



# COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE

### Eighteenth Session

**Written Correspondence Procedure: 8 April to 8 May 2022**  
**Virtual Plenary sessions: 7, 8, 9 and 20 June 2022**

## GLOBAL THEMES AND ONGOING WORK WITH OTHER FAO BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Executive Summary

This document presents an overview of work undertaken by FAO within global programmes and the existing collaboration with other international organizations and bodies, especially within the United Nations (UN).

The majority of this work is carried out directly by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division of FAO, often in cooperation with other FAO Divisions.

### Suggested action by the Sub-Committee

- Recognise the relevance of trade-related recommendations from the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (COFI:AQ);
- Note the Blue Transformation Priority Programme;
- Recognize the efforts made in the alignment of FAO work to the SDGs;
- Note the progress achieved in collaboration with other international organizations and bodies; and
- Provide guidance on further cooperation with other international organizations, bodies, or initiatives that FAO could benefit from in its work related to fish trade.

## INTRODUCTION

1. International trade plays a vital role in the fisheries and aquaculture sector as a driver of economic growth and global food security. Fish trade connects a diverse range of stakeholders across the world, from producers to processors, policymakers, control agencies, importers, exporters, small-scale fishers and consumers. FAO continues its efforts to implement integrated approaches when dealing with trade and resource management, coastal management, aquaculture, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, value chains, and food systems.
2. The activities undertaken by FAO are increasingly linked to the objectives of Agenda 2030 and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular SDG 14<sup>1</sup>, and also SDG 2<sup>2</sup>, SDG 8<sup>3</sup>, SDG 10<sup>4</sup>, SDG 12<sup>5</sup>, and SDG 17.<sup>6</sup>
3. In this interlinked and global context, FAO must work with other international organizations to leverage relative strengths and minimise duplication of effort. Within the context of international trade in fisheries and aquaculture products, capacity building and standard-setting activities are of particular importance.<sup>7</sup>

## GLOBAL THEMES

### COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (COFI:AQ)

4. During the 10th Session of COFI:AQ (Trondheim, 23–27 August 2019)<sup>8</sup> Members underlined the importance of market access and the relevance of the work of FAO on post-harvest issues, especially in reducing losses and waste, the importance of small-scale producers, and the positive contribution of aquaculture to food security and livelihoods.
5. COFI:AQ also recognized the need to provide relevant information on the nutritional value of various aquaculture products, guidelines on the monitoring of dietary intake, methods to improve value-chain efficiency and to reduce food loss and waste, and enhance capacity to assess the quality of aquaculture products. COFI:AQ requested support for the inclusion of women and youth in policies, and the provision of a better understanding of the complex relationships between nutrition, poverty, gender, youth, climate change and competition for scarce resources such as water, land, coastal areas and so on.
6. COFI:AQ called for increased awareness of the health benefits of fish, enhanced consumer acceptance of aquaculture products, and encouraged Members to promote nutrition-sensitive aquaculture in the United Nations (UN) Decade of Action on Nutrition.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> SDG 14 - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

<sup>2</sup> SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> SDG 8 - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

<sup>4</sup> SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries.

<sup>5</sup> SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

<sup>6</sup> SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

<sup>7</sup> See list of main FAO trade-related activities in COFI:FT/XVIII/2022/Inf.7.

<sup>8</sup> [fao.org/3/ca7417t/ca7417t.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/ca7417t/ca7417t.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> [un.org/nutrition/](https://www.un.org/nutrition/).

7. In addition, COFI:AQ:

- Recognized the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) as a helpful self-assessment tool, which helps Members in developing relevant policy guidance to provide further support for aquaculture development and reach the SDGs.
- Welcomed and commended FAO on the finalization of the Report on The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture<sup>10</sup>, and supported the ongoing work.
- Welcomed the work by the FAO on the Progressive Management Pathway for Improving Aquaculture Biosecurity (PMP/AB), highlighted the importance of improved aquaculture biosecurity in reducing disease burden, improving health at the farm and national levels, minimizing the global spread of diseases, optimizing socio-economic benefits from aquaculture, attracting investment opportunities, and achieving One Health goals<sup>11</sup>.
- Agreed with the thematic modules proposed for the Sustainable Aquaculture Guideline (SAG) (subsequently renamed the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture [GSA]), and provided specific recommendations.

### **FAO Blue Transformation Priority Programme**

8. The FAO Blue Transformation Priority Programme Area (PPA)<sup>12</sup> aims to support more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable aquatic food systems through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation, and private sector engagement.

9. The Blue Transformation PPA focuses on three thematic components: (1) ensure a growing contribution of aquaculture to sustainable agri-food systems, alleviate poverty, and generate income for farmers, including youth, (2) build transformative and innovative fisheries management systems through an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, particularly in data poor regions, and (3) transform and upgrade fish value chains to reduce loss and waste, promote transparency, stimulate sustainability, and increase benefits and food distribution. Other priority programme areas within the new Strategic Framework include supporting post-harvest and trade issues in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.<sup>13</sup> These include priority programmes for small-scale producers, food loss and waste, markets and trade, bio-economy, biodiversity and ecosystems, rural woman's empowerment, and rural transformation.

10. FAO's Blue Transformation programme and the inclusion of fisheries and aquaculture issues across the entire Strategic Framework reflects the Organization's commitment to delivering solutions to Members seeking to develop sustainable aquatic food systems.

### **Sustainable Development Goals**

11. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, built on the 17 SDGs, is shaping countries' development agendas, setting a new policy framework focused on ending all forms of poverty, reducing inequality and tackling climate change. FAO is currently the custodian agency responsible for monitoring and reporting four indicators under SDG 14.

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<sup>10</sup> [fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1249478/](https://www.fao.org/policy-support/tools-and-publications/resources-details/en/c/1249478/).

<sup>11</sup> [fao.org/one-health/en/](https://www.fao.org/one-health/en/).

<sup>12</sup> Under FAO's new Strategic Framework and Medium-Term Plan, there are twenty priority programme areas seeking to catalyse transformation of food systems and secure their contribution to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs under four key aspirations: Better Production, Better Nutrition, Better Environment and Better Lives.

<sup>13</sup> For more information on the Blue Transformation Priority Programme Area and others mentioned in this section, please refer to FAO's Medium-Term Plan (2022-2025) and Programme of Work and Budget: [fao.org/3/ne576en/ne576en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/ne576en/ne576en.pdf).

12. SDG Indicator 14.4.1 measures the proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels. In ideal circumstances, a stock assessment would need to be conducted to diagnose the current status of all stocks, requiring catch statistic data and fishing effort data, life-history parameters of fish stocks, and technical parameters of fishing vessels, which in many cases are not available. In addition to this high data demand, stock assessment requires numerical modelling skills. As a result, today, only about 50 percent of the global catch come from scientifically assessed stocks<sup>14</sup>. FAO has maintained current methodologies for assessed stocks while developing new methods that are applicable to data-limited and capacity-poor fisheries to provide global estimates of fisheries sustainability over time. In the last decade FAO has invested a great deal of human and financial resources to explore new approaches in pursuit of increased coverage of its assessment and monitoring of global fish stock status. Although no universally applicable and reliable method is available to estimate the sustainability of all fish stocks, cumulative progress and achievements are allowing the emergence of a three-tier methodology to improve the reporting of fisheries sustainability in coming years. In addition, FAO has recently released an e-learning course in three languages to provide guidelines and online tools for hands-on teaching/practice of the assessment methods to stakeholders for the reporting on SDG14.4.1, used for the delivery of seven FAO training workshops on SDG 14.4.1 between 2019 and 2021<sup>15</sup>, involving at least 80 countries and 500 national participants/experts.

13. SDG Indicator 14.7.1 monitors the economic contribution of marine resources to national economies through fisheries by calculating sustainable fisheries as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).<sup>16</sup> The methodology is built on international standards, utilizing inputs already reported to international agencies and minimising reporting burden for countries. This indicator can provide a relevant picture of the importance of fisheries in national economies, ensuring a more balanced allocation of resources that may benefit the sector.

14. SDG Indicator 14.6.1 looks to measure the progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing based upon responses by Members to the questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of the CCRF and related international instruments (CCRF questionnaire). The indicator comprises five variables, namely policy, legislation, institutional framework, institutional operations and procedures. Each variable is given a weighting based on its importance in eliminating IUU fishing, taking into consideration areas of overlap between specific instruments. The indicator scores are distributed every two years, following each edition of the CCRF questionnaire.

15. The SDG Indicator 14.b.1 - progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal, regulatory, policy and institutional framework - is assessed based on three questions on the implementation of the CCRF questionnaire, filled in by Members every two years. These questions are proxies for addressing efforts in promoting and facilitating access rights for small-scale fishers and they relate to: (1) the existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector; (2) any ongoing specific initiatives to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines); (3) the existence of mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes. Even if SDG 14.b only relates to marine resources, the target and its indicator should equally guide action in relation to small-scale inland fisheries, which play a similar role in terms of food and nutrition security and poverty eradication. FAO is assisting Members and other partners in better understanding and reporting on SDG 14.b and an

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<sup>14</sup> Hilborn *et al.* 2020. [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1909726116](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1909726116).

<sup>15</sup> Four regional - South East Asia, Eastern Africa, Pacific, RECOFI - and three specific workshops held in English, French, Spanish speaking countries.

<sup>16</sup> SDG Indicator Metadata. SDG Indicator 14.b.1. Methodology. Last updated: 2021-02-01. [Metadata-14-07-01.pdf \(un.org\)](https://www.un.org/sdgs/metadata/14-07-01.pdf).

e-learning course<sup>17</sup> is available in six languages. A detailed analysis of small-scale fisheries and international trade, including SDG 14.b, is provided in document COFI:FT/XVIII/2022/5.

16. Led by FAO, the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 provides a significant opportunity to advance on SDG 14.b and beyond in areas relevant to small-scale fisheries. Pillar 2 of IYAFA's Global Action Plan focuses on economic sustainability, supporting inclusive value chains for small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture. This implies access to markets, appropriate infrastructure, inclusive value chains that enable fishers, fish farmers, and fish workers better to provide affordable, high-quality fish products, foster economic development, and generate employment. The IYAFA International Steering Committee, composed of representatives of the seven FAO regions, as well as non-state actors, including IFAD, the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, research, NGOs, as well as an increasing number of supporters, are organizing events and campaigns to inform about the value of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development, to lay the ground for upscaling or initiating specific activities.<sup>18</sup>

## **COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES**

### **Codex Alimentarius, World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**

17. FAO and WHO have worked together to provide scientific advice to the Codex Alimentarius. During the intercessional period, key outputs include the recently published second edition of the "Technical guidance for the development of the growing area aspects of Bivalve Mollusc Sanitation Programmes"<sup>19</sup> and its Spanish version, requested by the Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products, as well as the joint FAO/WHO report on risk assessment tools for *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Vibrio vulnificus* associated with seafood.

18. FAO and WHO have organized several events such as the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA) on the Safety and Quality of Water Used in the Production of Fishery Products, examining appropriate and fit-for-purpose microbiological criteria for water sourcing during food production with application to fishery sectors. The resulting report will be published as part of the FAO and WHO Microbiological Risk Assessment (MRA) Series; the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Seaweed Safety, which will result in a document that identifies food safety hazards linked to the consumption of seaweed and aquatic plants. The resulting report will provide the basis for further work in this area and guide further actions for the Codex Alimentarius.

19. FAO works closely with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to further develop and implement the Progressive Management Pathway for Improving Aquaculture Biosecurity (PMP/AB). The OIE has supported virtual events organized by FAO, such as the Fish-Vet Dialogue (June 2021), the Global Conference on Aquaculture (September 2021), and the Tilapia health: quo vadis (December 2021). FAO had expressed support for the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy 2021–2025.<sup>20</sup>

20. Under the Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Tripartite (+ UNEP) group, FAO collaborates closely with OIE, including in the implementation of AMR strategies and actions plans.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> FAO e-learning Academy. SDG Indicator 14.b.1 [elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=348](https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=348).

<sup>18</sup> [fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/](https://fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/home/en/).

<sup>19</sup> [fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5072en](https://fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5072en).

<sup>20</sup> OIE. 2021. *OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy 2021-2025*. [oie.int/app/uploads/2021/05/en-oie-aahs.pdf](https://oie.int/app/uploads/2021/05/en-oie-aahs.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> [fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5545en](https://fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb5545en).

21. During the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, it was agreed that FAO, together with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), will take the lead in the development of a Joint FAO-IAEA-IOC Technical Guidance for the Implementation of Early Warning Systems for harmful algal blooms (HABs). The document will guide competent authorities and relevant institutions involved in consumer protection or environmental monitoring to implement early warning systems for HABs that are present in their marine and brackish waters, specifically for those affecting food safety or food security, specifically benthic HABs, fish killing HABs, pelagic toxic HABs and cyanobacteria HABs.<sup>22</sup>

### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

22. Cooperation between FAO and ILO during the biennium has been continuous and productive. Representatives of the respective Secretariats have participated in several meetings and dialogues at headquarters, virtually and in the field, providing technical inputs and data to support the development process of technical papers and guidelines. Collaboration in the context of decent work in fisheries continues to evolve and expand, in line with related global commitments on decent work and in the context of SDG 8, the SSF Guidelines, the FAO COFI Declaration on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture<sup>23</sup>, the FAO/IMO/ILO Joint Working Group<sup>24</sup>, the Vigo Dialogue<sup>25</sup> and the ongoing work on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains<sup>26</sup>.

23. FAO continued mainstreaming the ILO Decent Work Agenda in fisheries and aquaculture, in line with the 2021 COFI Declaration and the 2030 Agenda.<sup>3</sup> Activities conducted included knowledge generation, advocacy in regional and global fora, and provision of country-level policy support to achieve basic labour standards in rural areas and promote access to social protection for fishers and fish workers.

24. FAO has, in collaboration with ILO and IMO, prepared a brochure<sup>27</sup> to guide policy and decision-makers and other stakeholders in the fisheries, maritime, and labour sectors to promote ratification and implementation of the following fisheries instruments:

- The 2012 IMO Cape Town Agreement (CTA).
- The 1995 IMO International Convention on Training, Certification and for Fishing Vessels Personnel (STCW-F).
- The 2007 ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188).
- The 2009 FAO Agreement on the Port States Measures to Prevent Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA).

25. In addition, FAO is collaborating with the ILO on the forthcoming revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) for the codes of relevance to the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

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<sup>22</sup> Codex Alimentarius Commission. 2021. Joint FAO/WHO Standards Programme. 14th Session. Agenda Item 3. CX/CF21/14/3. 3-7 and 13 May. 2021.

[fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-735-14%252FWDs-2021%252Fcf14\\_03e.pdf](https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-735-14%252FWDs-2021%252Fcf14_03e.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> [fao.org/3/ne472en/ne472en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/ne472en/ne472en.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> [fao.org/3/cb3069en/cb3069en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/cb3069en/cb3069en.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> [fao.org/in-action/globefish/news-events/details-news/en/c/1303900/](https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/news-events/details-news/en/c/1303900/).

<sup>26</sup> [fao.org/3/nb389en/nb389en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/nb389en/nb389en.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> [fao.org/3/cb0627en/cb0627en.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/cb0627en/cb0627en.pdf).



### **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

26. In October 2000, at the request of the 23rd Session of COFI, the Secretariats of IMO and FAO established the Joint FAO/IMO ad hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing and Related Matters (JWG). Since its establishment, the JWG has convened three times, with the most recent meeting held in 2019<sup>28</sup>. This was the first session with the official participation of ILO.

27. The JWG has addressed many common concerns regarding flags of convenience, re-flagging of vessels engaged in IUU fishing, flag and port State responsibilities, and other IUU fishing-related matters. A recent outcome of discussions held in the JWG led to the extension of the IMO numbering scheme to all fishing vessels over 100 gross tonnes and fishing vessels longer than 12 metres operating in waters beyond national jurisdiction. This was an important development for the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), and other related international instruments and initiatives.

28. FAO is also assisting the IMO in promoting the Cape Town Agreement and safety at sea matters. Furthermore, collaborative work is ongoing on abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, which constitutes a significant part of marine plastic pollution.<sup>29</sup>

### **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**

29. Document COFI:FT/XVIII/2022/7 provides an updated overview of cooperation with IUCN and other biodiversity conservation initiatives.

### **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

30. FAO regularly collaborates with OECD on many activities of interest to both organizations, including the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook, fishery and aquaculture statistics, and potentially on the Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) database. The annual OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook publication covers medium-term perspectives on supply and demand for selected agricultural commodities. The 2022 issue, to be released in July 2022, will provide an outlook for 2022–2031. Since 2011 this publication has included a separate chapter on fish that describes the main results of a fish model developed by FAO in agreement with the OECD. The results are important, not only for the fisheries sector overall, but also for the linkages and interdependencies with other food sectors, particularly for feed and terrestrial animal production.

31. Extensive work has been carried out between FAO and OECD to streamline the collection of fisheries and aquaculture statistics, reducing as much as possible the burden on the countries and better harmonizing the disseminated statistics. Joint data collection is currently carried out on employment in the sector, to ascertain the number of fishers, fish farmers and fish processors in about 47 countries. OECD obtains production and trade data directly from FAO, and has stopped collecting production data for aquaculture and capture fisheries in inland water to avoid duplication of effort.

32. The FSE database measures and describes government support to fisheries in a consistent and transparent manner across all OECD member countries and participating non-OECD countries with significant marine fisheries. It currently includes 37 countries. Due to the relevance of the database, continued discussions have been held to expand its coverage, in cooperation with other agencies and including FAO.

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<sup>28</sup> Torremolinos, Spain, on 23–25 October 2019.

<sup>29</sup> Including co-leading the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), the technical secretariat of Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) Working Group 43 on sea-based sources of marine litter and the implementation of the GloLitter Partnerships Project.

### **United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**

33. FAO continues its collaboration with UNCTAD on trade-related issues involving fisheries and aquaculture. The main area of cooperation addresses information dissemination to Members on the links between fisheries management, fish trade, and discussions on fisheries subsidies and the SDGs at the WTO, including high-level policy dialogues in Geneva. In addition, several virtual events were jointly organized to inform Members and the sector on these topics.

34. Furthermore, UNCTAD has been providing technical assistance to fish trade-related virtual events organized by FAO, addressed to Members or the public in general, mainly focusing on social responsibility and the effects of COVID-19 in fisheries value chains.

### **United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)**

35. During the last biennium, the ongoing cooperation between UNSD and FAO was further strengthened. Significant areas of active collaboration included sharing the trade statistical collection and the current revision of the Central Product Classification (CPC)<sup>30</sup>. FAO had a leading role in the previous revision (version CPC 2.1) and is examining the possibility to further enhance fisheries and aquaculture codes in this new revision cycle.

### **World Customs Organization (WCO)**

36. The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) is used as a basis for collecting customs duties and international trade statistics by more than 200 countries, with over 98 percent of the merchandise trade classified in terms of the HS. FAO has been collaborating with the WCO to improve the quality and coverage of fish trade through an enhanced specification for species and product forms in the HS. The present version HS 2022 was released in January 2022, and it well reflects the modifications proposed by FAO for HS 2012 and HS 2017. In recent years, FAO worked mainly with WCO to reply to technical questions received from the WCO Secretariat and avoid the deletion of codes on fish and fishery products covering an amount of trade lower than a set threshold of USD 50 million by sub-headings. In addition, FAO released, in collaboration with WCO, the GLOBEFISH publication HS codes for fish and fish products Handbook - Nomenclature 2017 Edition.<sup>31</sup> It lists complete descriptions of species included in each HS code applicable to fisheries and aquaculture products to facilitate classification by fish operators. A revised, updated, and expanded version will be released in 2022.

### **World Trade Organization (WTO)**

37. During the current negotiation process on fisheries subsidies, FAO continues to provide technical support to WTO when requested. Furthermore, in preparation for the postponed 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference (MC12), FAO also released a set of Trade Policy briefs to provide an overview of critical fish-related issues associated with WTO's work. In this regard, two Policy Briefs explicit to fisheries were produced. The first highlights the importance of international trade of fisheries and aquaculture production to many countries, particularly developing countries.<sup>32</sup> The second explores the main fish pillars associated with the current WTO negotiation mandate on fisheries subsidies - overfishing and overfished stocks, capacity and IUU.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> CPC constitutes a complete product classification covering goods and services. It provides a framework for international comparison and promotes harmonization of various types of statistics related to goods and services.

<sup>31</sup> [issuu.com/globefish/docs/fao\\_wco\\_-\\_hs\\_code/2](https://www.issuu.com/globefish/docs/fao_wco_-_hs_code/2).

<sup>32</sup> [fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/detail/en/c/1414773/](https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/detail/en/c/1414773/).

<sup>33</sup> [fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/detail/en/c/1414771/](https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/publications/detail/en/c/1414771/).



38. FAO and WTO also developed and delivered capacity building and technical assistance actions, focused on developing countries covering a broad range of fish-related trade topics. These activities are planned to continue, dependent on the availability of extra-budgetary resources.

### **UN Global Compact**

39. FAO regularly collaborates with the Ocean Stewardship Coalition of UN Global Compact in areas of joint interest. FAO has contributed to the development of different practical guidance for the UN Global Compact Ocean Sustainable Ocean Principles across aquaculture<sup>34</sup>, seaweed<sup>35</sup> and fisheries<sup>36</sup>, and engaged in various events and publications in the Blue Road to United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), the Glasgow Climate Change Conference (COP 26), and the Blueprint for a Climate-Smart Ocean to Meet 1.5 °C<sup>37</sup> and to raise awareness for ocean-action towards COP 26 and beyond.

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<sup>34</sup> [ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN-Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-%20Aquaculture.pdf](https://ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN-Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-%20Aquaculture.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> [ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN%20Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-Seaweed.pdf](https://ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN%20Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-Seaweed.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> [ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN%20Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-Seaweed.pdf](https://ungc-communications-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/publications/UN%20Global-Compact-Sustainable-Ocean-Principles-Seaweed.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> [unglobalcompact.org/library/5968](https://unglobalcompact.org/library/5968).