

# The Law Of Aquaculture Law Relating To The Farming Of Fish And Shellfish In Great Britain Fishing News S

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*Report on monitoring schemes and data collection on biodiversity for food and agriculture in Eastern Europe and Central Asia - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021-10-19*

Biodiversity protection encompasses key aspects directly related to the sustainability of our food systems: BFA provides a diverse and heterogenous biological basis for diverse and resilient production systems, for the pollination of cultures, for increased diversity of food, and is strongly linked to local and indigenous knowledge on local crops and breeds acknowledged as cultural heritage. This study examines the existence of data collection, monitoring systems, and conservation initiatives as well as legislation and policies related to biodiversity for food and agriculture in the three following regions: (1) Central Asia, (2) the South Caucasus countries, Turkey, Belarus and Ukraine and (3) the Western Balkan countries and the Republic of Moldova. From this study, it appears that none of the three studied regions currently have any solid monitoring schemes for agricultural biodiversity, nor do they have a strong legal framework for protecting farmers' rights to seeds that would

allow them, amongst other things, to maintain biodiversity. Conservation actions, policies, and legislation generally concern wild biodiversity conservation (through habitat protection) and crop genetic resources conservation but rarely address biodiversity for food and agriculture or wild biodiversity loss caused by food systems. The three regional reports conducted in the framework of this study reported a general lack of capacities and a particularly low level of involvement of farmers and other food producers in monitoring, data collection, and conservation activities. The combination of these two major observations leads us to the conclusion that the governance of BFA should be transformed to put food producers at the centre of biodiversity monitoring and conservation, in dialogue with scientists and institutional actors. Their specific expertise must be acknowledged and valued in the efforts of preserving the biodiversity that they cultivate and sustain. Beyond this needed shift in the governance of monitoring activities, we highlight the necessity of a regional articulation of monitoring efforts and a specific focus on local threatened varieties and breeds (beyond habitat conservation), while

very comprehensively considering BFA and wild biodiversity impacted by food systems. Regarding biodiversity protection, we recommend – in addition to farmer-centered data collection and monitoring system implementation – addressing the root causes of biodiversity loss, adopting a systematic approach in legislations, policies, and actions while supporting agroecology, and fulfilling international instruments that guarantee the rights of producers to grow and raise local varieties and breeds.

*Case Studies on Access and Benefit-sharing -*

**Global food security: ethical and legal challenges** - Carlos M. Romeo Casabona 2010-08-10

Food security will exist when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (as stated in the Rome Declaration in 1996). Given the dimension of the current global food crisis, food security means adopting effective and specific actions at individual, household, national, regional and global levels. Food security invites us to reflect upon ethical principles like human equity, justice between current and future generations, respect for human dignity and sustainable food production. We strive to maintain our basic ethical convictions and engage in societal debates about other important values. While we do this, we may have to change our ways of life and learn to create new priorities in the face of global responsibility. Science and technology are key tools to reach the Millennium Goals, providing both society and decision makers alike with relevant information and new options within an ethical framework. The contributions found in this publication bring together the perspectives of a diverse group of authors. Coming from the academic world, the public sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), they provide the latest views on 'Global food security: ethical and legal challenges'.

**Environmental Law in Norway** - Hans Christian Bugge 2018-03-27

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this book provides ready access to legislation and practice

concerning the environment in Norway. A general introduction covers geographic considerations, political, social and cultural aspects of environmental study, the sources and principles of environmental law, environmental legislation, and the role of public authorities. The main body of the book deals first with laws aimed directly at protecting the environment from pollution in specific areas such as air, water, waste, soil, noise, and radiation. Then, a section on nature and conservation management covers protection of natural and cultural resources such as monuments, landscapes, parks and reserves, wildlife, agriculture, forests, fish, subsoil, and minerals. Further treatment includes the application of zoning and land-use planning, rules on liability, and administrative and judicial remedies to environmental issues. There is also an analysis of the impact of international and regional legislation and treaties on environmental regulation. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable resource for environmental lawyers handling cases affecting Norway. Academics and researchers, as well as business investors and the various international organizations in the field, will welcome this very useful guide, and will appreciate its value in the study of comparative environmental law and policy.

Species and System Selection for Sustainable Aquaculture - PingSun Leung 2008-02-28

Published in Cooperation with THE UNITED STATES AQUACULTURE SOCIETY As aquaculture production continues to grow and develop there is a continuous search for new species to culture to be able to fully exploit new national and international markets. Species selection for aquaculture development often poses an enormous challenge for decision makers who must decide which species and culture technologies to support with public resources, and then how best to divide those resources. Species and System Selection for Sustainable Aquaculture brings together contributions from international experts with experience in identifying potential species and production systems for sustainable aquaculture with a socioeconomic focus. The book is divided into three sections: Principles, Practices, and Species-Specific Public Policy for

Sustainable Development. An outgrowth of a workshop held as part of the Aquaculture Interchange Program with examples from around the globe carefully edited by PingSun Leung, Pat O'Bryen, and Cheng-Sheng Lee this volume will be an important reference for all researchers, professionals, economists, and policy-makers involved in selecting new species for the development of sustainable aquaculture.

Legal and Institutional Constraints on Aquaculture in Dredged Material Containment Areas - Sylvia Robertshaw 1993

High land and construction costs hinder development of pond-based aquaculture in the United States. A partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may reduce these constraints. The dredged material containment areas (DMCAs) operated by the Corps are structurally similar to aquaculture ponds and typically are used only once every 3-10 years. With the Corps and navigational interests contributing to dike construction and land acquisition, the costs of aquaculture may be reduced while providing the Corps with the additional disposal areas needed to maintain our nation's waterways. The Containment Area Aquaculture Program (CAAP) was established to investigate the feasibility of DMCA aquaculture from biological, economic, engineering, and legal perspectives. The technical feasibility of DMCA was demonstrated in 42- and 47-ha DMCAs near Brownsville, TX. Pumps, filters, and drainage structures were added to these DMCAs to accommodate aquaculture operations and a 1.6-ha nursery pond was constructed. During a three-year period, four crops of penaeid shrimp were raised ... Aquaculture, Legal Considerations, Regulations.

**Offshore Aquaculture** - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Natural Resources. Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans, and Wildlife 2009

*Global Trade Conference on Aquaculture* - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2007

The conference was developed in five sessions. In the first session, "Aquaculture Growing Strength", an overview on production and trade was followed by five commodity presentations showing the success in

shrimp, salmon, tilapia, catfish and bivalve aquaculture. The second session on "Challenges" highlighted the current and future challenges facing the sector. These included challenges related to assuring food safety in aquaculture products, maintaining and improving consumers' perceptions of the quality and environmental acceptability of aquaculture, improving aquatic animal health management, addressing issues related to feed quality and availability, and improving the view investors take to assure economic and financial sustainability. During the third session, the "Advantages and Opportunities" of aquaculture were covered by taking into account the globalization process and the requirements of processors and the food service and retail sectors, which all seem to have a preference for aquaculture products under special conditions. Seafood and health benefits, and the potential offered new species were seen as driving factors in the aquaculture sector. The opportunities and challenges for the small-scale fish farmers in Southeast Asia were also considered. The fourth session was fully dedicated to the aquaculture sector in China, with presentations on the domestic market, the export potential, safety and quality inspection and China's role in reprocessing seafood for re-export to the global market. In the last session on "Progress - The Future", the future developments expected for aquaculture were covered. Here the interaction between capture fisheries and aquaculture was analyzed and also presented in a case study on wild and aquacultured salmon. Aquaculture was viewed within the context of other intensive animal production systems. The enormous potential of the technical innovations in aquaculture compared to capture fisheries was highlighted under the term of "Blue revolution". The last session was closed with a description of the political framework required to allow for the sustainable development of aquaculture.

**Aquaculture** - United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation 1978

**Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications** -

Population, Development, and the Environment - Helen James  
2019-02-15

This book takes the reader into some of the most intransigent social, economic, and political issues that impact achieving sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. Through meticulous analysis of the integrated relationships between population, development, and the environment, the chapters in this volume investigate the impacts of hydropower development on fragile ecosystems; mining, landslides and environmental degradation; deforestation; water and food security; rural-urban migration, poverty alleviation, civil society and community empowerment; and how disaster recovery requires multi-scalar and multi-disciplinary approaches that take into account governance, culture, and leadership. Legal frameworks may be legislated, but are often rarely implemented. The book will be valuable to students of sustainability, population and development, and governmental policy advising sectors as well as the NGO and humanitarian sectors. The distinctive characteristic of this book is that it encapsulates an integrated, multi-disciplinary focus which brings to the discussion both robust empirical research and challenging policy applications in the investigation of how the sustainable development goals may be achieved in Asia and the Pacific.

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework for sustainable development of the Egyptian aquaculture sector - Goulding, I.; Kamel, M.  
2013-01-01

*Aquaculture Law and Policy* - Nigel Bankes 2016-10-28

'Our oceans are increasingly targeted for their resources. This forward-looking collection of essays explores how States and regional arrangements are responding to challenges in the growth of aquaculture. Clarity of exposition, in what is an increasingly

**Regional review on aquaculture development. 6. Western European region 2005** - K. J. Rana 2007

*Tilapia Aquaculture in Mexico - Assessment with a focus on social and*

*economic performance* - Martínez-Cordero, F.J., Delgadillo, T.S., Sanchez-Zazueta, E. & Cai, J. 2021-02-15

The world tilapia aquaculture production grew from 380 000 tonnes in 1990 to 6 million tonnes in 2018, making it the fourth-largest species group in global aquaculture. Tilapias are the second-largest species group in Mexico's aquaculture with its 53 000 tonnes of production contributing to around 20 percent of the 247 000 tonnes of total aquaculture production in 2018. Mexico is the second-largest tilapia capture fisheries country, and its 116 000 tonnes of tilapia capture fisheries production in 2018 was primarily contributed by culture-based fisheries. Overall, Mexico is the second-largest international market for tilapia products, and the 228 000 tonnes live weight equivalent of its tilapia import in 2018 was higher than its domestic production. The average per capita apparent tilapia consumption in Mexico was 3.08 kg (21 percent of its total fish consumption) in 2018, which was much higher than the 0.9 kg world average. This document assesses tilapia farming and the value chain in Mexico by examining tilapia farming systems and practices, dissecting the tilapia value chain, evaluating the sector's social and economic performance, discussing the impacts of proper governance and institutions on the sector development, and highlighting potentials, issues, constraints and challenges in the development of tilapia farming or aquaculture in general. The document ends with a brief discussion of the impacts of the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on the tilapia industry in the country.

**National Aquaculture Organic Act of 1978** - United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 1977

**Chile Business Law Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Basic Laws** - IBP, Inc. 2016-09-19

Chile Business Law Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Laws  
**Regional Consultative Workshop Strengthening Aquaculture Governance for Sustainable Development in Asia-Pacific** - Miao, W., Yuan, D. 2021-06-24

Aiming to build regional capacity in aquaculture governance in Asia-

Pacific, FAO and NACA jointly implemented a regional consultation in collaboration with NACA member governments to assess the status of aquaculture governance in Asia, share experiences and lessons learned in aquaculture governance among countries, and recommend strategies and actions for further improvement. The consultation consisted of two major activities: country assessment studies and a regional consultative workshop. The country assessment studies were carried out by seven national experts in seven selected countries including Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The consultative workshop was conducted in 5-6 November 2019 in Bangkok, attended by 33 participants including experts and government officers from 15 Asian countries and representatives from FAO, NACA and the Asian Institute of Technology. The findings of the assessment studies were presented to the workshop, and participants then worked on identifying gaps, constraints, and challenges in aquaculture governance in the region and put forward recommendations for further improvement. This publication presents the seven country assessment studies and the outputs of the workshop, including the summary of the status of aquaculture governance in the region, challenges and issues in governing process, and recommendations for further strengthening aquaculture governance in the region.

#### **Aquaculture Perspective of Multi-Use Sites in the Open Ocean -**

Bela H. Buck 2017-04-06

This book is open access under a CC BY 4.0 license. This volume addresses the potential for combining large-scale marine aquaculture of macroalgae, molluscs, crustaceans, and finfish, with offshore structures, primarily those associated with energy production, such as wind turbines and oil-drilling platforms. The volume offers a comprehensive overview and includes chapters on policy, science, engineering, and economic aspects to make this concept a reality. The compilation of chapters authored by internationally recognized researchers across the globe addresses the theoretical and practical aspects of multi-use, and presents case studies of research, development, and demonstration-scale installations in the US and EU.

#### **Coastal Aquaculture Law And Policy - Gerald Bowden 1981-04-27**

*National Aquaculture Act of 1979* - United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 1980

*Integrated agri-aquaculture in desert and arid lands - Learning from case studies from Algeria, Egypt and Oman* - Corner, R., Fersoy, H., Crespi, V. (eds). 2020-05-01

The FAO Regional Initiative on Water Scarcity (WSI), initiated in 2013, identified that lack of water resources is a potential disaster scenario for the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region. The WSI initiative developed out of 31st Session of the FAO Near East and North Africa (NENA) Regional Conference held in Rome in May 2012, outcomes from the Hyogo Framework Agreement 2005 - 2015, and highlighted through work undertaken by the Arab Water Council in reports in 2004, 2012 and 2015. Several projects were started, including use of non-conventional water resources in integrated agriculture - aquaculture (IAA) systems within the NENA region. Agriculture is the largest food production type in the region and the highest water use. Aquaculture production is also a major food sector and development of integrated systems, for increase productivity and to reduce overall water use in food production, is a useful approach. Water scarcity is particularly acute in arid regions of the NENA region, and is a finite resource, with IAA competing for water with other large sectors including domestic and industrial use. Non-conventional water resources are identified as a potential resource to develop IAA systems in a more unified way, reducing the burden of use on standard renewable water resources. The principle objective of the work was to build broad partnerships to support greater understanding in implementation and use of non-conventional water resource in IAA systems.

#### **Laws Relating to Agriculture - United States 1981**

*Aquaculture* - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife



Conservation and the Environment 1976

**Assessment of Freshwater Fish Seed Resources for Sustainable Aquaculture** - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2007

This publication is presented in two parts.

Report of the Regional Consultation for Eastern Europe and Central Asia on the development of Guidelines of Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA) -

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2021-11-19

The report presents the results of Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional consultation on the development of Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA). The consultation was held as a virtual meeting from 29th to 31st March 2021. It was attended by representatives from member countries in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and it is the fifth of a series of regional consultations to share current policies and practices, review the existing regional sustainable aquaculture instruments, develop a list of priority thematic modules and discuss regional case study concepts.

*Promotion of Sustainable Commercial Aquaculture in Sub-Saharan Africa: Legal, regulatory and institutional framework* - Neil B. Ridler 2001

This study considers the elements of a legal framework designed to promote a sustainable commercial aquaculture. These relate to: a secure right to property and clean water; avoidance of unnecessary costs; and a licence system, including a system for environmental impact assessments and enforcement of codes of practice. Environmental supervision should extend to: controls over the use of exotic species and products from modern biotechnology. These include genetically modified organisms, disease control and health management, and to any water quality concerns created by the proposed project. The study analyses the aquaculture industries of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria and Zambia against these criteria. Improvements in legislation applicable to the individual countries, but which require consideration by all sub-Saharan countries are then suggested.

**Aquaculture Law and Policy** - Nigel Bankes 2016-09-28

With aquaculture operations fast expanding around the world, the adequacy of aquaculture-related laws and policies has become a hot topic. This much-needed book provides a three-part guide to the complex regulatory landscape. The expert contributors first review the international legal dimensions, including chapters on law of the sea, trade, and access and benefit sharing. Part Two offers regional perspectives, discussing the EU and regional fisheries management organizations. The final part contains eleven case studies exploring how leading aquaculture producing countries have been putting sustainability principles into practice.

De Minimis Aid Under EU Law - Ricardo Pedro 2022-09-13

This book deals with de minimis aid and demonstrates that it is both a sui generis legal concept in the context of State aid and subject to a complex regime. On the one hand, it is a sui generis concept in that (i) it seeks to strike a balance between simplifying the grant process and not distorting competition in the internal market, while being a tool that Member States are able to apply easily and (ii) it is subject to ex ante control by Member States. On the other hand, it is complex in that (i) it requires determining the sectors of economic activity it applies to; (ii) a few notions specific to the regime are not easy to understand, such as the notion of "single undertaking"; and (iii) it requires combining four de minimis regimes (one general and three special), which in turn requires reconciling those regimes with each other and with other aid, not least because of the cumulation rules. Lastly, these particularities were also reflected in the recovery regime for unlawful de minimis aid. Aimed at lawyers, legal consultants and those working in undertakings as well as students, the book provides a comprehensive overview of the current de minimis regimes and is clear and complete, while also proposing a fresh view on the area of EU State aid law. Ricardo Pedro is Researcher at the Centro de Investigação de Direito Público (CIDP), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal.

Opportunities for Growth in Marine Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology Industries - United States. Congress. House. Committee

on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment 1992

**Legal report on the ecosystem approach to fisheries in Togo -**

Nakamura, J.N., Amador, T. 2022-05-26

Legislating for an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) is complex, due to the holistic nature of EAF involving multiple factors that underpin the social, economic, environmental, and institutional aspects of fisheries sustainability. These factors include ecosystems integration, risks, inter-sectoral collaboration, research, participatory processes, monitoring, control, surveillance, and enforcement, among others. To assess how an EAF is being implemented through national policy and legal frameworks, FAO developed "A diagnostic tool for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries through national policy and legal frameworks". The present legal report on the EAF used the diagnostic tool to assess the alignment of selected policy and legal instruments of Togo with an EAF. This assessment analysed the extent to which 82 EAF legal requirements, which are considered the minimum standards in legislating for an EAF, are reflected in Togo's policies and legislation relevant to the fisheries sector of the country and other relevant sectors (such as environment, wildlife, ecosystems, and maritime affairs). Based on this preliminary diagnosis, gaps were identified in the assessed instruments, and recommendations were made for improving the implementation of an EAF. This report was elaborated following a participatory approach with the involvement of the national competent authorities of Togo. Drafted in July 2021, the report was submitted to the national authorities of Togo in October 2021. The Ministère de l'économie maritime, de la pêche et de la protection côtière (MEMPPC) [Ministry of Maritime Economy, Fisheries and Coastal Protection] endorsed this EAF Legal Report of Togo in December 2021.

**Aquaculture in the 1980's** - International Resource Development, inc 1979

**Aquaculture Law and Policy** - David L. VanderZwaag 2006-10-16

The aquaculture industry is fast expanding around the globe and causing major environmental and social disruptions. The volume is about getting a 'good governance' grip on this important industry. The book highlights the numerous law and policy issues that must be addressed in the search for effective regulation of aquaculture. Those issues include among others: the equitable and fair assignment of property rights; the design of effective dispute resolution mechanisms; clarification of what maritime laws apply to aquaculture; adoption of a proper taxation system for aquaculture; resolution of aboriginal offshore title and rights claims; recognition of international trade law restrictions such as labeling limitations and food safety requirements; and determination of whether genetically modified fish should be allowed and if so under what controls. This book will appeal to a broad range of audiences: undergraduate and postgraduate students, academic researchers, policy makers, NGOs, practicing lawyers and industry representatives.

**Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone** - Camille Goodman 2021-11-15

Under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal States have sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the living resources of the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). However, 40 years after the adoption of the Convention, there is still a great deal of uncertainty about the nature and extent of these sovereign rights. Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone examines the ways in which coastal States can exercise authority on the basis of their sovereign rights over living resources in the EEZ. Dr Camille Goodman explores the key concepts of 'fishing' and 'fishing related activities' to establish what vessels and which activities can be regulated by coastal States, canvasses the criteria and conditions that coastal States can apply as part of regulating foreign access to their resources, and considers the regulation of unlicensed foreign fishing vessels in transit through the EEZ. Goodman also examines how such regulations can be enforced within the EEZ and the circumstances under which enforcement can take place beyond the EEZ following hot pursuit. A review and analysis of the

practice of 145 States identifies the contemporary extent of coastal State jurisdiction over living resources in the EEZ and offers a unique, fresh perspective on the underlying and enduring nature of that jurisdiction. Underpinned by a rigorous examination of the Convention, jurisprudence, and literature, as well as being supported by carefully documented State practice, Coastal State Jurisdiction over Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone proposes a more predictable framework within which to resolve jurisdictional challenges in the EEZ.

**Aquaculture Law and Policy** - David L. VanderZwaag 2006-10-16

The aquaculture industry is fast expanding around the globe and causing major environmental and social disruptions. The volume is about getting a 'good governance' grip on this important industry. The book highlights the numerous law and policy issues that must be addressed in the search for effective regulation of aquaculture. Those issues include among others: the equitable and fair assignment of property rights; the design of effective dispute resolution mechanisms; clarification of what maritime laws apply to aquaculture; adoption of a proper taxation system for aquaculture; resolution of aboriginal offshore title and rights claims; recognition of international trade law restrictions such as labeling limitations and food safety requirements; and determination of whether genetically modified fish should be allowed and if so under what controls. This book will appeal to a broad range of audiences: undergraduate and postgraduate students, academic researchers, policy makers, NGOs, practicing lawyers and industry representatives.

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1995

Aquaculture zoning, site selection and area management under the ecosystem approach to aquaculture - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2017

The ecosystem approach to aquaculture provides the conceptual guideline for spatial planning and management. This publication describes the major steps related to these activities. The rationale for and objectives of each step, the ways (methodologies) to implement it,

and the means (tools) that are available to enable a methodology are described in a stepwise fashion. Recommendations to practitioners and policy-makers are provided. A separate policy brief accompanies this paper. The benefits from spatial planning and management are numerous and include higher productivity and returns for investors, and more effective mitigation of environmental, economic and social risks, the details of which are provided in this paper.

**The EC Common Fisheries Policy** - Robin Churchill 2010-03-04

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is one of the more controversial of the EU's policies, and is widely blamed both for the poor state of Europe's fish stocks and the woes of its fishermen. Under the CFP, the EU is responsible for a wide range of issues. The EU manages fisheries in the waters of Member States and the fishing activities of Member States' fleets. It negotiates agreements permitting vessels from EU States to fish in the waters of other States, and acts as a member (in place of Member States) in regional fisheries management organizations responsible for fishery management beyond national waters. It regulates the marketing of fish, and lays down the rules governing trade in fishery products. The Common Fisheries Policy thus forms a key part of global fisheries law and policy and is an important factor in protection of the marine environment. This book examines all the varied issues in detail, providing a comprehensive overview of the CFP. It looks at the law relating to the Policy, considering the legislation, treaties and judgments of the European Court of Justice in this area. The policy issues crucial to understanding the law on the CFP and its operation in practice are also explored.

**Indonesia Fishing and Aquaculture Industry Handbook - Strategic Information, Regulations, Opportunities** - IBP, Inc. 2015-06

Indonesia Fishing and Aquaculture Industry Handbook - Strategic Information, Regulations, Opportunities

Aquaculture sector situational analysis of Uzbekistan - Diffey, S., Kurbanov, A. 2022-07-07

Uzbekistan has abundant inland water resources, namely rivers and lakes, which are suitable for freshwater aquaculture. However, the



production of fish is generally low compared to the resource potential due to the collapse of collectivized farms, a lack of interest in commercial operations and producer associations by local farmers, and the limited capacity of government extension and research facilities to promote fish production. Growing interest by the Government in fish production has led to an increase in investment in the aquaculture sector. This has resulted in significant gains in fish production in recent years. Government land distribution schemes for smallholder fish farmers to establish individual fishponds to produce carp are a major contributing factor to these gains. There is no existing national fisheries or aquaculture sector specific development policy or plan, and reference to government policy towards the sector are through a number of existing presidential decrees. Given that the sector has witnessed a significant

increase in fish production over recent years, addressing this issue (using other country fisheries policy and legislation as a potential model) was seen as an important first step for any coherent strategic plan for the sector. The report was compiled in 2020 as one of the outcomes of the TCP/UZB/3703 project focusing on national review and strategy for aquaculture sector and fish value chain in Uzbekistan. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this report was based solely on data sourced from the internet, academic papers and field data provided by the national consultant, including aquaculture value chain mapping and analysis of the project. The report includes a description of the Uzbekistan aquaculture sector, analyses its problems and opportunities, and presents options for its development.