

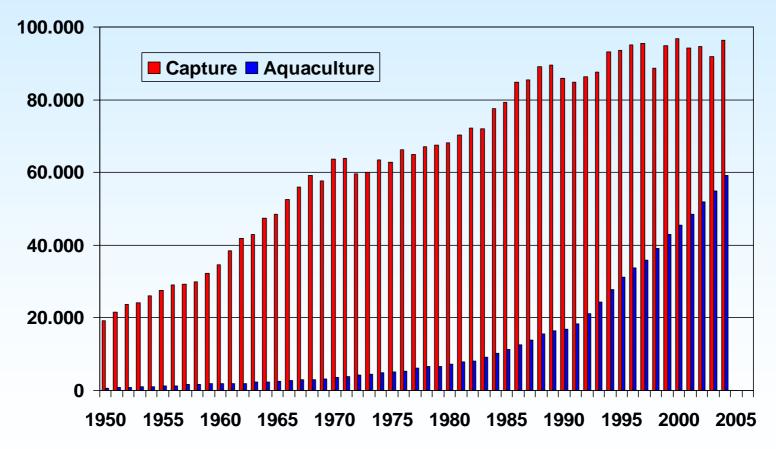
#### AQUACULTURE

## AND

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

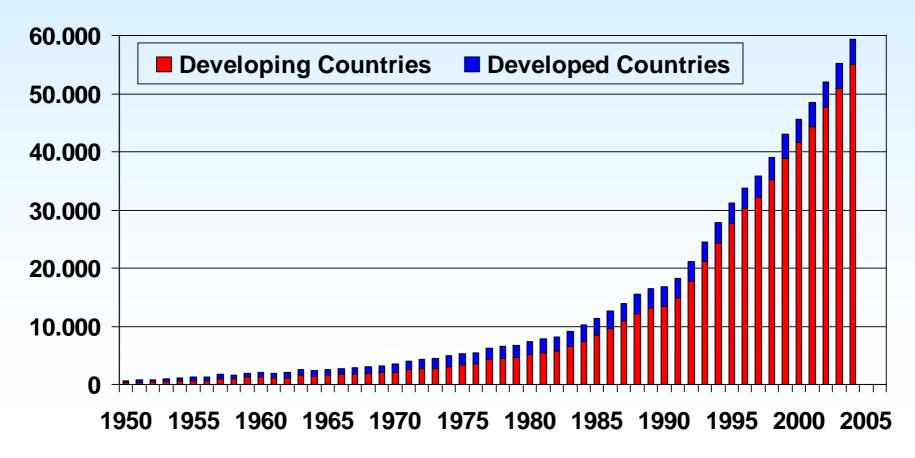


WORLD FISH PRODUCTION (1950/2004) 1000 TONS





#### PRODUCTION 1950/2004 (Tons) BY DEVELOPED & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES





#### **Global Aquaculture challenges**

"Aquaculture production is expected to play a crucial role in forthcoming decades in compensating for stagnant capture fisheries and in meeting increased demand for aquatic products".

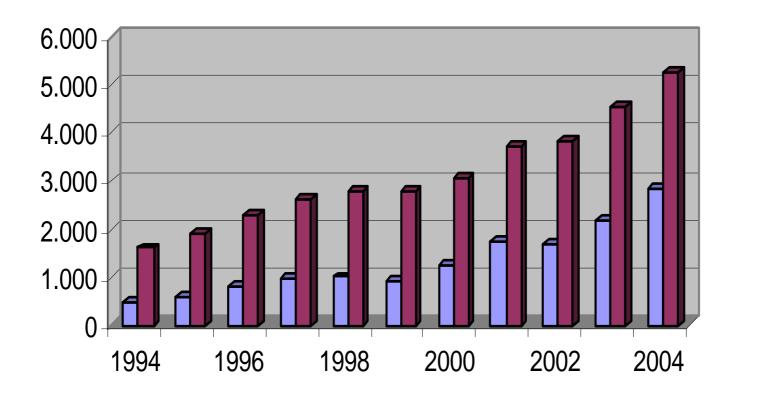


#### **Aquaculture Impacts and Trends**

- Produces important social and economic benefits for coastal communities.
- 64 Billion USD market (2003 export value).
- Highest growth rate in food industry (8% annually).

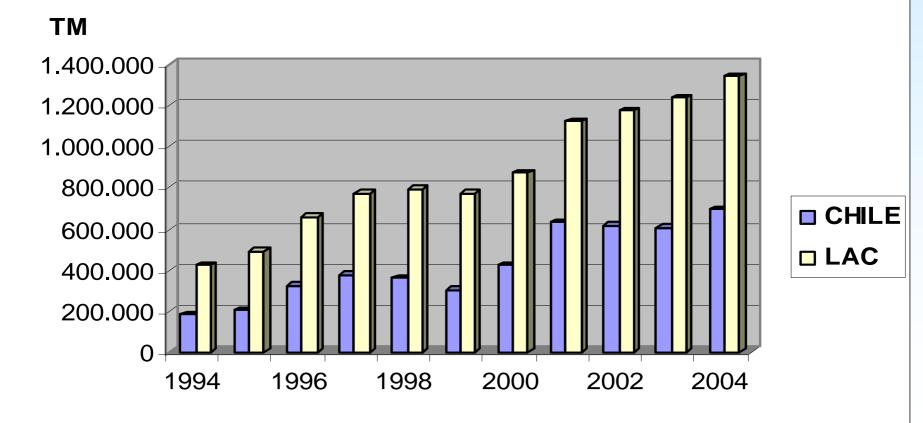


#### AQUACULTURE TREND (MILLION US\$) CHILE AND LATINOAMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN



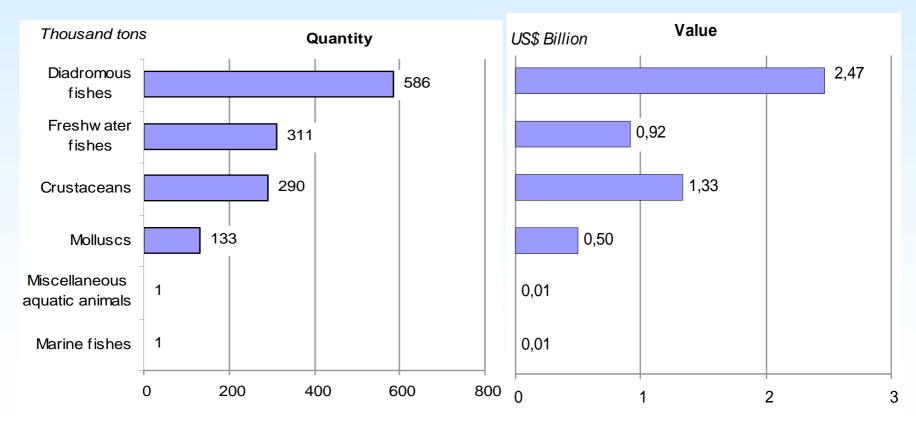


#### AQUACULTURE TREND CHILE AND LATINOAMERICA AND CARIBBEAN



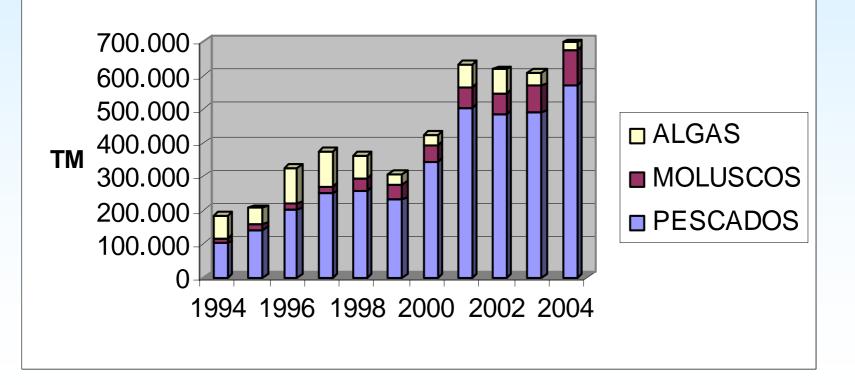


Regional aquaculture production by major species groups and value (2004)





#### CHILEAN AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION





- Chile produced around 700.000 ton valued abt. US\$ 2,8 billion (2004).
- It is important to minimize environmental impact issues. By doing this consumers' confidence will increase
- If not appropriately managed, environmental aspects can undermine this important source of work and income



#### FAO:

- It acts as a neutral forum where all the countries join together to negotiate agreements and to debate policies.
- It is a source of knowledge and information.
- It helps the developing countries to modernize and improve their agricultural, forest and fishing activities, in order to ensure food security and combat hunger.



#### FAO and Aquaculture

Committee of Fisheries (COFI)

Sub-Committee of Aquaculture Sub-Committee of Fish Trade

Codex Alimentarius Committee for Fish and Fishery Products

COPESCAL



Sustainable development:

"Sustainable development is the management and conservation of the natural resource base and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such sustainable development conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally nondegrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable".



FAO: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Art. 9: Aquaculture Development

 9.1 Responsible development of aquaculture, including cultured-based fisheries, in areas under national jurisdiction



- 9.2 Responsible development of aquaculture including culture-based fisheries within transboundary aquatic ecosystem
- 9.3 Use of aquatic genetic resources for the purposes of aquaculture including culture-based fisheries
- 9.4 Responsible aquaculture at the production level



# FAO role in the Sustainability of Chilean and LAD Aquaculture

- Introduction of technology for salmon culture in Chile.
- Improvement of genetic stocks in order to avoid importation and risk to introduce diseases in Chili.
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.



- Support to actions aimed at reducing the negative effects on native fauna.
- Studies for establishing an Aquaculture Cooperation Network in Latin America.
- Support the commitment of Chile to demonstrate environmental regulation compliance.



The Certification Initiative

- Chile requested the FAO technical assistance to develop a RAMA-compliance evaluation and certification scheme.
- A Project was approved by Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP/CHI/3002) for this purpose.
- The Project is being implemented. CONAMA is counterpart. SUBPESCA & SERNAPESCA participants.



Objective of the Certification System

"Strengthen the compliance of the Environmental Regulation of Aquaculture through the development of an evaluation and certification system".



**Specific Objectives** 

- Increase RAMA-compliance rate.
- Improve private and public efficiency, and effectivity in aquaculture control.
- Practice transparency in public and private issues.
- Improve quality of environmental information generated in farms and response capabilities of the State.



Chronogram

- Project started. October 2005
- Coordination. January 2006
- Public consultation 20-21 April 2006, Puerto Montt
- Project final report October 2006



Thanks for your attention

Francisco Pereira Senior Fisheries Officer

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