



**Raporte de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Contribución
Sostenible de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria**

Kyoto, Japón, 4-9 diciembre 1995

organizado por el
Gobierno del Japón

en colaboración con la
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

**Reporte de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Contribución Sostenible
de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria
Kyoto, Japón, 4 - 9 diciembre 1995**

El Gobierno de Japón, en colaboración con la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), organizó la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Contribución Sostenible de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria del 4 al 9 de diciembre de 1995 en Kyoto, Japón. Representantes de 95 Estados (la Comunidad Europea inclusive) asistieron a la Conferencia, y Representantes de 11 organizaciones intergubernamentales y de 9 organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales participaron en la Conferencia como observadores. La lista de participantes se anexa como Apéndice 1.

La lista de documentos preparados para la Conferencia por la FAO y que fueron distribuidos a los participantes se encuentra en el Apéndice 2. Además, algunas publicaciones ya existentes de la FAO fueron también distribuidas a las delegaciones, mismas que se listan en el Apéndice 3.

Las Reglas de procedimiento y la Agenda adoptadas se encuentran en el Apéndice 4 y en el Apéndice 5, respectivamente.

El Sr. Hisao Azuma, Director General de la Agencia de Pesca del Japón, inauguró la reunión del Comité Técnico que se llevó a cabo del 4 al 6 de diciembre de 1995. El contenido del discurso de apertura de el Sr. Azuma se halla en el Apéndice 6. El Comité Técnico estuvo presidido por el Sr. Will Martin (EUA). El Sr. D. Patricio A. Bernal (Chile) y el Dr. Plodprasop Suraswadi (Tailandia) fueron elegidos como Vicepresidentes. El Sr. Henrik Krøll (Dinamarca) actuó como Relator.

El reporte del Comité Técnico se anexa como Apéndice 7.

El Honorable Sr. Junichi Ichii, Viceministro Parlamentario de Agricultura, Silvicultura y Pesca del Japón inauguró la reunión Plenaria, la cual se llevó a cabo del 7 al 9 de diciembre de 1995. El discurso de inauguración dirigido por el Sr. Viceministro Ichii se anexa como Apéndice 8. La alocución hecha por el Dr. Jacques Diouf, Director General de la FAO, se incluye en el Apéndice 9.

El Honorable Sr. El Mostafa Sahel (Marruecos) fué elegido como Presidente de la reunión Plenaria. El Sr. D. José Loira Rúa (UE) y el Sr. Ireneusz Wójcik actuaron como Vicepresidentes. La lista de Estados participantes, organizaciones intergubernamentales y organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales que hicieron declaraciones durante la reunión Plenaria se encuentra en el Apéndice 10.

El Grupo de Redacción fué establecido para la elaboración del borrador de la Declaración y Plan de Acción de Kyoto paralelamente con la reunión Plenaria. El Grupo fué presidido por el Sr. Embajador Jean-François Pulvenis de Seligny Maurel (Venezuela) y los Vicepresidentes fueron el Sr. Embajador Gudmundur Eiriksson (Islandia) y la Sra. Mara Angélica Murillo Correa (México).

El Grupo de Redacción presentó a la reunión Plenaria el proyecto de la Declaración y Plan de Acción de Kyoto sobre la Contribución Sostenible de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria, el cual fué adoptado durante la misma por consenso. El texto de la Declaración y Plan de Acción adoptado se anexa como Apéndice 11. Durante la adopción de la Declaración y Plan de Acción de Kyoto, los representantes de varios países hicieron declaraciones, de las cuales se tomó nota, quedando registradas en el Apéndice 12.

El Honorable Sr. Sahel, como Presidente y en representación de todos los participantes, agradeció al Gobierno de Japón por hospedar la Conferencia, y el Señor Viceministro Ichii declaró la clausura de la Conferencia.

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Lista de Documentos preparados para la Conferencia por la FAO

- KC/FI/95/1 -Salvaguardando la oferta futura de pescado: cuestiones y medidas cruciales de política
- KC/FI/95/2 -RESUMENES EJECUTIVOS DE LOS DOCUMENTOS TECNICOS PREPARADOS PARA LA CONFERENCIA
- 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

Lista de Publicaciones de la FAO distribuidas a las Delegaciones

- 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

REGLAMENTO
Conferencia Internacional:
Contribución Sostenible de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria

Artículo 1
Representación

Cada delegación estará compuesta por representantes y representantes suplentes acompañados de expertos y asesores. Se señalará el jefe de delegación, que se inscribirá como tal.

Artículo 2
Mesa

1. El Comité Técnico elegirá un Presidente, dos Vicepresidentes y un Relator. La Plenaria elegirá un Presidente y dos Vicepresidentes. El grupo de redacción elegirá un Presidente y dos Vicepresidentes.
2. Si el Presidente no puede desempeñar sus funciones, uno de los Vicepresidentes actuará como Presidente.
3. Las facultades y funciones del Presidente serán:
 - a) declarar abierta y clausurar la reunión;
 - b) dirigir los debates en la reunión;
 - c) designar los oradores y limitar el tiempo en que podrán hacer uso de la palabra, según sea necesario;
 - d) decidir sobre mociones de orden ¹;
 - e) determinar si hay consenso y, de ser necesario, someter a votación y anunciar sus resultados.

¹ Para las cuestiones que habrán de plantearse como mociones de orden, véase el Reglamento de la FAO. Se dispondrá de un ejemplar en la Secretaría.

4. El Presidente estará ayudado por dos secretarios técnicos, uno nombrado por el Gobierno del Japón y el otro, por la FAO. Formarán parte de la secretaría técnica.

Artículo 3 Participación

1. Los miembros de las delegaciones de los países podrán participar en la reunión como miembros formales.
2. Los miembros de las delegaciones de organizaciones intergubernamentales y organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales podrán participar en la reunión como observadores.
3. Ninguna otra persona, además de las especificadas en los párrafos 1. y 2. *supra*, podrá participar en la reunión. No obstante, los miembros de la prensa podrán observar las reuniones del Comité Técnico y de la Plenaria. Las directrices para los miembros de la prensa se facilitarán por separado.

Artículo 4 Declaraciones

1. En el Comité Técnico, los oradores serán designados por el Presidente. Cada organización internacional no gubernamental participante como observadora podrá hacer uso de la palabra una vez en cada tema del programa.
2. En la Plenaria, se dará la oportunidad de hacer uso de la palabra en primer lugar a las delegaciones, por orden alfabético en inglés, seguidas de las organizaciones intergubernamentales y después los observadores. El Presidente podrá limitar la duración de cada intervención de los observadores con arreglo al tiempo disponible. Cada organización internacional no gubernamental participante como observadora podrá hacer uso de la palabra una vez en cada tema del programa.
3. En el grupo de redacción, los oradores serán designados por el Presidente.

Artículo 5 Idioma

1. En la reunión podrán hacerse declaraciones en español, francés, inglés y japonés.

Los documentos preparados durante la reunión se facilitarán en los tres primeros idiomas citados.

2. Una delegación podrá hablar en un idioma distinto de los cuatro idiomas indicados, si ofrece interpretación a uno de los citados idiomas.

Artículo 6

Adopción de decisiones

En principio, la adopción de decisiones en la reunión se efectuará por consenso. El Presidente no tendrá en cuenta la opinión de los observadores para confirmar el consenso. Si no se alcanza un consenso, incluso después de haber hecho todo lo posible para llegar a él, las decisiones se adoptarán por mayoría de los dos tercios de los votos de todos los miembros formales presentes y que hayan emitido votos afirmativos o negativos.

Artículo 7

Votaciones

1. Cada delegación nacional dispondrá de un voto.
2. Los observadores no tendrán derecho a voto.
3. El Presidente no tendrá derecho a voto.
4. Los votos se emitirán por votación nominal, por orden alfabético en inglés de los nombres de los miembros.

Artículo 8

Distribución de documentos

La Secretaría no podrá traducir o imprimir los documentos que lleven las delegaciones a la Conferencia. Distribuirá los documentos relacionados con los trabajos de la Conferencia en las cantidades e idiomas en que se presenten.

Artículo 9

Grupo de Redacción

1. Podrán participar en el Grupo de Redacción todas las delegaciones. No podrán

- participar en él los miembros de la prensa.
2. El Grupo de Redacción redactará la Declaración de Kyoto y el Plan de Acción de Kyoto.
 3. El Presidente del Grupo de Redacción informará sobre los resultados del mismo a la Plenaria.

Artículo 10

Informe de la Conferencia

La Conferencia producirá solamente un informe oficial. En él se incluirá la Declaración de Kyoto, el Plan de Acción de Kyoto, la lista de participantes y la lista de documentos. No se publicarán actas taquigráficas de ninguna parte de las deliberaciones de la Conferencia.

Artículo 11

Otros asuntos

Hasta que se apruebe el reglamento y se elija el Presidente, Japón actuará como moderador.

Programa provisional
3 de diciembre: Inscripción
Primer día: lunes, 4 de diciembre
Mañana (9.30 - 12.30 horas)

Reunión del Comité Técnico

- I. Apertura
El Gobierno del Japón declarará abierta la reunión del Comité Técnico
- II. Observaciones introductorias del País Huésped
El Director General del Organismo de Pesca del Gobierno del Japón hará algunas observaciones introductorias
- III. Elección del Presidente, dos Vicepresidentes y el Relator
Se elegirá un Presidente, dos Vicepresidentes y el Relator del Comité Técnico
- IV. Aprobación del programa y reglamento
- V. Procedimientos para la presentación de informes
Se examinarán los procedimientos para informar a la Sesión Plenaria sobre los resultados del Comité Técnico
- VI. Ponencias y debates sobre los principales documentos de la conferencia técnica (MTCD)(KC/FI/95/1)
 - a. Aspectos generales
 - b. Pesca marítima

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

- b. Pesca marítima
(continuación)
- c. Pesca en aguas continentales

Segundo día: martes, 5 de diciembre

Mañana (9.00 - 12.30 horas)

- d. Acuicultura
- e. Orientaciones normativas

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

- VII. Introducción y debate del Proyecto de Declaración de Kyoto
(KC/GOJ/95/3)

Tercer día: miércoles, 6 de diciembre

Mañana (9.00 - 12.30 horas)

- VIII. Introducción y debate del Proyecto de Plan de Acción de Kyoto
(KC/GOJ/95/4)

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

- IX. Aprobación del informe del Comité Técnico

Recepción ofrecida por el Ministro de Agricultura, Montes y Pesca, en la Sala de Conferencias Internacionales de Kyoto (18.30 horas)

Cuarto día: martes, 7 de diciembre

Mañana (10.00 - 12.30 horas)

Sesión plenaria

- I. Apertura
El Gobierno del Japón declarará abiertas las Sesiones Plenarias de la Conferencia
- II. Observaciones introductorias del País Huésped
El Ministro de Agricultura, Montes y Pesca del Gobierno del Japón hará algunas observaciones introductorias
- III. Declaración del Director General de la FAO
Se invitará al Director General de la FAO a que pronuncie una declaración
- IV. Elección del Presidente y los Vicepresidentes
Se elegirán el Presidente y los dos Vicepresidentes de la Plenaria
- V. Aprobación del programa
- VI. Informe de la reunión del Comité Técnico
- VII. Establecimiento de un grupo de redacción
Se establecerá un grupo de redacción para la Declaración de Kyoto y el Plan de Acción de Kyoto

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

- VIII. Declaraciones sobre la pesca y la seguridad alimentaria
Las delegaciones harán declaraciones sobre la pesca y la seguridad alimentaria (con un máximo de 10 minutos de duración cada una)

Recepción ofrecida por el Ministro de Agricultura, Montes y Pesca en la Sala de Conferencias Internacionales de Kyoto (18.00 horas)

Quinto día: viernes, 8 de diciembre

Mañana (9.00 - 12.30 horas)

- VIII. Declaraciones (continuación)

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

VIII. Declaraciones (continuación)

Recepción ofrecida por la Prefectura de Kyoto, la ciudad de Kyoto y la Cámara de Comercio de Kyoto en el Hotel Takaragaike Prince (18.00 horas)

Sexto día: sábado, 9 de diciembre

Mañana (9.00 - 12.30 horas)

VIII. Declaraciones (continuación)

IX. Examen y aprobación de la Declaración y el Plan de Acción

Tarde (14.00 - 17.30 horas)

IX. Examen y aprobación de la Declaración y el Plan de Acción (continuación)

X. Otros asuntos

XI. Ceremonia de clausura

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, at 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 dependence 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 come 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.

**CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CONTRIBUCION
SUSTENTABLE DE LAS PESQUERIAS A LA SEGURIDAD
ALIMENTARIA**

Kyoto, Japón, 4-9 de diciembre, 1995

COMITÉ TÉCNICO
4-6 de diciembre, 1995

REPORTE

APERTURA

1. El Sr. Hisao AZUMA, Director General de la Agencia de Pesca del Japón inauguró la reunión de el Comité Técnico que se llevó a cabo del 4 al 6 de diciembre de 1995 durante la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Contribución Sustentable de las Pesquerías a la Seguridad Alimentaria en el Centro de Conferencias Internacionales de Kyoto. El contenido de su discurso de inauguración se adjunta en el Anejo A.

2. Participantes de las delegaciones de 86 países y la Unión Europea, así como observadores de ocho organizaciones intergubernamentales y cinco organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales participaron en la reunión. La lista de los participantes se encuentra en el Anejo B.

ELECCION DEL PRESIDENTE, VICEPRESIDENTE Y REPORTISTA

3. El Sr. William MARTIN (Estados Unidos de América) fué elegido como Presidente del Comité. El Sr. Plodprasop SURASUADI (Tailandia) y el Sr. Patricio BERNAL (Chile) fueron elegidos como Vicepresidentes. El Henrik KROELL (Dinamarca) fué elegido como Reportista.

ADOPCION DE LA AGENDA Y REGLAS DE PROCEDIMIENTO

4. La Agenda (Anejo C) fué adoptada por unanimidad.

5. Las Reglas de Procedimiento propuestas fueron modificadas para otorgar un status similar tanto a las organizaciones intergubernamentales como a las organizaciones internacionales no gubernamentales. Las Reglas de Procedimiento modificadas aparecen en el Anejo D.

PRESENTACION Y DISCUSIONES SOBRE EL DOCUMENTO TECNICO PRINCIPAL DE LA CONFERENCIA, "SALVAGUARDANDO LA OFERTA FUTURA DE PESCADO: CUESTIONES CRUCIALES DE POLITICA Y DE MEDIDAS" (KC/FI/95/1)

a. Revisión

6. El Comité reconoció la amenaza que existe de que la demanda de pescado aumente más rápidamente que la oferta en el período que llevará hasta el año 2010 y posteriormente. La brecha persistente y creciente que existe entre la oferta y la demanda conducirá a mayores incrementos en los precios reales del pescado, lo cual afectará a los consumidores tanto en los países desarrollados como en los países en vías de desarrollo.

7. Se vió que la capacidad excesiva de pesca combinada con la falta de un ordenamiento de las pesquerías apropiado conduciría a la carencia de sustentabilidad de las capturas de la pesca marítima con respecto a los recursos.

8. El Comité hizo notar que ante la ausencia de un ordenamiento efectivo de las pesquerías, el incremento en los precios reales traería el efecto general de propiciar todavía más la sobrecapitalización de las pesquerías del mundo.

9. Otros factores que contribuyen a la reducción de las capturas fueron percibidos como aquellos cambios en el medio ambiente resultantes de la actividad humana y cambios en los patrones del clima.

10. El Comité hizo notar que el sector pesquero podría jugar un rol efectivo contribuyendo a la seguridad alimentaria a través de la provisión de alimento, generación de ingresos, y creación de riqueza.

11. La contribución del comercio internacional de pescado y productos pesqueros a la seguridad alimentaria fué discutida por el Comité y un número de opiniones fueron expresadas. Se hizo notar que dicho comercio no

debería comprometer el desarrollo sustentable de las pesquerías.

12. Un número de oportunidades dentro del sector fueron notadas por el Comité. Estas incluyen el mejor ordenamiento de las pesquerías marítimas y de aguas continentales, la utilización mejorada de aquellas especies que son utilizadas sólo parcialmente y las que no son utilizadas, la reducción en las cantidades de desechos y un mejor aprovechamiento de las capturas incidentales, la reducción de las pérdidas posteriores a la captura, la reducción de la contaminación acuática y la degradación del hábitat de los peces, el mejoramiento de los stocks y el aumento en la producción de acuicultura. El Comité reconoció que el déficit entre la oferta y la demanda sería reducido substancialmente si acciones fueran tomadas para realizar éstas oportunidades.

13. El Comité reconoció la aplicabilidad del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable para poder alcanzar la contribución sustentable de las pesquerías a la seguridad alimentaria.

14. El Comité notó que organizaciones intergubernamentales, organizaciones no gubernamentales y otras agrupaciones deberían estar inmiscuídas en la formulación y puesta en práctica de aquellas políticas pesqueras en las cuales estuvieren directamente involucradas.

b. Capturas de Pesquerías Marítimas

15. Las delegaciones compartieron la opinión de la importancia de las capturas de la pesca marina y la necesidad de tener medidas apropiadas de conservación y de ordenamiento. Cuestiones sobre el desarrollo sustentable de éstas pesquerías incluyendo la capacidad excesiva, la pesca excesiva, el concepto del enfoque de precaución, el ordenamiento de especies múltiples, las capturas incidentales y desechos, el medio ambiente marino y pérdidas posteriores a la captura, fueron discutidas.

16. El Comité notó que los países en vías de desarrollo han reemplazado parcialmente a los países desarrollados en lo referente a la importancia de las capturas de pescado marino desembarcadas.

17. Las capturas de las pesquerías marítimas han disminuído ligeramente en años recientes, a pesar de que nuevas pesquerías y nuevas especies continuaron añadiéndose a la producción. Esta situación ha sido considerada en gran medida como ser resultado de una falta de medidas adecuadas de ordenamiento pesquero, ocasionada por condiciones de acceso abiertas, sobrecapitalización de este sector, y una falta de distribución apropiada de las cuotas de los recursos, así como la creciente degradación ambiental de las aguas costeras en regiones críticas. Se consideró que estos últimos impactos en el medio ambiente costero y su biodiversidad tienen su origen mucho más en actividades sobre tierra que afectan el medio ambiente marino, y no son un resultado principal de las actividades de pesca. Una mejor comprensión de las variaciones climáticas y los cambios en el pronóstico de la producción futura, especialmente para los stocks pelágicos altamente variables, es también necesaria.

18. Nuevos instrumentos internacionales tales como el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, el Acuerdo para Promover el Acatamiento a las Medidas Internacionales de Conservación y Ordenamiento por los Buques Pesqueros en Alta Mar, y el Acuerdo de las Naciones Unidas sobre Especies Transzonales y Especies Altamente Migratorias proveen un nuevo contexto para el desarrollo de las pesquerías. Acciones de ordenamiento deberían ser tomadas en base a los mejores datos científicos. Fué reconocido que, en la ausencia de recomendaciones científicas, un enfoque de precaución es necesario para asegurar el desarrollo sustentable. Una discusión considerable se llevó a cabo en lo concerniente a cómo debería ser aplicado el enfoque de precaución; pero fué acordado que la inversión, la investigación y la colecta de datos son necesarios para proveer la mejor guía científica. El desarrollo de instituciones apropiadas y la puesta en funcionamiento de mecanismos que subrayen un manejo apropiado de los recursos y su medio ambiente son también necesarios.

19. Fué reconocido que hay una urgente necesidad de dar énfasis a un ordenamiento mejorado, con respecto al ecosistema, e incorporando la conservación de la biodiversidad. En este sentido, el Comité recomendó la necesidad de estudiar el ordenamiento de especies múltiples. El desarrollo de artes de pesca y prácticas más selectivas fué recomendado.

c. Pesquerías en Aguas Continentales

20. El Comité hizo notar la importancia que las pesquerías en aguas continentales tienen para contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria, y llamó en particular la atención al rol que en este sentido juegan las pesquerías de subsistencia en aguas continentales.

21. La pesca excesiva fué considerada como una mayor preocupación. Se vió que había la necesidad de un ordenamiento efectivo de las pesquerías en aguas continentales, según fuera apropiado. En este sentido, el valor de los sistemas tradicionales de ordenamiento fué reconocido y la deseabilidad de reinstituír, si fuera apropiado, mecanismos de ordenamiento tradicionales, donde éstos hubieren desaparecido. Otros tipos de instituciones de ordenamiento fueron considerados como ser más idóneos para otras situaciones.

22. El Comité reconoció que la protección del medio ambiente acuático era de importancia preponderante. En éste contexto, se consideró que un ordenamiento integrado de las capturas debería de ser adoptado para proteger el medio ambiente acuático y para asegurar también una apropiada repartición del agua.

23. Al considerar la cuestión sobre el incremento adicional en la producción de pesquerías en aguas continentales, el Comité hizo notar el valor de la recuperación de los stocks. A éste respecto, reconoció la importancia de la necesidad de buena planeación y reglamentación con miras a evitar el daño a las pesquerías locales y a la biodiversidad. Se consideró también que el concepto de un enfoque de precaución debería ser adoptado, y que debería de ponerse énfasis en el repoblamiento de especies nativas.

d. Acuicultura

24. El Comité hizo notar el rápido incremento en la producción de acuicultura que había tenido lugar en años recientes e hizo notar además el considerable potencial existente para una expansión adicional.

25. La ausencia en muchos países, o la existencia de formas inadecuadas, de un marco legal para el subsector de la acuicultura fue mencionada, así

como la insuficiencia de recursos humanos e institucionales.

26. El Comité expresó su preocupación sobre el impacto ambiental que tienen otros sectores en la acuicultura, y tomó nota de la posible adversidad del impacto que representan los sistemas de acuicultura intensiva hacia el medio ambiente y al estado saludable de los stocks cultivados.

27. En este sentido, y con respecto a asegurar la repartición racional de recursos escasos, en particular la tierra y el agua, el Comité reconoció el valor del ordenamiento integrado de las capturas y de las áreas costeras.

28. El Comité manifestó su preocupación sobre el impacto que puede tener el desarrollo descontrolado de la acuicultura sobre la diversidad biológica, y cualquier introducción irrestricta de especies modificadas genéticamente. El Comité reconoció que cualquier actividad de acuicultura debe estar en conformidad con la conservación y el uso sustentable de la diversidad biológica.

29. Al revisar el potencial del desarrollo de la acuicultura, el Comité hizo notar en particular la importancia de aquél que se refiere al repoblamiento mediante liberación de alevines de especies nativas y exóticas tanto en aguas continentales como marinas, pero también subrayó la importancia de tomar en cuenta totalmente las preocupaciones expresadas en el párrafo 28.

e. Direcciones de las Políticas

30. El Comité reafirmó su reconocimiento del rol importante que el sector pesquero puede jugar para mejorar aún más su contribución a la seguridad alimentaria a través del aprovisionamiento de alimento, ingresos, y su contribución al crecimiento económico nacional.

31. La importancia de ordenar y desarrollar el sector pequeño dentro de la conservación de los ecosistemas fué reconocida con el propósito de alcanzar la sustentabilidad a largo plazo. Se hizo notar el valor que representaría el tratar de alcanzar una distribución justa de los recursos entre generación y generación, pero se reconoció también la magnitud del costo económico que se requeriría para lograrlo.

32. La importancia de el monitoreo, la vigilancia y el cumplimiento fué enfatizada.

33. Al considerar el valor de la dirección de las políticas que fueron esbozadas en el documento, se hizo hincapié en los considerables beneficios que se podrían derivar a largo plazo de ser adoptada una postura activa en lo referente al ordenamiento y el desarrollo de las pesquerías.

34. El Comité reconoció que el asegurarse que el sector pesquero haga una contribución óptima al bienestar económico y social y a la estabilidad política, y así acrecentar la seguridad alimentaria, representaría una carga considerable para muchos países en términos de los recursos financieros y humanos necesarios para ello.

35. Los comentarios de las Delegaciones sobre el documento que fueron recibidos por escrito se presentan en el Anejo E.

PROYECTO DE DECLARACION SOBRE LA CONTRIBUCION SUSTENTABLE DE LA PESCA A LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA Y EL PROYECTO DEL PLAN DE ACCION

36. Los documentos provisionales fueron discutidos por el Comité. Los comentarios de las Delegaciones que fueron presentados por escrito se adjuntan en el Anejo F.

OTROS ASUNTOS

37. Japón hizo el anuncio de un Simposio Internacional sobre granjas marinas, el cual organizará la Prefectura de Ishikawa del Japón con la colaboración de la Agencia de Pesca del Japón y la FAO, en Kanazawa en Septiembre de 1996. Se hizo notar que éste simposio sería una de las reuniones internacionales que seguirían las pautas recomendadas por la Conferencia.

(ver Apéndice 6)

(ver Apéndice 1)

(ver Apéndice 5)

(ver Apéndice 4)

SALVAGUARDANDO LA OFERTA FUTURA DE PESCADO: POLITICAS Y MEDIDAS
PRINCIPALES

COMENTARIOS DE LAS DELEGACIONES SUBMITIDOS POR ESCRITO

(versión en la lengua original)

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 (MTCD), 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 MTCD 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 MTCD 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 overcapitaization. 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.

PROYECTO DE DECLARACIÓN SOBRE LA CONTRIBUCIÓN SOSTENIBLE DE LA
PESCA A LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA

Y

PROYECTO DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN

COMENTARIOS DE LAS DELEGACIONES SUBMITIDOS POR ESCRITO

(versión en la lengua original)

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 fundamntal 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 unrehabilitatable, 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 Vll.

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 HMFS 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.

CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL SOBRE LA CONTRIBUCION SOSTENIBLE DE LA PESCA
A LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA

Kyoto, Japón 4-9 de diciembre de 1995

Alocución del Sr. Jacques Diouf

Director General

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

Señor Presidente

Excelentísimos Señores y Señoras

Señoras y Señores Representantes y Miembros de las Delegaciones

Señoras y Señores:

Es un honor para mí dirigirme, en nombre de la Organización de la que soy responsable, a la Asamblea Plenaria de esta Conferencia Internacional sobre la contribución sostenible de la pesca a la seguridad alimentaria. Deseo celebrar esta encomiable iniciativa del Gobierno japonés que, estoy convencido, contribuirá a que el sector de la pesca y la acuicultura desempeñe, de forma plena y sostenible, una función esencial en la alimentación humana.

Esta iniciativa confirma especialmente la función cada vez más decisiva del Japón en el campo de la cooperación internacional. Permítaseme recordar a este respecto que el Japón ha llegado a ser el principal contribuyente en valor absoluto a la asistencia oficial para el desarrollo, ascendiendo su ayuda a algo más de 11 000 millones de dólares EE.UU. en 1993. Desearía asimismo aprovechar esta ocasión para agradecer públicamente

al Gobierno del Japón su aportación al Programa de Campo de la FAC, en virtud de la cual figura en sexto lugar entre los países donantes para los fondos fiduciarios de la Organización, con un programa de un valor total de casi 28 millones de dólares EE.UU.

Señor Presidente:

La situación alimentaria mundial exige toda nuestra atención en un momento en que numerosos países en desarrollo siguen enfrentándose con situaciones de urgencia debido a la grave inestabilidad de los suministros y en que 800 millones de personas padecen actualmente desnutrición crónica. Si no se hace algo para invertir las tendencias actuales, ascenderá a más de 700 millones el número de personas que se hallarán aún en esta situación inaceptable en el año 2010. Además, los demógrafos prevén que la población mundial aumentará en 3 000 millones de personas desde ahora hasta el 2030. Será preciso, pues, proveer a las necesidades de esta población si bien las disponibilidades de tierras de labranza siguen disminuyendo y la presión sobre los limitados recursos naturales se hace cada vez más intensa. Es preciso afrontar todos juntos y con toda urgencia este desafío y ganar la carrera entre el crecimiento demográfico y la producción alimentaria.

Por ello, es especialmente pertinente el hincapié que esta Conferencia hace en la vinculación entre el desarrollo sostenible de la pesca y la seguridad alimentaria.

Recordemos a este respecto que la estrategia aprobada por la Conferencia Mundial sobre Ordenación y Desarrollo Pesquero, organizada por

la FAO en 1984, había enunciado ya una serie de principios y directrices relacionados con la contribución de la pesca al logro de los objetivos económicos, sociales y nutricionales de los países. Por otra parte, uno de los cinco programas de acción aprobados por dicha Conferencia se relacionaba específicamente con el fomento de la función de la pesca en la lucha contra la desnutrición e indicaba ya el camino a seguir.

Durante el 21º período de sesiones del Comité de Pesca de la FAO, celebrado el pasado marzo, los ministros responsables de la pesca examinaron los esfuerzos realizados para fomentar el desarrollo sostenible del sector pesquero en favor de las generaciones actuales y futuras. En el "Consenso de Roma" adoptado en dicha ocasión, se expresó satisfacción por la celebración de esta Conferencia de Kyoto que se inscribe en el marco de una dinámica internacional especialmente alentadora. Me refiero especialmente a la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 1982, a la Declaración de Cancún de 1992 sobre la pesca responsable, a la Declaración de Río de 1992 y las disposiciones del Programa 21 de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo, al Acuerdo para promover el cumplimiento de las medidas internacionales de conservación y ordenación aprobado por la Conferencia de la FAO en 1993, y al Acuerdo sobre la Conservación y ordenación de las poblaciones de peces transzonales y las poblaciones de peces altamente migratorias, adoptado en Nueva York en 1995. Tengo asimismo el placer especial de poder añadir a esta lista el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, adoptado por la Conferencia de la FAO, el mes pasado, en Roma.

Aquí, en Kyoto, por primera vez, las más altas autoridades del sector se dedicarán expresamente a examinar el tema esencial de la contribución de la pesca a la seguridad alimentaria.

Se trata de una cuestión fundamental tanto para los países desarrollados (como el Japón) donde el consumo de pescado por habitante es muy elevado, como para los muchos países en desarrollo cuyos habitantes padecen carencias proteínicas. Ante todo, el sector pesquero constituye una fuente importante de ingresos y empleo para más de 120 millones de personas que trabajan en la producción, elaboración y distribución del pescado. Tiene también un notable efecto multiplicador en los lugares donde la pesca es un actividad económica importante. Además, la función nutricional del pescado es primordial, ya que de él se obtiene por término medio el 20 por ciento de las proteínas de origen animal que ingiere la población humana, debido a su bajo precio, su disponibilidad o las tradiciones alimentarias locales. Por lo que respecta a los países de bajos ingresos y con déficit de alimentos, el pescado suele ser vital para las poblaciones de las zonas costeras o ribereñas de ríos y lagos, no solamente en Africa y Asia, sino también en varias regiones de América Latina y en los pequeños estados insulares del Pacífico y el Indico. Por último, la pesca contribuye a la seguridad alimentaria ya que genera ingresos en divisas que permiten importar otros alimentos básicos, como los cereales. Solamente en los países en desarrollo, dichos ingresos netos ascendieron a más de 11 000 millones de dólares EE.UU. en 1993, es decir, más que el total de los ingresos procedentes del café, la carne y el arroz. Es preciso, por consiguiente incrementar esta contribución y, más en general, mejorar la situación del sector en todo el mundo.

Desde que se creó la FAO, hace cincuenta años, el sector pesquero se ha caracterizado por un notable desarrollo de las innovaciones tecnológicas en lo relativo a la captura y la acuicultura, así como por progresos sin precedentes en la elaboración y distribución. No obstante, si bien hasta fines de los años ochenta hemos conocido un período de optimismo caracterizado por el crecimiento de la producción pesquera y de la parte correspondiente a los países en desarrollo en la producción mundial, hoy en día los principales indicadores son alarmantes.

Es un hecho reconocido que el 70 por ciento de las poblaciones mundiales de peces están sometidas a un esfuerzo pesquero excesivo. La producción pesquera mundial, que por primera vez había registrado descensos entre 1989 y 1992, volvió a aumentar a 101,5 millones de toneladas en 1993 y a unos 105 millones de toneladas en 1994. Sin embargo, este crecimiento se debe principalmente al incremento sustancial de la producción acuícola, cuyo total fue de 16,3 millones de toneladas en 1993, y a un aumento importante de las capturas de algunas especies de peces pelágicos pequeños destinados especialmente a la fabricación de aceite y harina de pescado. En cambio, la parte de la pesca marina destinada al consumo humano se ha estancado en torno a los 70 millones de toneladas desde el comienzo del decenio, por lo que su aportación al consumo humano tiende a reducirse.

Para que el sector pesquero siga desempeñando su función en la seguridad alimentaria mundial, es preciso aplicar medidas de ordenación y conservación tanto a la pesca continental como a la marina, a fin de reducir la sobreexplotación de las poblaciones, el exceso de

capitalización, las dimensiones excesivas de algunas flotas pesqueras y el desperdicio inaceptable de recursos adecuados para el consumo humano.

Durante los últimos años se ha registrado asimismo una reducción del consumo mundial de pescado per cápita, de 13,6 kg en 1989 a 13 kg en 1993. Además, según las proyecciones, a comienzos del próximo siglo, la demanda se mantendrá superior a la oferta, al menos en los países con alto crecimiento demográfico pero débil crecimiento económico, en particular en los de Africa y el sur de Asia. En otros lugares, seguirá habiendo disponibilidades de pescado pero a precios reales notablemente superiores a los actuales.

Por último, la mundialización de los intercambios ha creado nuevas corrientes comerciales en la distribución de los productos pesqueros. Estas corrientes, que son muy sensibles a las variaciones de los precios, podrían provocar un desequilibrio a favor de los consumidores más ricos. Si no se mantiene una atenta vigilancia a este respecto, se corre el riesgo de que se agraven de manera inaceptable los déficit alimentarios de las poblaciones más desfavorecidas, especialmente de los niños, tanto en el medio rural como en el urbano.

Por todo ello, en los trabajos preparatorios de esta Conferencia se han tenido en cuenta unas proyecciones preliminares preocupantes a nivel mundial y alarmantes para varios grupos de países, en caso de que los gobiernos interesados y la industria pesquera no adopten medidas específicas para corregir las tendencias actuales. Resulta, pues, imprescindible fortalecer la cooperación indispensable entre los estados en

la ordenación y conservación pesqueras para garantizar la disponibilidad de suministros suficientes de productos pesqueros, limitar la sobrepesca y controlar los factores que limitan la oferta.

Es de esperar que se elaboren y apliquen las medidas correctivas y preventivas necesarias a fin de que, para el año 2010, la pesca marítima y continental vuelva a alcanzar y, si es posible, superar sus mejores niveles de producción. Cifro especialmente mis esperanzas en la acuicultura, que garantiza ya la mitad de los suministros nacionales en países como China, y cuya producción podría alcanzar en el plazo de 15 años los 33 millones de toneladas o incluso más, si se llegan a movilizar medios suficientes.

Señor Presidente:

En este contexto que acabo de describir, la presente Conferencia deberá reflexionar sobre importantes cuestiones como la evaluación de los factores que influyen en la oferta y demanda de pescado o la redefinición de la función de los sectores público y privado en este marco. Habrá que estudiar asimismo la forma de organizar las actividades de cada uno de los subsectores de la pesca a fin de que ésta siga siendo una fuente sostenible de alimentos e ingresos y para mejorar la equidad tanto en lo que respecta al acceso a los recursos y al empleo, sobre todo para el sector artesanal, como en lo relativo al acceso a los productos pesqueros, en particular, para los segmentos más pobres de la población.

La FAO seguirá apoyando los esfuerzos importantes ya desplegados por la comunidad internacional para promover una pesca responsable y una mayor

seguridad alimentaria. Ya en el 106° período de sesiones del Consejo de la FAO, celebrado en mayo de 1994, la Organización se comprometió a que la seguridad alimentaria sea la primera de sus prioridades. Por esta razón, a fines de 1994, se emprendió el programa especial para la producción de alimentos en apoyo de la seguridad alimentaria en los países de bajos ingresos y con déficit de alimentos, en el que se hace hincapié en las medidas que han de adoptarse para incrementar la producción alimentaria y generar empleo e ingresos en el sector agrícola.

Además de ello, con el fin de abarcar todos los aspectos de la seguridad alimentaria en una perspectiva mundial y atacar en su raíz las causas fundamentales del hambre y la malnutrición en todo el mundo, se ha organizado la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Alimentación que se celebrará en la Sede de la FAO en noviembre de 1996. Su objetivo principal será sensibilizar a los responsables de las políticas en el más alto nivel acerca de la necesidad de resolver el problema fundamental de la humanidad, es decir, la inseguridad alimentaria. Deberá desembocar en la adopción de políticas y estrategias internacionales y nacionales apropiadas, así como en un plan de acción que habrán de aplicar todas las partes interesadas.

Señor Presidente, Señoras y Señores:

Estoy convencido de que los resultados de esta Conferencia constituirán una aportación importante a dicha Cumbre y suscitarán iniciativas encaminadas a lograr que el desarrollo de la pesca y la utilización sostenible de los recursos pesqueros cumplan su función primordial, a saber, alimentar a las poblaciones.

Les deseo toda clase de éxitos en sus debates y les agradezco su atención.

LISTA DE LOS DELEGADOS QUE HICIERON DECLARACIONES DURANTE LA SESIÓN PLENARIA

Estados

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*	

Organizaciones Intergubernamentales

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)

Organizaciones No Gubernamentales

EBCD (European Bureau for Conservation and Development)

Greenpeace International*

ICA (International Cooperative Alliance)

ICFA*(International Coalition of Fisheries Association)

IWMC (International Wildlife Management Consortium)

*:Declaraciones por escrito disponibles

Declaraciones de Letonia y del ICLARM también disponibles

DECLARACIÓN Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE KYOTO
SOBRE LA
CONTRIBUCION SU SOSTENIBLE DE LA PESCA A LA SEGURID
ALIMENTARIA

Nosotros, los 95 Estados¹ reunidos en Kyoto del 4 al 9 de diciembre de 1995, con ocasión de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Contribución Sostenible de la Pesca a la Seguridad Alimentaria;

Apreciando la iniciativa adoptada por el Gobierno del Japón de hospedar la Conferencia y la asistencia técnica facilitada por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO);

Recordando que esta iniciativa fue acogida favorablemente durante el 27º período de sesiones de la Conferencia de la FAO, celebrado en noviembre de 1993;

Recordando asimismo la Estrategia para la Ordenación y el Desarrollo de la Pesca establecida por la Conferencia Mundial de la Pesca de la FAO en 1984;

Recordando asimismo las disposiciones pertinentes de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar (CNUDM), la Declaración de Cancún, la Declaración de Río y el Programa 21 de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo (CNUMAD), el Acuerdo de las Naciones Unidas sobre las Poblaciones de Peces Transzonales y las Poblaciones de Peces Altamente Migratorias y el Código de Conducta de la FAO para la Pesca Responsable, incluyendo el Acuerdo para Promover el Cumplimiento de

¹ En esta Declaración la referencia a los Estados incluye a la Comunidad Europea en los asuntos dentro de su competencia.

² Acuerdo de 4 de diciembre para la aplicación de las disposiciones de la Convención de Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 10 de diciembre de 1982 sobre Conservación y Ordenación de Poblaciones de Peces Transzabales y Poblaciones de Peces Altamente Migratorios (A/WNF164/37,8 de septiembre, 1995)

las Medidas Internacionales de Conservación y Ordenación por los Buques Pesqueros que Pescan en Alta Mar;

Recordando asimismo la decisión sobre la conservación y la utilización sostenible de la diversidad biológica marina y costera adoptada en noviembre de 1995 por la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención sobre Diversidad Biológica;

Recordando asimismo el Consenso de Roma sobre la Pesca en el Mundo adoptado durante la Reunión Ministerial de Pesca en Marzo de 1995;

Tomando nota del crecimiento continuo de la población mundial y la necesidad de garantizar alimentos suficientes a la generación actual y a las futuras, así como la importante contribución de la pesca a la generación de ingresos, la riqueza y la seguridad alimentaria para todas las gentes, y su importancia crítica en algunos países de bajos ingresos y con déficit de alimentos (PBIDA);

Reconociendo la responsabilidad de la generación actual en relación con las necesidades de las generaciones futuras;

Reconociendo asimismo la función de los recursos acuáticos vivos como una importante fuente natural renovable de alimentos, así como la función esencial y tradicional desempeñada por la pesca para proporcionar proteína de alta calidad necesaria para el consumo humano;

Profundamente preocupados porque 800 millones de personas sufren malnutrición crónica;

Teniendo presente que, a menos que se tomen rápidamente las medidas apropiadas, la combinación, a nivel mundial, del aumento de la población y el crecimiento económico, conjuntamente con la continua pesca excesiva, la excesiva capacidad de pesca y la degradación del ambiente acuático, ejercerá enormes presiones en la capacidad del sector pesquero para sostener su necesaria contribución a la seguridad alimentaria;

Afirmando que unas políticas eficaces e integradas de ordenación y conservación de la pesca proporcionarán beneficios

importantes a largo plazo en cuanto al suministro de alimentos, ingresos y riqueza, así como también en el crecimiento económico;

Afirmando asimismo que el hecho de alcanzar una contribución óptima a largo plazo de la pesca al bienestar económico y social -concepto que incluye valores relacionados con la nutrición, el medio ambiente así como la reducción de la pobreza- contribuirá a lograr la seguridad alimentaria;

Teniendo presente que las iniciativas que respeten el concepto de utilización sostenible de los recursos promoverán el objetivo de la disponibilidad óptima de los productos acuáticos y, por lo tanto, apoyarán los esfuerzos para lograr la seguridad alimentaria;

Reconociendo la importancia de la pesca continental y la acuicultura de agua dulce, en particular para los países sin litoral, en muchos de los cuales el pescado de agua dulce es importante para la seguridad alimentaria;

Teniendo presente que la mejora sostenible y respetuosa del medio ambiente, de los stocks mediante la repoblación, combinada con una ordenación integrada de las zonas de captación de agua dulce, podría incrementar notablemente la oferta de peces de agua dulce, en particular en los PBIDA;

Conscientes de que la acuicultura mundial, a pesar de que muestra un aumento rápido y continuo de la producción, necesita un marco institucional y jurídico apropiado para desplegar todo su potencial de maneras que sean acordes con el desarrollo sostenible;

Teniendo presente que el uso responsable del pescado capturado y de los productos pesqueros es necesario para la contribución sostenible a la seguridad alimentaria;

Reconociendo que el comercio de pescado y productos pesqueros reviste gran importancia, en particular para algunos países en desarrollo, y debería ser realizado de acuerdo con los principios, reglas y obligaciones establecidos en el Acuerdo de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC);

Reconociendo asimismo que numerosos países en desarrollo, y en particular los PBIDA y los pequeños Estados Insulares en Desarrollo,

se enfrentan a retos considerables para asegurar una contribución sostenible de las pesquerías de subsistencia, artesanales y comerciales a su seguridad alimentaria, y reconociendo que la cooperación y el apoyo internacionales serán importantes para asegurar el aumento de la capacidad, el intercambio de información y la provisión de asistencia técnica y financiera;

Declaramos que deberíamos, sin perjuicio de los derechos y obligaciones de los Estados, en virtud del derecho interaccional:

1. Reconocer y apreciar la importante función que la pesca marítima, de aguas continentales y la acuicultura desempeñan para proporcionar seguridad alimentaria al mundo, tanto a través de la oferta de alimentos como a través del bienestar económico;

2. Reconocer y apreciar la importante función económica y social de los pescadores de subsistencia, artesanales, comerciales y otros pescadores en todo el mundo, y procurar ofrecer un ambiente propicio en el cual puedan hacer una contribución óptima al bienestar económico y social;

3. Reconocer que la FAO proyecta un déficit potencial considerable para el año 2010 en la oferta de pescado y productos pesqueros necesarios para satisfacer las demandas de una población humana creciente, lo que a su vez afectará negativamente a la seguridad alimentaria mundial;

4. Reconocer que el déficit proyectado en la oferta de pescado y productos pesqueros para el año 2010 puede ser reducido considerablemente y las aguas marinas y continentales mantenidas como una fuente sostenible de recursos alimentarios renovables, si se adopta una combinación de las medidas propuestas a continuación;

5. Dar pasos para la aplicación efectiva de el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO, y considerar ser Partes en la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, el Acuerdo de las Naciones Unidas sobre las Poblaciones de Peces Transzonales y las Poblaciones de Peces Altamente Migratorios; y el Acuerdo para Promover el Cumplimiento de las Medidas Internacionales

de Conservación y Ordenamiento por los Buques Pesqueros que pescan en Alta Mar, y elaborar, por lo tanto, de forma oportuna leyes y reglamentos internos adecuados;

6. Hacer un llamamiento a un mayor respeto y comprensión de las diferencias sociales, económicas y culturales entre los Estados y regiones en la utilización de los recursos acuáticos vivos, especialmente la diversidad cultural en los hábitos alimentarios, de forma compatible con los objetivos de ordenación;

7. Efectuar estudios más profundos para evaluar la importancia social, económica y cultural de la pesca y los productos pesqueros;

8. Promover y consolidar la investigación científica como fundamento para el desarrollo sostenible de las actividades de pesca y acuicultura para asegurar la seguridad alimentaria, así como ofrecer cooperación y apoyo científico y técnico para aquellos países con menores capacidades de investigación;

9. Basar las políticas, las estrategias y la ordenación de recursos y su utilización para el desarrollo sostenible para el sector pesquero en lo siguiente: (i) mantenimiento de los sistemas ecológicos; (ii) uso de los datos científicos más fidedignos disponibles; (iii) mejora del bienestar económico y social; y (iv) equidad entre las generaciones y dentro de cada generación;

10. Aplicar el enfoque de precaución citado en el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable de la FAO y en el Acuerdo de las Naciones Unidas sobre las Poblaciones de Peces Transzonales y las Poblaciones de Peces Altamente Migratorios;

11. Evaluar la productividad de las poblaciones en aguas bajo jurisdicción nacional, tanto continentales como marinas, ajustar la capacidad pesquera en estas aguas hasta un nivel adecuado a la productividad a largo plazo de las poblaciones, y adoptar medidas apropiadas tan pronto como sea posible para restablecer las poblaciones sobreexplotadas a niveles sostenibles; y cooperar de acuerdo con el derecho internacional para adoptar medidas similares en lo referente a las poblaciones que se encuentran en alta mar;

12. Conservar y utilizar de forma sostenible la diversidad biológica y sus componentes en el medio ambiente acuático y, en

particular, evitar el uso de prácticas que conduzcan a cambios irreversibles, como la extinción de genes y especies, la erosión genética y/o la destrucción a gran escala de hábitats;

13. Estudiar la efectividad del ordenamiento de especies múltiples;

14. Siempre y cuando sea oportuno, considerar la explotación en niveles tróficos múltiples, de manera coherente con el desarrollo sostenible de los recursos;

15. Promover la pesca mediante la investigación y el desarrollo dirigidos a: (i) una utilización óptima de los recursos no explotados o subexplotados; (ii) la identificación de nuevos recursos acuáticos que pueden explotarse; (iii) la reducción de la mortalidad por descartes; y (iv) el desarrollo y la utilización de artes y técnicas de pesca selectivos, respetuosos con el medio ambiente y económicamente rentables;

16. Aumentar a nivel nacional e internacional la oferta disponible de pescado y productos pesqueros para el consumo humano: (i) haciendo uso óptimo de las capturas y reduciendo las pérdidas después de la captura; (ii) desarrollando, mejorando y compartiendo tecnología apropiada de almacenamiento, de elaboración y de distribución; y, (iii) desarrollando y fomentando la utilización de sistemas efectivos que garanticen la inocuidad de los alimentos de origen acuático, en particular haciendo compatibles las reglamentaciones internacionales.

17. Apoyar el fortalecimiento de la pesca en aguas marinas costeras y continentales, cuando y donde sea apropiado: (i) prestando asistencia para recuperación de poblaciones y repoblación de recursos agotados proporcionando los especímenes apropiados; (ii) ayudando a los pescadores a organizarse; (iii) fomentando la utilización de planes integrados basados en las comunidades y/o esquemas de gestión conjunta; y, (iv) establecer, de acuerdo con las prioridades nacionales, derechos de acceso o de uso en aguas explotadas bajo regímenes de acceso libre;

18. Fomentar la utilización de una acuicultura y del “ranching” sostenible en zonas marinas costeras y continentales, de forma respetuosa con el medio ambiente mediante, *inter alia*: (i) el establecimiento de marcos jurídicos e institucionales apropiados; (ii) el uso coordinado de tierras y aguas con otras actividades; (iii) el uso del mejor y más apropiado material genético en conformidad con el uso sostenible del

medio ambiente y la conservación de la diversidad biológica; y (iv) aplicar la evaluación del impacto social y ambiental;

19. Estudiar los medios para la utilización responsable del pescado capturado y de los productos pesqueros, que sea compatible con las políticas para el desarrollo sostenible de la pesca y la acuicultura;

20. Asegurar que el comercio de pescado y de productos pesqueros fomente la seguridad alimentaria, no ocasione deterioro del medio ambiente ni afecte negativamente los derechos y necesidades nutricionales de la gente para quienes el pescado es crucial para su salud y bienestar, no mine las medidas aplicables de conservación y ordenamiento mundiales, regionales y subregionales y sea conducido de acuerdo a los principios, reglas y obligaciones establecidas en el Acuerdo de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC);

21. Fomentar la conciencia pública con respecto al valor nutritivo del pescado y los productos pesqueros; y

22. Proporcionar, ya sea de forma directa o a través de organizaciones regionales, subregionales o internacionales, asistencia técnica y financiera a los países en desarrollo, en particular los PBIDA y los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, para permitirles realizar una contribución sostenible de la pesca a la seguridad alimentaria y al desarrollo social y económico;

Y HEMOS ACORDADO que debería adoptarse un conjunto de acciones inmediatas, sin perjuicio de los derechos y obligaciones de los Estados de acuerdo con el derecho internacional, ya sea directamente o en cooperación con otros Estados, o a través de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) en cooperación con otras organizaciones intergubernamentales apropiadas y/o organizaciones o arreglos regionales para el ordenamiento pesquero. Estas acciones inmediatas son:

1. Evaluar y vigilar los niveles presentes y futuros de la producción, la oferta y la demanda mundial, regional y nacional de pescado y productos pesqueros y sus efectos en la seguridad alimentaria, el empleo, el consumo, la renta, el comercio y la sostenibilidad de la producción.

2. Fomentar la cooperación subregional y regional y establecer, cuando sea considerado apropiado, organizaciones o arreglos subregionales y regionales de conservación y ordenamiento pesquero para las poblaciones de peces transzonales y las poblaciones de peces altamente migratorias; y cooperar para reforzar, donde sea necesario, las organizaciones y arreglos subregionales y regionales de conservación y ordenamiento pesquero existentes con el fin de que puedan llevar a cabo sus tareas.

3. Llevar a cabo, dentro de sus competencias y, donde sea apropiado, en cooperación con organizaciones regionales y otras organizaciones intergubernamentales, evaluaciones pesqueras integrales con el fin de valorar las oportunidades y dar solidez a la base científica del ordenamiento de especies múltiples y de ecosistemas.

4. Identificar e intercambiar información sobre mecanismos potenciales para reducir el exceso de capacidad de pesca y poner en práctica acciones referentes a programas para reducir el exceso de capacidad, donde y cuando sea apropiado y tan pronto como sea posible.

5. Desarrollar, promover y facilitar el intercambio de información sobre el uso de metodologías eficientes y estandarizadas para el estudio de las características sociales, culturales y económicas de la pesca y actividades asociadas a la misma; y, en particular, intentar desarrollar métodos que permitan disponer de indicadores verificables de la importancia de tales características y su interacción y compatibilidad con los objetivos de ordenación.

6. Promover la asignación de recursos humanos y financieros para un programa internacional encaminado a investigar la eficacia de la ordenación multiespecífica de los recursos pesqueros explotados en forma comercial.

7. Aumentar los esfuerzos para estimar la cantidad de peces, mamíferos marinos, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y otras formas de vida marina que se capturan incidentalmente y son descartadas durante las operaciones de pesca; evaluar el efecto sobre las poblaciones o especies; emprender acciones para minimizar el desperdicio y los descartes mediante medidas que incluyan, en la medida de lo posible, el desarrollo y el uso de artes y técnicas de pesca selectivas, sin riesgos para el medio ambiente y económicamente rentables; e intercambiar información sobre métodos y tecnologías para minimizar el desperdicio y los descartes.

8. Promover el intercambio de información entre los institutos de investigación y otras entidades relevantes con miras a: (i) incrementar las oportunidades para el uso sostenible como alimento humano de especies que no son explotadas o están subexplotadas; y (ii) promover y apoyar actividades de investigación con el fin de asegurar avances en el conocimiento científico de los recursos pesqueros .

9. Fortalecer la coordinación de los programas de investigación nacional e internacional con miras a estimular la acuicultura sin riesgos para el medio ambiente, y la repoblación, poniendo énfasis en el desarrollo de directrices internacionales para el desarrollo y ordenamiento de las actividades, en particular sobre: (i) los impactos sobre el medio ambiente y la biodiversidad; (ii) la aplicación de la biotecnología; y (iii) la salubridad de las poblaciones cultivadas.

10. Proveer y coordinar programas de asistencia técnica y financiera para países en desarrollo, en particular países de bajos ingresos y con déficit de alimentos (PBIDA) y pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, y fomentar la cooperación entre estos países, con miras a contribuir mediante la pesca a la seguridad alimentaria a través de, *inter alia*: (i) una transferencia rápida de tecnología y los conocimientos en materia de repoblación, particularmente los que se aplican a las aguas continentales y marinas; (ii) una mejora y un incremento de las capacidades necesarias para minimizar las pérdidas después de la captura; y (iii) un mejor control de las actividades de pesca dentro de áreas bajo jurisdicción nacional.

Y PEDIMOS al Gobierno de Japón que transmita esta Declaración y Plan de Acción al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas, al Director General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación, al Presidente de la Comisión de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sustentable, al Cumbre Mundial de Alimentos de la FAO en 1996 y organizaciones internacionales relevantes para su consideración y aprobación.

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.

