

**Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia  
Agenda Item 7**

**Contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable Development**

**(“Vision and Strategy for FAO’s Work in Nutrition”)**

Mr. Chair,

Indonesia notes the key role played by the FAO in monitoring indicators under SDG 14. In this context, we propose FAO to facilitate member countries in showcasing their best practices regarding the aquaculture’s contribution in achieving the Agenda 2030.

Indonesia herself has implemented several activities to achieve Zero Hunger and support healthy lifestyle, in accordance to SDG 1, 2 and 3, including to implement zero waste fish processing unit to support blue growth development. Indonesia also started *Gemarikan* campaign activities, a seafood and fish eating movement, to contribute to the national effort in preventing stunting.

To support initiatives to develop reporting and monitoring capacity in fisheries and aquaculture, Indonesia called upon FAO and regional organizations to provide a sharing knowledge platform for member countries in conducting studies and discussion related to aquaculture’s contribution to world’s food security and nutrition.

Indonesia underscores the importance of the role of trade and markets in fisheries and aquaculture in contributing to the availability, affordability, and access to nutritious food in the context of achieving SDGs, in particular SDG2, in a balanced manner.

In this regard, Indonesia supports the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, the elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU Fishing and the need for countries to refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.

In light of the current pandemic, Indonesia highlights the need for the Vision and Strategy for FAO’s Work in Nutrition to give more emphasis on appropriate capacity development efforts to implement policies, practices, and innovations, as well as maximise synergies and manage trade-offs between healthy diets and other environmental, economic, and social goals and to ensure food systems are resilient to shocks.

Indonesia underlines that there are no one-size-fits-all solutions to address the challenges of malnutrition, bearing in mind the need to acknowledge the large diversities of food systems, wide discrepancies in food security and nutrition status, as well as different compositions of healthy diets.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.