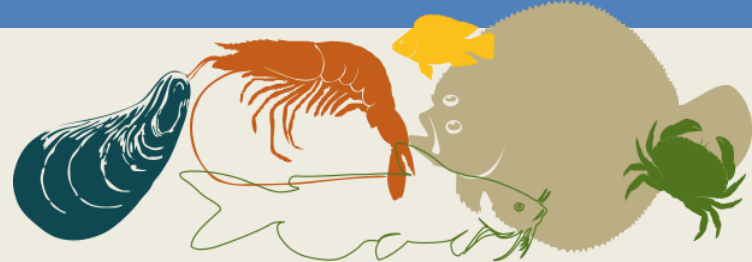




Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



## CHAPTER 2

# THE USE AND EXCHANGE OF AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES OF FARMED AQUATIC SPECIES AND THEIR WILD RELATIVES WITHIN NATIONAL JURISDICTION

AD HOC INTERGOVERNMENTAL TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON  
AQUATIC GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

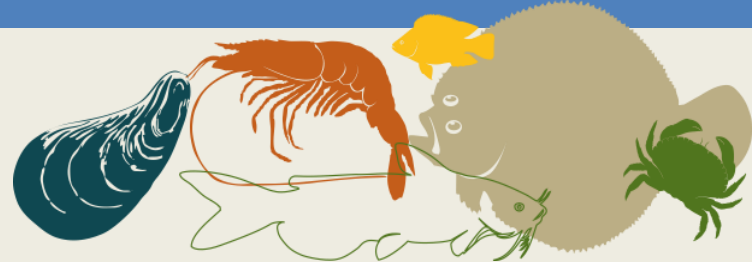
20-22 June 2016

FAO Rome, Italy



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



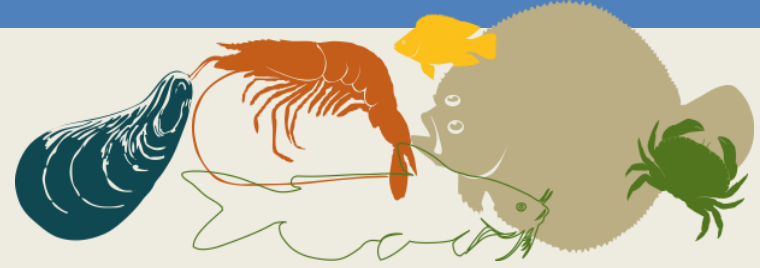
## Main objective

To provide annotated inventories on and the status of aquatic genetic resources of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



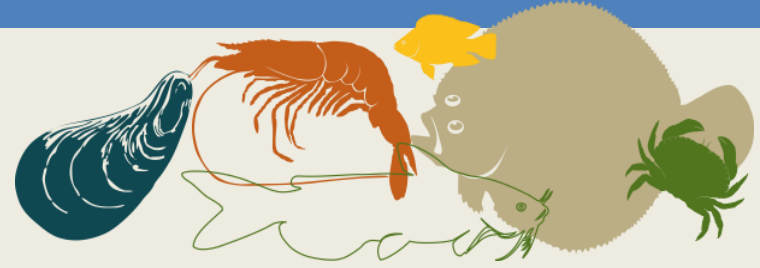
## Specific objectives

- Explore definitions and nomenclature
- Overview information on fisheries and aquaculture
- Incorporating genetic diversity and indicators into national statistics and monitoring of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives
- The use of aquatic genetic resources in food production
  - Aquaculture
  - Technologies
  - Wild relatives
  - Use of non-native species in fisheries and aquaculture



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



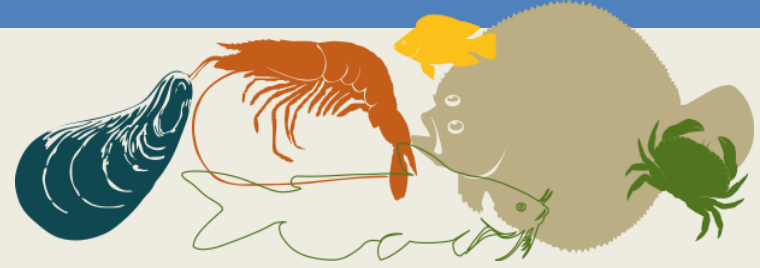
## Key findings

- A tremendous amount of AqGR is used in aquaculture and fisheries
  - Important species and farmed types not reported to FAO
  - Aquatic plants and microorganisms not well reported in FAO statistics
  - Wild relatives of farmed aquatic species play important roles in both aquaculture and capture fisheries
- Selective breeding is the most widely used technology to improve AqGR for food and agriculture
  - Genetic information and technologies has great potential
  - Challenges in wide-scale use of genetic technologies - require financial resources and technical capacity.
  - Biotechnology - specifically genetic biotechnologies, advancing rapidly



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



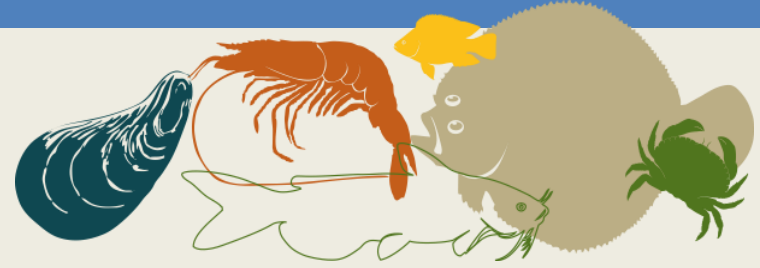
## Key findings

- Numerous species have potential for use in aquaculture
  - through domestication or sourcing material from wild populations.
  - Non-native species important role in aquaculture & fisheries
- Limited use of genetic information in the development and management of farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives.
  - No global information system on aquatic genetic diversity
  - Lack of up to date, standard and consistent nomenclature on products of genetic improvement and on wild relatives below the species level



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

COMMISSION ON  
GENETIC RESOURCES  
FOR FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE



## Guidance and comments sought

- Structure of the chapter
- Analytical approach used
- Interpretation of the information
- Identification of major gaps or errors