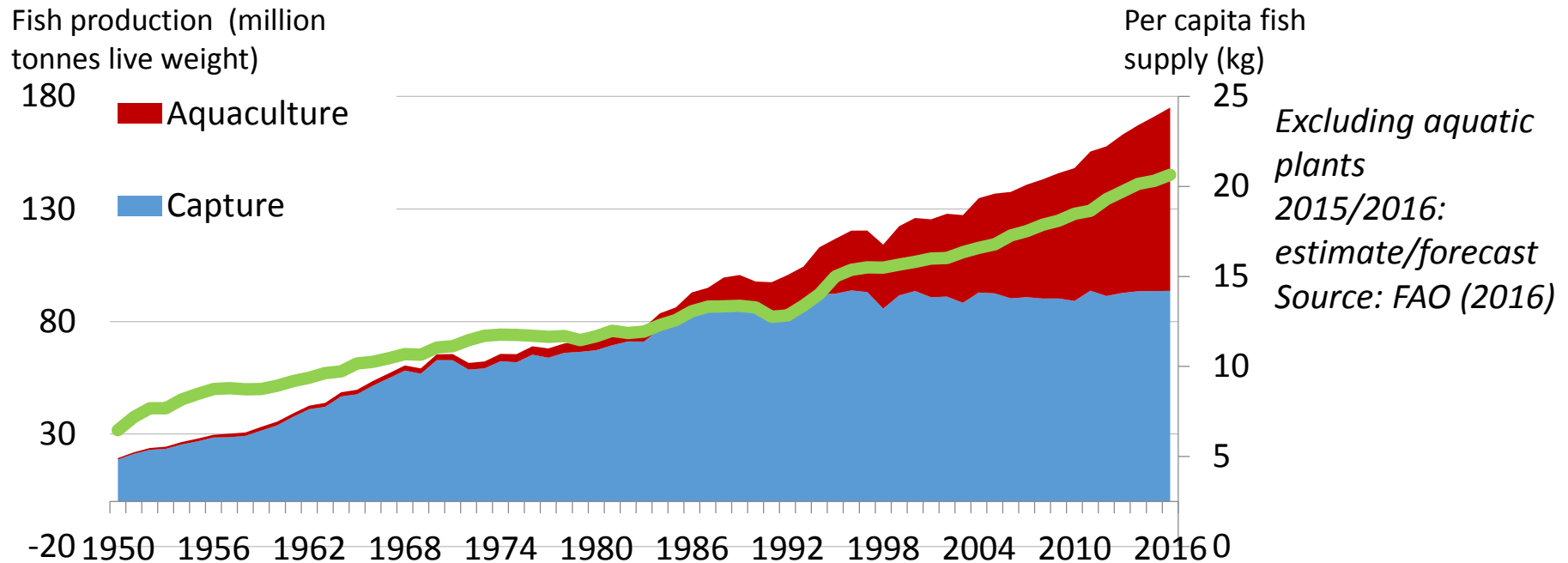




The Role of WTO in Fisheries & Climate Change

Fish production & utilization



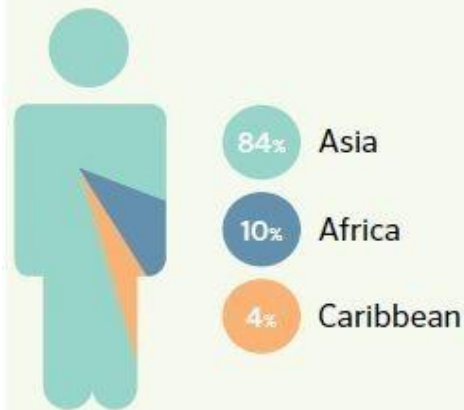
- ❖ Global marine capture fisheries experienced almost a 3-fold increase between 1950 and 1990, and since then stabilized at around 90 million tonnes till 2016.
- ❖ From 1950 to 2016, global aquaculture fish production has increased 6 fold from less than 30 million to 180 million tons
- ❖ Preliminary estimates show that global annual per capita fish supply increased from 6kg per person in 1950 to over 20kg per person in 2016.

Fish Importance

- Employment creator

World fishers and fish farmers by region

In 2014, an estimated **56.6 million people** were engaged in the primary sector of capture fisheries and aquaculture.



Source: FAO (2016)

★ Engine for women employment improvement

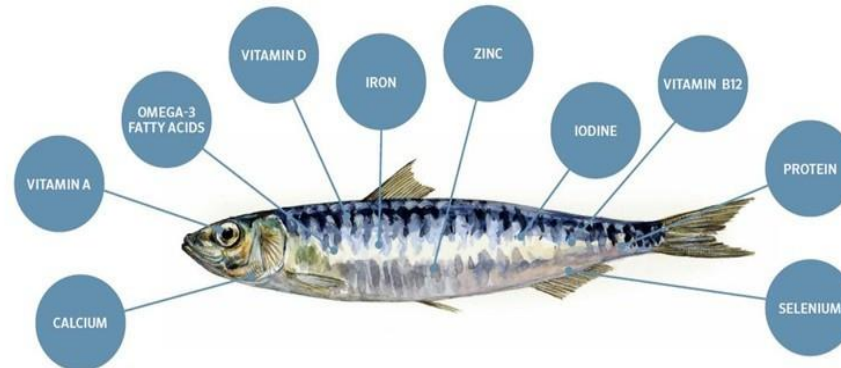
In **Asia**, **10.8** million women employed directly in the fishing activity

In **Africa**, **19%** women force employed in fish production

In **Oceania**, **50%** women force employed in fish production, processing and distribution.

- Food and nutrition

Fish: Nature's superfood



Source: FAO (2016)

- Financial sources

- **GDP contribution.** The average shares of International fish trade flows in GDP ranges from 5% to 12% in several SIDS and West African countries.
- **Fish licensing fees.** In 2010 the eight Pacific Island country parties to the Nauru Agreement earned about 90 million US dollars from fishing licence fees.

Source: Sustainable fisheries UNCTAD (2016)

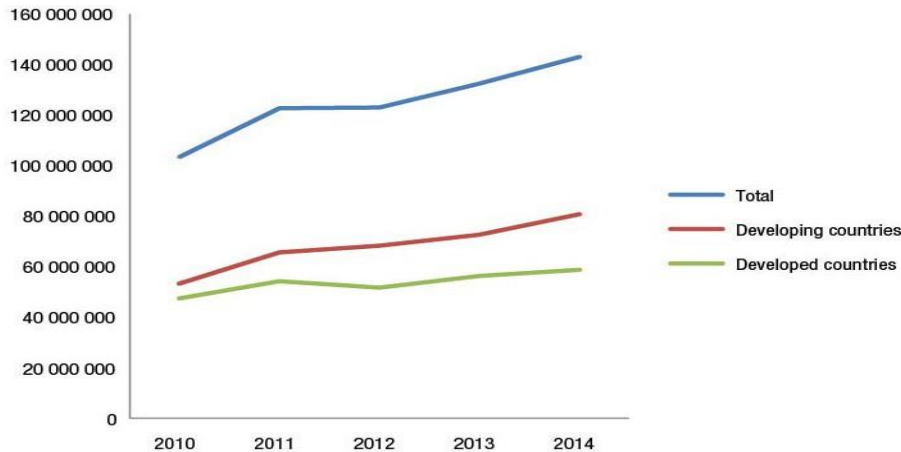
★ Health benefits:

- reduced risk of cardiac death,
- neurodevelopment in unborn infants
- reduced risk of stroke
- reduced risk of depression

★ Human nutrition contribution:

- Fish accounted for 16.7% of the global population's intake of animal protein, and 6.5% of all protein, consumed worldwide by 2010.

Fish trade (Exports)



- Fish exports in value amounted to a record of **US\$148 billion in 2014**.
- Developing countries are the main exporters with **54% of total fishery export value** and **60% of the quantity by 2014**.

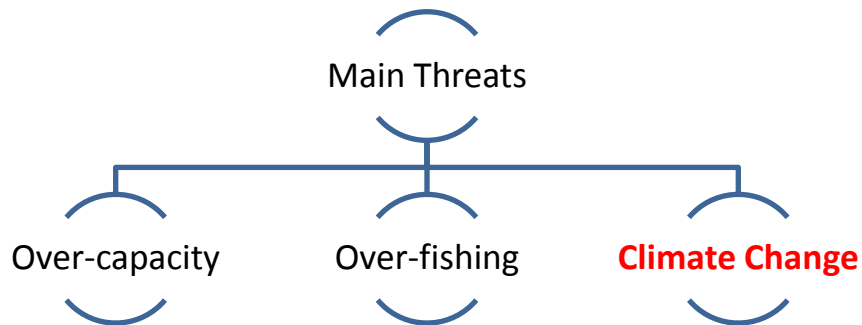
Source: UNCTAD (2016)

- **China** is the largest **exporter** of fish and fishery products, followed by **Norway** as the second and **Viet Nam** became the third in 2014; and **EU** was by far the largest single market for fish **imports**, followed by **the US** and **Japan**.



Source: FAO (2016)

Fisheries under threats

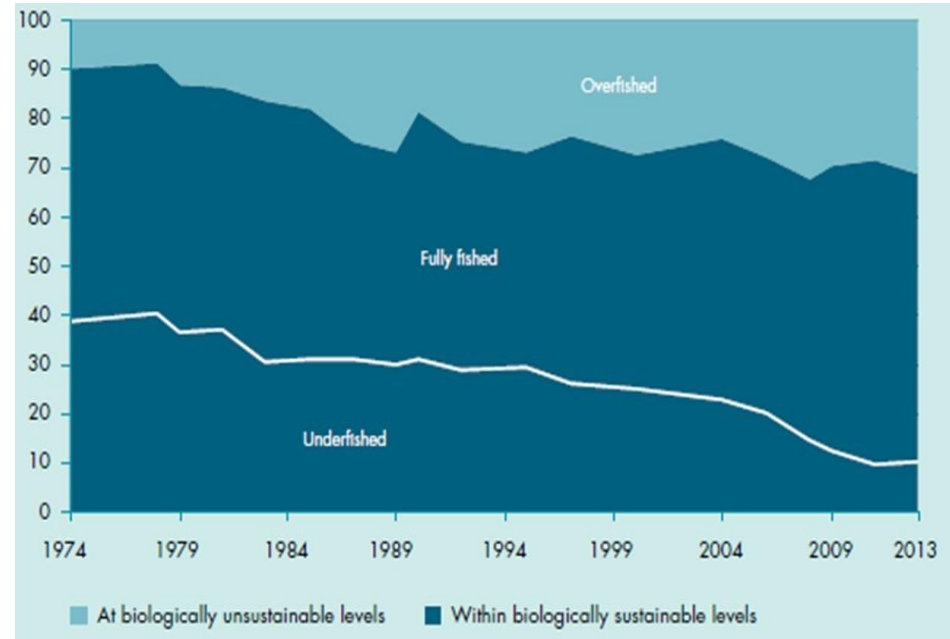


● Fishing over-capacity



Some fisheries subsidies, especially the capacity-enhancing ones become the main stimulator of overcapacity, and are detrimental to the sustainability of fisheries. (UNCTAD 2016)

● Over-fishing



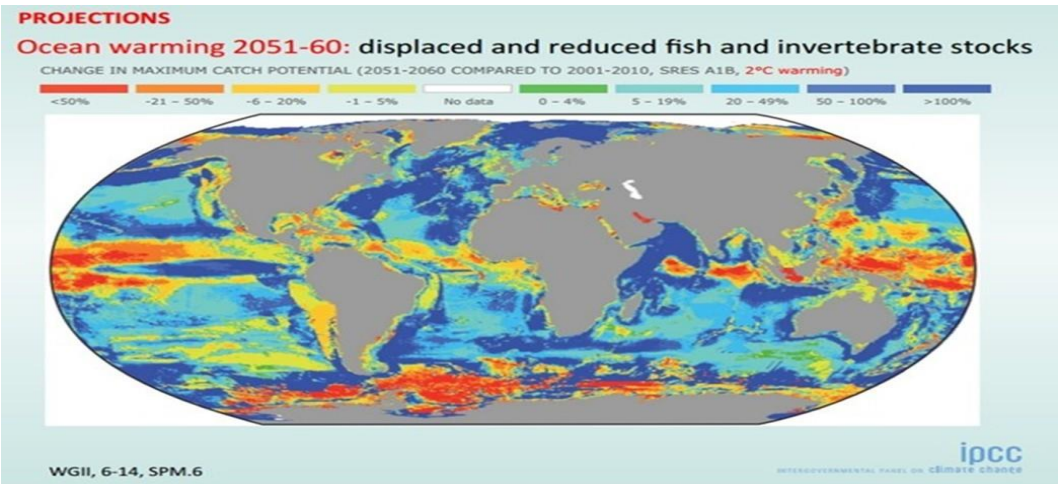
Source: FAO (2016)

- **31.4%** of overfished stocks
- **68.6%** of stocks fished within biologically sustainable levels:
 - ✓ **58.1%** fully fished
 - ✓ **10.5%** underfished
- But signs of recovery due to improved management of some of the stocks

● Climate Change

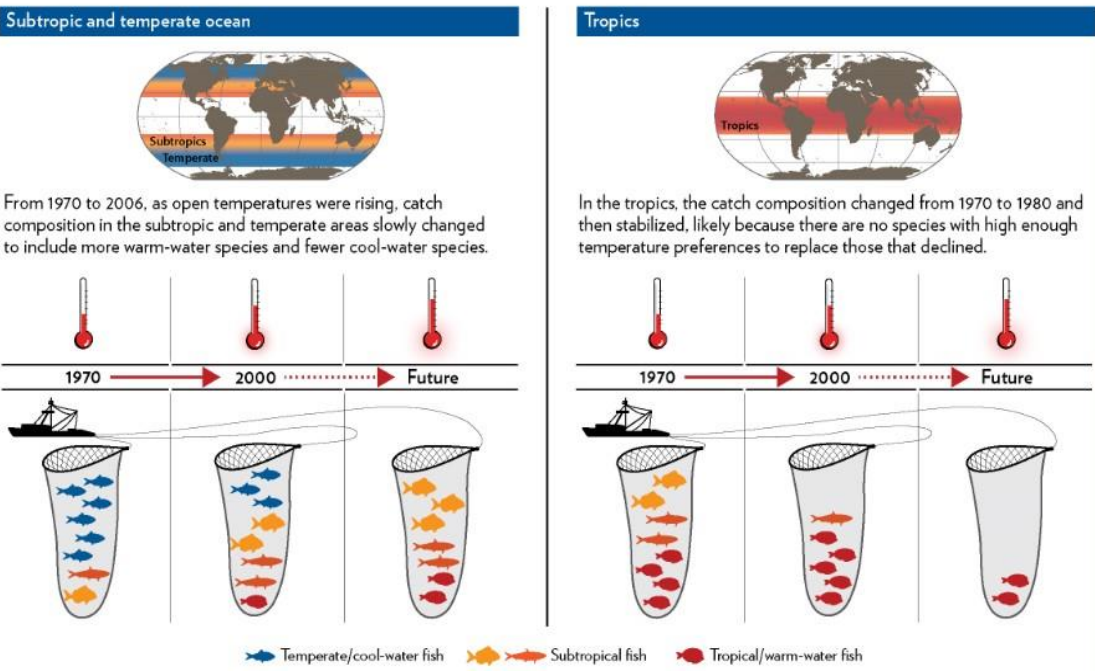
Climate change impacts fisheries

- ❖ Broad impacts brought by climate change in the marine environment: warming water temperatures; changing ocean currents; extreme weather events, storm severity and frequency; and ocean acidification



Warming Oceans Are Reshaping Fisheries

Marine species are gradually moving away from the equator into cooler waters, and, as a result, species from warmer waters are replacing those traditionally caught in many fisheries worldwide. Scientific studies show that this change is related to increasing ocean temperatures.



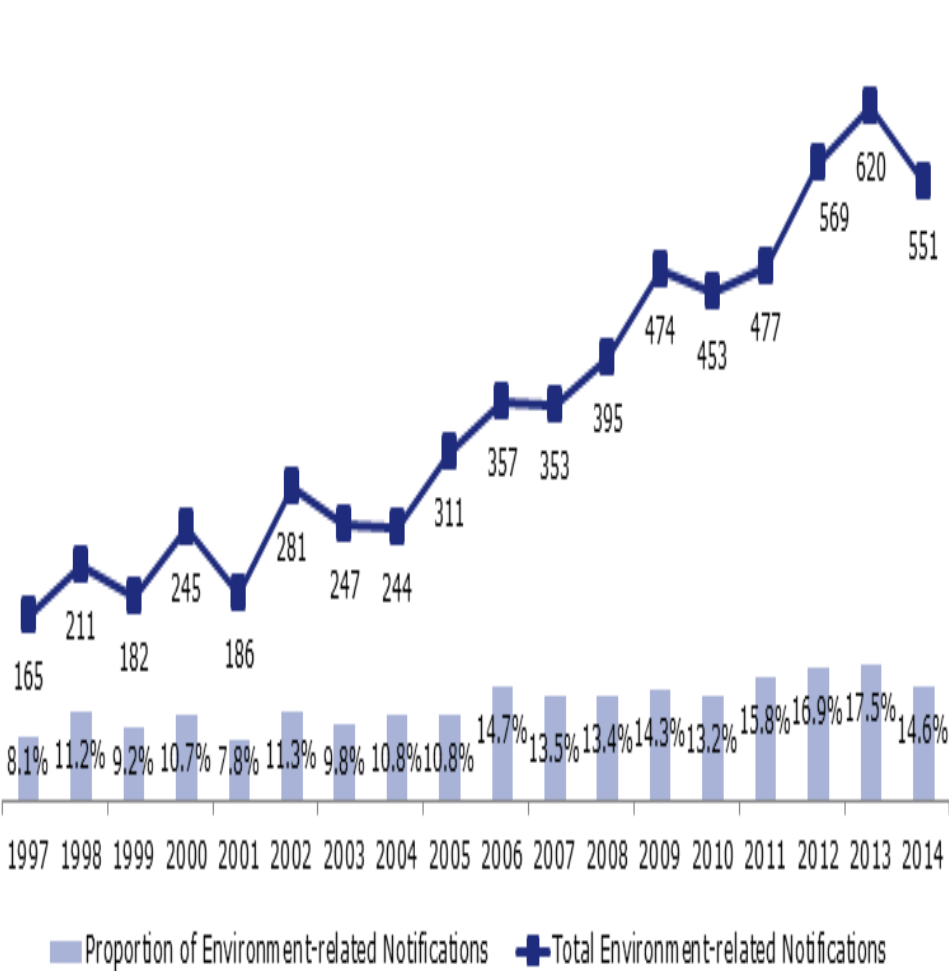
These shifts could have negative effects including loss of traditional fisheries, decreases in profits and jobs, conflicts over new fisheries that emerge because of distribution shifts, food security concerns, and a large decrease in catch in the tropics.

- ❖ Fish migration: fish which normally thrive in the tropics are quickly migrating in an effort to discover cooler seas. (*Cleaner seas*)
- ❖ FAO experts predict that *tropical countries could face up to a 40 per cent drop in the catch potential of traditional and/or commercially valuable species; while high-latitude regions could gain as much as a 30 to 70 per cent increase in catch potential. (BIORES 2015)*
- ❖ *The expansion of 'dead zones' driven by climate change.*

Source: UBC news (May 2013)

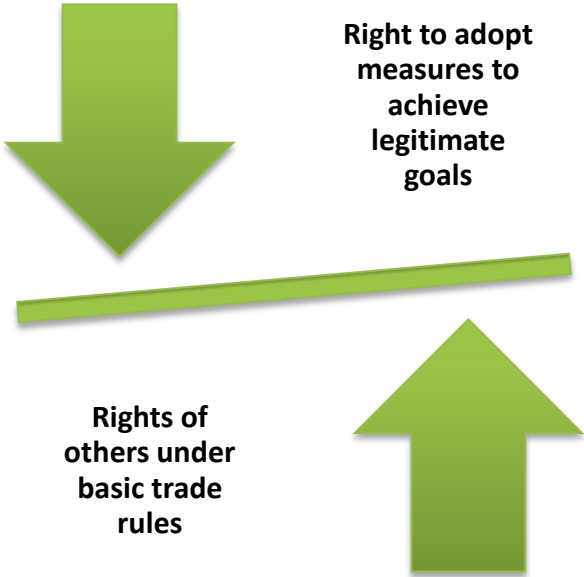
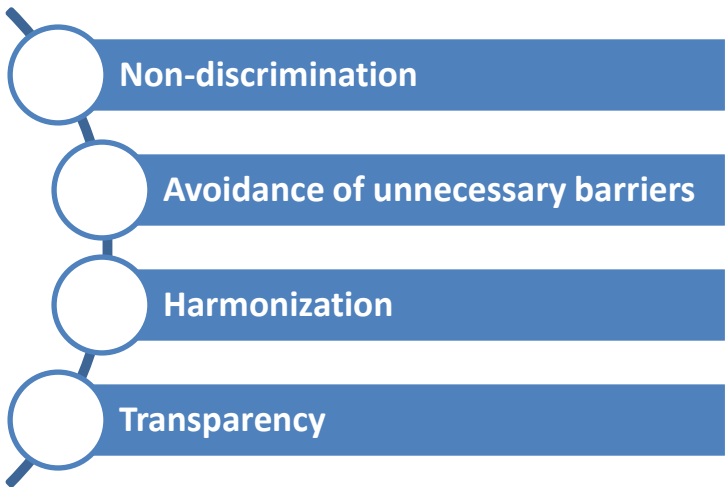
An overview of how WTO deals with environmental issues

The interface between trade and the environment is expanding...



Source: WTO Environmental Database, 2015

Using WTO principles and rules for greater policy coherence between trade and environment



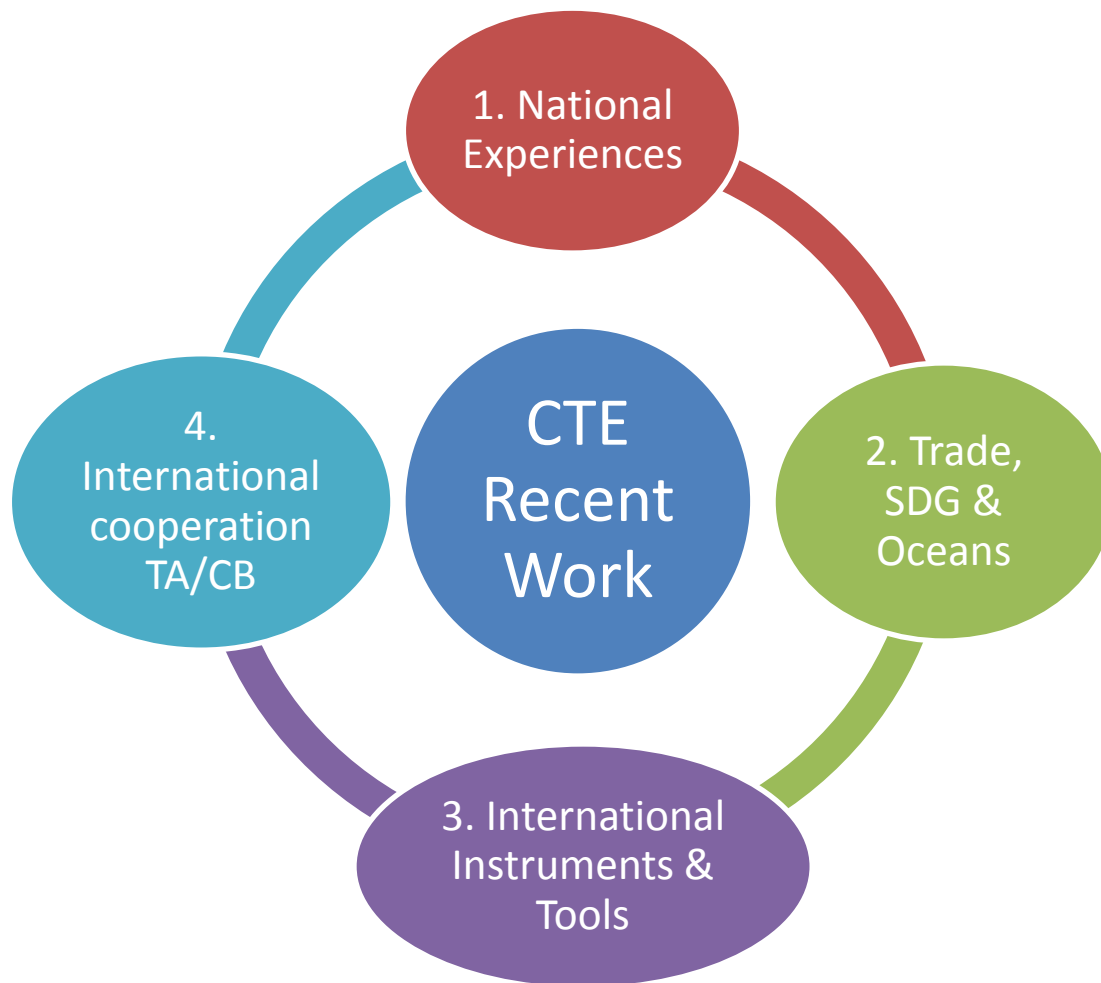
A unique WTO forum for trade and environment



CTE supports WTO members in:

- Understanding the **links between trade and environmental policies**
- Learning from **national experiences**
- Avoiding **green protectionism** and strengthening the **positive interaction** between trade and the environment
- Coverage – Fishing
 - Climate change
 - Other issues

Recent work of CTE on Fisheries



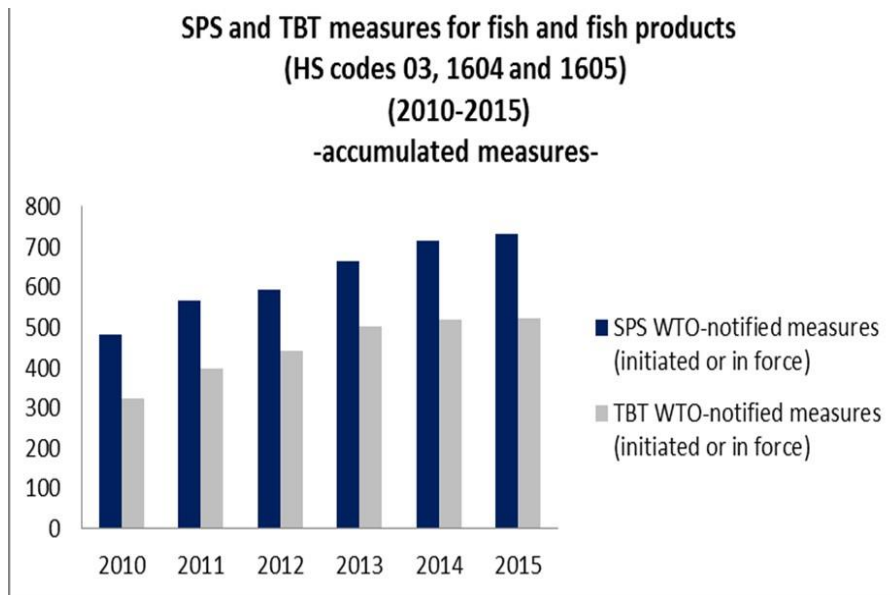
Fish trade-related measures

- Fisheries tariffs (market access):

Average applied tariffs on fish and fish products are around 13%.

Source: WTO (2016)

- Fisheries non-tariff measures:

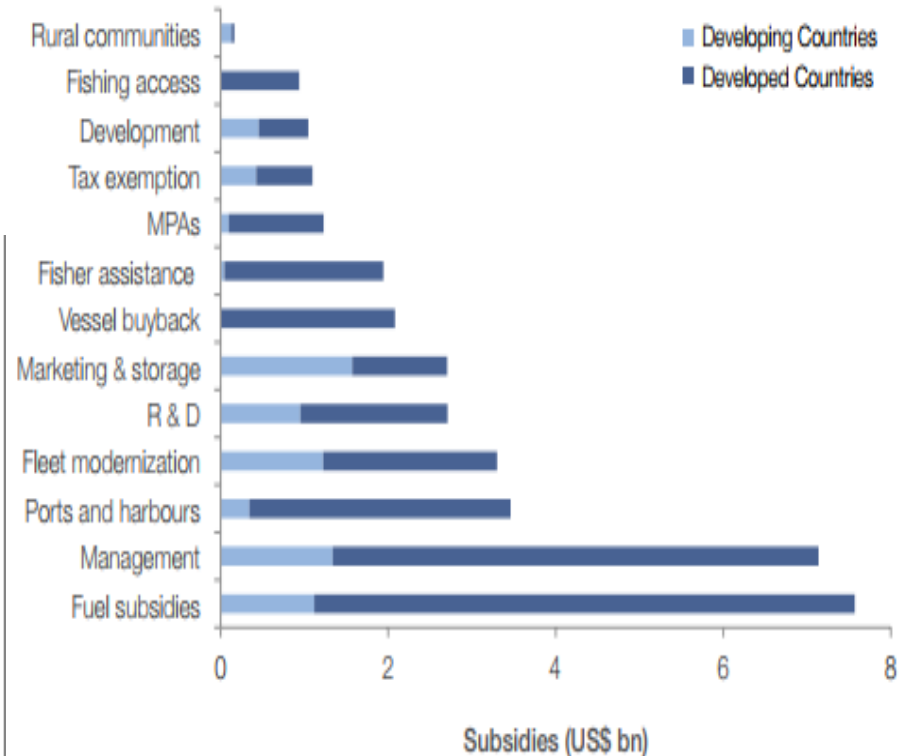


Source: UNCTAD (2017)

- There are **2.5** more NTMs applicable to fish products than to manufactures.
- Around 1200 fish related SPS/TBT measure notified to the WTO in 2015.
- Concerns on private safety and quality standards in fisheries and aquaculture have been discussed in the WTO SPS Committee.

- Fisheries subsidies (estimates)

Subsidies by types and by Developed and Developing Country(2009)



Source: Sumaila et al. 2013

- Total fisheries subsidies were estimated at about **\$35 billion** a year (2009)
- Subsidies contributed by developed countries with 65% share of the total are far greater than those contributed by developing countries.

Source: UNCTAD (2016)

WTO works

The SPS Committee

Reviews compliance with the SPS Agreement

Discusses matters with potential trade impacts

Maintains close cooperation with the appropriate international standard-setting organizations

Examples of SPS measures on fisheries notified in the SPS Committee

Document Symbol	Year	Measure Description	Country
G/SPS/N/THA/236	2016	This standard establishes good hygienic practices for fish landing site where unloading activities of fish and shellfish are performed with one or more activities i.e. sorting, transferring, buying and selling and primary preparation. The purposes are to maintain proper quality and safety of fish and shellfish for human consumption or for further processing. For other management purposes such as environment shall be done properly according to the relevant laws and will not be addressed in this standard.	Thailand
G/SPS/N/PHL/320	2016	The PNS for Organic Aquaculture establishes the guidelines for the operation of organic aquaculture in different aquatic environments (fresh, brackish, and marine) and the production of quality fishery products that are safeguarded from contamination of harmful and toxic chemical substances and use of artificial ingredients, from pre-production to marketing to enhance food safety for human consumption and to provide options to consumers/markets.	Philippines
G/SPS/N/IDN/119	2017	This Decree stipulates kinds of quarantine pests and diseases of fish, with their categories, carrier, and dissemination area as listed in the annex that is an integral part of this Decree. As used in this regulation: a. Quarantine pests and diseases of fish means all pests and diseases of fish which have not been introduced and/or have been established in certain area within the territory of Indonesia, which can spread rapidly in short period and cause social economic losses or harmfulness to community health; b. Quarantine pests and diseases of fish class I means all Quarantine Pests and Diseases of Fish which can not be free from its carrier because the treatment's technologies has not been mastered; c. Quarantine pests and diseases of fish class II means all Quarantine Pests and Diseases of Fish which can be free from its carrier because the treatment's technologies have been mastered; d. Carrier of QPDF means fish and/or other material capable of carrying Quarantine Pests and Diseases of Fish and/or Certain Fish Pest and Diseases; e. Fish means all aquatic biota the life cycle of which takes place whole or partly in water, whether alive or dead, including parts thereof.	Indonesia
G/SPS/N/EU/210	2017	The text authorizes the use on the EU territory of processed animal protein (PAP) derived from insects in feed for aquaculture animals and lays down certain conditions for the production and import of such insect PAP and products containing insect PAP, including a health certificate to be used for import into the EU territory. The text facilitates trade since it authorizes the use on the EU territory of insect PAP in feed for aquaculture, which was previously prohibited. In addition, the text includes other amendments, including amendments to EU conditions for the production, transport and storage on the EU territory of ruminant PAP, as well as non-ruminant PAP and compound feed containing non-ruminant PAP, destined for export from the EU territory.	EU

WTO works

The TBT Committee



Looks at climate change measures to ensure they do not pose unnecessary obstacles to international trade, while still achieving the legitimate objectives of promoting environment, and encourages harmonization

Examples of TBT measures on climate change & fisheries notified in the TBT Committee

Document Symbol	Year	Measure Description	Country
G/TBT/N/USA/1134	2016	Under section 211 of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to set renewable fuel percentage standards every year. This action proposes the annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would apply to all motor vehicle gasoline and diesel produced or imported in the year 2017. The EPA is proposing a cellulosic biofuel volume that is below the applicable volume specified in the Act. Relying on statutory waiver authorities, the EPA is also proposing to reduce the applicable volumes of advanced biofuel and total renewable fuel. The proposed standards are expected to continue driving the market to overcome constraints in renewable fuel distribution infrastructure, which in turn is expected to lead to substantial growth over time in the production and use of renewable fuels. In this action, we are also proposing the applicable volume of biomass-based diesel for 2018.	United States
G/TBT/N/UGA/588	2016	This Draft Uganda standard specifies requirements, methods of sampling and test for fish protein concentrate intended for human consumption.	Uganda
G/TBT/N/IND/59	2017	Solar Photovoltaics, Systems, Devices and Components Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2017 details the requirement of standardization of these products and compulsory registration thereof for the system manufacturer.	India
G/TBT/N/BRA/701	2017	Draft technical regulation establishing the identity and quality requirements that must meet frozen fish obtained from raw material fresh, thawed or frozen species of fish or Aquaculture, submitted to freezing in its final preparation.	Brazil
G/TBT/N/MEX/350	2017	Pacific bluefin tuna, which are captured in Mexican waters within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Pacific Ocean, are reared mainly for fattening in cages placed along the coast of the Baja California Peninsula. The species is present in temperate waters along the coast and sustains the fishing industry in the marine waters under federal jurisdiction in this area. In accordance with the recommendations for the management of these fishing activities, and with a view to increasing the availability of Pacific bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus orientalis</i>) and encouraging responsible fishing of the species without affecting the replenishment of their population, it is necessary to establish a framework of rules and measures for producers. The aim is to ensure that fishing and aquaculture production activities are conducted in a harmonious, organized and balanced manner.	Mexico

WTO works

Fisheries subsidies

Examples of fisheries subsidies measures notified in the SCM Committee

Document Symbol	Year	Measure Description	Type of Measure	Environmental Objectives	Country
G/SCM/N/284/AUS	2016	Fisheries research, development and extension project funding	Funding	The goal and objective of the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) is to generate increased knowledge that fosters sustainable economic, environmental and social benefits for the Australian fishing industry; including indigenous, recreational, commercial and aquaculture sectors, and the community; through investing in research, development and adoption.	Australia
G/SCM/N/315/CAN	2017	Atlantic Integrated Commercial Fisheries Initiative	Training and other skill development activities	The objective of AICFI is to assist Mi'kmaq and Maliseet First Nations (MMFNs) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé Region of Québec, in the development of sound Fisheries Management and Governance practices for their commercial fishing enterprises moving towards an economically and environmentally sustainable integrated commercial fishery.	Canada
G/SCM/N/315/EU	2017	The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To help fishermen to adapt to new sustainable fishing practices, to diversify their sources of income and to make the sector generally more competitive. The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund facilitates the Common Fisheries Policy and its objectives of a socially and economically sustainable future for the sector. The EMFF also invests in the competitiveness of the fisheries, aquaculture and processing sectors. It focusses mainly on supporting innovation in the development or introduction of new or substantially improved products, pieces of equipment, processes, techniques, management and organization systems. Marketing and production plans and the development of new markets, together with diversification and complementary sources of income, are privileged as ways to increase income. The EMFF also plays a significant role in employment. It supports the creation of jobs in fishing, inland fishing and aquaculture and to maintain jobs by supporting blue and green growth, complementary activities to fishing, inland fishing and aquaculture. Finally, the EMFF is building on the positive results from supporting the sustainable development of fisheries areas under the EFF. The EMFF sustains the implementation of local development strategies in fisheries and aquaculture areas intended to add value, create jobs and attract young people. It also promotes innovation at all stages of the fisheries and aquaculture supply chain and/or supports diversification inside commercial fishing. Such strategies are important not only for social but also for territorial cohesion. 	EU

WTO works

WTO Negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies

- Doha Mandate: to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies (FS) taking into account importance of this sector to developing countries (DMD, paras 28, 31)
- Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR) strengthening disciplines on FS, including prohibition of certain forms of FS that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity...
- Appropriate and effective special and differential treatment (SDT) an integral part of the FS negotiations.
- SDG 14.6: has given momentum to the FS negotiations.
- Proposals before the Nairobi Ministerial in 2015 and more recent proposals addressing many aspects of FS. In addition to overfishing and overcapacity, IUU fishing also on radar.
- Seven (7) text-based proposals on the table from a broad cross-section of the membership: ACP; EU; Indonesia; LDCs; LatAm (Argentina, Peru et. al); Norway; New Zealand et.al
- Work ongoing to narrow differences among proponents and to deliver an outcome on FS at MC11 (Buenos Aires)



WTO Negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies



- All proposals call for prohibition of IUU fishing subsidies, with on-going technical work on methodology to identify IUU fishing vessels and mechanisms to ensure that FS do not end up supporting IUU fishing.
- Convergence on banning overfishing subsidies, with some technical issues to be addressed. Overfishing subsidies include subsidies for capital costs.
- Need for SDT well recognized, to account for the key role that the fishing sector plays in developing Members. Members discussing: flexibilities, conditionalities, definitions (subsistence, artisanal and small scale fishers etc.).
- Ongoing Discussions: Definitions, Scope, Prohibitions, Standstill, SDT, TA&CB, Transparency, Transitional arrangements, Institutional/review arrangements
- Compilation Matrix of Textual Proposals (TN/RL/W/273) basis for work and intensive phase of negotiations after the Summer break