

The case of the Aquaculture Dialogues

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- ・ 人一ハーに业か海生物のポー致は食煙もの Almost half of the seafood on your grocer's shelf came from a farm
- ・ FAOによると、養殖は世界の食産業の中でも急成長著 しい分野

FAO states that it is the fastest growing food sector industry in the world

 養殖はここ15年間で年率9%の成長を示している Aquaculture has been growing 9% annually for the past 15-years

It's big and it's here to stay!

# 養殖をとりまく現況

What's the case for aquaculture?



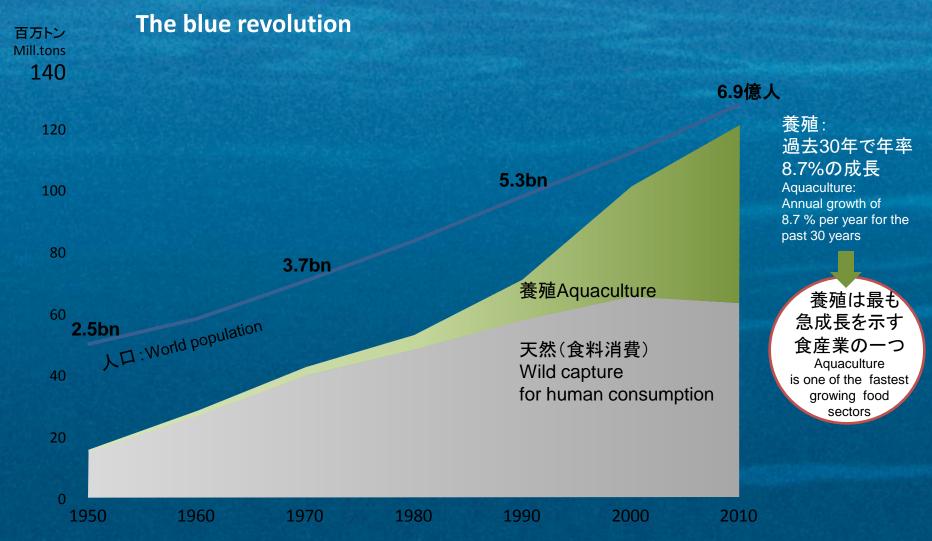
- 世界の人口は2050年までに35%、2億人が増加する World's population to increase by 35% by 2050 – an additional 2 billion more inhabitants
- 人はより豊かな暮らしを求めてきた Population poised to be increasingly more affluent
- ・食の安全は、私たちの子供、暮らしにとって重要な課題である

Food security will be a significant issue for our children – in our lifetime

• FAOによると、養殖は需要を満たすため、2050年まで に倍増する必要がある

FAO predicts aquaculture will need to double output by 2050 to meet demand

# 水産業の変革



# WWFが養殖に取組む盟由

So why WWF and aquaculture?

- 養殖に関して25基準が存在する There were over 25 aquaculture standards
- 定量的に測定可能で、透明性があり、多数の利害関係者の参画により作られたものはない
   None were measureable, transparent, or developed with multistakeholder participation
- その多くはWWFの関与のもと改善することを拒んだ Most refused to engage with WWF to lead/assist in reform

### 養殖管理検討会の誕生

**Birth to the Aquaculture Dialogues** 



#### WWFは多くの基準策定の実績があります

WWF has expertise to create standards

- Rainforest Marketing 1980s
- 森林管理協議会Forest Stewardship Council 1990s
- 海洋管理協議会Marine Stewardship Council 1990s
- Marine Aquarium Council 1990s
- プロテクトハーベストProtected Harvest 2000
- クライメイトセイバーズClimate Savers 2000s
- New Program for IT Industry 2007
- 養殖管理検討会Aquaculture Dialogues 2000s











### パートナー Partners

- David Suzuki Foundation
- Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform
- Monterrey Bay Aquarium
- FishWise
- FishChoice
- Sustainable Fisheries Partners
- New England Aquarium
- 世界自然保護基金World Wildlife Fund
- Terram
- Environmental Defense Fund
- Marine Conservation Society
- Oxfam Novib
- 国際自然保護連合IUCN
- Social Accountability International
- ピュー環境グループPew Environmental Group
- North Sea Foundation

- Marine Harvest Group
- Regal Springs Group
- RainForest Aquaculture
- Aquamar
- AquaStar
- Unima
- OSO
- Anova
- Birds Eye Igloo
- Skretting
- BioMar
- Cargill
- Salmon Chile
- Canadian Aquaculture Industry Alliance
- Grupo Tres Mares
- Leamon

# 養殖がもたらす影響

Aquaculture does have its' impacts

■ 生息地の転換 Habitat conversion

• 外来種の野生化 Escape of exotics

• 抗生物質、化学物質の使用 Antibiotic & chemical use

• 海底の生物多様性 Benthic biodiversity

• 給餌管理 Feed management

• 社会と労働問題 Social & labor

責任をもって管理されれば、養殖の天然魚、海洋環境、水 質に与える影響は最小限に抑えられる

When done responsibly, aquaculture's impact on wild fish populations, marine habitats and water quality is minimal.

### 基準"スタンダード"の策定方法

How do we define "standard?"

	定義 Definition	非科学的事例 Non-scientific example	科学的事例 Scientific example
影響 Impact	最小化したい課題 The problem we want to minimize	肥満 Overweight	水質 Water pollution
原則 Principle	影響に対処する指針となる 原則 The guiding principle for addressing the impact	健康的な体重の維持 Maintain a healthy weight	天然資源の保全・保護 Conserve and protect natural resources
判定基準 Criteria	影響に対処するための着目 点 The area to focus on to address the impact	食糧消費 Food consumption	排水 Effluents
指標 Indicator	影響の程度を決めるために 測定するもの What to measure in order to determine the extent of the impact	摂取カロリー Calories	排水中の窒素濃度 Nitrogen concentration in the effluent
基準 Standard	影響を最小化するための達成水準 The number and/or performance level to reach to determine if the impact is being minimized	10cal/lbs未満 < 10 calories/pound of body weight/day	排水中の全窒素4mg/l 4 mg/L total nitrogen in effluent

# 2004年からの進捗

That was in 2004; this is now...

ダイアログ Dialogue	期間 Duration	参加者 Approximate participants	環境基準% % Stds environment	社会基準% % Stds social
ティラピア Tilapia	5 years	200 65.0%		35.0%
パンガシウス Pangasius	3 years	638	88.5%	11.5%
二枚貝 Bivalves	3 years	300	78.0%	22.0%
アワビ Abalone	2 years	100	74.0%	26.0%
エビ Shrimp	4.5 years	400	55.0%	45.0%
マス Trout	3.5 years	200	76.0%	24.0%
サケ Salmon	8 years	500	74.0%	26.0%
ブリ・スギ Seriola & Cobia	-	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
	Avg = 4 years	Total = 2,338		

# 養殖エビの事例

Let's talk farmed shrimp...

・世界の年間エビ取引量690万~中、380万~(55%)は養殖 There are 6.9 million tons of shrimp traded globally every year – 3.8 million is farmed (55%)

#### 主な影響 3 major impacts?

- 湿地の開発ーマングローブWetland conversion Mangroves
- 魚粉への依存一小型魚
   Dependency on fishmeal Small pelagics
- 地域社会への影響ー貧困の緩和Social community impacts Poverty alleviation

# 養殖サケの事例

Let's talk farmed salmon...

・世界の年間サケ取引量340万~中、240万~(70%)は養殖 There are 3.4 million tons of salmon traded globally every year – 2.4 million is farmed (70%)

#### 主な影響 3 major impacts?

- 野生個体群への病気の伝搬 Disease transmission to wild populations
- ・ 魚粉への依存一小型魚 Dependency on fishmeal – Small pelagics
- 逃げだしによる野生個体の遺伝子かく乱と野生化 Escapes lead to risk around genetic interaction with wild species or establishment of non-native species

### ASCの誕生

Birth of the ASC

- ・2009年12月に発足 Was launched in Dec. 2009
- オランダに独立した事務所 Is an independent entity based in Holland
- WWFおよびIDHによる共同設立 Was co-founded by WWF and IDH
- FSCとMSCのステップを参照 Follows in the FSC and MSC footsteps
- ・認証を通じて養殖を正しい道へ! Is tasked with certifying those operations that **GOT IT RIGHT!**



The ASC's mission is to transform aquaculture towards environmental and social sustainability using efficient market mechanisms which create value across the chain.



#### Responsible aquaculture





#### **Species**

Tilapia



#### Update

Today the Aq its accreditation this will allow done by the in

## ASCのガバナンス

**ASC** governance



- 監査委員会(現在5名)
  Supervisory Board (5-current members; 9-allowed)
- 執行委員会(5名) Executive Board (5-members)
- 技術助言グループ(16名) Technical Advisory Group (TAG) (16-members)
  - 技術作業部会 Technical Working Groups (TWG) (various)
- ステークホルダー助言グループ Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) (various)

# ASCのガバナンス

**ASC** governance



• 監査委員会 Supervisory Board:

Jose Villalon (議長 Chairman)

Peter Hajipieris

Hank Cauley

Ted van der Put

**Knut Nesse** 

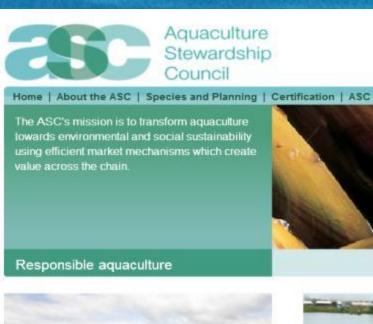
• 執行委員会 Executive Board:

Chris Ninnes (CEO)

### ASCの進捗状況

#### **ASC** is progressing

- 2012年6月、サケ類養殖管理協議会は基準 と監査マニュアルをASCに正式に委譲 In June 2012, the Salmon Aquaculture Dialogue formally handed over the Standards and the Auditor Manual to the ASC
- 2012年8月、ドイツとオランダで、ASCラベル を添付したASC認証を取得したティラピアが 販売開始
  - ASC launched certified tilapia, with the ASC consumer facing logo, in German and Dutch retail markets August 20, 2012.
- ASC-CoC認証を20社が取得。認証製品が流通始めると急速に拡大する見込み。 既存のMSC-CoC認証取得済みの企業は、認証対象をASC製品にも容易に拡大可能 20 companies have achieved certification against the ASC Chain of Custody (COC) standard. This will increase rapidly as product starts to flow and it becomes more broadly known that existing MSC COC certified companies can easily extend their existing certificates to cover ASC product.









Updates

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### ASCの進捗状況

#### **ASC** is progressing

- ティラピアとパンガシウス(ナマズ類)で、13のロゴライセンスが調印、ロゴマークを使った製品が作られている13 logo licenses have been signed and packaging using the ASC logo has been developed for both Tilapia and Pangasius.
- マレーシア、インドネシア、エクアドルの10のティラピア 養殖場が、6月から10月の間で監査待ちとなっている Ten additional tilapia farms in Malaysia, Indonesia and Ecuador have scheduled pending audits for their farms during the month of June through October.
- ベトナムの2つのパンガシウス養殖場が、9-10月に監査を受け認証された。さらに24のパンガシウス養殖場が、次の2~8か月の間にASC認証取得にむけて契約を交わした

Two pangasius farms in Vietnam were audited and certified Sept/Oct. An additional 24 pangasius farms have signed contracts committing to ASC certification in the next 2-8 months

• エビとサケ類の監査マニュアルが11月中に完成予定。 基準と監査マニュアルをASCに委譲する前に、エクアド ルとベリーズ、ベトナムの複数の養殖場で実証実験を 予定

Shrimp and Trout Auditor Manuals should be complete by end of November and we plan on field-testing the ShAD standards on several farms in Ecuador, Belize and Vietnam before the Standards and the Auditor Manuals are handed over to the ASC.









Update

24|04|201

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# 何をすべきなのか

What should you do?



ASCラベルがついた養殖製品を購入してください Buy farmed seafood that has this logo:





MSCラベルがついた天然水産物を購入 してください Buy wild seafood that has this logo:

