

Déclaration de la Délégation Algérienne à la première session du Sous-Comité des pêche du COFI

Point 2. Pratiques actuelles en matière de gestion des pêches, plus particulièrement dans le domaine de la pêche artisanale

L'Algérie félicite la FAO pour la création du Sous-comité de la gestion des pêches et remercie les membres du secrétariat du COFI pour les efforts déployés à l'organisation de cette première session

L'Algérie a mis en place une batterie de mesures pour une gestion durable de la pêche, dont :

- L'interdiction d'injection de nouvelles unités de pêche et des restrictions sur la modification des caractéristiques techniques des navires de pêche existants afin de maintenir l'effort de pêche.
- La connaissance de l'effort de pêche et des ressources halieutiques au niveau des côtes Algérienne nous a permis d'établir un cadre de gestion des pêches fondé sur les écosystèmes.
- L'Amélioration de la collecte de données et l'évaluation scientifique, à travers la mise en place du système des statistiques en ligne de la pêche et de l'aquaculture en Algérie depuis janvier 2019.
- L'Élaboration de plans d'aménagement et de gestion des pêcheries Algérienne dans les 14 Wilayas côtières.

L'Algérie travaille sur la promotion de cogestion de la pêche artisanale par approche participative et l'appui à la création des coopératives de pêche.

Il y a lieu de signaler que 1700 pêcheurs ont bénéficiés de plusieurs formations sur le code de conduite pour une pêche responsable

Dans le cadre de la préservation des écosystèmes et de la biodiversité marine, l'Algérie a procédé au classement de trois aires marines protégées à l'Ouest des côtes algériennes, et trois aires marines protégées à l'Est du littoral Algérien en cours de classement après un travail inclusif avec les pêcheurs et les usagers de ces zones, et ce conformément à la Stratégie Nationale de Gestion Intégrée des zones Côtier – SNGIZC.

L'Algérie s'est engagée pour la collecte des données scientifiques des principaux stocks exploités pour avoir une meilleure vision sur la situation des stocks, au niveau local et régional avec les organisations régionales de gestion des pêches (ORGP) de la méditerranée.

L'Algérie a développé un cadre juridique approprié en matière de contrôle et d'inspection et de lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et ce, à travers la loi de la pêche.

Afin que, les objectifs stratégiques que nous avons définis soient atteint avec succès et en temps opportun, il serait nécessaire de renforcer notre collaboration en matière d'échange de l'information, des connaissances et de l'expertise pour soutenir les pêcheurs à l'avenir, et aussi promouvoir des pratiques de pêche responsables respectueuse de l'environnement.

Muchas gracias Sr. Presidente

Argentina agradece el documento y los esfuerzos de la FAO para impulsar la integración de la protección de la biodiversidad y la actividad pesquera.

Nuestro país está comprometido con este objetivo, como puede verse en todas las acciones que se han encarado desde el Consejo Federal Pesquero argentino en su página web, pero mejor que detallar todas estas acciones, nos interesa comentar y enfatizar dos puntos que han sido encarados recientemente y que nos interesa conocer la posición y avances que otros países están realizando en este sentido.

El primero se relaciona con el reconocimiento de las conocidas como “otras medidas de manejo pesquero que contribuyen a la biodiversidad” o más sencillamente OMECs. Creemos que esta herramienta es muy potente para el reconocimiento global de que la pesca bien administrada puede no solo contribuir, sino tener un alcance mayor al proteger áreas completamente conservadas (sin desmerecer las AMP cuando resultan apropiadas). Creemos que el trabajo de la FAO es fundamental para difundir y capacitar a los países para que cada vez más se involucren en el proceso de recabar la información necesaria para reconocer OMECs, lo cual es en sí mismo un proceso enriquecedor, iluminador, y en muchos casos, sorprendentes. Consideramos muy relevante que los países y los foros internacionales pertinentes mantengan el debate sobre qué significa “contribuir a la conservación de la biodiversidad” a fin de comprender y cuando sea necesario, incrementar los esfuerzos que sean necesarios para realizar una verdadera pesca responsable y contribuir efectivamente con los objetivos globales en términos de biodiversidad. Hemos encarado esta temática en Argentina, con el apoyo de la FAO gracias al equipo de trabajo de Amber Himes-Cornell, mediante talleres virtuales y presenciales que nos facilitaron enormemente la concientización de diversas actores del sector ambiental y pesquero de la importancia de trabajar de manera conjunta para que cada actividad pueda sumar e incrementar su contribución a la conservación de la biodiversidad. Debemos apoyar el trabajo de la FAO con los foros ambientales para que estos esfuerzos sean valorados y se generen más y mejores instrumentos que potencien los esfuerzos para alcanzar los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible.

Por otro lado, estamos muy preocupados por la problemática que están generando los desechos plásticos. En tal sentido, hemos iniciado un proceso de reglamentación del mercado de artes de pesca, siguiendo las Directrices generadas en el marco del COFI para la pesca con trampas, y más recientemente, para la pesca por arrastre que ya se encuentran en vigencia Disposición de la Dirección Nacional de Coordinación y Fiscalización Pesquera N° 4/2023 que establece el sistema de identificación y marcación de redes de pesca, y la registración de los rederos habilitados a codificar los equipos. Cada tipo de pesca está siendo analizada por grupos técnicos específicos que incluyen rederos, capitanes, organizaciones ambientalistas, y administraciones pesqueras y autoridades pertinentes. Por otro lado, también nos hemos sumado a la iniciativa de Puertos Azules para impulsar la coordinación de actividades a lo largo de toda la cadena productiva, integrando los esfuerzos en el ámbito acuático y terrestre, y consideramos y alentamos a los países a incorporarse a este tipo de actividades de integración, que evidentemente potencian la sinergia de los esfuerzos individuales.

Nos interesa conocer la experiencia y opiniones de otros países sobre estos puntos, OMEC y marcación y disminución de los aparejos perdidos, abandonados y descartados en el mar, como

así también otras posibles iniciativas para reducir los desechos plásticos que puedan provenir de la actividad pesquera.

Muchas gracias Señor presidente por cederme la palabra y a la Sra. Bahri por su excelente presentación.

Me gustaría aprovechar este espacio para señalar que, más allá de que todos los aquí virtualmente reunidos somos conscientes de las complejidades propias de este tema, es ciertamente mucho más difícil su inclusión en el ordenamiento pesquero en los países en desarrollo y los de menores ingresos, tanto por las restricciones presupuestarias, como por la escasez de datos y de capacidades. Esto impacta directamente en las posibilidades de nuestros países para encarar acciones de adaptación al Cambio Climático, y mucho más aún en la posibilidades de abordar acciones de mitigación. Esto nos lleva a remarcar la importancia de la cooperación internacional para lograr el financiamiento adecuado a los países en vías de desarrollo en lo relativo a las cuestiones de cambio climático y la transferencia de tecnologías, tal como lo han señalado varias delegaciones que me precedieron en la palabra.

Dicho esto, igualmente estamos poniendo manos a la obra. En Argentina se están llevando a cabo varias acciones en el marco de la iniciativa PAMPA AZUL, con gran esfuerzo humano y financiero por parte de distintas instituciones, especialmente en la generación de datos e información que permita para comprender los procesos ambientales y climáticos, los efectos del cambio climático y su afectación a las pesquerías marinas y continentales, ya que no podemos adaptarnos a lo que no podemos prever que vaya a suceder.

En tal sentido, y solo para mencionar una actividad novedosa relacionada con el punto 5. PROCESOS REGIONALES Y MUNDIALES EN APOYO DE LA APLICACIÓN, Argentina ha impulsado, junto con Uruguay, la inclusión, en el marco de la Comisión Técnica Mixta del Frente Marítimo que administra los recursos pesqueros en las aguas compartidas, la generación e implementación del PROGRAMA CONJUNTO DE MONITOREO AMBIENTAL DE LA ZONA COMÚN DE PESCA ARGENTINO – URUGUAYA PARA EL PERÍODO 2023-2028.

El objetivo general del Programa es **Establecer un marco formal, conceptual y operativo para la realización conjunta de los estudios e investigaciones sobre el ambiente marino, la conservación de su biodiversidad, la preservación de los sistemas bioecológicos y el impacto de la variabilidad climática sobre las aguas de interés común y sus recursos vivos, de acuerdo con el cometido y las funciones confiadas a la mencionada comisión.**

La CTMFM participa de esta reunión como Observador, y espero que haya oportunidad de que se les de la palabra para comentar mayores detalles de esta nueva actividad.

Agenda item "Current fisheries management practices with special considerations for small-scale fisheries" – Brazil statement

Thank you, Chair,

First, Brazil would like to extend congratulations on your election for leading this significant forum for discussions and express Brazil's best wishes for the success of this 1st session.

2. We would like to begin by emphasizing the significance of artisanal fisheries for Brazil. In 2023, we re-established the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, which notably included the creation of a National Secretariat of Artisanal Fisheries, acknowledging the sector's significance. Last year was marked the successful realization of the 1st National Week of Artisanal Fisheries, which was launched by President Luís Inácio Lula da Silva.

3. The event brought together over a thousand participants; constituted an opportunity to the signing of six Technical Cooperation Agreements; the announcement of the Decree of Artisanal Fisheries Peoples; the launch of the National Artisanal Fisheries Plan; and the re-establishment of the National Council of Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPE). Furthermore, the Brazilian government has reinforced social participation mechanisms in policy-making and the re-establishment of fisheries shared management with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

4. Additionally, we would like to highlight the following ongoing actions focused on the relaunch and improvement of fishery management in Brazil:

(a) The launch of the new System for General Registry of Fisheries Activities (RGP), including national re-registration campaigns for fishers, the "Legal Fisherman" campaign, and a national task force for register analysis for professional fisherman.

(b) The implementation of the "Rede Pesca Brasil" (Brazil Fishery Network), establishing 10 new Permanent Committees for Fisheries Management (CPGPs), which will serve as governance spaces for the management of marine and continental fishery resources, involving the productive sector, academia, and society.

(c) Strengthening of fishing control, monitoring and surveillance (CMS) tools such as the Satellite Vessel Tracking Program (PREPS), and the implementation of the digital logbook

(d) Encouraging fish consumption through government procurement of artisanal fishery and aquaculture products, and strengthening the inclusion of fish in school diets.

(e) Supporting various research projects, including fishery management and development, updating species' reproductive periods, reestablishment of fishery statistics, and evaluating over 60 fish stocks. Regarding this issue, we express gratitude for the FAO-sponsored workshop for Zone 41, held in Brazil with participation of representatives from Argentina and Uruguay, and encourage the FAO to continue these efforts.

5. It is important to highlight the significance to Brazil of our Fishing Closed Seasons Insurance, as briefly presented in document COFI:FM/I/2023/INF/6. This instrument is essential to ensure the livelihood of artisanal fishers during species' reproductive periods and enhance management measures compliance. However, there is a need for further studies in order to research and update these periods, which have been shifting due to human impacts and

climate change. We also congratulate the FAO-Norway cooperation project, SocPro4Fish, which focuses on social protection for fishers. Brazil proudly hosted a workshop last December, bringing together 13 countries.

Mr. Chair,

7. Our Delegation would like also to bring to the members of the Subcommittee the following important topics:

- (a) Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) must balance the interests, sensitivities and characteristics of developing countries, particularly those with artisanal and small-scale based fisheries;
- (b) There is a need for a general overview of artisanal or small-scale fisheries in continental/inland settings, considering each country/member's specificities. We would like to note the importance of mechanisms for exchanging experiences between countries and strengthening South-South cooperation; and
- (c) The need to generate knowledge and develop tools for the management of transboundary continental fishery resources.

8. In conclusion, Brazil is fully committed to fishery management and is taking effective actions for the artisanal fishing community, strengthening fishers' participation in decision-making processes, and acknowledging FAO's role in supporting countries for better global fishery management. Brazil's firm commitment to FAO's initiatives highlights the relevance of these actions in consolidating and strengthening the participation of countries in this important international organization's activities.

Thank you

BRAZIL INTERVENTION ON ITEM 3 “ADDRESSING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN THE CONTEXT OF EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT”

Thank you, Chair,

First of all, let me congratulate on your recent election to preside over our deliberations at the first session of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Management. The Brazilian delegation would like to convey all the success in your mission.

2. Regarding the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, Brazil would like to highlight that the Brazilian government has been committed to ensuring the legality of professional fishing in its territory, through registration campaigns, as well as the strengthening of the current tools for monitoring and controlling fishing activity.

3. Regarding monitoring activities, we would like to highlight the importance of the implementation of the Digital Logbook System (Mapa de Bordo digital), replacing the previous physical format. This tool will make it possible to digitally receive the official documents that declare the information on the fishing carried out by a fishing vessel. In addition, it should be noted that adjustments have been made to the National Satellite Vessel Tracking Program (PREPS), including discussions on the revision of measures, criteria, procedures and sanctions in order to improve the quality and speed of monitoring. These measures aim to promote legal and sustainable fishing in Brazil.

4. Additionally, in Brazil, national multistakeholders forums on fisheries have contributed to develop, revise, and enhance compliance and enforcement of several management measures and regulations. In this context, we would like to highlight the importance of social participation to address unreported and unregulated components of IUU fishing.

5. To improve the fight against IUU fishing, Brazil stress the need to promote South-South cooperation focused on marine and inland ecosystems, specially transboundary fisheries and resources. This cooperation should foster the development of regional approaches to combat IUU fishing, taking into account the 3 dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. We also praise FAO to elaborate technical guidelines to help members in their efforts to fight IUU fishing.

Thank you

BRAZIL INTERVENTION ON ITEM 4 “MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK”

Thank you Chair,

Firstly, the Brazilian delegation would like to thank FAO Secretariat for preparing the document for the analysis of member States, as well as the presentation delivered by Mr. Friedman. Brazil recognizes the great diversity of fishing resources throughout its territory, both in its marine and continental environments, and acknowledges the importance of promoting research on the relationship between this biodiversity and current emergencies, such as climate change and pollution.

2. In this sense, it should be highlighted that the Brazilian government re-established the common management of fisheries resources by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In this context, it has been included among other responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment the shared task of fisheries planning.

3. Brazil also recognizes the importance of implementing management measures that do not marginalize traditional peoples and communities, especially artisanal and small-scale based fisheries, and that the fishing sector should be considered an ally of biodiversity conservation.

4. Once again, the importance of participatory committees such as the “Rede Pesca Brasil” (Brazil Fishery Network) is evident. The aim is to discuss the sustainable use of fishing resources with various players in the fishing industry. This forum includes representatives from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, with effective participation in debates on fisheries management.

5. In this context, promoting the creation and strengthening of subnational management forums in Brazil is an important strategy that makes it possible to build rules and regulations aimed at promoting the sustainable development, taking into account the needs and particularities of fisherwomen and fishermen.

6. With regard to "area-based management tools", we recognize the importance of local, regional and global agreements, such as areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). In this context, the creation of protected areas must consider social, economic and environmental components aspects. It should also be noted that in Brazil, the Marine Spatial Planning for Blue Amazon is underway, with a pilot project being implemented in the southern region, an important tool for fighting environmental degradation and ensuring sustainable development.

7. In addition, several efforts to collect data on fisheries in Brazil, whether based on the methodology of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the assessment of various fish stocks, have been guiding a national proactive action for the recovery of fisheries resources. It is important to note that the country has adopted management plans for continental and marine resources, including sardines, spiny lobster, red snapper, Spotted sorubim and zamurito.

8. Finally, we congratulate FAO's initiative to provide technical support to countries in the transition to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and in the construction of relevant indicators in order to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the Kunming - Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

Thank you.

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Item 5 – Climate resilient fisheries

Statement by Brazil

Mr. Chair,

Initially, Brazil would like to express its gratitude for FAO's work in preparing the supporting document for this agenda item and for the presentation given by Mrs. Bahri.

Considering the content provided, it is important to highlight the progress made by FAO in response to the requests and recommendations of COFI 35, with regard to the challenges of climate change in fisheries management. We highlight, in particular, the efforts in formulating plans and guidelines to guide members in mitigating the effects of climate change on fishing activities.

In Brazil, problems caused by drought and floods are historically common. In recent years, however, especially in 2023, the fishing sector faced significant challenges due to extreme weather events in several regions of the country. In the Amazon basin, the extreme drought had negative impacts on fishing activity, while in the south part of the country floods damaged the production of the main artisanal fishing resources. These extreme conditions made fishing in those regions unfeasible, compromising the entire production chain.

This scenario represents a significant challenge for Brazil, which has led to in-depth discussions on the adoption of new public policies, as well as enforced the need for adaptation and measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change and to guarantee food security and the income of affected professionals and communities.

Taking into account the complexity of this issue, Brazil would like to ask FAO to continue to support projects that provide additional data and information on the impacts of climate change for member countries. Furthermore, we stress the need to mobilize resources and to provide support and technical capacity building to members, in order to ensure that all countries have the necessary means to implement effective solutions to

mitigate climate change. Therefore, fishing should be included as one of the priority areas to access resources from the Loss and Damage Fund.

Thank you.

议题二、渔业管理的举措做法

中方对 FAO 渔业委员会成立管理分委会表示赞赏，感谢秘书处的辛勤工作。中方认为，分委会将有助于促进全球渔业资源的养护和可持续利用。多年来，中国政府采取切实举措加强海洋渔业资源养护和可持续利用，取得较好成效。

一直以来，中国奉行“以养为主”的发展方针，养殖、捕捞、加工并举，因地制宜，各有侧重，不但解决了中国自己吃鱼难的问题，而且向世界提供优质动物蛋白，为世界粮食安全做出了重要贡献。

在发展生产的同时，我们还特别重视渔业资源保护，通过采取休渔禁渔、减船转产、渔业资源总量管理等措施，从资源可持续利用出发，推动捕捞能力、捕捞强度与渔业资源水平相适宜，保护小规模渔业渔民的权益。

2022 年，中国渔民人均纯收入达到 24614 元，比农民的人均收入高出约 20%。2013 年以来，中国政府安排专项资金，让全国所有 7.4 万户以船为家渔民上岸安居，给渔民的生活提供帮助。中方认为，分委会应鼓励各国，特别是发展中国家，充分发挥水产品来源广和水产养殖产出动物蛋白效率高的优势，采用同资源环境承载力相匹配的渔业生产方式。中国愿意和 FAO 各成员国加强合作，保护全球渔业资源，保护小规模渔民权益。

补充发言：

关于公海鱿鱼渔业，中方高度重视公海鱿鱼渔业可持续

发展，始终致力于促进公海鱿鱼资源的科学养护和长期可持续利用。在有相关区域组织管理的海域，积极参与制定并严格执行相关养护管理措施；在目前尚无区域组织管理的一些海域，积极履行船旗国管辖义务，自主采取了规模控制、自主休渔、数据报告以及严格的船位监测等一系列养护管理措施，取得积极成效。

针对目前尚无区域组织管理的包括鱿鱼渔业在内的各类渔业活动，中方支持并愿与相关沿海国和捕捞方合作配合，就加强相关区域渔业活动的数据收集、资源养护和管理，研究制定致力于区域渔业可持续发展并符合各方利益的某种区域合作机制或安排。

议题三、打击 IUU 捕鱼

（一）IUU 捕鱼规模和影响的评估方法和指标

中方支持和赞赏 FAO 就打击非法捕捞活动继续作出努力。作为负责任渔业大国，近年来中方实施严格渔业监管措施，坚持以“零容忍”态度严厉打击非法渔业活动。

关于 IUU 概念，2001 年 FAO 制订的《关于预防、制止和消除非法、不报告和不管制捕捞的国际行动计划》（以下简称《国际行动计划》），描述了非法、不报告和不管制捕捞活动各种类型。在实践中，FAO《国际行动计划》、区域渔业管理组织和国家一般将 IUU 捕鱼作为一个整体看待，而不是分别对于三种活动规定不同认定标准。中方认为，非法渔业活动应是国际社会打击共同努力目标；这些努力涉及多方面、复杂的系统工程，各国社会制度、管理体系、空间环境、法律法规、能力保障等存在很大差异，FAO 各成员应遵守《国际行动计划》和相关区域渔业管理组织规定，不应随意扩大 IUU 捕鱼范畴，应把工作重点放在研究如何通过加强国际合作打击非法渔业活动。中方也愿与 FAO 各成员加强交流合作，通过沟通对话共同预防和打击非法渔业活动。

关于 IUU 评估，中方认为，评估非法渔业活动的主体应为国家和区域渔业管理组织。也就是说，国家管辖范围内 IUU 的认定及其影响评估应由沿海国负责；国家管辖范围外 IUU 活动的认定及其影响评估，应由相关国家（经济体）在区域渔业管理组织框架下，根据其养护与管理措施，进行认

定与评估；其他组织或个人，可向相关国家或区域渔业管理组织提供有关信息，但这些信息必须经核实，符合相关国家国内法和区域渔业管理组织养护与管理措施关于证据的要求，才可以作为认定和评估的依据。此外，FAO 作为联合国专门机构，其正式出版物所包含内容（特别是数据信息）应为相关国家或区域渔业管理组织官方公布的内容。未经相关国家或区域渔业管理组织核实，或者和相关国家或区域渔业管理组织公布内容不一致的，应以国家和区域渔业管理组织公布内容为准。

（二）关于审查监测、控制和监督及执法要求

作为负责任的渔业国家，中方严格执行《联合国海洋法公约》以及加入的多边渔业协定，从渔船许可、总量控制、数据收集等方面不断加强渔船监测、控制、监督和执法。

一是不断强化远洋渔业许可制度，建立全面的远洋渔业许可制度和措施。根据《中华人民共和国渔业法》和《远洋渔业管理规定》，所有中国远洋渔船均应办理登记、检验手续，经批准后方可作业；根据区域渔业管理组织要求，对在相关海域作业的远洋渔船，按规定履行注册程序。中国政府多家部门联合强化远洋渔船审批、登记、捕捞许可和报废监管等。

二是严格控制生产投入规模，严格遵守区域渔业管理组织关于捕捞渔船数量和吨位限额制度、分鱼种捕捞配额制度。“十三五”“十四五”期间严格控制远洋渔业规模；2021 年，明

确不再新增公海鱿钓渔船、不再扩大鱿钓渔船规模；严格执行各区域渔业管理组织有关禁渔区禁渔期的养护管理措施，主动实施公海自主休渔措施。

三是逐步完善数据收集和报送体系。中国建立了全方位的远洋渔业数据采集体系，并按照有关区域渔业管理组织的规定，及时报送各类渔业数据。中方主张充分合理的数据共享和研究，使科学数据在管理决策中尽可能发挥最大作用，同时切实保障数据安全，为各区域渔业资源养护和长期可持续利用作出应有的贡献。

四是实施全球最严的船位监测。中国对远洋渔船实行24小时船位监测，所有远洋渔船均须安装并正常开启船位监测系统（VMS），每小时自动报告1次船位；同时建立远洋渔船越界预警和报警机制，严防渔船误入或未经批准进入他国管辖海域。

五是推进实施国家观察员制度。中国积极实施国家观察员制度，持续推进国家观察员派遣工作规范化、制度化。2021年起启动实施公海转载观察员制度，对未纳入区域渔业管理组织管理的转载活动，派遣观察员进行监管。不断加强职业观察员队伍建设，将渔业观察员纳入《中华人民共和国职业分类大典（2022年版）》职业工种范围，为观察员制度的实施提供了制度保障。

（三）改进公海渔船遵守国际养护和管理措施协定的情况

中方高度重视公海渔业的船旗国管辖，主要采取了以下政策及举措：

一是巩固提升公海渔船管理水平。中国严格落实区域渔业管理组织养护管理措施，对北太平洋、南太平洋等区域以及金枪鱼、鱿鱼等重要品种的生产活动制定和实施专门管理措施，切实加强公海渔业监督管理和国际履约。对中国远洋渔船作业较为集中的部分公海海域，2021 年首次实施远洋鱿钓渔船总量控制管理制度，重点加强无区域渔业管理组织管理的远洋鱿钓渔船管理，规范渔船生产作业秩序，积极履行船旗国义务。

二是积极实施公海转载监管。在有效实施区域渔业管理组织有关公海转载措施的基础上，中国于 2021 年全面实施远洋渔业公海转载自主监管，所有中国渔船公海转载活动均需提前申报和事后报告，为远洋渔船提供渔获物转载服务的运输船需逐步配备观察员或安装视频监控系统。此外，建立远洋渔业海上转载管理信息系统。2023 年 10 月，中方派员参加了 FAO 公海转载自愿准则技术磋商及研讨会，为顺利完成磋商通过准则作出有益贡献。

三是稳步实施电子渔捞日志。中国对公海海域金枪鱼、鱿鱼、竹筍鱼和秋刀鱼等渔业全面实施渔捞日志制度，渔捞日志填报率达 100%；对在有关合作国家海域开展的渔业活动，按合作国家要求填报渔捞日志。积极开展电子渔捞日志的研发、测试和推广应用工作，逐步实现公海渔船电子渔捞

日志的全覆盖。经中国政府批准的所有公海渔船，自 2024 年 1 月 1 日起全面实施电子渔捞日志管理。

四是支持开展公海登临检查。中方支持在有关区域渔业管理组织框架内开展以打击非法渔业活动、有效实施养护管理措施为目的的公海登临检查，严格要求中国籍渔船接受并积极配合按照相关区域渔业管理组织公海登临检查措施规定开展的公海登临检查。2020 年，中国开始在北太平洋渔业委员会注册执法船，正式启动北太平洋公海登临检查工作，切实履行成员国义务，为国际社会共同打击公海非法渔业活动作出积极贡献。

五是逐步建立远洋渔船港口检查制度。中方支持通过港口监管加强打击 IUU 渔业活动，开展部门协调，逐步提高港口检查能力。2018 年起，将中国加入的相关区域渔业管理组织公布的 IUU 渔船名单通报各港口，拒绝此类渔船进港以及在中国港口进行卸货、补给、加油等活动。

（四）全球信息交流加强合规情况监测并支持执法

中国积极推进远洋渔业信息化管理，建立了涵盖远洋渔业企业信息、远洋渔船信息、船位监测、渔捞日志、渔获转载、国家观察员等全方位的远洋渔业数据采集体系。中方按照有关区域渔业管理组织要求，及时报送各类渔业数据和有关船位信息等，并及时向 FAO 提供远洋渔船信息和生产数据。

中方主张在数据安全的前提下，合理共享数据，使渔业

数据在打击 IUU 捕捞、加强监测和执法中尽可能发挥最大作用。中方虽尚未加入《港口国措施协定》，但支持在其协定框架下建立全球渔船信息系统（GIES），辅助对进出港渔船和渔获情况进行管理，促进打击非法捕捞；但对具体的检查信息和结果，应在一定的保密机制内使用，避免信息被一些不法机构和个人滥用，损害成员国的合法权益。

议题四、水生生物多样性

中方在促进产业发展的同时，采取多种措施加强对渔业资源和水生生物的养护，包括实施长江禁捕退捕、不断完善休渔禁渔制度，积极开展水生生物增殖放流、加大珍贵濒危水生野生动物保护，加强重点流域水生生物多样性保护等，为推动生物多样性保护起到积极作用。

中国政府一直积极参与《海洋生物多样性协定》谈判，认同《协定》将对全球海洋治理和海洋秩序产生重大影响。我们认为应平衡养护和可持续利用，也就是说，海洋生物多样性养护和可持续利用均为《海洋生物多样性协定》总体目标，两者不可偏废，要统筹兼顾。

同时，中方认为，区域渔业管理组织应发挥更大的作用，在涉及渔业问题时应具有一定主导权和决策权。经过多年的国际实践，区域渔业管理组织采用生态系统办法管理渔业活动，采取措施减少兼捕物种，保护海鸟、海龟，限制或禁止捕捞某些鲨鱼等，取得实质性进展。

SUBCOMITÉ DE ORDENACIÓN PESQUERA

MARTES 16 DE ENERO

PUNTO 3. La lucha contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada en el contexto de una ordenación pesquera eficaz (Documento COFI:FM/I/2024/3)

Intervención de Colombia

Señor Presidente, delegados, buenos días.

La pesca en Colombia es una actividad económica de gran relevancia por su valor ancestral, comercial y de seguridad alimentaria, que representa un segmento importante del sector productivo, tanto por el número de empleos que genera, así como por ser la principal fuente de abastecimiento de proteína de las comunidades costeras y para la exportación. Sin embargo, la pesca en el país es identificada como una actividad compleja, por la informalidad de sus agentes y por la diversidad de factores sociales, culturales, que

en ocasiones dificultan la implementación de medidas que contribuyan al aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos pesqueros.

Frente al seguimiento del cumplimiento del marco normativo, es preciso señalar que muchas de las estrategias diseñadas en la actualidad están basadas en la implementación de acciones en campo, demandando amplios recursos técnicos y logísticos que se ven limitados por la disponibilidad presupuestal de cada vigencia. La Pesca Ilegal No Declarada y No Reglamentada, es un flagelo que ha afectado a muchos países a nivel mundial y Colombia no ha sido ajena a esta situación.

Durante los últimos tres años, el fortalecimiento de las acciones de seguimiento, control y vigilancia han permitido identificar de forma oportuna casos de pesca ilegal, fundamentados principalmente en realizar la actividad sin permiso o en áreas no autorizadas. Esta situación ha motivado que el país realice múltiples

esfuerzos para fortalecer sus herramientas para combatir la Pesca Ilegal No Declarada y No Reglamentada, a través de modificaciones del marco normativo, de los mecanismos de articulación institucional e incluso los procedimientos entre las entidades que intervienen de forma conjunta; sin embargo, cada día se evidencia la necesidad de continuar el fortalecimiento de las herramientas existentes.

Uno de los esfuerzos más recientes realizados por el país es la Ley 1851 de 2021, conocida comúnmente como la “ley de pesca ilegal”, que fue creada con el fin de dar un marco que otorgue celeridad y robustez a los procesos sancionatorios de Pesca Ilegal No Declarada y No Reglamentada. Para Colombia, es grato señalar que actualmente se está tramitando, por parte del Congreso de la República, la ley que adoptaría del Acuerdo de Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto – AMERP, a fin de fortalecer las herramientas para

combatir la Pesca Ilegal No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

Ante el panorama descrito es importante considerar que, para Colombia, la FAO constituye un aliado estratégico fundamental y es nuestro deseo continuar con su apoyo para las diferentes estrategias relacionadas con la pesca ilegal, y se debe dar un paso más fuerte hacia la implementación de herramientas y estrategias que fortalezcan las acciones de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, y, en esa misma línea, debe seguir fortaleciendo su marco normativo a fin de que este brinde sanciones ejemplares que disminuyan el interés de realizar actividades de pesca ilegal en las aguas jurisdiccionales.

Muchas gracias,



Misión Permanente de Costa Rica ante ONU- Roma

Primera reunión del Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera de FAO

Punto 3 de agenda: La lucha contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada en el contexto de una ordenación pesquera eficaz

Declaración conjunta Costa Rica - Francia
Martes 16 de enero de 2024

1. Gracias Señor Presidente por concederme el uso de la palabra.

2. Costa Rica apoya la declaración conjunta pronunciada por Francia. Costa Rica será anfitrión del evento de alto nivel sobre acción oceánica "Inmersos en el cambio", que se llevará a cabo los días 7 y 8 de junio de este año. Esto como parte de la hoja de ruta hacia la III Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre el Océano en la que somos co-anfitriones con Francia.

3. En nuestro firme compromiso con el ambiente y en la consecución de los ODS 2 y 14, apoyamos con agrado la creación del actual subcomité de ordenación pesquera y su primera reunión.

4. Subrayamos la importancia de la adhesión de los países al Acuerdo sobre el Estado Rector del Puerto y su debida implementación, mejorar la gobernanza de la ordenación pesquera, la necesidad de un trabajo conjunto entre las OROPs, y el apoyo a la agenda de transformación azul de FAO.

5. Coincidimos en la importancia de que los objetivos que se desarrollen en este subcomité, particularmente en lo que respecta a la pesca ilegal no declarada y no reglamentada, se vean reflejados en los trabajos de la Conferencia sobre el Océano, para una protección y resiliencia del océano que como consecuencia permitirá la salud del ecosistema acuático, que a su vez repercutirá positivamente en la seguridad alimentaria así como en los aspectos sociales y económicos de los países.

6. Muchas gracias,

Intervención pronunciada por: Carla Sierra, Representante Permanente Alterna

Fecha: 16 de enero de 2024

COFI

SUBCOMITÉ ORDENAMIENTO PESQUERO

FAO, 15-18 de enero de 2024

Intervención de Costa Rica

Punto 2 de agenda: Prácticas actuales de ordenación pesquera con especial atención para la pesca en pequeña escala

Gracias Sr Presidente, resaltamos la importancia de la información suministrada por este subcomité de ordenamiento pesquero. Costa Rica ha realizado esfuerzos importantes en cuanto al ordenamiento pesquero, esto mediante la creación de 13 áreas marinas de pesca responsable (AMPR) y 2 más en proceso de creación, a la fecha se contabilizan 2090.7 Km² de área marina bajo esta categoría de ordenamiento.

Los procesos de creación de las AMPR surgen como un interés propio de las organizaciones pesqueras, en su creación se involucran todos los actores claves que tienen influencia en el área marina, como sector turístico y otros sectores relacionados. La creación de áreas de pesca responsable se establece según los lineamientos de la FAO en cuenta al código de conducta de pesca responsable y se mantiene el principio de gobernanza durante su creación.

Por otra parte, el Estado costarricense ha legislado en materia de maricultura, de modo tal que en las áreas marinas también se desarrolla maricultura de la categoría social-familiar para el cultivo de pargo, camarón marino y ostras, de modo tal que se logra alternar entre la extracción pesquera y la producción acuícola creando un equilibrio y balance en el ecosistema.

Intervención pronunciada por: Carlos Alvarado Ruiz, Director de Fomento Pesquero y Acuícola, INCOPESCA- 15 de enero de 2024

COFI

SUBCOMITÉ ORDENAMIENTO PESQUERO

FAO, 15-18 de enero de 2024

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Intervención pronunciada por: Carlos Alvarado Ruiz, Director de Fomento Pesquero y Acuícola, INCOPESCA- 15 de enero de 2024

COFI

SUBCOMITÉ ORDENAMIENTO PESQUERO

FAO, 15-18 de enero de 2024

Intervención de Costa Rica

Punto 4 de agenda: Integración de la biodiversidad en la ordenación pesquera en el contexto del Marco Mundial para la Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal

INTEGRACIÓN DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD EN LA ORDENACIÓN PESQUERA

Gracias Señor Presidente para Costa Rica la conservación de la biodiversidad es y ha sido un objetivo nacional, con un territorio de 51.100 km² de superficie terrestre (0,03% de la mundial) y 589.000 km² de mar territorial, nuestro país alberga el 4% del total de las especies estimadas a nivel mundial.

Con respecto a la integración de la biodiversidad en la ordenación pesquera nuestro país ha implementado un curso referente a la Manipulación y Liberación sobre especies incidentales como tiburones, tortugas marinas, aves y mamíferos.

Se ha implementado un curso por nombre “buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación de tortugas marinas” fueron capacitadas 400 personas (capitanes y marineros). A además se implementó un formulario para registro sobre estos incidentes de especies no objetivo de la pesca, en el marco de mejora pesquera y lo establecido por la Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT).

Costa Rica mediante Decreto Ejecutivo 43900 prohibió la captura, retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, y comercialización de productos y subproductos de los tiburones martillos (*Sphyrna lewini*), (*Sphyrna zygaena*), (*Sphyrna mokarran*).

Durante el 2023 se ejecutaron avances en la implementación de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES) mediante:

Se realizaron sesiones de trabajo con el sector pesquero y exportador, funcionarios del Estado y otros entes relacionados como Aduanas, Policía de Fronteras, Guardacostas, autoridades Judiciales, entre otros.

Se realizó la conformación del Consejo Científico Técnico CITES para especies de Interés Pesquero y Acuícola. Se elaboraron nuevos dictámenes de extracción no perjudicial DENP para especies de tiburones en los Apéndices de CITES.

Costa Rica cuenta con el programa de colecta de basura marina, artes de pesca perdidos o abandonados con el fin de disminuir la incidencia de las operaciones pesqueras sobre la biodiversidad.

Intervención pronunciada por: Carlos Alvarado Ruiz, Director de Fomento Pesquero y Acuícola, INCOPESCA- 17 de enero de 2024

15- 18 January 2024

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

First Session 15-18 January 2024

**STATEMENT ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING IN
THE CONTEXT OF EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**

Dear Chairperson,

Thank you!

For providing me the floor and we congratulate you for being elected as a chairperson of the group.

Dear chair person , ladies and gentlemen,

Eritrea appreciates FAO Fisheries & Aquaculture Division for the active participation and commends the secretariat & subcommittee on fisheries and management for providing all the necessary documents and preparing this important meeting.

Dear chairperson,

The issue of handling illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is pertinent in enhancing fishery management. Addressing IUU fishing in all types of fisheries, including small scale fisheries is crucial at national, regional, and global levels to reach effective fisheries management and to achieve food security and nutrition. A lot of progress has been achieved by FAO in developing methodologies and indicators for the impact of IUU fishing, which are important in monitoring, controlling, surveillance, and enforcement in fisheries management.

Dear Chairperson,

Though, progress has been made in implementing the agreement to combat IUU still there are remaining challenges, in developing countries due to lack of

capacity, insufficient instruments, insufficient human resources etc. particularly in the new countries to the agreement like The State of Eritrea. To that extent not applying properly the issue of fishery it impacts sustainable resource, undermine the integrity of ecosystems and economies, harm livelihoods that depend on fisheries, and hinders to achieve food security and nutrition particularly Sustainable Development Goals.

Therefore, to strengthen the capacity for developing countries and particularly for the new countries like the State of Eritrea to implement the agreement and achieve the goals is pertinent. Hence, at present FAO needs to respond to the new requests from the developing states, which are not yet supported by the programme including the State of Eritrea. Of course, this could be achieved though upgrading the trust fund and pledges particularly from the developed countries and parties.

Mr. Chairperson,

Eritrea appreciates and underlines the valuable input of FAO and Fisheries & Aquaculture Division in solving the challenges in global port state measurement agreement in developing countries and requests for further support.

Thank you!

Asmerom Kidane

State of Eritrea

1st Meeting of the FAO-COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
(15-18 January 2024)

EU intervention

Item II: [*Current fisheries management practices with special considerations for small-scale fisheries*](#)

1. Effective small-scale fisheries management is key to achieve sustainable fisheries, because small-scale fisheries is a source of livelihood, food security and nutrition for many It also accounts, in some places, for a substantial share of the catches and is sometimes less controlled than larger industrial fisheries.
2. Management measures must be adapted to the local socio-economic and cultural contexts. Many challenges relate to weak human, financial and technical capacities, but also to the small-scale fisheries vulnerability facing other competitors for the coastal space and access to waters, particularly in least developed countries. All these issues require attention, capacity development and technical support by FAO and its donor members through participatory approaches.
3. In its introduction, the sessional paper seems to suggest that the objectives of maximising catches and maintaining ecosystem function and structure are sometimes pursued at the expense of the social, economic, nutritional or gender dimensions of fisheries. This should not be the case.
4. For the EU, effective fisheries management should reconcile those aspects in a balanced way for the benefit of the ecosystems, marine resources and of the people who live on them. The EU is committed to managing fisheries through a comprehensive approach, contributing to long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.
5. Within the EU, small-scale coastal fisheries play an important socio-economic role. They represent most of the fishing vessels registered and a significant share of the employment in the fishing sector.
6. We concur that knowledge of the economic, and especially the social sustainability status of small-scale fisheries is incomplete. We have committed to reinforcing the collection of social data, through the further development of social indicators and other methods, that will help to provide a better understanding of the social impact on dependent communities.
7. We will work on the improved understanding and transparency of national fisheries managements systems, through the development of a vademeum on the allocation of fishing opportunities in the EU as well as the preparation of national fisheries profiles detailing national management systems and socio-economic contexts for each EU Member State.
8. The reform of the EU fisheries control regulation that just entered into force on 9 January will require mandatory electronic reporting of catches for small-scale fisheries and tracking systems as from 2028. This will provide an opportunity for small-scale fishers to become fully involved in the long-term management of fish stocks. It will bring more transparency in the supply chain, more added value to fishery products supplied by small-scale fisheries, and will improve the scientific assessment of stocks and associated fisheries management decisions.

9. The specific situation of small-scale fisheries in export trade is taken into account in the catch certification scheme: the EU certification requirements have been adapted to facilitate the request for validation which will be done by the exporter following certain criteria based upon this specific situation.
10. These approaches could serve as inspiration for other FAO members, and for FAO to initiate discussions and devise a plan for ensuring cost-effective solutions for sustainable smallscale fisheries management, including in developing countries.
11. From a governance point of view, small-scale coastal fishers should participate in all decision-making processes that may affect their lives and livelihoods; their voice should be heard, starting with this sub-committee.
12. At international, regional and bilateral levels, the EU is and will continue to be a strong supporter of the measures giving fishers a voice in the decisions that affect their livelihoods, safeguard environmentally sustainable fishing practices, promote scientific cooperation, and provide economic, social and employment benefits.

1st Meeting of the FAO-COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
(15-18 January 2024)

EU intervention

Item III: [*Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the context of effective fisheries management*](#)

1. Since 2010, the EU has been proactive in efforts to combat IUU fishing, promoting a zero-tolerance approach. The EU is the largest importer of seafood and needs to ensure a level playing field for legitimate operators and legal products on its market.
2. The document presented by FAO suggests that the term “illegal fishing” is the easiest of the three IUU fishing components to understand. However, all three components should be seen in relation to the serious infringements defined by the conservation and management measures in a given area.
3. A variety of methods and approaches for estimating IUU fishing should remain available for use according to the objective. In some cases, the missed gains estimation triggers more visibility, buy-in and political endorsement for resources and action.
4. We welcome FAO’s work on developing and using indicators of performance in fighting IUU fishing, including the proposed indicator framework for self-assessment and needs identification by fisheries authorities. We must remain conscious that its implementation is very much capacity dependent.
5. One of the key features of our EU IUU policy is the IUU dialogues with partner countries to strengthen their fisheries governance systems and capacities for monitoring, control and surveillance to enable them to assume their responsibilities as flag, coastal, port and market States.
6. Beyond these IUU dialogues, we support partner countries in strengthening their monitoring, control and surveillance capabilities through technical assistance and capacity building in all regions of the world.
7. At EU level, a new legislative package modernising the EU Fisheries Control system just entered into force, aiming at a gradual transition to the full digitalisation of the fishing sector from net to plate, digitalisation of catch reporting, digital traceability for all fisheries and aquaculture products fresh frozen or processed, imported or not. It is a key step towards a modern and digitalised fisheries control of the EU fleet fishing in or outside EU waters and also of third countries fleets fishing in EU waters.
8. The fishers will benefit from a fairer control system with a harmonised system of sanctions and infringement categories. A major achievement is the risk-based introduction of remote electronic monitoring and cameras on board to fight the illegal discarding of fish, which will be an incentive for selective fishing methods.
9. The EU would suggest to FAO members to examine this EU modernisation effort and possibly

take inspiration from it.

- 10.** The EU will strengthen its support to FAO and continue to provide dedicated funding to key international organisations and regional fisheries management organisations to help build the capacity of countries in monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities and in fighting IUU fishing.
 - 11.** In that context, the full and effective implementation of international agreements is crucial. We welcome the recommendations agreed at the UNFSA Review Conference as well as the “Bali” Strategy adopted by the Parties to the PSMA last year. We note that the PSMA implementation is still mainly supported by extrabudgetary resources, and we insist for FAO and its members to consider additional and strengthened financing from the FAO budget. We also encourage countries which are not yet party to this important treaty to consider joining it, in order to reinforce the international regulation framework against IUU fishing.
-
- 12.** In relation to flag States Performance, the EU recalls the importance of the Compliance Agreement¹. At its 35th session, the COFI welcomed the release of a FAO study – funded by the EU – on this agreement, and called for considering options for its effective implementation and enforcement. We deeply regret that there has been no follow-up to date. We call on the FAO to act as soon as possible before COFI 36. We request the CCLM, at its upcoming 120th session in March 2024, to examine the institutional options to reinforce the implementation of this agreement.
 - 13.** Finally, we welcome the adoption of UNGA Resolution 78/XXX (currently draft resolution A/78/L.25) on 18 December 2023 pertaining to the Third United Nations Ocean Conference co-hosted by France and Costa Rica, which will take place in Nice from 9 to 13 June 2025 to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14. Noting the crucial role of sustainable fisheries for healthy marine environment and ecosystems, we encourage all relevant parties to seize the opportunity of this landmark conference to redouble their efforts in the fight against IUU Fishing.

¹ Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas The Compliance Agreement).

1st Meeting of the FAO-COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
(15-18 January 2024)

EU intervention

Item 4: [Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework](#)

1. The EU reaffirms its commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework including its goals and targets to be achieved by 2030.
2. Existing EU legislation and the political commitments of the EU Member States are a step towards achieving the objectives of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
3. We encourage FAO members to implement effective measures to achieve these goals, both in national legislation and through international cooperation in the regional fisheries management organisations, where the protection of sensitive species from extinction, the maintenance of functioning ecosystems and the implementation of effective monitoring and control of environmental impacts need to be further promoted.
4. We invite FAO to get actively involved in the Global Biodiversity Framework implementation, particularly on areas that offer opportunities to further mainstream biodiversity and support the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries in an equitable and inclusive way.
5. We look forward to FAO's continued involvement and support on measuring progress in delivery of the Global Biodiversity Framework; on helping members on the implementation and report on progress, and on revising the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
6. The EU takes this opportunity to welcome the adoption of the BBNJ Agreement and its potential contribution to the protection of the ocean and seas including through area-based management tools, including to deliver on the Global Biodiversity Framework and the target to conserve at least 30 percent of marine and coastal areas by 2030 through marine protected areas and other effective conservation measures.
7. We encourage FAO members to become parties to the new agreement and to promote its objectives in RFMO/As in which they are contracting parties, to ensure consistency in the efforts to protect marine biodiversity. We invite FAO and RFMOs to consider its possible implications for fisheries, including in terms of consultation, cooperation and coordination.
8. We note the work of FAO to support the implementation and the publication of practical guidance on OECMs in the marine fisheries sector and we welcome the work carried out in NEAFC and NAFO in this respect.
9. We call on further discussions on the benefits of area-based management measures in RFMO/As, as well as the need for such measures to be based on the best available scientific information and in line with existing guidance.
10. The EU calls on FAO to enhance the sharing of information on protected areas and management measures, including through centralisation of information across RFMOs and other international organisations, and to develop tools and best practices in RFMOs and with environmental treaty

- instruments, to improve cross sectoral cooperation.
11. FAO should liaise proactively with RFMOs, notably by attending their annual meetings and submitting documents for information of the Contracting Parties, to increase awareness.
 12. While mainstreaming biodiversity in the fisheries sector, FAO should continue to engage with relevant international organisations and processes to highlight the important and positive contribution of sustainable fisheries to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.
 13. The EU also reiterates its call for promoting a holistic approach to cumulative impacts when envisaging biodiversity conservation, thus not only looking at the impact of fisheries activities, but also at other human activities.

1st Meeting of the FAO-COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
(15-18 January 2024)

EU intervention

Item 5: [***Climate resilient fisheries***](#)

1. It is timely that, only a few weeks after the Climate COP 28 in Dubai, this sub-committee discusses and provides recommendations on this issue.
2. The fisheries sector is faced with many different challenges: to be effective in addressing the biodiversity and climate change crisis, while at the same time making sure to provide for the conditions for a profitable and resilient sector. A sector that has an important role when it comes to food supply and in leading the way in terms of innovation and sustainability.
3. To tackle the uncertainties and the challenges that climate change will bring, it is important to step up efforts for emission reduction and to bolster the resilience of marine ecosystems by ending overfishing and IUU fishing, opting for a precautionary approach and ensuring the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats.
4. Two objectives should be pursued:
 - a. Firstly, adapting the fishery sector, as well as the overall fisheries governance and management. The EU Common Fisheries Policy is geared towards adaptation, by reducing fishing pressure, and governing EU fleets. It provides tools to assist adaptation in response to shifts in stock distribution and adverse climate impacts through science-based management strategies, flexible quota management and targeted structural support.
 - b. Secondly, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental footprint from the fishery sector, to mitigate the magnitude of climate change. At domestic level, the EU and its Member States are currently discussing additional measures to decarbonize the sector by 2050 as well as reducing the adverse impact of fishing activities on marine ecosystems, including on the seabed.
5. To address climate change, fisheries management will need to be more adaptive and flexible. This requires solid scientific advice to base this management on, detects climate shocks and sudden changes in the ecosystem.
6. Environmental and climate elements are increasingly incorporated into scientific assessments and are part of the total allowable catches/fishing opportunities setting process. Scientists are continuously improving these assessments to make them more robust. Those efforts must be pursued and intensified.
7. Funding is another key dimension to support mitigation and adaption efforts. At EU level, our

focus is on supporting efforts for innovation in CO2-efficient technology, modernising engines to reduce CO2 emissions, improving the energy efficiency of fishing vessels. On adaptation, the priorities are the collection of scientific data.

8. On the international dimension, the EU updated its International Ocean Governance agenda in 2022 highlighting climate action as one of its key priorities.
9. The EU pursues the efforts for integrating climate change considerations into the work of the scientific committees of RFMOs, and other bodies and instruments dealing with the conservation and management of marine living resources.
10. The climate change dimension is a key priority for the EU cooperation with developing countries on fisheries in all regions of the world on top of dedicating special attention to small-scale fishers.
11. Together with the Blue Food Coalition, we pushed for the 2023 Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue to address fisheries and food security.
12. We look forward to exchanging and sharing our experience with others on this issue.



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

First session of the Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management – 1st session

15-18 January 2024

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Agenda Item 3

Agenda Item 3 - Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the context of effective fisheries management (COFI:FM/I/2024/3)

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Joint Statement by Costa Rica and France

= Check against delivery =

Mr Chairman,

I have the honor to deliver this statement on behalf of Costa Rica and France.

1. Costa Rica and France welcome this first session of the FAO Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management, mindful that the sustainable management of fisheries is a crucial issue today, at a time when 30% of the world's fish stocks are overexploited.
2. The regulation of global fishing and the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing are central to FAO's mandate – as reflected in the very first article of the FAO Constitution. Delivering on this mandate is key to reinforcing synergies between the protection of the ocean, the fight against climate change and the preservation of biodiversity - while contributing to the achievement of both SDG 2 and SDG 14 of the 2030 Agenda.
3. The ocean is subject to multiple cumulative pressures. It is affected by increasingly extreme temperatures and climatic phenomena, declining biodiversity and growing pollution. At the same time, the ocean is essential to our survival, with over 3 billion people relying on the ocean for their livelihoods. It is therefore urgent that we come together and act for the health of the ocean.

4. In response to this urgency, Costa Rica and France have decided to host the Third United Nations Ocean Conference in June 2025 in Nice, to be preceded by a high-level event in Costa Rica in June 2024. Following in the footsteps of the first conference co-hosted by Sweden and Fiji, and the second conference co-hosted by Kenya and Portugal, the aim of this third UNOC conference is to be as ambitious as possible to accelerate action for the ocean.
5. This is where the FAO, notably its Committee on Fisheries and related sub-committees, but also the regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) established under the auspices of the Organization and the regulatory framework elaborated by it over the years have a key role to play in making UNOC3 a success.
6. We have high expectations in this respect, including:
 - Promoting universal adherence to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and strengthening its implementation,
 - Considering the ways of revitalization of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance Agreement). In this regard, we request the CCLM, at its upcoming 120th session in March 2024, to examine the institutional options to reinforce the implementation of this agreement
 - Reinforcing and empowering regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and organize a side-event of all these organizations during the UNOC3 Conference,
 - Supporting the agenda of Blue Transformation outlined in the 2021 Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI).
7. We are convinced that on all these issues, and many other, UNOC 3 will enable great strides to be made in the protection and resilience of the ocean. We therefore call for the highest possible level of ambition between now and June 2025, with a view that it be reflected in the “Nice Ocean Action Plan” which will comprise of a politically agreed declaration and a list of voluntary commitments.
8. We are counting on FAO and its Members States – on all of you – to ensure that the ambition of this Conference matches the state of emergency faced by the ocean.

Thank you for your attention./.



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 2:

Current fisheries management practices with special consideration for small scale Fisheries

Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia would like to convey its highest appreciation to the Secretariat for the report provided.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Small-scale fisheries account for most of the vessels in Indonesia and most of the jobs in fisheries. More than 90% of our fisheries are categorized as small-scale fisheries. Therefore, we encourage the FAO to continually scale up its work in capacity building and institutional strengthening for small-scale fisheries, as well as in empowering women in the fishing industry, including the women fishers.

Indonesia is very committed to protecting the livelihood of our small-scale fishers while preserving the conservation area. Several efforts that have been taken, as follow:

1. Indonesia has enacted law number 7 in 2016, various capacity building to increase human capacity, added value, reduce post-harvest loss and strengthen institutions and management aspects are being made through the co-management approach.
2. Indonesia is preparing the NPOA SSF for 2023-2028. Currently it is in the public consultation stage involving all stakeholders in small-scale fisheries management such as fishermen, regional government, central government, NGOs, civil society, academics.
3. Indonesia introduces traditional conservation mechanism called "*Sasi*" is an effort to preserve fisheries resources and the marine ecosystem in Raja Ampat. *Sasi* can be described as a prohibition on the harvesting of certain natural resources in an effort

to protect the quality and population of such resources, plant or animal. It is also an effort to maintain the patterns of social life by equally distributing among all local inhabitants the benefits from the surrounding natural resources. With the support from project Ecosystem Approach To Fisheries Management (EAFM) In Eastern Indonesia (Fisheries Management Area (FMA) - 715,717 & 718)", Components A, B, And D, MMAF has provided technical support to the fishers for Sasi Management.

4. Indonesia would also like to thank the FAO for providing support under the Global Environmental Facility project called "*Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Seas*" Project or also known as GEF 5 ISLME Grant. The MMAF with support from the GEF 5 ISLME Grant and in collaboration with various fisheries stakeholders has jointly implemented an ecosystem approach to fisheries and coastal management in the ISLME area to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries and marine resources.
5. This GEF 5 grant has provided plenty of benefits for fishers, aquaculture farmers, capture fisheries businesses, as well as other related stakeholders. Activities such as training, outreach, issuance of Fishing Vessel Registration Certificates (*Tanda Daftar Kapal Perikanan*), VMA (Vessel Multi Aid), as well as establishing policies for snapper, grouper, and crab fisheries. Currently, this project is closing to the final phase and we encourage FAO to provide the exit strategy to continue providing support in the ISLME area.

Indonesia notices some challenges in managing small scale fisheries, such as:

1. IUUF Practice. IUUF is major issues found in the marine ecosystem
2. Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG). Therefore, we encourage FAO to provide technical assistance particularly in transfer technology and science to address ALDFG issues.
3. Access to finance for small fishers and aquaculture farmers
4. Transfer of technology between fishers

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Taking into account the importance for fisheries management guidance, particularly in the small – scale fisheries, we would like to highlight 2 (two) things, as follow:

1. The duplication of the guidance with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Small Scale Fisheries that shall be avoided
2. The guidelines should be voluntary and non-binding, given the different national realities, capacities and national policies.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Taking the importance of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) with respect to fisheries management, Indonesia would like to support FAO to develop the questionnaire of CCRF related to fisheries management.

We also would like to encourage FAO to develop an ad-hoc working group to develop the CCRF questionnaire.

I thank you



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 2: Current fisheries management practices with special consideration for small scale Fisheries

[Second Intervention]

Thank you chair,

First of all, Indonesia would like to appreciate and thank you for providing us a second opportunity to convey our initiatives to maximize the potential of marine resources while ensuring a healthy ocean environment.

Second, we would also like to congratulate you on your election as chairperson of the 1st Session of the FAO COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management.

We believe that your expertise will guide us into more productive meetings.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The Government of Indonesia, along with relevant stakeholders, has launched an important and strategic initiative, the Blue Economy Policy. This policy combines a balanced approach towards the biological, ecological, social, and economic aspects of national marine and fisheries governance, which I will further elaborate into 5 (five) main programs.

First, expanding conservation areas with a target of 30% by 2045, where the areas will be designated as closed conservation areas which produce oxygen, maintain carbon absorption functions, and turn the conservation area into fish spawning grounds.

Second, implementing a measured fishing policy based on quotas in 6 (six) designated fishing zones. The main principle of the regulation is to provide maximum protection for

small-scale fishers. This policy also supports local economic development that is evenly distributed throughout all the zones as part of an integrated zone of economic development and sustainable ecosystem management.

Third, developing eco-friendly marine, coastal, and inland aquaculture areas. In facing the challenges of population growth and world's demand for protein, the development of the aquaculture sector has become more important. Aquaculture activities mainly focused on competitive products, such as shrimp, crab, lobster, and seaweed, as well as other traditional and local-based fish from aquaculture villages that are economically important to reduce poverty.

Fourth, protecting coastal areas and small islands from potential damages due to uncontrolled economic activities.

Fifth, implementing the "*Bulan Cinta Laut*" or ocean conservation month program, which is Indonesia's commitment in keeping the ocean clean and free from plastic waste. Through this program, local fishers and industrial fishers are encouraged to clean and collect plastic waste from the sea and refrain from fishing activities for one month of each fishing year.

These five blue economy strategies will support the growth of the marine and fisheries sector to become an engine of the national economy along with the health of the ocean and the improved sustainability of marine and fisheries resources.

Finally, it is crucial for all of us to embody our commitment into concrete actions to ensure a sustainable future for our ocean, as well as to benefit the coastal communities as the backbone of the fishery sector.

I thank you, Chair.



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 3: Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the context of effective fisheries Management

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Indonesia extends its appreciation to the FAO for the excellent report by the secretariat and in particular Indonesia appreciates the effort being taken by FAO in regards to support in combating IUU Fishing.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Indonesia has applied very strict measures and zero tolerance for IUU fishing as reflected in our legal framework. Our commitment is demonstrated with the implementation of the Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 31 Year 2004 as amended by Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 45 Year 2009 concerning Fisheries and the ratification of Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA).

Several actions have taken place, such as:

1. During 2023, Indonesia has arrested 269 IUU Fishing Vessel
2. The inspection of 39 foreign fishing vessels to our designated PSMA ports in 2023.
3. Capacity building for authorities on combating IUU fishing through regular training programs as well as for community-based surveillance groups, and coordination forum on fisheries crime investigation.
4. The appointment of Indonesia as the RPOA-IUU regional secretariat. RPOA-IUU has continuously worked on promoting sustainable fishing practices in the region through various activities such as capacity building programs, studies, and information exchange.

5. Active engagement of Indonesia either bilaterally or multilaterally in the international fora, such as Indonesia-Africa Maritime Dialogue, Our Ocean Conference, APEC, ASEAN, SEAFDEC, and RPOA-IUU.
6. Integrated monitoring system by AIS and VMS.

Chair,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indonesia notes the challenges in combating IUUF such as:

1. The transformation and simplification of the licensing system. To this end, Indonesia has, among others, conducted regulation reformation through Omnibus Law for marine and fisheries sector..
2. Classifying illegal fishing in high seas and other economies' waters. Indonesia views the need to strengthen the role of flag state in enacting administrative sanction, among other things.

Chair,
Distinguished delegates

Indonesia also would like to share the success of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Bali, Indonesia, 8–12 May 2023 under Indonesia's chairmanship.

This meeting was attended by 53 Parties, observers from 21 non-Party FAO Members, 10 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and 5 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

This meeting has adopted the document called "Bali Strategy" as a tool to provide guidance to the Parties moving forward in strengthening the implementation of the Agreement at national, regional, and global level.

Chair,
Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Indonesia supports the effort of FAO to provide the Global Information Exchange system (GIES) to support the enforcement of combating IUUF. In this system, Indonesia has submitted a national focal point for the GIES and conducted a trial inspection to the foreign fishing vessel.

Indonesia would also thank the FAO's efforts for the assistance and support in the PSMA implementation, particularly in the developing countries through technical meetings and consultations as well as capacity development.

This support has been transformed into the Global Capacity Program in which we received in 2018 and end up in 2022.

In the foreseeable future, we would like to encourage FAO to continuously support the developing countries to implement PSMA under FAO's Global Programme and accelerate the implementation of Bali Strategy.

To that end, Indonesia proposes FAO to develop an inclusive forum for sharing best practices and continue to promote the awareness to combat IUU Fishing on a regional level.

I thank you.



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 4: Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management

Thank you Chair

Indonesia would like to thank the Secretariat for the report prepared.

Chair,
Ladies and gentlemen,

Biodiversity is indeed essential to achieve the sustainable development goals we all desire. Its conservation shall not shadow the fact that it is at the centre of many economic activities, including fisheries.

Globally, nearly half of the human population is directly dependent on natural resources for its livelihood and many of the most vulnerable people depend directly on biodiversity to fulfil their daily subsistence needs.

In that sense, we must strike a balance in the use of biodiversity for economic development and conservation purposes in every sector policy. To that end, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued presidential instruction No 1 / 2023 concerning Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Development. It is coupled with the updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP), which will be submitted at the 2024 CBD COP.

Chair,
Ladies and gentlemen,

The new NBSAP was prepared as a guideline for managing Indonesia's biodiversity, especially in the planning, monitoring and evaluation process so that biodiversity management in Indonesia can be carried out in accordance with the vision and mission

through strategies to achieve national targets by upholding the principles of biodiversity management.

Indonesia views that the new NBSAP can become a guide for the integration of biodiversity management, including fisheries, within the national development framework by parties in each sector at the national, and regional levels. It is in accordance with the mandate of Law (UU) Number 5 of 1994 concerning Ratification of UN-CBD (United Nations Convention Concerning Biological Diversity), Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as other laws and regulations related to biodiversity management in Indonesia.

Chair,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Indonesia welcomes the newly adopted BBNJ to better address the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and appreciate FAO active engagement and continuous involvement in this regard.

Indonesia encourages the expansion of FAO assistance to small-scale fisheries as resource stewards that conserve and sustainably use aquatic biodiversity in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication.

With regard to the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors, Indonesia would like to give feedback on the annex.1 document COFI:FM/I/2024/4. Indonesia urges the FAO Secretariat to use multilaterally agreed language in the annex to avoid confusion on the application, such as the terminology of "**gender-disaggregated data**" which is not in line with UN multilateral agreed policies including many agreed negotiated documents in FAO.

I thank you.



Remarks by the Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia

Agenda item 5: Climate change and fisheries management

Thank you Chair

Indonesia would like to thank the Secretariat for providing the report.

Chair,
Distinguished delegates

Indonesia recognized the importance of climate-resilient fisheries and has been working on strategies and policies to adapt to climate change.

The Government of Indonesia is taking steps toward climate-resilient fisheries through investment in infrastructure, technology, capacity building, and governance. These strategies are outlined in the Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Climate Resilient Development Policy 2020- 2045, and the List of Priority Locations and Climate Resilient Actions which the Government of Indonesia has prepared. In this regard, Indonesia is prioritizing climate resilience.

Indonesia has made important progress in improving climate resilience in a range of areas, including strengthened disaster risk management, financing for contingent liabilities, and an expanded social protection system. Overall, Indonesia aims to limit climate damages to below 2.87 percent of GDP in 2050.

Challenges in climate-resilient fisheries include:

1. Overfishing: Overexploitation of fish stocks exacerbates the vulnerability of fisheries to climate change impacts.

2. Ecosystem Shifts: Climate change is causing shifts in fish populations, which can disrupt traditional fisheries.
3. Infrastructure and Adaptation: many fisheries lack the necessary infrastructure and resources to adapt to changing conditions.
4. Data and Monitoring: Improved data collection and monitoring are essential for understanding and responding to climate-related changes.
5. Policy and Governance: Effective governance and international cooperation are needed to address cross-border fisheries and climate issues.
6. Vulnerable Communities: Many coastal communities are highly dependent on fisheries, making them particularly vulnerable to climate change.
7. Fish stocks that have been overfished are likely to experience more significant declines due to adverse effects from climate change. Effective fisheries management can significantly mitigate many of the losses caused by climate change

Chair,
Distinguished delegates

Promoting climate-resilient fisheries at the global level is a multifaceted challenge. Several strategies and a commitment to collaboration in the global level are required, such as:

1. The promotion of scientific research to understand the impacts of climate change on fish stocks and ecosystems. This research should inform management decisions and adaptation strategies.
2. Sustainable Fisheries Management: Implement and strengthen sustainable fisheries management practices. This includes setting catch limits, reducing bycatch, and protecting critical habitats to ensure the long-term health of fisheries.
3. Community Engagement: Involve indigenous peoples and local communities as well as the fisherfolk in decision-making processes. Their traditional knowledge and experience can contribute significantly to climate-resilient fisheries.
4. Capacity Building: Invest in capacity building for fisheries management agencies and communities. Provide training in climate adaptation, sustainable fishing practices, and data collection.
5. Monitoring and Data Collection: Enhance monitoring and data collection systems to track changes in fish populations, ocean conditions, and climate impacts. This information is vital for evidence-based decision-making.
6. Innovation and Technology: Encourage the development and adoption of innovative technologies for more sustainable and climate-resilient aquaculture and fishing practices. Examples include improved fishing gear and aquaculture techniques.

7. Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, such as coastal defences, storm surge barriers, and aquaculture facilities that can withstand extreme weather events.
8. Early Warning Systems: Establish and improve early warning systems for extreme weather events and ocean conditions that can impact fisheries. This helps fishers make informed decisions and take preventive measures.
9. International Cooperation: Promote international cooperation and agreements to address shared fisheries resources and climate-related challenges. This includes strengthening regional fisheries management organizations and agreements.
10. Awareness: Raise awareness about the importance of climate-resilient fisheries at the global level. Engage with governments, NGOs, and the private sector to advocate for sustainable and climate-resilient practices.
11. Funding and Resources: Secure funding and resources to support initiatives related to climate-resilient fisheries. At the global level, consider financial mechanisms for developing countries to help them adapt to climate change in the fisheries sector.
12. Research and Knowledge Sharing: Encourage the sharing of research findings, best practices, and successful case studies related to climate-resilient fisheries to facilitate learning and collaboration.
13. Accountability and Transparency: Promote accountability and transparency in fisheries management and climate adaptation efforts. Clear reporting mechanisms can help assess progress and identify areas for improvement.
14. Policy Advocacy and International Agreements: Advocate for climate-resilient fisheries within international agreements such as the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, emphasizing the role of fisheries in climate adaptation and mitigation

In the Aquaculture sector, Indonesia is developing a modelling of seaweed culture areas using environmentally friendly facilities. It is hoped that this modelling can be sample for other location in developing seaweed culture in sustainable way

Thank you

Malaysia's Intervention

First Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management (15-18 Jan 2024)

Item 2: Current fisheries management practices with special considerations for small-scale fisheries

Thank you Chair.

Malaysia appreciates the report that was presented earlier. The fisheries sector in Malaysia is one of the most important economic sectors that contributes 0.8% to our GDP with an estimated value of USD 3.5 billion for the year 2022. Fish is also one of our main animal proteins whereby our annual consumption per capita is 46.6kg. Capture fisheries remain our main contributor for the sector by contributing 70% of our total fisheries production.

Managing the country's capture fisheries sector is never easy and is becoming more challenging each day. The management strategies require complex efforts to ensure capture fisheries sector can provide sufficient fish supply for food security, without putting unnecessary pressure to the sustainability of fisheries stocks.

Overfishing, the use of destructive fishing equipment, encroachment of foreign fishing vessels, as well as other IUU Fishing activities caused fisheries loss to the country. Besides that, our fisheries resources also face other anthropogenic threats including coastal development, marine sand mining activities as well as other physical development in our waters which caused habitat degradation. These threats, along with the impact from climate change, exacerbated the issue of fisheries resource depletion and habitat degradation.

In order to address these issues, Malaysia has mainstreamed fisheries resource management and conservation of important habitats into Policies, Strategic Plans and Spatial Plans. Our National Agrofood Policy 2.0 has eight (8) specific Goals that pertains to sustainable use and management of fisheries resources as well as development of the fisheries industry. Besides that, our recently launched National Policy on Biological Diversity 2022-2030 also outlined seven (7) Targets that emphasized conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity including fisheries resources.

As Malaysia is situated in one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, our fisheries resources are no doubt made up of no less than 1,000 species of fish. These resources are exploited using multiple gears which add challenge to the management. Moving forward, Malaysia hopes that the Sub-Committee on Fisheries

Management will provide guidance on effective management mechanisms of multiple species that are caught using multiple gears. Malaysia also hope that the Sub-Committee could provide recommendations on suitable support measures to encourage adoption of sustainable fisheries practices by traditional fishermen who are usually economically challenged.

Thank you Chair.

Agenda Item 3: Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the context of effective fisheries management.

Thank you Chair. Malaysia would like to express our appreciation for the work that was presented earlier. It is also useful that the Secretariat reiterated the scope and definition of the elements that constitute IUU fishing. This will allow us to concretely identify gaps that are crucial to address the issue.

Indeed, throughout the years, Malaysia, through FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific has benefited from the various capacity building programmes initiated by FAO. Malaysia has also managed to amend our Fisheries Act 1985 to include provisions to regulate our fishing vessels on the high seas. However, Malaysia also realized that addressing IUU fishing requires concerted efforts. Therefore, Malaysia is grateful that addressing IUU fishing is incorporated as one of the main programs of work under SCFM.

Malaysia also noted the various guiding documents developed by FAO on addressing IUU fishing throughout the years. However, it may be beneficial if these documents could be further adopted at national level where appropriate. This could be further explored through facilitations by FAO Regional Offices.

Malaysia is also keen on the "Developing and using indicators of performance in fighting IUU" document and hopes that there will be capacity building programmes for Member States. Malaysia believes that such indicators will be helpful in assessing the extent of IUU fishing.

Malaysia is also grateful for the effective regional initiatives such as the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing and the Regional Plan of Action to promote responsible fishing practices including combating IUU Fishing (RPOA IUU). Such collaborations have helped in building trust among neighboring countries to encourage sharing of information that leads towards curbing IUU fishing activities in the region. Malaysia hopes that FAO will continue to support regional efforts where possible.

Thank you, Chair.

Agenda Item 4: Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management in the context of the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Thank you Chair. Malaysia takes note of the progress made by FAO to mainstream biodiversity across the agriculture sector including fisheries. During the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, FAO's important role in mainstreaming biodiversity into the fisheries sector, in particular the work done to facilitate the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 on sustainable fisheries was highlighted. Such achievements did not go unnoticed. FAO was invited to continue its excellent work in facilitating countries and to advocate the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with respect to fisheries among its member countries.

FAO's role in closing the implementation gap among member countries is very crucial especially for developing and least developed countries. This is because these countries, including Malaysia, are still lacking in terms of capacity to achieve the tall order from the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). While it is important to have ambitious goals and targets outlined under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, it is equally important to acknowledge that not all countries have the same priorities, circumstances and capacities.

Therefore, Malaysia hopes that FAO will continue developing suitable programs of work, materials and provide technical support to countries. The dateline until 2030 is not too far away. Countries who are members of CBD are expected to provide an assessment of our progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in our seventh and eighth national reports. Malaysia welcomes FAO's planned activities on mainstreaming biodiversity across fisheries outlined in Section IV and Annex I. We would like to suggest that the Secretariat to tag the activities to specific targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on top of tagging them to SDG Goals. This will help in monitoring and identifying program gaps.

Thank you, Chair.

**COMENTARIOS DE LA DELEGACIÓN MEXICANA A LOS TEMAS POR CORRESPONDENCIA DE LA 1^a
REUNIÓN DEL SUBCOMITÉ DE ORDENACIÓN PESQUERA.**

6. Actualización de la metodología de la FAO para la evaluación del estado de los recursos pesqueros del mundo.

6.1. Apoyo a las propuestas de actualización de la evaluación por la FAO del estado de los recursos pesqueros del mundo.

6.2. Provisión de orientación para fomentar su aplicación y uso.

En primer lugar señalar y hacer un reconocimiento a la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura por el esfuerzo que representa la publicación del El Estado Mundial de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (SOFIA) desde la década de los 70s y de manera ininterrumpida.

Dicha información ha sido fundamental en la toma de decisiones de los países pues la información que ahí se presenta es fundamental para conocer la situación actual, las tendencias recientes y las perspectivas del sector de la pesca y la acuicultura.

En este sentido, México reitera su más amplia disposición por continuar trabajando con la FAO, tal como ha venido ocurriendo, entregando la información y estadísticas de nuestro país en tiempo y forma.

Respecto a las propuestas de actualización y ampliación de las poblaciones sujetas a seguimiento; mejorar el proceso de recopilación de datos e información; mejorar el método y el proceso de categorización del estado de las poblaciones; y finalmente la mejora del proceso de presentación de informes, de manera general no se tiene inconveniente con dichos cambios puesto que como se indica en el documento de posición no se han realizado cambios, o bien estos s han sido mínimos tanto en la metodología como en el universo de especies que se cubren.

De manera particular consideramos que dichas propuestas de actualización y ampliación de poblaciones podrían aplicarse a la información referente a la pesca a pequeña escala, dado que como se indica en el documento COFI:FM/I/2024/2 “*Prácticas actuales de ordenación pesquera con especial atención a la pesca en pequeña escala*”, el 87 % de los Miembros respondió que en su país se practica la pesca en pequeña escala, pero la información sobre el volumen y el valor derivados de ese sector y sobre las personas que trabajan en él era escasa, lo que sugiere una falta de datos sobre la pesca en pequeña escala, en particular la información de carácter socioeconómico.

Finalmente, estaremos pendientes del desarrollo de la Tercera fase que cubre del tercer trimestre de 2023 al cuarto trimestre de 2025, en el cual se espera que se cubra la fase de despliegue completo, en la que se ejecutará la metodología en todas las zonas de pesca de la FAO y se preparará la serie íntegra de indicadores.

New Zealand is pleased to be able to participate in the first meeting of this Sub-Committee, and thanks the Secretariat for their efforts in bringing us together. We'd also like to thank the COFI Chair for his leadership and for convening us prior to the opportunity to elect a chair later today. Recalling that this body has been established for a trial period subject to review at COFI 38, we feel that our focus in that time should be on ensuring we explore the potential of this forum to benefit the broader work of the FAO and Fisheries Management globally. We think the agenda items before us this week provide a good framework to undertake a productive technical discussion on the challenges and opportunities before us in the fisheries management arena and provide support to the wider work of COFI. To this end, we would raise for consideration this week and beyond, whether the Sub-Committee should task the Chair and Bureau, once appointed, with developing a work programme based on our discussions this week. This would allow us to agree on clear and defined workstreams and goals, to ensure there is substantive work against which to review the existence of this body in 2028. Such a work programme could be presented for approval at either COFI 36 or the 2nd meeting of this Sub-Committee. Our preference would be for a programme to be presented to COFI 36, however recognise that the short turnaround to that meeting may make presenting a programme intersessionally or to the 2nd Meeting of this Sub-Committee more practical. New Zealand is committed to doing our part to make this week and the next two meetings work to the benefit of COFI and to fisheries management more generally.

Norway's statement on Agenda Item 2; Current fisheries management practices with special consideration for small-scale fisheries

Greetings to everybody, and special thanks to the Secretariat for all the work that has been put into organizing this meeting. For Norway, as the original proponent of a subcommittee for fisheries management, it is great to witness broad participation from all over the world.

When it comes to sharing experiences for effective fisheries management, there is a number of key elements, but it is quite easy to point to the most important step we have taken:

And that is to match the effort put into the fisheries to the available marine resources. This means that fishing for livelihood, small scale fisheries, industrial fisheries and fisheries by foreign fleets must add up compared to the available resources.

We have achieved this by limiting licenses, reducing the number of fishing vessels and increasing the efficiency in the fishing. This system was developed in the 1990s and introduced gradually.

Today this system covers all the offshore fleet and the coastal fleet, except from the smallest vessels smaller than 11 meters.

To explain it easy: On some conditions one vessel may increase its quota while another vessel is taken out and scrapped.

This system has worked remarkably well. It has ensured biological sustainability by aligning the number of vessels and fishermen to the available resources. It has created economic sustainability by giving large quotas to the fishermen that buys others' quotas.

However, in terms of social sustainability it has been more challenging. We have achieved biological and economic sustainability by reducing the amount of people employed in the sector.

In order to address this, we allocate part of the quotas to a group that is open for new entries from smaller vessels. This provides a pathway into the fisheries sector. But there is no question that the profitability is much higher if you have a quota in a group that is closed for new entries and with the quota-transfer system.

And if we hadn't kept the number of fishermen under control, any growth in stock size would have been caught by new entries – ensuring poor or subsidized fishers.

So, exploring how catch effort can align with available resources, while also showing due consideration for the social dimensions, is a topic this subcommittee can work on in the future. It is important to remember that this is not done overnight, nor is it advisable. It has to be a gradual process.

Provide suggestions on how FAO should strengthen capacity development, including tools and processes, for cost-effective data and information systems to inform fisheries

Compared to when the Code was developed, we have much more data available. Not just scientific data, but data about who fishes, how and where fisheries are carried out, vessel types, etc. We believe the FAO could strengthen capacity development by developing methods to use such data to provide tools necessary for controlling fishing efforts, such as vessel registrations and records, license systems, and so on, but also to improve monitoring and data generation so that it better fits the needs of fisheries managers than today.

Thank you very much.

Norway's statement on Agenda Item 3; Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the context of effective fisheries management

Norway is as always committed to end IUU fishing.

The term IUU Fishing has served us well. It has been a success, setting the challenges captured by the term on the agenda, leading to progress towards the objective of long-term sustainability and responsible management.

However, the ambiguity of the term has not always been helpful in achieving these objectives.

The term has also possibly made it easier for governments to focus more on the illegal side of it, rather than turning the mirror on how we are managing our common marine resources and fisheries activities.

Because we need to remember that the first steps towards achieving long-term sustainability, are to manage and regulate the fisheries to match the effort put into the fisheries to the available marine resources. This means that fishing for livelihood, small scale fisheries, industrial fisheries and fisheries by foreign fleets must add up compared to the available resources.

Therefore, it is time to develop the terminology further, to improve the understanding of the challenges we are facing and to identify the most effective measures within a comprehensive fisheries management regime.

We believe that it would be beneficial to split the term at least in two, focusing on one side on the responsibilities of the governments and on the other side on compliance of the established regulations.

Norway supports continued discussions in this direction.

During the interventions yesterday, we noted many calls for more data and improved knowledge, a key action would be to look at vessel tracking, a core management and control measure.

At the last COFI meeting Norway initiated a process to investigate relevant issues on vessel tracking, with a possibility to establish a binding global agreement that requires use of vessel tracking systems on board fishing vessels, and a requirement to share position data between relevant governments and possibly achieving transparency on activity on the high seas.

A first step in this process should be to conduct a global study to identify current technologies and the status on this issue. The study should have a specific focus on the situation and challenges for countries in the Global South.

We are currently considering how we can support this process further.

The work against IUU is crucial, and should combine local and global efforts, incorporating capacity-building, awareness campaigns, technology investments, and collaborative approaches in shared waters.

International aid is essential for developing countries striving to address illegal fishing and foster sustainable fisheries.

Furthermore, structural changes are needed, as investing in IUU combat not only increases the sustainable use of natural resources, but also contributes to socioeconomic development.

Learning from the PSMA-experience, implementing mechanisms should complement capacity-building. We support capacity building that incorporates these elements, and in particular support the implementation of binding instruments, such as the PSMA.

17.1.2024

Norway

Statement on agenda item 5. Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management

Thank you Chair

On mainstreaming of biodiversity in fisheries management, Norway appreciates the active role FAO has taken. We invite the organisation to continue its engagement. We also underline the need to represent the fisheries sector with a global perspective in relevant global multilateral environmental organisations. The Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD, is of particular importance here after the adoption of the Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (the GBF).

To engage in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework is crucial. We appreciate the way FAO has engaged in this so far and we welcome the working document on *Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*.

In para 18 of this document it is concluded that “*there is a need to “translate” the GBF into sectoral-specific guidance*”. We share this conclusion. But first of all the GBF targets needs to be interpreted in a fisheries context to produce the guidance. We struggle to see specific activities mentioned in the document that aims to do the interpretation and produce the needed guidance. The Committee should instruct the Secretariat to develop the relevant concrete actions.

In respect of the guidance to be produced we note that most of FAOs previous work on fisheries management is as relevant under the GBF as it was before. Little or nothing in the GBF changes the relevance of existing FAO guidance and the work to be done now should carefully evaluate the relevance. The guidance should connect all relevant previous work to the GBF targets. New products should only be developed where the need is clearly identified.

As the final point we want to highlight the need to include target 10 among the targets that are interpreted and considered when developing guidance. Target 10 speaks about the management of areas used to produce food both on land and in the sea. It is the one, and only, target that is new to fisheries among the 23 targets in the GBF. The inclusion of fisheries places food production in the sea at the same level of importance as food production on land. This must have effects on how the footprint of producing food by fishing is assessed and discussed. The target gives us an opportunity to develop this global discussion to be more informed and better balanced. FAO is the body that should facilitate this development by focusing in particular on target 10 when interpreting the targets and when producing the needed guidance.

Thank you

Comentario de la delegación peruana al documento “Mejora de la evaluación periódica de la FAO del estado de los recursos pesqueros mundiales: actualizaciones del índice del estado de las poblaciones de peces de la FAO”

Con relación a este documento, mediante el cual, la FAO ha revisado el enfoque ideado en la década de 1970, para la evaluación periódica del estado de los recursos pesqueros mundiales. Las mejoras abarcan la actualización y ampliación de las poblaciones bajo seguimiento, mejoras en el proceso de recopilación de datos e información, así como en la metodología de categorización del estado de las poblaciones y en el proceso de presentación de informes.

Esta actualización es crucial debido a las variaciones en el sector pesquero desde la década de 1970. Es imperativo fomentar la transparencia y la aprobación de actores regionales y nacionales para identificar limitaciones en el conocimiento sobre el estado de las poblaciones y lograr mejoras continuas.

La revisión de la lista de poblaciones de referencia, proveniente de consultas con organismos nacionales y regionales de pesca, es esencial para obtener un índice más preciso de la situación actual a nivel social, económico y ecológico en las regiones pesqueras. Mejoras en la recopilación de datos y comunicación de resultados fortalecerán la evaluación de los recursos pesqueros y la legitimidad de los procesos.

En esta misma línea, debe de considerarse la ampliación de estas propuestas para determinar el estado actual de las pesquerías acuáticas continentales, alineándolas con el manejo integrado y el enfoque ecosistémico. Esto implicaría la intervención de otros sectores del estado y fomentaría la participación del usuario para obtener datos que determinen el estado de explotación de estos recursos en nuestro país.

En resumen, la actualización de la metodología de la FAO para evaluar el estado de los recursos pesqueros a nivel mundial promoverá iniciativas de capacidad y mejorará la calidad de los datos sobre pesca. Esto respaldará los planes locales y regionales de ordenación pesquera.

Declaraciones de la delegación peruana para los temas 2, 3, 4 y 5 de la primera reunión del Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera del Comité de Pesca de la FAO

2. **Prácticas actuales de ordenación pesquera con especial atención para a la pesca en pequeña escala (COFI:FM/I/2024/2, COFI:FM/I/2024/INF/5, COFI:FM/I/2024/INF/6, y COFI:FM/I/2023/INF/7, COFI:FM/I/2024/SBD/1)**

- **Declaración 1 a cargo de Raúl Flores, Jefe de la delegación peruana:**

Muchas gracias, señor Presidente.

El Gobierno de Perú saluda el importante esfuerzo desplegado por la FAO respecto al documento ***"Prácticas actuales de ordenación pesquera con especial atención a la pesca en pequeña escala"***. Reconocemos que, evaluar eficazmente los objetivos de ordenación pesquera constituye un reto para todos los países que realizamos actividades extractivas de recursos pesqueros.

Coincidimos en la necesidad, que la gestión pesquera contenga un enfoque multidimensional que contemple los criterios científicos, sociales, económicos y que tenga como horizonte la seguridad alimentaria con sostenibilidad ambiental.

En virtud de ello señor Presidente, manifestamos que el mar peruano es una fuente invaluable de alimentos de origen hidrobiológico, tanto por la cantidad de recursos existentes, como por su variedad; estimándose en más de 1,000 especies que integran la diversidad ictiológica del mar peruano, ello sin contar la variedad e importancia de los recursos de aguas continentales.

Sin lugar a dudas, esta condición genera invalables oportunidades para obtener alimentos altamente nutritivos y hacerlos disponibles para la población; pero es indudable que el desarrollar políticas para lograr su aprovechamiento sostenible, genera un gran reto y responsabilidad.

En ese sentido, nuestro país basa sus medidas de manejo en las recomendaciones del Instituto del Mar del Perú y en los factores sociales y económicos; los cuales son concordantes con la Ley General de Pesca, principal instrumento normativo que sienta las bases para el ordenamiento eficaz, moderno y el manejo adaptativo de las pesquerías. Tal procedimiento, nos ha permitido lograr y mantener una de las pesquerías más importantes del mundo, como es la pesquería de la anchoveta peruana, así como las asociadas con la pesca artesanal o de menor escala.

Así también, buscamos fortalecer la participación de las partes interesadas, principalmente a nivel de los actores de la pequeña escala, a través de mecanismos de consultas, donde se recogen sus principales inquietudes y eventualmente plasmadas en las medidas de ordenamiento, incluidos los Reglamentos de Ordenamiento Pesquero, que son instrumentos de gestión respecto al acceso a las actividades pesqueras y la adopción de medidas relacionadas con el aprovechamiento responsable de los recursos pesqueros.

Señor Presidente, el Perú pone a disposición nuestra experiencia a nivel del Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera, con el fin de contribuir a la obtención de los indicadores idóneos que demuestren la eficacia del ordenamiento pesquero a partir de la aplicación del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

Señor Presidente, me permito solicitarle dar pase a una breve intervención de mi colega Jacqueline Palacios, representante de la entidad de investigación de Perú.

Muchas gracias.

- **Declaración 2 a cargo de Jacqueline Palacios:**

Muchas gracias, señor Presidente

En este mismo orden de ideas, consideramos necesario contar con un enfoque sistémico en materia de ordenación, ya que a partir de este enfoque se podrá determinar la información requerida para su uso en la ordenación pesquera. Para el caso de Perú, los ejemplos a compartir a nivel de la pesca artesanal o de pequeña escala, son la pesquería del perico o dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*) y del calamar gigante (*Dosidicus gigas*), las cuales son dos de las pesquerías más representativas de la pesca artesanal peruana.

Es importante el acompañamiento de organismos como la FAO en materia de ordenación de pesquerías de menor escala, dado que -como en el caso de Perú- se caracteriza por ser multi-especie y multi-arte, representando un reto para su manejo. En ese sentido, tomando en consideración los objetivos sugeridos (ecológicos, sociales, económicos, de nutrición y de género, con consideraciones especiales para la pesca marina y continental en pequeña escala), es fundamental contar con ese tipo de orientación y acompañamiento.

Finalmente, señor Presidente, valoramos el esfuerzo de la FAO y de sus países miembros, el haber conformado el Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera y que hoy nos reúne en su primera sesión. Estamos convencidos que el compartir experiencias acerca de la ordenación pesquera y la participación de las partes interesadas, será muy provechoso para el manejo de las pesquerías de nuestros países.

Muchas gracias

- **Declaración 3 a cargo de Raúl Flores, Jefe de la delegación peruana:**

Señor Presidente, muchas gracias nuevamente por permitirnos intervenir en esta sección, no sin antes felicitarlo por su elección en la presidencia del Subcomité.

En base a las intervenciones realizadas, queremos hacer un llamado, tal como lo hicieron Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, Corea del Sur y Japón -salvando la omisión de algún otro país Miembro- sobre la necesidad de mejorar la gobernanza en la zona de alta mar, entre ellos, en la búsqueda de una mayor transparencia de los registros de las capturas de dicha zona.

En el caso de Perú, la principal pesquería relacionada con la pesca artesanal o de pequeña escala es la pesquería del calamar gigante o pota, por lo que es necesario conocer la magnitud real de la mortalidad por pesca en toda el área de distribución del citado recurso, sobre todo, en la zona de alta mar, motivo por el cual coincidimos en la necesidad de solicitar a la cooperación de FAO para revisar los registros reportados por los países y buscar mejorar las estadísticas de captura.

Muchas gracias, señor Presidente.

3. **La lucha contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada en el contexto de una ordenación pesquera eficaz (COFI:FM/I/2024/3)**

- **Declaración a cargo de Johnny Gonzales:**

Muchas gracias señor presidente por concedernos la palabra.

Destacamos y valoramos el documento sobre la **“Lucha contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada en el contexto de una ordenación pesquera eficaz”** puesta en consideración de los países Miembros con el propósito de promover una discusión respecto a los componentes de la Pesca INDNR y sus repercusiones para garantizar pesquerías sostenibles; nos da cuenta también de la evaluación de la magnitud de la pesca ilegal; las acciones de seguimiento, control y vigilancia; su valoración en funciones de la ordenación pesquera y las acciones coercitivas; su relación con las medidas del Estado rector del puerto e instrumentos internacionales y mecanismos regionales complementarios de lucha contra la pesca INDNR. Finalmente, da cuenta de las necesidades del desarrollo de capacidades.

En este marco, durante el 2023; hemos desarrollando estrategias para hacer frente a la pesca ilegal que atenta contra el aprovechamiento sostenible de los recursos hidrobiológicos; fortaleciendo la capacidad operativa, logística y medios tecnológicos para una mejor supervisión y fiscalización pesquera y acuícola, en cooperación con la autoridad marítima y demás sectores de la administración del gobierno central y los gobiernos regionales y locales. Como parte de este esfuerzo, hemos realizado más de 137 mil fiscalizaciones directas y esperamos realizar 145 mil fiscalizaciones en el año 2024.

Asimismo, considerando las limitaciones propias de un país en desarrollo, ponemos un especial énfasis en la vigilancia de las áreas de jurisdicción nacional frente a la eventual presencia de flotas extranjeras. En este marco, el 2017 ratificamos el Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (INDNR). Desde entonces, se ha actualizado el marco normativo en atención a las mejoras de cumplimiento de las medidas internacionales de conservación y ordenación por buques pesqueros que faenan en altamar.

En lo referente al intercambio mundial de información para vigilar el cumplimiento y respaldar la aplicación del Acuerdo, nuestro País viene participando de manera activa en diferentes reuniones, tanto de las Partes en el Acuerdo de Medidas de Estado Rector de Puerto (AMERP), reunión regional de la FAO para América Latina y el Caribe, y la consulta técnica de expertos en el proyecto de directrices voluntarias para los transbordos; habiendo realizado las siguientes acciones:

- Designación del punto de contacto nacional.
- Ingreso de información de 101 embarcaciones pesqueras nacionales e información de los puertos de Paita, Chimbote, Callao, Pisco e Ilo, en el Registro Mundial de buques de la FAO.
- Se viene utilizando el “Sistema mundial de intercambio de información del Acuerdo MERP”- GIES, registrando la información de las inspecciones a embarcaciones extranjeras en puertos nacionales.
- En el tema de rastreabilidad, se contribuye mediante la emisión de Certificados de Captura de recursos hidrobiológicos para la exportación de productos de la pesca a la Comunidad Europea, y a su vez se viene implementando el Sistema de Trazabilidad de Pesca y Acuicultura - SITRAPESCA, sistema informático para el registro de información de las actividades pesqueras y acuícolas en cada una de las etapas de la cadena productiva.
- El incremento de una flota nacional de pequeña escala que ha optado por acogerse a la instalación del Sistemas de Seguimiento Satelital-SISESAT.

En ese sentido, el Estado Peruano ratifica su compromiso y cooperación para hacer frente a la pesca ilegal INDNR en resguardo de la sostenibilidad de los recursos hidrobiológicos y agradece a la FAO por su acompañamiento, a la vez considera necesario continuar con su apoyo en el fortalecimiento de capacidades a nuestro País.

Muchas gracias.

4. **Integración de la biodiversidad en la ordenación pesquera en el contexto del Marco Mundial para la Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal**
(COFI:FM/I/2023/4, COFI:FM/I/2023/INF/8)

- **Declaración a cargo de Elisa Goya:**

Muchas gracias, señor Presidente,

El Perú acoge con agrado los progresos realizados en la aplicación de la Estrategia de la FAO para la integración de la biodiversidad en los distintos sectores agrícolas y planes de acción, y en particular en lo que respecta a medidas de ordenamiento sobre pesca y acuicultura; cuya aplicación contribuirá a velar por la biodiversidad y resiliencia de los sistemas acuáticos, los que son fundamentales para el bienestar y medio de vida de las comunidades costeras de todo el mundo. El Perú alienta a todos los miembros a seguir contribuyendo a la conservación de la biodiversidad, su utilización sostenible, la gestión de los recursos pesqueros basados en la ciencia y a la implementación del Nuevo Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad de Kunming-Montreal.

Agradecemos el documento elaborado por la FAO ya que presenta un resumen muy útil de las metas del nuevo marco global que son más pertinentes para la pesca, así como, las medidas previstas por la FAO para apoyar a los Miembros en el logro del Marco Mundial.

El Perú actualmente está realizando un diagnóstico de las capacidades nacionales para implementar los indicadores de alto nivel de los objetivos y metas del Marco Mundial.

De cara a la implementación del Marco Global en los países signatarios, el Perú sugiere incluir los siguientes aspectos:

- Orientaciones sobre el tipo y nivel de actividad pesquera dentro de las áreas de importancia ecológica y biológicas del Convenio de Diversidad Biológica establecidas fuera de aguas jurisdiccionales, teniendo en cuenta la necesidad de desarrollo de los Estados ribereños y con el objetivo de coadyuvar en el cumplimiento de las diferentes metas del Marco.
- Apoyo en el fortalecimiento de marcos jurídicos regionales y nacionales que propicien la acuicultura sostenible a fin de evitar la introducción de especies exóticas invasoras.
- Apoyo a los Miembros en la elaboración e implementación de planes de acción nacionales para la exploración y conservación de ecosistemas costeros y de aguas profundas, que sean considerados vulnerables.

Muchas gracias.

5. La pesca resiliente al clima (COFI:FM/I/2023/5)

- Declaración a cargo de Giancarlo Ríos:

Muchas gracias, señor Presidente,

Quisiera empezar con una breve mención de la importancia de la pesca y su relación con el clima. La FAO, en su informe sobre “*El estado mundial de la pesca y la acuicultura 2022. Hacia la transformación azul*”, nos indica que, con inclusión de los trabajadores del sector secundario y de subsistencia, y de los familiares a su cargo, se estima que unos 600 millones de medios de vida dependen, al menos parcialmente, de la pesca y la acuicultura. Así también, la evaluación de 2019 de la FAO nos indica que, si bien los niveles de alrededor del 64,6 % de las poblaciones de peces marinos evaluadas en todo el mundo eran biológicamente sostenibles, habían sufrido un deterioro del 1,2 % con respecto a 2017; situación que coloca a la actividad pesquera en posición vulnerable ante los impactos del cambio climático.

La sobre pesca, la polución y el detrimento de hábitats se traducen en pérdidas económicas que superan los 50 mil millones de dólares al año (Arnason et al., 2009); y se espera que los efectos observados y esperados del cambio climático sobre las características biofísicas y químicas del océano pueden elevar estas pérdidas a magnitudes mayores. De hecho, más del 80% del calentamiento debido a actividades antropogénicas es absorbido directamente por los océanos; sin embargo, la cantidad de calor que estos pueden absorber no es infinita, abriendo la posibilidad que los impactos biofísicos y químicos en el océano producidos por el incremento de la temperatura sean irreversibles.

En ese sentido, la relación entre el cambio climático y la producción primaria futura del océano será una limitación clave en la productividad de las pesquerías. De allí la importancia de incorporar el tema del cambio climático en los diferentes sistemas de ordenación de las pesquerías y la importancia de que sea abordado en el marco del del subcomité de ordenación pesquera.

En el caso de Perú, nuestro mar se caracteriza por ser uno de los más productivo del mundo, pero también por ser altamente variable desde el punto de vista climático, característica que pone a prueba la resiliencia de los sistemas socioeconómicos dependientes de las pesquerías de las costas de nuestro país. Es así como, enfrentar los efectos de la variabilidad climática sobre los recursos pesqueros y sus pesquerías, el Estado peruano usa los principios del enfoque adaptativo para el manejo de sus pesquerías; el mismo que tiene como uno de sus principales pilares, al monitoreo intensivo.

En ese sentido, el monitoreo que se realiza sobre los recursos pesqueros, las pesquerías y el ecosistema es múltiple e integral, ya que está basado, entre otros, en la realización de prospecciones científicas, la recolección de datos en los puertos de desembarque, las observaciones a bordo de las flotas pesqueras y el monitoreo satelital de las flotas pesqueras. Este monitoreo permite conocer los cambios que experimentan como consecuencia de la variabilidad climática, y en base a este conocimiento constantemente actualizado, implementar medidas de manejo adaptadas a tales cambios.

Estamos convencidos que mientras mayor sea la incertidumbre generada por la variabilidad climática, mayor debe ser el nivel de observación y mejor informadas las decisiones de manejo. Este es uno de los principios que nos permite una mayor certeza en la gestión de las pesquerías.

También debemos mencionar que las propuestas de adaptación señaladas en el documento de trabajo denominado “La Pesca Resiliente al Clima”, se alinean a las intervenciones realizadas por el Sub Sector Pesca y Acuicultura de Perú con la asistencia técnica de la Cooperación Internacional; como por ejemplo, destacar: (i) la implementación de Sistemas de Alerta Temprana para las actividades pesqueras artesanales; y, (ii) la gestión de riesgos en la creación y/o mejora de los Desembarcaderos Pesqueros Artesanales, dado que están expuestos, en diferentes magnitudes, a los impactos de la variabilidad climática.

Señor presidente, para finalizar la intervención, queremos resaltar:

- 1) La importancia del financiamiento de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático para la ejecución de proyectos piloto de adaptación al cambio climático para la pesca artesanal en nuestro país;
- 2) Poner a consideración de los Miembros del Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera, la necesidad de desarrollar propuestas adaptativas integrales para los ecosistemas (marinos y continentales), que incluyan el diseño e implementación de sistemas de predicción y alerta temprana ante eventos extremos inducidos por el cambio climático; implementación de planes de contingencia; entre otros.
- 3) Finalmente, consideramos de importancia facilitar el acceso a los fondos existentes a nivel mundial, regional y la cooperación en general, que permitan adecuar la gestión frente a la incertidumbre generada por el cambio climático.

Muchas gracias,

Statement of the Republic of the Philippines
1st Session of the FAO COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (COFI-SCFM1)
15 January 2024

**Agenda 2. Current fisheries management practices with special consideration
for small-scale fisheries**

Our delegation wishes to thank the Chair for the opportunity to speak regarding current fisheries management practices in the country with special consideration for small scale fisheries.

Pursuant to the Provisions of the Amended Fisheries Code, the country adopts the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management as principle in balancing economic/social well-being of various users with ecological well-being of the resources thru good governance.

The Philippines already delineated its entire waters into 12 Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) for a science-based, participatory and transparent governance framework. This platform of fisheries governance enables both the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the agency which is mandated to manage the national fisheries and fishery resources, and the Local Government Units, together with concerned stakeholders in the co-management of shared fisheries stock within and beyond municipal/near-coast waters.

As we are now operationalizing our FMAs, there is a need to capacitate the science aspect as we rely on determination of stock status, such as the reference points to implement harvest strategies for the sustainable utilization of our fisheries resources.

The Philippines is also starting to embark on Capacity-based fisheries management. With this, the Philippines recognizes the need to enhance our CAPABILITY to determine status of stocks (thru stock assessment-models) and determination of appropriate reference points as well as harvest control rules and measures for the multi-species stocks.

We also recognize the need for regional cooperation on data/information sharing, which is important for the management of straddling fish stocks. The Philippines welcomes data sharing mechanisms, especially for the management of multi-species and multi-gear fisheries in our region.

Thank you very much.

Statement of the Republic of the Philippines
1 st Session of the FAO COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (COFI-SCFM1)
16 January 2024

Agenda Item 3. Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the context of effective fisheries management

Firstly, The Philippines would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. Stefan Asmundsson, Special Advisor on Ocean Affairs and Fisheries at the Icelandic Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for being elected as the Chair of the Inaugural Session of this Sub-Committee.

We also thank you Chair for giving us the opportunity to speak regarding our efforts in addressing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the context of effective fisheries management.

The Philippines is continuously strengthening its domestic policy and legal framework, and engaging in various capacity-building activities, developing both internal capacity and international collaboration to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing for the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources and ecosystems.

In ensuring effective Control, the country's fisheries regulations are subjected to necessary review; institutionalizing Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management and science/evidence-based regulatory framework.

The Philippines ratified the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement in 2015 and the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) in 2018, as well as enacted the Fisheries Administrative Order 267 in 2021, entitled "Rules and Regulations Governing the Landing and Transshipping of Fish and Fishery Products that have not been Previously Landed, and other Port Services in the Philippines by Foreign-Flagged Fishing Vessels".

The country is constantly reporting progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, submitting updates to FAO on the implementation of the Code and Conduct

for Responsible Fisheries, the International Plans of Action, and strategies to improve information on the status and trends of capture fisheries and aquaculture, and providing data updates in the FAO.

Further, the Philippines as an active member of the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), continue to adhere to all the conservation and management measures and adopt suitable measures for fisheries management set by these RFMOs.

Our delegation would like to thank the FAO for its continued support to our efforts towards elimination of IUU Fishing.

Thank you.

Statement of the Republic of the Philippines
1 st Session of the FAO COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (COFI-SCFM1)
17 January 2024

Agenda Item 4. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Fisheries Management in the context of Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Philippines wishes to thank the Chair for the opportunity to speak regarding our views on mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management.

The Philippines hereby notes the broad focus of the four goals and 23 targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework that are well aligned with policy actions articulated in the FAO 'Strategy on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors' and the requirements and interests of fisheries and fisheries management.

The Philippines, as a Party to the CBD, supports its biodiversity mainstreaming agenda. At present, we are currently updating the Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan to include the targets in the Kunming – Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework On this note, we are recommending to include other temporal and spatial management measures as criteria in designating other effective area based conservation measures (OECMs). Further, we would like to seek support from FAO, in conducting our national consultations for updating the said action plan.

Recognizing the importance of engaging all sectors, including government, businesses, and civil society, the Philippines recommends to explore opportunities for collaboration and complementation among these sectors, taking into account different situations, capacities and contexts. Further, biodiversity conservation should be a financially sustainable effort. It is important to explore ways to finance conservation activities, such as through government funding, international collaboration, and corporate social responsibility programs.

The Philippines also welcomes FAO progress on the implementation of the activities in response to the recommendations of COFI35, and on biodiversity mainstreaming

in FAO (FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and Action Plans).

Thank you.

Statement of the Republic of the Philippines
1 st Session of the FAO COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES SUB-COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (COFI-SCFM1)
17 January 2024

Agenda Item 5. Climate Resilient Fisheries

Our delegation appreciates the updates of the FAO in supporting Member countries in integrating climate resiliency in fisheries management.

The Philippines promotes sustainable management of coastal and offshore fisheries as a holistic approach for resilient fishing communities. The fisheries and aquaculture components have already been integrated in the 2023-2050 National Adaptation Plan which seeks to reduce climate-related losses and damages and to build adaptive capacity towards transformative resilience and sustainable socioeconomic development by 2050. We have developed disaster-specific Action Plans which include prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and rehabilitation and recovery strategies.

We recognize that it is important to apply the resilience lens in fisheries management. Understanding climate risks and impacts on fisheries is very important to develop appropriate strategies. These strategies need integration across sectors, recognizing the interconnected nature of climate change effects on fisheries and the need for coordinated and gender-sensitive responses to enhance the resilience of socioeconomic systems in the face of climate-related challenges.

We recommend enhancing the community engagement and education programs to raise awareness on climate change, increase investment in sustainable technologies, collaboration with local and international organizations for shared resources and expertise, and to develop more robust policies promoting environmental conservation and climate resilience.

Lastly, we believe that prioritizing research and innovation to address emerging challenges and regularly reassessing and updating strategies based on evolving climate science can contribute to a more effective and adaptable approach.

Thank you.

Thank you, Chair.

Korea appreciates the establishment of the Sub-committee on Fisheries Management as it will provide a good channel for discussion on methods to improve global fisheries management.

We would also like to thank the Secretariat for their hard work.

We acknowledge the importance of small-scale fisheries and improved management of them, and want to highlight the need to have a clear definition of small-scale fisheries.

Korea would also like to echo some of the views expressed by the US, Canada, and the UK.

Korea believes that investigating the status of data collection of the squid resources is an important step of work that needs to be addressed to help facilitate management on the high seas.

Korea would like to support the proposal made by the US.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Обращение к 1-й сессии Подкомитета по управлению рыболовством
Комитета по рыбному хозяйству ФАО
от имени профессора Владимира Беляева, кандидата на пост
Председателя 1-й сессии Подкомитета

Уважаемые страны-члены,

Уважаемые дамы и господа,

Уважаемые коллеги,

От имени Российской Федерации рад приветствовать вас на 1-й сессии Подкомитета по управлению рыболовством. Его учреждение – это результат нашего коллективного многолетнего труда, наша общая победа.

Учреждение Подкомитета – это признание важности обеспечить устойчивое управление рыболовством в интересах борьбы с бедностью, голодом и всеми формами неполноценного питания, неравенством между государствами и внутри стран, а также в целях сохранения биоразнообразия.

Главное сейчас – обеспечить слаженную и бесперебойную работу в интересах всех государств-членов. Большая роль в этом принадлежит Председателю.

Уважаемые коллеги,

Вам предстоит непростая задача – выбрать Председателя из трех достойных кандидатов. Пользуясь случаем, я приветствую моих коллег из Индии, заместителя Постпреда Индии при ФАО доктора Баладжи, и Исландии, специального советника по морским делам и рыболовству МИД Исландии г-на Асмундссона. Считаю, что в данном случае

конкуренция – очень хороший знак. Выдвижение сильных кандидатов от Азиатского региона, Европы и Евразии со всей очевидностью свидетельствует о высокой востребованности Подкомитета и надеждах, которые возлагаются на него в странах.

Уважаемые коллеги,

Если правительства ваших уважаемых стран решат отдать свой голос России, хочу вас заверить, что буду строить свою работу вокруг четырех основных принципов:

- открытость к диалогу со всеми членами;
- учет национальных интересов, приоритетов и особенностей всех стран вне зависимости от объема рыбных ресурсов, уровня развития и доли на рынке рыбных ресурсов;
- поиск компромисса и достижение консенсуса при принятии решений, который является лучшей гарантией поступательного решения вопросов и обеспечения выполнения рекомендаций Подкомитета всеми странами;
- организация взаимодействия со всеми заинтересованными сторонами, включая страны-члены, частный сектор, научно-академические круги, профессиональные организации и международные институты, в том числе для своевременного выявления «узких мест» и поиска оптимальных решений.

Мои подходы более подробно были изложены в неофициальной записке, которую Постпредство России, распространило в декабре 2023 г.

Я желаю успеха своим коллегам – кандидатам из Индии и Исландии. И заранее глубоко благодарю все страны, которые решат отдать свой голос российскому кандидату.

Благодарю за внимание.

Thailand's Intervention
The First Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
15-18 January 2024 [Online Platform]

Monday, 15 January 2024
14.00 – 21.30 (Bangkok Time)
AGENDA 2:
Current fisheries management practices with special considerations for small-scale fisheries
<i>Document: COFI:FM/I/2024/2, COFI:FM/I/2024/INF 5, COFI:FM/I/2024/INF 6, COFI:FM/I/2024/INF 7 and COFI:FM/I/2024/SBD 1</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Thailand has the priory in the fisheries management along with sustain the right of artisanal fishers.● In the present, almost 50,000 artisanal fishing vessels both the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea were registered in Thailand. The process of the fishing vessel registration can support the efficiency of monitor and control in fishery, moreover, it was applied to be the database of governmental assistance for balancing and sustainable fisheries resources management.● In addition, Thailand opened to apply the proposing from artisanal fishers who request the catch certificate last year. It was provided to serve both documentation and online system. After this, Thailand will open to submit the documents only the registered fishers between February to March this year for requesting the artisanal's catch certificate. However, Thailand by the Department of Fisheries is in process the Announcement to identify and control vessel size and fishing gears which will be enforced by 1 April this year.● Therefore, Thailand would like to encourage FAO Member Countries to realize the importance of the sustainable development in the region.

Thailand's Intervention
The First Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
15-18 January 2024 [Online Platform]

Tuesday, 16 January 2024
14.00 – 21.30 (Bangkok Time)
AGENDA 3:
Addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the context of effective fisheries management
<i>Document: COFI:FM/I/2024/3</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Firstly, Thailand would like to express its gratitude to FAO for providing the technical support regarding the exchange of fishing vessel data. FAO will send experts to introduce the PSMA Global Information Exchange System or GIES and review operations to strengthen compliance with Port State Measure Agreement between 24-25 January 2024 in Thailand, including the experts will visit the relevant agencies and interview officials with related missions such as Thai Customs, Marine Department, Immigration Bureau, Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center and Bangkok Fisheries Port. Then, Thailand has prepared staff and place for this event.● For the operations against IUU fishing, Thailand has continually placed importance on ensuring the sustainability of fisheries resources. Thailand would like to request additional support from FAO in capacity building of law enforcement officials to carry out their duties in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea or UNCLOS related to the patrol vessels which surveillance and patrol in the conflict areas of the sea.● Finally, regarding the challenges' issues in combating IUU fishing within the context of effective fisheries management, Thailand would like to request FAO to share knowledge in developing a real-time electronic catch control system to track catch volumes which will be the crucial tools to alert fishers about their remaining catch. Since Thailand currently uses a system to control the number of fishing's days and has mostly multi-species fishing gears. These are challenges to apply with the fish stock controlling system in Thailand.

Thailand's Intervention
The First Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fisheries Management
15-18 January 2024 [Online Platform]

<p>Wednesday, 17 January 2024</p> <p>14.00 – 21.30 (Bangkok Time)</p> <p>AGENDA 4:</p> <p>Mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management</p> <p>in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework</p> <p><i>Document: COFI:FM/I/2024/4 and COFI:FM/I/2024/INF 8</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Thailand would like to thank FAO for focusing on the mainstreaming biodiversity in fisheries management in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.● Thailand is in process to ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The relevant activities concern with the inputs and recommendations from governmental bodies and all stakeholders, the development an internal law for supporting the implementation and enhancement the understanding of law enforcement officers.● In addition, Thailand would like to encourage all member countries to place importance on the implementation or carrying out activities for adaptation with stakeholders. It can result in the success following the objectives of the Convention and the Framework.

2- الممارسات الحالية لإدارة مصايد الأسماك مشفوعة باعتبارات خاصة بالنسبة إلى مصايد الأسماك الصغيرة النطاق

سيدي الرئيس، بداية نهنئكم على انتخابكم ونشكر جميع القائمين على تنظيم الدورة الأولى لاجتماعات اللجنة الفرعية المختصة بإدارة مصايد الأسماك. تعد المحافظة وتنمية مصايد الأسماك من أولويات دولة الإمارات حيث أنها جزء من الموروث الثقافي للدولة وتساهم بشكل أساسي في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي وخاصة أن متوسط استهلاك الأسماك في الدولة لفرد ينمو بشكل مستمر.

عليه قالت الدولة بإطلاق الإطار الوطني لاستدامة الثروة السمكية 2019-2030 الذي يهدف لإعادة بناء المخازين الاستراتيجية لتصل لمستوى الاستدامة وذلك عن طريق تطوير التشريعات التي تحدد مواصفات المعدات المسموح باستخدامها بالإضافة لتحديد المعدات المحظورة بشكل دائم، الحد الأدنى لأطوال الأسماك المسموح باصطيادها، ومواعيد حظر الصيد خلال مواسم التكاثر لأنواع محددة، وغيرها. بالإضافة لتعزيز الرقابة لضمان الالتزام بالتشريعات.

كما أولت الدولة تنمية البيئة البحرية والمخزون السمكي أهمية خاصة وذلك عن طريق إزالة الكهوف الصطناعية، واستزراع الشعاب المرجانية، وزراعة أشجار القرم حيث أطلقت الدولة مبادرة زراعة 100 مليون شجرة قرم والتي تساهم أيضاً في معالجة التحديات المرتبطة بالتغيير المناخي. ويتم إجراء دراسات حثيثة لتطوير الشعاب المرجانية القادرة على مقاومة آثار التغير المناخي أي ما يعرف بالمرجان الخارق.

وتعمل دولة الإمارات على إشراك الصيادين الحرفيين في عمليات صنع القرار وعقد اجتماعات دورية للوقوف على احتياجاتهم وإيجاد الحلول للتحديات التي يواجهونها وتوعيتهم بوصفهم شركاءنا الرئيسيين في الحفاظ على الثروة السمكية وتنميتها.

وفي الختام تؤكد دولة الإمارات على أهمية هذه اللجنة حيث أنها منصة لتبادل الخبرات والتجارب وتوحيد الجهود الدولية لإدارة المصايد. وشكرا.

COFI-FAO

Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera, enero 2024.

DECLARACION DE URUGUAY

La República Oriental del Uruguay saluda a las Delegaciones y funcionarios de la FAO. Reconocemos con expectativa el comienzo del período de sesiones inaugural del Subcomité de Ordenación Pesquera que contiene un amplio rango de temas a tratar que se entienden relevantes y oportunos. Uruguay cuenta con una historia pesquera en la cual la FAO ha estado muy presente, contribuyendo en sus planes de desarrollo pesquero y apoyando la formación de capacidades y el aprovechamiento y sostenibilidad de los recursos pesqueros del país. Las actividades pesqueras de Uruguay transcurren en aguas nacionales, en conjunto con la República Argentina en las aguas regidas por el Tratado del Río de la Plata y su Frente Marítimo, y en aguas internacionales, a través de múltiples Acuerdos que Uruguay ha ratificado.

Uruguay ve con beneplácito la nueva metodología que ha desarrollado la FAO para la evaluación del estado de los stocks pesqueros siguiendo un enfoque participativo. Al respecto, Uruguay ha participado activamente en los talleres técnicos participativos realizados a tales efectos para el Área 41 entre 2022 y 2023. El país ha provisto una lista actualizada y ampliada de las existencias monitoreadas, lo cual ha permitido mejorar la categorización del estado de los stocks. En este momento Uruguay se encuentra abocado a mejorar el proceso de recopilación de datos e información de otros stocks a efectos de ser integrados en el futuro en dichos análisis.

Nuestro país cuenta con una actividad artesanal diversa y heterogénea, distribuida en todo el territorio nacional, desde ríos hasta la costa oceánica del Atlántico, incluyendo desde botes a remo hasta embarcaciones de 13,8 m de eslora con tecnologías incorporadas. Tal heterogeneidad plantea desafíos importantes en la administración en aspectos que van desde el control o asignación de cupos hasta la generación de espacios de participación. En la última década se ha mejorado en la definición de la pesca artesanal y durante sucesivas administraciones se ha mantenido el funcionamiento de algunos consejos locales a efectos de generar una gobernanza participativa que incluye el rol protagónico de los pescadores. No obstante, se han identificado varios aspectos a mejorar para que se conviertan en un instrumento de intercambio y decisión más eficaz.

Uruguay ha sido uno de los primeros países en ratificar el Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto (AMERP) destinado a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada aprobado por la Conferencia de la FAO en su 36.o período de sesiones (Roma, 2009). En este sentido, se generaron procedimientos, acciones y arreglos interinstitucionales para cumplir con sus objetivos. A una década de su puesta en práctica, y valorando especialmente el asesoramiento de la FAO, se ha detectado que es necesario actualizar los procedimientos y prácticas, revisar el marco normativo y mejorar el intercambio de información tanto interno como con otros países de la región, a efectos de mejorar la eficiencia del instrumento.

Desde el año 2021 varios Ministerios del Estado han estado trabajando en la identificación de sitios relevantes para la biodiversidad en aguas costeras y marinas, definiendo prioridades y generando propuestas para incorporar nuevas medidas de conservación, protección y manejo. La falta de embarcaciones y equipamiento adecuado han enlentecido este proceso y se espera

continuar avanzando en el proceso de ordenación espacial de un espacio marino progresivamente más demandado por diversas actividades.

Las investigaciones de largo plazo realizadas por científicos de la DINARA en conjunto con investigadores de la academia y de otros países de la región han detectado efectos adversos en las pesquerías relacionados con el aumento de la temperatura superficial del mar, con cambios en el régimen de vientos y con otros forzantes relacionados con el clima (e.g., sequía prolongada). Dichos efectos se han traducido en cambios en la abundancia, accesibilidad y distribución de algunos recursos, tanto artesanales como industriales. También se ha detectado un aumento en la duración de floraciones algales nocivas. Estos estudios han permitido adoptar medidas adaptativas, como por ejemplo extender el período de extracción permitida de algunos recursos en función de efectos adversos del clima y mejorar los mecanismos de alerta temprana de mareas rojas. Sin embargo, se requiere mejorar la coordinación entre instituciones, capacitar personal y adquirir tecnologías de detección y monitoreo

Para finalizar, confiamos en que las deliberaciones entre los miembros y observadores serán productivas y en el éxito de la sesión del Subcomité.

Thank you Chairman!

Good morning, good afternoon, good night ladies and gentlemen,

Vietnam notes the 4 goals and 23 targets of the CBD's Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework, and also recognized the complex and high ambitious goals of the GBF.

Considering the GBF is an opportunities for fisheries sector to more sustainable development in the future, it is necessary to integrate the Framework's goals and targets into strategy, master plan, schemes of the Fisheries sector.

However, the Vietnam also face challenges in implementation of GBF in relation to fisheries sector such as:

- (1) Mobilize sufficient financial resources to implement priority projects to achieve the targets.
- (2) Apply advanced technologies in aquaculture, capture fisheries, processing to protect the natural ecosystem and minimize the impact on the environment.
- (3) Raising awareness and capacity building for relevant actors in fisheries sector on biodiversity, environmental protection and sustainable development.
- (4) Encourage private sector to participate in research and application of technology in treatment waste from aquaculture, capture fisheries, processing activities.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Vietnam welcomes FAO progress on the implementation of the activities in response to the recommendations of COFI 35, and on biodiversity mainstreaming in FAO (FAO strategy in Mainstreaming biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors and Action Plans).

Vietnam asks for the continuing supports from FAO for Member Countries to participate in multiple environment process to be sure the voice of fisheries sector will be heard and considered in all process of implementing, monitoring and assessing of the GBF in international and national levels.

Thank you Chairman!

Viet Nam intervention

Agenda 5. Climate change and fisheries management

Thank you Chairman!

Good morning, good afternoon, good night ladies and gentlemen,

Vietnam would like to thank the Secretariat for all the work done and for the update of current situation of climate resilient fisheries at national, regional and global level

Viet Nam is one of the world's top five most vulnerable countries to climate change. In the fisheries sector, climate change affects the marine fisheries sector (such as loss of safety for people and fishing vessels, reduction in the number of fishing days, increased sea water temperature, damaged coastal fisheries infrastructure...) and aquaculture (salt intrusion, drought, aquatic diseases, etc.). Management approaches to adapt to climate change require co-management, adaptive management, active adaptive management, adaptive co-management, and ecosystem-based management.

In 2020, Viet Nam issued The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan in the period of 2021-2030, orientation to 2050. Aiming of the Plan is to reduce vulnerability and risk to the impacts of climate change through strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities, economic and ecological components; Promote the integration of climate change adaptation into the strategy and planning system.

Vietnam's management approaches to adaptation to the impact of climate change include: (i) Promote statistical work, fisheries information system and improve capacity in forecasting research "weather, meteorological, resource and incident forecasting"; (ii) Diversify production, improve techniques and appropriate farming technology; (iii) Gradually strengthen and invest in infrastructure in key places and vulnerable coastal fishing ports; (iv) Promptly forecast natural disasters and climate changes; (v) Develop "standard" models to respond to climate change; (vi) Equip the fishing community with knowledge about environmental protection, response and adaptation to climate change

Under the cooperation framework of ASEAN, Vietnam and the Philippines have cooperated with ASEAN Members to develop the Regional Guidelines on Indicators for Aquaculture and Capture Fisheries to Facilitate the Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Chang. This regional Guieline aims to provide information to ASEAN Member States (AMS) on the key elements that should be considered in developing indicators for climate change adaptation in aquaculture and capture fisheries sector

In conclusion, Vietnam highly appreciates the work of FAO on the various themes of climate change resilient in fisheries and aquaculture and expect FAO continue to support FAO Member Countries to addresss and adapt to climate change.

Thank you Chairman!

الأخ، السيد ستيفان اسموندسو

رئيس اللجنة الفرعية المختصة لإدارة مصائد الأسماك

المحترم

تحية طيبة، وبعد

نهنئكم بمناسبة انتخابكم رئيساً للجنة الفرعية المختصة بإدارة مصائد الأسماك مع تمنياتنا لكم التوفيق والنجاح في مهامكم.

نود من خلال هذه المسودة مشاركتكم توصياتنا التي لم نتمكن من مشاركتها معكم خلال إنعقاد الجلسات نتيجة لاعطال فنية ، وهي على النحو التالي :-

توصياتنا حول الممارسات الحالية لإدارة مصائد الأسماك مشفوعة باعتبارات خاصة بالنسبة إلى مصائد الأسماك صغيرة النطاق :

1. عمل دراسة للمخزون السمكي.
2. حماية المصائد من الإصطياد الجائر
3. دعم بناء القدرات للعاملين في القطاع السمكي .
4. دعم مركز المعلومات السمكية لتبادل المعلومات وتطبيق الأنظمة الحديثة وبما يتتناسب مع أنظمة منظمة الأغذية والزراعة الفاو.

توصياتنا حول مكافحة الصيد الغير القانوني دون إبلاغ ودون تنظيم في سياق الإدارة الفعالة لمصائد الأسماك:-

1. توفير الدعم اللوجستي
2. توفير زوارق بحرية رقابية تقوم بعملية دوريات داخل البحر.
3. عمل منظومة رقابية حديثة عبر الأقمار الصناعية لحماية الشريط الساحلي والمياه الإقليمية
4. تطوير وبناء قدرات المفتشين والمراقبين البحريين والساخليين في اليمن وتبادل الخبرات.
5. التواصل بين الدول الأعضاء بوضع خطط لمكافحة الإصطياد الغير قانوني وربط شبكة موحدة لتبادل المعلومات فيما بينها وتشديد الرقابة على سفن الصيد الغير قانونية.

توصياتنا حول تعميم التنوع البيولوجي في مجال إدارة مصائد الأسماك في سياق إطار كونمينغ - مونتريال العالمي للتنوع البيولوجي :

1- تحتاج اليمن الى فهم عميق للغايات الأربع والأهداف الـ 23 لإطار كونمينغ - مونتريال العالمي للتنوع البيولوجي من خلال عقد دورات وورش عمل لفهم ومناقشة هذا الإطار بشكل أوسع.

2- تقديم الدعم من قبل منظمة الفاو لمساعدة اليمن لوضع أهدافها الوطنية ضمن إطار كونمينغ - مونتريال العالمي للتنوع البيولوجي حتى تتماشى مع الغايات المنشودة لها واهداف التنمية المستدامة.

توصياتنا حول مصايد الأسماك القادرة على الصمود في وجه التغيرات المناخية:-

تأثرت بلادنا خلال السنوات الماضية الى عدد من الكوارث من فيضانات وأعاصير أثرت على حالة المصائد السمكية بسبب :

1- عدم وجود نظام إنذار مبكر يساعد بتنبؤات الطقس لأخذ الحيطنة والحذر ولاستعداد لمواجهة الحالات الطارئة، حيث أن كثير من مراكز الإنزال السمكية قد تضررت بشكل كبير مما عرض قوارب الصيادين ومعدات صيدهم الى دمار.

2- عدم وجود كواسر أمواج وحواجز مائية كانت أحد الاسباب الرئيسية في الحفاظ على قوارب ومعدات الصيد وكذا البنية التحتية لمراكز الإنزال بسبب قوة التيارات المائية عند وقوع تلك الفيضانات والاعاصير.

لدينا أمل في تقديم الفاو المزيد من الدعم المناسب للقيام بمواجهة تلك التغيرات المناخية حيث قدم الفاو والكثير من المشاريع الهامة خلال الفترة الماضية.

نأمل ان تناول توصياتنا جل اهتمامكم لما فيه المصلحة العامة ،،،

وتقبلوا خالص التحيه ،،،

**اللجنة المشاركة من الجانب اليمني
في الدورة الأولى للجنة الفرعية المختصة بإدارة مصائد الأسماك**