

Green Business Forum for Asia and the Pacific Investing in a Sustainable Future

22-24 November 2016 • ADB Headquarters

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Status of world fisheries in 2014

31.4% over exploited

10.5% not fully exploited

58.1% fully exploited

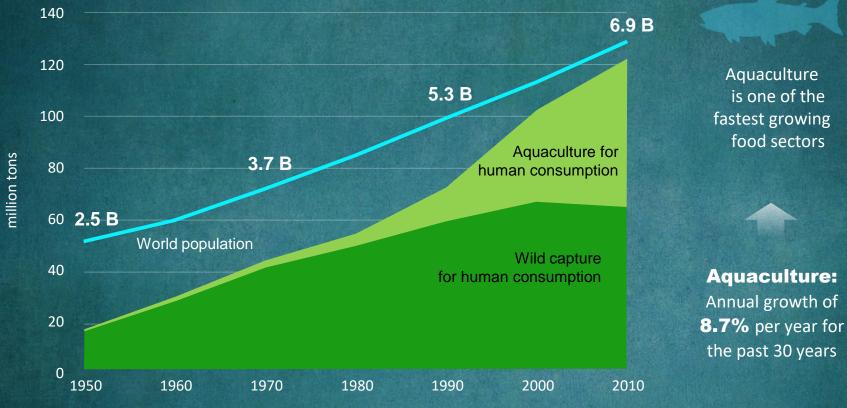
Source: FAO (2016). The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2016. FAO, Rome.



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The Blue Revolution



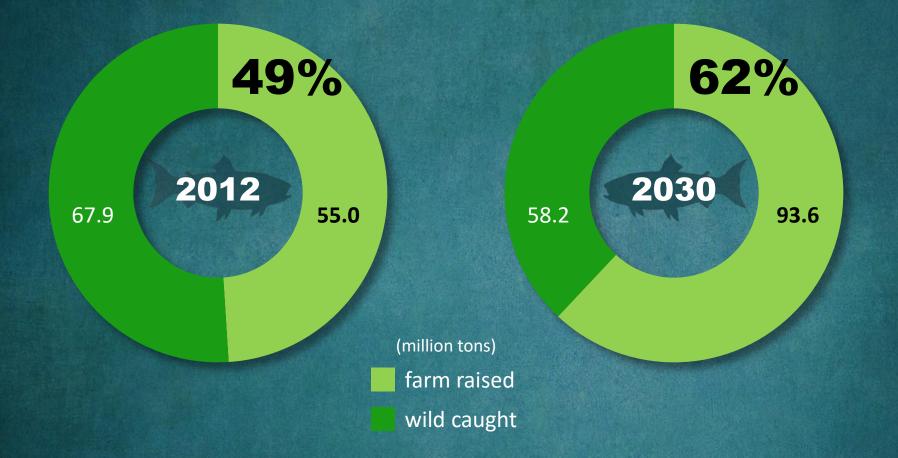
Source: FishStat – FAO Fishery and Aquaculture Global Statistics 2012, via World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) 2017



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Global seafood production & consumption



Source: FAOSTAT (2014)// Fish to 2030 (2013) , via World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US) 2017





Fish Consumption in Asia & the World

Country	Production (million tonnes)	World ranking in production	*Per capita consumption (kg)
Hong Kong	-	-	62.0
South Korea	-	-	52.5
Malaysia	1.3	16	53.0
Japan	4.4	6	48.8
Thailand	2.8	9	32.7
Philippines	2.2	11	27.0
China	17.3	1	26.5
Singapore	-	-	23.5
Brunei	-	-	22.0
Indonesia	4.7	5	21.6
Average (2012)	-	-	19.2

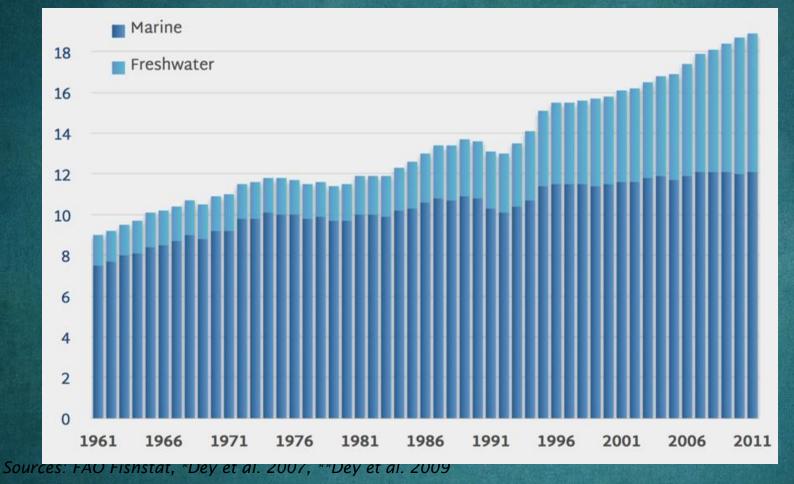
Sources: FAO Fishstat, *Dey et al. 2007, **Dey et al. 2009





Fish Consumption in Asia & the World

Global consumption of marine and freshwater fish per capita (kg)

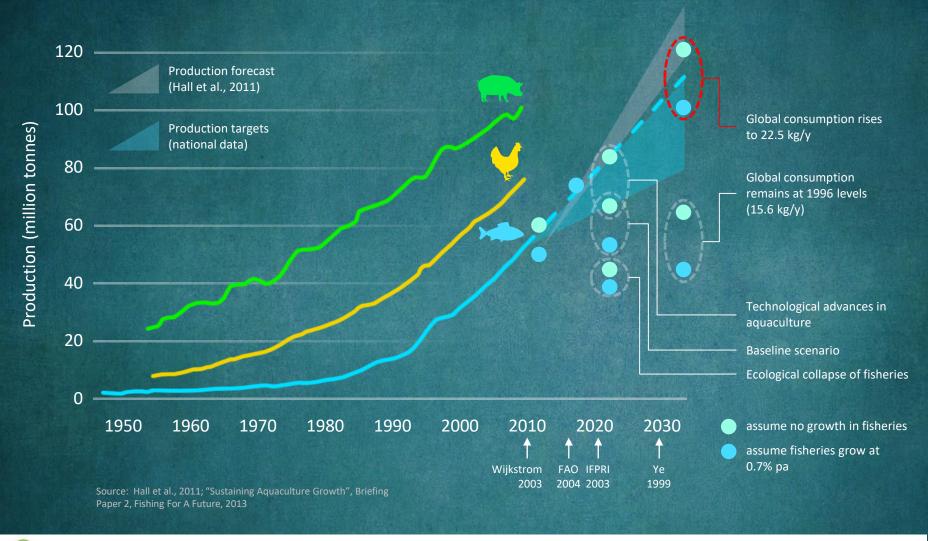




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Aquaculture production forecast





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Purpose of 3rd Party Seafood Certification

- Identify those seafood products that meet or exceed minimum thresholds defined within a Standard
- Providing purchasers a degree of certainty about social and environmental credentials of the product
- Incentivize producer level improvements by rewarding better performance thru market access and "potential" price premiums
- Third party certification essential for truthfulness, credibility, reliability and fairness of "sustainability" claims
- Acceptance by major (International) markets





Rise of certification / standards







Demand for certified seafood

- Over half the World's seafood from developing countries
- High volumes of seafood from developing countries into Europe and US
- Demand for sustainable seafood in these markets





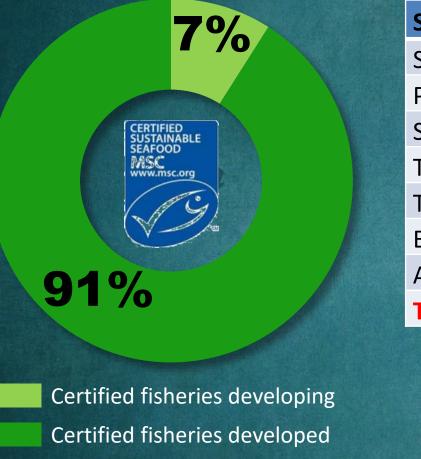




Demand Side Commitments



Certified Fisheries and Aquaculture Farms



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Species	Certified Volume	% Certified					
Salmon	560,571	26.9%					
Pangasius	209,400	16.9%					
Shrimp	97,039	2.8%					
Tilapia	120,305	3.3%					
Trout	12,588	1.5%					
Bivalves	19,452	0.2%					
Abalone	650	0.6%					
Total	1,020,005	4.7%					
FARMED RESPONSIBLY BASC CERTIFIED							

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ETHICAL CONSUMERISM



Looking behind the packaging to choose Products that "do less harm"





Domestic Outlet Market Share

Country	All Food and Drinks		The Reality for Fresh Seafood	
	Modern Trade *	Traditional **	Modern Trade	Wet Markets
China (PRC)	40% (Urban)	60% (Urban)	15% (Urban)	85% (Urban)
India	4%	96%	Minuscule	Over 99%
ASEAN:				
Indonesia	28%	72%	5% to 10%	85% to 90%
Malaysia	45%	55%	30%	70%
Philippines	30%	70%	Minuscule	Over 99%
• Thailand	70%	30%	45% to 50%	50% to 55%
Vietnam	9%	91%	Minuscule	Over 99%
Pakistan	2%	98%	Minuscule	Over 99%

*: Modern trade includes supermarkets, hypermarkets and convenience stores.

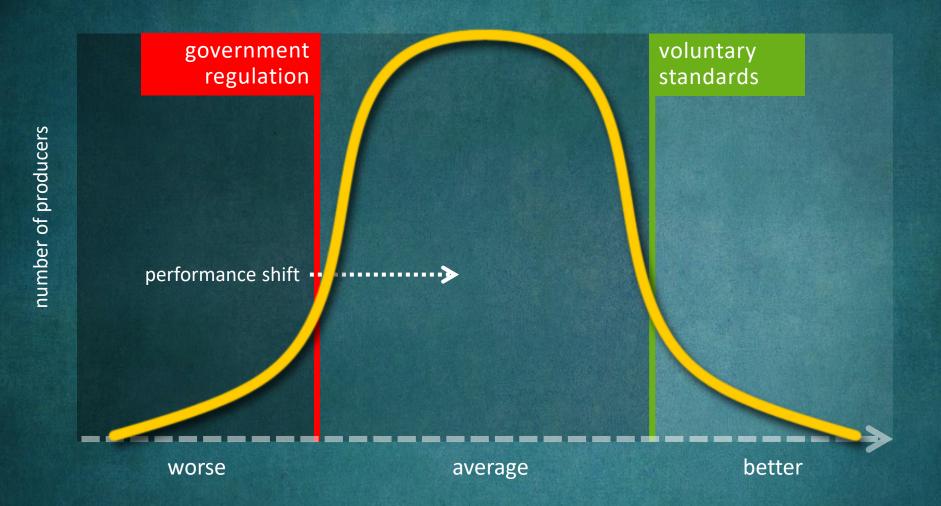
**: Traditional includes small family run shops and markets.

Source: National Governments, Retail Trade Associations, Past Surveys and Trade Estimates.





Reward the best and move the rest



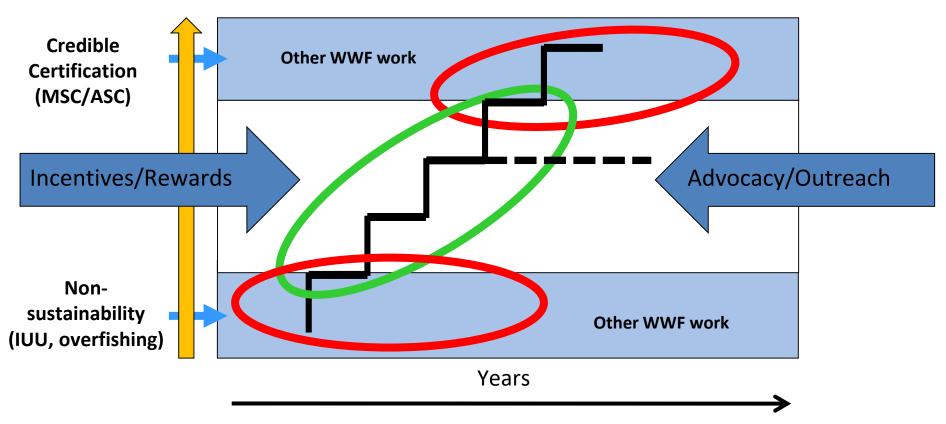


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Continual Improvement Model

"Ladder of Progression"







Partnership Program Toward Sustainable Tuna

Mindoro Occidental Lagonoy Gulf Tayabas Mt Calavite Bay Wildlife Paluan Pandan Sanctuary Puerto Galera Abra de llog Calapa Bagamanoc San Teodoro Baco Panganiban Naujan Garchitorena Lagonov Naujar Viga lake Caramoan Victor Caramoran Mindoro Gigr Santa Cruz Island Soco Presentacion Pinamalayan Goa San Jose San Miguel Gloria San Andres Tigaon Virac Bato Sablayan Bansud Sagñay Mounts Iglit - Baco riga City Tiwi National Par Bongabong Buhi ua Calintaar Roxas Tabaco City Mansalay nn Polangui Malilipot Bacacay Rizal Tabla Ligao Rapu-Rapu San Jose Bulalacao Guinobatan Magsaysay Legazpi City Pio Duran Manito Prieto Diaz Mindoro Sorsogon Strait Donsol City astilla Pilar Sorsogon Gubat Coron

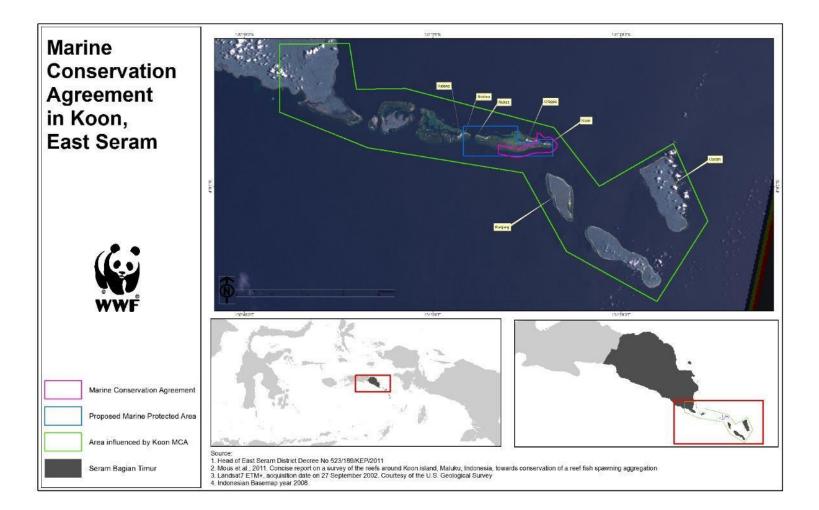
Involves Six Municipalities: Around 2,000 direct tuna vessels - With 4,000 – 5,000 fishers Involves 15 Towns & 3 Provinces: With about 2000 direct tuna vessels and 3,000 - 4000 fishers







Recovering a Tropical Reef Fishery



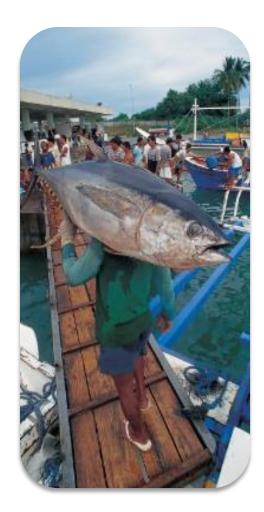


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Issues and Challenges – Policy Incentives

- Increase investment in technological innovation and transfer (breeding, feeds, production systems)
- Shift incentives to reward improvements in productivity and environmental performance (regulations, standards, subsidies, certification)
- Leverage technology to drive gains in productivity and environmental performance
- Policy to shift consumption toward low-trophic farmed species

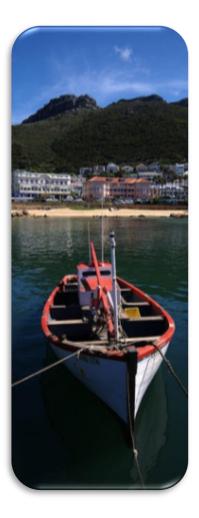






Issues and Challenges - Performance

- Low receptiveness of local markets to certified seafood
- In the absence of certified products what types of mechanism are needed to:
 - promote "responsible" in absence of credible eco-label?
 - Reward best practices (i.e. access, price)
- Potential issues for concerns are those that lead to:
 - Lowering of minimum standards "race to bottom"
 - Rejection of "regional brands"
 - Diluted standards through political or industry influence
- Verification to distinguish "credible" from non-credible
- Access to capital to raise production performance









THANK YOU



