



**Rapport de la Conférence Internationale sur la Contribution  
Durable des Pêches à la Sécurité Alimentaire**

Kyoto, Japon, 4-9 décembre 1995

organisée par le  
**Gouvernement du Japon**

en collaboration avec  
**l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture**



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Le Gouvernement du Japon, en collaboration avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO), a organisé la Conférence Internationale sur la Contribution Durable des Pêches à la Sécurité Alimentaire du 4 au 9 décembre 1995 à Kyoto, Japon. Les Représentants de 95 Etats (y compris la Communauté Européenne) ont assisté à la Conférence et des représentants de 11 organisations intergouvernementales et 8 organisations non-gouvernementales internationales ont participé à la Conférence comme observateurs. La liste des participants est attachée ci-dessous dans l'Annexe 1.

La liste des documents qui ont été préparés pour la Conférence par FAO, et distribués aux participants, se trouve dans l'Annexe 2. De plus, quelques publications de la FAO déjà existantes ont été distribuées aussi aux délégations; la liste de ces publications est ci-joint comme Annexe 3.

Le Règlement intérieur et l'ordre du jour adoptés sont ci-joint comme Annexe 4 et Annexe 5, respectivement.

M. Hisao Azuma, Directeur Général de l'Agence des Pêches du Japon, a ouvert la session du Comité Technique qui a eu lieu du 4 au 6 décembre 1995. Le texte de l'allocation d'ouverture faite par M. Azuma est ci-joint comme Annexe 6. Le Comité Technique a été présidé par M. Will Martin (États Unis). M. Patricio A. Bernal (Chili) et Dr. Plodprasop Suraswadi (Thaïlande) ont été élus comme Vice-présidents. M. Henrik Krøll (Danemark) a servi de rapporteur.

Le rapport du Comité Technique est ci-joint comme Annexe 7.

Monsieur Junichi Ichii, Vice-ministre Parlementaire de l'Agriculture, des Forêts et des Pêches du Japon a ouvert la réunion Plénière, laquelle s'est tenue du 7 au 9 décembre 1995. Le texte de l'allocation d'inauguration adressée par Monsieur le Vice-ministre est ci-joint comme Annexe 8. La déclaration faite par Dr. Jacques Diouf, Directeur Général de la FAO est ci-joint dans l'Annexe 9.

Monsieur El Mostafa Sahel (Maroc) a été élu comme Président de la réunion Plénière. M. José Loira Rúa (CE) et M. Ireneusz Wójcik ont servi de Vice-présidents. La liste des Etats participants, organisations intergouvernementales et organisations internationales non-gouvernementales qui ont fait des déclarations lors de la réunion Plénière, est dans l'Annexe 10.

Le Groupe de Rédaction a été établi pour l'élaboration du projet de Déclaration et Plan d'Action de Kyoto parallèlement à la réunion Plénière. Le Groupe a été présidé par M. l'Ambassadeur Jean-François Pulvenis de Seligny Maurel (Venezuela) et les Vice-présidents ont été M. l'Ambassadeur Gudmundur Eiriksson (Islande) et Mme. Mara Angélica Murillo Correa (Mexique).

Le Groupe de Rédaction a présenté auprès de la réunion Plénière le projet de la Déclaration et Plan d'Action de Kyoto sur la Contribution Durable des Pêches à la Sécurité Alimentaire, qui a été adopté par consensus durant la séance Plénière. Le texte de la Déclaration et Plan d'Action adoptée est ci-joint comme Annexe 11. Lors de l'adoption de la Déclaration et Plan d'Action de Kyoto, les représentants de plusieurs pays ont fait des déclarations, lesquelles ont été notées et sont enregistrées ci-joint comme Annexe 12.

Monsieur Sahel, en tant que Président et en représentation de tous les participants, a remercié le Gouvernement du Japon pour avoir accueilli la Conférence, et Monsieur le Vice-ministre Ichii a déclaré la clôture de la Conférence.

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**Liste des Documents qui ont été préparés pour la Conférence pour la FAO**

- KC/FI/95/1 -La sauvegarde de l'approvisionnement futur en poisson:  
Principaux enjeux et mesures de politiques
- KC/FI/95/2 -RESUMES DES DOCUMENTS TECHNIQUES PREPARES POUR LA CONFERENCE
- KC/FI/95/TECH/1 -TECHNOLOGY IN THE CAPTURE FISHERIES
- KC/FI/95/TECH/2 -IMPACTS OF PREDATOR-PREY RELATIONSHIPS ON HARVESTING STRATEGIES  
AND MANAGEMENT
- KC/FI/95/TECH/3 -INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES AND ENHANCEMENT: STATUS, CONSTRAINTS  
AND PROSPECTS FOR FOOD SECURITY
- KC/FI/95/TECH/4 -AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS: Perspectives for Food Security
- KC/FI/95/TECH/5 -MARINE AND COASTAL AREA HATCHERY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMMES: Food  
Security and Conservation of Biological Diversity
- KC/FI/95/TECH/6 -THE CONTRIBUTION OF GENETICALLY IMPROVED AQUATIC ORGANISMS TO  
GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY
- KC/FI/95/TECH/7 -CONTRIBUTION OF FISH PROCESSING TO FOOD SECURITY VERSION 3
- KC/FI/95/TECH/8 -APPARENT HISTORICAL CONSUMPTION AND FUTURE DEMAND FOR FISH AND  
FISHERY PRODUCTS - EXPLORATORY CALCULATIONS
- KC/FI/95/TECH/9 -CULTURALLY-BASED CONFLICTS IN THE USE OF LIVING MARINE  
RESOURCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR RESOLVING OR MITIGATING SUCH  
CONFLICTS
- KC/FI/95/TECH/10-DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS IN SELECTED AREAS  
OF THE WORLD PERSPECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

**Liste des Publications de la FAO distribuées aussi aux Délégations**

-An ecological framework for marine fishery investigations (FAO FISHERIES  
TECHNICAL PAPER 283)

-A global assessment of fisheries bycatch and discards (FAO FISHERIES  
TECHNICAL PAPER 339)

-WORLD FISHERY PRODUCTION: 1950-1993

-THE STATE OF WORLD FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

REGLEMENT INTERIEUR

Conférence internationale sur la contribution durable des pêches  
à la sécurité alimentaire

Article 1

Composition des délégations

Chaque délégation est composée de représentants et de suppléants accompagnés d'experts et de conseillers. Un chef de délégation est désigné et inscrit ès qualités.

Article 2

Membres du Bureau

1. Le Comité technique élit un Président, deux Vice-Présidents et un rapporteur. La plénière élit un Président et deux Vice-Présidents. Le groupe de rédaction élit un Président et deux Vice-Présidents.
2. Si le Président n'est pas en mesure d'exercer ses fonctions, l'un des Vice-Présidents fait office de Président.
3. Le Président a les pouvoirs et les fonctions suivants:
  - a) il prononce l'ouverture et la clôture de la réunion;
  - b) il dirige les débats au cours de la réunion;
  - c) il désigne les orateurs et limite leur temps de parole le cas échéant;
  - d) il statue sur les motions d'ordre<sup>1</sup>;
  - e) il détermine s'il existe un consensus et, si besoin est, il met les questions aux voix et proclame les décisions.
4. Le Président est assisté de deux secrétaires techniques, qui sont nommés l'un par le Gouvernement japonais et l'autre par la FAO. Ils font partie du Secrétariat technique.

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<sup>1</sup> Pour les questions concernant les motions d'ordre, voir le Règlement intérieur de la FAO, qui est disponible auprès du Secrétariat.

Article 3  
Participation

1. Les membres des délégation nationales participent à la réunion en qualité de membres officiels.
2. Les membres de délégations des organisations intergouvernementales et des organisations internationales non gouvernementales participent à la réunion en qualité d'obsevateurs.
3. Aucune autre personne que celles spécifiés aux alinéas 1 et 2 ci-dessus ne peut participer à la réunion. Toutefois, les membres de la presse peuvent assister aux réunions du Comité technique et de la Plénière. Les directives les concernant sont données séparément.

Article 4  
Exposés

1. Comité technique  
Les orateurs sont désignés par le Président. Chaque organisation internationale non gouvernementale participant en qualité d'observateur est autorisée à faire une intervention pour chaque point de l'ordre du jour.
2. Plénière  
Les délégations nationales, dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais, prennent la parole en premier, suivies des organisations intergouvernementales et des observateurs.  
Le Pésident peut limiter le temps de parole des observateurs en fonction du pemps disponible. Chaque organisation internationale non gouvernementale participant en qualité d'obsrvateur peut prendre la parole une fois pour chaque point de l'ordre du jour.
3. Groupe de rédaction  
Les orateurs sont désignés par le Président.

Article 5  
Langues

1. L'anglais, l'espagnol, le français et le japonais sont les langues de la Conférence. Les documents préparés au cours de la réunion sont disponibles dans les trois premières langues citées.
2. Une délégation peut prendre la parole dans une langue autre que les quatre langues susmentionnées si elle assure l'interprétation dans de ces langues.

#### Article 6

##### Prise de décisions

En principe, les décisions sont prises sur la base d'un consensus. Le Président ne tient pas compte de l'opinion des observateurs pour déclarer le consensus. Si malgré tous les efforts, il est impossible de parvenir à un consensus, les décisions sont prises à la majorité des deux-tiers des membres officiels présents et votant pour ou contre.

#### Article 7

##### Vote

1. Chaque délégation nationale dispose d'une voix.
2. Les observateurs n'ont pas le droit de vote.
3. Le Président n'a pas le droit de vote.
4. Les votes ont lieu par appel nominal dans l'ordre alphabétique anglais des noms des membres participant à la Conférence.

#### Article 8

##### Distribution des documents

Le Secrétariat ne peut pas traduire ou imprimer les documents apportés à la Conférence par les délégations. Les documents ayant trait aux travaux de la Conférence sont distribués par le Secrétariat dans les quantités et dans les langues dans lesquelles ils ont été fournis.

#### Article 9

##### Groupe de rédaction

1. Le groupe de rédaction est ouvert à toutes les délégations. Le groupe

- de rédaction n'est pas ouvert aux membres de la presse.
2. Le groupe de rédaction est chargé de rédiger la Déclaration de Kyoto et le plan d'action de Kyoto.
  3. Le Président du groupe de rédaction rend compte des conclusions de ce groupe à la Plénière.

#### Article 10

##### Rapport de la Conférence

La Conférence ne présente qu'un seul rapport officiel, contenant la Déclaration de Kyoto, le Plan d'action de Kyoto, la liste des participants et la liste des documents. Aucun procès verbal n'est établi pour quelque partie que ce soit des débats de la Conférence.

#### Article 11

##### Divers

Jusqu'à l'adoption du Règlement intérieur et l'élection du Président, le Japon joue le rôle de modérateur.

3 décembre: Inscription  
Premier jour: lundi 4 décembre  
Matin (9 h 30 - 12 h 30)

Réunion du Comité technique

I. Ouverture

Le Gouvernement japonais prononcera l'ouverture de la réunion du Comité technique.

II. Déclarations liminaires du pays hôte

Le Directeur général de l'Organisme des pêches du Japon fera des déclarations liminaires.

III. Election du Président, de deux Vice-Présidents et du rapporteur

Le Président, deux Vice-Présidents et le rapporteur du Comité technique seront élus.

IV. Adoption de l'ordre du jour et du règlement intérieur

V. Procédures régissant le compte rendu de la réunion

Les procédures régissant le compte rendu des conclusions du Comité technique à la session plénière seront examinées.

VI. Présentation et examen des principaux documents de la Conférence technique (KC/FI/95/1)

- a. Présentation générale
- b. Les pêches maritimes de capture

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

- b. Les pêches maritimes de capture (suite)
- c. Les pêches de capture dans les eaux continentales

Deuxième jour : mardi 5 décembre

Matin (9 h - 12 h 30)

- d. L'aquaculture
- e. Orientations des politiques

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

VII. Présentation et examen du projet de Plan d'action de Kyoto (KC/GOJ/95/4)

Troisième jour: mercredi 6 décembre

Matin (9 h - 12 h 30)

VIII. Présentation et examen du projet de Déclaration de Kyoto (KC/GOJ/95/3)

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

IX. Adoption du rapport du Comité technique

*Le Ministre de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches donnera un cocktail au Centre international de conférence de Kyoto (18 h 30)*

Quatrième jour: jeudi 7 décembre

Matin (10 h - 12 h 30)

Session plénière

- I. Ouverture  
Le Gouvernement japonais prononcera l'ouverture de la session plénière de la Conférence.
- II. Déclarations liminaires du pays hôte  
Le Ministre de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches Japon fera des déclarations liminaires.
- III. Allocution du Directeur général de la FAO  
Le Directeur général de la FAO sera invité à prononcer une allocution.
- IV. Election du Président et des Vice-Présidents  
Le Président et les deux Vice-Présidents de la session plénière seront élus.
- V. Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- VI. Rapport du Comité technique
- VII. Création d'un groupe de rédaction  
Un groupe de rédaction sera mis en place pour la Déclaration de Kyoto et le Plan d'action de Kyoto.

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

- VIII. Exposés sur les pêches et la sécurité alimentaire  
Les délégations présenteront des exposés sur les pêches et la sécurité alimentaire (aucune intervention ne dépassera 10 minutes).

*Le Ministre de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches donnera une réception au Centre international de conférence de Kyoto (18 h)*

Cinquième jour: vendredi 8 décembre

Matin (9 h - 12 h 30)

- VIII. Exposés (suite)

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

- VIII. Exposés (suite)

*La Préfecture de Kyoto, la ville de Kyoto et la Chambre de commerce de Kyoto donneront une réception au Takaragaike Prince Hotel (18 h)*

Sixième jour: samedi 9 décembre

Matin (9 h - 12 h 30)

- VIII. Exposés (suite)
- IX. Examen et adoption de la Déclaration et du Plan d'action

Après-midi (14 h - 17 h 30)

- IX. Examen et adoption de la Déclaration et du Plan d'action (suite)
- X. Questions diverses
- XI. Cérémonie de clôture

Address of Welcome of Mr. Hisao Azuma,  
Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan  
at the Technical Committee of the International Conference on  
Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security

December 4, 1995

Ministers, distinguished delegates from governments, representatives from international organizations and observers, it is a great privilege for me to make an address of welcome on behalf of my government at this memorable occasion.

It is my understanding that the Technical Committee, the establishment of which was requested by several nations, will discuss, prior to the Plenary Session, the future outlook of supply and demand of fishery products from technical viewpoint, explore ways to increase fishery supply in the future, and work on formulation of a draft Kyoto Declaration and Action Plans to be adopted at the plenary. In the course of this conference, I look forward that fruitful debate will be conducted by participants, notably concerning the following issues:

At first, I would like to raise the issue of "Outlook of supply".

With regard to marine capture fisheries, although I know there are some concerns about a possible gap between supply and demand in the future, harvest can increase considerably to meet the growing demand if effective measures are taken, such as recovery measures for deteriorating stocks and development of unexploited stocks.

Secondly, "Fishery Management" should be addressed.

As important issues to be solved in the area of fishery management, we can cite excessive fishing capacity, application

of precautionary approach, and overall utilization of the ecosystem. I believe that unless concrete ways to cope with these issues under the principle of sustainable utilization are presented, serious consequences may not be avoided in the future.

In order to promote solution of these issues, we should take positive steps to achieve the earliest possible ratification of such instruments as the UN agreement on the Law of the Sea, the UN Convention on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Species, and the FAO Compliance Agreement, and build up a system under which their EEZs in a responsible manner and the nations concerned cooperate in conservation and management of high seas resources through regional organizations.

Third issue is "Preservation of aquatic environment".

As long as fishery production depends on reproductive capability of fish stock, environmental degradation will pose a serious threat to fishery stock. Now is the time for the fishery sector to stand firm for preservation of fishing ground environment which is the platform of their productive activities. Fishermen should strive to conserve and manage resources and the ecosystem and appeal to non-fishery sectors for protection of the environment including habitat and water quality.

Fourth is "Promotion of stock enhancement and aquaculture".

Stock enhancement and aquaculture are the possible main pillars of supply increase in the future. Japan also attaches importance to this area. On the other hand, a concern about the possible effects of stock enhancement and aquaculture activities, mainly on bio-diversity and the ecosystem, is heard often. There are, for example, some opinions that impacts which stocking may have on existing ecosystem should be studied.

Fifth is "effective utilization of fishery products".

The issue of utilization of species left unused or discarded because of their low economic value is a difficult issue involving processing techniques and economic accountability. But nations should cooperate in the solution of this issue with due consideration to future food security.

Finally, I would raise the issue of "Trade in fishery Products".

Rapid increase in fishery products trade could work as an incentive for excessive harvest of resources by exporting countries and cause de-stabilization of supply-demand balance and, as the same time, could frustrate effective utilization of fish resources due to the decline of fishing industry in importing countries. The concept that trade in fishery products should not compromise the proper conservation and management of resources, recognized explicitly in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, is now commonly accepted. With respect to this issue, discussion on trade and environment has been launched at the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In line with this trend, positive initiative should be taken by the fishery sector.

Excessive dependance on imports will cause concern about possible decline of the domestic industry, unemployment of fishermen and disruption of stable supply of fishery products in the future. The issue of trade, therefore, should be discussed fully from the view point of food security for each nation.

I believe that these six issues are equally important in ensuring stable protein supply from fisheries in the future. The present Technical Committee meeting, in which experts of the world com together, will certainly provide the best opportunity for exchange of views on these issues. It is my sincere wish that frank exchange of views will take place for building an affluent living milieu for mankind in the 21st century.

**CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LA CONTRIBUTION  
DURABLE DES PÊCHES À LA SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE**

Kyoto, Japon, 4-9 décembre 1995

**COMITE TECHNIQUE**  
4-6 décembre 1995

**RAPPORT**

**OUVERTURE**

1. M. Hisao AZUMA, Directeur Général de l'Agence des Pêches du Japon a ouvert la réunion du Comité Technique tenue du 4 au 6 décembre 1995 durant la Conférence Internationale sur la Contribution durable des Pêches à la Sécurité Alimentaire au Centre de Conférence Internationale de Kyoto. Son discours inaugural est ci-joint comme Annexe A.

2. Les participants à la réunion étaient composés de 86 délégations nationales et de l'Union Européenne et des observateurs de 8 organisations intergouvernementales et de 5 organisations non-gouvernementales internationales. La liste des participants est ci-jointe comme Annexe B.

**ELECTION DU PRÉSIDENT, VICE-PRÉSIDENTS ET RAPPORTEUR**

3. M. William Martin (Etats-Unis d'Amérique) a été élu comme Président du Comité. M. Plodprasop SURASUADI (Thaïlande) et M. Patricio BERNAL (Chili) ont été élus comme Vice-Présidents. M. Henrik KROELL (Danemark) a été élu comme Rapporteur.

**ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR ET DU REGLEMENT INTERIEUR**

4. L'Ordre du jour (Annexe C) a été adopté à l'unanimité.

5. Le Règlement intérieur proposé a été amendé pour donner un statut similaire aux organisations intergouvernementales et organisations non-gouvernementales internationales. Le Règlement intérieur amendé est ci-joint comme Annexe D.

## PRESENTATION ET DISCUSSIONS SUR LE DOCUMENT PRINCIPAL DE LA CONFERENCE TECHNIQUE, "LA SAUVEGARDE DE L'APPROVISIONNEMENT FUTUR EN POISSON: PRINCIPAUX ENJEUX ET MESURES DE POLITIQUES" (KC/FI/95/1)

### **a. Aperçu général**

6. Le Comité a reconnu la menace de voir la demande du poisson augmenter plus rapidement que l'approvisionnement durant la période allant jusqu'à l'an 2010 et au-delà. Les déficits continuels et croissants entre l'offre et la demande mèneront à la hausse des prix réels qui affecte les consommateurs de faibles revenus et les pays tant développés qu'en voie de développement.

7. Il a été observé que la capacité excessive de capture combinée avec le manque de gestion appropriée des pêches mènerait au manque de durabilité des pêches maritimes de capture vis-à-vis des ressources.

8. Le Comité a noté qu'en l'absence de gestion effective des pêches, la hausse des prix réels aurait l'effet général d'encourager la surcapitalisation des pêches dans le monde.

9. D'autres facteurs contribuant aux réductions de capture étaient les changements de l'environnement qui proviennent des activités humaines et des changements de modèles climatologiques.

10. Le Comité a noté que le secteur des pêches pouvait jouer un rôle effectif en contribuant à la sécurité alimentaire à travers l'approvisionnement en vivres, la génération des revenus et la création des richesses.

11. La contribution du commerce international de poisson et de produits halieutiques à la sécurité alimentaire a été discutée par le Comité et de nombreuses opinions ont été exprimées. Il a été noté qu'un tel commerce ne devait pas compromettre le développement durable des pêches.

12. De nombreuses occasions dans le secteur ont été notées par le Comité. Celles-ci impliquaient la meilleure gestion des pêches maritimes et continentales, l'utilisation améliorée des espèces actuellement sous-utilisées ou non-utilisées, la réduction de la quantité rejetée et la meilleure utilisation des captures accessoires, la diminution des pertes après-récoltes, la réduction de la pollution aquatique et de la dégradation de l'habitat ichthyique, le redressement du stock et la production accrue de l'aquaculture. Le Comité a reconnu que les déficits entre l'offre et la demande seraient substantiellement rapetissés si les actions étaient prises pour réaliser ces occasions.

13. Le Comité a reconnu l'applicabilité du Code de Comportement pour les Pêches Responsables au processus de réalisation de la contribution durable des pêches à la sécurité alimentaire.

14. Le Comité a noté que les organisations intergouvernementales, celles non-gouvernementales et d'autres groupes devraient être impliqués dans la formulation et l'exécution des politiques des pêches dans lesquelles ils ont une implication directe.

#### **b. Pêches Maritimes de Capture**

15. Les délégations ont tenu en commun la vue sur l'importance des pêches maritimes de capture et sur la nécessité des mesures de conservation et de gestion appropriées. Ont été discutés les sujets du développement durable de ces pêches incluant la sur-capacité, la sur-exploitation, les approches de précaution, la gestion multispécifique, les prises accessoires et les rejets, l'environnement maritime et les pertes après-capture.

16. Le Comité a noté que des pays en voie de développement ont partiellement remplacé des pays développés dans l'importance des quantités débarquées du poisson marin.

17. Les quantités débarquées des pêches maritimes ont légèrement diminué ces dernières années, en dépit des pêcheries nouvelles et des espèces nouvelles qui continuent d'entrer dans la production. La situation de cette sorte a été largement considérée comme étant un résultat d'un manque des mesures de gestion adéquate des pêches, causé par des conditions de

l'accès libre, la surcapitalisation de ce secteur, et un manque d'allocation adéquate de la ressource ainsi que la dégradation croissante de l'environnement dans les eaux côtières menacées. Les impacts de cette dernière sur l'environnement côtier et la bio-diversité ont été considérés comme provenant plutôt des activités à terre affectant l'environnement maritime et non comme résultant principalement des pêches. Il est également nécessaire d'avoir une meilleure compréhension sur la variation climatique et sur les changements dans la prévision de la production future, en particulier pour le stock des espèces pélagiques de grande variabilité.

18. Les nouveaux instruments internationaux tels que le Code de Comportements pour les Pêches Responsables, l'Accord pour encourager les Navires de Pêche opérant dans la Haute Mer à se conformer aux Mesures Internationales de Conservation et de Gestion, et l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les Stocks Chevauchants et les Espèces Hautement Migratrices fournissent un contexte nouveau au développement des pêches. Des actions de gestion devraient être prises basées sur les meilleures données scientifiques. Il a été reconnu que l'approche précautionnaire était nécessaire pour assurer le développement durable. Les discussions considérables ont eu lieu concernant comment l'approche précautionnaire devrait être appliquée, mais il a été accordé que sont nécessaires les investissements et les recherches et la collecte des données pour fournir les meilleurs conseils scientifiques. Est aussi nécessaire le développement des institutions appropriées et les mécanismes de coercition qui soulignent la gestion appropriée des ressources et leurs environnements.

19. Il a été reconnu qu'il y a un besoin urgent pour la mise en relief d'une gestion améliorée respectant l'écosystème, y compris la conservation de la diversité biologique. Sur ce point, le Comité souligne la nécessité d'étudier la gestion multispécifique. Le développement des engins de pêche sélectifs ainsi que leur mise en pratique était encouragé.

### **c. Pêches Continentales de Capture**

20. Le Comité a noté l'importance des pêches continentales dans ce contexte.

21. La surpêche a été reconnue comme étant de préoccupation majeure. Il a été observé qu'il y avait un besoin pour la gestion efficace des pêches

continentales au cas où elles s'appliqueraient. A cet égard, la valeur des systèmes traditionnels de gestion a été reconnue et le souhait de restaurer, s'il en est besoin, les mécanismes de gestion traditionnels quand ils se trouvent détruits. D'autres types d'institutions de gestion ont été considérés comme étant plus appropriés dans d'autres situations.

22. Le Comité a reconnu que la protection de l'environnement aquatique était d'une importance primordiale. A cet égard, il a été observé que la gestion intégrée des captures devait être entreprise pour protéger l'environnement aquatique et aussi pour assurer l'allocation appropriée des eaux.

23. En traitant le sujet portant sur la production accrue provenant des eaux continentales, le Comité a noté la valeur du redressement du stock ichtyique. Dans ce contexte, il a reconnu l'importance du besoin pour une bonne planification et régulation afin d'éviter les dommages aux pêcheries locales et à la diversité biologique. Il a été observé que le concept de l'approche précautionnaire devait être adopté et l'accent devait être mis sur le stock des espèces indigènes.

#### **d. Aquaculture**

24. Le Comité a noté l'augmentation rapide de la production en aquaculture qui avait eu lieu ces dernières années et a noté, par ailleurs, la potentialité considérable de l'expansion future.

25. L'absence, ou le manque d'adéquation, d'un cadre juridique régissant le sous-secteur d'aquaculture dans beaucoup de pays a été notée, comme étant les lacunes des ressources humaines et institutionnelles.

26. Le Comité a exprimé sa préoccupation à l'égard de l'impact écologique d'autres secteurs sur l'aquaculture et a pris note du potentiel impact écologique inverse du système d'aquaculture intensive tant sur l'environnement que sur la santé du stock aqua-cultivé.

27. Dans ce contexte et concernant la mise en œuvre de l'allocation rationnelle des ressources rares, en particulier le terrain et l'eau, le Comité a reconnu la valeur de la capture intégrée et de la gestion des zones côtières.

28. Le Comité a exprimé sa préoccupation concernant les effets du développement incontrôlé de l'aquaculture sur la diversité biologique et toute introduction compromettante des espèces génétiquement modifiées. Le Comité a reconnu que toute activité aquacole devait se conformer avec la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique.

29. En révisant le développement potentiel de l'aquaculture, le Comité a noté en particulier l'importance de la constitution du stock d'alevins des espèces indigènes et exogènes dans les eaux continentales et maritimes, mais aussi l'importance de tenir entièrement compte de la préoccupation exprimée au paragraphe 28.

30. Le Comité a réaffirmé sa reconnaissance du rôle important que le secteur de pêche peut jouer dans l'amélioration de sa contribution à la sécurité alimentaire au moyen de l'approvisionnement en vivres, en revenus et en contribuant à la croissance économique nationale.

31. L'importance de gérer et développer le secteur halieutique dans le maintien des systèmes écologiques a été reconnue avec l'objectif d'atteindre la durabilité à long terme. La valeur d'être à la recherche d'une équité inter-générationnelle a été notée mais le fardeau financier qui pourrait peser en conséquence de cette recherche a été reconnue.

32. L'importance du suivi, de la surveillance et de la coercition a été soulignée.

33. En considérant la valeur des directions de politique résumées dans ces documents, il a été observé qu'il y avait des bénéfices considérables à long terme qui devraient dériver de l'adoption d'une approche proactive envers la gestion et le développement des pêches.

34. Le Comité a reconnu que la mise en valeur du secteur halieutique réalisait la contribution optimale au bien-être économique et social et à la stabilité politique et, ainsi le renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire mettrait un fardeau considérable sur beaucoup de pays sous la forme de ressources financières et humaines qui sont requises.

35. Les commentaires écrits et soumis par les délégations sur ce document sont ci-joints comme Annexe E.

## PROJET DE DECLARATION SUR LA CONTRIBUTION DURABLE DES PECHES A LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET PROJET DU PLAN D'ACTION

36. Les documents des projets ont été discutés par le Comité. Les commentaires écrits et soumis par les délégations sont ci-joints comme Annexe F.

### DIVERS

37. Le Japon a fait un announcement sur la réalisation d'un colloque international sur la culture du milieu marin ou "marine ranching", lequel serait organisé par la Préfecture d'Ishikawa du Japon, avec le concours de l'Agence des Pêches du Japon et de la FAO à Kanazawa en septembre 1996. On a noté que ce colloque serait une des réunions internationales qui suivraient les résultats de la Conférence.

(voir Annexe 6)

(voir Annexe 1)

(voir Annexe 5)

(voir Annexe 4)

ANNEXE E

LA SAUVEGARDE DE L'APPROVISIONNEMENT FUTUR EN POISSON:  
PRINCIPAUX ENJEUX ET MESURES DE POLITIQUES

COMMENTAIRES ECRITS ET SOUMIS PAR LES DELEGATIONS

(version dans la langue originale)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY

KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER, 1995

STATEMENT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATE TO THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE "Marine Capture Fisheries" section of the FAO DOCUMENT TITLED "Safeguarding future fish supplies: key policy issues and measures".

Thank you Mr. Chairman: The Canadian delegation wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Japan for hosting this conference and to the FAO for providing a series of very useful background documents.

As you know, the work in developing what we hope will be the Kyoto Declaration and the Plan of Action is timely and coincides with the signing of the UN Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Canada is proud of its contribution to the development of this agreement and urges other States to proceed on an urgent basis with ratification. Fisheries in the high seas area of the North Atlantic, outside the framework of agreed management measures, continue to be a threat to conservation. Accordingly, the United Nations agreement should be brought into force as soon as possible, with the flag States of all vessels fishing in the high seas of this region as parties to the agreement.

Mr. Chairman, on other matter related to the document under discussion, Canada holds the strong view that the concept of optimum utilization of resources is fundamental to rational fisheries management and that measures must be adopted to reduce unnecessary loss of potential yield either through the use of conservation harvesting technologies and exploitation at sustainable rates. Measures are also required to ensure efficient use of what is caught and to reduce post harvest losses. The implementation of such measures will necessarily involve a major commitment of our fishing industries.

Strong international collaboration in scientific research is required, together with increased efforts to incorporate into the fisheries management decision-making process the results of such research on fish populations, on environmental factors, on ecosystems, and on the habitat effects and selectivity of fishing gear.

The Precautionary Approach must now become one of the fundamental principles of fisheries management to minimize risks and maintain healthy and productive ecosystems. Fisheries management must also reflect the need to adopt ecosystem management principles;

fisheries must be managed as one component of a complex web of biological and environmental interactions.

In addition to these fundamental fisheries management issues, it is our strong view that trade in fish and fish products should be completely liberalized and consistent with the World Trade Organization Agreement.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, on the issue of environmental degradation, and with reference to paragraph 57 of the document which notes that trawling is a principal cause of fish habitat degradation, I would not~~e~~ that this is not the case in our experience where the impacts of the fisheries sector on fish habitat are insignificant compared to natural causes such as climate change and the movement of icebergs.

Thank you Mr. Chairman

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES  
TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VI.e.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I would like to make some remarks on the issue of policy directions as a response to the background document provided by the FAO and as a result of recent experiences with these issues in Canada.

We wish, at the outset, to commend the FAO for its synthesis of effective policy actions required to realize the objectives of sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. The task is formidable for national governments and the international community alike. The five principles highlighted by the FAO which should be part of the policy framework are indeed a useful way to address the matter.

With regard to the maintenance of ecological systems we must strengthen our efforts to protect biodiversity and the maintenance of biological systems. We are also concerned with the problems associated with the safety of genetically modified marine organisms and the transfer of these organism. The implementation of international guidelines should be promoted. Further, the precautionary approach must be the guiding principle.

With regard to intra-generational equity, while this principle is indeed desirable, it is difficult in some cases to implement given that there are certain limits to fiscal transfer to offset the social and economic consequences of major collapses of fisheries resources.

Some of you may be aware of Canadian efforts to mitigate these impacts. In March 1994, the Government of Canada introduced a comprehensive five-year program of income support, labour adjustment, fishing industry renewal and economic development.

This 2 billion dollar program was implemented to deal with the virtual collapse of major groundfish resources on Canada's Atlantic Coast which directly affected 40,000 people. hundreds of fishery dependent communities lost their main source of employment and income. The need for income support and labour adjustment measures was urgent. Because industry renewal was also required to address fundamental problems of overcapacity and overdependence, one of the objectives of the program is to promote and move toward a sustainable and viable industry.

Measures which are being taken to deal with overcapacity and overdependence include: licence retirement, early retirement of fishers and plant workers, designation of a "core" fishery, reforms to licencing policy, a fishers professionalization program, and substantial reforms to existing income support programs all of which restrict access to the resource and participation in the fisheries.

All of these will contribute to a reduction in our capacity and overdependence on the fishery.

Such major adjustment policies are difficult to implement and to sustain but are necessary if we are to achieve our objective of a sustainable and viable fishery.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

GRENADA DELEGATION STATEMENT (6/12/95)

The Grenada delegation in taking the floor for the first time wishes to express its deepest appreciation to the government of Japan for hosting this conference on the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security and for materially supporting Grenada's participation. We wish to also express our thanks to UN-FAO for its relevant and objective documentation in support of all main issues being addressed at this meeting.

Our delegation recognizes fisheries as of strategic importance to Grenada and in recent times fisheries is being increasingly challenged to provide for more occupation for our people. As such we are challenged to ensure rational and optimal utilization of fisheries resources for contributing to national development. Fisheries is recognized as a traditional contributor to food production, as a significant contributor to employment, as a significant contributor to foreign exchange earnings (and savings), as a significant dimension of the socio-cultural heritage of our people and as an ever present factor in our relations with neighboring coastal states. This meeting is therefore highly relevant to Grenada since commonalties are most obvious with respect to the subject of the meeting. The Grenada delegation acknowledges that in construing the Kyoto declaration, statements would necessarily be brief, general and above all consistent with previous international conventions and declarations. We would therefore wish to see the following issues highlighted in both the text of this declaration and in the action plans that it would inspire. These include (i) habitat degradation that is due both to man-made and natural causes; (ii) habitat and multispecies management; (iii) the precautionary approach to resource utilization; (iv) the place of cultural practices in rational utilization of fish stocks, habitat and seaspace; (v) responsible fishing practices (vi) consistent and sustainable trade practices with respect to fisheries products and (vii) the perception of bycatch and discards.

The matter of habitat degradation is seen by us as a global problem needing international collaboration in finding on going solutions. We see multispecies management as inescapable but not to be interpreted as prohibitive of certain small scale fisheries that target multispecies. Ours is a multispecies fishery, a fishery whose gear and methods select against overfishing and all fish caught is used, with little or no discard. We are committed to control and eliminate unselective gear. We see sea-space management (such as in TURFs), both on the national and international level, as complementary to the traditional and preeminent stock management

approach. Resource users will have to bear more responsibility for their use or misuse of resources, and property rights must necessarily be highlighted. Commercialization and trade are inescapable to small inlands such as ours and consistent and fair trade practices must favor us. We continue to expand our fisheries with sufficient caution. Overall small islands such as Grenada with limited options for development must maintain fisheries rescues as a viable option for sustainable development and food security.

## COMMENT OF JAPAN AT THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

### Overview

1. The importance of fisheries and fishery products are described in the Main Technical Conference Document (MTCO), and Japan would definitely endorse this concept. Although, needless to say, the fisheries are known to be important in providing food as well as in creating job opportunities and income, it should be also noted that the degree of its importance varies depending on countries and regions. In short, for countries such as Japan which have been depending on fishery products for protein intake from ancient time, the stable supply of fishery products is crucial in food security. We believe that such recognition is shared by many countries.

On the other hand, recently, it is deplorable to see often that some people are voicing offensive opinions without any scientific evidence that fishing activities are destructive to environment. I believe that all participants present here fully understand the importance of the fisheries, and that we should appeal the importance of fisheries to the international community in order to duly reflect it in the national and international policies.

### 2. Supply and Demand

Japanese delegation considers that the forecast of demand of fishery products described in the MTCO is appropriate. On considering the future demand, it should be emphasized that the dietary cultures on fishery products be taken into account. Peoples living in island nations and coastal states like Japan have traditionally eaten fishery products and that consumption of fishery products is closely linked with them as dietary culture. We should recognize the existence of those people who have been traditionally incline with fishery products for protein intake and should respect those dietary culture as long as it does not make any adverse effect on living resources.

As for the forecast of future supply of fishery products, the MTCO takes a rather pessimistic view. Although it might be true that if the current situation surrounding supply of fishery products continues, the supply would not be expected to increase, Japan considers that there are still several ways available to increase the supply from marine fisheries. For example, at the present, there are more failure examples of resource management than those in success, and considerable increase of fish landings can be expected by improving the present rather worth management. Also, considerable increase of fishery products could be derived by utilization of by-catch and discards as well as development of unexploited-resources. What is important is to have an vision concerning ideal supply and to make an utmost effort to this end.

Meanwhile, on considering the supply of fishery products, we need to think about how to secure the supply for the poor.

Namely, developing countries have to consider securing of fishery products for the poor, along with pursuing for gaining foreign currency. They should also try to improve the distribution system and increase the supply through eliminating post-harvest losses.

### 3. Trade

Many data show that the trade of fishery products is crucial for gaining foreign currencies and for achieving food security for developing countries. The conclusion of the Uruguay Round would decrease tariff by 26% in global average, which should encourage further trade of fishery products in the near future.

On the other hand, we should pay special attention to the possibility that the fishery product trade would have an adverse effect on food security. Firstly, for example, since it is quite difficult to attain regularly planned productions, the catch volume drastically increases in some cases. This excessive catch might be exported and cause sharp decrease in price in the importing countries where self-sustainability and productivity of fish would be threatened. Secondly, discarding of excessive catch also cause problems against effective utilization of catch. Thirdly, if the international trade functions to encourage fishing operations which undermine the effects of the international framework of resource management, such trade itself is regarded as a serious problem from the viewpoint of appropriate management and fair competition. Although the relation between resource management and trade will be addressed at WTO and OECD, states concerned have to come up with a certain multilateral agreement on rules to establish a trade system which would not cause any adverse effects on resource management.

## Marine Capture Fishery

### 1. Excessive Fishing Effort

It is clearly mentioned in the MTCO that the existence of the excessive fishing capacity is an obstacle to secure sustainable fish catch. It is evident that nothing could be resolved in reduction of over fishing capacity, if we rely only on natural selection caused by fisher's bankruptcy. We need to work out a fishing effort reduction program. On the other hand, we should recognize social problems such as loss of job generated by the implementation of such reduction programs. We therefore have to make a well-balanced program taking into account the conservation of fish resources and socio-economic aspects. It should be necessary to plan out support programs to cope with such problems as rapid vessel reduction and fisher's unemployment.

### 2. Application of Precautionary Approach

Although Japan does not disagree with the application of

precautionary approach, we recognize that it is necessary to be aware of several cases where some fishery such as drift-net fishery were forced to be kicked out by the improper application of a precautionary approach. We find several examples where strict fishing restriction is kept imposed to fishermen under the name of the precautionary approach even though some feature of resource recovery has been already noted. The UNCLOS and the UN Agreement on conservation and management of SS and HMS call for the implementation of the most suitable conservation and management measures based on the best scientific evidence available, but not for providing perfectly accurate scientific evidence to prove the complete safety. Although, in the case of lack of enough scientific information, careful fishing operations and accumulation of the data on such fishery are indispensable, fishing activities should not be eliminated because of the imperfectness of scientific evidence.

### 3. Degradation of Marine Environment

Marine environment is degraded by both fishery itself, as described in the document, and several factors other than fishery. With regard to the former, while an adverse effect on ecosystem and biological diversity is observed, fishers must refrain from such activities which in turn lead to damage their living. They are expected to change their mind-set. The factors other than fishing include water pollution and degradation of fishing ground which hinders fishing activities. In order to tackle this problem, fishers should make effort to increase public interest in fisheries by being consolidated in making a protest and enhancing the awareness of fishing activities.

### 4. Development of New Resources

Since Japanese government and private institutions jointly established Japan Marine Living Resources Research Center in 1971, the development of new fishing grounds and new commercial species have been intensively conducted. The involvement of Japanese government consolidates these activities which otherwise tend to carry high risk for private enterprises. As a result, some new resources and new fishing grounds were found. Japan will continue those research and development and extend international cooperation in the future. Local governments, having their own research vessels, have also been developing new resources.

### 5. Reduction of Post-Harvest

The reduction of post-harvest is regarded as one of the tools to increase the supply of fishery products. It is not clear when and why the post-harvest loss occurs. However, we should resolve this problem through such methods as the improvement of preservation condition and ice making machines, the installment of refrigerators at distribution bases, the improvement of distribution network, and the development of preserving and

processing technologies; these countermeasures have to be customized depending on each country's needs.

#### 6. By-Catch, Discard

It is important to minimize the by-catch of non-targeted species and to develop and use selective fishing gear. On the other hand, by-catch is unavoidable and total ban is unrealistic. As for discard, the development of fishing technology is required to catch targeted fish only. Primarily, we have to develop technology to recognize species prior to catching. We also have to try to utilize by-catch and to develop markets which meet each dietary culture.

We should employ the system to monitor and assess impact of by-catch and discard on the resources concerned in order to confirm that there is no adverse effect on resources.

#### 7. Multi-Species Management

There are some cases observed that the excessive protection of highly ranking predators such as marine mammals, in food chain have an adverse effect on the rational utilization of marine resources. For example, the excessive efforts to protect dolphin have increased by-catch of marine living resources other than dolphin and the catch of small tuna. As a result of the excessive effort to protect seals and sea lions, large number of marine living resources usable for human beings have fallen a prey to them. We understand that every country has its own sense of value on highly ranking predators, however, we can not ignore this problem when it comes to the future demand - supply problem. It is necessary to utilize the entire ecosystem from the viewpoint of maximization of fish catch. We have to change our mind-set from protecting an individual organism to managing whole stock simultaneously. We would like to propose an idea that multi-species be collectively managed rather than targeted species are respectively managed. We think that well-balanced catch of both predators and preys would possibly increase total fish catch in the ecosystem. Since the relationship between predators and preys is complicated, simple calculation will not solve this issue. But, it is important to pursue the possibility of the total control of multi-species as the method to lessen the future gap between supply and demand. Japan realize that countries concerned have to cooperate in research work.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING  
DECEMBER 4-5, 1995  
KYOTO, JAPAN

The United States commends the Japanese government for the timely convening of this conference. We also commend the FAO for the wealth of technical information and ideas which have been prepared and presented in the Main Conference Technical Document.

It is our task to arrive at a plan of action and declaration which utilize this technical expertise in setting forth specific and concrete steps which will contribute directly to addressing worldwide problems such as overfishing, particularly in marine fisheries, and the need to improve world food security. Recognition of this set of actions by our ministers should help to clarify and lend support needed at all levels and from private, public, and international sources.

The United States places considerable importance on the topic of marine capture fisheries because they will continue to be the primary source of fish for the foreseeable future. The following are several comments on action items to be undertaken by nations, FAO and other international and regional organizations, resource users and other interested in the contribution of fisheries to world food security.

First, the conference is timely relative to the recently completed FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Species. We should use this opportunity to encourage rapid implementation of the UN Agreement and the Code.

In particular, coastal states and fishing nations should, on an urgent basis, establish viable regional and/or sub-regional fishery conservation organizations or arrangements and should agree within these

organizations or arrangements on specific conservation measures, particularly for overfished stocks throughout their ranges.

Second, there is a critical need to address the problem of overcapitalization and to reduce it. Overcapitalization has been identified as a major factor causing overfishing and potential future shortages of fishery products, relative to demand. It is predicted that shortages will result in increases in real prices, which will further fuel overcapitalization, unless steps are taken to strengthen fisheries management and prevent this disastrous cycle. In general, effective fisheries management should include access controls and other mechanisms to reduce overcapitalization. But, there are many specific options for addressing overcapitalization.

Therefore, priority should be placed on collection and exchange of information on experiences and options from governments, resource users, academics, and others to address overcapacity. Options and analyses could be considered by a technical consultation to examine and agree on some alternative mechanisms, recognizing that these mechanisms would be employed on a case-by-case basis.

The United States is responding to the problem of overcapacity in light of extremely tough management measures. We have provided assistance to dislocated fishermen by encouraging them to shift to aquaculture or underutilized species or to habitat protection and data collection. We are also reducing capacity by several different approaches. In some fisheries we have allocated individual transferable quotas (ITQs) to allow market forces to stimulate consolidation of capacity. In the Pacific Northwest, we conducted a government-funded buyback of 296 salmon fishing permits representing over 21 percent of the permits in the fleet. In the Northeast groundfish fishery, we are conducting a pilot program to purchase permits which will require the scrapping of vessels and will remove 2.6 percent of the effective capacity of the fleet. We will follow that with an expanded program which could reduce capacity by 23 percent.

Third, accurate, comprehensive and timely

assessments of the condition of fishery resources continues to be essential. FAO work remains excellent to date. Nations, regional bodies and the FAO need to work together to expand assessments by examining effects of climate change, habitat loss, and multi-species factors, in addition to fishing. More work is also needed to quantify the magnitude of overcapitalization, and its social and economic effects. It is also important that assessment results be effectively communicated. We note that the common perception that 70 percent of stocks are overfished fails to recognize that this percentage includes stocks fully exploited as well as overfished.

Fourth, states, the FAO and other international and regional organizations, users, and others should provide, collect, exchange, and utilize information from experts on specific selective gear for certain fisheries, on economic incentives and disincentives, and on new products to address reduction of bycatch and utilization of discards. Information and analyses collected and exchanged in this cooperative manner could facilitate further international agreement to use certain gear or to take other actions to reduce or utilize bycatch or discards in a coordinated manner.

Fifth, states and international and regional organizations should utilize the precautionary approach as articulated in the UN Agreement, the Code of Conduct, and the FAO Expert Consultation on the Precautionary Approach hosted by Sweden in June 1995. We recognize that some delegates are skeptical about the approach and fear it will unnecessarily impede fishing. This is not the case. If properly applied, the precautionary approach balances benefits from fishing with risks, recognizing uncertainty, with a goal of long term sustainability.

Sixth, the U.S. delegation notes the importance of multi-species factors, but these factors are very complex, both because of the nature of marine food webs and the need to balance harvest and non-harvest benefits for some species. Therefore, we do not believe generalizations about multi-species management are supportable at this time. The United States does support collection of information and assessments of multi-species and ecosystem interactions.

Seventh, trade is a necessary and beneficial element of fisheries. It is not a threat to properly managed fisheries. The use of fish as food or for other uses (including recreational) or for domestic products or exports, are important issues that nations should consider in the context of their own situations.

Eighth, it is important to recognize that food security depends on both (1) the products of food such as fishery products and (2) the production of wealth to allow food of all types to be purchased. There is the potential for fisheries to produce both more food and more wealth. Both aspects require attention.

Ninth, fishery officials in states and international and regional organizations as well as stakeholders should work together at an early date to address habitat and environment degradation threats to fishery resources by (1) considering and implementing policy, legal, and institutional frameworks to phase out destructive fishing practices not compatible with sustainable development and (2) participating in implementation of in the Global Programme of Action of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities.

Tenth, environmentally-sound aquaculture is also a means of contributing to world food security. Aquaculture can be used to accelerate stock recovery and provide an alternative to traditional harvesting.

ANNEXE F

PROJET DE DECLARATION SUR LA CONTRIBUTION DURABLE DES  
PECHES A LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET PROJET DU PLAN D'ACTION

COMMENTAIRES ECRITS ET SOUMIS PAR LES DELEGATIONS

(version dans la langue originale)

## DECLARACION ARGENTINA SOBRE LA DECLARACION DE KYOTO

5/12/95

COMITE TECNICO

Sr. Presidente :

En general, Argentina considera que este documento es bueno , pero estimamos que se debe hacerse una serie de enmiendas, a fin de hacerlo más balanceado.

1) El primer punto de la declaración que Argentina objeta es el párrafo declarativo No.1. En vez de decir " considered prompt ratification of the conventions..." La Argentina cree que debería ser reemplazado por "ratify without delay", Tal como estaba en el borrador original.

Asimismo, Argentina exhorta a los países participantes de esta conferencia a que ratifiquen convención Naciones Unidas para el derecho del mar y que también firmen y posteriormente ratifiquen el acuerdo de Naciones Unidas sobre peces transzonales y altamente migratoria que está a la firma desde el 4/12/95. Asimismo, informa que mi país firmó esta última convención el día de ayer, 4-12-95.

2) El segundo punto es la modificación del párrafo declarativo número 4. La razón es que sino parecería que esta conferencia tácitamente acepta que debido a cuestiones culturales y sociales se debería permitir que un país o grupo de países puedan cazar animales que están en vía de extinción, por ejemplo Las Ballenas. Al respecto Argentina cree que este párrafo debe ser modificado totalmente pues no es equilibrado.

3) El tercer punto es que Argentina sugiere que el párrafo declarativo número 6 que trata el enfoque precautorio se incluya un párrafo que fortalezca ese principio. Ese párrafo podría decir lo siguiente : " La falta de información adecuada no podrá aducirse como razón para aplazar la adopción de medias de conservación y ordenación o no adoptarlas".

4) El cuarto elemento que podría modificarse es el párrafo declarativo número 7. Argentina considera fundamental la cooperación entre Los Estados Ribereños y Los Estados que pescan en alta mar a fin de evitar uso irracional de las especies transzonales y altamente migratorias.

Delegado de Argentina

Delegation of Bangladesh suggests the following modifications:

Para 3 may be rephrased like this-

"create such environment so that fisheries sector can develop to meet the growing need of the next century and make optimum contribution towards economic and social welfare of the nations."

Para 5 may be rephrased like as-

"study and monitor the role of fisheries and fish products on the social, economic and cultural life of the people."

Para 6 may be rewritten as-

"undertake policies and strategies for sustainable development of fisheries sector on the principle of 1) maintaining balanced eco-system in the environment, 2) scientific management and utilization of resources with a view to improving stock, preservation of fish habitat, 3) integrated approach for development of social and economic well-being of the society as a whole and, 4) sharing the benefits by inter and intra-generation."

Para 12 may be rephrased as-

"support enhancement of inland open water fisheries by 1) stocking, 2) organizing the fishermen communities for community-based management or co-management, and 3) by giving them fishing right with the objective of an integrated approach for poverty alleviation and job creation."

Para 17 may be like-

"provide in a co-ordinated manner technical and financial assistance and also mobilize other resources in this respect, as and where required particularly to the developing countries, in order to undertake long/short term programmes for making optimum contribution in fisheries and aquaculture for food security."

Contributed by Belize Delegation

Recommended Modifications To Text

● Document: KC/GOJ/95/3

Specific Recommended Modification: Under Paragraph #7 of Pg.3 - The term "EEZ" should be substituted for by the term "Jurisdictional seas, including EEZs where appropriate" ...

● Document: KC/GOJ/95/3

Specific Recommended Modification: Ideally Paragraph #13 on Pg.4 should be completely redrafted to facilitate a consistency of the level of specificity of syntax, and in this redrafting a position of industrial, high intensive aquaculture should be explicitly stated, or at least unequivocally implied.

Under non-ideal circumstances it is suggested for the sake of complementarity with respect to how Paragraph #13 is written, that the current No. (III) be succeeded to No. (IV) and a new No. (III) be redrafted as follows;

\*Facilitating the expansion of other forms of aquaculture which have either a direct or indirect impact on food security, provided that the environmental integrity is not unduly comprised...

● Document: KC/FI/95/1

Specific Recommended Modification: Consistent with Paragraph #141 and #172, which deals with industrial scale aquaculture, have not been dealt with in the "Policy Section" of the document. It is hence suggested that a new section be included in the aquaculture policy section, from Pg.47 & 48. It is suggested that Paragraph #231 be succeeded to Paragraph #232, and a new Paragraph #231 be added.

This new Paragraph #231 should read as follows;

\*231- Policy Issue: Increase the supply of fish and income from industrial scale aquaculture provided that the ecological integrity is not unduly comprised...

\*232- Policy Measures May Include;

-The implementation of containment engineering and husbandry procedure that will mitigate against the escape

of exotics.

-Facilitate research on low pollution diets, with a view of incorporating these into commercial scale aquaculture.

-Promote research and subsequent commercial application on possible substitutes of those primary resource inputs, such as fish meal and fish oil, which may alternatively be immediately utilized for direct human consumption.

-The development of owned implementation of guidelines on affluent standards, exotics transportation and introductions and site selection criteria.

-Promote publicity campaigns to assist the consumption of fishery products by higher income earning consumers, such that positive human health benefits may accrue from fish consumption.

-Facilitate an analytical approach towards aquaculture development, from both public and private sector perspectives, so as to curtail the rates of commercial failures and relatedly decrease the scope for negative environmental impacts from physically un-rehabilitatable, or abandoned operations.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES  
TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VII.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

The Canadian delegation would like to express our thanks to those who have prepared the draft of the Kyoto Declaration. It has, in our view, captured most of the essential elements fundamental to rational fisheries management which will be required if we are to ensure that fisheries make a sustainable contribution to food security.

Mr. Chairman we do however have several substantive points that we would like to raise at this time. Firstly, and most importantly, we note that the language in the current draft related to ratification of the United Nations Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks has been softened from the earlier draft which read, "ratify without delay...".

As I noted in my intervention on Monday afternoon, fishing in high seas areas outside of a framework of agreed management measures continues to be a threat to conservation. For this reason, it is our view that the United Nations agreement should be brought into force as soon as possible. Therefore, we would like some language in the opening of paragraph number 1 of the substantive part of the draft declaration to reflect a sense of urgency. From our perspective, the wording in the previous draft, that is, "ratify without delay", meets this concern.

With respect to the preambular paragraphs, we note that insertion of a reference to the Biodiversity Convention in the fifth preambular paragraph would be appropriate. Similarly, insertion of the concepts of maintaining ecosystems and the protection of ecosystems could appropriately be inserted into the 11th and 13th preambular paragraphs respectively.

It is also our view that the 15th preambular paragraph should refer to scientifically based stock enhancement rather than just stock enhancement.

With regard to the substantive part of the declaration, I have already noted our concern with paragraph 1. Other paragraphs could in our view, be considerably strengthened, for example, by specific reference to methods to reduce bycatch in paragraph 2, by the insertion of the concept of maintaining biodiversity in paragraph 8, by the insertion of developing appropriate safeguards in paragraph 13, and by insertion of the need for consistency with the World Trade Organization in paragraph 15.

Mr. Chairman we will be happy to work with our colleagues from other delegations in the drafting group to develop language to address our concerns. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY. KYOTO, JAPAN, 4-9 DECEMBER 1995.

Canada: Statement to the Technical Committee re: Agenda item VIII.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Again, the Canadian delegation would like to express our thanks to those who have prepared the draft of the Kyoto Plan of Action for a Sustained Increase in the Supplies of Fish. The Canadian delegation recognizes the difficult task which confronted the drafters of both the Declaration and the Plan of Action.

Yesterday and this morning many delegations acknowledged this and suggested changes, many of which we can agree with. Some have proposed to combine the Declaration and the Plan of Action. However, it is our view that these documents serve different functions and that it is better to keep them separate.

It is our view that the Declaration may be regarded as a statement indicating a commitment to a set of principles. It should also provide a framework for the Plan of Action. The Declaration as drafted could be shortened and focussed to reflect those basic principles.

The Plan of Action should outline both short-term and long-term actions which contribute to the policy objectives. That is, a sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

As an example, one major point made at this conference has been the considerable waste of resources during harvest as well as during post harvesting activity. In our view, this implies immediate action. The policy instrument which addresses this matter is the FAO Code of Conduct and reference to its implementation should be made in the Plan of Action.

In other words Mr. Chairman, it is our view that the Plan of Action should include measures which contribute to the goal of sustainability. These measures must be significant, they should reflect the urgency of the situation and they should be doable.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we will be happy to work with our colleagues from other delegations in the drafting group to develop language to address our concerns.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

COMMENTS OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION TO THE  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE REPORT

1. Chile concurs to the idea expressed during the meeting of having a single document in the form of a "Declaration" as the main outcome of the Kyoto Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security. Therefore, Chile would agree to incorporate elements of what is now the draft "Kyoto Plan of Action" into the "Kyoto Declaration".
2. Chile also states the the draft documents (Kyoto Declaration and Kyoto Plan of Action) discussed in the technical meeting, contain elements that would force our delegation to express its reservation to some of its content. Therefore, Chile will ask to consider the draft documents only as the basis for further discussions and future agreement on final acceptable language during the functioning of the Drafting Committee at the Plenary Session, starting tomorrow (Thursday).
3. As it is now contained in the draft "Kyoto Action Plan" circulated during the Technical Committee, Chile finds unacceptable the wording "and in conjunction, the share of sustainably allowed production levels of each relevant stock so exploited", as it is quoted with reference to assessment and monitoring of "sustainable allowed production levels" also at the national level. Chile strongly states that according to UNCLOS, assessment and monitoring within the EEZ, is an exclusive prerogative of the coastal state. According to UNCLOS, any assessment and monitoring of production surpluses in the EEZ is a matter of exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state.
4. Chile also objects to language referring to the need to introduce "mechanisms for deciding on allocation of access to fishery resources" if that mechanisms considers, either directly or indirectly access to fisheries resources under national jurisdiction.



Patricio A. Bernal  
Head Chile Delegation

EU

The Kyoto Plan of Action  
for a

SUSTAINED INCREASE IN THE SUPPLIES OF FISH

Suggestions on KC/GOJ/95/4 (FINAL DRAFT)

15 November 1995

A. Change i. (new wording underlined)

“to analyze regularly (i) on a global, regional and national level, present and future supply, demand and price of main types of fish and fish products, and their inter-action and, in conjunction ...” (etz. as presently drafted)

B. Insert new para following i.

“to monitor the macroeconomic consequences, especially on employment, consumption, production, exports and imports, in terms of value as well as quantity, of likely future developments on a regional and national level, giving particular attention to areas with large dependence on fisheries as a source of employment and income as well as on fish as a source of food.”

C. Insert new para following above

“to study ways of strengthening of existing regional fisheries organizations to enable them, and possibly new ones, to carry out the management tasks imposed upon them, concerning i.a. decision making, monitoring and control, and research, including a list of priorities for most urgent actions, and possible options for mobilizing the necessary financial resources.”

## FIJI

1. We need to build upon the principles agreed to in other International fora. ie we need to move forward.
2. Agenda 21 needs to be included in p.1 of the Declaration as it encompasses most issues enshrined in the Declaration.
3. The language in the respective Agreements lays better the ideas the Declaration wants to portray. It may be wise to cross-reference the Declaration with the respective sections in those Agreements.
4. The Declaration highlights areas not featuring prominently in background papers as well as in other Conventions eg p.4 of Declaration.  
We appreciate and are mindful of the dietary habits and religions importance of fish, however this consideration must not take precedence over consideration on the Status of stocks. (fish)  
The language should be accordingly changed to meet this and not to create ambiguity.
5. Three major areas of reservation.
  - (a) P.7 - The idea of fishing the stock to the MSY level needs to be changed.
  - (b) The status of the 'Precautionary Approach' needs be lifted to the level it currently enjoys on the UN Conference on HMFS & SFS.
  - (c) P.(9 & 10) needs to be relooked at from an ecosystem approach to management. It would put p(IV) and p(V) of the Action Plan in their rightful perspective.
6. P.1 of (KD) should be a lot more affective to indicate an commitment to the Internationally Agreed Initiatives- resort is previous draft.
7. On p.14 of KD needs a change of emphasis. The current emphasis is on increasing fish consumption. As worded, this could give rise to ambiguity as increased fish consumption could lead to driving a blind eye to sustainability.

The emphasis could be on

- Development of better use of fish products

This would then take account of

- post harvest losses
- wastes
- discards

8. We need to strengthen p.17 with more assertive and positive language for a commitment by the International Community to the welfare and plight of small Island Developing States. Perhaps wording from the UN Conference on HMFSS and SFS need to be brought in here.

### Intervention by Kiribati

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for the opportunity to address this Conference. I also take this opportunity to express our congratulations to you and fellow members of the Chair for your selection. I also wish to thank the Government of Japan for its kind invitation which allows us to participate in this important and timely Conference. Its invitation together with that of the FAO Secretariat's are most appreciated.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct my comments at this time to the agenda items at hand which is on *Future Policy Directions* and the resulting draft Declaration. We wish to make the point at the outset that since this is very much an analysis of the global situation, it is not always appropriate to apply global solutions to regional and national situations.

The case in point is the reference to the negative effects of price increase of fish. For Kiribati, with very few options for sustainable economic development, price increases present the rare opportunity to extract higher returns from its single major renewable resources. In applauding this development, Kiribati is not unmindful of the likely negative effects of price increases through overfishing. In this context, Kiribati's relations with distant water fishing nations is reviewed on an annual basis. Such reviews include re-assessment of the total harvesting capacity in the 3 million square kilometres of ocean under our EEZ in relation to the scientific information and recommendation provided on a regular basis by regional organisations charged with such tasks on behalf of the Pacific island nations.

It is therefore against the above background that we would like to express our sincere concerns over certain parts of the Draft Declaration, in particular, the last paragraph of the Preamble. In our view, this paragraph, whilst recognising the limited resources available to LIFDCs and Small Island Developing Nations to develop the scientific information required for national management, goes further to say that such nations will therefore engage in irresponsible management and unsustainable management practices.

Our concern is that such wording carries with it many additional and perhaps unintentional implications. One of these is that whatever management measures or fishing practices these nations undertake can not be considered credible. I am sure you can therefore understand our concern over unintentional implications which might undermine coastal states' jurisdiction within their EEZ in accordance with UNCLOS.

We would therefore ask that the Drafting Committee formulate alternative wording to take care of this concern. We noted the point raised by Australia that a more positive approach would be to come up with the remedies for this problem of small island developing nations in the Declaration. We welcome that suggestion as a more acceptable approach and invite the Drafting Committee to take note of it.

Finally, we would reserve our additional comments on other parts of the Draft Declaration and the proposed Plan of Action until thematters have been fully discussed.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Proposals  
(Latvia)

Declaration:

Paragraph 8. Follow with wording:

... and made practical steps for recovering already lost fishing and spawning grounds including development of artificial restocking facilities.

Paragraph 12. Add new roman number between III and IV:

New(IV): Developing responsible policy in sport fishing and angling consider this activities as a part of fish supply for local consumption;

Change wording in roman (IV):

New (V): Establishing fishing rights on fish resources exploited in waters under open access regimes;

New paragraph. ... improve rule and responsibility of fishermen in policy decision making process as well as responsibility for their activities on the sea and inland waters with aim for future sustainability of fish resources.

Plan of action:

Paragraph VI. Add wording ... to exchange information amongst existing fisheries research and administration institutions aiming to increase opportunities for ...

## PROPUESTA DE MEXICO Y VENEZUELA

### PREAMBLE

CHAPEAU: DELETE "AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS"

PARAGRAPH 17: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) AGREEMENT."

DELETE: "AND OTHER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS."

DELETE PARAGRAPH 18. (LAST PARAGRAPH)

### DECLARATION

MERGE PARAGRAPH 1 AND 2 AS FOLLOWS:

"ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY THROUGH TAKING ACTION FOR THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES; IN THIS RESPECT CONSIDER PROMPT RATIFICATION OF OR ADHESION TO ...."

PARAGRAPH 4: ADD THE FOLLOWING:

" AS LONG AS THEY DO NOT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THESE RESOURCES OR HAVE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ECOSYSTEM AND THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT."

PARAGRAPH 6: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" ... BASED ON THE BEST SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AVAILABLE AND OBJECTIVE CRITERIA ...."

INTRODUCE A NEW PARAGRAPH 6 BIS:

" TAKE FULLY INTO ACCOUNT THE DIVERSITY AND SPECIFICITY OF ECOSYSTEMS WHEN ADOPTING AND APPLYING MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THESE ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR RESOURCES."

PARAGRAPH 7: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" ASSESS THE STOCK ABUNDANCE IN THE WATERS UNDER THEIR NATIONAL JURISDICTION, BOTH INLAND AND MARINE, AND ADJUST THE FISHING CAPACITY IN THESE WATERS..."

ADD AFTER PARAGRAPH 7 THE FOLLOWING :

"STATES SHOULD COOPERATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW, TO TAKE SIMILAR MEASURES REGARDING STOCKS OF THE HIGH SEAS."

PARAGRAPH 8: DELETE:

" IN RECOGNITION THAT SUCH PRACTICES CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED."

PARAGRAPH 9: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" STUDY WITHIN AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTISPECIES MANAGEMENT."

PARAGRAPH 13: MERGE iv AND v AS FOLLOWS:

" iv) INTRODUCTION OF NEW NATURAL OR GENETICALLY MODIFIED SPECIES, MAKING USE OF THE BEST SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE AVAILABLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENHANCEMENT OF CULTURE, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH."

PARAGRAPH 14: MODIFY AS FOLLOWS:

" INCREASE THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, THROUGH ...."

PARAGRAPH 15: DELETE OR REPLACE BY THE FOLLOWING:

" TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS SHOULD PROMOTE FOOD SECURITY, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY, AND SHOULD NOT RESULT IN ADVERSE EFFECTS ON EXPLOITED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIES, AS WELL AS ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCES."

Draft Kyoto Declaration and Action Plan  
Comments Raised by the New Zealand delegation 5/12/95

New Zealand is grateful to the authors of the draft documents for the fine effort that they have made in producing papers which have enabled us as a Conference to focus our attention and discussion.

The New Zealand delegation has several general points concerning the draft declaration and action program and will also provide specific drafting suggestions during the deliberations of the drafting group which is to be established later in the week.

The general comments New Zealand would wish to make are:

- it is important to have a document that is concise and to this ends we suggest that it may be appropriate to combine the two documents;

- there is a need to recognise the inherent conflict created by States' responsibility to conserve and manage resources and the desire by resource users for increased production;

- while some may consider that continued access to resources is of primary importance to food security the position of my delegation is that food security and access to resources is best protected by responsible management and conservation. Without a resource there is no fishery. Sustainable use should be the basis of fisheries food security;

- the declaration needs to be enhanced by greater reference and linkages to the recently agreed international conventions and agreements affecting fisheries. While the draft includes reference to UNCLOS, the FAO Code of Conduct and the recently agreed UN Agreement on Straddling and Highly Migratory stocks there is no mention of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These instruments provide the framework for the sustainable use and management of world fisheries;

- the draft Declaration in part appears to qualify the obligations and responsibilities of States as set out in various international agreements such as UNCLOS and the recent UN Agreement. The declaration of this Conference should instead be looking to reinforce our commitment to the outcomes of those agreements;

- there is a need to recognise that many of the world's capture fisheries are currently characterised by over fishing or fishing to full capacity. For many fisheries restraint is required before rebuilding of the stock will occur and production levels can rise. It is this key point that needs to be communicated to the Food Summit along with a call for commitment to improved management, including in some instances greater restraint, in order to enhance production in the long-term

- there is also a need to recognise the contribution that free trade can make to global

food security. Reference to the principles, rights and obligations established in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) is required in order to achieve greater consistency with documents such as the FAO Code of Conduct..

## NORWEGIAN PROPOSALS

Appropriate knowledge on risks, risk assessment and risk mitigation procedures are not available. The protocol on biosafety should be in place before any decision to promote the development and use of transgenetic fish is made.

An additional paragraph in the preamble of the declaration is proposed as a new paragraph 6, it reads as follows:

*Also recalling the decision on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity in November 1995, by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.*

Norway can not support the proposed wording of paragraph 13 ~~xv~~ recommending that the states should promote the use of sustainable aquaculture through ...genetically modified fish and strongly recommends that operative paragraph 13 ~~xv~~ is amended to read as follows:

*developing and introducing the best scientific information available, and use the best genetic material for the purpose of enhancement or culture.*

In accordance with the above proposals, subparagraph vii) ii) of the draft Action Plan is proposed deleted.

PROPUESTA DE LA DELEGACION DE PERU  
MODIFICACION DE LA DECLARACION DE KYOTO Y EL PLAN DE ACCION

1. Modificar el párrafo #1 de la declaración en razón a que las políticas de seguridad alimentaria, discutidas en la presente conferencia deberían mantener, en lo posible, cierta independencia de los ajuntos jurídicos contemplados en instrumentos internacionales vinculados con el derecho del mar. Al mismo tiempo, la decisión de algunos países, como el Perú, de no adherirse a ciertas convenciones o tratados debe ser respetado.

2. Para que el párrafo # 4 guarde coherencia con el #8, se sugiere que el # 4 se complete con lo siguiente:

“... Siempre y cuando las prácticas involucradas sean coherentes con las reglas internacionales generalmente aceptados sobre la explotación de dichos recursos.”

3. Sustituir en el párrafo # 7 el término “EEZ” por “ en zonas bajo su jurisdicción nacional “

4. Completar el párrafo # 9 de la siguiente manera :

“ Dentro del marco de las respectivas competencias de los estados.”

5. Completar el párrafo # 15 de la declaración, de la siguiente manera

“ Asegurar, asimismo, que las medidas internas relativas al comercio en pescado y productos pesqueros sean del todo coherentes con las normas de la OMC, el código de conducta para la pesca responsable y otras convenciones reglas y reglamentos pertinentes, a fin de preservar el libre acceso a los mercados y salvaguardías apropiadas en beneficio de los consumidores.”

PLAN DE ACCION

1. El párrafo (ii) debería ser modificado a :

“ Identificar e introducir, dentro del marco de sus respectivas competencias, un mecanismo para.....”

2. Se sugiere la modificación del párrafo (iv) en la cuarta línea de la siguiente manera

“... de la aplicación práctica, por los estados dentro del marco de sus respectivas competencias, de tecnologías de ordenación multiespecies ....”

Gracias

SUGGESTED PARAGRAPH FOR INCLUSION

UNDER PREAMBLE OF THE KYOTO DECLARATION

"RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF POST-HARVEST HANDLING, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FISH TO REDUCE POST-HARVEST LOSSES AND TO MAXIMIZE THE UTILIZATION OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS, AS AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF CONTRIBUTION OF FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY"

FROM: PHILIPPINE DELEGATION

COMMENT OF POLAND TO THE DRAFT  
DECLARATION

PROPOSAL

to insert, after paragraph 7, the  
following:

7bis. Fully recognize and respect  
the experience and knowledge of those  
states which developed the fishery on  
the particular area of the high sea,  
when (designing and) establishing the  
policy and strategy for the  
fisheries management on that area.

Comments by St. Vincent & the Grenadines on para 4 of the Kyoto Declaration.

12.06.95 Kerwyn Morris.

Mr. Chairman, with respect to para 4 of the declaration, my delegation feels that the wording of this para is somewhat mild and interprets it as a token only in that it calls only for increased respect and understanding of the social, economical and cultural differences among states in the use of living aquatic resources especially cultural diversity in dietary habits. This paragraph should go beyond that level and reflect a commitment to accommodation of these differences since they are traditionally and historically linked to the social, economic and cultural importance of fisheries and development of fish products in many developing countries. Some of these practices demonstrate sustainable management, have contributed to food security for generations and therefore certainly deserve more than just an increase in respect and understanding. They should be integrated into regional management regimes in an effort to guarantee food security. Recent attempts by the IWC to bring the management of small cetaceans under its aegis without giving serious consideration to the above factors is a faux pas that my delegation would not like to see duplicated by the Kyoto delegation. Optimum contribution to food security must by necessity take into account cultural, social and dietary habit components beyond the level of simply acknowledging their presence.

(Signature)

COMMENT BY SWEDISH DELEGATE  
on draft Kyoto Declaration

On the Paragraph 13:

Promote sustainable aquaculture, that would not adversely impact the integrity of marine and fresh water ecosystems, and their biological diversity, inter alia through : (i) informing the use of lands and waters; (ii) enhancement and ranching in near-shore, marine coordination of the use of them with other land-based activities in inland areas; (iii) developing and introducing the best scientific information available, and use the best genetic material for the purpose of enhancement for culture while ensuring the conservation of biological diversity; (iv) --- as it was prepared by Japan---

COMMENT BY THE DELEGATE FROM UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
on draft Kyoto Declaration

On the paragraph 13:

Could you please add the following sentence to paragraph 13, as point (iii):

To promote mangrove afforestation beside aquaculture projects (wherever applicable) due to its importance on the coastal fishery in particular and on the fisheries resources in general.

UNITED STATES COMMENTS ON DECLARATION AND ACTION PLAN  
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE MEETING  
DECEMBER 5-6, 1996  
KYOTO, JAPAN

The U.S. delegation wishes to comment on the draft of the "Kyoto Declaration" and "Action Plan." While we recognize how difficult it is to prepare documents of this type, and we acknowledge that they contain many useful statements, we have several general concerns.

1. We believe it is critical that the Declaration and Action Plan be entirely consistent with existing international agreements and understandings such as the recently completed UN Agreement and the FAO Code of Conduct. This is not always the case in the draft documents.

2. We believe the distinction between the two documents can be made clearer. We understand that the Action Plan is intended to address specific immediate needs (for the next few years), whereas the Declaration is intended to reflect more general, ongoing needs, but the actual paragraphs do not reflect always this difference. The U.S. delegation believes that merging the two documents might be considered.

3. We believe that the drafting committee might consider rearranging the paragraphs. One option would be to follow the organization of the Technical Document. Alternately, the organization could be based on the major issues that must be addressed to close the potential gap between food supply and demand.

4. We believe some important topics need greater emphasis, whereas some less important paragraphs should be shortened or deleted. Where greater emphasis is needed, the U.S. delegation is prepared to propose additional paragraphs.

5. We believe that some paragraphs in the draft declaration could be or are inappropriate for the conference and in other cases paragraphs are subject to serious misinterpretation. These paragraphs should be modified or deleted.

6. We have specific comments on the individual paragraphs for consideration at the appropriate time.

Opening Address of Mr. Junji Ichii  
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
at the International Conference on  
Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security  
(December 7, 1995)

I would like to briefly outline the background in which the Government of Japan came to organize this International Conference on Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food security under technical collaboration of FAO.

As all of you here are well aware, the world fishery production had seen a steady increase during the 1970s but weakened after it attained 100 million tons in the latter half of the 1980s.

The world population, which now stands at 5.7 billion, is forecast to reach 7.0 billion and 8.5 billion by the year 2010 and 2025, respectively. Even assuming that per capita fishery consumption in the world remains at the same level as present, demand for fishery products in 2010 will reach 87 million tons up from the present 70 million tons. If the increase in demand due to economic growth is taken into account, demand is estimated to reach 120 million tons, and in the worst case, as supply does not meet the growth in demand, a gap of 50 million tons in demand and supply is anticipated.

In some regions the repercussions of the supply-demand gap will become more serious, causing shortage in supply of fishery products and malnutrition and posing a grave threat to food security.

Unlike mineral resources, fishery resources are renewable. Fishery is an industry utilizing reproductive capabilities of the nature. It is deemed possible to increase the supply of fishery products through introduction of positive and effective resource conservation and management measures, development of processing technology and

improvement of fishery infrastructure. For that goal, however, we need to have common recognition on several basic problems.

First let us look at problems inherent in fisheries. In fishery management in the past, there had been some cases of failure in which fishery activities were scaled down or closed because catch exceeding reproductive capabilities of the stock was allowed, leading to overexploitation. We need to reflect upon these mistakes and try not to repeat them.

Turning our eyes to the issues outside fisheries, criticisms against fisheries in the name of environmental protection have been mounting in recent years. In these criticisms, there are elements to which we need to lend our ears with open-mindedness from the viewpoint of rational utilization of resources. Regrettably, however, there are assertions to negate rational utilization of marine living resources.

Further, there are assertions to attach so much importance to small-scale fisheries to protect the life of regional communities while taking critical stance against large-scale fisheries.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan considered it timely to take the following actions promptly: that nations and fishermen having responsibility in fisheries and the management of fishery resources should

- engage in candid exchange of views on necessary measures for proper conservation and management as well as optimum utilization of fishery resources with a view to ensure stabilization and increase in fishery production; and
- centralize our common understanding as agreement and declare it to the general public and non-fishery sectors as the unified will of the fishery sector.

Based on such understanding, the Government of Japan presented its proposal for the holding of this conference at the FAO Conference in November 1993, and upon obtaining FAO's agreement, worked for the

realization of the goal.

I have been informed that, from December 4 to yesterday, in-depth and significant exchanges of views took place during the expert and technical discussions on various issues surrounding fishery products in the world. Although I am aware that reports of these discussion will be made available at a later stage, I would like to present my views concerning the measures deemed necessary for attaining food security in the fishery area.

The first is the awareness of the importance of fisheries.

It is vital to gain the understanding of the general public and international community on the fact that fisheries are extremely important in food security, economic development in developing countries, increase in employment opportunities, enhancement of welfare of those engaged in fisheries, balanced development of national land and vitalization of regional communities. It is an industry friendly to the ecosystem using reproductive capability of fishery resources. We can almost say that promoting this understanding should be the very prerequisite for all other steps to follow.

The second is the introduction of an effective fishery resource management system.

Last year, the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) took effect. More than 80 countries became signatories to that Convention, but ratification has been delayed in many countries as much remains to be done in their domestic legal system.

Further, the U.N. Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was made open for signature on December 4. We note, however, that only a small number of nations accepted the FAO Compliance Agreement. With respect to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, domestic arrangements are required for effective implementation. It is the sincere wish of my Government that these

international agreements and arrangements are accepted earlier possible and stringent fishery regulatory measures should be introduced promptly in order to ensure recovery of depleted stocks in domestic waters.

In the area of fishery management, research and studies should be promoted on the effectiveness of multi-species management aimed at using all the components of the marine ecosystem in a balanced way. At this stage, however, development of selective fishing gear designed to catch target fish selectively requires a greater urgency.

The third is preservation of the aquatic environment.

In the past coastal areas including numbers of tidelands had been developed for the use by other industry sectors, and fishing grounds had been rendered unusable because of pollution. This caused some communities to abandon their coastal fishing activities. Now, those responsible for fisheries should cope more positively with the prevention of degradation of aquatic environment and preservation of coastal zones. The fishery sector should appeal to other industry sectors about the need for environmental preservation.

The fourth is expansion of consumption of under-utilized and non-utilized fish species.

Some fish species are not being used because they have no demand or adequate prices are not quoted vis-a-vis harvesting costs. In order to increase demand for those resources, it is necessary, among other measures, to develop techniques to process the fish into products meeting consumer needs and step up publicity to expand demand.

Fish discards throughout the world are estimated at 27 million tons, and post-harvest losses are considered to total about 20 million tons. Solution to these issues will certainly contribute to increasing supply of fish for food.

The fifth is the relations between trade in the fishery products and the international resource management.

Trade in fishery products is an important means of procuring foreign currency especially for developing nations. In other words, developing countries can increase national income through acquiring foreign currency, through which purchasing power of their nationals can be increased.

On the other hand, disorderly trade practices--e.g. the one that may encourage fishing operations diminishing the effectiveness of international resource conservation and management measures--can adversely affect management of fishery resources as well as preservation of the ecosystem. From this viewpoint, we expect that the WTO and OECD will reach an early conclusion on the issue of resource management and trade as part of the issue of trade and environment.

Declines in fish prices in importing markets due to disorderly trade practices could cause a collapse of fishery production base in the importing countries, reducing utilization of fishery resources present in the waters of the importing countries, and thus causing problem in ensuring stable supply of fishery products. From the above viewpoints it is essential to establish an orderly fishery product trade system under the free trade system.

I am convinced, based on what I have elaborated so far, that, if each nation takes positive and stringent measures independently or in the framework of appropriate international cooperation, the anticipated gap in supply and demand of fishery products will be narrowed in the future.

It is my sincere wish that here in Kyoto nations having responsibility in fisheries and conservation and management of aquatic resources will engage in open-minded exchanges of views for utilization and conservation of important aquatic resources for not only the present generation but future generations.

It is also my sincere wish that, as a result of debate, the participants will agree in adopting a Kyoto Declaration and a Plan of Action in the name of this Conference. I believe it is equally important

that the results of this Conference is duly reflected in the FAO Food Summit scheduled to take place next year and the forthcoming FAO Conference.

Thank you very much.

**CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LA CONTRIBUTION DURABLE  
DES PECHES A LA SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE**

Kyoto, Japon, 4-9 décembre 1995

Allocution de Jacques Diouf  
Directeur général  
Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture

Monsieur le Président

Excellences,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants et membres de délégations,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est un honneur pour moi de prendre la parole, au nom de l'Organisation que je dirige, devant l'assemblée plénière de cette Conférence internationale sur la contribution durable des pêches à la sécurité alimentaire. Je désire saluer cette louable initiative du Gouvernement japonais qui, j'en suis convaincu, contribuera à ce que le secteur des pêches et de l'aquaculture puisse jouer, de manière pleine et durable, son rôle essentiel dans l'alimentation humaine.

Cette initiative ne fait que confirmer le rôle de plus en plus déterminant du Japon sur la scène de la coopération internationale. Permettez-moi à ce sujet de rappeler que le Japon est devenu le premier contributeur en valeur absolue à l'aide publique au développement avec un peu plus de 11 milliards de dollars E.U. d'aide en 1993. Je voudrais d'ailleurs saisir cette occasion pour publiquement remercier le Gouvernement du Japon pour sa contribution au programme de terrain de la FAO grâce à laquelle il se situe

au sixième rang des pays donateurs pour les fonds fiduciaires de l'Organisation avec un programme d'une valeur totale de près de 28 millions de dollars E.U.

Monsieur le Président,

La situation alimentaire mondiale requiert toute notre attention à l'heure où de nombreux pays en développement continuent à faire face à des situations d'urgence ou d'approvisionnement très instables et où 800 millions de personnes souffrent actuellement de sous-alimentation chronique. Si rien n'est fait pour renverser les tendances actuelles, plus de 700 millions de personnes se trouveront encore dans cette situation inacceptable en l'an 2010. En outre, les démographes prévoient que la population mondiale augmentera de 3 milliards de personnes d'ici l'an 2030. Il faudra bien subvenir aux besoins de cette population alors que les disponibilités en terres arables ne font que s'amenuiser et que la pression sur des ressources naturelles limitées se fait de plus en plus forte. Il nous faut de toute urgence affronter ensemble ce défi et gagner la course entre accroissement démographique et production alimentaire.

L'accent mis par cette Conférence sur le lien entre développement durable des pêches et sécurité alimentaire est donc des plus pertinent.

Rappelons à cet égard que la stratégie approuvée par la Conférence mondiale sur l'aménagement et le développement des pêches, organisée par la FAO en 1984, avait déjà énoncé un certain nombre de principes et d'idées directrices relatifs à la contribution de la

pêche à la réalisation des objectifs économiques, sociaux et nutritionnels nationaux. En outre, l'un des cinq programmes d'action adopté par cette conférence concernait spécifiquement la promotion du rôle des pêches dans la lutte contre la sous-alimentation et indiquait donc déjà la voie à suivre.

Lors de la vingt-et-unième session du Comité des pêches de la FAO, en mars dernier, les Ministres responsables des pêches ont examiné les efforts accomplis pour promouvoir un développement durable du secteur halieutique pour les générations présentes et futures. Dans le "Consensus de Rome" adopté à cette occasion, ils ont salué la tenue de cette Conférence de Kyoto qui s'inscrit dans une dynamique internationale particulièrement encourageante. Je pense en particulier en enfin à la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer de 1982, à la Déclaration de Cancún de 1992 pour une pêche responsable, à la Déclaration de Rio de 1992 et aux dispositions du Programme d'action 21 de la Conférence des Nations Unies pour l'environnement et le développement, à l'accord sur le respect des mesures internationales de conservation adopté par la Conférence de la FAO en 1993, ainsi qu'à l'accord relatif à la conservation et à la gestion des stocks chevauchants et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs, adopté à New-York en 1995. Je suis aussi particulièrement heureux de pouvoir ajouter à cette liste le Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable qui a été adopté par la Conférence de la FAO, le mois dernier, à Rome.

Ici, à Kyoto, pour la première fois, les plus hautes instances du secteur se pencheront spécifiquement sur le thème essentiel de la contribution de la pêche à la sécurité alimentaire.

Il s'agit là d'une question fondamentale tant pour les pays développés où la consommation de poisson par habitant est très élevée (comme au Japon), que pour de très nombreux pays en développement dont les habitants souffrent de déficits protéiniques. Tout d'abord, le secteur des pêches représente une source importante de revenu et d'emploi pour plus de 120 millions de personnes qui travaillent dans la production, le traitement et la distribution du poisson. Il a aussi un effet multiplicateur non négligeable là où la pêche est une activité économique de premier plan. Par ailleurs, il génère en moyenne 20% des protéines animales consommées par l'homme, son rôle nutritionnel est donc primordial lorsque le poisson est la protéine animale préférée, que ce soit à cause de son faible prix, de sa disponibilité ou des traditions alimentaires locales. Dans les pays à faible revenu connaissant un déficit nutritionnel, la pêche est souvent vitale pour les populations vivant dans les zones côtières ou riveraines des fleuves et lacs, non seulement en Afrique et en Asie mais aussi dans plusieurs régions d'Amérique latine et dans les petits Etats insulaires du Pacifique et de l'océan Indien. Enfin, la pêche contribue à la sécurité alimentaire lorsqu'elle génère des gains en devises permettant l'importation d'autres produits alimentaires de base, tels que des céréales. Pour les seuls pays en développement, ces gains nets représentaient plus de 11 milliards de dollars EU en 1993, soit plus que le café, la viande et le riz ensemble. Il s'agit donc maintenant de consolider cette contribution et, plus généralement, d'améliorer la situation globale du secteur.

Depuis la création de la FAO, il y a cinquante ans, le secteur des pêches a été marqué par un développement remarquable des innovations technologiques en matière de capture et d'aquaculture et par des progrès sans précédent en matière de traitement et de distribution. Pourtant, si jusqu'à la fin des années 80 nous avons connu une période

d'optimisme caractérisée par des productions halieutiques en croissance et une augmentation de la part des pays en développement dans la production mondiale, aujourd'hui, en revanche, les principaux indicateurs sont alarmants.

Il est admis que 70% des stocks mondiaux de poisson sont soumis à un effort de pêche trop important. La production halieutique mondiale, qui avait pour la première fois enregistré une baisse entre 1989 et 1992, semble remonter pour atteindre 101,5 millions de tonnes en 1993 et autour de 105 millions de tonnes en 1994. Cependant cette hausse est due principalement à un accroissement substantiel de la production aquacole, avec une production de 16,3 millions de tonnes en 1993, et à une augmentation significative des captures de certaines espèces de petits pélagiques, essentiellement destinés à la transformation en huile et farine de poisson. Par ailleurs, la part de poisson marin destiné à la consommation humaine stagne autour de 70 millions de tonnes depuis le début de la décennie de sorte que l'apport des pêches maritimes à la consommation humaine tend à régresser.

Pour que la pêche continue à remplir son rôle en matière de sécurité alimentaire mondiale, les pêcheries, tant continentales que maritimes, nécessitent désormais la mise en oeuvre effective de mesures d'aménagement et de conservation pour pallier la surexploitation des stocks, la surcapitalisation, la taille excessive de certaines flottes de pêche et le gaspillage inacceptable de ressources propres à la consommation humaine.

Ces dernières années ont également été marquées par un déclin de la consommation mondiale de poisson par tête qui est passée de 13,6 à 13 kg entre 1989 et

1993. En outre, les projections indiquent qu'au début du siècle prochain, la demande devrait demeurer supérieure à l'offre, du moins dans les pays à croissance démographique élevée mais à faible croissance économique, en particulier en Afrique et en Asie du Sud. Ailleurs, le poisson continuera d'être disponible mais à un prix réel bien supérieur à ce qu'il est aujourd'hui.

Enfin, la mondialisation des échanges crée de nouveaux flux dans la distribution des produits halieutiques. Ces flux, très sensibles aux variations des prix, pourraient se traduire par un déséquilibre en faveur des consommateurs les plus riches. Un manque de vigilance à cet égard risquerait d'aggraver de manière inacceptable les déficits alimentaires des plus démunis, particulièrement des enfants, tant en milieu rural qu'en milieu urbain.

Ainsi donc, les travaux préparatoires de cette Conférence font état de projections préliminaires globalement préoccupantes, voire alarmantes pour plusieurs groupes de pays si aucune action spécifique n'est entreprise par les gouvernements concernés et par l'industrie de la pêche pour corriger les tendances actuelles. Il semble donc essentiel de renforcer l'indispensable coopération entre les Etats en matière d'aménagement et de conservation si l'on veut assurer le maintien de disponibilités adéquates en produits halieutiques, limiter le niveau de surpêche et maîtriser les facteurs qui contraignent l'offre.

Je veux espérer que les mesures correctives et préventives nécessaires seront élaborées et mises en oeuvre pour que, à l'horizon 2010, les pêches maritimes et

continentales puissent si possible retrouver et dépasser leurs meilleurs niveaux de production. Je fonde surtout des espoirs sur l'aquaculture, qui assure déjà la moitié des approvisionnements nationaux dans des pays comme la Chine, et dont la production pourrait, d'ici quinze ans, se situer autour de 33 millions de tonnes, ou même davantage si les moyens adéquats étaient mobilisés.

Monsieur le Président,

C'est dans le contexte que je viens de décrire que cette Conférence est appelée à réfléchir sur des questions majeures telles l'évolution des facteurs qui affectent la disponibilité et la demande en poisson ou la redéfinition du rôle des secteurs public et privé dans ce cadre. Il conviendra aussi d'étudier comment organiser les activités de chacun des sous-secteurs de la pêche pour que celle-ci continue à fournir une source durable de nourriture et de revenu et permette d'améliorer l'équité aussi bien en termes d'accès à la ressource et à l'emploi, notamment pour le sous-secteur artisanal, qu'en termes d'accès aux produits halieutiques, en particulier par les plus pauvres.

La FAO continuera de soutenir les efforts importants déjà déployés par la Communauté internationale pour promouvoir une pêche responsable et une plus grande sécurité alimentaire. L'Organisation s'est d'ailleurs engagée à la 106ème Session de son Conseil, en mai 1994, à ce que la sécurité alimentaire reste la première de ses priorités. C'est ainsi que fut lancé, fin 1994, le Programme spécial pour la production alimentaire à l'appui de la sécurité alimentaire dans les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier qui met

l'accent sur les mesures à prendre en vue d'accroître la production vivrière et de créer des emplois et des revenus dans le secteur agricole.

Par ailleurs, afin de traiter tous les aspects de la sécurité alimentaire dans une perspective planétaire et de s'attaquer aux causes fondamentales de la faim et de la malnutrition dans le monde entier, un Sommet mondial de l'alimentation sera organisé en novembre 1996 au Siège de la FAO. Le Sommet a pour objectif de faire prendre conscience aux responsables politiques au plus haut niveau de la nécessité de résoudre le problème fondamental de l'humanité, à savoir l'insécurité alimentaire. Il devrait déboucher sur l'adoption de politiques et de stratégies internationales et nationales appropriées ainsi que d'un plan d'action qui sera mis en oeuvre par toutes les parties concernées.

Monsieur le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Je suis convaincu que les résultats de votre Conférence apporteront une importante contribution à ce Sommet et susciteront des initiatives en vue de permettre au développement des pêches et à l'utilisation durable des ressources halieutiques de remplir leur rôle primordial qui est: nourrir les populations.

Je souhaite donc plein succès à vos débats et vous remercie de votre attention.

## LISTE DES DELEGUÉS QUI ONT FAIT DES DÉCLARATIONS LORS DE LA SESSION PLÉNIÈRE

États

Australia	Malaysia*
Bahrain*	Malta*
Bangladesh*	Marshall Islands*
Belgium*	Mauritius*
Belize*	Mexico
Bulgaria*	Morocco
Canada*	Mozambique*
Chile*	Myanmar*
China*	Namibia
Colombia*	New Zealand*
Costa Rica	Norway*
Cuba*	Panama*
Dominica*	Peru*
Egypt*	Philippines*
Eritrea*	Poland*
European Union*	Portugal*
Federated States of Micronesia*	Russia*
Fiji*	Saint Christopher and Nevis*
Finland*	Saint Lucia*
France*	Senegal*
Ghana*	Seychelles*
Grenada*	South Africa
Guinea	Spain
Guinea-Bissau*	Sweden*
Iceland*	Thailand
Indonesia*	United Arab Emirates*
Iran*	United States of America*
Jamaica*	Venezuela
Japan*	Vietnam*
Kiribati*	Western Samoa*
Korea*	Yemen*
Lithuania*	

Organisations Intergouvernementales

INFOFISH\*(Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical  
Advisory Service for Fishery Products in the Asia-Pacific)

NAMMCO\*(North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission)

SEAFDEC (Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center)

Organisations Non-Gouvernementales

EBCD (European Bureau for Conservation and Development)

Greenpeace International\*

ICA (International Cooperative Alliance)

ICFA\*(International Coalition of Fisheries Association)

IWMC (International Wildlife Management Consortium)

\*:Déclarations par écrit disponibles

Déclarations de la Lettonie et du ICLARM aussi disponibles

DECLARATION ET PLAN D'ACTION DE KYOTO  
SUR LA  
CONTRIBUTION DURABLE DES PECHEES A LA SECURITE  
ALIMENTAIRE

Nous, les 95 Etats<sup>1</sup> réunis à Kyoto du 4 au 9 décembre 1995, à l'occasion de la Conférence internationale sur la contribution durable des pêches à la sécurité alimentaire;

Appréciant l'initiative prise par le Gouvernement du Japon d'accueillir la Conférence et l'assistance technique fournie par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO);

Rappelant que la Conférence de la FAO, lors de sa vingt-septième session tenue en novembre 1993, s'était félicitée de cette initiative;

Rappelant aussi la Stratégie d'Aménagement et de Développement des Pêches adoptée par la Conférence mondiale des pêches de la FAO de 1984;

<sup>1</sup> Dans la présente Déclaration et le présent Plan d'Action, la référence aux Etats comprend la Communauté Européenne pour les questions relevant de sa compétence.

Rappelant également les dispositions pertinentes de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, de la Déclaration de Cancùn, de la Déclaration de Rio et du Programme Action 21 de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement (CNUED), de l'Accord des Nations Unies relatif à la conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà des zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs,<sup>2</sup> et du Code de conduite de la FAO pour une pêche responsable, ainsi que de l'Accord visant à promouvoir le respect par les navires pêchant en haute mer des mesures internationales de conservation et d'aménagement;

Rappelant également la décision sur la conservation et l'usage durable de la diversité biologique maritime et côtière adoptée en novembre 1995 par la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique;

Rappelant également le Consensus de Rome sur les pêches mondiales adopté à la Réunion ministérielle de la FAO sur les pêches en mars 1995;

Notant que la population mondiale croît régulièrement et qu'il est nécessaire d'assurer une nourriture suffisante aux générations présente et futures, et que les pêches contribuent de manière importante, au revenu, à la richesse et à la sécurité alimentaire de tous les peuples, et qu'elles ont une importance cruciale dans certains pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier;

Reconnaissant la responsabilité de la génération actuelle en ce qui concerne les besoins des générations futures;

2 Accord aux fins de l'application des dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer du 10 décembre 1982 relatives à la Conservation et à la Gestion des Stocks de Poissons Dont les Déplacements s'Effectuent tant à l'Intérieur Qu'au-delà de Zones Économiques Exclusives (Stocks Chevauchants) et des Stocks de Poissons Grands Migrateurs (A/CONF.164/37, 8 septembre 1995 )

Reconnaissant aussi l'importance des ressources aquatiques vivantes en tant que source naturelle renouvelable d'aliments et le rôle traditionnel et essentiel joué par la pêche en tant que source de protéines de haute qualité pour la consommation humaine;

Hautement préoccupés par le fait que 800 millions d'êtres humains souffrent de malnutrition chronique;

Conscients du fait que, si des mesures appropriées ne sont pas prises très rapidement, l'effet conjugué, à l'échelle mondiale, de l'accroissement démographique et de la croissance économique, avec celui de la surpêche continue, de la surexploitation, et de la dégradation de l'environnements aquatiques, imposera d'énormes contraintes au secteur halieutique en ce qui concerne sa capacité de maintenir durablement sa contribution indispensable à la sécurité alimentaire;

Affirmant que des politiques efficaces et intégrées de gestion et de conservation des pêcheries se traduiront par des gains appréciables et à long terme tant sur le plan des disponibilités alimentaires que du revenu et de la richesse, ainsi que par la croissance économique;

Affirmant aussi que parvenir à une contribution optimale à long terme des pêches au bien-être économique et social (concept qui englobe les valeurs nutritionnelles et écologiques ainsi que la diminution de la pauvreté ) permettra d'atteindre la sécurité alimentaire;

Conscients que des initiatives qui respectent le concept d'utilisation durable des ressources permettront de promouvoir l'objectif qui consiste à optimiser la disponibilité de produits aquatiques et, partant, appuieront les efforts faits pour parvenir à la sécurité alimentaire;

Reconnaissant l'importance des pêches continentales et de l'aquaculture en eau douce, particulièrement dans les pays sans littoral, pour un grand nombre desquels le poisson d'eau douce est une composante importante de la sécurité alimentaire;

Conscients qu'un enrichissement des stocks, durable et respectant l'environnement, joint à une gestion intégrée des zones de réception des eaux douces, pourrait accroître de manière appréciable les disponibilités en poissons d'eau douce, particulièrement dans les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier;

Conscients que l'aquaculture mondiale, même si sa production augmente régulièrement et rapidement, a besoin d'un cadre institutionnel et juridique approprié pour concrétiser ses potentialités de façon compatible avec un développement durable;

Notant qu'une utilisation responsable après capture du poisson et des produits de la pêche est nécessaire pour la contribution durable des pêches à la sécurité alimentaire;

Reconnaissant que le commerce du poisson et des produits de la pêches revêt une grande importance, en particulier pour un certain nombre de pays en développement, et devrait être conduit conformément aux principes, droits et obligations arrêtés dans l'Accord de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC);

Reconnaissant aussi que de nombreux pays en développement, et en particulier les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier et les petits Etats insulaires en développement, affrontent des difficultés considérables pour assurer une contribution durable à leur sécurité alimentaire par leurs pêches commerciales, artisanales et de subsistance, et reconnaissant que la coopération et l'appui internationaux seront importants pour assurer la création de capacités, d'échanges d'information et la fourniture d'assistance financière et technique;

Déclarons que nous devrions, sans porter préjudice aux droits et obligations des Etats conformément au droit international:

1. Reconnaître et apprécier le rôle significatif que jouent les pêches maritimes et continentales ainsi que l'aquaculture pour la sécurité

alimentaire mondiale, tant par leur contribution à l'approvisionnement vivrier qu'au bien-être économique et social.

2. Reconnaître et apprécier l'importance du rôle économique et social des pêcheurs de subsistance, artisanaux, commerciaux, et autres, dans le monde entier, et chercher à fournir un environnement qui leur permette d'apporter une contribution optimale au bien-être économique et social.

3. Reconnaître que la FAO prévoit un déficit potentiel substantiel avant 2010 de l'approvisionnement en poisson et en produits de la pêche pour satisfaire les besoins de la population humaine accrue qui, à son tour, pourrait affecter négativement la sécurité alimentaire mondiale.

4. Reconnaître que le déficit prévu dans l'approvisionnement en poisson et en produits de la pêche avant 2010 pourrait être réduit et que les eaux maritimes et les eaux intérieures pourraient être maintenues en tant que source durable de ressources alimentaires renouvelables, si une combinaison des mesures mentionnées ci-dessous était adoptée.

5. Prendre les mesures nécessaires pour l'application effective du Code de Conduite pour la Pêche Responsable de la FAO, et, envisager de devenir Parties à la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer, l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les Stocks Chevauchants et les Stocks des poissons Hautement Migrateurs, et à l'Accord visant à promouvoir le respect par les navires pêchant en haute mer des mesures internationales de conservation et d'aménagement, et instituer en conséquence la législation et la réglementation nationales appropriées en temps opportun.

6. Demander un plus grand respect et une plus grande compréhension des différences sociales, économiques et culturelles qui existent entre les Etats et les régions concernant l'utilisation des ressources aquatiques vivantes, et en particulier la diversité culturelle des habitudes alimentaires, en conformité avec les objectifs de gestion;

7. Entreprendre des études approfondies pour évaluer l'importance sociale, économique et culturelle des pêches et des produits de la pêche;

8. Promouvoir et renforcer la recherche scientifique en tant que base fondamentale du développement durable des pêches et des activités aquacoles, afin d'assurer la sécurité alimentaire, ainsi que fournir la coopération et l'appui scientifiques et techniques aux pays disposant de peu de moyens en matière de recherche;

9. Fonder les politiques, les stratégies et la gestion et l'utilisation des ressources pour un développement durable du secteur de la pêche sur: (i) le maintien des systèmes écologiques; (ii) l'utilisation des données scientifiques disponibles les plus fiables; (iii) l'amélioration du bien-être économique et social; (iv) l'équité au sein d'une génération et entre les générations.

10. Appliquer l'approche de précaution mentionnée dans le Code de Conduite pour la Pêche Responsable de la FAO et l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les Stocks Chevauchants et les Stock de poissons grands migrateurs.

11. Evaluer la productivité des stocks dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale, tant continentales que maritimes, ajuster la capacité de pêche dans ces eaux en fonction de la productivité du stock à long terme et prendre, dès que possible, les mesures appropriées pour rétablir les stocks surexploités à des niveaux durables; et coopérer, conformément au droit international, pour prendre des mesures similaires concernant les stocks vivant dans les eaux internationales;

12. Conserver et utiliser durablement la biodiversité et ses composantes dans l'environnement aquatique et, en particulier, empêcher les pratiques qui conduisent à des modifications irréversibles, comme l'extinction de certains gènes et espèces, l'érosion génétique et/ou la destruction à grande échelle des habitats;

13. Etudier l'efficacité d'un aménagement multispécifique;
14. Envisager, en temps et lieu opportuns, la capture à de multiples niveaux trophiques d'une manière conforme au développement durable de ces ressources;
15. Promouvoir les pêches par des activités de recherche et de développement visant à assurer (i) une utilisation accrue des ressources inexploitées ou sous-exploitées; (ii) l'identification de nouvelles ressources aquatiques susceptibles d'être exploitées; (iii) la réduction de la mortalité due aux rejets et (iv) la mise au point et l'utilisation d'engins et de techniques de pêche sélectifs, respectant l'environnement, et économiquement rentables
16. Accroître à l'échelon national et international l'approvisionnement disponible en poisson et produits de la pêche pour la consommation humaine (i) en utilisant le plus possible les captures et en réduisant les pertes après capture; (ii) en développant, en améliorant et en partageant des techniques appropriées d'entreposage, de transformation et de distribution et (iii) en développant et en encourageant des systèmes propres à garantir la salubrité des produits alimentaires d'origine aquatique, notamment en rendant compatibles les réglementations internationales;
17. Appuyer en temps et lieu opportuns le développement des pêches dans les eaux maritimes et continentales (i) en aidant à fournir des poissons qui enrichiront les stocks par la fourniture de spécimens adéquats; (ii) en aidant les pêcheurs à s'organiser; (iii) en encourageant le recours à des programmes intégrés de type communautaire et/ou de cogestion et, (iv) en instituant, selon les priorités nationales, des droits d'accès ou d'utilisation dans les eaux exploitées dans le cadre de régimes d'accès libre;
18. Promouvoir l'utilisation d'une aquaculture et d'un enrichissement des stocks de poisson durables et respectueux de l'environnement, dans les eaux côtières et continentales, au moyen entre autres de: (i) la mise en place de cadres institutionnels et juridiques

appropriés; (ii) l'utilisation coordonnée des terres et des eaux avec d'autres activités; (iii) l'utilisation du matériel génétique le plus approprié en conformité avec l'utilisation durable de l'environnement et la conservation de la biodiversité; et (iv) l'application de méthodes d'évaluation d'impact environnemental et social;

19. Etudier les moyens d'une utilisation après capture responsable du poisson et des produits de la pêche, compatible avec les règles de développement durable des pêches et de l'aquaculture;

20. Veiller à ce que le commerce du poisson et des produits de la pêche augmente la sécurité alimentaire, ne conduise pas à la dégradation de l'environnement ou n'affecte pas négativement les droits et les besoins nutritionnels des populations pour qui le poisson et les produits de la pêche sont cruciaux pour leur santé et leur bien-être, et ne mine pas les mesures internationales de conservation et de gestion globales régionales et sous-régionales à appliquer, et se pratique selon les principes, droits et obligations établis par l'Accord de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC);

21. Amener le public à mieux prendre conscience de la valeur nutritionnelle du poisson et des produits de la pêche;

22. Fournir, directement ou par l'intermédiaire des organismes régionaux, sous-régionaux ou internationaux, une assistance technique et financière aux pays en développement, en particulier les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier et les petits Etats insulaires en développement, afin de les aider à atteindre par leurs pêches une contribution durable à la sécurité alimentaire et au développement social et économique;

ET SOMMES CONVENUS qu'un ensemble de mesures immédiates devraient être prises, sans préjudice des droits et obligations des Etats conformément au droit international, soit directement ou en coopération avec d'autres

Etats, soit par l'intermédiaire de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO) en coopération avec d'autres organisations intergouvernementales et/ou organisations ou arrangements régionaux d'aménagement des pêches appropriés. Ces actions immédiates sont les suivantes:

1. Evaluer et suivre les niveaux présents et futurs de la production, de l'offre et de la demande mondiales, régionales et nationales de poisson et des produits de la pêche et leurs effets sur la sécurité alimentaire, l'emploi, la consommation, le revenu, le commerce et la durabilité de la production;

2. Renforcer la coopération sous-régionale et régionale et créer si cela est jugé opportun, des organisations sous-régionales et régionales de gestion et de conservation de pêche ou des arrangements pour les stocks chevauchants et les stocks des poissons hautement migrateurs; et coopérer pour renforcer, au besoin, les organisations et les arrangements de conservation et de gestion régionaux et sous-régionaux déjà existants, afin de leur permettre de remplir leur tâches.

3. Conduire, si nécessaire et dans le cadre de leurs compétences, conjointement avec des organisations régionales et d'autres organisations intergouvernementales appropriées, des évaluations intégrées des pêcheries afin d'évaluer les opportunités et de renforcer la base scientifique pour la gestion multispécifique et des écosystèmes.

4. Identifier et échanger des informations sur les mécanismes potentiels pour réduire la capacité excessive de capture; et exécuter les actions programmées pour réduire la capacité excessive, en temps et lieu opportuns, dès que possible;

5. Développer, promouvoir et faciliter les échanges d'informations concernant l'application de méthodes rationnelles et comparables à l'étude des caractéristiques sociales, culturelles et

économiques de la pêche et des activités qui lui sont associées; en particulier, essayer de mettre au point des méthodes permettant de disposer d'indicateurs vérifiables de l'importance de ces caractéristiques et leur interaction et compatibilité avec les objectifs de gestion;

6.. Encourager l'allocation de ressources humaines et financières à un programme international visant à étudier l'efficacité des techniques d'aménagement multispécifiques des ressources des pêcheries commerciales;

7. Augmenter les efforts pour estimer la quantité de poissons, de mammifères marins, d'oiseaux de mer, de tortues de mer et d'autres êtres vivant en mer qui sont accidentellement capturés et rejetés au cours des opérations de pêche; évaluer les effets sur les populations ou les espèces; et prendre des mesures pour réduire les déchets et les rejets comprenant si possible le développement et l'usage de techniques et d'engins de pêche sélectifs respectueux de l'environnement et économiquement rentables; et échanger des informations sur les méthodes et les technologies afin de réduire les déchets et les rejets.

8. Promouvoir les échanges d'information entre les instituts de recherche et autres entités concernées afin de: (i) développer les possibilités d'utilisation durable d'espèces inexploitées ou sous-exploitées pour la consommation humaine; et (ii) promouvoir et appuyer les activités de recherche afin d'assurer l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques en ce qui concerne les ressources de pêche ;

9. Renforcer la coordination des programmes nationaux et internationaux de recherche visant à encourager l'aquaculture et les repeuplements, en respectant l'environnement, en mettant l'accent sur l'élaboration de directives internationales concernant le développement et la gestion des activités, en particulier pour ce qui concerne (i) les effets sur l'environnement et la diversité biologique et (ii) l'application de la biotechnologie; et (iii) la salubrité des stocks en élevage.

10. Fournir et coordonner les programmes d'assistance technique et financière destinés aux pays en développement, en particulier les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier et les petits Etats insulaires en développement, et encourager la coopération entre ces pays, afin de réaliser la contribution des pêches à la sécurité alimentaire par, entre autres: (i) un transfert rapide de technologie et de savoir faire en renforçant en particulier ce qui concerne les eaux continentales et marines; (ii) une amélioration et une augmentation des capacités nécessaires pour minimiser les pertes après capture; (iii) un contrôle amélioré des activités de pêche dans les zones sous juridiction nationale.

ET DEMANDONS QUE le Gouvernement du Japon transmette la présente Déclaration et le présent Plan d'Action au Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies, au Directeur Général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture, au Président de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le Développement Durable, au Sommet mondial de l'alimentation qui se tiendra en 1996, et aux organisations internationales compétentes pour leur examen et approbation.

9 December 1995

STATEMENT MADE BY ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE  
UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE KYOTO DECLARATION AND PLAN OF  
ACTION

Mr Chairman,

The Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action which was adopted in the Plenary by Consensus represents an excellent outcome.

Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States wish to state our understanding of a solution we reached.

As is stated in the chapeaux, the operative paragraphs of the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action are without prejudice to our rights and obligations in international law.

The above countries explicitly stated in the Drafting Committee that we accepted this solution on the basis that it was not intended that the provisions of the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action would affect the competency of, or change the current status in, other international organisations, including the International Whaling Commission.

9 December 1995

Statement by Sweden in relation to the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action.

Mr Chairman,

The Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action which was adopted by consensus at the final plenary session of the Conference is an important contribution to national and international cooperative action to promote sustainable fisheries and efforts to move forcefully towards furthering food security for the many people living under the awesome condition of food insecurity.

As stated in the Swedish statement to the Conference we would have liked to see a forceful recognition of the crucial role played by women in sustainable fisheries included in the Kyoto Declaration as well as a strong recommendation on the promotion of gender equity and the empowerment of women in national and international cooperative action to enhance the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security.

The Swedish delegation would like, through you, Mr Chairman, to present this statement to the organizers of the Conference, The Government of Japan and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, for the record and to have it annexed to the outcome of the Conference.

This statement, which was supported by Spain, did not meet with any opposition by the final plenary session. Against that background it is the hope and conviction of the delegation of Sweden that decisive action in accordance with the Swedish proposal will be taken by the participants of the Kyoto Conference when implementing the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action.

