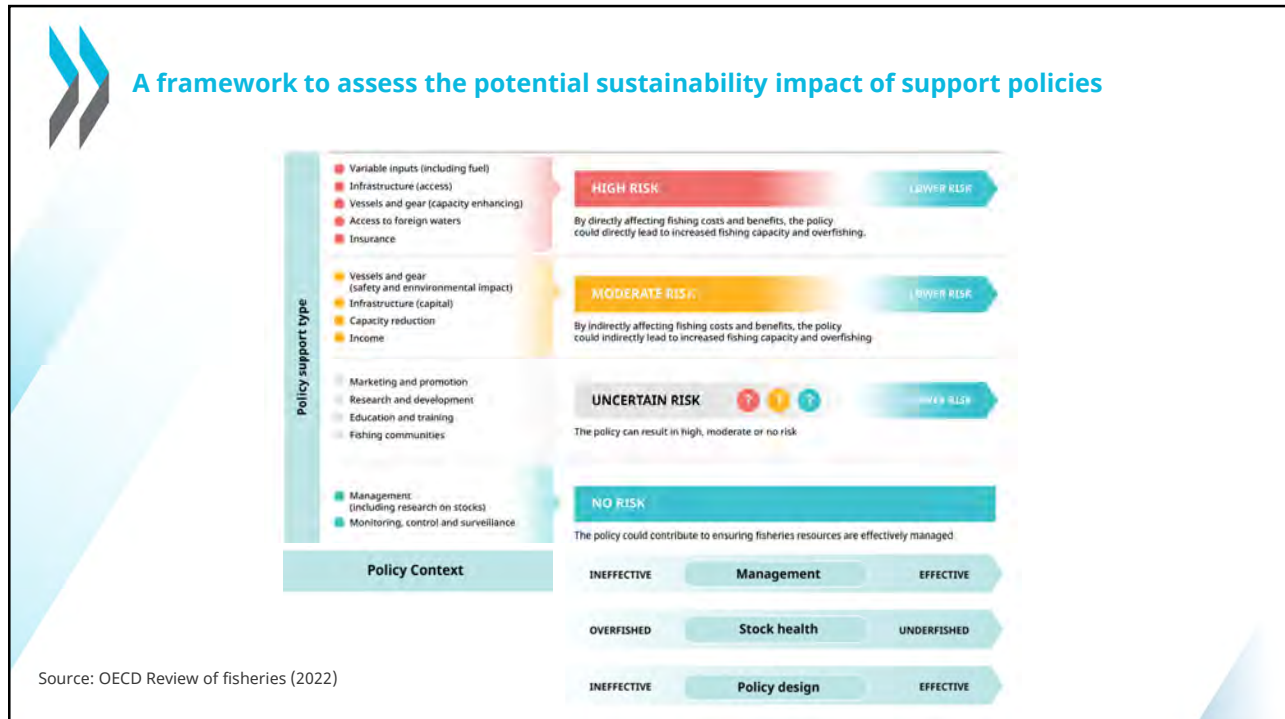
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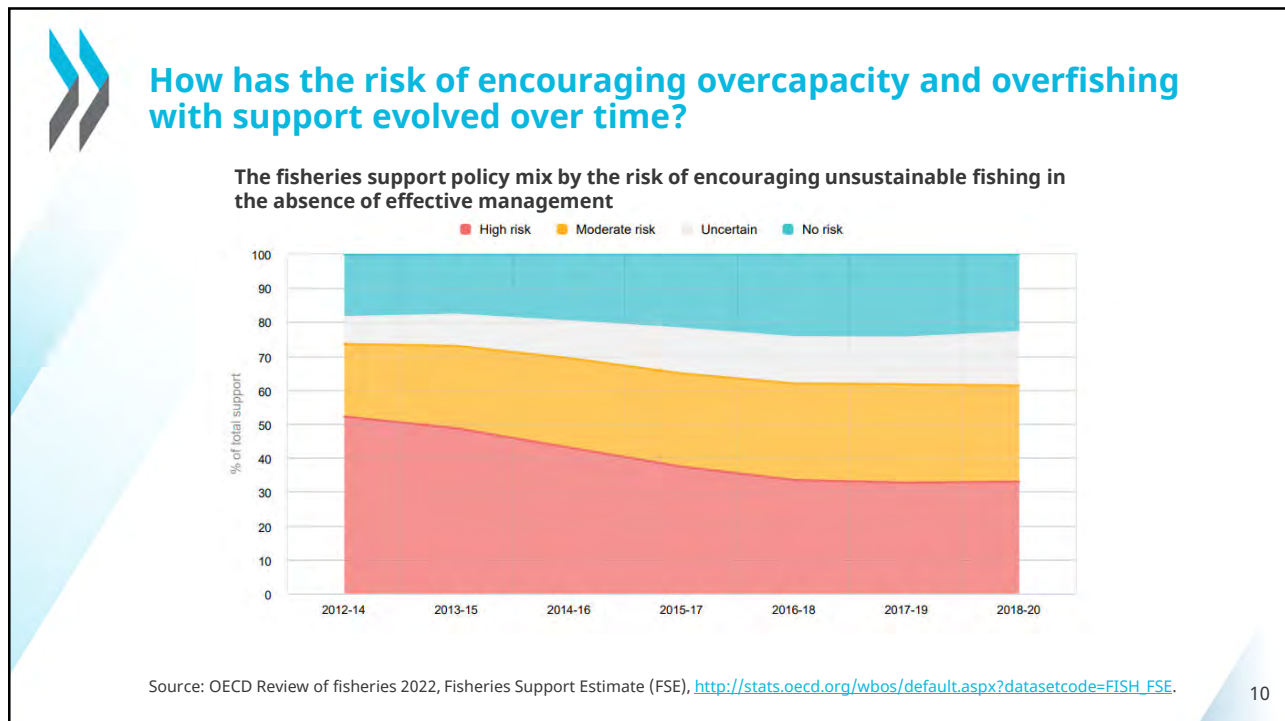
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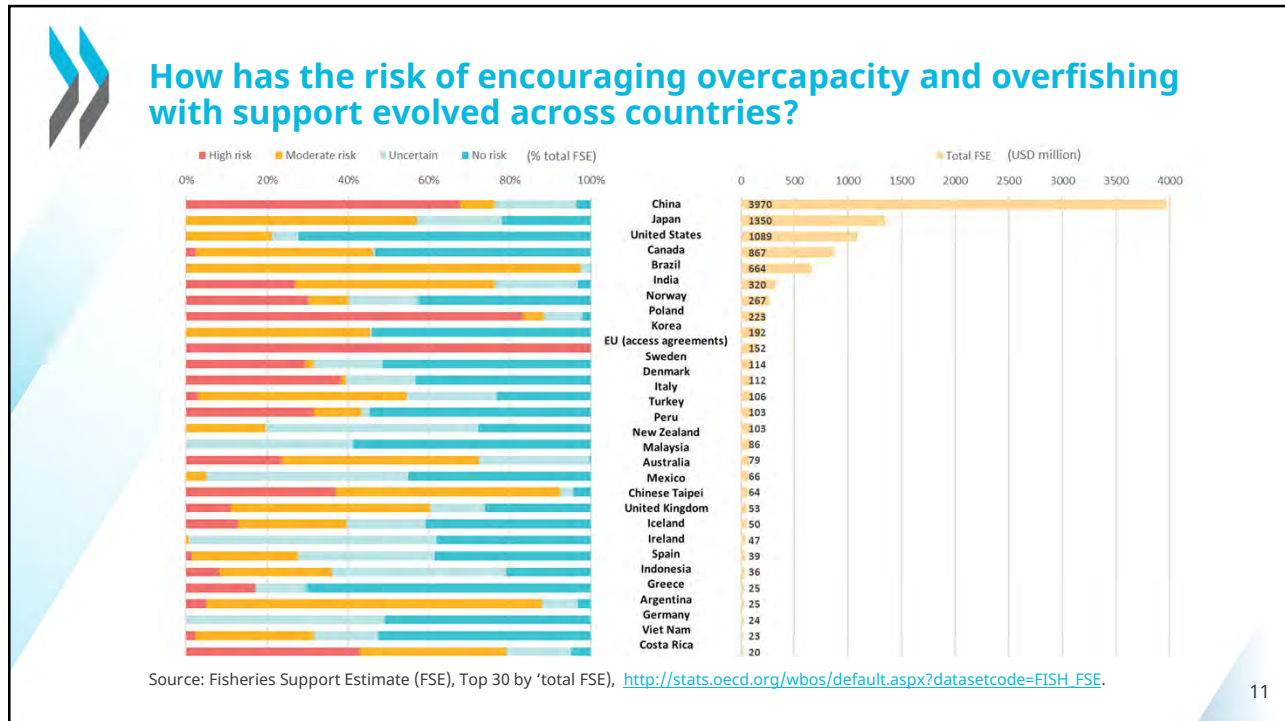


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11






The OECD Fisheries Support Estimate database

Publicly accessible cross-country time series data on support to fisheries

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What can be found in the OECD FSE database?

-  Data on fisheries support = subsidies +
-  40 countries to date: OECD + other key fishing nations
-  The nature of policies: what is being supported/ paid for by the sector?
-  Amounts spent or collected by the government with each policy, each year
-  Key characteristics of those policies

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What does the FSE database cover?

- 1. Public support policies targeting the fisheries sector**, including:
 - Direct payments to individuals and companies in the fishing sector
 - Public financing of services or investment in infrastructure that benefit fisheries
 - Tax concessions (i.e. tax reductions or exemptions)
 - Concessional finance, sometimes also referred to as 'below-market finance'
- 2. Policies resulting in payments by the fisheries sector** to public finances
 - Taxes and fees on fishing volume/profits/activities
 - Payments for access to fish resources and fishing infrastructure.

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How does the FSE database coverage compare to other sources?



More restrictive definition of 'subsidies'

WTO : Subsidies = fisheries-specific direct support to individuals and companies

OECD: Fisheries Support (Fisheries Support Estimate database) = subsidies + specific support to the sector (infrastructure & services)

IMF: Implicit subsidies

Sumaila et al. : implicit + Ocean (e.g. incl. MPA financing)

Less restrictive definition of 'subsidies'

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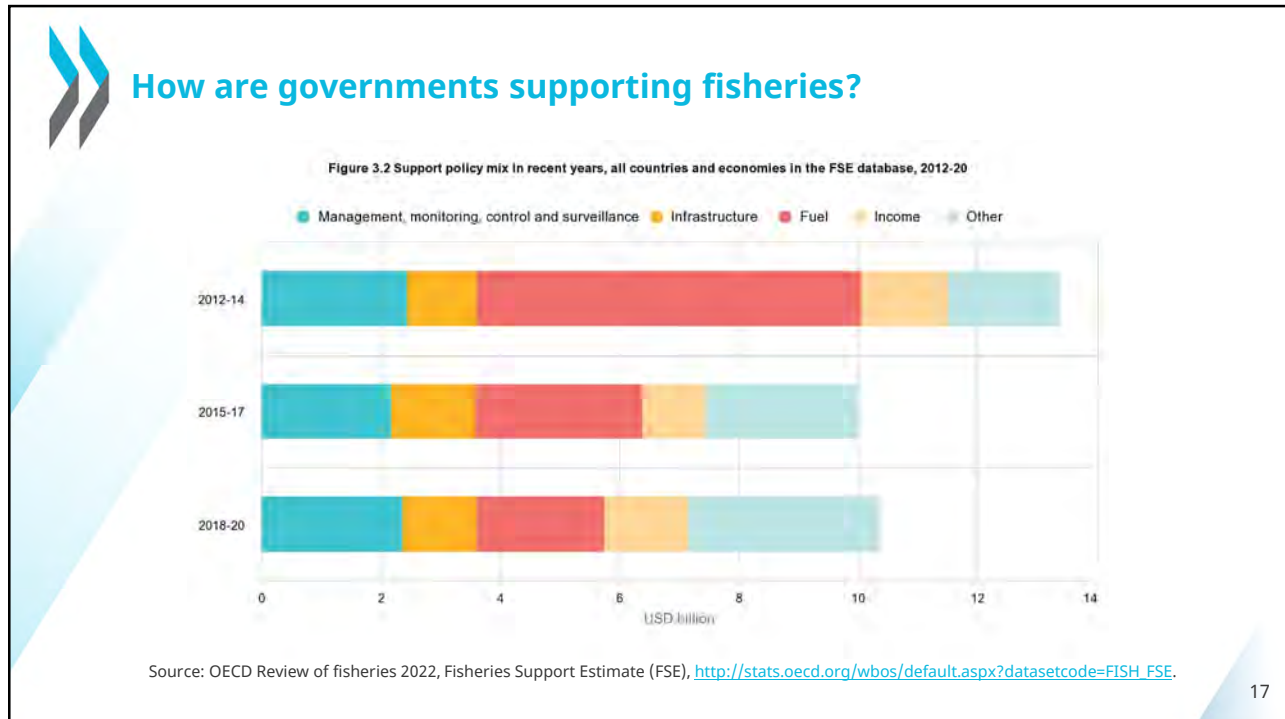
15

How is policy data classified in the FSE database?

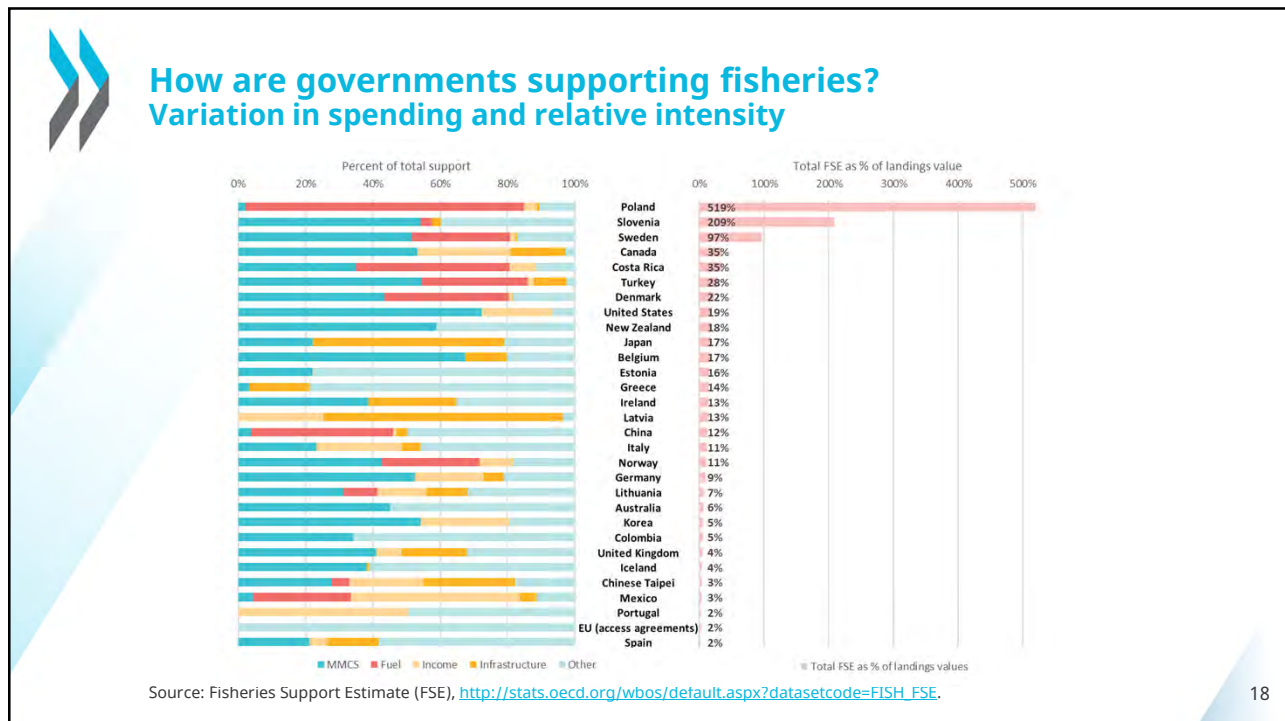
| SUPPORT TO THE FISHERIES SECTOR: | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| S01 | Support to vessel construction and purchase |
| S02 | Support to vessel modernisation and purchase of gear |
| S03 | Support to fuel consumption |
| S04 | Support for access to infrastructure |
| S05 | Support to infrastructure construction and modernisation |
| S06 | Support for access to other countries' waters |
| S07 | Support to fisher income |
| S08 | Preferential insurance for fishers |
| S09 | Buyback of vessel or licence |
| S10 | Support for education and training |
| S11 | Support for environmental maintenance |
| S12 | Support for marketing and promotion |
| S13 | Support to research and development other than stock assessment |
| S14 | Stock assessment |
| S15 | Monitoring, control and surveillance |
| S16 | Fisheries management |
| S17 | Other support |
| PAYMENTS BY THE FISHERIES SECTOR | |
| P01 | Payments for access to resources |
| P02 | Payments for access to government-owned infrastructure |
| P03 | Other fisheries-specific payments |

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Data collection: who, how when?

- **FSE data are compiled and submitted to the OECD by national authorities**
- **FSE data are sometimes also collected by consultants** using official government documentation.
- **The request takes the form of country-specific FSE Excel questionnaires** pre-filled with historical data series.
- **The data cycle runs every two years.** With each cycle, data are collected for the two previous years.
- **New countries could be included in the FSE database if there is interest, resource-permitting.**

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What does it take to report FSE data ?

Reporting data in the FSE database generally requires five main steps:

- 1. **Identifying** all the support policies that fall within the scope of the FSE;
- 2. **Quantifying** the cost of support (or value of payments) of each policy;
- 3. **Allocating** each policy to the correct FSE category (or categories);
- 4. **Describing** the key characteristics of each policy according to the set of labels provided;
- 5. **Completing** the FSE questionnaire with all the information required (including metadata).

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Publicly-accessible standardised information on support to fisheries

Detailed data on support to fisheries

Based on information submitted by national authorities, the OECD Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) database measures, describes and classifies fisheries support policies consistently and transparently to facilitate their evaluation against defined objectives.

The FSE database covers 40 OECD Members and other large fishing nations, which, together, represented 90% of global capture fisheries production by volume in the period 2018-20.

The database records support to fisheries in two main categories of policies: support for services to the sector (which comprises investment in management, research or infrastructure for example) and direct support to individuals and companies in the fisheries sector (such as fuel and vessel subsidies, income support, or payments for capacity re

Access the FSE data via the [OECD data portal](#)

Download the FSE data in Excel format

FSE data were used to produce country-level indicators on the intensity of support to fisheries and the potential impact of support on fish stock health.

Access the fisheries indicators via the [OECD data portal](#)

| YEAR | COUNTRY | Variable Name | MEASURE | Value |
|------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 492 | 2014 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 1102477 |
| 493 | 2015 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 2045609 |
| 494 | 2016 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 1434854 |
| 495 | 2017 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 2030933 |
| 496 | 2018 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 5975 15 |
| 497 | 2019 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 0 |
| 498 | 2020 | AUS | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 0 |
| 499 | 2009 | BEL | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 3000263 |
| 500 | 2010 | BEL | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 1 3E+07 |
| 501 | 2012 | BEL | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 2879006 |
| 502 | 2013 | BEL | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 1399153 |
| 503 | 2014 | BEL | I.A. Transfers based on input use | USD 1244232 |

Access all our data from [the OECD Fisheries and Aquaculture website](#)



Country-level policy information and data visualisation tools



Denmark

Introduction

Globally, fish are an important source of nutritious food, security and in the local economy of the many coastal communities, and play an important role in the delivery of climate regulation, food provision and nutrient cycling.

The 2022 edition of the OECD Review of Fisheries lists fisheries management and support to fisheries and sea sustainable and resilient fisheries that can provide jobs, report covers 40 countries and economies, which report volume over 2018-20: 30 OECD countries and 10 of the (Argentina, Brazil, the People's Republic of China (here the Philippines, Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam).

These country notes describe in brief each country's fisheries policies. They are intended to inform policy adjustment goals and targets with respect to sustainable fisheries.

Overview of the fisheries sector

Fisheries production

In 2020, the 40 countries and economies covered by the report captured about 58 million tonnes of fish in marine and inland waters.

Fish trade

Fish is one of the most traded food commodities. In 2020, exports of fish products 118 billion in the countries and economies covered in this report, down from a peak 2016, mainly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Fish trade figures include and farmed fish, as trade data do not distinguish between the two.

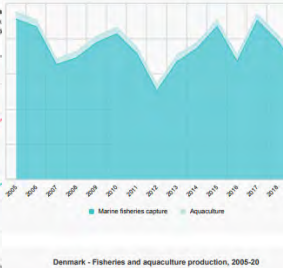
Denmark - Trade in fish and fish products



Employment

Employment in fisheries has been relatively stable in recent years in the 40 countries covered by the OECD Review of Fisheries 2022. Fluctuating between 25 million in 2010 and 2020. Employment in aquaculture has also been relatively stable in it fluctuating between 16 and 17 million jobs. In addition, in 2020, the fish processing about 619 thousand people. However, this number should be interpreted with caution, as it is not reported from several countries, in OECD countries.

Denmark - Fisheries and aquaculture production, 2005-20



Denmark - Fisheries and aquaculture production, 2005-20

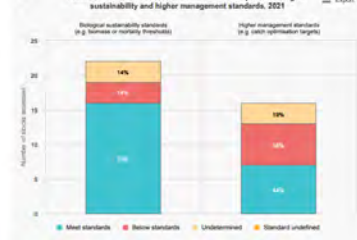


Fish stock health

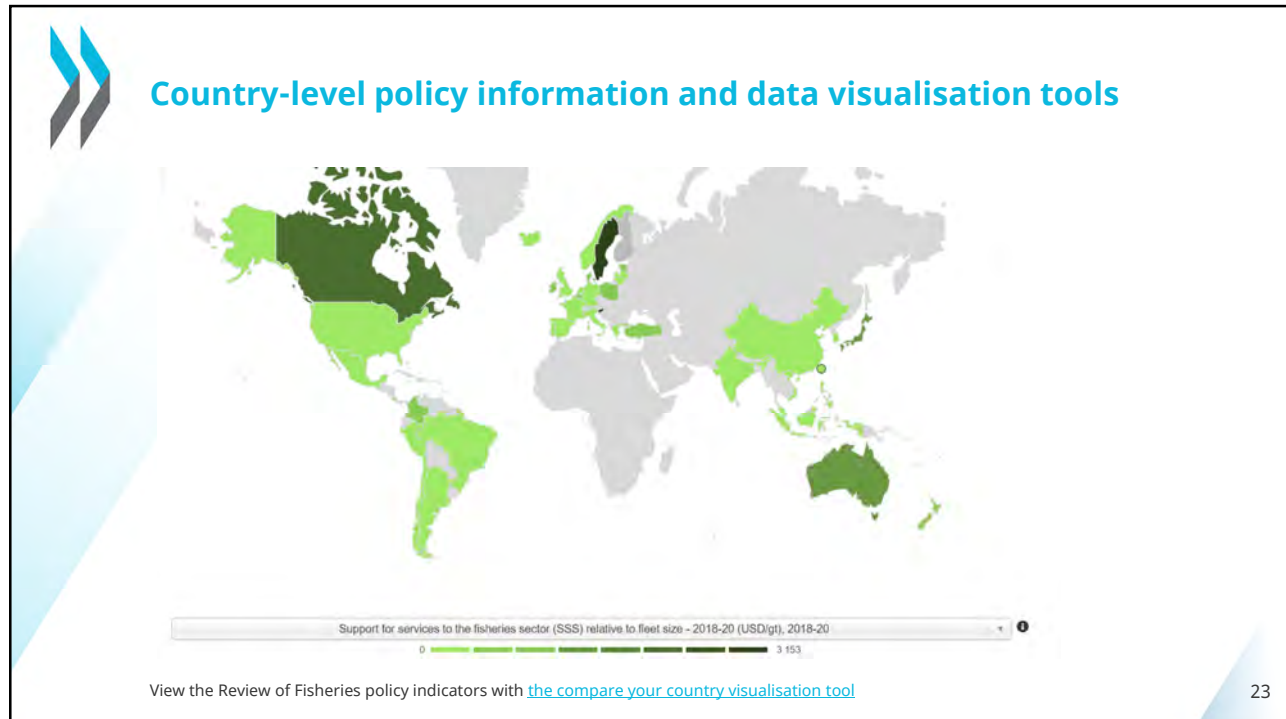
The OECD Review of Fisheries 2022 analyses a unique data set of the status of 1 456 individual fish stocks assessed by 32 OECD countries and emerging economies (which together accounted for 45% of global catches by volume in 2021). On average, countries and economies in the data set assessed 87 stocks, but actual numbers of stocks assessed vary from zero to several hundreds. There are many reasons why countries and economies assess different numbers of stocks, including the number of stocks exploited and institutional capacity which depends on the resources devoted to conducting assessments. Also, sometimes it may not be practical or even possible to conduct stock assessments where a large number of species are exploited in the same area, such as tropical reef fisheries.

The data show that 64% of the stocks assessed are in good health, 18% fall below sustainability standards and another 18% have an undetermined status as assessments were inconclusive. Further, the data tell us that just under half of the stocks that are in good health, that is, 35% of assessed stocks, also meet higher management standards sometimes set by fisheries managers for optimising productivity (i.e. these stocks are abundant enough to allow the volume or value of catch to be maximised under sustainability constraints). Natural variation in stock health, or the impacts of exogenous factors not linked to fishing, such as climate change, can have significant impacts on the health of stocks and lead to unexpected declines (or increases) irrespective of management regimes.

Denmark - Status of assessed fish stocks with respect to biological sustainability and higher management standards, 2021



Access country profiles [on the OECD Fisheries and Aquaculture website](#)



23

We are looking forward to continuing the dialogue and cooperation

Please find our reports & data at <https://oe.cd/fish>

We invite you to stay in touch by Signing up to [our newsletter](#)

And following us on Twitter [@OECDagriculture](#)



24

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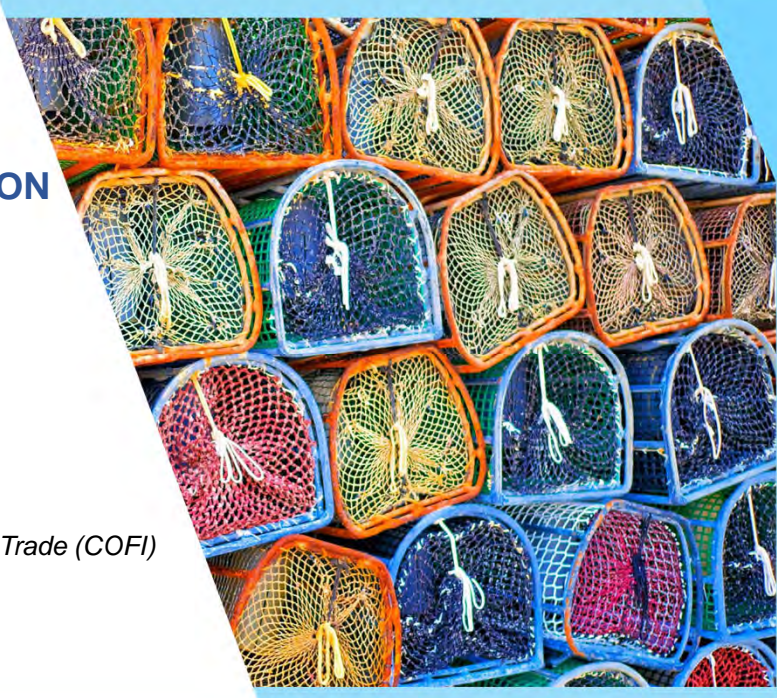


WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

THE WTO AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES SUBSIDIES

Clarisse Morgan
Director, Rules Division

FAO - COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI)
23 September 2023



1

Overview



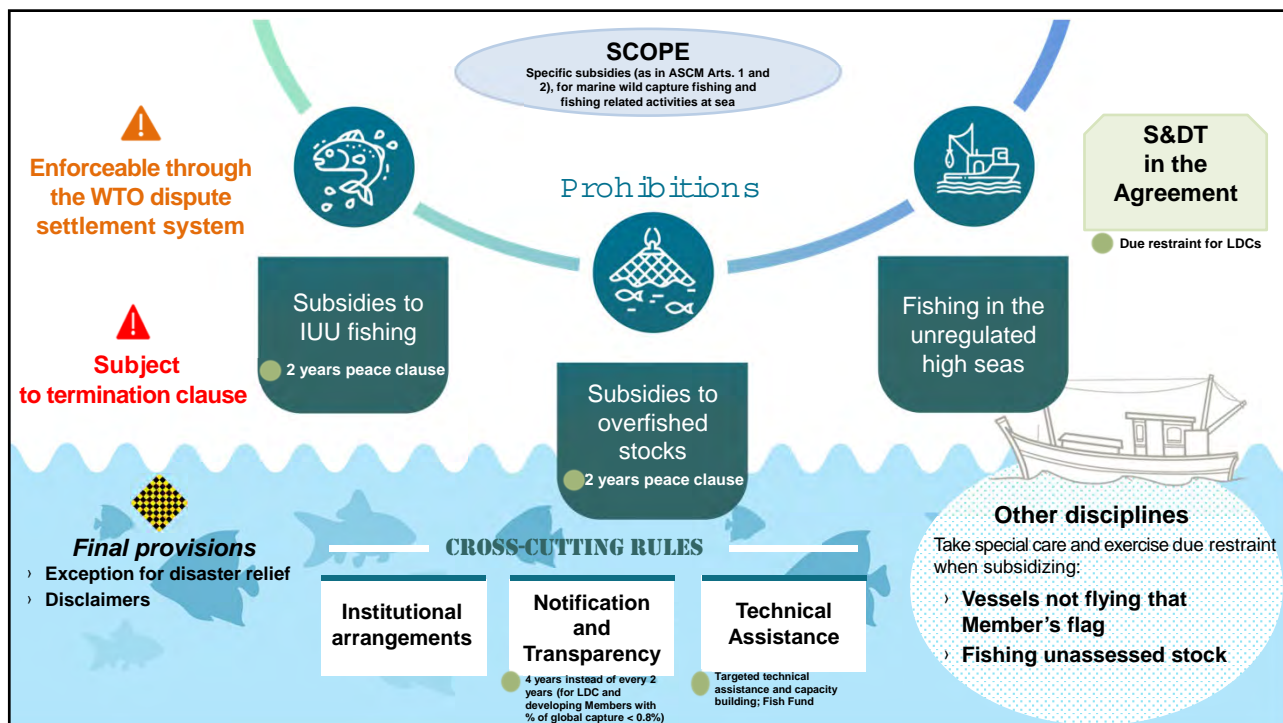
WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION

- I. Technical details of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies
- II. What next
- III. Relationship with FAO

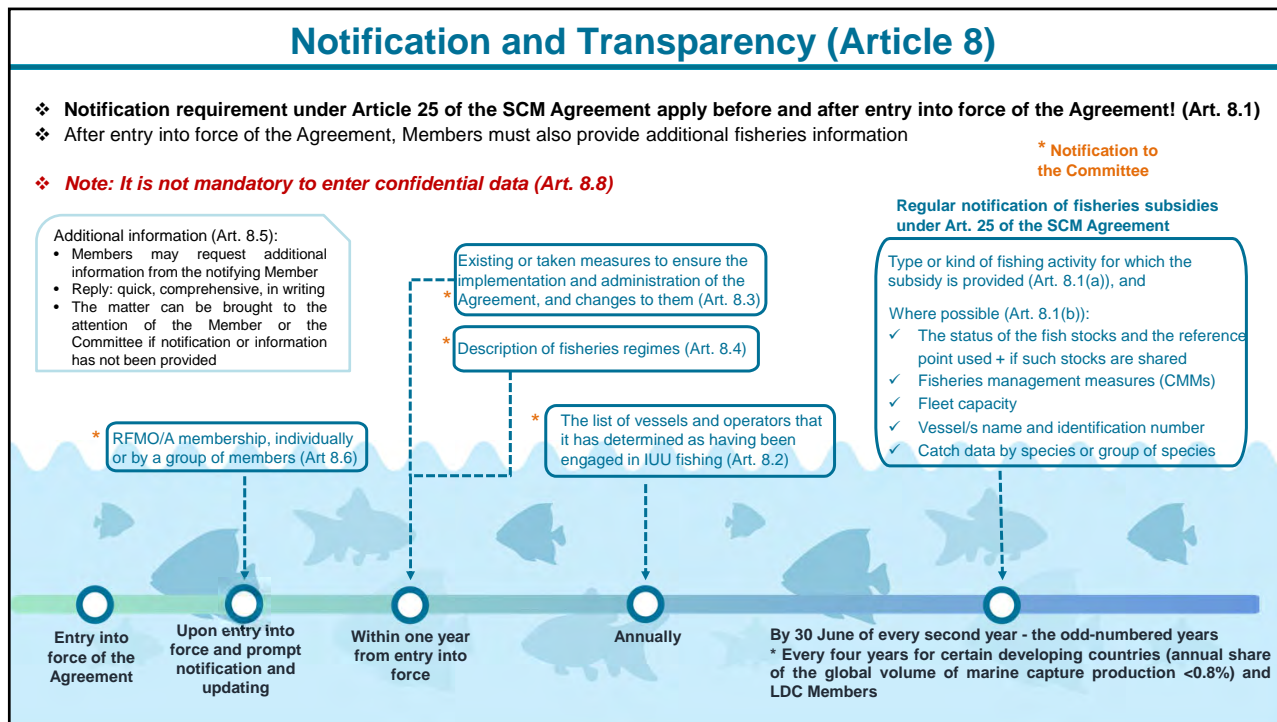
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Deposit an “instrument of acceptance” of the Agreement

- ❖ Members should complete their domestic acceptance procedures and **deposit their “instruments of acceptance”****
- ❖ No single, uniform approach for drawing up an instrument of acceptance. But, in line with established depositary practice, **the instrument of acceptance must:**
 - clearly identify the Protocol by its full title and by the place and date of its adoption (i.e. “the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, done at Geneva on 17 June 2022” or, alternatively, reproduce the Protocol as an attachment to the instrument of acceptance);
 - state that the Member concerned formally accepts the Protocol and expresses its consent to be bound by it;
 - state the date and the place of issuance of the instrument of acceptance;
 - be signed; and
 - state the name and title of the person signing the instrument. (normally one of the Big Three – Head of State, Head of Government, or Minister of Foreign Affairs)
- ❖ In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article X of the WTO Agreement, once **two-thirds of WTO Members** deposit their “instruments of acceptance” in the WTO, **the Agreement enters into force**
- ❖ **So far, 43 Members** have deposited their instruments
- ❖ Please share draft instrument of acceptance with Secretariat for rapid technical check before signature

*Further information on how to accept the Protocol of Amendment to insert the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies into Annex 1A of the WTO Agreement
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rulesneg_e/fish_e/agreement_fisheries_subsidies_e.htm

7

Second Wave of Negotiations

Paragraph 4 of the Ministerial Decision of June 17 2022 (WT/MIN(22)/33:

- ❖ “(...) the Negotiating Group on Rules shall continue negotiations based on the **outstanding issues** in documents WT/MIN(21)/W/5 and WT/MIN(22)/W/20 (...)”
- ❖ “(...) additional provisions that would achieve a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies, including through further disciplines on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment (...)”

Outstanding issues

- Subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing (Art. 5 in W/5 and W/20) including:
 - Hybrid approach
 - Subsidies contingent on distant water fishing and flexibility for payments under government-to-government access agreements
- Special and differential treatment (Art. 5.4 in W/5 and Art. 5.5 in W/20; Article 6 in W/5 and W/20)
- "Notification and flexibility" provision (Art. 8.6 in W/5 and W/20)
- Transparency regarding the use of forced labor in fishing (Art. 8.2(b) in W/5 and Art. 8.3(b) in document W/20)
- Treatment of non-specific fuel subsidies

8

Chair Starting Point Draft Text (RD/TN/RL/174)

- ❖ Circulated to Members on 4 September 2023
- ❖ Four Articles:
- ❖ Article A – Subsidies contributing to OCOF
 - ❖ Hybrid approach – Prohibition with sustainability conditionality
 - ❖ 2 tiers – stricter for largest subsidizers (data issues to address)
 - ❖ Demonstration of sustainability elements – starts with notification and Committee review – specific information to be notified
 - ❖ Subsidies contingent on distant water fishing
 - ❖ Placeholder for possible flexibility (known issue – non-recovery of access fees)
- ❖ Article B – Special and Differential Treatment for Dev’g C/LDC Members
 - ❖ LDC exemption + graduation clause
 - ❖ Dev’g C Members:
 - ❖ Transition period + 2 year peace clause
 - ❖ Possibility to extend peace clause – progress in implementing OCOF discipline
 - ❖ Exemption for subsidies to low-income, resource-poor and livelihood fishing, close to shore [12/24 nm]
 - ❖ De minimis exemption: small share of global catch [0.8%] or small value of subsidies [X USD]

9

Chair Starting Point Draft Text (RD/TN/RL/174) – cont’d

- ❖ Article C – Notification and Transparency
 - ❖ Article 25 SCM/Article 8 AFS apply to the new disciplines, in addition to specific provisions in Articles A, B and C
 - ❖ Transparency on information indicating use of forced labour
 - ❖ Information on access agreements/arrangements in force
 - ❖ Transparency in respect of non-specific fuel subsidies to extent possible
- ❖ Article D – Other OCOF provisions (placeholders)
 - ❖ Possible substantive provision on non-specific fuel subsidies
 - ❖ Other possible provisions

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Knowledge Sharing

- ❖ Continuous cooperation and knowledge sharing between the Secretariats
- ❖ Highlights from 2023:
 - FAO participated in technical workshops in Geneva in January 2023
 - FAO participated in regional workshop for Latin America, in Panama
 - Three Geneva Fisheries Trade Talks sessions organized by FAO
- ❖ FAO is key partner in WTO Fisheries Funding Mechanism aimed at implementation of Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

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Data collection and sharing

- ❖ The new rules include certain **criteria concerning highly technical fisheries questions** such as catch data, fish stock analysis, quality of management systems, in respect of which the WTO does not have expertise.
- ❖ This implies **a need for information and expertise that is housed at the FAO**, with the view of ensuring that new rules are implementable and enforceable.
- ❖ WTO Committee on Fisheries Subsidies to maintain close cooperation with FAO and RFMOs

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The Fisheries Fund

- ❖ Article 7 of the Agreement provides for the establishment of a **voluntary WTO funding mechanism**, to provide targeted technical and capacity building assistance to developing and LDC Members, supporting their implementation of the new disciplines.
- ❖ The role of **specialized partner organizations, including the FAO**, would be to provide expertise and collaboration assisting beneficiary Members to strengthen their fisheries management and meet the specific requirements of the new Agreement.
- ❖ Jonathan Werner, Manager of the Fisheries Fund, will present on its current status


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**WTO Fisheries Funding Mechanism
Trust Fund**



FAO
SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE
13 September 2023 Bergen, NORWAY

0



Agenda

- I. The Fisheries Funding Mechanism Trust Fund**
 - Overview of the Fisheries Fund
 - Key Principles
- II. Access to Funding and Focus Areas**
 - TACB and Areas of Support
 - Hypothetical PG and PPG application process
- III. Main Considerations Moving Forward**
 - Immediate Next Steps
 - Key Considerations for the Initial Stakeholder Discussions
 - Expected Timeline and Milestones

1



IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information presented in this slide deck is primarily based on the document **WT/BFA/INF/15 - Notification of the Establishment of a Fisheries Funding Mechanism Trust Fund**.

The Fisheries Fund is presently in the initial stages of development, with ongoing stakeholder consultations and the formulation of key governance and implementation arrangements.

2



Overview of the Fisheries Fund

WT/BFA/INF/15 - Notification of the Establishment of a Fisheries Funding Mechanism Trust Fund



Objective

- Facilitate the implementation of the new Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.
- Provide technical assistance and capacity building (TACB) to make necessary changes.



Deliverables

- Enable WTO Members to **implement the disciplines of the Agreement**.
- Aid Members in incorporating fisheries-related elements into their existing subsidy policies and practices.



Beneficiaries

- Developing and Least Developed Country (LDC) **WTO Members that have accepted the Agreement** and deposited the instrument.



Strategy

- Offer funding through **Project Preparation Grants** and **Project Grants**.
- The TACB program, financed by the Fund and **leveraging expertise from the WTO, and associate partner organizations, including the FAO**.



Financial target

- Initial funding target of **CHF 10 million**, with options for voluntary replenishment.
- Aim to secure a total budget of **CHF 20 million** over the Fund's operational period.



Duration

- The Fund will operate for a finite period yet-to-be-determined.
- Regular reviews will be conducted to assess the ongoing need for the Fund.

3

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Key principles

Unique partnership for implementation of a landmark agreement

New and Strong partnership

17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE WORLD

Targeted partnership between the FAO, IFAD, the World Bank and the WTO complementing existing areas of support

Trade, environment, and development

Triple win, contributing to halt the depletion of global fish stocks and health of our oceans, contributing to better livelihoods and food security for those that depend on fishing around the world

Agile structure and rapid assistance

Lean process for rapid deployment of TACB focus on a beneficiary-centric approach

4

TACB and Areas of support

- TACB to developing and LDC WTO Members for notification and reporting of subsidy data and fisheries-related information required by the Agreement.
- TACB for institutional support and for strengthened fisheries management in the ways required by the Agreement.

Data Collection and Reporting

- Implement data collection mechanisms for fisheries.
- Report on subsidized fishing activity types.
- Provide catch data for subsidized fisheries.
- Report stock status (e.g., overfished, sustainably fished, underfished) and indicate if stock is shared with other Members or managed by RFMO/A.

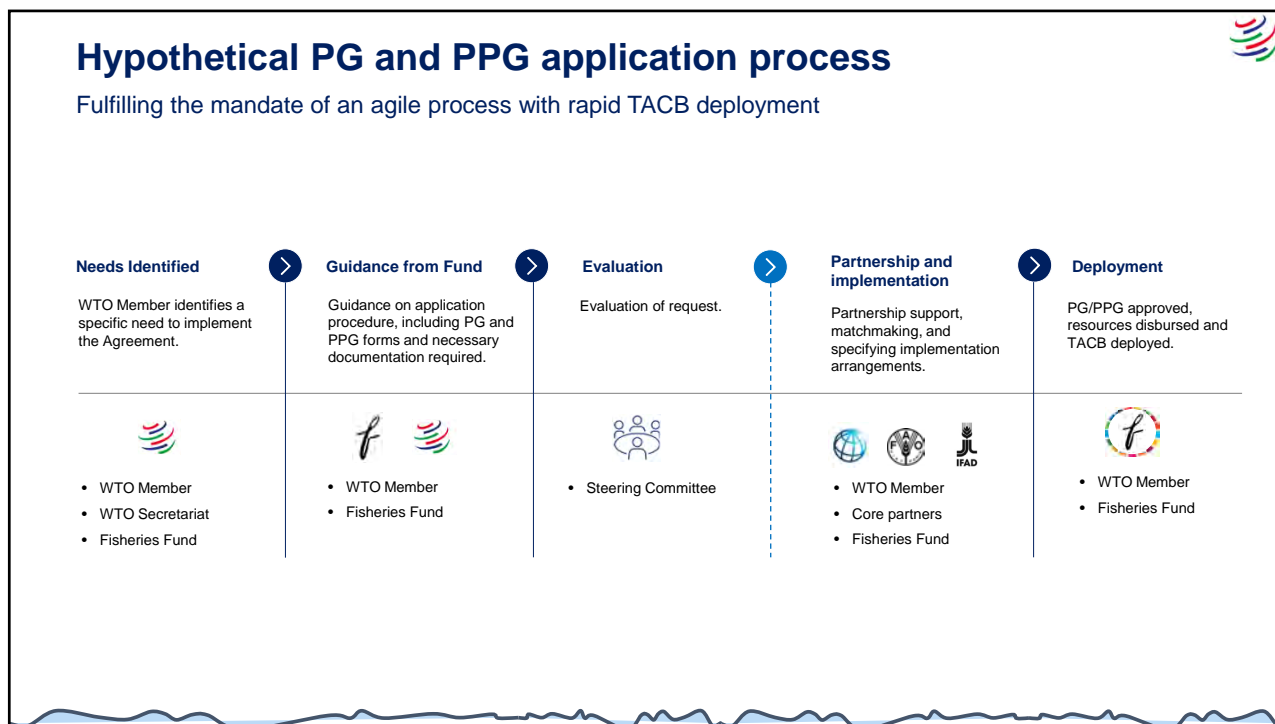
Inter-Agency Coordination and Legal Frameworks

- Establish institutional arrangements and linkages among relevant agencies.
- Assist beneficiary Members in aligning subsidy programs with new requirements.
- Develop and implement necessary legislative and regulatory amendments.

Fisheries Management, including:

- Implement fisheries management systems if providing subsidies.
- Ability to prevent or halt subsidies to entities engaged in IUU fishing.
- Identify overfished stocks based on best scientific evidence.
- Avoid subsidizing or implement measures to rebuild overfished stocks.
- Review subsidies to vessels with foreign flags or unknown stock status.
- Integrate sustainability considerations in subsidy-granting processes.

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Next steps

Fund discussions will start in late September and continue through Q3 and Q4 2023

| | Immediate Considerations | Deliverables |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Steering Committee</p> <p><i>Setting up a solid governance framework is essential for smart decision-making and quick action as we get started. Member engagement is vital.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight & Fund Duties: Specifies Steering Committee and Fish Fund responsibilities Partnership Operations: Details the working mechanisms Review Frequency: Establishes intervals for consultations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Reference: Outlining SC member roles, guidelines, and rotation protocols. Establish Schedule for Meetings: Setting dates and frequency for gatherings. |
| <p>Institutional Structure</p> <p><i>Make sure all needed conditions are set up for beneficiaries to get funding quickly and smoothly.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Access Criteria: Rules for applicant eligibility Evaluation Procedures: Systems for assessing PG and PPG applications Reporting & Accountability: Establishes compliance and oversight measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Grant Definitions: Clarifying Project Grants (PG) and Project Preparation Grants (PPG), including amounts. Operational Guidelines: Procedures for handling PG and PPGs Monitoring Tools: M&E framework and instruments Communications Plan: Communications strategy Execution Details: Implementation arrangements |

7

Key considerations for initial stakeholder discussions



Sample questions and issues central to establishing the Fisheries Fund

- ① **Beneficiaries and Donors**
 - Ensuring a productive and collaborative Steering Committee.
 - Initiating a beneficiary-centric process.
- ② **Partnership**
 - Capitalizing on Fish Fund partners' strengths for effective implementation.
 - Avoiding duplication.
- ③ **Governance**
 - Establishing specific rules and procedures for the Fund and the Committee.
 - Effective methods for partner-stakeholder information sharing.
- ④ **Activities**
 - Specifics of PG and PPGs - and mechanisms for rapid aid deployment.
 - Priority activities and associated objectives.
 - Best strategies to integrate monitoring and evaluation from the Fund setup and project inception.

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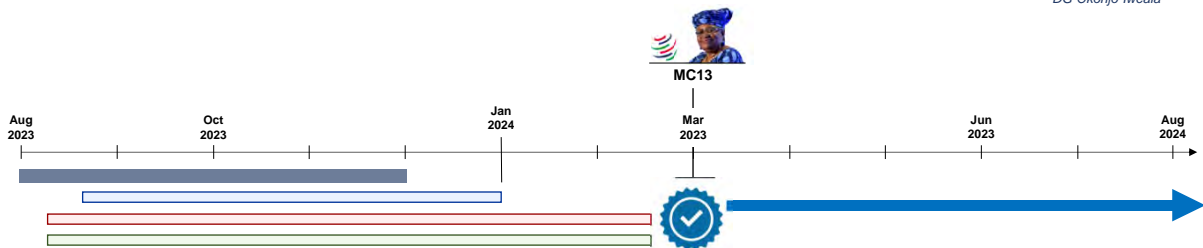
Start-up period



Expected timeline for operational preparation and delivery

"I also call on all WTO members to continue and deepen their engagement in the second wave of fisheries subsidies negotiations, so that a successful conclusion can be reached at our 13th WTO Ministerial Conference next February in Abu Dhabi."

– DG Okonjo-Iweala



Internal

- Backoffice
- Building internal capacity and cooperation in-house
- Accounting and reporting capability

Steering Committee

- Governance structure
- Decision making

Institutional Structure

- Operational capability
- Operational procedures and guidelines
- Internal systems
- Communications

Partnership

- PG and PPGs
- Focus areas
- Coordination and "clearing house"
- M&E tools and framework

9

9



Thank you

Do not hesitate to contact us



Jonathan Werner

Manager



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jonathan.werner@wto.org





Fisheries
Transparency
Initiative

Colloquia: Sustainable marine fisheries through transparency and stakeholder collaboration

19th meeting of the FAO COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI:FT)

Sven Biermann, Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)

14 September 2023 | Bergen, Norway

1

Agenda



- 1** Transparency in fisheries – Not as clear as it seems?!
- 2** 'KnowYourFisheries' – Transparency in action
- 3** Outlook of upcoming FiTI priorities

2

1

Sustainable fisheries need transparency

“Lack of basic transparency could be seen as an underlying facilitator of all the negative aspects of the global fisheries sector – IUU fishing, fleet overcapacity, overfishing, ill-directed subsidies, corruption, poor fisheries management decisions, etc.”

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
State of the World Fisheries Report 2010

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Transparency in fisheries

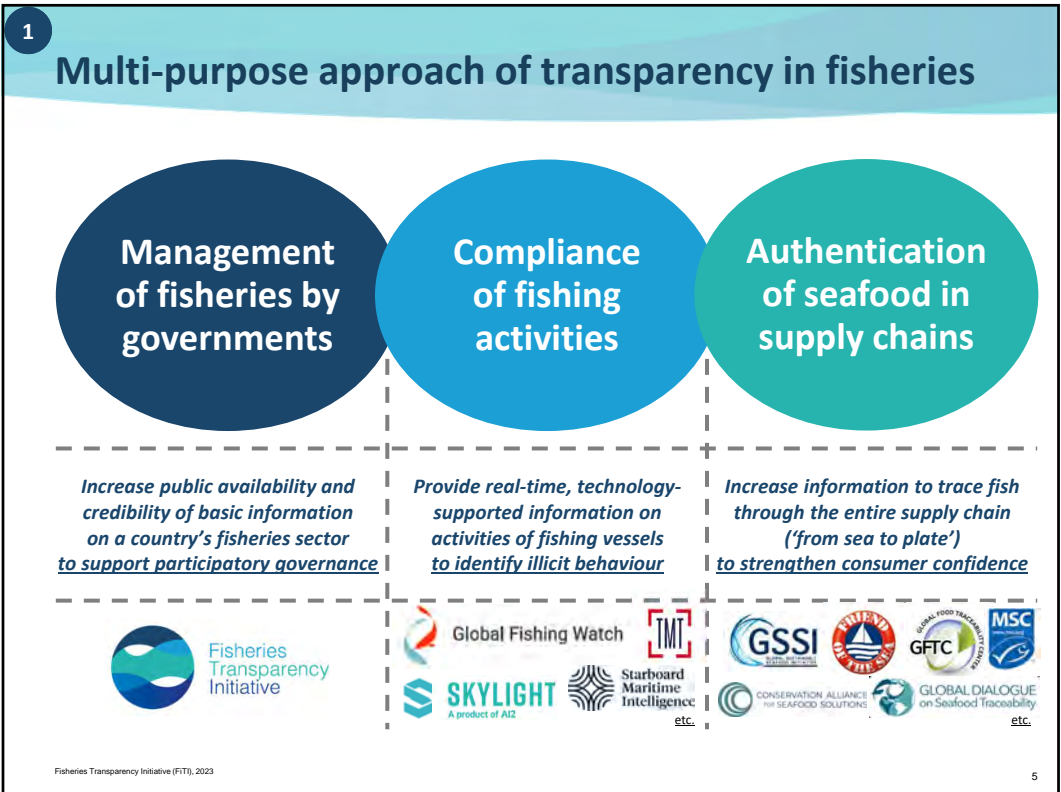


Transparency for
what?

Transparency of
what?

Transparency for
whom?

4



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1 Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)

The FiTI is a global multi-stakeholder partnership that supports coastal countries in increasing the accessibility, credibility and usability of national marine fisheries management information.

Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

As of September 2023

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FiTI Standard: 12 thematic areas of marine fisheries



Public Registry of National Fisheries Laws, Regulations and Official Policy Documents



Post-Harvest Sector and Fish Trade



Fisheries Tenure Arrangements



Fisheries Law Enforcement



Foreign Fishing Access Agreements



Labour Standards



The State of the Fisheries Resources



Fisheries Subsidies



Large-Scale Fisheries (Vessel Registry, Payments for fishing, Recorded catch data)



Official Development Assistance



Small-Scale Fisheries



Beneficial Ownership

7

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FiTI Standard: Key principles



Progressive improvement: Public authorities must disclose available information; where gaps exist, improvements must be shown over time



Transparency needs trust: National FiTI implementations are based on multi-stakeholder participation (Gov./Bus./CSO)

8

#KnowYourFisheries – Transparency in action



Transparency in action: Access agreements



Foreign fishing access agreements in 2021

Agreements that allow foreign vessels to fish in Seychelles' waters

- European Union (EU)
- Mauritius
- Taiwan Deep-sea Tuna Longline Boat Owners and Exporters Association (TTA)
- Top Fortune International (TFI)
- Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd.

Agreements that allow Seychelles-flagged vessels to fish in third country waters

- Mayotte (EU)
- Mauritius

Seychelles and Taiwan sign new fisheries agreement



The Principal Secretary for Fisheries, Roy Clarisse, told reporters that the changes made to the agreement are to ensure that it is transparent. He said there was a non-disclosure clause in the previous agreement that has now been removed to make it compliant with Fisheries Transparency Initiative's (FITI) standards.

Transparency in action: Revenues



Payments from large-scale vessels authorised to fish in Seychelles' waters (in SCR)



Payments for EU-flagged vessels consist of several categories, such as sectoral support, fishing opportunities and excess catch. For more information, please refer to the detailed breakdown on the next page. Payments made for non-EU-flagged vessels relate solely to fishing licenses in Seychelles' waters.

A 37% change in the value of the Seychelles Rupee from SCR 26.43 in 2020 to SCR 16.60 in 2021 significantly impacted income from EU-flagged vessels in 2021.

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Transparency in action: Stocks status / SSF

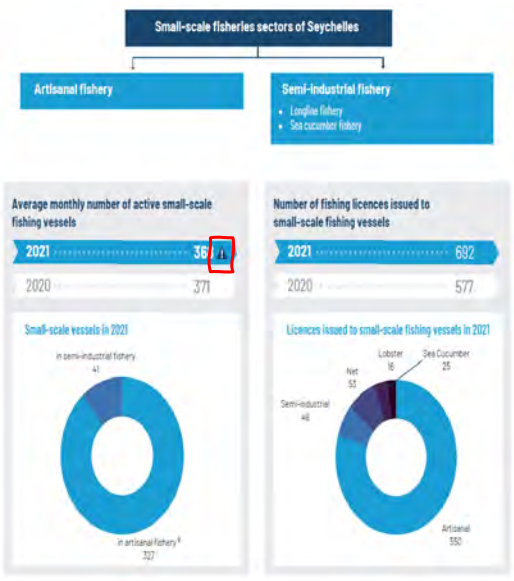


Summary of stock status of species (assessed by SFA since 2017)

| Common Name | Creole Name | Period | Year of Publication | Stock Status | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Fishing pressure | Biomass |
| Emperor Red Snapper | Bourzwa | 2019 | 2021 | Not subject to overfishing | Not overfished |
| Brown Spotted Grouper | Vyey Makonde | 2019 | 2021 | Subject to overfishing | Not overfished |
| Green Jobfish | Zob gri | 2019 | 2021 | Uncertain | Uncertain |
| Rabbitfish | Kordonyen | 2019 | 2021 | Not subject to overfishing | Uncertain |
| Yellow Spotted Travely | Karang plat | 2019 | 2021 | Uncertain | Uncertain |
| Bludger | Karang balo | 2019 | 2021 | Uncertain | Uncertain |
| Kawakawa | Bonit fol | 2021 | 2021 | Not subject to overfishing | Not overfished |

KEY (fishing pressure): Not subject to overfishing (green), Uncertain (yellow), Subject to overfishing (red)

KEY (biomass): Not overfished (green), Uncertain (yellow), Overfished (red)



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Transparency in action: Industrial vessels

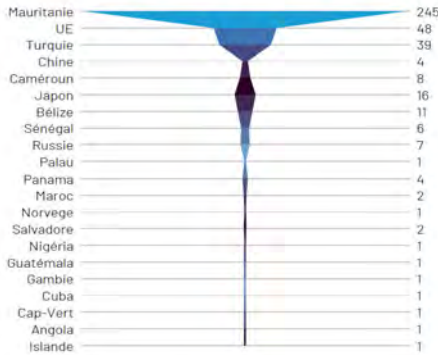


Nombre de navires de pêche commerciale à grande échelle autorisés à pêcher dans les eaux mauritaniennes

2021 392

2020 454

Ventilé selon le pays d'appartenance (2021)



Ventilé selon le pays d'appartenance (2020)



Transparency in action: Fish trade



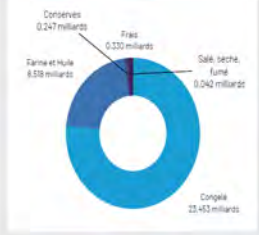
| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Quantité totale de poisson capturée | 1.272.866 tonnes | 1.356.802 tonnes |
| Quantité totale de poisson débarquée en Mauritanie | 610.561 tonnes | 725.534 tonnes |

| Quantité totale de produits de la pêche exportée | Valeur des exportations (MRU) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 2020 762.158 tonnes | 2020 30,591 milliards |
| 2019 877.864 tonnes | 2019 37,373 milliards |

Quantité totale de produits de la pêche exportée en 2020



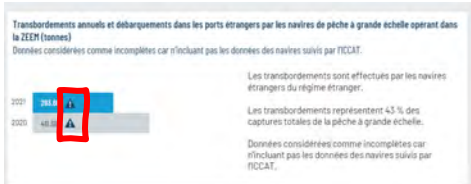
Valeur des exportations en 2020



| Nombre d'usines de transformation de la pêche | 2020 |
|---|------|
| | 155 |

- 102 Usines de congélation
- 43 Usines de farine et d'huile

Transparency in action: Other examples



| | 2020 | |
|---|---------|--|
| Stratégies mises en œuvre pour faire appliquer la réglementation | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stratégie 2020-2024 Plan de lutte contre la pêche INN de 2021 |
| Ressources humaines déployées par le gouvernement pour assurer le respect de la législation nationale | Inconnu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel de la GCM : inaccessible Personnel de FOMSPA : 95 personnes |
| Nombre de sorties de surveillance en mer | 236 | Ces sorties en mer ont permis : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d'effectuer 342 inspections d'arrêter 579 pirates et bateau de constater 725 infractions pêche à grande échelle de constater 645 infractions pêche à petite échelle |
| Nombre de contrôles effectués à quai et en rade | 1,549 | Ces contrôles ont permis : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> de constater 158 infractions graves pêche à grande échelle de constater 582 infractions pêche à petite échelle |

Transparency in action

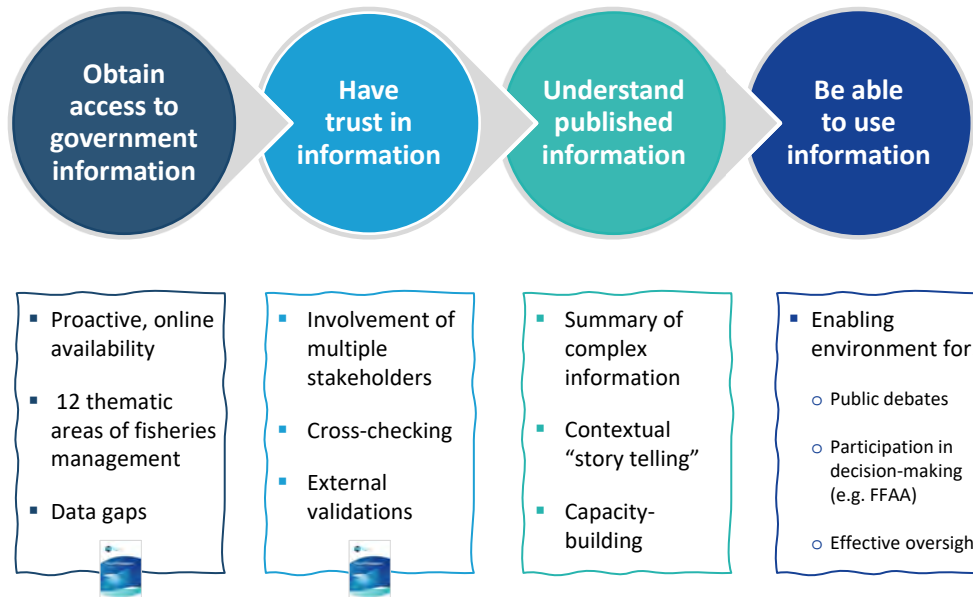


Progressive improvement: Public authorities must disclose available information; where gaps exist, improvements must be shown over time.

- Recommendations from National MSG to public authorities
- 2019: 34 recommendations
- Progress tracking through annual FITI Reports and FITI International Secretariat
- Recommendations attract funding from external donors

3

Linking transparency to participatory governance



Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

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Enhancing the global coverage of the FiTI

Government of Germany supports FITI through 5-year grant to enhance transparency in global fisheries management

17 August 2023. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (represented by the [Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ](#)) and the [Fisheries Transparency Initiative \(FITI\)](#) will cooperate on the project "Sustainable marine fisheries through transparency and stakeholder participation". The project has a timeframe of 5 years (2024 – 2028) and a grant volume of up to 4 million Euros.

Along with climate change and pollution, overfishing is one of the main threats to our ocean. Within overfishing, several factors are accelerating the decline of our fishery resources, such as the overcapitalization of the fishing industry, harmful fisheries subsidies, the disregard of scientific advice on fishing limits or illegal activities. The need to manage our marine resources sustainably – balancing economic, social and environmental aspects – is urgent.

In recent years, the importance of public access to credible and comprehensive fisheries management information has seen growing levels of support. Without reliable information the capacity of national authorities to make decisions based on the best available data is diminished. So too is the ability of non-governmental stakeholders to exercise effective oversight, demand accountability and engage in public dialogue. Transparency is therefore paramount for sustainable fisheries management. By capitalising on this global momentum for transparency in fisheries, the objectives of this project are:

Starting January 2024

Target countries:

- Sub-Saharan Africa [9]
- Caribbean [3]
- Pacific [3]

Support for interested countries ('FITI Starter package')

Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

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Identifying benefits for government transparency



Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

WEBINAR

Government transparency in marine fisheries: What role does it play for fish trade and eco-certifications?

During this webinar we will discuss how economic incentives, in particular stemming from fish trade and third-party certifications of fish and seafood products (eco-labels), can stimulate national authorities to improve transparency of fisheries management and what are some of the current challenges and improvement opportunities.

MODERATOR:

 Sven BERNANN
 Executive Director
 Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI)

KEYNOTE:

 Anna LINDSTEDT
 Ambassador for the Ocean
 Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden

PANELLISTS:


 Roy CLARISSE
 Principal Secretary for Fisheries
 Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue
 Economy, Seychelles


 Lisa GOCHÉ
 Interim Executive Director
 Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative

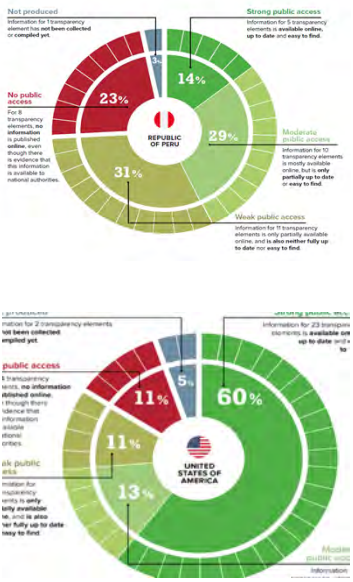

 Marcelo CASTRO DE SOUZA
 Senior Fishery Officer (International Trade) and Secretary of
 the CDFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Date: Wednesday, 20 September 2023
 Time: 12pm UTC / 2pm CEST
 Language: English

Register here: <https://bit.ly/3G1UJ09>



Contributing to the global knowledge pool



Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

TAKING STOCK

Assessing the level of information that national authorities publish on government websites regarding the country's marine fisheries sector.

<https://fiti.global/taking-stock/>

Strengthening the FiTI Standard



Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI), 2023

- First major review since 2017
- Procedural and transparency-related improvements, e.g.:
 - Implementation and validation process
 - Subsidies (WTO Agreement)
 - Beneficial ownership
- Public consultation phase in Q1 2024
- Responsibility with FiTI International Board

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Transparency: Prerequisite for meaningful participation

“An inclusive process, which incorporates data and views from the full range of impacted stakeholders both within and outside government, is essential to ensure policies and policy changes are accepted and upheld by fisheries actors.”

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),
OECD Review of Fisheries 2020, Chapter 5 ‘Governing fisheries’

Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI), 2023

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Thank you for your attention



Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI), 2023

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Fisheries
Transparency
Initiative

Email – Sven Biermann: sbiermann@fiti.global

Internet: www.fiti.global

Twitter (X): [@FisheriesTI](https://twitter.com/FisheriesTI)

YouTube: www.youtube.com/channel/UCohsIsIaeaEsfCSOeHnLhng

LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/fisheries-transparency/

24



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Blue Ports Initiative

1

2023 Agenda & FAO's
Strategic Framework

01

Blue Fishing Port

02

Challenges to become
a blue port

03

The Blue Ports Initiative

04



2



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2023 Agenda & FAO's Strategic Framework







SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Achieve local development involving social, economic and environmental dimensions



4 Betters

Transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems for a better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life.



Blue transformation

More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private sector engagement.

3



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Blue Fishing Port

Join effort by different actors working together for the sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) of the port, with a positive impact on the growth of local, regional and international communities, considering mobilization, infrastructure and strategies to support small scale fishing, food safety, traceability and regulations.



Environmentally resilient
conscious and committed to the protection of local biodiversity



Committed to development of local human capital (inclusive, connected and transparent)



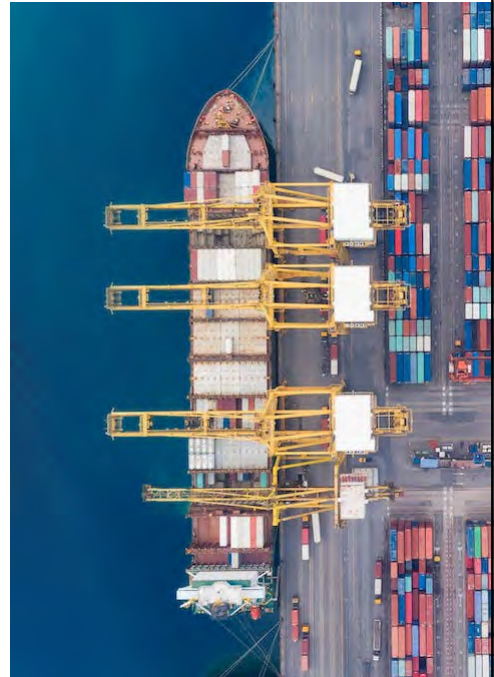
Economically profitable,
generating growth



4

Benefits of Becoming a Blue Port

- Identifies them as drivers of sustainable local development
- Reinforces inclusiveness, competitiveness and efficiency in their strategic planning, aligned with sustainability principles and stakeholder's needs
- Ensures they become catalytic hubs for collaboration between private and public sectors
- Improves the relationship between the port and the community, including by promoting decent work in ports and its vessels
- Promotes their role as drivers of innovative solutions, attracting investors and entrepreneurs
- Results in improvements in commercial operations in terms of volume and earnings for the value chain of ports



5



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Sustainability challenges

1

Environmental

- De-carbonization, including reduction of GHG emissions
- Inclusion of marine conservation goals
- Waste management and circular economy models
- Limited knowledge and funding for environmental sustainability

2

Social

- Facilities and infrastructure
- Communication & dialogue
 - Skills and training
- Attitude, policies and actions towards inclusiveness
- Cultural valorization of the fishing sector
 - Capacity building programmes incl. ocean literacy

3

Economic

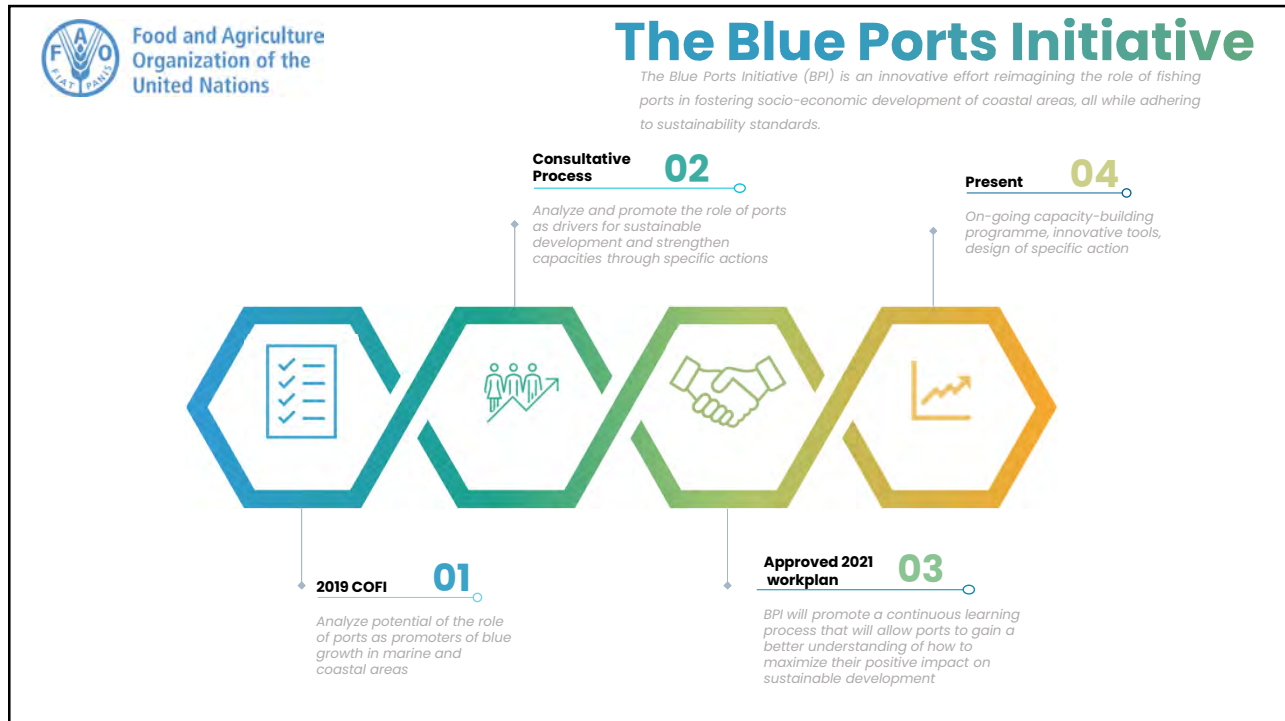
- Access to new technology and Digital solutions
- Knowledge transfer and stakeholder cooperation
- Technical and financial capacity
 - Investment and Sustainable financing mechanisms

4

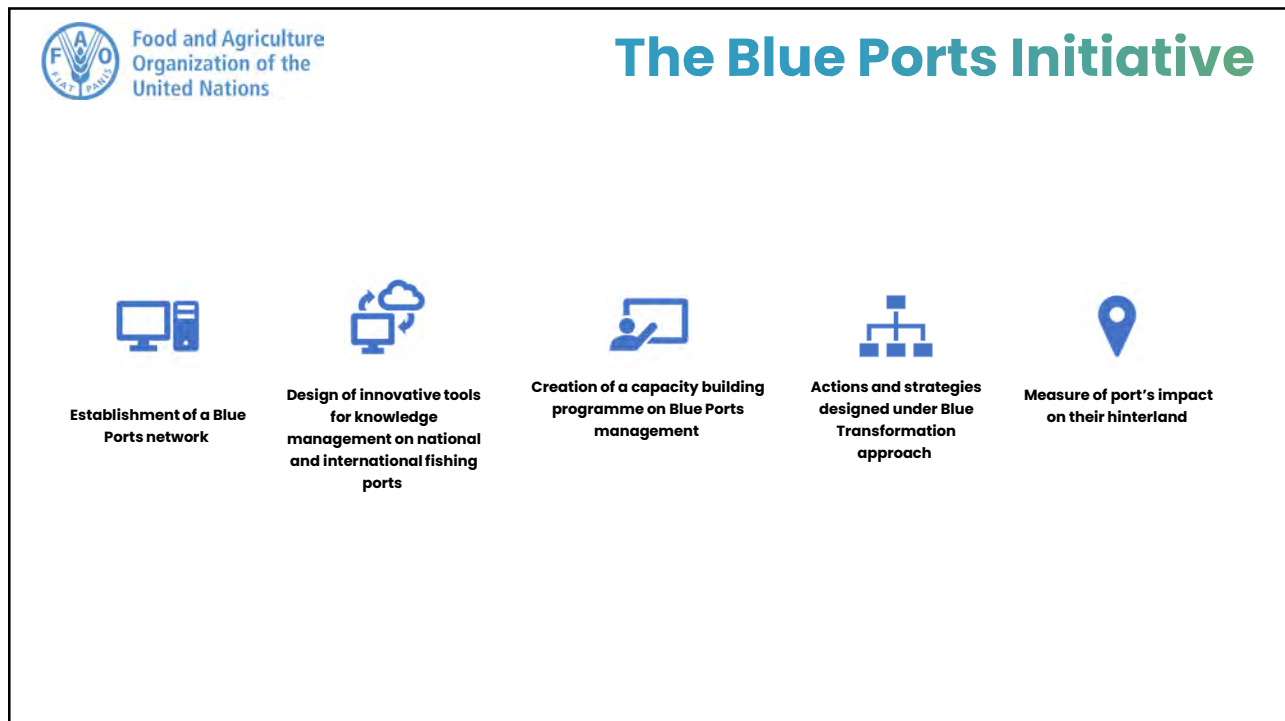
Governance

- Identification of key stakeholders on all sectors
- Recognitions of competing interests and differences between sectors
- Sharing of data and information
- Cooperation in the ratification of international agreements

6



7



8



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The Blue Ports Initiative

Establishment of a Blue Port Network

- 4 global BPI workshops (5th workshop in Tangier (Morocco), November 2023)
- Representatives of more than 20 ports and fisheries administrations
- International cooperation with organizations (IOC-UNESCO, AFDB, ILO, IMO) and associations (IAPH, AIVP)
- Creation of 3 working groups to formulate specific actions and projects

Innovative tools

- Guidance: The role of fishing ports in MSP (in collaboration with IOC UNESCO) – April 2022
- Roadmap to become a Blue Port (April 2023)
- Publications on good practices and lessons learned from training courses (on going)
- Collection and repository of good practices (on going)



9



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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The Blue Ports Initiative

Capacity-Building programme

- Workshop on the "Role of Traceability in Fishing Ports", June 2021 (virtual).
- 3 Regional Workshops (virtual) on the Role of Fishing Ports in the Marine Spatial Planning Process (in collaboration with IOC-UNESCO).

Capacity Building and Experience Exchange Workshop on "Greening a Blue Port", in June 2022 (Vigo). Study visit to the Port of Vigo.

- 2 Regional Workshops (virtual) on Traceability and Innovation in Fishing Ports.
- In 2023:
 - Study visit: Manta Port Terminal (Ecuador) and Port of Tangier (Morocco).
 - 1 Global Workshop on "Port-City Relationship", November, Tangier.
 - 1 Regional Workshop (LATAM) on "Traceability in Fishing Ports", in Manta, June 21-22 in collaboration with SALT (seafood Alliance for Legality & Traceability)
 - Webinar on "Best Practices in the Design of National Action Plans for Marine Litter Management" in collaboration with GloLitter, IMO, and FAO.



10



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

The Blue Ports Initiative

Projects and Actions

- Creation of working groups
- Concept note on Just Transition applied to fishing ports
- Identification of areas of work
- Alliances with international organizations

Communication

- Publications (AIVP, IOC UNESCO)
- Official website launched in 2023
- Permanent internal communication
- Participation in seminars, conferences and other activities



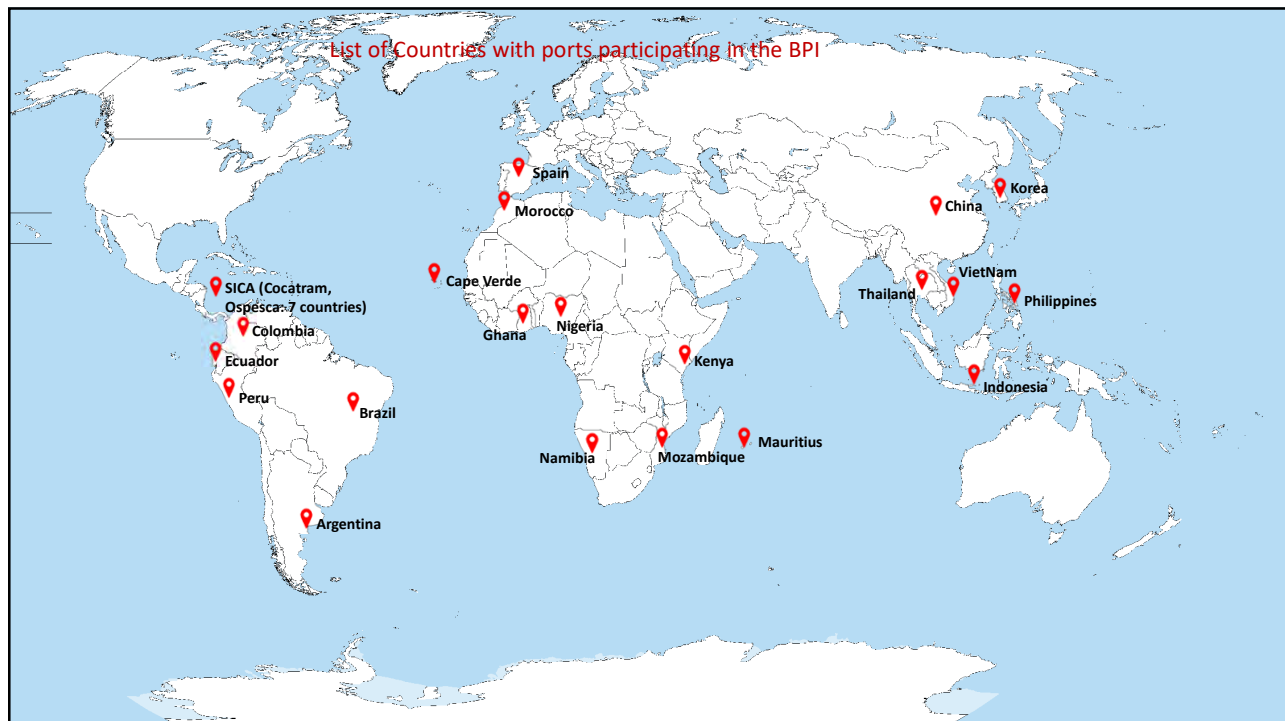
The Blue Ports initiative to encourage positive city-port relationships

Definition of Blue Port

A Blue Port is a hub for sustainable development at local, national and regional levels that creates value across social, economic and environmental dimensions. The initiative aims to maximize the role of ports in the environmental, social and economic development of coastal areas while ensuring the protection of ecosystems.

| Challenges | Interventions | Enablers |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decent Labour Gender Equality Food Security and Nutrition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade Innovation Technology Data Local Planning Fair | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Ecosystem services Marine Resource Management |

11



12



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Thank you!

Jose.EstorsCarballo@fao.org

TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT REVIEW 2023:

Building a sustainable and resilient ocean economy beyond 2030

UPDATE OF KEY FINDINGS



David Vivas Eugui
Chief of Section a.i.
Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch

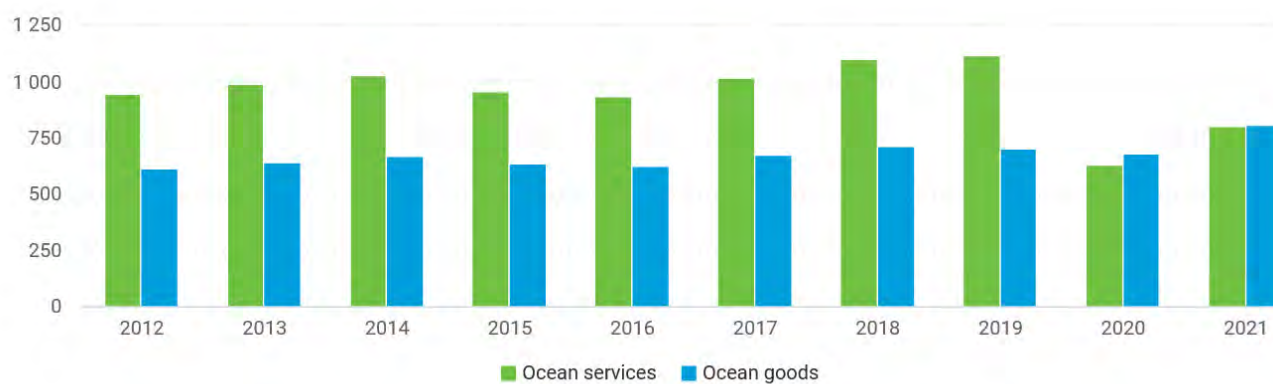
1

KEY MESSAGE 1: Now we can measure trade flows of the Ocean Economy



Figure 1. Exports of ocean services are yet to recover back to pre-pandemic levels

(Billions of US\$)

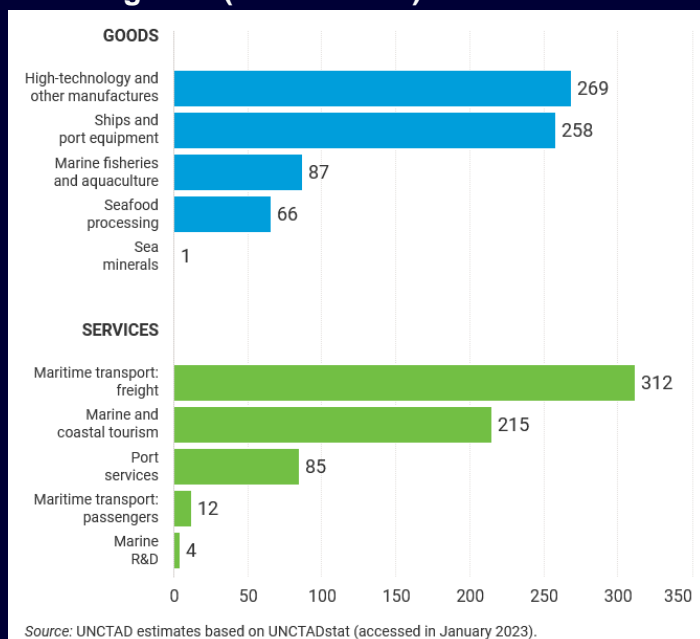


Source: UNCTAD calculations based on UNCTADstat (UNCTAD, 2023a).

Note: Refers to ocean economy goods and services as classified by UNCTAD (2021c) based on HS codes.

2

KEY MESSAGE 1: Sizing up the global ocean economy – the rise of ocean-based goods (billions USD)



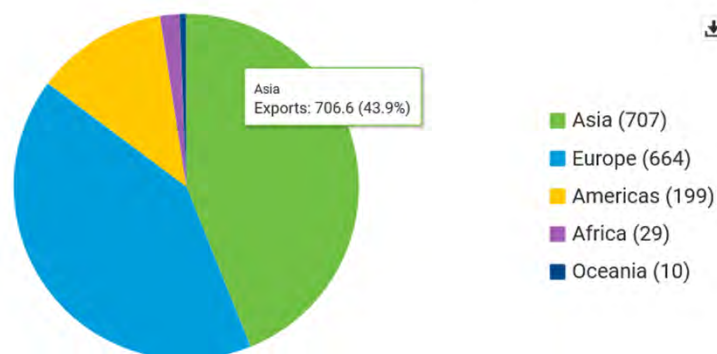
- Export value of ocean-based goods and services (2021): \$1.6 trillion (6± % global trade [\$28 trillion])
- The export of ocean-based goods (\$808 billion) overtook those of services (\$808 billion) in 2021 closely.
- 150 million direct jobs

3



KEY MESSAGE 2: Asia and Europe dominate the Ocean Trade Flows (About 80 per cent of total)

Figure 3. Ocean exports dominated by Asia and Europe with an 85 per cent market share, 2021 (Billions of US\$)

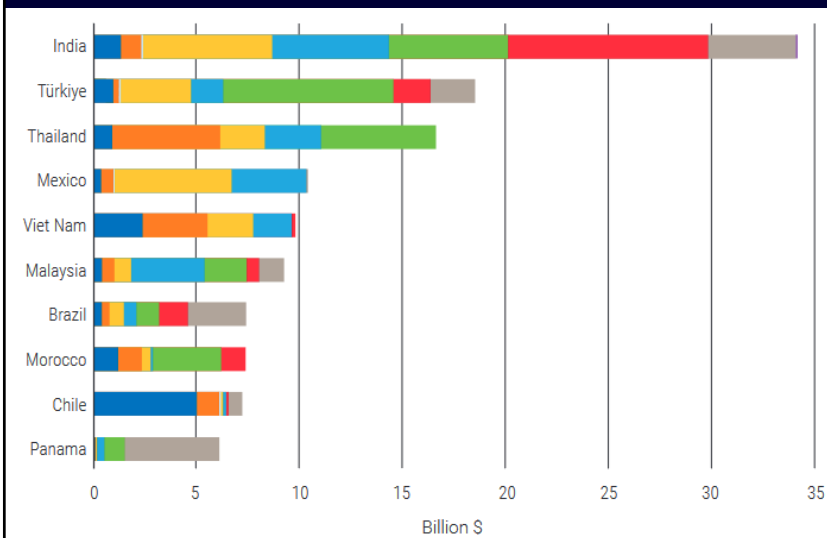


Source: UNCTAD calculations based on UNCTADstat (UNCTAD, 2023a).

Note: Data refer to ocean economy goods and services as classified by UNCTAD (2021c) based on HS codes.

4

KEY MESSAGE 3: The Ocean economy provide significant opportunities for economic diversification



- Marine fisheries, aquaculture and hatcheries
- Seafood processing
- Sea minerals
- Ships, port equipment and parts thereof
- High-technology and other manufactures n.e.c.
- Marine and coastal tourism
- Maritime transport and related services: passengers
- Maritime transport and related services: freight
- Port services, related infrastructure services and logistical service
- Marine research and development and related services

Source: UNCTAD estimates based on UNCTADstat (accessed in January 2023).

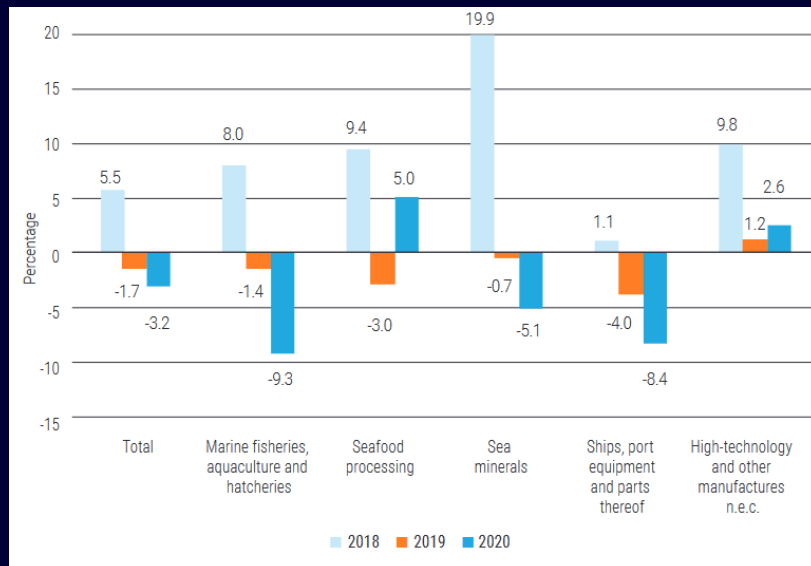
5

Ocean-based goods trade flows are Mainly East-West and West East



6

KEY MESSAGE 4: The interconnectedness of global crises laid bare the extreme divergence of the ocean economy sectors



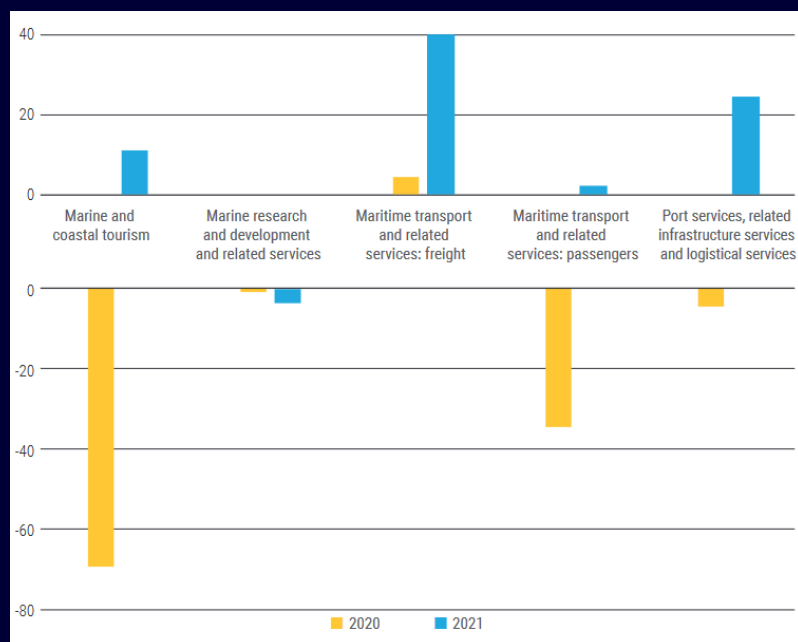
Growth rate of ocean-based goods (2018–2020)

1. Resilience vs vulnerability of ocean economy sectors
COVID-19 impacted ocean-based services much more negatively than ocean-based goods
2. Top performers during the peak of the pandemic in 2020: Seafood processing and Marine high-technology manufactures

Source: UNCTAD calculations based on UNCTADstat (accessed in January 2023).

7

Growth rate of total world exports in ocean services sectors (2020–2021)



1. Maritime transport sector and related services: 4% (2020) – 40% (2021)
2. Port services, related infrastructure services and logistical services: slumped to -4% (2020) – 25% (2021)

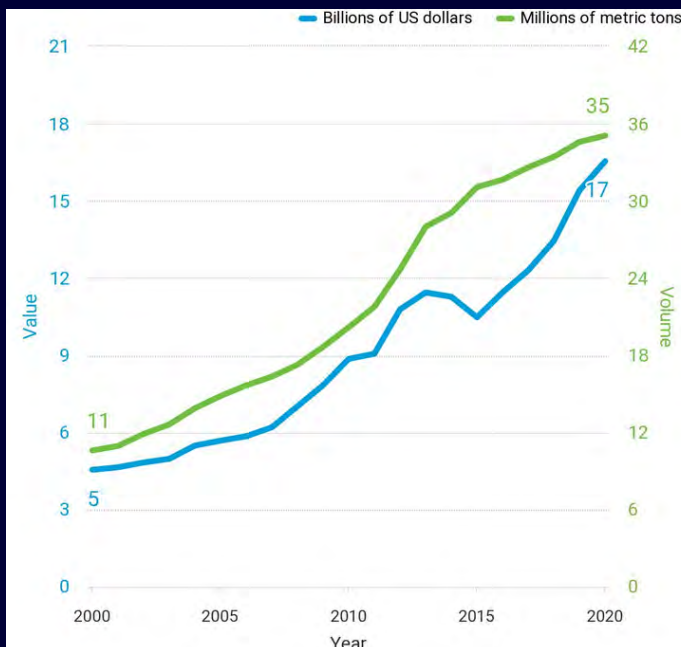
8

KEY MESSAGE 5: Emerging ocean economy sectors - the next normal



1. Seaweed and by-products

- The seaweed farming boom (Low carbon, no fresh water use, no land and no fertilizers or antibiotics)
- A lot of innovation on food and non food uses
- Value and volume of farmed seaweed, 2010-2020, billion of US dollars, millions of metric tons
- Trade in seaweed product was estimated at 1.2 billion in 2021



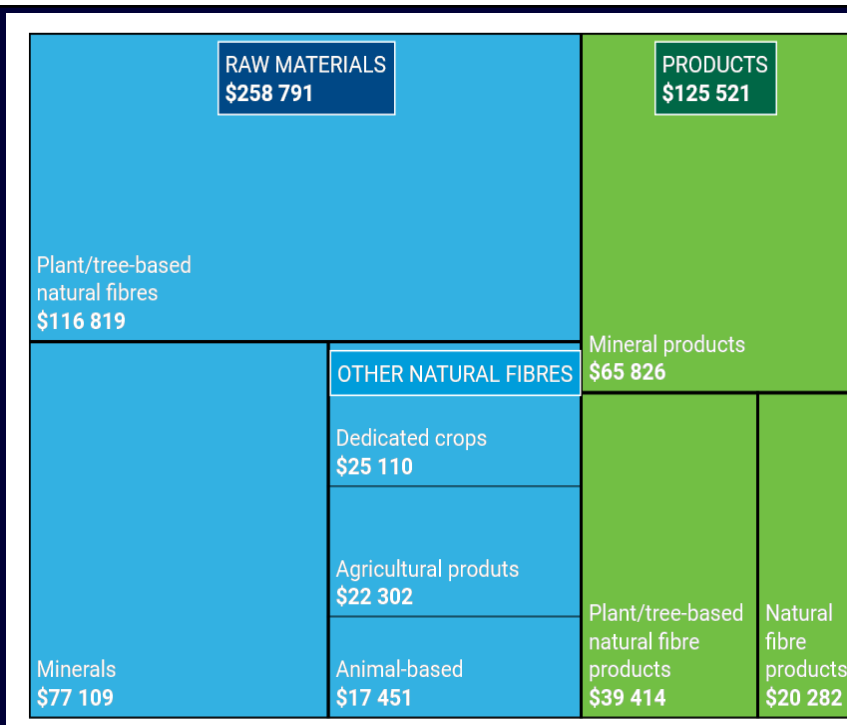
Source: Source: Prepared by UNCTAD secretariat based on FAO.

9

2. Non plastics

Substitutes

- Trade in Non plastic substitutes estimated at 388 billion (global plastic trade is 1.2 trillion)
- The role of non plastic substitutes is recognised in the zero draft text of the UN Plastic treaty

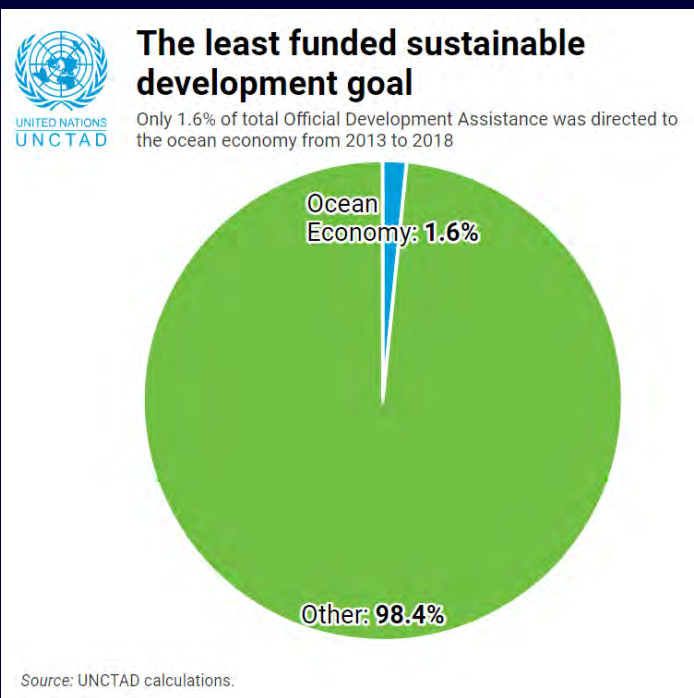


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KEY MESSAGE 6:

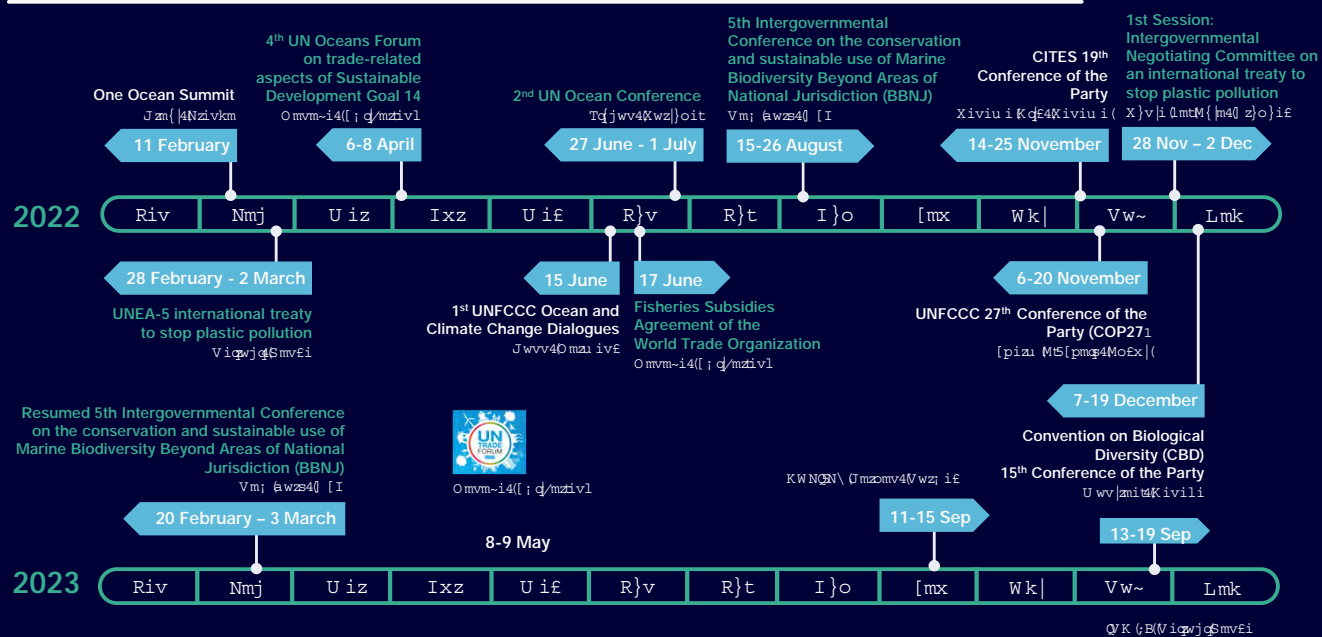
SDG 14 is the least funded of all SDGs

Only \$2.9 billion was allocated to support the ocean economy in 2018



11

The ocean 'super year': A timeline

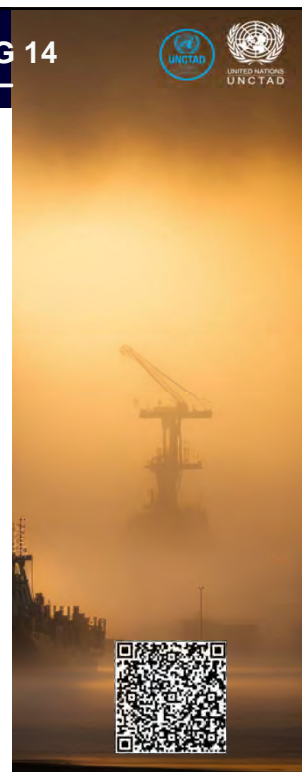


12

KEY MESSAGE 5: Towards a Blue Deal – A high impact initiative for SDG 14



- SDG 14 is the least funded out of all SDGs: ODA to ocean economy only represented a \$2.9 billion in 2019, less 2% of the total (OECD and FAO, 2021).
- There is an investment gap for 177 billion to be able to comply with SDG 14.
- Fill regulatory gaps and strengthen governance: countries should ratify/accept without delays the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement and adopt the BBNJ (High Seas) Treaty. Finalise negotiations on UN Treaty to end Plastic pollution.
- Implement key priorities for ocean cooperation that were adopted at the 2nd UN Ocean Conference and at 4th ocean Forum synchronically (more than 50 recommendations and actions and more than 2100 voluntary commitments).

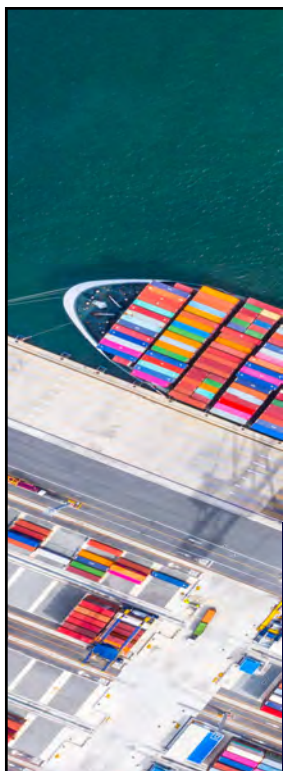


13

A high impact initiative for SDG 14



- Improve efficiency and alignment of ocean policies across multiple sectors for more sustainable and resilient supply chains.
- Develop closer and shorter value chains (intra and inter regional) and promote economic diversification connectivity, and the right mix of energy security measures as essential elements for resilience by 2030 and beyond.
- Boost R&D in emerging ocean economy sectors that can scale up the prevention and reduction of marine pollution of all kinds, reduce emissions and decrease our dependence on unsustainable materials and practices.



14



Main conclusions and recommendations

4 UN Oceans Forum:

- Make ocean management policies more efficient: increase transparency, reduce NTMs, and eliminate subsidies causing overfishing or encouraging IUU fishing.
- Promotion of sustainable and resilient maritime supply chains.
- The Chair supported the FAO Guidance on Social Responsibility in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains and stressed the importance of promoting decent work.
- Reduction of marine litter and plastic pollution.
- The importance of seaweed production – to address food shortage, reduce carbon footprint.

2022 UN Ocean Conference:

Governments committed to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional, subregional, national and local levels by:

- planning and implementing area-based management tools, including ocean management;
- restoring and maintaining fish stocks;
- mobilizing actions for a sustainable sector;
- recognizing the role of SSF;
- reducing and preventing marine plastic litter;
- empowering women and girls.