

出國報告(出國類別：國際會議)

出席「亞太經濟合作(APEC)
海洋與漁業工作小組第1次會議」

服務機關： 行政院環境保護署
姓名職稱： 梁永芳 主任研究員
張宣武 研究員
派赴國家： 俄羅斯
出國期間： 101年5月22日至28日
報告日期： 101年6月4日

出席「亞太經濟合作(APEC)海洋與漁業工作小組
第 1 次會議」

出國報告書

俄羅斯喀山

2012 年 5 月 24-26 日

摘要

本次亞太經濟合作(APEC)海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)第 1 次會議於 2012 年 5 月 24 至 26 日在俄羅斯喀山舉行，由秘魯籍主事人 Ms Kalen Su Pucheu 任會議主持人，計有 15 個經濟體出席，我國由漁業署、環境保護署、海洋大學及對外漁業合作發展協會派員與會。有關本次會議重要結果如次：

- 一、資訊分享：本年會議計有智利、中國大陸、日本、韓國、泰國及我國等 6 個會員國繳交經濟體報告。我國報告重點包括：海洋污染、溼地法案、極端氣候對漁業及養殖漁業之衝擊與調適研討會、鯊魚鰭不離身措施之執行。
- 二、OFWG 之策略計畫：主要係日本認為，該國並不反對 OFWG 有此策略計畫，但重申 APEC 是一個自願性的組織，主要的目標是提供一個交換意見的平台，並不適宜處理漁業管理之議題；有關漁業管理的議題，日本認為管理的部分應該交由其他組織處理較為適當，如區域性漁業管理組織。
- 三、能力建構之新提計畫部分：我國提出「辦理第 14 屆 APEC 私人部門/企業參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會」，該計畫目前規劃的可能主題為與極端氣候相關之海洋生態系、極端氣候調適(adaptation)之能力建構及極端氣候區域網路之建置。
- 四、綠色成長之氣候變遷：我國報告「極端氣候對漁業及養殖漁業衝擊和因應研討會」之成果，並認為調適與減緩措施雖然對於降低極端氣候對漁業及養殖業之衝擊有所助益，但是成本很高，故認為以事前預防及準備工作應作為減緩氣候變遷所造成衝擊之重點。
- 五、促進自由、開放貿易與投資：由俄羅斯提出 APEC 區域國家應可比照歐盟打擊 IUU 措施，制定區域性之魚產品可追溯性之認證措施，以降低 IUU 行為。惟各方認為有關打擊 IUU 目前已由區域性漁業管理組織(RFMOs)推動並落實執行，該等組織為了管理措施之一致性，也透過 RFMOs 聯合會議推動有關管理措施之一致性以打擊 IUU 活動，所以應回歸 RFMOs 處理。
- 六、OFWG 副主事國選舉：美國提名 Mr. Schneider (曾任 OECD COFI 主席)並獲同意。
- 七、下次將會由印尼主辦，時間應為明年 SOM2 前後舉行，地點將會再行通知。
- 八、第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM4)：中國大陸表示目前正積極爭取成為 2014 年 APEC 主辦國，因此提議於 2014 或 2015 年在中國大陸辦理 AOMM4。

關鍵詞：亞太經濟合作(APEC)、海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)

目錄

壹、緣起及目的.....	1
貳、會議經過及重點.....	1
一、開幕.....	1
二、資訊分享.....	2
三、能力建構.....	3
四、OFWG權責書(Terms of Reference)、策略計畫及年度工作計畫討論.....	6
五、優先領域.....	7
六、其他議題與倡議.....	9
七、會議報告修正通過。.....	11
參、心得及建議事項.....	11
肆、會議照片.....	12
伍、會議資料.....	13

壹、緣起及目的

APEC 海洋資源保育工作小組(Marine Resources Conservation Working Group, MRCWG)與漁業工作小組(Fisheries Working Group, FWG)於 2011 年合併成立海洋與漁業工作小組(Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, OFWG)。依據該工作小組之工作權責書(Terms of Reference)，涵括合併前兩工作小組任務，其優先工作項目包括：

- 瞭解及促進海洋、生態系統、漁業及其他資源在糧食安全中所扮演之角色。
- 透過資訊、能力發展及分享最佳作法，俾對海洋生態系統及其對氣候變遷衝擊之脆弱性有更好之理解。
- 透過能力發展，針對海洋生態系統服務之價值及管理工具之有效利用有更好之理解，以保育資源，如：海洋空間規劃、海洋保護區、以生態系統為基礎之管理、整合海岸管理、以生態系統途徑管理漁業。

OFWG 第一屆主事人(Lead shepherd)由秘魯 Ms. Daphne Kalen Su Pucheu 擔任。本次會議係合併後所舉行之第 1 次工作小組會議。

會議出席代表

APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組(Ocean and Fisheries Working Group)第 1 次會議於 2012 年 5 月 24 日至 26 日在俄羅斯喀山(Kazan)舉行，出席會員包括澳洲、智利、中國大陸、香港、印尼、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、巴布亞新幾內亞、秘魯、俄羅斯、泰國、美國、越南及我國等 15 個會員體，共約 50 人與會。我方出席人員為行政院農業委員會漁業署周世欽科長、中華民國對外漁業合作發展協會張正昇組長、行政院環境保護署梁永芳主任研究員、張宜武研究員及國立臺灣海洋大學劉光明教授。

貳、會議經過及重點

5 月 24 日會議重點

一、開幕

會議開始由秘魯籍主事人 Ms Kalen Su Pucheu 及秘書處人員 Ms Natalie Nii 簡單開場後，由俄羅斯代表(漁業局副局長)Ms Nadezhda V. Shebina 致詞。暫訂議程稍做修正，將糧食安全部長會議「喀山宣言」議題之討論議程移至第 3 日上午與「2012 年 7 月 16 至 18 日俄羅斯柏力召開之環境部長會議」議題併同討論，隨後由美國、俄羅斯、秘魯及中國大陸等代表同意擔任紀錄。

- 首先由美國代表說明去年 APEC 會議主軸，包括：綠色成長、糧食安全、貿易投資自由化等。
- 俄羅斯代表報告本年 APEC 會議優先討論議題，包括：貿易暨投資自由化及區域經濟整合、強化糧食安全、建立可靠的供應鏈、緊密合作以促進創新成長。

二、資訊分享

由參與之經濟體會員國簡要報告，本年會議計有智利、中國大陸、日本、韓國、泰國及我國等 6 個會員國繳交經濟體報告。環保署梁永芳主任研究員說明我國去年辦理商港海洋污染防治評鑑、推動溼地法草案立法工作、主辦 2012 年 APEC 極端氣候對漁業及養殖漁業衝擊和因應策略研討會，以及實施「鯊魚鰭不離身」措施等重點工作，並感謝俄羅斯地主國舉辦本次會議及主事人主導本次會議議程。其餘之經濟體會員國報告，重點如下：

- (一) 澳洲強調對非法漁業(IUU)活動的重視，及其打擊 IUU 之相關措施，包括：支持東南亞地區區域性打擊 IUU 行動計畫並與相關區域性漁業管理組織(RFMO)合作推動、重視海洋保護區之規劃與設置。
- (二) 中國大陸代表強調該國之海洋保護區設立、國家島嶼保護計畫、強化生態保育及改善棲地等措施、制定氣候變遷調適及減緩計畫之白皮書並強化氣候變遷及社會衝擊之監控系統以降低社經影響，另亦強化國際間合作以強化對於氣候變遷的調適等。
- (三) 印尼說明該國之海洋保護區設立、海嘯早期警告系統(設置 23 個監控浮標)、在國際組織間之合作強調該國已是南方黑鮪保育委員會(CCSBT)及印度洋鮪類委員會(IOTC)之會員國並合作進行有關高度洄游魚種之資源永續利用、並打擊 IUU 漁業行為相關措施、支持混獲物種(鯊魚、海鳥及海龜)之忌避措施。
- (四) 日本強調自去年 311 地震、海嘯及輻射災後，已快速重建並感謝各會員國之協助，有關日本的水產品部分有被輻射感染的現象，現已經強化監控並已獲改善，以確保糧食安全使用。有關 OFWG 之優先領域部分，強化打擊 IUU 漁業，最後日本表示支持新成立之 OFWG。
- (五) 祕魯強調該國對於糧食消費及糧食安全的重視，並發展資源的永續管理利用及以生態系為基礎之管理系統，降低海洋污染的控制措施；另祕魯亦強調對於表層漁業資源之更有效利用，如原作為魚粉、魚油之原料魚改為提供人類生鮮使用，促進該國之糧食安全有相當之助益。

- (六)俄羅斯強調打擊白令海與鄂霍次克海之 IUU 活動措施的必要性，對該地區之海洋生物資源頗有助益，另俄方亦以朝向以生態系為基礎之管理系統並對珊瑚礁海域制定相關的保護措施，在太平洋區域與區域性漁業管理組織合作以強化漁業管理、發展養殖漁業管理之法制措施。
- (七)泰國表示強化打擊 IUU 漁業活動以促進永續漁業資源、強化對於氣候變遷對於該國農漁業之影響調適、與 APEC 會員國合作以進行糧食安全及食品安全之資訊分享。
- (八)美國強調對於海洋資源保育的重要性，最近的工作在推動有關北太平洋漁業委員會(NPFC)及南太平洋區域性漁業管理組織(SPRFMO)之工作，另美國亦已簽署港口國管理(PSM)協定，最近參議院將會通過，執行 PSM 協定之內容將是美國未來工作重點之一，美國也希各國能盡速批准 PSM 協定。2006 通過麥迪遜史蒂文森再授權法案，要求美國需儘速復育在其管轄水域內已過度捕撈魚種之資源，2011 年已經有 6 種魚種復育成功。另外，美國的海洋政策及策略今年將會出爐，其主要的重點是對於海洋空間的利用，並對與糧食安全有關之資訊，如糧食來源、製成方式、行銷管道、口味等資訊，儘速並透明化提供予消費者參考。
- (九)越南表示，過去 10 年該國漁業發展有明顯之進展，對減貧、提供糧食安全及創造就業機會有顯著的貢獻，不過最近漁業的發展亦遇到瓶頸，主要分為作業船數逐年增加，導致 IUU 漁業活動日趨增多，而漁業管理能力並未隨著漁業的進步而有所提升，尤其是中央及地方的漁業管理人力資源缺乏或能力有限，致使漁業發展受限，而養殖漁業亦因中央及地方缺乏漁業管理人力而停滯不前。另，越南已瞭解海洋保護區的重要性，目前正積極推動有關海洋保護區設立之相關措施，並希望透過 APEC 論壇與各會員國交換意見。

三、能力建構

(一)已完成與正在進行之計畫

1. 祕魯報告「Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security Within the Asia-Pacific Region (FWG 01/2010A)」，印尼提問有關小型表層魚種包含哪些種類？祕魯以代作報告對其內容並非深入了解為由，明日再作回應。
2. 俄羅斯報告「Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC (FWG 01/2011S)」，印尼表示，以衛星遙測技術及其資料做為漁業資源永續利用之基礎，為成熟的作為，目前該國已利用衛星遙測資料及馬來西亞提供之相關

資料，針對部分魚種了解其產卵場並進行保護。

3. 美國報告「**Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region Phase III – Pilot APEC Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Projects (S OFWG 11/2011)**」，俄羅斯表示有關西白令海海域已進行相關生態系與管理的研究，希望能與美國合作。印尼也已提出印尼之大型海洋生態系相關計畫，並希望未來能舉辦研討會分享經驗。

4. 中國大陸報告「**2011 APEC Marine Protected Area Management Capacity Building Training; and APEC Blue Economy Forum (2012/SOM2/OFWG /016)**」，此計畫為該國自費執行之計畫。韓國表示有關海洋管理部分，海洋保護區自去年開始推動，並結合觀光休閒。

(二) 糧食安全部長喀山宣言草案

俄羅斯代表提出本年度糧食安全部長喀山宣言草案(俄羅斯依據各經濟體會員國意見提出之喀山宣言修正版本，如下)，其中有關「**Ensuring the sustainable management of marine ecosystems, combating illegal fishing and associated trade**」段落，目前已依照各國提供之意見初步修正；我國所關注之第 22 段最後「**We instructed Senior Officials and OFWG to elaborate draft Action Plan on countering illegal traffic of marine biological resources and submit it to the next Ministerial Meeting on Food Security.**」已為日本代表刪除。我國代表提出，依原修訂後並獲通過之議程，本議題應不在此節議程討論，要求澄清。俄羅斯說明此修正文字僅提供各經濟體會員代表參考，在此不作討論。美國表示，本 OFWG 主事人(主席)是否會代表 OFWG 出席糧食安全部長會議並表達意見。我國表示現在俄羅斯所報告的文字修正案，若無法在此討論，OFWG 主事人如何在糧食安全部長會議就 OFWG 立場對此提出看法。美國表示或許主席可以參與該會議並說明 OFWG 之宗旨。我國亦呼應美國建議，另外美方及我方均表示會派代表參加 29 日喀山宣言之草案討論會。其餘並無太多討論，隨後本議題即終止。

(三) 新提計畫

本次會議計有 6 項計畫提案於會中報告，其中 3 項計畫係申請 101 年度第 2 期 (Session 2)，包括：

1. 中國大陸提出之「**APEC Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning (2012/SOM2/OFWG/014)**」。

2. 中國大陸提出之「Blue Economic Forum (2012/SOM2/OFWG/015)」(本計畫由中國大陸自費執行)。
3. 印尼提出「Coral Reef Monitoring for Sustainable Economic Utilization using Innovative Observation and Satellite Information」。

我方於印尼報告完畢之後，說明我國曾與印尼在 APEC「亞太地區海洋模式及資訊系統(Ocean Model and Information System in Asia Pacific Region)」計畫中長期合作，願繼續支持印尼所提計畫。俄羅斯亦表示支持印尼提案，認為目前衛星技術已使衛星造訪的頻率增加及提供解析度較高之影像。

APEC 秘書處 Natalie Nii 說明本工作小組申請 APEC 第 2 期(Session 2)經費之計畫均被 SOM Steering Committee on Ecotech (SCE)評定為第 2 級(Rank 2)計畫，且由於經費排擠之故均未能獲得 APEC 經費補助，此可能與每期計畫申請的金額及數量有關，建議可將概念性文件(Concept Note)修正後，再提交第 3 期(Session 3)申請。中國大陸表示本工作小組之計畫提案，係經過各會員體同意且排定優先順序，對於均未能獲得 APEC 經費補助感到遺憾。Nii 建議可透過各會員體資深官員之努力，將本工作小組之重點工作納入第 1 級優先順序(Rank 1 priorities)，或請資深官員在 SCE 審查時支持提案以改善此現象。

4. 美國提出「Reducing Derelict Fishing Gear in the Asia Pacific Region (2012/SOM2/OFWG/005)」。
5. 美國及菲律賓提出「Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region」。
6. 我國提出「The Fourteenth APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment (第 14 屆 APEC 私人部門/企業參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會)」(本計畫由我國自費執行)。

本計畫由臺灣海洋大學劉光明教授報告，說明我國於 2011 年舉辦第 12 屆圓桌會議，邀請 APEC 會員體加拿大、印尼、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、越南及我國等公私部門專家等 16 位講者於會中報告，議題涵蓋推動海洋資源保育之公眾意識、海洋環保標章、恢復自然海岸、預防及減少天然災害等主題。海洋資源保育工作小組主事人 Ulises Munaylla 亦出席本次會議。會議綜合討論研提 24 點建議，提供本工作小組會議參考。劉教授亦說明去年我國發行 2 期海洋資源保育及漁業刊物，本年將於台北舉辦第 13 屆會議，

會議主題為海洋環境及資源永續管理，包括溼地保護、整合性海岸管理、深海保育及管理及海洋生態服務，歡迎各會員體派員出席。第 14 屆會議之主題目前規劃的可能為與極端氣候相關之海洋生態系、極端氣候調適(adaptation)之能力建構及極端氣候區域網路之建置。

我方報告之後，印尼發言認為現行之海洋環保標章對於開發中會員體可能成本較高，願與我國在 APEC 中發展適合之海洋環保標章。我方復以去年會議討論到生態標章包括海洋生物資源認證及海洋相關產業認證，例如我國賞鯨船之生態認證。國際間已有相關機構進行認證工作，例如 Marine Service Engineers (MSE)。我們願意與印尼及其他會員體合作進行經驗分享。

第 5 項計畫美國及菲律賓預定在本年第 3 期(Session 3)申請「亞太區域大型海洋生態系評估及管理計畫」(Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region)，將在預算委員會之第 3 次 SCE 審查討論。

5 月 25 日會議重點

四、OFWG 權責書(Terms of Reference)、策略計畫及年度工作計畫討論

由於 OFWG 權責書已送交 SCE，故目前應依 OFWG 權責書內容草擬策略計畫及年度工作計畫。以下謹就前述二項說明：

(一) 策略計畫

APEC 技術協助及訓練計畫(Technical Assistance and Training Facility) Mr. Jim Waller 說明策略規劃為有效利用人力及經費以達目標的步驟，APEC 各工作小組均需要有策略規劃。策略計畫以 3-5 年為原則，包括願景、任務說明、目標、主要績效指標、年度計畫。Waller 應美國要求說明目前 OFWG 的策略計畫之績效評估指標，認為該等績效評估指標與 APEC 之目標關聯性不高，據渠瞭解此次 OFWG 計畫全部被預算委員會否決之原因在於這些計畫之目標與 APEC 目標之達成關聯性不大。

日本表示並不反對 OFWG 有此策略計畫，但重申 APEC 是一個自願性的組織，主要的目標是提供一個交換意見的平台，並不適宜處理漁業管理之議題，有關漁業管理的議題，日本認為管理的部分應該交由其他組織處理較為適當，如區域性漁業管理組織。

美國表示此討論議題計有 3 項，且互有關連性，依據目前議程的安排，部分相同的議題被中場休息分開，建議一起討論完畢後再休息。為節省討論時間，策略計畫內

容之討論不宜以逐句方式進行，建議以段落為單位，請各會員國提供建議，彙整後修正，並由起草小組草擬策略計畫內容。

巴布亞新幾內亞表示，策略計畫是否包括執法的部分；美國表示僅是建議應在 APEC 設立一全球性之願景及目標。我方表示策略計畫乃與規劃未來 4 至 5 年 OFWG 工作方向與策略，建議逐段討論策略計畫，並請各會員國意見送交起草小組彙整，再提出修正後之策略計畫以供會員國參卓，中國大陸表示認同並同意參加成為起草小組成員。

(二) 主席表示策略計畫移至明(26)日討論，至於美國表示依據 OFWG 之權責書，設有副主事國之職位，目前並無人選擔任，提議是否可在此時處理，主席表示在明日之策略計畫後一併討論，並表示有關工作計畫則需待策略計畫修正後再行討論。

五、優先領域

(一) 永續成長議題：秘魯報告「**Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security within the Asia Pacific Region (FWG 01/2011A)**」，該報告顯示漁業除滿足人類食物需求，並造就工作機會。目前海洋生態系的破壞，四分之三的漁業資源已過度捕撈，海洋污染危害海洋哺乳動物及海鳥，嚴重影響漁業的永續成長，APEC 應關注養殖漁業為低排放產業，宣導保護海洋環境，鼓勵漁業管理，推動永續養殖。漁業提供 1 億 7,000 萬人工作機會。漁業需求增加代表水資源管理需求的增加，家計型漁業提供 90%之 3,500 萬漁民工作機會，提供 8,500 萬人間接工作機會，以上工作機會約半數為女性。此議題會中並無太多討論。

(二) 綠色成長之氣候變遷：我國由漁業署周世欽科長報告「**Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries**」之會議成果。主席並請我方有關極端氣候研討會之結果有無可列入策略計畫之項目，我方回應調適與減緩措施雖然對於降低極端氣候對漁業及養殖業之衝擊有所助益，但是成本很高，故認為以事前預防及準備工作應作為減緩氣候變遷所造成衝擊之重點。日本表示該國 311 之災後重建所作之措施乃為一種事後重建之作為，該國將作整理並提送聯合國糧農組織(FAO)參考。

(三) 促進自由、開放貿易與投資

1. 俄羅斯報告「**Draft Initiative of the Russian Federation on Combating Illegal Fisheries and Illegal Trade in Biological Resource**

(2012/SOM2/OFWG/007)」，該報告提出 APEC 區域國家應可比照歐盟打擊 IUU 措施，制定區域性之漁產品可追溯性之認證措施，以降低 IUU 行爲。

美國質問俄羅斯提出此報告之目的爲何？俄方回應希 OFWG 能認同並支持俄羅斯所提報告之建議措施文件。澳洲、印尼及秘魯均支持打擊 IUU 活動，但爲避免重複，希望由各 RFMOs 因應處理。我方表示有關打擊 IUU 目前已由 RFMOs 推動並落實執行，該等組織爲了管理措施之一致性，也透過 RFMOs 聯合會議推動有關管理措施之一致性以打擊 IUU 活動，所以我方認爲 APEC 爲交換意見之場合，有關打擊 IUU 漁業活動之管理措施執行，仍應回歸 RFMOs 處理。

俄羅斯接續以口頭題出文字修正，希望會員國同意，但未獲回應。美國表示目前成員國對打擊 IUU 活動有共識，但對俄方所提之建議則有不同的看法，甚至有些會員國表示需將此議題攜回國內處理以作反應，所以建議此議題之討論過程列爲會議記錄之一部分。印尼與智利皆附議美國的看法。但俄羅斯回應可接受作爲會議記錄的一部分，但會議記錄中需載明支持俄方所提建議要求各經濟體採取措施以打擊 IUU 活動。我方回應，要求各經濟體採取措施打擊 IUU 活動之內容已在巴里行動計畫及巴拉卡斯宣言中有所說明，若要作爲會議紀錄時，內容應是各經濟體執行巴里行動計畫及巴拉卡斯宣言之成果。最後，俄方接受美方之提議參與會議記錄草擬工作。

2. 秘魯報告「Promotion of Free and Open and Investment」，會中並無太多討論。
3. 俄羅斯提出「Suggestions for the Statement of the Ministers Responsible for Trade」，俄方並表示各經濟體能對此草案內容表示意見。美方回應該文件將攜回研究，會中並無討論。

5月26日會議重點

(四) 包容性成長－強化糧食安全：美國報告「Importance of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture to Food Security, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Economic Prosperity: An APEC Perspective (2012/SOM2/OFWG/006)」。日本提出將舉行第3屆糧食安全研討會，建議各會員體參加該研討會。泰國表示糧食安全應包括3項重點，即魚產品取得之資源量養護管理、取用量及食品安全。中國大陸目前推動小規模的漁業、技術交流，並利用該國訓練中心，進行能力建構與資訊分享機制，進而評估機制比較；此外，海洋空間規劃功能分區，本

年將有海洋空間規劃研討會，邀請各會員體出席。美國表示有興趣與其他會員體研擬合作計畫，未來 2-3 個星期將會通知各會員體。各會員國皆認為此為重要議題，建議將「確保糧食安全」列入策略計畫之目標。

(五) 跨領域議題與緊密合作(Cross Cutting Issues and Intensive Cooperation)

1. 俄羅斯報告將於 2012 年 7 月 16 日至 18 日舉行環境部長會議，此次會議主題將涵括生物多樣性保護、水資源利用、因應氣候變遷及綠色成長等議題。會議並將產出部長宣言，會員體於會議期間可舉行雙邊會談。美國建議俄羅斯提供關於此會議書面文件，以攜回國內參考。我方表示可否提供辦理本次會議的時間表，俾利會員體瞭解部長宣言草擬之進程，美國同意我方意見，建議可否請俄羅斯透過資深官員會議，提供會員體環境部長會議資料。俄羅斯表示會將各國之反應轉知該國環境資源部官員參酌。
2. 美國報告 Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP)進展，目前已進行 12 回合諮商，不同於北美自由貿易協定(NAFTA)環境部分列為附錄，TPP 將環境列為專章討論，其內容包括捕撈漁業、IUU 漁業活動及鯊魚保育等內容，下次諮商會議將於美國舉行，並預定於 9 月初宣佈 TPP 諮商之初步成果。

六、其他議題與倡議

- (一) 印尼報告「Blue Economy (2012/SOM2/OFWG/036)」。印尼報告藍色經濟 (Blue Economy)提案，希望列於 2013 年 APEC 優先順序之一。印尼提案獲得大多數會員體之支持，咸認該文件與 APEC 目的相符，印尼歡迎各會員體持續提供修正意見，並盼今年由中國大陸 APEC 海洋可持續發展中心舉辦第 2 屆藍色經濟論壇，能進一步釐清藍色經濟的內涵。美國建議印尼可於 2012 年底之非正式資深官員會議與其他資深官員交換意見。
- (二) 中國大陸報告「Promoting Initiatives to Compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (2012/SOM2/OFWG/017)」，該報告主要構想為彙整 APEC 各會員體過去執行成果，可供 OFWG 會員體相互間資訊分享及參考，減少會員體間之落差。中國大陸建議由各會員體不同專業背景之專家成立彙編小組，研擬報告架構及內容，所需費用可由 APEC 或有興趣之經濟體贊助。美國建議因各會員體每年均向工作小組提出進度報告，似可修正年度報告格式，使其能易於分類及彙整，供各會員體參考。
- (三) 美國提出策略計畫(Strategic Plan)之任務聲明(Mission Statement)修正文字版本，文字如下：

OFWG's mission is to foster economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. The OFWG economies will do this by working to facilitate free and open trade in the region and promoting the sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and marine ecosystem resources and related goods and services. A healthy marine ecosystem is essential for maximizing the economic value of these resources, promoting food security and sustainable development. The OFWG will promote cooperation amongst its members and stakeholders to advance this process. The OFWG will continue to implement the directives provided in the Seoul Oceans declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005) and the Paracas Declaration (2010), as well as to respond to future guidance from APEC leaders and ministers.

中國大陸、我方及巴布亞新幾內亞皆表示感謝美方的貢獻並同意所提文字。最後主席裁示將此修正文字置入策略計畫之任務聲明段落。

至於有關策略計畫之目標及績效指標，美國及智利皆提出修正案。我方亦表示因會議時間有限，建議將現有版本透過 email 給個經濟體討論修正。日本、韓國、智利、中國大陸等皆呼應。主席最後依我方建議裁示，並終止討論。

(四) 有關副主事人選舉：依據本工作小組權責書，本工作小組設主事人及副主事人各 1 人，由不同會員體擔任，任期為 1 年，第 2 年副主事人自動升任為主事人。本工作小組目前主事人為秘魯籍 Ms. Daphne Kalen Su Pucheu。本次會議美國提名 Mr. Greg Schneider；我方認為 Mr. Schneider 曾任經濟合作暨發展組織(OECD)漁業委員會(COFI)主席，在任期內表現優異，為一適當人選，因此附議美國提名。日方、韓國、智利、中國大陸、秘魯、泰國、巴布亞新幾內亞、俄羅斯及印尼等經濟體皆表示贊成。

(五) 2012 及 2013 年 OFWG 年度工作計畫：我方表示由於 2012 年所提計畫均遭 SCE 否決，建議將自費計畫納入年度工作計畫，以充實內容。美國認為也可將本次會議討論成果列入，另亦可將 OFWG 通過之權責列為工作成果之一。秘書處表示由於 2012 年 OFWG 並未提送其年度工作計畫予 SCE，而 2013 年之工作計畫亦須於 2013 年初提供，基於時效之考量，PD 表示將根據會中討論結果及各經濟體之意見，將於會期間草擬 2012 年及 2013 年之工作計畫，以 email 寄送各經濟體討論，希望能於 2013 年年初提供 SCE。

(六) 下次將會由印尼主辦，時間應為明年 SOM2 前後舉行，地點將會再行通知。

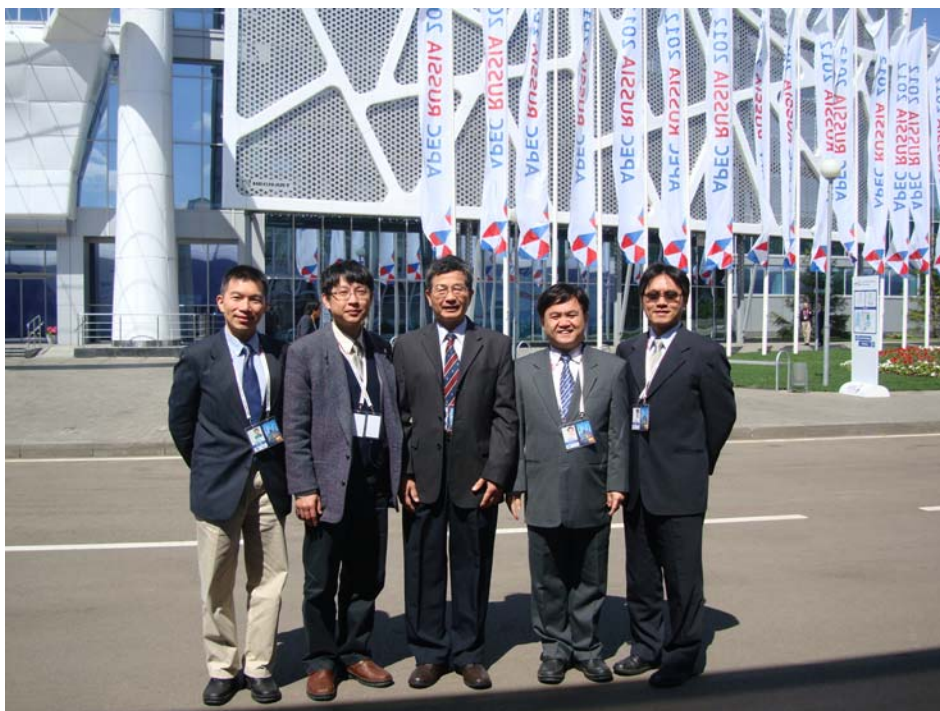
(七) 第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM 4): 中國大陸表示目前正積極爭取成為 2014 年 APEC 主辦國，因此提議於 2014 年在中國大陸辦理 AOMM 4。我方很高興聽到中國大陸將舉辦 AOMM4 但由於召開部長會議牽涉的部門較多，我方希能獲得有關召開 AOMM4 之相關資訊，俾攜回國內與高層官員參酌。美國認為如於 2014 年舉辦，則明(2013)年即將開始籌備工作，而第 3 屆部長會議通過之巴拉卡斯宣言，各會員體執行情形如何，尚未進行檢討，對於是否將於 2014 年舉辦表示保留。中國大陸建議回國後將申請辦理部長會議乙案，透過 APEC 秘書處徵求各會員體意見。

七、會議報告修正通過。

參、心得及建議事項

- 本署將於本(101)年 9 月 17 日及 18 日於台北辦理第 13 屆 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋永續性圓桌會議，邀請會員體參加。本項會議為海洋及漁業工作小組年度少數活動之一，對於提供本工作小組推動動力有相當助益。另本署持續發行海洋資源保育及漁業刊物，建立工作小組歷史紀錄，有助於凝聚小組向心力。
- 俄羅斯將於本年 7 月 16 日至 18 日舉行環境部長會議，惟尚未接獲詳細議程內容，將與外交部合作，持續追蹤俄方會議資料，籌辦出國相關事務。
- 本次會議係海洋資源保育工作小組及漁業工作小組合併後舉辦之第 1 次會議，由行政院農業委員會漁業署及本署共同派員與會，於會中視會議議題性質，分由兩機關與會人員回應與因應，溝通協調順暢，雙方合作良好。

肆、 會議照片



我國出席會議代表合影



會議進行

伍、 會議資料



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/000
Agenda Item: VII.D

Document Classification List

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Document Classification List

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2012/SOM2/OFWG/000	Document Classification List - 1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2012	VII.D	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/001	Draft Agenda - 1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2012	I.C	Lead Shepherd	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/002	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) Terms of Reference	IV.B	APEC Secretariat	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/003	APEC Ocean-related Activities Mapping Exercise	I.H	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/004	Draft Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) Strategic Plan	IV.D	APEC Secretariat		√	Draft	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/005	Project Proposal - Working with Local Communities to Address Derelict Fishing Gear	III.B.4	United States	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/006	Importance of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture to Food Security, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Economic Prosperity: An APEC Perspective	V. D	United States	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/007	Draft Initiative of the Russian Federation on Combating Illegal Fisheries and Illegal Trade in Biological Resources	V.C.1	Russia		√	Draft	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/008	Economy Report - Chile	II	Chile	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/009	APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries - Summary of Recommendations	V.B	Chinese Taipei	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/010	Strategic Planning – Process Guide for APEC Working Groups	IV.A	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/011	Working Groups and Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Taskforces Draft Work Plan Template	IV.E	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/012	APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments – May 2012	I.H	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/013	Economy Report - China	II	China	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/014	Concept Note - APEC Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning	III.B.1	China		√		
2012/SOM2/OFWG/015	Concept Paper - 2012 APEC Blue Economy Forum	III.B.2	China	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/016	APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (ASMD) Projects in 2011	III.A. 4	China	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/017	Promoting Initiatives to Compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report	VI.B	China	√			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/018	APEC SCE Strategic Planning Process	IV.A	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2012/SOM2/OFWG/019	APEC Strategic Planning Checklist	IV.A	APEC Secretariat	✓	✓	Internal document	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/020	Funding Criteria for All APEC-Funded Projects in 2012	III.B	APEC Secretariat	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/021	Economy Report - Thailand	II	Thailand	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/022	Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC - Workshop Summary and Recommendations (FWG 01/2011S)	III.A.2	Russia	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/023	Economy Report - Chinese Taipei	II	Chinese Taipei	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/024	New Proposal – Self Funded Project: The Fourteenth APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment	III.B.6	Chinese Taipei	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/025	Status Report of Korea's Marine Protected Areas	II	Korea	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/026	Economy Report - Japan	II	Japan	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/027	Summary Report on the Progress of the Work of the Russian Federation to Promote Implementation of the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda	II	Russia	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/028	Statement of Hong Kong, China	II	Hong Kong, China	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/029	Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security Within the Asia Pacific Region (FWG 01/2011A)	III.A.1	Peru	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/030	Sustainable Growth Importance in the Fishery and Aquaculture Sector	V.A	Peru	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/031	APEC Priorities for 2012	I.F	Russia	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/032	Coral Reef Monitoring for Sustainable Economic Utilization using Innovative Observation and Satellite Information	III.B.3	Indonesia		✓	Under consideration	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/033	Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing of Living Resources and Trade In Products Produced from Such Resources	V.C.1	Russia		✓	Under consideration	
2012/SOM2/OFWG/034	Promotion of Free and Open Trade and Investment	V.C.2	Peru	✓			
2012/SOM2/OFWG/035	Indonesia Economy Report	II	Indonesia	✓			



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/001
Agenda Item: I.C

Draft Agenda

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION 2012
1st OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP MEETING
Kazan, Russian Federation
24-26 May 2012**

Day 1: 24 May 2012

I. Opening Session (09:00 – 10:30)

- A. Official Opening of the 1st OFWG Meeting (Ms Nadezhda V. Shebina, Head of Delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation)
- B. Welcome and Opening Remarks (OFWG LS)
- C. Adoption of Agenda (OFWG LS) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/001)
- D. Appointment of rapporteur (OFWG LS)
- E. Core Agenda of APEC Leaders' Meeting 2011 and implication on OFWG (USA -TBC)

Note: the 2011 Leaders' Declaration can be found here:

http://www.apec.org/Meeting-Papers/Leaders-Declarations/2011/2011_aelm.aspx

- F. APEC Priorities for 2012 and Implications for APEC OFWG (Russia)
- G. Objectives of Ministerial Meeting on Food Security Kazan, Russia, May 30-31, 2012 (Russia)
- H. Report of SCE1 Outcomes (Indonesia)
- I. APEC Secretariat Report (APEC Secretariat) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/003)
(2012/SOM2/OFWG/012)

Coffee break (10:30-11:00)

II. Information Sharing (11:00 – 12:30)

- Economies are invited to speak briefly (5 minutes) to key issues facing economy and region and what this means for the OFWG; and expectations for this meeting.
- *Economies Report: Each Economy is requested to provide the Lead Shepherd's Office in advance of the meeting, a summary report of their domestic progress to advance the implementation of the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda. Note: If desired, longer statements on recent progress regarding domestic developments and related issues should be written for distribution*

(2012/SOM2/OFWG/008 – Chile) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/013 – China)
(2012/SOM2/OFWG/026 – Japan) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/025 – Korea)
(2012/SOM2/OFWG/023 – Chinese Taipei) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/021 – Thailand)

Lunch (12:30 – 14:00)

III. Capacity Building (14:00 – 17:00)

- A. Completed and Ongoing Projects

Economies are invited to report on the outcome/status of ongoing/completed projects:

1. FWG 01/2010A Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security Within the Asia-Pacific Region (Peru)
2. FWG 01/2011S Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC (Russia) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/022)
Note: Project Report (Publication Number APEC#212-OF-04.1) is available on the APEC Publications Database at http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1270
3. S OFWG 11/2011 "Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region Phase III – Pilot APEC Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Projects (USA) (*verbal remarks*)
Note: Project Report (Publication Number: APEC#212-OF-01.1) is available on the APEC Publications Database at http://publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1274
4. 2011 APEC Marine Protected Area Management Capacity Building Training; and APEC Blue Economy Forum (China self-funded; carried out by APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/016)

Note: Seminar on Sharing Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries (Chinese Taipei) will be discussed under agenda item V.B

Coffee break (15:30-16:00)

III. Capacity Building - Continued

B. New Project Proposals

Note: information about APEC-funded projects can be found at <http://www.apec.org/Projects/Projects-Overview.aspx> . Document 2012/SOM2/OFWG/020 on the 2012 Funding Criteria is also provided for reference.

Economies are invited to speak briefly (10 minutes) to main objectives of their project proposals

1. APEC Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning (China) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/014)
2. Blue Economic Forum (China, self-funded) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/015)
3. Coral Reef Monitoring for Sustainable Economic Utilization using Innovative Observation and Satellite Information (Indonesia)
4. Reducing Derelict Fishing Gear in the Asia Pacific Region (USA) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/005)
5. Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region (USA, Philippines) – *proposed for Session 3 2012 funding cycle*
6. The Fourteenth APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment (Chinese Taipei) - *self-funded project* (2012/SOM2/OFWG/024)

Day 1 Closing Remarks (17:00 – 17:30)

- Any logistical information to be share by the host economy (Russia)
- Summing of Day 1 (OFWG LS)

Drafting Committee meeting (17:30-18:30)

18:30 – 21:30 Social Event (details to be advised)

Day 2: 25 May 2012

IV. Discussion of OFWG Terms of Reference, Strategic Plan, and Annual Work Plan for Submittal to SCE (9:00-12:30)

- A. Presentation by Mr. Jim Waller, Nathan and Associates, APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility (APEC TATF) on SCE Strategic Planning Process and Development of Strategic Plan (2012/SOM2/OFWG/010) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/018) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/019)
- B. Review of OFWG Terms of Reference endorsed by OFWG Members (2012/SOM2/OFWG/002)
- C. Discussion of Duties of Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd

Coffee Break (10:30 – 11:00)

- D. OFWG Members Discussion of Draft Strategic Plan (2012/SOM2/OFWG/004)
- E. OFWG Members Discussion of Annual Work Plan (2012/SOM2/OFWG/011)
 - 1. Discussion of possible items for inclusion
 - 2. Formation of drafting team

Lunch (12:30 – 14:00)

V. Priority Areas (14:00 – 17:00)

- A. Advance sustainable growth

Presentation (Peru)

Possible Discussion Points

- Progress in the implementation of an ecosystem approach
- Progress in reducing both sea and land-based sources of pollution
- Small scale fisheries and aquaculture

- B. Advance on green growth: Climate Change

Presentation: Outcomes of APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries (Chinese Taipei) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/009)

Note: The complete proceedings of the seminar can be found at the website <http://cc-apec.ntou.edu.tw/CC-APEC%20Proceeding%202012%20TW.pdf>

Possible Discussion Points

- Understanding the role of the oceans in climate change
- Progress on gathering and sharing of scientific knowledge on climate change impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems
- New strategies and technology exchange to face climate change

OFWG Delegates Group Photo (15:30-15:40)

Coffee break (15:40-16:00)

V. Priority Areas - Continued

- C. Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment

1. Discussion of the Draft Initiative of the Russian Federation on Combating Illegal Fisheries and Illegal Trade in Biological Resources (Russia) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/007)

2. Presentation (Peru)

Possible Discussion Points

- New measures to support trade and investment facilitation
- Importance of the fisheries sector for poverty reduction, job creation.
- New mechanisms for cooperation, collaboration, and the sharing of knowledge and best practices
- New actions to promote small-scale and commercial fisheries standards
- IUU fishing and its impact in fisheries trade

Day 2 Closing Remarks (17:00 – 17:30)

- Any logistical information from the host economy
- Summing up of Day 2 (OFWG LS)

Drafting Committee meeting (17:30-18:30)

18:40–onward Welcome Dinner for OFWG Delegates (details to be advised)

Day 3: 26 May 2012

V. Priority Areas (9:00 – 12:30) - Continued

D. Inclusive growth: Strengthening food security (10:30-11:30)

Presentation: Importance of Fisheries and Sustainable Aquaculture to Food Security, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Economic Prosperity: An APEC Perspective (USA) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/006)

Possible Discussion Points

- How should the OFWG address the topic of food security?
- What the OFWG is doing related to food security?
- Survey of on-going food security work in APEC (and beyond?)

Coffee break (10:30-11:00)

E. Cross Cutting issues and Intensive cooperation

1. OFWG Members to note Ministers Responsible for the Environment Meeting, Khabarovsk, Russia, July 16-18, 2012 (*further information will be provided intersessionally*)
2. Discussion of Cross Cutting issues and Intensive cooperation (*among all APEC economies*)

Possible Discussion Points

- Across APEC Fora (related working groups, ongoing activities and projects)
- Working with international organizations or financial institutions

Lunch (12:30 – 14:00)

VI. Other issues & Initiatives (14:00-15:30)

- A. Blue Economy Initiative (Indonesia)
- B. Presentation on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (China) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/017)

C. OFWG Agenda for 2013

D. Discussion of AOMM4

Coffee break (15:30-16:45)

Drafting Committee meeting (15:30-16:45)

VII. Closing Session (16:45-17:30)

- A. Summary Report (Drafting committee - TBC)
- B. Adoption of 1st OFWG Summary Report
- C. Date and Venue of 2nd OFWG Meeting (Indonesia)
- D. Document Classification (APEC Secretariat) (2012/SOM2/OFWG/000)
- E. Closing Remarks (Ms. Nadezhda V. Shebina, Head of Delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation)
- F. Concluding Remarks (OFWG LS)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/002

Agenda Item: I C

Draft Agenda

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Terms of Reference

Vision

Well-managed ocean ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture that provide optimal economic value to support the livelihood of communities and food security in APEC member Economies.

Scope

The scope of the Working Group will be ocean ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture undertaken in a balanced and integrated manner, with a focus on ecosystem-based management to ensure the sustainable use and long-term conservation of those resources. Specifically the Working Group will focus on the implementation of the Paracas Declaration and subsequent guidance from the APEC Ministers, noting that this builds upon the Seoul Oceans Declaration and the Bali Plan of Action.

Method of Work

The Working Group's mission and objectives will be delivered through the following mandate, which will frame the development and delivery of work consistent with APEC parameters:

1. Exchange of information and help foster institutional capacity building in a focused regional setting;
2. Advance the discussions and development of solutions of common resource management problems as a climate change and best practices;
3. Develop projects, which will be managed and evaluated by the Working Group according to Leaders' and Ministers' directives, and the projects' adherence to the SCE guidelines and procedures;
4. Develop a regional approach and improved coordination for the implementation of various instruments (e.g. International Plans of Action);
5. Facilitate trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystem resources;
6. Cooperate and partner with other APEC working groups, international organizations, and the private sector where interests intersect.
7. Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources as well as protection of marine ecosystems needed to support fisheries and aquaculture.
8. Common approach to preventing illegal fishing and related trade.

The Working Group will periodically discuss and agree on its priority issues, drawn from issues identified by APEC leaders, ministers, and senior officials.

Project proposals submitted for consideration by APEC economies should address the agreed priority issues and achieve the group mandates. The Working Group should identify linkages between its priority issues and the work of other APEC working groups and relevant bodies.

Structure

1. Membership

All member economies of APEC are members of the Working Group. Member economies are encouraged to identify a focal point to facilitate the operations of the Working Group. Invitation and participation of non-members at the meetings and activities of the Working Group shall be in accordance with current APEC guidelines.

2. Lead Shepherd

i. Selection

The Working Group will select, by consensus, a Lead Shepherd who will serve (on a volunteer basis) a two-year term in accordance with SCE recommendations. The

first year of the term will be served as the Deputy Lead Shepherd and the second as Lead Shepherd. The resulting one-year "overlap" period is designed to ensure continuity of leadership and to allow incoming Lead Shepherds to benefit from experience as a Deputy.

The Deputy Lead Shepherd will be selected annually, from a different APEC economy than the incoming Lead Shepherd.

ii. *Duties*

The duties of the Lead Shepherd will be performed consistently with the "Revised Guidelines for Lead Shepherd/Chair And Deputy Lead Shepherd/Chair of APEC Working Groups And SOM Task Forces," as updated from time to time.

The Lead Shepherd of the Working Group will represent or designate a competent person to represent the Working Group to participate, as appropriate, in various APEC fora and other related regional and international meetings and fora.

The duties of the Deputy Lead Shepherd will be to assist the Lead Shepherd to fulfill his/her mandate and the activities of the Working Group and other APEC fora.

In the event that the Lead Shepherd cannot continue with his/her duties, the Deputy Lead Shepherd will assume the position of the Lead Shepherd for the remainder of the current calendar year (or until a new chair is nominated) and a new Deputy Lead Shepherd will be selected.

The duties of the Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd are further described in Annex 1.

3. *Program Director*

The APEC Secretariat will provide support to the Working Group through a Program Director or other arrangements put in place by the Secretariat from time to time.

4. *Working Group Meetings*

The Working Group meeting is normally held once a year and other meetings/communication may be held intersessionally if necessary. The venue for the next meeting will be decided no later than at the annual meeting.

5. *Periodic Review of the Working Group*

The Working Group will voluntarily review its mandates and operation as work is completed, or as new issues develop. The Working Group will develop a strategic plan and annual work plans, as required by APEC. In addition, and as part of the recommendation 12 of the SCE Fora Review, the Working Group will be independently assessed every four years according to the Independent Assessment Schedule endorsed by the SCE.

The Working Group will review its achievements and project outcomes from time-to-time against its objectives and priorities and welcomes review from the SCE. The group will report annually through the SCE Fora Report or as requested by SOM.

Critical Relationships

The Working Group will work closely with other international or regional organizations, as appropriate, to promote the objectives of the Working Group. This collaboration contributes to the consideration of APEC priorities and objectives, such as trade and investment liberalization. It also provides a unique role of the Working Group for regional implementation while avoiding duplication.

The Working Group encourages private sector participation and cooperation in the forum's activities, especially through their involvement in member economies' projects.

The Working Group will continue dialogue and strengthen cooperation with international financial institution (IFIs) through the current framework of APEC-IFI Dialogue.

The Working Group will collaborate with other APEC working groups and endeavor to develop projects that will address APEC objectives in alignment with APEC priorities.

Annex 1 – Duties of Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd

a) Lead Shepherd Duties

- Coordinate the schedule and chair OFWG meetings as well as prepare reports of the meetings.
- Foster constructive and active dialogue at OFWG meetings.
- Lead the implementation of the action program and other activities to fulfill instructions given by APEC Leaders, Ministers and Senior Officials and report to Senior Officials on the development of these issues.
- Coordinate the development of a medium-term strategic plan aligned with the organization's overall objectives.
- Ensure the timely submission of annual workplans to the first SCE meeting of each year.
- Attend the annual SCE Committee-on-the-Whole (COW) meeting, held on the margins of the first SCE meeting of each year, to update the SCE on forum activities and ensure that these are in line with APEC priorities.
- Oversee the development of activities ensuring that the forum's work is responding to Leaders' and Ministers' priorities.
- Liaise with the APEC Secretariat, other APEC fora and international organizations to enhance the quality of activities, including project proposals with well-defined outcomes, and track the progress of project implementation.
- Invite ABAC or other relevant non-governmental actor(s) to contribute to the forum's plenary meeting agenda and activities (e.g., seminars, workshops).
- Oversee the prioritization/ranking of the forum's project proposal concept notes using the APEC-wide funding criteria in advance of the deadline for each project approval session.
- Once forum projects are approved, ensure that the Project Overseer works with the APEC Secretariat Communications team to provide a short statement on the activity to be published on the APEC website, if appropriate.
- As major project milestones or deliverables are completed (e.g. workshops, reports, etc), ensure that the Project Overseer provides a statement (e.g. press release, article, etc.) on the outcomes of the activity to be published on the APEC website and that he/she works with the APEC Secretariat Communications team, as well as local and international media, to promote and encourage media coverage of APEC project related activities.
- Once projects are fully completed, ensure that Project Overseers work with the APEC Secretariat Communications team to provide a write-up of the project's accomplishments and planned follow-up.
- Ensure that mandatory monitoring and final completion and evaluation reports on relevant APEC-funded projects are submitted by Project Overseers and that the relevant Program Director in the APEC Secretariat provides such reports in a timely manner to the BMC.
- Act as the spokesperson and key advocate for the OFWG, actively working to build synergies with other APEC fora, as well as relevant international organizations, and actively promoting the practical efforts that fora are undertaking to advance APEC priorities.

- Ensure that the forum webpage, as appropriate, is linked to the APEC Secretariat website and remains up-to-date, providing a current reflection of the forum's priorities and activities.

b) Deputy Lead Shepherd Duties

1. One or more Deputy Lead Shepherds will be selected by the working group and other APEC fora to assist the Lead Shepherd. The Deputy Lead Shepherd will be selected from a different APEC economy than the Lead Shepherd, and their tenure will be staggered by one year with that of the Lead Shepherd, where possible. The resulting one-year "overlap" period is designed to ensure continuity of leadership and to allow new incoming Lead Shepherds to benefit from the advice of an experienced Deputy. Exceptions to this rule, due to specific group circumstances, will be granted on a case-by-case basis and will require approval by the OFWG as well as the SCE.
2. In the event that the Lead Shepherd could not continue with his/her duties, the Deputy Lead Shepherd will assume the position of the Lead Shepherd for the remainder of the calendar year, or until a new Chair is nominated.
3. If the Deputy Lead Shepherd is unable to continue with his/her duties, a new Deputy Lead Shepherd would be selected.

The duties of the Deputy Lead Shepherd will be to assist the Lead Shepherd to fulfill the mandate and the activities of the OFWG or other APEC fora. Further information to assist Lead Shepherds and Chairs in hosting meetings can be found in the Guidebook on APEC Procedures and Practices; Guidelines for Hosting APEC meetings; and the Guidebook on APEC projects.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/004

Agenda Item: IV.D

Draft OFWG Strategic Plan

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Strategic Plan

Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG)

1. Vision Statement

Well-managed ocean ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture that provide optimal economic value to support the livelihood of communities and food security in APEC member Economies.

2. Mission Statement

The OFWG's mission is to foster economic development in the Asia-Pacific region by promoting sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resources; recognizing that APEC

members account for over 80 percent of global aquaculture production and more than 65 percent of the world's capture fisheries. Additionally, the APEC region includes vast and diverse ocean and coastal environments supporting biodiversity that supports fishing and aquaculture and also contributes significantly to APEC member economies through other marine –related industries. In setting its priorities, the OFWG will continue to focus on implementing the Paracas Declaration (2010), which builds upon the earlier Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002) and the Bali Plan of Action (2005), as well as subsequent guidance from APEC Leaders and Ministers.

APEC's vision:

"APEC is the premier Asia-Pacific economic forum. Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment. Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results and agreements into tangible benefits."

3. Critical Success Factors (also called Key Performance Indicators)

- 3.1. Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources as well as protection of marine ecosystems needed to support fisheries and aquaculture;
- 3.2. Increased exchange of information among APEC members leading to regional institutional capacity building, collaborative solutions to common resource management problems, and implementation of best practices;
- 3.3. Develop a regional approach and improved coordination for the implementation of various instruments (e.g. International Plans of Action);
- 3.4. Forum available for dialogue, cooperation and partnerships with other APEC bodies, regional and international organizations, and the private sector where interests intersect.
- 3.5. Facilitate trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystem resources.

DRAFT

4. Setting Objectives

4.1. The role of the oceans in Food Security: Promote APEC economies' ability to address food security issues as a partnership;

4.2 Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment: Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources as well as protection of marine ecosystems needed to support fisheries and aquaculture;

- Scientific Knowledge: collaborate through the gathering and sharing of scientific knowledge¹ and ecosystem-based management experience.

4.3 Impact of Climate Change on the Oceans: Promote APEC economies to tackling impact of climate change on the Oceans;

4.4 Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment: Facilitate trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and marine ecosystem resources;

4.5 Cooperation

- Enhance Human Resources and capacity: Support mechanisms for cooperation, coordination, and the sharing of knowledge and best practices in order to enhance human resource capacity building on innovation policies and innovative activities on ocean related management to ensure the sustainable development;
- Cross Cutting Themes: Promote cross-cutting themes within other APEC Fora ²and other non APEC groups;
- Project Management: Develop projects, which will be managed and evaluated by the Working Group according to Leaders' and Ministers' directives, and the projects' adherence to the SCE guidelines and procedures;
- Public and Private participation: Promote private sector participation and cooperation in the OFWG's activities, especially through their involvement in member economies' projects.

¹ On climate change and its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture, Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) approaches in order to protect human health, provide economic and social benefits, and contribute to food security.

² APEC Food System, APEC Study Center, EWG, SMEWG, ATCWG, ABAC, ISTWG, EPWG, TIWG, TWG, others

DRAFT

5. Prioritized Implementation Schedule

Objective	Start Date	Completion Date	Resources
<p><u>The role of the oceans in Food Security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation of OFWG in APEC dialogue on food security • Effective Communication and Information Exchange with APEC food system • Develop long term strategy for food security within OFWG aligned with APEC food system • To manage sustainable fisheries and aquaculture resources supply to food security • To combat IUU fisheries. • Advance on inclusive growth (small scale fisheries and resource-limited aquaculture) 	<p>May 2012</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • Funding support for project work
<p><u>Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify priority areas for OFWG work • To improve our ability to sustainably manage marine ecosystems, particularly through better understanding and implementation of ecosystem-based management • Enhance capacity building in the area of ocean-related management to ensure sustainable 	<p style="text-align: center;">May 2012</p> <p style="text-align: center;">June 2012</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">June 2013</p>	

DRAFT

<p>development.</p> <p>Step 1: discuss about the common issues of ocean sustainable management</p> <p>Step 2 exchange the best practice among APEC economies</p> <p>Step 3 Prepare the study reports about the common issues and hold series capacity building workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop targeted project work to enhance conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources and protect marine ecosystems 	<p>June 2012</p> <p>September 2012</p> <p>February 2013</p> <p>May 2012</p>	<p>September 2012</p> <p>February 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat support • Funding support for project work from SCE • Ocean and Fisheries working group member economies
<p><u>Impact of Climate Change on the Oceans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Improve studies on the impact of the climate change.</u> • <u>To take appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of extreme climate on fisheries and aquaculture</u> 			

DRAFT

<p><u>Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop white paper to serve as basis for OFWG dialogue to identify potential OFWG activities that facilitate trade and investment relative to sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in the APEC region. • Identify best practices on combating IUU-Fishing. • Improvement the value chain on small scale fishermen and aquaculturists. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean and Fisheries working group member economies • Other APEC bodies • External experts Regional bodies
<p><u>Cooperation</u></p> <p><u>Scientific Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop targeted project work to enhance gathering and sharing of scientific knowledge and promoting e transparency <p><u>Enhance Human Resource and capacity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support dialogues to identify OFWG activities that enhance the sharing of knowledge and best practices in order to enhance human resource capacity building on innovation policies and innovative activities among OFWG members; <p><u>Public Private sector participation</u></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OFWG members • regional bodies • Ocean and Fisheries working group member economies • Other APEC bodies • External experts • Regional bodies

DRAFT

<u>Cross Cutting themes</u>			
<u>Project Management</u>			



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/005
Agenda Item: III.B.4

**Project Proposal - Working with Local Communities
to Address Derelict Fishing Gear**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: United States

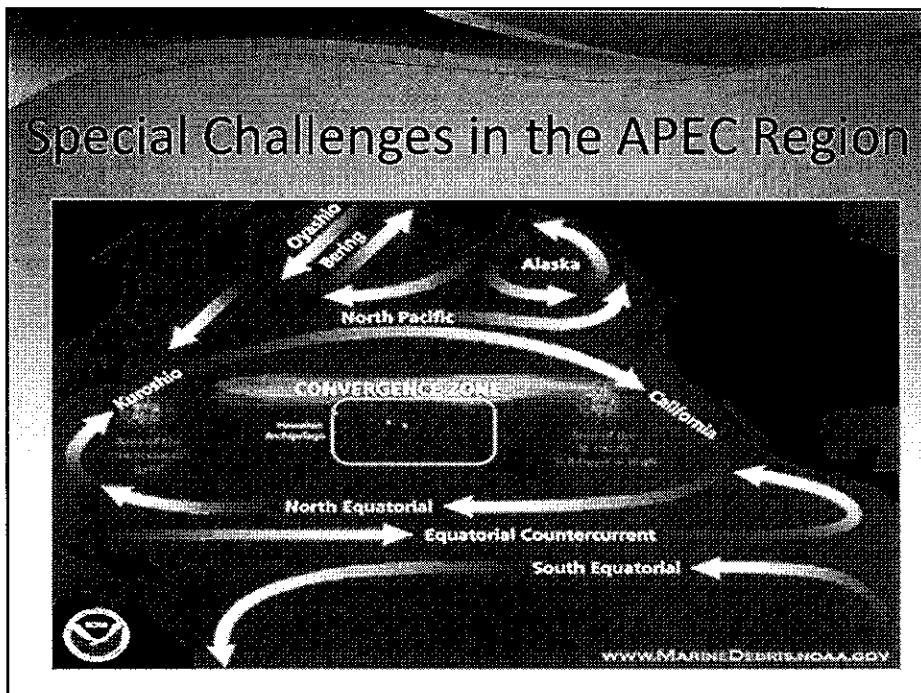
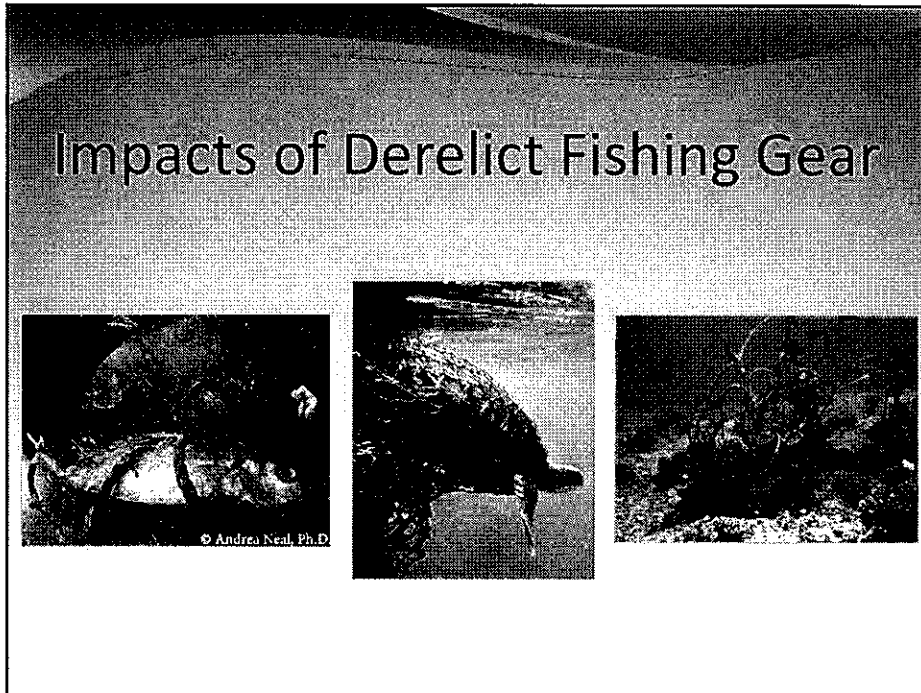


**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC Project Proposal: Working with local communities to address derelict fishing gear

Overview

- Impacts of Derelict Fishing Gear
- Special Challenges of the APEC region
- Why APEC should support a DFG project
- Overview of project proposal



Why APEC should support a DFG project

- Economic impacts of DFG to industries, including fisheries and tourism
- Safety concerns of DFG
- Increasing public awareness on impact of DFG
- Recent international mandates to address DFG
 - Honolulu Strategy
 - MARPOL Annex V
- Builds upon past APEC DFG/MD project

Project Proposal:

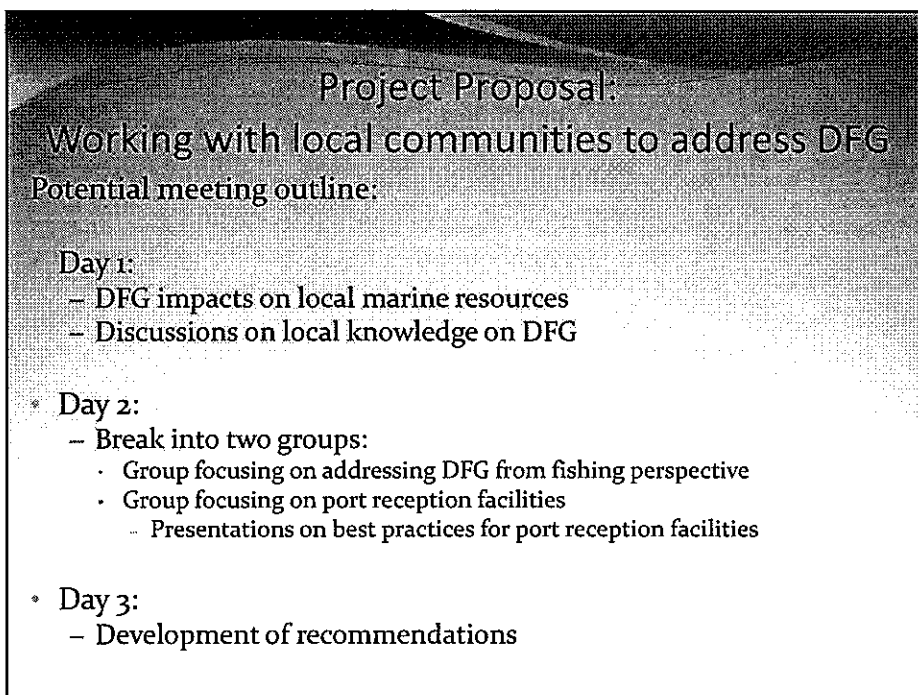
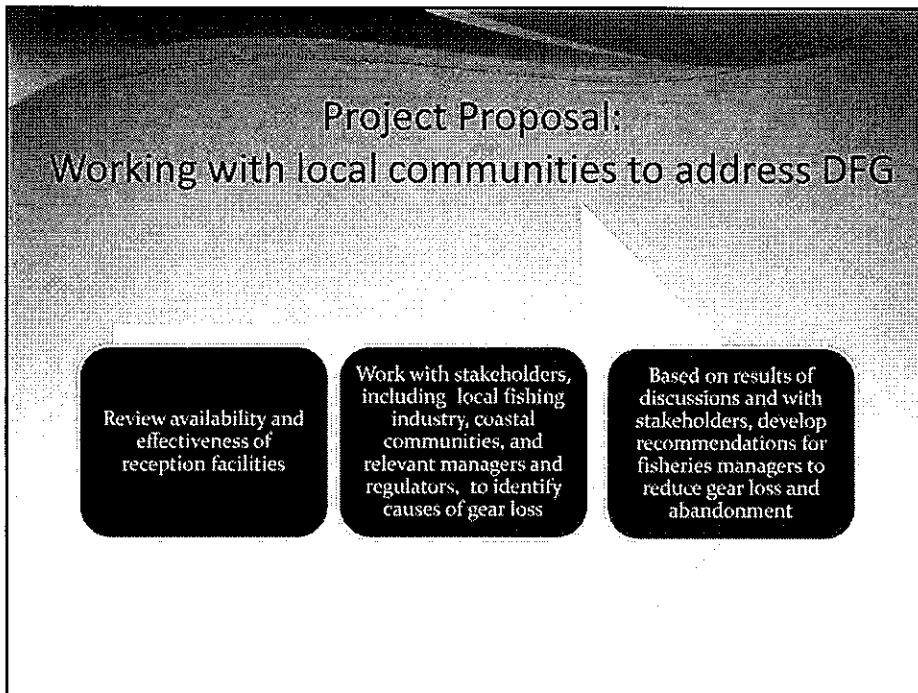
Working with local communities to address DFG

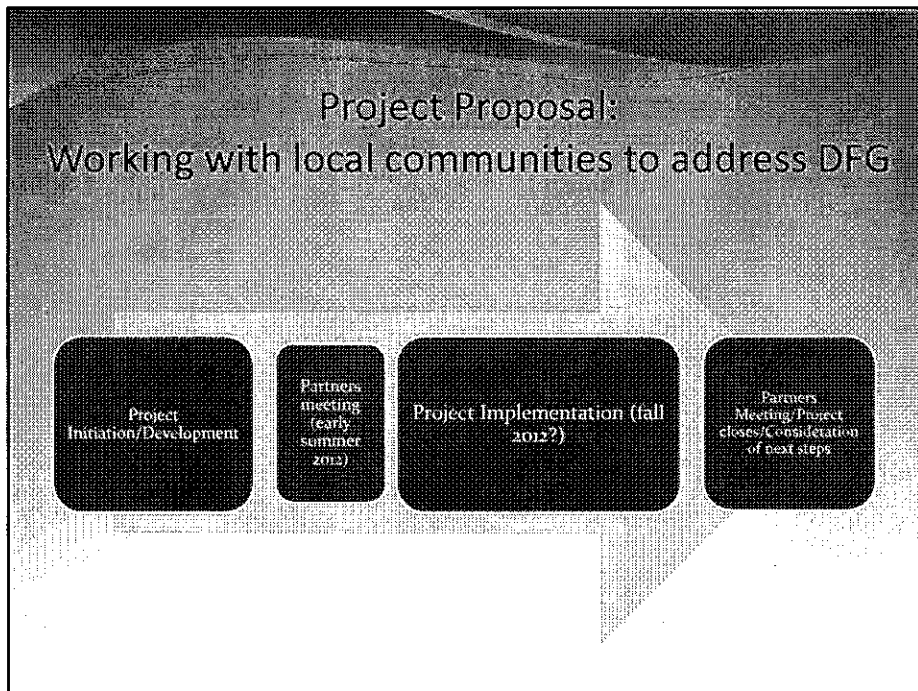
Goal: Improve understanding of why fishing gear is lost or abandoned and use this information to assist in the development of management and policy

Proposal developed at workshop at IMDC5 with broad stakeholder group



Focus on communities and stakeholders to identify reasons for loss and to improve understanding on the impacts of DFG





Project Proposal:
Working with local communities to address DFG

Summary:

- Addresses issue that has detrimental impacts on APEC resources
- Will improve understanding of gear loss from industry and community perspective
- Assist economies in the their implementation of new international law
- Builds upon past APEC initiatives
- Leverages funding and collaboration from member economies



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/007

Agenda Item: V.C.1

**Draft Initiative of the Russian Federation on
Combating Illegal Fisheries and Illegal Trade in
Biological Resources**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Russia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing of Living Resources and Trade in Products Produced from Such Resources

IUU fishing of living resources has a significant negative impact not only on the number and size of living resources, but also on their reproduction and food security of many economies.

Combating IUU fishing of living resources and trade in products produced from such resources significantly depends on the political will of leading economies in establishing the legal frameworks of such activities both on regional and national levels.

In order to prevent IUU fishing of living resources the Russian Federation in 2009 has signed the Agreement with the Republic of Korea and is holding consultations on conclusion of similar agreements on combating IUU fishing and trade in products produced from such resources with other APEC economies.

IUU fishing of living resources leads to serious social problems. The legitimate fishers receive less living resources, which are the primary source of nutrition for the population of many APEC economies. In contrast to the European continent, in the APEC region there is no universal system of products' certification. Regional fisheries management organizations are combating not quite effectively the vessels flying the "flags of convenience", which are conducting IUU-fishing of living resources.

The APEC economies should cooperate closely at various levels in order to limit, prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in waters under the jurisdiction of the APEC economies.

In order to combat more effectively IUU fishing of living resources and illegal trade in products produced from such resources the Russian Federation suggests the APEC economies the following:

- 1) To consider the possibility of ratification or accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995), the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (2009);

To provide implementation of the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (2001) and to develop national plans on its basis;

To expedite signing of bilateral agreements to combat IUU-fishing and illegal export of living marine resources and products;

- 2) To certify the production of fisheries and aquaculture, which are used as food products;
- 3) To carry out monitoring of fishing and tracking of fish products, including the situation with the distribution;
- 4) To consider a possibility of sharing between the OFWG members of the best practices in combating IUU-fishing of living resources and turnover of illegally manufactured fish products;
- 5) To promote implementation in the relevant regional fisheries management organizations of best practices in keeping a register of vessels engaged in IUU-fishing, and vessels flying the "flags of convenience" and engaged in illegal fishing of living resources;
- 6) To take the necessary measures in accordance with international law to prevent trade or imports into their territory of fish products caught by vessels that have been identified by the relevant regional fisheries management organization as engaged in IUU-fishing.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/008

Agenda Item: II

Economy Report - Chile

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Chile



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

ECONOMY REPORT CHILE

Chile is pleased to highlight some relevant domestic and international developments related to national fisheries and aquaculture.

The total national harvest (capture fisheries plus aquaculture production) of 2011 was 3.8 million tons; 3 millions tons correspond to capture fisheries. These values are very similar to those registered in 2010. As in 2010, 60% of aquaculture production corresponds to salmonid species. By the end of 2011, the National Fisheries Council approved the 2012 catch quotas for the main national fisheries. Following the advice of the authority, and upon the basis of the conservation status of resources, the Council determined a non-negligible reduction of fishing quotas (app -20% with respect to 2011) in the fisheries of jack mackerel, common Chilean hake, southern hake and hoki.

Progress in Legislation

During the second semester of 2011, Law 20525 was enacted, which amends the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture (GLFA). This instrument prohibits fishing practices that may be detrimental to the conservation of sharks – it particularly prohibits finning onboard fishing or transport vessels. In this context, specimens should arrive in landing destinations with their fins totally or partially adhered to their bodies naturally.

Bills referred to the regulation of discards and protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems are still under procedure at Congress. In addition, the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures related to IUU Fishing was approved during 2011, though it has not been yet ratified.

Currently, the so-called "long law" is drawing the attention of Congress and the public in general. In addition to the issue of the auction of industrial fishing quotas, this law considers different amendments to the GLFA regarding the sustainability of fisheries. An outstanding provision is the elimination of the resolutive capacities of the National Fisheries Council in matters related to sustainability, and particularly with respect to the adoption of global catch quotas –which are currently approved by said Council.

The law also provides the obligation to design and implement rebuilding plans when fisheries are overexploited or depleted. It also considers the formal recognition of scientific committees for the main fisheries or fishery groups (e.g. demersal fisheries). In practice, these committees – composed by experts from universities, research institutes, and private consulting entities– have worked for several years as advisory organisms to the fisheries authority, though said advice is not binding and there is no formal mechanism to integrate them into the decision-making process.

In addition, it includes a new allocation between the small-scale and the industrial sector for the main shared fisheries; this will be in place for twenty years and will be beneficial for the small-scale sector. In fact, the new distribution of fishing quotas would imply a US\$34 million transference from the industrial to the small-scale sector.

Protection of marine biodiversity

In 2012, the administrative process to create the Hanga Roa (Easter Island) marine reserve will be started, with a view to enhancing the conservation of areas and the sustainable use of marine biodiversity

In the same manner, the process to widen the Motu Motiro Hiva marine park (created 2010) will be started, going from 150 thousand km² to around 350 thousand km². This expansion, mainly to the west, seeks to protect many seamounts that constitute Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems and are currently outside the limits of the park. At Salas y Gomez Islands, coral assemblages cover 44% of the bottom and the reef fish fauna is unique and irreplaceable.

At an International level

In Santiago, January-February 2012, the III Preparatory Conference for the Establishment of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization was held. The interim measures in place were reviewed and revised, on the basis of the most up-to-date assessment of the South Pacific jack mackerel stock. It is important to highlight the commitment of each State to limit their annual catches of *Trachurus* species to the order of 40% of their final annual catch recorded in 2010. The Conference also approved the Bottom Fishery Impact Assessment Standard.

Besides, Chile actively engaged in the 108th (October 2011) and 109th (April 2012) sessions of the OECD Committee of Fisheries, which is working on four priority projects that should be completed no later than 2013; the projects are: Governance, Energy use, Aquaculture, and Waste. The latter focuses mainly on discards.

In April 2012, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funded project "*Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem: Toward Ecosystem Based Management Chile-Peru*" was reactivated. Its 2012-2013 work plan was recently approved by the steering committee of the project. In terms of biodiversity protection, the project -lasting five years-, considers baseline surveys in pilot sites (coastal Guano Islands, in Peru, and seamounts of the Juan Fernandez area in Chile) and the establishment of marine protected areas in both economies.

Aquaculture

The last Economy Report presented measures adopted until the first semester of 2011. To date, the following measures have been further introduced for aquaculture in Chile:

- A new sanitary regulation was introduced; it adapts to the new legislation establishing: **a)** macro-zones (currently under implementation), that is, large areas aimed for the operation of farming centers, which are separated from each other by at least 5 miles. The focus is on preventing the dissemination of disease by restricting vessel traffic between macro-zones when emergencies occur; **b)** classification of farming centers and concession groups according to their biosecurity measures. This will translate into more or less restrictive operation measures, depending on the center's sanitary behavior; **c)** registry of service providers, so the National Fisheries Service (responsible for inspection) controls the conditions in which services are provided and ensures compliance with established measures.
- A new regulation on the import of aquatic species was issued; it follows the guidelines of the World Organisation for Animal Health establishing risk analysis as an instrument to decide on the introduction of species that may be a risk to the national sanitary patrimony.
- A new public system was implemented for the elaboration of environmental reports of farming centers. These reports will be the basis to decide whether the centers can continue operating, observing their environmental conditions. The system is under the responsibility of the National Fisheries Service
- Government has passed a bill to amend the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, which considers, among others, conferring further powers to the National Aquaculture Commission. Currently, the competence to decide on the most relevant regulatory issues for aquaculture lays in the National Fisheries Council, which provides for environmental and sanitary regulations for aquaculture. In turn, the National Aquaculture Commission—organism that specializes on dealing with the most relevant aquaculture issues— has not been conferred such powers.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/009

Agenda Item: V.B

**APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of
Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on
Aquaculture and Fisheries - Summary of
Recommendations**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries

Summary of Recommendations

March 21-23, 2012, Taipei, Chinese Taipei

APEC member economies are already experiencing impacts of extreme climate on aquaculture and fisheries, and these impacts are expected to increase with continued changes in the global climate system. Without additional efforts to better understand, prepare for and respond to changing climate conditions, APEC member economies are likely to experience increasingly significant impacts to aquaculture, fisheries and other ocean-related sectors from extreme climate events. For example, at the 3rd APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting held in Paracas, Peru in October 2010, Chinese Taipei reported on the significant impacts of extreme climate (2009 major typhoon) on the nation's aquaculture and fisheries, provided information on the major efforts to recover from and adapt to this type of extreme climate event, and stated its willingness to share and exchange views with other member economies on such experiences.

To help APEC member economies address these issues, Chinese Taipei led development and implementation of the self-funded Project "Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries". The project was approved by the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group in July, 2011, and the Seminar was successfully held on 21-23 March, 2012, in Taipei, Chinese Taipei. About 80 participants attended the meeting, including 16 fishery officers and 10 invited scientists from 18 APEC member economies.

The meeting was organized into three main sessions: (1) summaries of extreme climate impacts and mitigation strategies from APEC member economies, (2) expert input and case studies of mitigating impacts of extreme climate on aquaculture, and (3) expert input and case studies of mitigating impacts of extreme climate on fisheries. There were thorough discussions and much exchanging of information and views during these sessions. During the final discussion session, the participants reviewed and discussed the presented information, and identified the following recommendations for submission to the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group. The recommendations are intended to help APEC and other organizations address key needs for better understanding, preparing for and responding to changing climate conditions to reduce the impacts of extreme climate on aquaculture, fisheries, and the communities and economies that depend on them. One of the overall recommendations was to increase proactive (instead of reactive) actions to reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation) and increase resilience (adaptation) in a changing climate.

1. **Reduce the cause of climate change (mitigation) to help reduce the frequency and magnitude of extreme climate events**
 - The financial benefits of mitigation can be significant and outweigh the costs of adaptation,
 - Addressing the causes of extreme climate is critical given the limitations to adaptation,
 - Adaptation is necessary but not sufficient to reduce impacts of extreme climate events.
2. **Increase early warnings, preparedness and adaptation efforts by understanding, monitoring and predicting extreme climate events**
 - Monitoring and projections are the foundation of early warnings,
 - Research provides information on how extreme climate events impact aquaculture and fisheries and how to reduce these impacts.
3. **Assess vulnerability of aquaculture and fisheries to extreme climate events**
 - Understanding vulnerability is a critical step to developing effective adaptation efforts that reduce risks and impacts.
4. **Increase pre-event preparedness and post-event response capacity**
 - Advance planning and preparations can significantly reduce risks and impacts of extreme climate events,
 - Response planning is critical to reducing impacts and increasing recovery following extreme events.

5. Plan, implement and assess efforts to increase resilience and adaptation to extreme climate events

- Build capacity to assess and manage risks (technical training and capacity building),
- Identify clear goals for decision-making processes,
- Incorporate extreme climate events into planning and management of aquaculture and fisheries (e.g., climate scenario planning to identify management options for resilience),
- Plan for impacts and recovery,
- Assess socio-economic and ecological impacts of adaptation measures,
- Continue use of ecosystem-based approach for fisheries management,
- Ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to promote resilience.

6. Increase learning and capacity to address extreme climate events

- Continue to promote collaboration among economies to maximize learning,
- Increase networking among economies to promote rapid and efficient exchange of information on methods, successes and failures,
- Increase mechanisms for rapid exchange of information, ideas etc (e.g., social media),
- Accelerate awareness and understanding of younger generations, decision-makers and others on climate change, extreme climate, fisheries and aquaculture through national education systems, workshops, public awareness campaigns and other mechanisms.

7. Promote new approaches

- Solicit and promote new approaches to preparing for and responding to impacts of extreme climate events on aquaculture and fisheries,
- Increase incentives to value carbon services and conserve coastal habitats that sequester and store carbon to help reduce climate change,
- Promote new approaches to engage fishers and others in helping monitor changes in fish distributions and other ocean conditions in changing climate (e.g., Australia's REDMAP program).



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/010

Agenda Item: IV.A

Strategic Planning – Process Guide for APEC Working Groups

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat

Forum Doc. No.: 2011/SOM3/SCE/016



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**



Strategic Planning – Process Guide for APEC Working Groups

September 2011

Attached is a revised draft of the of the process guide to strategic planning in the medium-term. This document has been revised from an earlier version circulated at SOM 1, 2011, to focus more on the SCE working group level to support the planning and achievement of medium term goals. Please direct comments and input to Michael Vonk (mv@apcc.org) and Victoria Waite (vw@apcc.org) by October 15, 2011.

Strategic Planning – Process Guide for Working Groups

WHAT IS AN APEC WORKING GROUP STRATEGIC PLAN?

A step by step guide, created by a working group, to map out how it will reach its goals and objectives. The strategic plan for the working group will establish a foundation so that all of APEC knows what is planned and what is expected of the working group. Essentially, it builds on APEC's overarching vision by setting a mission for the chosen targets of the working group for a three to five year period.

Strategic planning is often confused with tactical planning. A good strategy should define **what** the objectives are; good tactics set a plan for **how** to achieve those objectives. A simpler way to think of it is:

- **Strategy** is longer-term, often 3-5 years, and sets the overarching objectives and purpose for the working group;
- **Tactics** are shorter-term, often written up in annual work plans, focused on process and actions. While the strategy for the working group may not change year to year, tactics can be adapted over time to identify and act on new ways to reach the goals and objectives already established in the strategy.

A working group strategic plan should serve as a systematic, management tool for problem solving, activity planning, funding decisions, and guiding the preparation of annual work plans.

When everyone participates in the strategic planning stages, all will work harder to carry out the plans and projects. APEC can't buy or outsource this kind of motivational interest, and working group leadership must be an integral part of such vital activities. Therefore, the strategic planning process should include a variety of people from the working group to participate in any brainstorming sessions, including key stakeholders from private and public sectors among member economies if that is possible.

Five Elements of a Strategic Plan

There are five elements that help shape the foundation of a workable and achievable strategic plan. These elements are:

- Vision
- Mission Statement
- Critical Success Factors
- Set Objectives

- Prioritized Implementation Schedule

The strategic planning process should begin by exploring essential questions about the purpose of having a working group. Working group leadership and members must answer these essential questions and come up with a consensus on the answers. Answers to these questions will help in determining the elements to the strategic plan.

- What is APEC's vision?
- What is the working group's vision?
- How does the working group's vision contribute to APEC's vision?
- What do we do best?
- What is our purpose?
- What needs can the working group satisfy for member economies that they cannot more easily do on their own?
- What kind of image does the working group want?
- What does the working group want to be known for?
- How many objectives does the working group want to have?
- What value does the working group want to have for APEC's member economies?

BUILD THE FIVE ELEMENTS

Vision Statement: A brief statement describing direction and growth plans of the working group [Aspirational]

The working group's vision statement should directly support APEC's mission statement. From the APEC website:

“APEC is the premier Asia-Pacific economic forum. Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment. Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results and agreements into tangible benefits.”

- Develop a concise vision for the working group. Try to address:
- Who are we?
- Where are we? (What is our current state?)

- Where do we want to go (or not go) and why? (What is our desired future state?)

Remember that defining – and being able to communicate – a clear working group vision is most important for those outside of the group. So make sure that the working group’s vision informs everyone– both inside and outside APEC – about the working group’s aspirations.

If it is possible, the working group should seek an opportunity to engage APEC senior officials and leaders in a discussion on the working group’s vision, especially if the APEC policy leadership is new. The intent of the discussion would be how to best articulate a working group’s vision in a concise yet descriptive manner that the working group can use to best inform its mission statement as part of the three to five year strategic planning process.

Mission Statement: Statement describing the working group’s capabilities to help realistically achieve key objectives identified by member economies (or the working group itself) within the three to five year strategic planning period

The mission statement should answer the question, “What outcome or outcomes do we think is/are possible for the committee to deliver within three to five years?” The mission statement should encompass a few concrete objectives, achievable within the timeframe of the strategic plan.

The mission statement should be more than just “The [] working group establishes policy.” The mission statement should describe how it facilitates the achievement of outcomes. For example, “The [] working group’s mission is to address policy bottlenecks and guide member economies to make [productive decisions] that support the vision of APEC in a timely manner.”

Critical Success Factors

Critical success factors are elements that are vital for a strategy to be successful. A critical success factor drives the strategy forward. It makes or breaks the success of the strategy – hence, it is “critical.” Addressing critical success factor(s) is required to ensure the success of the activity or organization. Critical success factors are those few things that must go well to ensure success, and, therefore, they must be given special and continual attention to bring about high performance.

For your working group, critical success factors might include:

- Achieving credibility;
- Maintaining quality standards;
- Finding needed resources;
- Performing additional market research to inform the APEC region;
- Establishing definitions and standards of how the working group can serve and listen to all members;
- Establishing internal and external communication standards;

- Maximizing cost-effective operations;
- Establishing a continuous improvement policy for reviewing and evaluating progress;
- Establishing a system that documents processes so others can be trained;
- Securing buy-in from all levels of APEC, which helps understanding and acceptance through participation;
- Commitment and willingness from the member economies to make changes.
- A plan to deal with downturns should they occur; or
- Systems and administrative policies to ensure the working group does its job most effectively.

After identifying critical success factors for your working group, review them for practicality and achievability. Can all critical success factors be addressed by the working group and directly incorporated into the strategic plan?

Explicitly identify ways that each of the critical success factors will be addressed by the working group and incorporated into the strategy.

Set Objectives

Objectives are those specific steps that enable you to accomplish, or make measurable progress against, your working group's mission statement.

There is no set rule for how many objectives your working group should set. However, all of the objectives should be attainable within the 3 to 5 year timeframe of the strategic plan.

A major reason that strategic plans fail to reach their objectives is that implementation is assigned to members who never participated in the planning.

In setting objectives, you should eliminate the "why" and the "how." If you need to discuss "why" you're interested in doing something, you should have that discussion earlier when establishing your working group vision and mission statement. When you set objectives, you won't explain "why" you are planning to do something, and you won't attempt to justify your objective to those who review your plan.

Neither will you describe "how" you'll accomplish the objective at this point in the process. Describing "how" you'll accomplish an objective will be part of prioritized implementation planning in the next step.

There are two kinds of objectives you can develop – results-oriented and activities-oriented. "We will increase the volume of cross border trade within the APEC region by 10 percent next year" is a results-oriented objective. "We will facilitate three regional conferences for APEC next year" is an activities-oriented objective. The first example is a stronger statement because it focuses on achieving something (results). Whenever possible, write your objectives in terms of a result, rather than an activity.

However, there are times when you simply can't write a results-oriented objective, and if so, write your objective as an activity. But these are the exceptions. "Install the new computer system by the end of the year," "Hire a manager of human resources by June 15th," "Launch the new product by the third quarter." Each of these is an activity-oriented objective. They are not ideal objectives, because no result (other than the completion of the activity) can be measured. Generally, your objectives should be results-oriented.

Prioritized Implementation Schedule: Annual Work Planning. Prioritize the objectives and corresponding actions in order of importance.

For a one year period, document a schedule, including start dates, milestone dates and anticipated completion dates for each working group action. The annual work planning process is not about making new strategic objectives. It is about defining the steps that are necessary to achieve strategic objectives successfully. It is important to make sure participants in the process understand and agree that the strategic objectives are important and relevant to the working group's role in helping to achieve its vision, and ultimately the overarching vision of APEC. Part of building this support is effectively identifying problems that may occur if you do not move towards achieving the working group's mission as well as identifying the benefits if you do achieve the working group's mission.

The emphasis in the work plan is on articulating the steps that support the overarching strategic plan. It is good for the steps to be challenging rather than trivial, but often planning falters when there is a substantial gap between expectations and what is feasible. Therefore, steps should be delineated in terms of time horizons and milestones, and driven by realistic resource availability.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/012

Agenda Item: I.I

APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments – May 2012

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments – May 2012

(a) APEC 2012 Priorities

In 2012, APEC's theme is "*integrate to grow, innovate to prosper*." The priority areas include:

- 1) Liberalizing trade and investment and expanding regional economic integration;
- 2) Strengthening food security;
- 3) Establishing reliable supply chains; and
- 4) Fostering innovative growth.

A more detailed description of the 2012 priorities can be found in the APEC Outcomes and Outlook 2011/2012, which is available online at publications.apec.org/publication-detail.php?pub_id=1247.

Further information on APEC Russia 2012 can be found at <http://www.apec2012.ru/>.

(b) Key Outcomes of Senior Officials and Committee Meetings

The **First Senior Officials' Meeting** was held in Moscow, Russia between and 30 January and 19 February 2012.

The meeting deliberated on the priorities for APEC 2012. Key points arising from the meeting were:

- *Promoting APEC Cooperation on Food Security* - The following elements were highlighted: ensuring the availability, affordability, safety and high quality of food; developing stable food markets and dampening price fluctuations; and the continued search for ways to ensure agricultural development based on increasing mutual investments, modern technologies and compliance with quality standards.
- *Supply Chain Connectivity* - The Chair noted that prospects of greater integration in APEC are closely connected to the need to ensure reliable supply chains in the region. The main elements under this priority are: to achieve, by 2015, a 10% efficiency gain across supply chains; applying a broader and faster approach to improving supply chain connectivity within APEC; understanding the challenges concerning APEC supply chains; assessing the risks in trade corridors between APEC and other markets; and continued discussions on the eight major chokepoints, as well as developing the supply chain agenda on a number of related issues.
- *Innovative Growth* - Members discussed possible ways to promote extensive interaction among universities, research centers and the business community; cooperation in education and the development of human capital; protection of intellectual property; and opportunities for advancing joint initiatives in these spheres within APEC.

The APEC **Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)** first met on 14-15 February in Moscow and again in Singapore on 2-3 April to advance its work program. CTI's work program for 2012 is aligned to three of the four APEC 2012 Priorities, namely: (i) trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration; (ii) establishing reliable supply chains; and (iii) intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth as well as the APEC 2011 priority of "expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory coherence." The key elements of CTI's work in 2012 include:

- *Bogor Goals Review Process* - Preparations for the IAP Peer Reviews in 2012 will involve brief reports prepared by the APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) with key highlights on members' main achievements and remaining areas for improvements based on the IAPs submitted for discussion at SOM2 in Kazan. A one-page "regional integration metrics" or "dashboard" that would complement the IAP brief reports and provide a snapshot of APEC's progress towards the Bogor Goals is being developed.
- *Exploring an Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)* - CTI endorsed the Regional Economic Integration Capacity Building Needs Initiative (CBNI) which included a proposed Action Plan Framework for REI CBNI. Several economies have confirmed their intention to participate in specific areas of the action plan and various programs/activities are being developed to take forward this work.
- *Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues* – CTI continues to progress the implementation of the next generation trade and investment issues that were addressed by Leaders in 2011, as well

as to advance work on global supply chains improvement. It is also working through a Friends of the Chair on Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues (NGeTI FoTC) on several new ideas for consideration as additional next generation issues to be addressed in 2012. Issues proposed for consideration included: integration of competition policy into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs); regulatory principles for access to essential network-based infrastructure facilities in the services sector; Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) best practices; Transparency in FTAs; enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Environment; and Securing Open Markets for Digital Products. The CTI will continue discussing the proposals in the lead up to CTI3 in Kazan, Russia.

- *Environmental Goods and Services* – CTI agreed to an “Indicative Timeline” to develop an APEC List of Environmental Goods in 2012. By the time of CTI2 in April, 10 economies had submitted their initial product nominations for consideration. In accordance to the indicative timeline agreed at CTI1, the lead of the FoTC on EGS have circulated a compiled list to economies to which economies are to provide initial comments by 1 May. Economies are expected to have an extensive discussion on the nominations on the table at the upcoming CTI3 meeting in Kazan.
- *Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework and Action Plan (SCFAP)* – CTI continues to progress the implementation of SCFAP to address the eight chokepoints. Some of the new initiatives being pursued in 2012 include: (i) development of a “supply-chain connectivity (SC) inventory” to identify internal policies and practices related to cross-border movement of goods affecting the logistics sector for chokepoint#1; (ii) A proposed capacity building program for the *Pathfinder to Enhance Supply-Chain Connectivity by Establishing a Baseline De Minimis Value*; (iii) A proposed multi-year capacity building project for Enhancing Logistics Performance through Training and Networking for APEC Local/Regional Logistics; and (iv) A study to be undertaken by PSU for CTI that measures the economic impact of submarine cable disruptions on trade and investment within APEC economies and assesses current approaches to minimize disruptions. The CTI held a Symposium on SCFAP from 31 March – 1 April 2012 to share experiences and exchange views on the measurement of supply-chain connectivity from different perspectives (international organizations, private sectors and academia); and to stock-take the implementation of the Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP). The Symposium also discussed the draft design of the self-assessment survey that will be used to complement the internal and external indicators for tracking APEC’s progress towards the 10% improvement by 2015 in supply-chain performance. The draft self-assessment survey is being finalised for adoption at CTI3 in Kazan.
- *Expanding Regulatory Cooperation and Advancing Regulatory Convergence* – CTI agreed that the second dialogue of the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Process Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) would address the issue of self-regulation in advertising. The dialogue is being planned for the 4th quarter of 2012.

The CTI will next meet in Kazan from 30-31 May 2012. A Trade Policy Dialogue on Facilitating Global Supply Chains will be held on 27 May 2012.

The **Economic Committee (EC)** met on 14 – 15 February in Moscow. The EC considered the work plans of the Competition Policy and Law Group (CPLG) and its five FoTCs including: competition policy, regulatory reform, corporate law and governance, public sector governance and ease of doing business. The EC also discussed its contributions to the APEC 2012 priorities, including APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) and the 2012 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR) on Ease of Doing Business (EODB) and 2013 AEPR on Public Sector Governance. The EC organised two policy discussions on “State of the Regional Economy” and “Strengthening Implementation of Good Regulatory Practices.”

Prior to the EC1 plenary, the “APEC EODB 2012 Stocktake Workshop” was held on 12 – 13 February 2012 in Moscow. The workshop discussed, among others, progress on accomplishing APEC-wide EODB objectives and capacity building and technical assistance programs on EODB-related reform.

The next EC meeting will be held on 30-31 May in Kazan, Russia.

The **SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE)** met on 16 February in Moscow. The SCE Committee of the Whole (SCE-COW), which includes the Chairs and Lead Shepherds of the SCE fora, also met on this day. Members discussed the 2012 priorities of strategic planning, coordination on cross-cutting issues, improving public communications and streamlining and independent

assessments. The goal of SCE efforts in 2012 is to ensure that APEC remains effective in achieving the goals we have set for ourselves.

Specific work of the SCE this year includes the development of a *Framework to Address Cross-Cutting Issues* that will support goals that require cooperation across working groups and committees in the APEC structure.

The SCE has also adopted a policy requiring SCE fora to prepare a strategic plan that ensures the work they undertake is done to maximize contributions towards APEC's broader goals. Strategic plans are to be completed by SCE2 in 2013, a timeline that ensures all fora will have a chance to discuss their plans at a regular meeting, the assistance of the APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility (TATF) remains available to support fora in the development of these plans.

During the SCE-COW meeting the importance of communicating the work of APEC to external stakeholders through the media was emphasized, including through a presentation by the APEC Secretariat's Communications and Public Affairs Unit on the level of support that the Secretariat can provide in this area.

The **Budget and Management Committee (BMC)** last met on 10 February in Moscow, which approved the 2012 Work Plan for BMC. The meeting noted Russia's priorities for APEC 2012, the latest staffing developments and financial position of the Secretariat. BMC members agreed to the Secretariat's plans to update the Project Guidebook and to establish a Small Working Group under BMC to progress longer term evaluations of APEC Projects.

From 1 January 2012 to 31 March 2012, the Secretariat received a contribution of JPY 87,480,000 from Japan to the APEC Support Fund Sub Fund for Energy Efficiency and Low-Carbon Measures.

The **APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)** held their 1st meeting on 21 - 24 February 2012 in Hong Kong. The main focus of the meeting was to discuss and endorse work plans of the 6 Working Groups (APAWG, FEWG, IDWG, REIWG, SGWG, and SMMEWG). The Council also endorsed several key documents, including, (i) a letter to IEG Chair to recommend annual interaction with the business community and help to facilitate long-term private sector input into IEG work; (ii) a letter to APEC SOM Chair requesting the private sector's participation in the annual APEC Energy Ministerial Meeting, (iii) a recruitment document for the Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS), and (iv) a Report of 2011 Financial Inclusion Forum prepared by the Advisory Group on APEC Financial System Capacity Building. The Council also held dialogues on the APEC 2012 priorities with 18 APEC Senior Officials and their representatives.

The next ABAC meeting will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on May 21-24, 2012. More information on ABAC can be found at:

<http://www.apec.org/Groups/Other-Groups/APEC-Business-Advisory-Council.aspx>

(c) Developments within the Secretariat and Policy Support Unit (PSU)

Key Staff Movements and Appointments

There have been a number of staff movements in the Secretariat since February 2012. Program Directors, Mr Andrew O'Sullivan (Australia) succeeded Ms Joanne Lovejoy in March; and Ms Fadzilah Abu Hassan (Malaysia) succeeded Ms Zaireen Omar in April. In March, Mr David Hendrickson, Media Manager, succeeded Ms Trudy Harris and Mr Philip Chang joined the PSU as a Senior Analyst replacing a Senior Analyst who had left last year.

Key dates

The second SOM meeting of 2012 and related meetings will be held in Kazan on 20 May – 5 June 2012.

The 5th APEC Education Ministerial Meeting (AEMM5) will be held from 21 - 23 May in Gyeongju, Korea.

Several ministerial meetings will follow:

30 - 31 May	Ministerial Meeting on Food Security	Kazan, Russia
4 - 5 June	Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade	Kazan, Russia
24 - 25 June	Energy Ministerial Meeting	St. Petersburg, Russia
27 - 28 June	Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Mining	St. Petersburg, Russia
16 - 18 July	Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Environment	Khabarovsk, Russia
23 - 24 July	Tourism Ministerial Meeting	Khabarovsk, Russia
3 August	Small and Medium Enterprises Ministerial Meeting	St. Petersburg, Russia
6 August	Transportation Ministerial Meeting	St. Petersburg, Russia
6 - 8 August	Telecommunications and Information Ministerial Meeting	St. Petersburg, Russia
30 August	Finance Ministerial Meeting	Moscow, Russia

The APEC calendar of events can be found at <http://www.apec.org/en/Events-Calendar.aspx>.

Projects

Project Approval Sessions

The first project approval session for 2012 commenced in the second week of January 2012. A total of 32 Concept Notes (CNs) were submitted for funding and based on funds availability, 26 were granted in-principle approval to proceed to the implementation stage. Two projects were deemed non-compliant due to the lack of supporting documentation and one was withdrawn; for a total of 23 projects being funded at a cost of US\$2.375 million.

The second session for 2012 commenced on 9 April 2012. A total of 80 CNs were submitted for funding but one CN was withdrawn. In addition to standard projects, two Multi-Year CNs have also been submitted for funding. The final stage of the ranking and prioritisation process for the CN submitted in Session 2 is underway.

Multi-year Project (MYP) pilot

The four Multi-year Project CNs approved for funding in Session 3, 2011 are in early stages of implementation. No MYP proposals were submitted in Session 1 while 2 CNs were submitted in Session 2. It is anticipated that once a large enough sample size is available, an independent review of the pilot phase of MYPs will be conducted. This is scheduled for early 2013.

APEC Project Guidebook

An update of the 7th Edition of the Project Guidebook is underway. The 8th Edition of the Guidebook will incorporate the policy and operational changes approved by BMC in 2010 and 2011, together with additional amendments proposed by the Secretariat to make the provisions clearer and the document more user-friendly.

Long – term evaluations of APEC projects

The proposed approach and the methodology for conducting long-term evaluations of APEC projects were approved by SOM at SOM3 in 2011. In order to progress work in this area, the Secretariat sought BMC approval to establish a Small Working Group under the purview of BMC. The Terms of Reference for this group has been circulated to BMC members for comment and approval and its anticipated that the first meeting of this group will be held in Kazan prior to the BMC 2 meeting.

Policy Support Unit

PSU is currently undertaking several projects to support the work of different APEC groups. Ongoing projects include:

- **Food Security Policies in APEC:** This project examines the landscape of prevailing food security policies of each APEC member economy. The findings will provide an important foundation for the work of APEC's Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS).
- **APEC Economic Trends Analysis report(s):** The report(s) is a concise and succinct document that provides timely analysis of the recent economic performance of APEC economies and the APEC region. The report(s) would serve as a source of information for discussions among the EC members.
- **Economic Impact of Submarine Cable Disruptions in APEC:** This project assesses the economic impact of submarine cable disruptions on trade and investment within APEC economies. The

findings would include a relevant and cost-effective approach for the APEC region to reduce the negative impact on trade and investment of disruptions to the communications network.

- Regulatory Reform – Case Studies on Green Investments: This project evaluates regulatory practices concerning the promotion of green investments in the renewable energy sector and energy-efficient technologies.
- Bogor Goals Progress Report – IAP Peer Review Process: PSU is assisting the CTI in assessing the progress by APEC in achieving the Bogor Goals by 2020.
- Supply Chain Connectivity Initiative: PSU is assisting CTI in identifying indicators that will be the basis to evaluate APEC's supply-chain performance in terms of time, cost and reduction of uncertainty.
- Ease of Doing Business Interim Assessment: PSU has completed an assessment of APEC's progress towards the 5 percent interim improvement target by 2011 specified in the EoDB Action Plan. The findings will be incorporated in the APEC Economic Policy Report 2012 produced by the Economic Committee.
- PSU Policy Brief series: The policy briefs provide APEC stakeholders with a concise analytical document covering pertinent policy relevant issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The third issue on 'A Snapshot of Current Trade Trends in Potential Environmental Goods and Services' was published in April 2012.

PSU updated StatsAPEC data in November 2011. Another update will be performed in June 2012.

PSU has continued to collaborate with the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to prepare a report for the MRT meeting in June 2012 on key trends and developments relating to trade and investment measures in the APEC region.

In the course of its work, the PSU has also built up linkages with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Economic Forum (WEF), the ASEAN Secretariat, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

All of the PSU's research and the PSU work plan (which is updated monthly) are available on its website (<http://www.apec.org/en/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Research.aspx>).

Communications and Public Affairs

The Communications and Public Affairs Unit (CPAU) continues to carry out its operational plan for 2012 by implementing Phase 3 (Sustain) of the SOM FotC on Communications' Branding Strategy.

APEC Secretariat Executive Director Ambassador Muhamed Noor conducted outreach in Saudi Arabia, Singapore and Viet Nam and delivered four speeches to key stakeholders since February 2012, including at the Jeddah Economic Forum 2012; the Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam; the 3rd APEC Air Cargo Security Workshop; and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) Conference 2012.

Since February 2012, CPAU has published over 20 news releases, garnering coverage in media outlets such as China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Viet Nam, and Russia as well as in industry-specific publications. To draw attention to air cargo security, Ambassador Noor issued an op-ed entitled, 'Safeguarding the Region's Air Highways, Driving Mutual Prosperity.'

At the request of the SOM Chair's Office, CPAU covered the TPTWG meetings in Bangkok, Thailand, CTI2 and related meetings in Singapore and TEL meetings in Da Nang, Vietnam. From this coverage, CPAU produced 12 articles and 5 video interviews for both the APEC website and APEC Russia website, which were picked up by a wide range of key media from Bloomberg Business Week to local channels reflecting the strategy to boost grassroots coverage. Further to this request, CPAU will cover the AEMM in Gyeongju, Korea.

The next APEC Bulletin will be published in June 2012 and will highlight tourism initiatives; food security in the APEC region; MRT outcomes; and education and innovation.

Since February 2012, the APEC Secretariat has received delegations from Waseda University (Japan); Singapore Management University (Singapore); University of St. Thomas (United States);

officials from Chinese Taipei's Central Personnel Administration; staff from the United States Congress; officers from the Canadian Armed Forces; lawyers from Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of the Interior; and officials from the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Secretariat.

With support from CPAU, the APEC Business Mobility Group will launch the new ABTC website once it is approved. CPAU has also created a new webpage for the SCCP to provide customs requirements and import information.

While more people continue to access the website on a desktop computer than on-the-go, smart phone usage has grown faster more recently. The APEC website (<http://www.apec.org>) saw its monthly page view traffic grow from 161,058 in April 2010 to 166,763 in April 2012 (equivalent to a 4% increase). Its visitors grew from 49,028 visitors in April 2010 to 60,392 visitors in April 2012 (equivalent to a 23% increase). The APEC mobile website (<http://m.apec.org>) was launched in November 2011 to facilitate timely access to APEC news by smart-phone users. It saw its monthly page view traffic grow from 1,471 in January 2012 to 2,776 in April 2012 (equivalent to a 89% increase). Its visitors grew from 662 visitors in January 2012 to 1,307 visitors in April 2012 (equivalent to a 97% increase).

The publications database saw its monthly average visitors traffic grow from 1,498 in 2009 to 4,476 in 2012 (equivalent to an 198% increase). Its monthly average page view traffic grew from 5,777 in 2009 to 12,137 in 2012 (equivalent to a 110% increase).

From the time it was launched in March 2011 until 1 May 2012, APEC's official Facebook page has grown to over 2,130 "likes" and its Twitter feed (@followAPEC) has attracted around 900 followers.

APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility

The APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility (APEC TATF) works closely with the APEC Secretariat to implement a range of activities designed to strengthen the APEC Secretariat as a customer-driven institution. Since early March 2012, APEC TATF's accomplishments include:

- Continued to upgrade the APEC Secretariat's Project Database (PDB), including requirements gathering, design and development. After conducting the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) with the IT Unit and the Project Management Unit, it was noted that the search function needed to be enhanced to accommodate APEC's needs. Completion of PDB upgrade is scheduled for early May 2012;
- Digitized the Guidebook on APEC Projects, 7th Ed. was completed. The launch of the digitized Guidebook will occur at the same time as the PDB;
- Continued to work with SCE sub-fora in their efforts to develop medium-term strategic plans to ensure that their goals and future work are in line with APEC's overall objectives;
- Organized a one-day teambuilding exercise for APEC Secretariat Staff; and
- Supported the completion of ASEAN and APEC Secretariat integration mapping exercise.





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2011/SOM3/SCE/016

Agenda Item: 3.3

Strategic Planning – Process Guide for Working Groups

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**Third SOM Steering Committee on
Economic and Technical Cooperation
Meeting
San Francisco, United States
23 September 2011**



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Strategic Planning – Process Guide for APEC Working Groups

September 2011

Attached is a revised draft of the of the process guide to strategic planning in the medium-term. This document has been revised from an earlier version circulated at SOM 1, 2011, to focus more on the SCE working group level to support the planning and achievement of medium term goals Please direct comments and input to Michael Vonk (mv@apcc.org) and Victoria Waite (vw@apcc.org) by October 15, 2011.

Strategic Planning – Process Guide for Working Groups

WHAT IS AN APEC WORKING GROUP STRATEGIC PLAN?

A step by step guide, created by a working group, to map out how it will reach its goals and objectives. The strategic plan for the working group will establish a foundation so that all of APEC knows what is planned and what is expected of the working group. Essentially, it builds on APEC's overarching vision by setting a mission for the chosen targets of the working group for a three to five year period.

Strategic planning is often confused with tactical planning. A good strategy should define **what** the objectives are; good tactics set a plan for **how** to achieve those objectives. A simpler way to think of it is:

- **Strategy** is longer-term, often 3-5 years, and sets the overarching objectives and purpose for the working group;
- **Tactics** are shorter-term, often written up in annual work plans, focused on process and actions. While the strategy for the working group may not change year to year, tactics can be adapted over time to identify and act on new ways to reach the goals and objectives already established in the strategy.

A working group strategic plan should serve as a systematic, management tool for problem solving, activity planning, funding decisions, and guiding the preparation of annual work plans.

When everyone participates in the strategic planning stages, all will work harder to carry out the plans and projects. APEC can't buy or outsource this kind of motivational interest, and working group leadership must be an integral part of such vital activities. Therefore, the strategic planning process should include a variety of people from the working group to participate in any brainstorming sessions, including key stakeholders from private and public sectors among member economies if that is possible.

Five Elements of a Strategic Plan

There are five elements that help shape the foundation of a workable and achievable strategic plan. These elements are:

- Vision
- Mission Statement
- Critical Success Factors
- Set Objectives
- Prioritized Implementation Schedule

The strategic planning process should begin by exploring essential questions about the purpose of having a working group. Working group leadership and members must answer these essential questions and come up with a consensus on the answers. Answers to these questions will help in determining the elements to the strategic plan.

- What is APEC's vision?
- What is the working group's vision?
- How does the working group's vision contribute to APEC's vision?
- What do we do best?
- What is our purpose?
- What needs can the working group satisfy for member economies that they cannot more easily do on their own?
- What kind of image does the working group want?
- What does the working group want to be known for?
- How many objectives does the working group want to have?
- What value does the working group want to have for APEC's member economies?

BUILD THE FIVE ELEMENTS

Vision Statement: A brief statement describing direction and growth plans of the working group [Aspirational]

The working group's vision statement should directly support APEC's mission statement. From the APEC website:

“APEC is the premier Asia-Pacific economic forum. Our primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We are united in our drive to build a dynamic and harmonious Asia-Pacific community by championing free and open trade and investment, promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, encouraging economic and technical cooperation, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment. Our initiatives turn policy goals into concrete results and agreements into tangible benefits.”

- Develop a concise vision for the working group. Try to address:
 - Who are we?
 - Where are we? (What is our current state?)
 - Where do we want to go (or not go) and why? (What is our desired future state?)

Remember that defining – and being able to communicate – a clear working group vision is most important for those outside of the group. So make sure that the working group’s vision informs everyone– both inside and outside APEC – about the working group’s aspirations.

If it is possible, the working group should seek an opportunity to engage APEC senior officials and leaders in a discussion on the working group’s vision, especially if the APEC policy leadership is new. The intent of the discussion would be how to best articulate a working group’s vision in a concise yet descriptive manner that the working group can use to best inform its mission statement as part of the three to five year strategic planning process.

Mission Statement: Statement describing the working group’s capabilities to help realistically achieve key objectives identified by member economies (or the working group itself) within the three to five year strategic planning period

The mission statement should answer the question, “What outcome or outcomes do we think is/are possible for the committee to deliver within three to five years?” The mission statement should encompass a few concrete objectives, achievable within the timeframe of the strategic plan.

The mission statement should be more than just “The [] working group establishes policy.” The mission statement should describe how it facilitates the achievement of outcomes. For example, “The [] working group’s mission is to address policy bottlenecks and guide member economies to make [productive decisions] that support the vision of APEC in a timely manner.”

Critical Success Factors

Critical success factors are elements that are vital for a strategy to be successful. A critical success factor drives the strategy forward. It makes or breaks the success of the strategy – hence, it is “critical.” Addressing critical success factor(s) is required to ensure the success of the activity or organization. Critical success factors are those few things that must go well to ensure success, and, therefore, they must be given special and continual attention to bring about high performance.

For your working group, critical success factors might include:

- Achieving credibility;
- Maintaining quality standards;
- Finding needed resources;
- Performing additional market research to inform the APEC region;
- Establishing definitions and standards of how the working group can serve and listen to all members;
- Establishing internal and external communication standards;
- Maximizing cost-effective operations;

- Establishing a continuous improvement policy for reviewing and evaluating progress;
- Establishing a system that documents processes so others can be trained;
- Securing buy-in from all levels of APEC, which helps understanding and acceptance through participation;
- Commitment and willingness from the member economies to make changes.
- A plan to deal with downturns should they occur; or
- Systems and administrative policies to ensure the working group does its job most effectively.

After identifying critical success factors for your working group, review them for practicality and achievability. Can all critical success factors be addressed by the working group and directly incorporated into the strategic plan?

Explicitly identify ways that each of the critical success factors will be addressed by the working group and incorporated into the strategy.

Set Objectives

Objectives are those specific steps that enable you to accomplish, or make measurable progress against, your working group's mission statement.

There is no set rule for how many objectives your working group should set. However, all of the objectives should be attainable within the 3 to 5 year timeframe of the strategic plan.

A major reason that strategic plans fail to reach their objectives is that implementation is assigned to members who never participated in the planning.

In setting objectives, you should eliminate the "why" and the "how." If you need to discuss "why" you're interested in doing something, you should have that discussion earlier when establishing your working group vision and mission statement. When you set objectives, you won't explain "why" you are planning to do something, and you won't attempt to justify your objective to those who review your plan.

Neither will you describe "how" you'll accomplish the objective at this point in the process. Describing "how" you'll accomplish an objective will be part of prioritized implementation planning in the next step.

There are two kinds of objectives you can develop – results-oriented and activities-oriented. "We will increase the volume of cross border trade within the APEC region by 10 percent next year" is a results-oriented objective. "We will facilitate three regional conferences for APEC next year" is an activities-oriented objective. The first example is a stronger statement because it focuses on achieving something (results). Whenever possible, write your objectives in terms of a result, rather than an activity.

However, there are times when you simply can't write a results-oriented objective, and if so, write your objective as an activity. But these are the exceptions. "Install the new computer system by the

end of the year," "Hire a manager of human resources by June 15th," "Launch the new product by the third quarter." Each of these is an activity-oriented objective. They are not ideal objectives, because no result (other than the completion of the activity) can be measured. Generally, your objectives should be results-oriented.

Prioritized Implementation Schedule: Annual Work Planning. Prioritize the objectives and corresponding actions in order of importance.

For a one year period, document a schedule, including start dates, milestone dates and anticipated completion dates for each working group action. The annual work planning process is not about making new strategic objectives. It is about defining the steps that are necessary to achieve strategic objectives successfully. It is important to make sure participants in the process understand and agree that the strategic objectives are important and relevant to the working group's role in helping to achieve its vision, and ultimately the overarching vision of APEC. Part of building this support is effectively identifying problems that may occur if you do not move towards achieving the working group's mission as well as identifying the benefits if you do achieve the working group's mission.

The emphasis in the work plan is on articulating the steps that support the overarching strategic plan. It is good for the steps to be challenging rather than trivial, but often planning falters when there is a substantial gap between expectations and what is feasible. Therefore, steps should be delineated in terms of time horizons and milestones, and driven by realistic resource availability.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/017

Agenda Item: VI.B

Promoting Initiatives to Compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Promoting Initiatives to Compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report

Submitted by: China

In the APEC High-Level Meeting on Sustainable Development in Santiago, Chile in 2006 noted to encourage APEC Working Groups to coordinate their work on sustainable development through the exchange of information and ongoing cooperation between and among APEC economies. The APEC Oceans-Related Ministers' "Paracas Declaration" in 2010 reaffirmed the 2002 Seoul Oceans Declaration, adopted at the first AOMM held in the Republic of Korea, as our commitment to domestic and collective action for the sustainable development of our oceans, seas and coasts, including their resources. As mentioned in many APEC important documents, marine sustainable development is an essential part of global sustainable development and means a lot for economic growth in Asia-Pacific region. Furthermore, the related ocean themes of UN Conference on sustainable development in this June will excite sustainable development activities in the Asia-Pacific Region to enhance the contributions of oceans to the social economic development and poverty eradication.

Upon the need for marine sustainable development, APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (AMSD) was established on Nov. 1st, 2011 in China. AMSD aims to promote exchanges and cooperation among APEC economies in fields of blue economy, food safety, EBM, climate change and marine disasters mitigation. Based on this platform, China suggests to value the achievements' accumulation and sharing under the OFWG framework. Especially considering the effective and fruitful efforts done by many economies, it will be greatly beneficial for achievements' summary and refining within OFWG to compile an "APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report", which will also expand achievement beneficiaries and information distribution among economies.

It is recognized that there are gaps between APEC economies on economic development, ecosystem conservation, and institutional framework. Marine sustainable development covers a wider range of sectors such as fishery management, food security, blue economy, marine ecology, environmental goods, climate change, integrative coastal management, ecosystem services as well as maritime policies etc.. Sharing the knowledge and best practice among APEC economies is ideal for achieving common prosperity towards sustainable development. Input from each APEC member economy will reflect the contribution of each economy to the progress of APEC marine sustainable development in an open and fair way. The report will present a number of tangible proposals towards ocean sustainability that should be regarded as priorities for consideration in APEC OFWG outcomes. If possible, China suggests to set up a compiling group formed by experts with diverse background who are recommended by each economy. The compiling group will discuss and determine the frame and contents of the report. The expenses could be covered by the potential APEC fund and the support from member economies will be highly welcomed.

The beneficiaries of this project will be policy-makers, APEC member economy government agencies, NGOs, the private sectors, international organizations, academia and other professionals in APEC economies.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/018
Agenda Item: IV.A

APEC SCE Strategic Planning Process

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

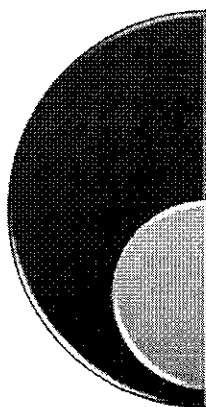
APEC SCE Strategic Planning Process



Jim Wallar
Nathan Associates
APEC Senior Official Meetings
May 2012



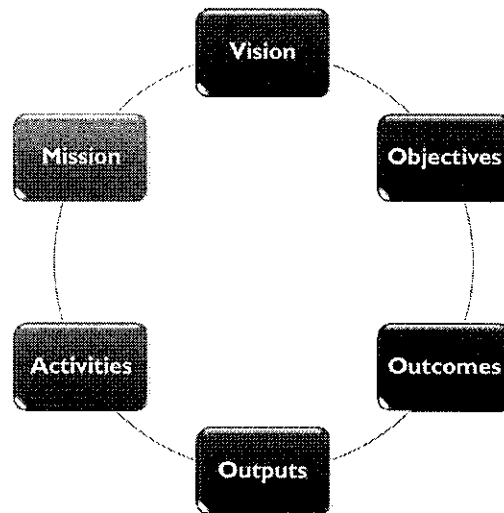
Strategic Planning



Path Toward Goals

Efficient Resource
Use

Strategy and Implementation



Planning Parameters

Problems

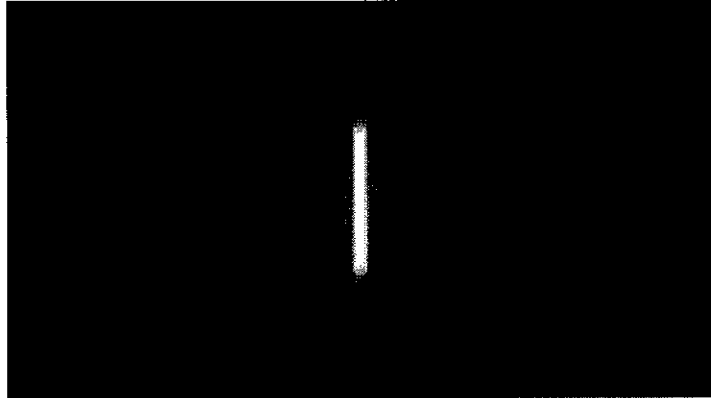
Stakeholders

Competency

Advantages

Resources

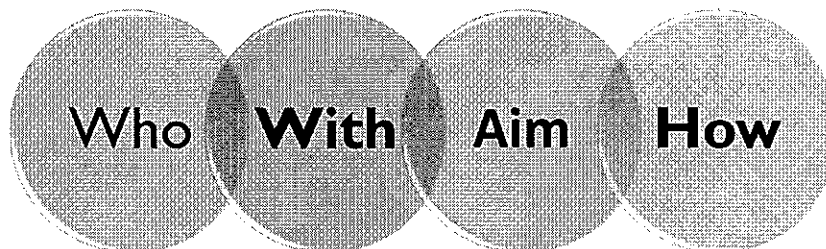
Assumptions

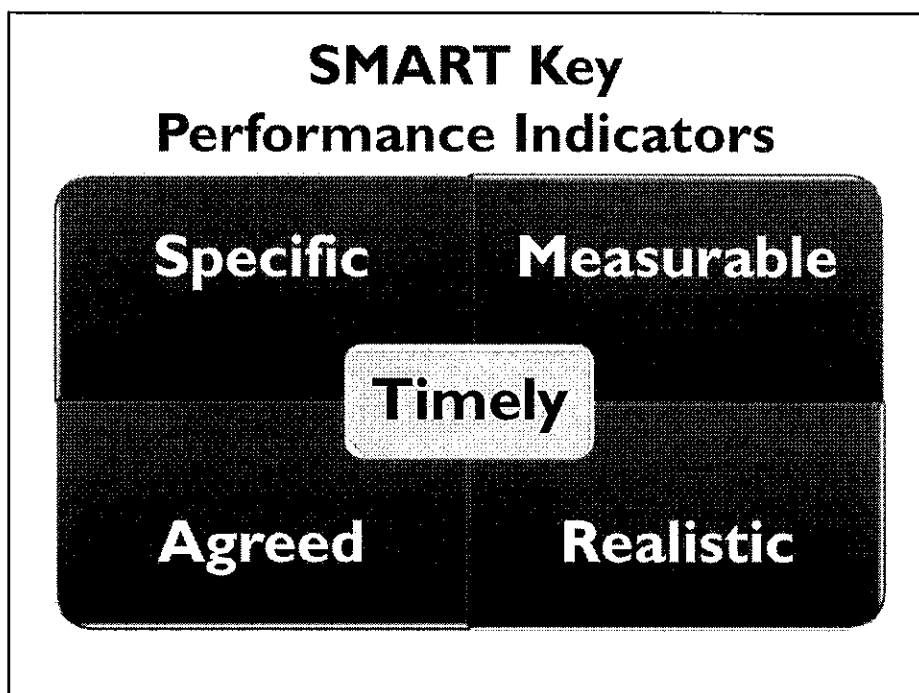
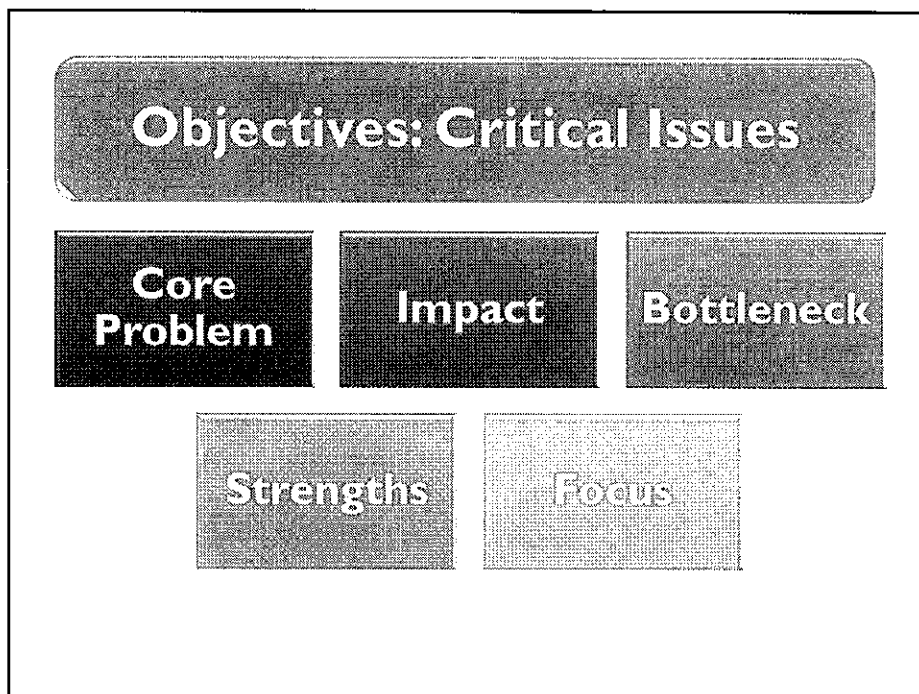


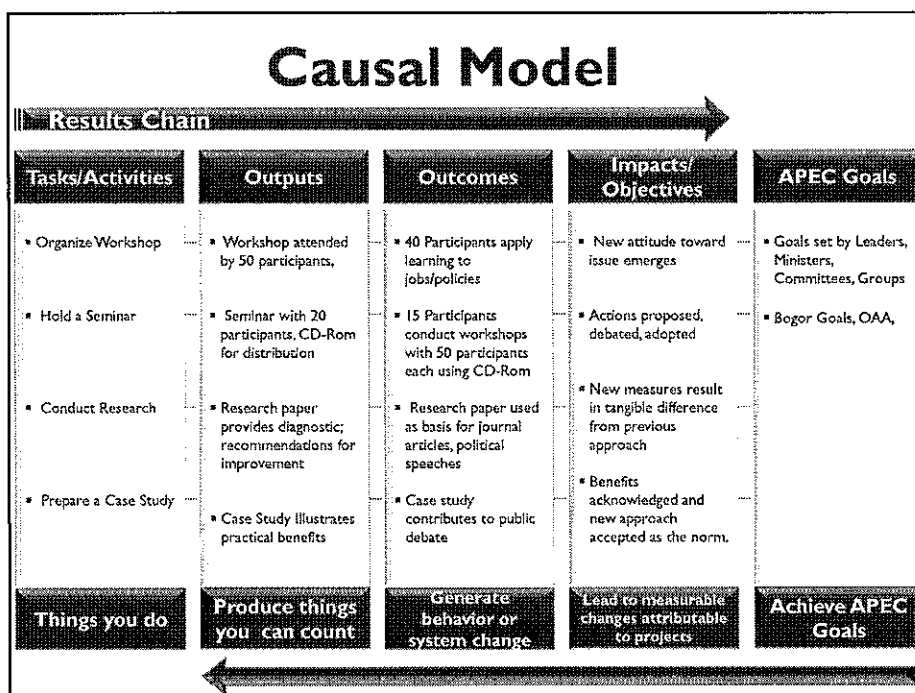
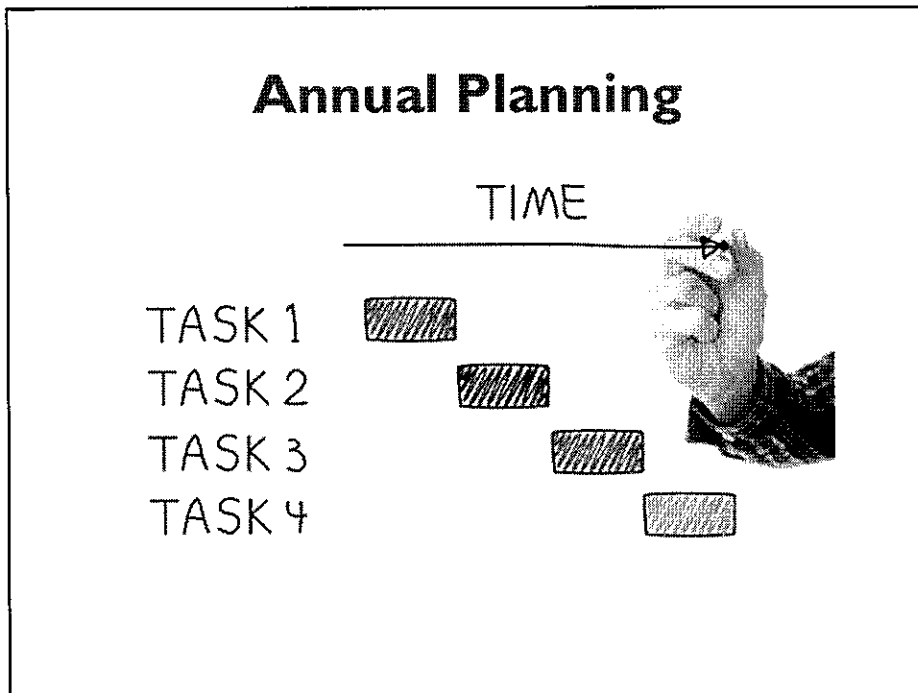
Vision of Perfection

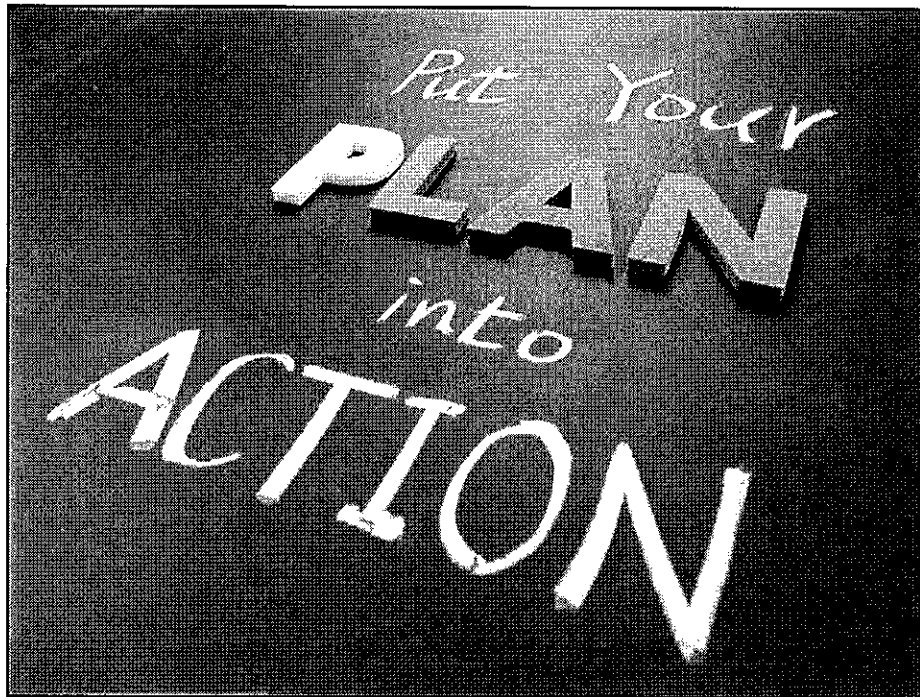
Imagine a World Where All APEC
Goals Had Been Achieved

Mission Statement









APEC Strategic Planning



- Aids Efficient Resource Allocation



- Sets Clear Path Toward Objectives



- Helps Cross Fora Coordination



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/019

Agenda Item: IV.A

APEC Strategic Planning Checklist

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC Strategic Planning Checklist

Vision Statement

What significant problem is the group trying to solve?

What would you like the world to look like in your realm of interest?

Keep in Mind: Planning Parameters that link the group to reality – competency, resources, stakeholders, advantages/weaknesses, assumptions.

Mission Statement

Who are you? Who do you work with? What are your aims? How do you expect to achieve them?

Keep in Mind: The Mission Statement is influenced by the Objectives so may not be finalized until the Objectives have been agreed.

Objectives

What needs to be accomplished to make measurable progress toward realizing the vision? Toward overcoming critical problems that impede the group from realizing its vision?

Keep in Mind: Identify a critical problem. Then state the objective by describing the condition when the problem is solved.

Problem: Trade is impeded by tariffs and non-tariff measures

Objective: Trade that is free from impediments from tariffs and non-tariff measures

Critical Success Factors (also called Key Performance Indicators)

How do you know that you have achieved your objective? Or that you are making progress toward overcoming critical problems?

Key performance indicators can be:

APEC's Vision

We strive to achieve strong, sustainable, inclusive and balanced economic growth in the APEC region.

APEC's Mission

We are government policy makers and technical experts working with the private sector and academia to promote free and open trade and investment, regional economic integration, economic and technical cooperation, human security, and a favorable and sustainable business environment by undertaking research, sharing best practices, participating in peer reviews to build understanding and technical capacity and to undertake cooperative actions.

Results Oriented: Reduce the number of procedures, time, and cost of securing construction licenses by 25% in three years.

Process Oriented: By 2013 hold workshops for 100 officials responsible for issuing construction licenses on the benefits of faster, less expensive, and streamlined procedures for issuing construction licenses; half of the participants report adoption of action plans to implement within one year of the workshop.

Keep in Mind: Key performance indicators need to be **SMART: Specific, Measurable, Agreed, Realistic and Timely.**

Prioritized Implementation Schedule

Annual Work plan – for a one year period, document a schedule, including start dates, milestone dates, and anticipated completion dates for each action needed.

Keep in Mind: Need to indicate the lead economy or fora for the activity and key performance indicators or outputs expected to be generated that will lead to achieving the overall objectives.

Objectives/Activities	Start	Completion	Lead Economy/Fora	Key Performance Indicators/Outputs

APEC Projects

Well designed APEC projects contribute to advancing APEC toward its objectives to realize its vision. Many activities are likely to be necessary to achieve any objective.

Keep in Mind: The “Results Chain”

1. Activities: Things that are done (e.g. organize a workshop, conduct research) that produce=>
2. Outputs: Things that can be measured (e.g. workshop attended by 50 participants; research that identified capacity building needs) that generate=>
3. Outcomes: Changes in behavior or systems (e.g. 25 workshop participants implemented new procedures; capacity needs filled and workers fully trained and employed) that lead to=>
4. Objectives/Impacts: That are measurable changes (new procedures increased office efficiency by 20%; more productive workforce generated higher output and real incomes) that advance APEC toward its=>
5. Goal of strong, sustainable, inclusive, and balanced economic growth in the APEC region.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/020

Agenda Item: III.B

Funding Criteria for All APEC-Funded Projects in 2012

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

FUNDING CRITERIA FOR ALL APEC-FUNDED PROJECTS IN 2012

In assessing APEC-funded projects in 2012, priority should be given – pursuant to instructions from Leaders and Ministers – to funding capacity-building activities, with special emphasis on developing economies, in accordance with the following rankings. These criteria will be used for ranking all of APEC's funded projects.

Rank 1: Projects that specifically and significantly contribute to promoting regional economic integration via free and open trade and investment

This includes projects related to:

- Next generation trade and investment issues
- Strengthening multilateral trading system and supporting FTAs/RTAs
- Promoting innovation policy
- Promoting greater alignment in regulatory approaches, including through standards, regulatory coherence and cooperation, technical regulations, conformity assessment, risk assessment
- Trade facilitation and supply chain performance
- Environmental goods and services
- Cooperation in information technology and digital economy
- Investment
- Services
- Ease of doing business
- Promotion and development of SMEs and entrepreneurship

Rank 2: Projects that directly support the Action Plan in the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy

This includes, but is not limited to, projects closely related to:

Sustainable Growth

- Energy security
- Renewable energy development, alternative energy sources
- Reducing energy intensity and promoting energy-efficient technologies
- Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies
- Low-emissions development strategies (LEDS)
- Facilitating trade in remanufactured goods
- Conservation, sustainable management, and rehabilitation of forest resources, combating illegal logging and associated trade
- Green jobs education and training
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Sustainable development of oceans and their crucial role in climate change and food security

Secure Growth

- Food security and agricultural technology cooperation
- Food safety
- Emergency preparedness and natural disasters
- Strengthening health system
- Counter terrorism initiatives/anti-money laundering activities
- Fighting corruption and improving governance and transparency

Inclusive Growth

- Human resources development
- Women and the economy

<p>Other issues connected with Innovative Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Research cooperation <p>Balanced Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) • Strengthening financial markets (including financial regulatory systems and capital market development), financial inclusion and ensuring long-term fiscal sustainability
<p>Rank 3: Projects that are linked to other priorities identified by Leaders and Ministers but are less closely linked to regional economic integration via free and open trade and investment</p>
<p>For example:</p> <p>Activities which contribute to balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth in the longer-term, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth issues • Initiatives which support trade recovery (e.g. the APEC Trade Recovery Programme) • Tourism

NOTES

Cross-cutting issues: All projects should maximise: developing human capital; building linkages between APEC economies; gender equality; engagement of other APEC fora, ABAC, the private sector and other multilateral organisations; multi-year capacity building opportunities; and the spectrum of capacity building models and activities, although the extent to which projects incorporate these methodologies will not affect their priority rankings.

Prioritisation within a rank: In the event that there are more project proposals than available funding for initiatives within a particular rank, projects will be prioritized in accordance to the degree to which they contribute to its rank's objective (and therefore to APEC's overall objective of furthering the goal of economic integration via free and open trade and investment).



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/021

Agenda Item: II

Economy Report - Thailand

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Thailand



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Thailand report
A summary report of progress to advance the implementation of the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda

Although last year, Thailand experienced the great flood in northern provinces and in Bangkok, many progresses have been made towards the implementation of the Bali Plan of Action, and the Paracas Declaration (2010) which are:

1. Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment by developing of National Marine and Coastal Resources Strategy.

Thailand has started its 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) in October 2011. The protection of the marine resource and environment is one of the priorities in environmental issues of the government as a result of population growth in coastal provinces and other economic activities. Many strategies and activities have been developed and implemented in order to achieve sustainable management of fisheries and marine resource conservation, for example, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources is developing integrative marine and coastal resources strategy, which focuses on the participatory process of the people to enhance the sense of ownership toward natural resources as well as the Department of Fisheries is using the new fishery strategy which has been developed for many years.

2. To ensure the sustainable management and protection of the marine environment and resources

In recent years, coral bleaching has emerged at larger scales covering national and regional territorial waters as a result of unusually high temperature in the sea. Thai seas experienced increased temperatures, especially in 2010, the coral reefs both in the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand were more severely damaged than previously. Many efforts have been made in order to mitigate the impact and enhance reef recovery and its resilience to climate change. Moreover, many researches have been conducted in many areas such as biological diversity of the marine and coastal habitats as well as fish stocks monitoring and the impact of nutrients and pollutants on the coastal habitat in order to protect marine and coastal resources and environment.

Monitoring has been carried out on the status of the marine and coastal habitats (including coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves). The status of demersal fishes has also been monitored on a monthly basis by research vessels that employ standard experimental trawl net.

Marine and coastal habitats (coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves) were also been rehabilitated by applying use of several methodologies that suit the condition of the habitats.

Coral reef and beach clean-up activities have been carried out by both government agencies and private sectors. Internship courses for coral taxonomy were also organized.

Improvement of the management and effectiveness of existing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) was made for the selected national parks. The database of MPA was made under the ICRI East Asia Regional Program (shown in Reef-Base website). In addition, to prepare the possibility of establishment of new MPA, the new three sites were studied either on ecological aspect or social-economy aspect, and the database was created.

3. To enable sustainable development of coastal communities:

Thailand implemented the projects which encourage the engagement of coastal communities to conserve seagrass beds. The integration of local knowledge and science provided key indicators used for monitoring the seagrass bed ecosystem by scientists and the trained locals. The project sites cover both the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand.

4. Impact of Climate Change on the Oceans

Thailand is aware of the severity of the issues of climate change and the need to join the international community to resolve these issues. Thailand ratified the joint convention on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and approved the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. The first national strategic plan on climate change issues for the period 2008-2012 was prepared in 2006 by the initiative of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in order to set guidelines and measures for adaptation and mitigation the impacts of climate change for all relevant sectors. According to this, Thailand has implemented the following activities in relation to fisheries and aquaculture:

- 1) *Preparation guidelines and identification of risk areas (Hot Spots) on the impacts of climate change.*
- 2) *Rehabilitation of water sources, mangrove forests and degraded coastal areas in order to balance the ecosystem and biodiversity.*
- 3) *Study the impacts of environmental changes in the coastal areas for aquaculture and coastal fisheries.*

5. Co-operation

Thailand has co-operated the works with other APEC members and other institutions, such as following items:

- 1) *Implementation of the project "monsoon onset monitoring and its social ecosystem impacts (MOMSEI)", in collaboration with China.* The MOMSEI incorporates the multi-discipline research to understand the role of ocean for monsoon, with the purpose to improve the seasonal outlook and to guarantee the sustainability of ocean ecosystem.
- 2) *Implementation of the "Southeast Asia Global Observing System (SEAGOOS) Pilot Project", in collaboration with China and Malaysia.* The project aim to operate the forecasting system for the ocean system in the Southeast Asian seas. The ocean circulation model in the target region is developed and is fully open to the public and research agencies.
- 3) *Implementation of the coastal vulnerability research, in collaboration with China.* The project aim to investigate the marine geo-hazards phenomenon (such as coastal erosion, sea water intrusion, etc.) occurred in the coastal zones of the Gulf of Thailand and to evaluate the vulnerability of these areas.
- 4) *Implementation of the workshops/meetings, under the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME), for development of the joint management of habitats and fisheries in the Mergui Archipelago, between Thailand and Myanmar.*
- 5) *Facilitation of the researches done by the Ph.D. candidates from the Marine Protected Areas Research Group at the University of Victoria.* The researches comprise of 3 components. 1) Determination of management options for MPAs to address the impact of climate change by improving their effectiveness and enhancing ecological resiliency. 2) Examining the past, present and future interactions of selected Andaman coast communities with local MPAs to determine possible interventions for enhancing resilience. 3) Assessment of the sustainability of the diving industry in light of future climate change. The outline of a framework of potential impacts on the industry and the kinds of management responses that might be applied in future was made.

The Role of oceans in food security: According to this issue Thailand has carried out the following actions:

1. Promotion of the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources:

In order to conserve the marine fisheries resources for sustainable utilization, Thailand has taken up various management measures. The concept of co-management has been accepted for its effectiveness and used in many parts of the world to manage congested fisheries. Fisheries co-management that actively involves the communities to work side-by-side with the government has been promoted in Thailand.

Under the 10th National Socio and Economic Plan of Thailand, the government has set up 10 year periods (2007-2016) the Thai Marine Fishery Management Master Plan. This plan propose to develop life quality of fishers, develop sustainable marine fishery corresponds with the code of

conduct, increase the efficiency of co-management and collaboration of networking, capacity build for fishery enterprise correspond with situation and condition changes. With the target, to sustain and secure for marine fishery, to collaborate and networking, and human capacity building for support the condition changes.

2. The sustainability of aquaculture and capacity building on safety of the supply chain

Thailand has implemented the traceability system for whole supply chain--feed, hatchery, farm, distributor and processor by using documentation of fry, catch and product movement. All of these documents have been computerized for traceability system. Government and shrimp industry put efforts to ensure the sustainability of shrimp culture. All shrimp farm have to meet the requirements on GAP and Code of Conduct for shrimp aquaculture. The processing plants have complied with EU standards. Beside this, HACCP and Codex guidelines are applied throughout the life cycle of seafood supply chains.

3. Elimination of IUU fishing

The EC regulation, which entered into force on 1 January 2010, requires that all fishing vessels carrying fishery products that intend to land with EC economies has been required catch certification to combat, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Thailand emphasizes that combating IUU fishing is important for sustainability of fisheries. Thai government has applied the catch certification system to monitor the fishing activities that legally operated. All fishing vessels have to register their vessels and have the license of fishing gear when they operate fishing. The fishing logbook that record fishing ground, date, catches by species and landing port are used to inspect the fishing operation. The traceability of these catches will be monitored by the Marine Catch Purchasing Document (MCPD) that mentioned what and how much they sell their catches to the buyers. This MCPD will be handover to next buyer up to the processing plant. Meanwhile, the fishing logbook will be on-line recorded to the database. The catch certification will be issued when the processing plant request and submit all MCPDs which they use catches to process to fishery products. With this catch certification, the processing plant can export their products to EC region



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/022

Agenda Item: III.A.2

**Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery
Support in APEC - Workshop Summary and
Recommendations (FWG 01/2011S)**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Russia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

FWG 01/2011S Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC (Russia)

Workshop Summary and Recommendations

Delegates from 8 APEC economies (Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Russia, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam) met in Bali, Indonesia during June 10 to participate in the workshop on Application of Satellite Data for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC. The workshop was conducted as key element of Russian Self-funding APEC Project # FWG 01/2011S. The workshop was co-organized by Russian Federal Space Agency and Federal Agency for Fisheries, Ministry for Economical Development of Russia, Research and Development Center SCANEX and supported by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fishery of Indonesia (MMAF) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Fisheries Working Group.

The workshop attended by 38 delegates, saw experts in satellite Remote Sensing (RS) technologies, officials/experts in Fishery and Marine Resource Conservation and representatives from Environmental NGOs sharing experience and best practices in application of satellite data for sustainable fishery support, marine biodiversity conservation and recognition of interaction between climate change and fishery.

RS persons presented information about past and perspectives of satellite technologies development; implementation of satellite data for fisheries in Pacific, particularly in Indonesian waters; operational satellite solutions for sustainable ocean resources management; role of RS data for sustainable fishery management; application of satellite data for maritime services, oil spills monitoring and combat, coastal resources management and internet based technologies for visualization of space monitoring results.

Academia persons presented reports on implementation of satellite technologies for fishery; mapping of marine resources; satellite derived oceanic and atmospheric phenomena for fisheries application. Official persons presented information about problems of IUU fishing in North Pacific. NGO representatives demonstrated presentations about fishery challenges in North Pacific; impact of climate change on fishery and marine biodiversity in Coral Triangle; application of satellite data for environmental projects.

The overarching recommended solutions include:

Institutional

- The time has come to turn from pilot projects of remote monitoring to operational work on international and global scale. And the discussion between all responsible organizations within APEC should go further to establish legal foundation for such programs.
- It is advisable to develop as APEC project an internationally recognized complex system for detection, special services alerting, obtaining evidence facts and punishment of vessels, involved in IUU fishing. The system needs interaction of fishing companies and government agencies.

Economical

- For further development of remote sensing programs and increasing their effectiveness the chain: satellite/constellation proprietor – data distributor – end user should be optimized to get the data faster and cheaper.
- Economical estimation of expenditure and returns is needed for investing in development of remote methods for sustainable fishing support.

Information

- To keep all responsible parties informed about new technological solutions and the latest approaches in Remote Sensing against IUU fishing it is crucial to arrange close interaction between Fishery Agencies of APEC Economies and research centers to share new knowledge and outcomes.
- The informational interchange should be improved in the practical aspect, too, to make remote imagery and analytical results accessible for different responsible organizations (fishing

companies, official Fishery Agencies), and special attention should be put to a question of transboundary data transfer.

- To protect marine resources from poaching special measures should be developed and taken to keep secure important information about Potential Fishing Zones, received from satellite images.

Technology

- For monitoring of legal and illegal shipping it is vital to detect unlicensed vessels, carrying no VMS onboard.

Transboundary issues

- Remote sensing is essential for effective monitoring of vessels and control of transboundary shipping, as well as close interaction and exchange of acquired data between APEC economies.

Scientific

- Remote sensing is perspective for Blue Carbon projects, say, for basic mapping of coastal zones (mangroves, seagrass).
- Remote sensing is important for better understanding of connections between fish stocks' protection and productivity (control of spawning etc.)

The full report on this workshop will be available in December 2011 to the delegates. A summary of the recommendations and Project Progress Report will be presented by the Russian delegation to the APEC Ocean & Fishery Working Group during 2012 annual meeting.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/023

Agenda Item: II

Economy Report - Chinese Taipei

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

The 1st APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting
Report of Chinese Taipei
May 17, 2012
Kazan, Russia

Based on the main areas highlighted in *Paracas Declaration* adopted in The third APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM3) in 2010, in which this report focuses on “Sustainable Development and Protection of The Marine Environment,” “Impact of Climate Change on The Oceans,” and “The Role of Oceans in Food Security.” We manifest our commitment to strengthen our implementation through the following domestic measures:

1. Sustainable Development and Protection of The Marine Environment

(1) Marine Pollution Control

Chinese Taipei is surrounded by seas and its neighboring waters are important waterways for international cargo shipping. Nearly 2,500 vessels of various sizes cruise on these waterways every day. A range of chemicals are imported/exported in all of its major harbors. They pose risks of chemical or fuel spills that may harm the marine ecology. To ensure the sustainable use of marine resources, Chinese Taipei performs marine pollution control and prevention work and conducts personnel training on a regular basis. Furthermore, Chinese Taipei supervises its frontline staff to conduct emergency response drills and establish a cross-administrative marine pollution response mechanism in order to share resources and gain improved efficacy and efficiency in pollution remediation.

(2) Commercial Harbors Marine Pollution Control Assessments

In September 2011, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) conducted the marine pollution control assessments for commercial harbors, including Keelung Harbor, Taipei Harbor, Suao Port, Taichung Harbor, Hualien Harbor, Kaohsiung Harbor, Anpin Port, Magong Port, and Budai Port. An assessment team consisted of representatives from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Coast Guard Administration, local competent authorities, and experts and scholars made on-site visits and conducted assessments at the harbor/port areas. The results of assessments revealed the environmental conditions were good. The collection of the wastewater, oils and solid wastes from vessels, the allocation of marine pollution response equipment, and execution of training and drills on a regular basis were found to be in conformity with the relevant rules.

This assessment was required by the *Marine Pollution Control Act*. The assessments contained three aspects:

- A. Environmental sanitation: garbage within the premises of the harbor, including land and water areas, garbage collection and storage area.
- B. Waste oil collection facility, garbage recycling and classification, pollution prevention equipment in gas station and dock area
- C. Management system, water monitoring system, land and water areas self-inspection system, waste oil recovery management system, final disposal measures for wastes.

The proactive input and innovative initiatives of the harbor authorities was included in the assessment.

The results of the 2011 assessment revealed the environmental conditions in all commercial harbors were all good. If the harbor authorities could adopt current measures, the goal for harbor land area of “no fish odor, no odor, cleanliness, tidiness” and the goal for harbor operation waters of “no garbage, no floating oil, and pristine water” are achievable.

(3) Assessment of Equipment and Gear

An assessment and auditing project on the oil spill emergence response equipment and gear preparedness of the local governments was conducted on July 12 to August 23, 2011. The local governments were asked to make equipment map in order to keep the latest inventory of types

and numbers of equipment items, and were asked to conduct equipment maintenance regularly and properly operate the equipment.

(4) The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/private Sector in Sustainability of the Marine Environment (October 19-20, 2011, Taipei, Chinese Taipei)

The 12th roundtable meeting was held on October 19-20, 2011 in Taipei, Chinese Taipei. Government representatives and scholars from Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, and Vietnam attended the meeting to discuss the issues related to marine resources conservation. Sixteen speakers made presentations at the meeting, covering topics such as promoting public awareness of marine resource conservation, marine eco-labeling, recovery of a natural coast, mitigating the impact of natural disasters. Mr. Ulises Munaylla, the Lead Shepherd of the MRCWG, was invited to attend the meeting. A group discussion at the end made 24 suggestions, which were included in the "APEC Bulletin on Marine Resource Conservation and Fisheries" Volume XIII, Issue 2 for the reference to APEC members.

(5) Conducting International Workshops

Chinese Taipei promotes exchanges of technology and experience and strengthens emergency response capability to treat oil and chemical spills by inviting experienced experts from abroad to workshops held in Chinese Taipei in order to build its personnel capacity.

A. 2011 International Workshop on Marine Pollution Protection (June 28, 2011, Taipei, Chinese Taipei)

The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) held the 2011 International Workshop on Marine Pollution Protection on June 28, 2011 with the goal of learning the use of the latest technology in emergency response and marine pollution control. Specialists and experts from the United States (NOAA and EPA), Singapore, and Chinese Taipei were invited to share and discuss the topics related to remote sensing technology, oil spill models and oil spill emergency response. In the seminar, the case of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill was raised to discuss the use of remote sensing technology in monitoring oil pollution and its threats to marine life. The participants also discussed how to use modern technology to prevent the occurrence of oil spills, and how to collect useful information in the wake of an incident for the reference of decision makers.

B. The Workshop for the Decision Making & Compensation System in Oil Spill Response (August 9, 2011, Taipei, Chinese Taipei)

This workshop was held on August 9, 2011 in Taipei. A senior technical advisor of the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) was invited to share with participants about the impacts and influences of oil spill on the environment, an ITOPF's point of view on decision making for emergency response, an introduction to the international compensation system for oil spill, and case studies.

C. The 2011 International Workshop on Emergency Responses to Marine Pollution by Chemical or Oil Shipping Incidents (October 18, 2011, Taipei, Chinese Taipei)

This workshop was held on October 18, 2011. The EPA invited experts from the British SEACOR Marine, the US Applied Science Association (ASA), and the University of Alabama to share the latest marine pollution response technology with more than 80 experts from academia and those who are engaged in marine pollution work in the public and private sectors.

In this workshop, the experts presented case studies to demonstrate the factors that need to be considered in a chemical spill. These included properties of chemicals, such as volatility, toxicity, flammability, corrosivity, and explosivity; application of appropriate equipment and gear, such as portable Photo Ionization Detector, personal protection equipment, recovery technology for bottom contaminants; the rules and requirements of the international organization, such as Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution

Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances Protocol of 2000, which went into force in 2007. The experts also shared a simulation model and techniques for the pollution diffusion, biological impact assessment, and the challenges and aspects considered when the environment recovers from oil and chemical spills.

(6) Wetland Act

To protect the functions and biological diversity of wetlands, and for the wise use of wetlands, Chinese Taipei began drafting the Wetland Act in 2009. The contents of the Ramsar Convention, Korean wetland laws and the wetland management systems of the European Union, the United States and England were used as references during the drafting process. The draft contains 8 chapters and 42 articles. After completion of the discussion meetings and the public hearings with government agencies, experts and scholars, the draft was sent to the legislature on March 30, 2011. Though there were other laws related to wetlands in Chinese Taipei, this draft provides a specific, direct, and proactive management and legal mechanism that enables the competent authority to develop effective measures suitable for the management of wetlands.

(7) Ocean Observation

Chinese Taipei conducted a project on the short-, medium- and long-term interaction among typhoons, the ocean and the atmosphere in the West Pacific Ocean and the Kuroshio Current. This project deployed three observatory buoys in the West Pacific Ocean. A domestically developed real-time ocean weather monitoring data transmission system was mounted on the buoys, which were placed in the most probable locations that typhoons would cross on the way to Chinese Taipei. The monitoring data were transmitted real-time by Iridium satellites. The project made observations over a long-term of the changes in the atmosphere and upper ocean temperature (to a depth of 500m). This was the first time observations were made of the interaction between a part of the ocean that is influenced by a typhoon and the atmosphere. The observation has provided data on the important role of the ocean in typhoon formation. As typhoons passed by, disturbances in the ocean's physical environment and indicators of biogeochemical activities were recorded. Chinese Taipei is situated at the junction between the Eurasian Plate and the Philippine Sea Plate. The main island's mudflows, landslides, and high output from river basins which are caused by the combined effects of typhoons and earthquakes have altered the marine and coastal environment. Observation of land-based output materials (including pollution) and their fates in the ocean has contributed to the understanding of the sources and sinks of materials originating from land at places where plate movements are active.

The South East Asia Time-Series (SEATS) Station, established in the tropical zone of the South China Sea, was used in a study to observe the influences of natural climate change, the greenhouse effect and pollution transport on changes in biogeochemical activities. The study aimed to gain understanding of the interactions between the atmosphere and the tropical ocean, for example by providing data on the ocean as a CO₂ sink, or on ocean acidification mechanisms. Continuing scientific research including observation and simulation of the carbon cycle of river basins and seas in South East Asia and Chinese Taipei would help us learn about characteristics of the major GHG fluxes, such as those of CO₂ and CH₄, in areas neighboring Chinese Taipei, and understand the influences of natural environmental change and anthropogenic behavior on the fluxes. This study provided knowledge about the carrying capacity of land and water areas to absorb CO₂, and was able to establish a relationship between GHG emissions and climate change. The development of an earth system assessment model could provide more understanding of the cause and effect relationship among GHG emissions and reductions, climate change, the formation of typhoons, flooding, droughts, and the water cycle in areas neighboring Chinese Taipei. It could provide Chinese Taipei and its neighboring members with information on atmospheric, hydrological and ocean changes for current and future climate change adaption measures.

The East China Sea and South China Sea are marginal seas of the West Pacific Ocean. They play a crucial role in global carbon circulation and land-based material (including pollution) movement to the Pacific Ocean. Chinese Taipei has been supporting the "Long-Term Observation and Research of the East China Sea (LORECS)," from which it can understand the impacts of the land-based material transported by the Yantze River and dust storms on the ecological system

and CO₂ adsorption, storage and exchange. It is further understood the relationship between the dynamics of the CO₂ of the marginal seas and the marginal seas themselves as carbon source and sinks. Chinese Taipei also supports the study of the Northern South China Sea Shelf (NoSoCS), which helps it to comprehend the influence of sea shelf on the transformation and biogeochemical behaviors of the land-based materials transported by the Pearl River, and the uniqueness of the tropical sea shelf in carbon cycle.

(8) Measures on “Shark’s Fins naturally attached”

Awareness of overexploited shark stocks has been drawn by the international community. In the mid-1990s, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) called upon the cooperation of regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to strengthen the collection of catch data of sharks. In 1999, the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) was adopted to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their sustainable use. In line with this development, Chinese Taipei promulgated NPOA-Sharks in 2006 as the basic guideline for our promotion of shark conservation and management. And the prohibition of fishing on such sharks was promulgated in 2008. Chinese Taipei, as a major fishing nation participating in RFMOs, is taking up such a responsibility for the sake of sustainability of the fishery and has overcome such impediments for the promulgation of *Directions on the Disposal of the Fins of the Shark Catches of Fishing Vessels* to implement the measures on “Shark’s Fins naturally attached” step by step according to the different types of fishing vessels in 2012.

(9) Artificial Reef Zones

Chinese Taipei began planning artificial reef zones and launching of artificial reefs in 1974. So far, 88 artificial reef zones and 69 reef protection zones have been established. Scientific assessments and surveys were conducted before and after the launching of the reefs, and such work will continue in a scientifically sound approach while paying attention to environmental and ecological protection, and sustainable fisheries operation. Today, about 220,000 lamppost reefs, ship reefs, and metal reefs have been launched, and guidance is given to local governments, fishermen’s associations, and related conservation groups to establish proper management mechanisms, in order to demonstrate the given functions of fishing grounds formed by artificial reefs.

2. Impact of Climate Change on The Oceans

(1) APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries (March 21-23, 2012, Taipei, Chinese Taipei)

The self-funded Project “Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries” was approved by the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group in July, 2011, and the Seminar was successfully held on 21-23 March, 2012, in Taipei, Chinese Taipei. About 80 participants attended the meeting, including 16 fishery officers and 10 invited scientists from 18 APEC member economies. The Seminar was organized into three main sessions: A. summaries of extreme climate impacts and mitigation strategies from APEC member economies, B. expert input and case studies of mitigating impacts of extreme climate on aquaculture, and C. expert input and case studies of mitigating impacts of extreme climate on fisheries. The recommendations are intended to help APEC and other organizations address key needs for better understanding, preparing for and responding to changing climate conditions to reduce the impacts of extreme climate on aquaculture, fisheries, and the communities and economies that depend on them. One of the overall recommendations was to increase proactive (instead of reactive) actions to reduce the causes of climate change (mitigation) and increase resilience (adaptation) in a changing climate.

3. The Role of Oceans in Food Security

(1) Prevention of overcapacity in fisheries

A compulsory fleet size reduction program has been carried out since 2005. In 2005 and 2006,

59 and 101 large-scale tuna longline vessels were scrapped or sunk respectively. In 2007, Chinese Taipei continued to reduce 23 large-scale tuna longline vessels. After the completion of the three-year fleet size reduction program, the total number of large-scale tuna longliners larger than 100 GRTs in Chinese Taipei has been reduced from 614 to 421, whereby surpassing the objective of 20% reduction of the world's total large-scale tuna longliners as proposed by the FAO IPOA on Capacity.

(2) Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing (IUU) fishing

Chinese Taipei has complied with relevant regulations stipulated in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to implement effective measures to combat IUU fishing including:

- A. Establishing the authorized fishing vessel list.
- B. Requiring fishing vessels to report their catches.
- C. Implementing management measures on transshipment in port or at sea.
- D. Requiring fishing vessels to implement Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).
- E. Implementing the Regional Observer Program (ROP).
- F. Dispatching patrol vessels to conduct boarding and inspection in the high seas.
- G. Implementing Statistical Document and Catch Document Scheme.
- H. Implementing measures to reduce the incidental catch for fisheries.
- I. Allocating fishing quota and limitation of fishing area.
- J. Port State Measures.

By strengthening its management capacity and with collaborative efforts through bilateral and multilateral consultations, Chinese Taipei's management capacity has been well recognized by the international community. Such recognitions can be seen in the 2010 ICCAT annual meeting, where only five economies out of the 52 participants (including contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties) did not receive letters of identification or concern for poor compliance with ICCAT management measures, and Chinese Taipei was among the five participants. In the 2011 ICCAT annual meeting, there was a sign of improvement in the compliance efforts by ICCAT members, and those who did not receive letters of identification or concern increased to 11. Again, Chinese Taipei was among the 11 participants with good compliance record. Despite this recognition, Chinese Taipei will continue to exert its endeavors in fulfilling its responsibilities in managing its fisheries and improving its competencies in the research of fisheries resources, thereby making Chinese Taipei one of the world's important members in fisheries management.

(3) Program of Distant Water Fisheries Management and Industrial Restructure

For the purpose of strengthening sustainable fisheries development, protection of marine resources, and adjustment of fishing capacity, during 2006 to 2011, Chinese Taipei conducted a six-year program titled "Program of Distant Water Fisheries Management and Industrial Restructure" The objectives of this program are:

- A. To encourage deep sea fishing vessels to comply with the international measures.
- B. To continue participating in international organizations and protect the rights and interests of deep sea fishing vessels.
- C. To ensure safety operations of fishing vessels and fishermen and thereby creating a superb fishing environment.
- D. To enhance the research quality of fisheries resource and thereby improving Chinese Taipei's leadership in the international fisheries.
- E. To develop the superb image of Chinese Taipei's fishery products thereby expanding the domestic and international markets for Chinese Taipei's fishery products.
- F. To cooperate with international organizations.

In order to achieve those objects, we have implemented following measures:

- A. Vessel Monitoring System: All tuna long-line fishing vessels operating in three oceans are required to install with satellite-based VMS. To avoid interruption in communication of position message due to malfunction of equipment, all these vessels are required to install two sets of VMS, with one of them serving as spare.
- B. Observers Program: Chinese Taipei has been carrying out an observer program in a

global basis. For three oceans, the observer coverage rate meets 5%, which comply with the regulations of RFMOs.

- C. Port Inspection: Chinese Taipei inspectors carried out three port inspections each in Las Palmas, Cape Town, and Mauritius.
- D. Patrol Program: This program was implemented in three oceans to monitor fishing activities of our fishing vessels as well as sightings of the possible IUU fishing activities.

In 2012, we continue implementing relevant program to ensure the sustainable development of Chinese Taipei's deep sea fisheries by enhancing the fisheries management capacity, controlling of fishing capacity, and strengthening the capacity in fisheries resource management and research, thus enabling Chinese Taipei to become a leading economy in fisheries management.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/024

Agenda Item: III.B.6

**New Proposal – Self Funded Project: The Fourteenth
APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the
Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the
Marine Environment**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

New Proposal – self funded project

**The 14th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the
Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the
Sustainability of the Marine Environment**

Chinese Taipei

Topics

- **Summary of the 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting**
- **The announcement of the 13th APEC Roundtable Meeting**
- **The potential themes of the 14th APEC Roundtable Meeting**

**The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting
on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the
Sustainability of the Marine Environment**
(October 19-21, 2011)

Dr. Kwang-Ming Liu

Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource Management,
Chinese Taipei

Roundtable Sessions

The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the involvement of the Business/Private Sector had been held in Taipei on October 19-21, 2011. Ten member economies include Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Russian, Vietnam and Chinese Taipei attended this meeting.

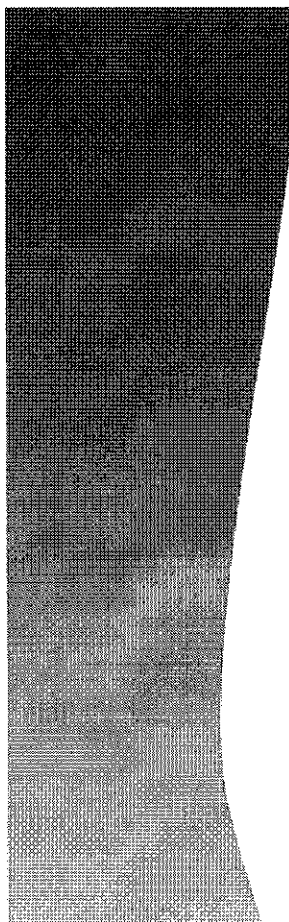
The meeting sessions:

- Promoting Public Awareness on Marine Resource Conservation
- Marine Eco-Labeling
- Recovery of Natural Coast
- Mitigation the Impact of Natural Disaster

The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting



The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting
 on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector
 in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment
 October 19-21, 2011, Taipei



The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting

The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting Scientific Tour



The 12th APEC Roundtable Meeting recommends MRCWG to take action on the following recommendations to its future work

I. Promoting Public Awareness on Marine Resource Conservation:

APEC economics should be encouraged to:

- Participate in the development of the *UN Regular Process*
- Develop a cooperative mechanism between Asia-Pacific regional organizations
- Develop public education and awareness programs
- Encourage domestic marine research institutes to work with the private sector to implement public outreach programs.
- Partner with industry and NGOs to help consumers make informed decisions when purchasing marine products and/or services.



II. Marine Eco-labeling

APEC economies should be encouraged to

- Demonstrate a commitment to responsible fisheries management through encouraging and supporting eco-labeling.
- Identify new markets for APEC eco-labeled products.
- Identify fisheries and fishing communities that would benefit from eco-labeling their marine products.
- Explore opportunities to develop and adopt eco-labeling for marine shipping and tourism.



III. Restoration of the Natural Coast

APEC economies should be encouraged to:

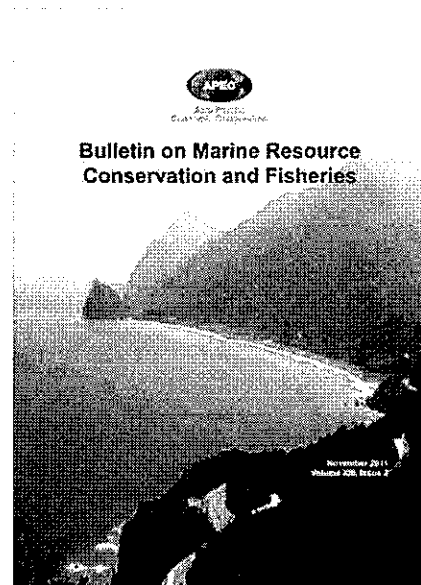
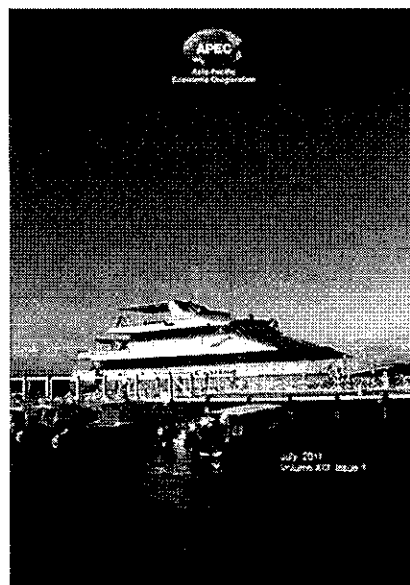
- Develop sustainable approaches to the restoration and recovery of the natural coast
- Encourage the business/private sector to protect environment.
- Encourage governments to consider providing incentives for such efforts.
- Consider implementing MPAs as a tool to restore and recover the natural coast.
- Implement top-down and bottom-up management schemes informed by comprehensive marine spatial planning.

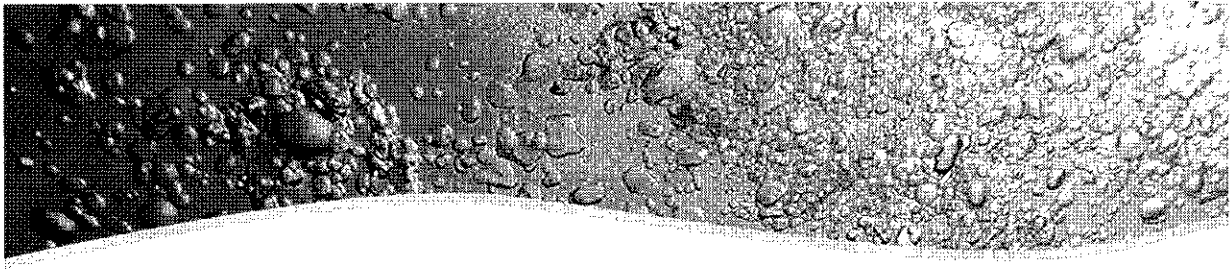
IV. Mitigation of the Impact of Natural Disasters

APEC economies should be encouraged to:

- Collaborate in the development of disaster risk management plans at the community, national, and regional levels.
- Promote community based participation
- Improve the understanding of the roles of oceans and coasts in climate change mitigation.
- Improve natural disaster early warning systems and communications.
- Cooperate to share information on radioactive contamination.
- Urge to renew existing socio-economic, legal and industrial structures where applicable, to adapt to innovative changes.

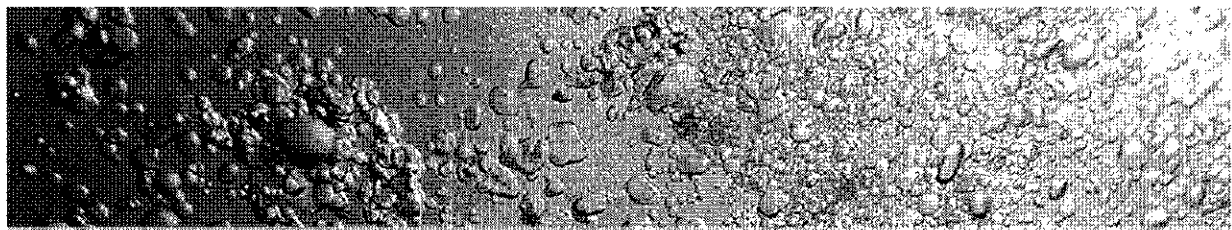
Bulletin on Marine Resource Conservation and Fisheries Volume XIII, Issue 1 and 2





**The 13th APEC Roundtable Meeting
on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector
in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment**

**September 17-19, 2012
Chinese Taipei**



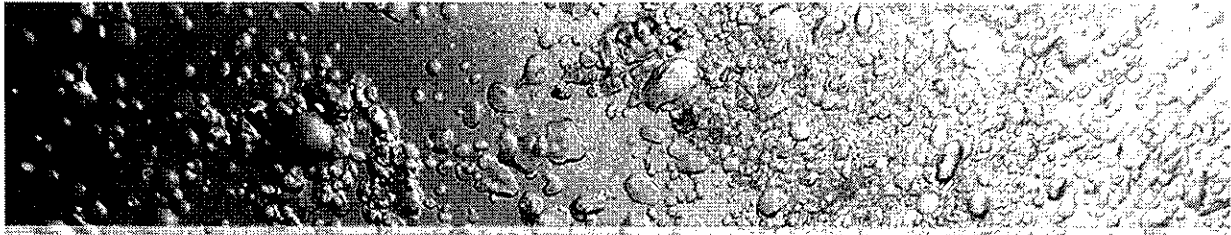
I. THEMES OF THE MEETING

With a focus on reinforcing our efforts to establish public-private partnerships, this meeting will respond to the "2002 Seoul Declaration of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting" and follow-up on the "2005 Bali Plan of Action". Three major themes which are closely related to the business/NGO/private sectors will be discussed:

Potential Roundtable Session:

Sustainable management of the marine environment and resources

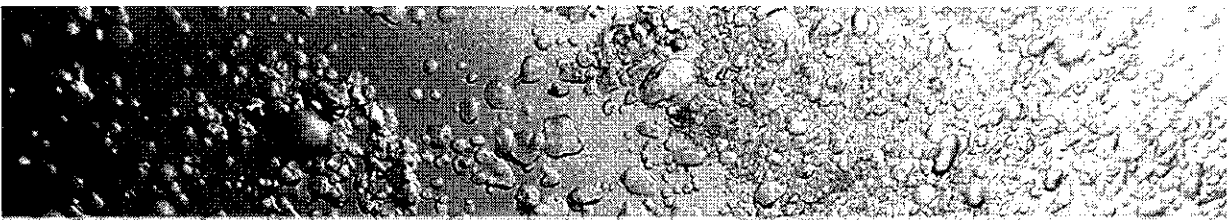
- Wetland Conservation
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Deep Sea Conservation and Management
- Marine Ecosystem Service



II. DATES AND VENUE

With the support of the Environmental Protection Administration, several agencies, and ocean-related industries of Chinese Taipei, this roundtable meeting is being organized by National Chinese Taipei Ocean University.

The roundtable meeting is scheduled for September 17-19, 2012 including 2-day meeting and 1-day scientific tour. The meeting will be held at the Civil Service Development Institute, Taipei City, Chinese Taipei.



III. CALL FOR PAPERS

The deadline for submitting topic is August 24, 2012 for the extended abstract.

IV. MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Kwang-Ming LIU
Professor
Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource Management,
Nation Chinese Taipei Ocean University
E-mail: kmliu@mail.ntou.edu.tw



(New Proposal – self funded project)

The 14th APEC Roundtable Meeting

October 2013, Chinese Taipei

Potential Themes

1. Marine Ecosystem Related to Extreme Climate
2. Capacity Building on Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate
3. Constructing Regional Net Work in Response to Extreme Climate



Thank you



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/025

Agenda Item: II

Status Report of the Korea's Marine Protected Areas

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Korea



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Status Report of Korea's Marine Protected Areas

*O*The area of remaining intertidal wetlands (in 2011)

- 2,489.4 km² (Ministry of Land Transportation and Maritime Affairs - MLTM, 2008).
- Intertidal wetlands area is calculated every 5 years in Korea.
- An assessment of intertidal wetlands area is scheduled to be completed in 2013.

*O*The area of intertidal wetlands affected by reclamation/land claim or conversion to land and artificial wetland in the periods pre-1980; between 1980 and 2010; and as predicted, between 2010 and 2020

- Pre-1980 and between 1980 and 2010 (MLTM, 2008)
- Analysis of Intertidal wetlands area

	1979	1987	1998	2003	2008
Intertidal Wetlands Area(km ²)	3,102	3,203.5	2,393.0	2,550.2	2,489.4
Source	MOC, 1979	MOC, 1987	MLTM, 1998	MLTM, 2003	MLTM, 2008

*MLTM- Ministry of Land Transportation and Maritime Affairs *MOC- Ministry of Construction

- Intertidal wetlands area was increased by 101.5 km² between 1979 and 1987.
- ☞ With the introduction of advanced measurement technology, undiscovered intertidal wetlands area was calculated.
- Compared to measurements taken in 1987, there was a decrease of 714.1 km² (22.3%) of the total intertidal wetlands area in 2008.
- ☞ Various landfill activities for the development of more land, agriculture, and industrial complex was the main cause.
- Compared to measurements taken in 2003, there was a decrease of 60.8 km² of the total intertidal wetlands area in 2008.
- ☞ Large scale landfill activities for the construction of Songdo's international city, Pyungtaek port, and Yeosu's Yulchon industrial complex was the main cause.
- 2010-2020: Further calculation is expected between this period.

*O*The conservation status of examples of conservation initiatives taken in order to maintain or restore intertidal wetlands and dependent waterbird populations.

- According to the Wetland Conservation Act, any coastal wetland that is recognized worthy of preservation will be designated as a wetland protected area.
- There are currently 12 coastal wetland protected areas(218.96 km²) in Korea where 7 areas (Suncheon Bay & Boseong Beolgyo Tidal Flat, Muan Tidal Flat, Seocheon Tidal Flat, Gochang & Buan Tidal Flat, Jeungdo Tidal Flat) are designated as Ramsar sites.
- 8 areas (Masan Bay Bongam Tidal Flat, Jindo Tidal Flat, Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat, Ongjin jangbongdo Tidal Flat, Buan Julpo Bay Tidal Flat, Gochang Tidal Flat, Seocheon Tidal Flat, Songdo Tidal Flat) in Korea are designated to protect waterfowl habitats.

□ Korea's MPA / MLTM News Report (2012.2.17)

Name	Established Date	Total Area	Management Time frame	Management Agency
Muan Tidal Flat	2001.12.28	42 km ²	From 2003	Mokpo Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Jan. 2008)
Jindo Tidal Flat	2002.12.28	1.44 km ²	From 2005	Mokpo Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office
Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat	2003.12.31	28 km ²	From 2005	Yeosu Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Jan. 2006))
Boseong Beolgyo Tidal Flat	2003.12.31	10.3 km ²	From 2006	Yeosu Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Jan. 2006))
Ongjin Jangbong-do Tidal Flat	2003.12.31	68.4 km ²	From 2009	Incheon Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office
Buan Julpo Bay Tidal Flat	2006.12.05	4.9 km ²	From 2007	Gunsan Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Feb. 2010)
Gochang Buan Tidal Flat	2007.12.31	10.4 km ²	From 2007	Gunsan Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Feb. 2010)
Seocheon Tidal Flat	2008.1.30	15.3 km ²	From 2009	Daesan Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in Dec. 2009)
Song-do Tidal Flat	2009.12.31	6.11 km ²	From 2010	Incheon City Yeonsu County Office
Jeung-do Tidal Flat	2010.1.29	31.3 km ²	From 2010	Mokpo Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office (Certified as Ramsar Site in

				Sept. 2011))
Mansan Bay Bongam Tidal Flat	2011.12.16	0.1 km ²	-	Mansan Regional Maritime Affairs and Port Office
Siheong Tidal Flat	2012.2.17	0.71 km ²	-	Incheon Regional maritime Affairs and Port Office
Total Tidalflat Wetlands Area		218.96 km²		

Contents provided by Marine Ecosystem Management Team, Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation(KOEM)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/026

Agenda Item: II

Economy Report - Japan

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Economy Report —Japan

In 2010/12, Japan has undertaken various measures as a follow-up to the Paracas Declaration of 2010 and has made progress in achieving goals and objectives described in the Declaration. Specific measures and achievements conducted in Japan and within APEC are elaborated below.

1. Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment

As regards sub pillar **1.1 Understanding of the Marine Environment**, continued efforts and progress were made as follows:

Monitoring of marine environment both within and outside of Japan's EEZ continued to be made for a comprehensive and systematic understanding of water quality, sediment quality and aquatic lives in order to conserve the marine environment and marine ecosystems.

As regards sub pillar **1.2 Sustainable Management of the Marine Environment**, the following measures continued to be undertaken:

Ecosystem-based Management

The strategy for Conservation of Marine Biodiversity was formulated in March 2011 to promote conservation of marine biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services that derive from it. This Strategy defined the Marine Protected Areas in Japan.

Marine Invasive Species

Japan continued to be actively involved in the discussion at the IMO for an early entry into force of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (2004) as well as for developing guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships' Biofouling to Minimize the Transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species.

Coral Reef and Other Vulnerable Areas

1. In order to promote regionally coordinated actions for conservation of coral reefs, Japan co-hosted the 7th International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) East Asia Regional Workshop in Siem Reap, Cambodia in October 2011 to follow up the implementation of the "ICRI East Asia Regional Strategy on MPA Networks 2010".
2. The "Action Plan for Coral Reef Ecosystems Conservation" was compiled in April 2010 to promote conservation of coral reef ecosystem in Japan. Restoration of coral reef ecosystems through transplantation of corals and/or removal of obstructive factors has been implemented.
3. Marine areas which are important from the perspective of biodiversity are identified by applying the CBD scientific criteria on the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs).

Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Management

1. Investigations and development of technology for establishing countermeasures against red tides were made. In order to cope with poisoning of clams, investigations were conducted and technologies for effective monitoring were further developed.
2. In order to conserve important areas such as seaweed bed and tideland which are suitable for breeding and growing of aquatic animals and plants, those areas were designated as "protected areas" according to the provisions of the Aquatic Resources Protection Law.
3. Based on the Forest Law, the forests which can contribute to breeding and growing fish were designated for "forest reserves". For an appropriate management and conservation of such designated forests, relevant measures were undertaken.
4. In order to improve water quality and sediment quality within the port area and to create new habitats for many types of aquatic lives, measures to conserve, restore and create new coastal areas and tidelands were

undertaken.

5. In order to conserve biological diversity of wild aquatic life, necessary conservation techniques were further developed.
6. In order to elucidate a state of bycatch in tuna long-line fisheries, fishermen are required to provide relevant information on bycatch promptly to the Ministerial Ordinance of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Monitoring of Harmful Conduct to Marine Environment

Close monitoring of and strict controlling over offences harmful to marine environment were conducted by patrol vessels and airplanes on the sea and at coastal areas in order to conserve the marine environment.

Enabling Integrated Management

1. The creation of fertile "Sato-umi", which is defined as a coastal area where biological productivity and biodiversity have increased through human interaction, was further promoted. Monitoring of the marine environment in terms of water quality, sediment quality and surviving seaweed bed was conducted in order to restore the coastal ecosystems since fertile "Sato-umi" in the enclosed coastal waters has been drastically affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.
2. In order to maintain and conserve suitable environment of fishery grounds, citizens and fishermen were encouraged to clean up the coastal and river areas. In accordance with the Law for the Promotion of Marine Litter Disposal and the Basic Policy enacted in March 2010, counter-measures against marine litter by stakeholders in each region were encouraged to be taken.
3. In order to conserve and enhance biodiversity of coastal area, tree-planting activities by fishermen were further encouraged.
4. The central Government and the local governments supported activities of volunteers to research aquatic lives.

As regards sub pillar **1.3 Pollution**, the following measures continued to be undertaken:

Marine Pollution

1. The Law for the Promotion of Marine Litter Disposal was enacted in 2009. The purpose of the Law is to promote proper disposal and reduction of marine litter in order to conserve good landscape and environment of the coast. Based on the Law, each prefectural government has formulated its regional plan and related organizations have been cooperating together to implement the plan.
2. Specific regulations have been enforced to conserve the ocean environment by enacting the Law Relating to the Prevention of Marine and Air Pollution from Ships and the Maritime Disasters and Water Pollution Control Law.
3. In order to preserve water quality in public waters, while considering the environmental quality standards for the protection of the human health and the conservation of the living environment according to the Basic Environment Law, various measures against water pollution including control of industrial and public effluent were further taken, and consideration was made on the environmental management measures in order to meet the environmental quality standards for the conservation of aquatic habitats.
4. Development and diffusion of technology for recycling fishing gears such as fishing floats made of polystyrene, and for promptly disposing properly drifting materials picked up during fishing operation were further promoted.
5. Investigation into oil, heavy metal, PCB and organic tin compounds accumulated in seawater and seabed sediment as well as into oil balls and marine debris washed ashore continues to be undertaken. Surveys on the accumulation of dioxin in fish continued to be conducted. Monitoring of toxic materials from factories and plants damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami is also undertaken.

6. Idea of the necessity of marine conservation was further disseminated among the public as well as the people engaged in maritime affairs and fisheries.
7. Since March 2010, Japan has been implementing "The project for environmental protection in Halong Bay" in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Quang Ninh Province of Vietnam to enable both economic development and the environmental protection of Halong Bay recognized as a World Natural Heritage.
8. In the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011 and the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the Government of Japan regrets that the incident including the leakage of radioactive contaminated water into the sea has caused great anxiety around the world. The Government of Japan is determined to make every effort to prevent the spread of radioactive material in a manner consistent with relevant international law. The Government of Japan will continue to provide information on this issue to the international community with maximum transparency. In this regard, monitoring of fisheries products and seawater is conducted intensively in the affected areas. Monitoring outcomes can be found at the following websites;
 - <http://www.jfa.maff.go.jp/e/inspection/index.html>
 - <http://www.mext.go.jp/english/incident/1305954.htm>

2. Impact of Climate Change on the Oceans

Monitoring of Greenhouse Gases Concentration, Marine Weather and Sea Levels

1. Monitoring of greenhouse gases concentration such as carbon dioxide and other parameters in seawater related to global environment continued to be conducted by research vessels in order to conserve ocean environment and to improve global warming projection.
2. Marine weather observing reports sent by voluntary merchant ships, fishing boats, and floating buoys continued to be collected in order to monitor the long-term variations including warming tendency of the sea surface temperature around Japan.
3. Monitoring of sea levels around Japan with high precision tide gauges continued to be conducted at 14 stations registered under the Global Sea Level Observing System (GLOSS) Core Network.

Ecosystem-based Management

Since February 2010, Japan has been implementing "The project on integrated coastal ecosystem conservation and adaptive management under local and global environmental impacts in the Philippines" in cooperation with Marine Science Institute, College of Science, University of the Philippines, Dilliman.

Hazard Mitigation/Post-Natural Disaster Rehabilitation and Planning

Japan has been providing developing economies with various types of assistance aiming at reducing their vulnerability to natural disasters and underpinning their efforts for adaptation to climate change, as the impacts of climate change include the submersion of coastal regions, coastal erosion and increased tropical cyclones. Latest examples of assistance by the Government of Japan are described below.

1. Since April 2010, Japan has been implementing "Climate Variability Study and Societal Application through Indonesia-Japan Maritime Continent COE-Radar-Buoy network Optimization for Rainfall Prediction" in cooperation with the Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology of Indonesia aiming at hazard mitigation through constructing climate change observation network and training researchers.
2. Since March 2010, Japan has been implementing "Project for enhancement of earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation Technology in Peru" in cooperation with *Centro Peruano Japonés de Investigaciones Sísmicas y Mitigación de Desastres of Peru* aiming at prediction and mitigation of earthquake/tsunami damage.

3. Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment

1. Considering that sustainable use of fisheries resources will have a significant role in addressing the issue of free and open trade and investment, Japan made every effort to ensure that free trade and investment in

fisheries resources should be facilitated carefully, with due attention to appropriate resource management.

2. In accordance with EU's IUU regulation, Japan has implemented its catch documentation scheme for Japanese fishery products exported to EU.
3. Since enhancement of traceability of fishery products will be effective against IUU fishing, Japan has tried to ensure, together with relevant economies, that this should be promoted in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

4. The Role of Oceans in Food Security

1. Japan has made remarkable progress over the past year after the earthquake disaster and been devoting all available resources to realizing reconstruction of Japanese fisheries as well. Also, Japan has established the New basic Fisheries Plan this March which positions immediate reconstruction of Japanese fisheries as one of important fisheries policies.
2. The Japanese New Basic Fisheries Plan aims to boost Japan's self-sufficiently rate of fishery products for human consumption from 60% in 2010 to 70 % in 2022, which would significantly contribute to securing stable supply of fishery products and sound development of Japanese fisheries industries.
3. At present, as one of Japan's main contribution to the Niigata Declaration on food security and associated Action Plan, Japan is initiating to develop the Asia Pacific Information Platform (APIP) to compile all relevant information on food security including fishery products, which will be shared among APEC economies.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/027

Agenda Item: II

**Summary Report on the Progress of the Work of the
Russian Federation to Promote Implementation of
the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action
Agenda**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Russia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

A draft statement of the Russian Federation delegation's leader, Deputy Head of the Federal Agency for Fishery N.V.Shebina at a meeting of the APEC Working Group on item II of Agenda

**Summary report on the progress of the national work to promote implementation of the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda
May 25, 2012, Kazan**

Dear participants of the meeting, ladies and gentlemen!

The Russian Federation completely supports the Bali Plan of Action (2005) and the Paracas Action Agenda (2010) developed by APEC. During the period, identified in the Bali Plan of Action (2006-2009) and subsequent years, the Russian Federation carried out the work to implement the main provisions of the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda on a permanent basis.

On the oceans observations and data collection in the Pacific, Russia participates in the following international projects:

- in Russian-American project of studying the state of the biota in Arctic Long-term Census of Arctic (RUSALCA) since 2004;
- in draft ArcOD – Arctic Ocean diversity within the framework of the international project of the Census of marine life;
- in the programme Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) within which 8 subarctic states gather data and share their observations on Arctic flora and fauna, control of the environment, state of the ice, meteorology, oceanography and many other things since 2006;
- in the formation of the Russian-American database of metadata on the Bering Sea biota, including data on the biology of hydrobionts from the upper trophic levels and on the aquatic ecology of the Bering Sea which formation is carried out within the bilateral Russian-American Agreement on the mutual relations in the field of fishery.

The collection of information about IUU fishing is carried out both at the national level and within the framework of agreements concluded with the Republic of Korea in 2009 and with the DPRK in 2012.

Russia always refers to the use of the ecosystem-based management with great attention. The section "assessment of the impact of fishing on the environment" is necessarily included in support of a total allowable catch for each stock at the national level. In order to obtain information on this issue, Russia annually conducts comprehensive ecosystem surveys of the seas of the North Pacific. The work for the establishment of marine protected areas and reserves is carried out on a permanent basis on the basis of reliable scientific information within the EEZ of Russia. In the Pacific, the largest marine protected areas are the Commander's State Reserve (1993), and reserve "Isle Karagin" (1983).

On the conservation of coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems Russia is doing a great job in the framework established in the Asia-Pacific regional fisheries management organizations in the North (NPO) and South (SPRFMO) Pacific. The Russian experts transferred in NPO and SPRFMO maps of the spatial distribution of corals and other vulnerable marine ecosystems (VME) in the Imperial Ridge and seamounts in the South West Pacific. During fishing and researches the Russian specialists continue to collect data on coral reefs and VME, in accordance with the requirements of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO); on these data RFMOs develop recommendations on fishery management.

Russia has actively participated in the development of the FAO Guidelines for the management of deep-water fishing in the high seas. Since its adoption in 2009 Russia strictly adheres to the principles laid down there.

According to the international fisheries governance, Russia actively participates in creation and work of the global and regional organizations on fisheries issues in Asia-Pacific region as well as in other parts of the World Ocean. The Russian Federation has ratified the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1997, the Agreement on the implementation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in 1997. Meanwhile, Russia participated in all preparatory Conference on Straddling Stocks Agreement. Russia took part in all activities of NPO and SPRFMO since the start of consultation: in 2011 The Russian Federation was among the first signatory to the SPRFMO Convention. The creation of NPO and SPRFMO in the Pacific nearly completed the process of covering the high sea by RFMO, which was initiated by the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/105.

Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management in Russia, inter alia, ensured by the wide application of the ecosystem and precautionary approaches, introduction of the concept of maximum sustainable yield (MSY), improvement of national legislation. Thus, at present in Russia the Federal Law on aquaculture has been developed; additions to fishery rules are made annually. Russia is actively combating IUU fishing at the national and international levels.

In order to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries, Russia adopting gear with heavy and other design features provided by RFMO (CCAMLR, NPO, SPRFMO).

The protection of hydrobionts' reproduction areas in Russia is provided through the establishment of forbidden terms and fishing areas.

Maximize value from use, production and harvesting is achieved, inter alia, as rightly pointed out in the Bali Plan of Action by reducing corruption, in particular through the establishment of fishing companies in proportion to the TAC for 10 years. The eco-certification, the supply of fish products on a voluntary basis by eco-labels is introduced in Russia.

In summary, it should be noted that during the period of 2006-2011 Russia carried out a lot of work to implement the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda. Kazan initiative of the Russian Federation, which we will discuss in the next few days, contains proposals for further development of APEC's activities concerning oceans and fishery.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/028

Agenda Item: II

Statement of Hong Kong, China

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Hong Kong, China



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC 1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting

Kazan, Russian Federation

24-26 May 2012

**Statement of Member Economy
HONG KONG, CHINA**

Lead Shepherd of APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Hong Kong, China, we would like to express our appreciation to the Russian Federation for organizing this meeting and for their hospitality and excellent arrangements.

Hong Kong, China would also like to congratulate Ms Kalen SU for being elected as the Lead Shepherd of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group. We are looking forward to working closely with other economies under the leadership of the Lead Shepherd in this inauguration meeting of the working group. We extend sincere thanks to the Lead Shepherd of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group and her team for their considerable work in organizing and preparing for this meeting. We also thank the APEC Secretariat for their excellent support.

HKC strongly supports the work of APEC on ocean-related and fisheries issues. The Bali Plan of Action adopted by APEC and the Paracas Action Agenda of 2010 APEC Oceans-Related Ministerial Meeting will continue to provide a solid foundation for the future work and direction of the Working Group after the merger of the former Marine Resource Conservation Working Group and Fisheries Working Group.

HKC continues to advocate strongly for managing the marine environments. We have designated four marine parks and one marine reserve under the Marine Parks Ordinance to protect marine areas of high ecological value such as habitats of the Chinese White Dolphin, corals and sea grasses. These areas, cover about 2% of HKC waters, are being actively managed for conservation, recreation, education and scientific purposes. We have plans to designate more marine parks in future with a view to better conserving species and habitats of ecological importance. A review of marine biodiversity and ecological surveys is being conducted to study the diversity of the marine life and health of ecosystem in Hong Kong waters.

HKC has also taken actions to protect the marine environment by preventing significant adverse impact to ecosystems through implementing pollution control strategies, and planning and developing sewerage infrastructure. To combat land-based water pollution, we continue to enforce the Water Pollution Control Ordinance and implement the sewerage programme, including the Harbour Area Treatment Scheme (HATS). Among others, Stage 2A of the HATS, which will collect and treat the remaining 25% of sewage that enters the Victoria Harbour, is targeted for completion by 2014.

We continue to review our marine water quality objectives in light of advancement in marine science and technologies, overseas practices and local conditions.

We cooperate with neighbouring authorities to improve the quality of shared water bodies through the implementation of joint action programmes to reduce pollution discharge into Deep Bay and Mirs Bay.

HKC aims to promote the sustainable use of our fisheries resources while maintaining a steady and safe supply of quality seafood for our seven million citizens. We have made significant progress in these areas through various new initiatives. With a view to restoring our seabed and marine resources as early as possible, we will ban trawling activities in Hong Kong waters from the end of 2012.

We expect that upon the implementation of the trawl ban, not all fishermen will leave the trade for good. We will be introducing a special training programme and offering financial and technical assistance to the affected fishermen with a view to assisting them for switching to other sustainable, fisheries-related operations. Measures conducive to marine conservation and replenishment of fisheries resources will also be implemented, for example, we will deploy some of the obsolete trawler vessels as artificial reefs.

To complement the trawl ban measure in restoring the fisheries resources in Hong Kong waters, we will implement a suite of fisheries management measures to control the fishing effort in Hong Kong waters and protect important fish spawning and nursery grounds. These measures include setting up a registration system for local fishing vessels, limiting the entry of new fishing vessels and maintaining an appropriate level of fishing effort, and designating fisheries protection areas.

We continue to focus on the importance of the development of sustainable aquaculture, which is particularly significant for the APEC region. In meeting the demand for food safety and quality assurance for fisheries products from the public, we take initiatives to introduce and promote advanced techniques on fish culture and good management practices to fish farmers. We implement a voluntary "Accredited Fish Farm Scheme" to increase product competitiveness and provide quality and safe aquaculture products to the public.

Hong Kong, China will continue to participate in this important meeting in further, advancing the Bali Plan of Action and the Paracas Action Agenda as well as other topics of common concern to the economies. We sincerely hope that the 1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting will be a productive one. Once again we thank the Russian Federation for successfully organizing this meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to us.

Thank you.

Hong Kong, China

May 2012



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/029

Agenda Item: III.A.1

**Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food
Security within the Asia Pacific Region
(FWG 01/2011A)**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Peru



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

Project: FWG 01/2011A

Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security within the Asia Pacific Region

APEC Strategic Partners: Perú in coordination with The Philippines and Indonesia

APEC Co-sponsor Economies: China Taipei, Chile and USA

2012

Main Goal

Contribute to the long-term food security in Indonesia and The Philippines by offering a sustainable source of high-quality protein at low cost, providing examples to other APEC economies.

Objectives

1. Investigate the dietary protein requirements of the human population in The Philippines and Indonesia, and identify the most vulnerable populations to food insecurity
2. Determine the capacity of small pelagic fisheries to satisfy the protein demand for direct human consumption
3. Analyse the supply chain of small pelagics to identify possible barriers in the productive process and estimate production costs
4. Study human consumption habits of small pelagics in The Philippines and Indonesia
5. Assess the potential of small pelagics to cover the protein demand of human populations in The Philippines and Indonesia

Objectives

7. Propose strategies to encourage direct human consumption of small pelagics, particularly in vulnerable populations
8. Share the progress of Peru in research, management, supervision, and regulations of small pelagic fisheries to identify initiatives that can be applied to control and regulate the fisheries of the Case Study Economies
9. Share the Peruvian experience in:
 - Technology for added value products of direct human consumption
 - Market strategies to encourage direct human consumption

Methodology

1. Desk-based research –

- Literature review
- Fieldwork planning
- Virtual questionnaire for the initial data collection

← We are here

2. Fieldwork –

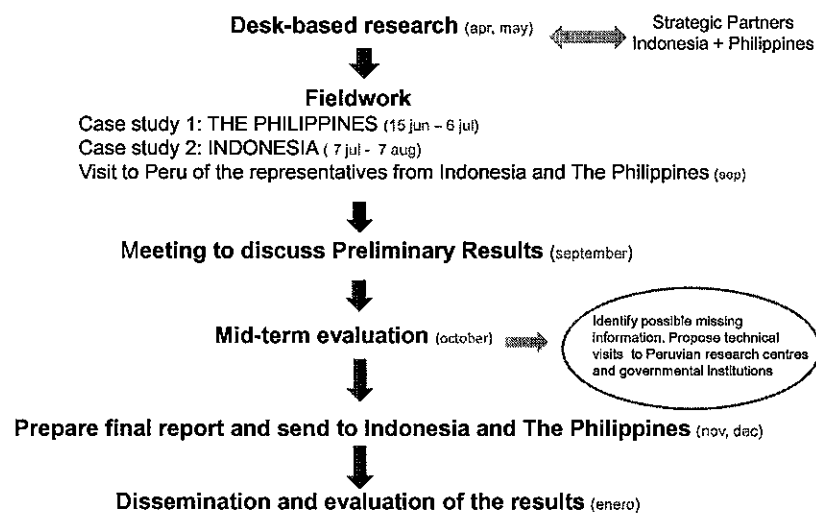
Case studies, The Philippines and Indonesia

- Workshop with stakeholders
- Interviews with key stakeholders
- Surveys on human consumption habits
- Visit the main ports, processing plants and markets for small pelagics

Visit from representatives of The Philippines and Indonesia to Peru

- Workshop to validate the information collected during fieldwork
- Visits to IMARPE, ITP, Peruvian Fisheries National Authority, etc.

Process



FWG 01/2011A Project

Contact Details of the Responsible Economy

Responsible Economy: Peru, Ministry of Production,
Office of the Vice-Ministry of Fisheries

Project Overseer: JOSE E. ALLEMANT SAYAN

Office: PROPESCA-DVP (Ministerio de la Producción)
Address: Calle Uno Oeste Nro.60 San Isidro
Telephone: (511) 616-2222 extensión 1635
E-mail: jallemand@produce.gob.pe; jeasbiol@hotmail.com
c.c.: dsu@produce.gob.pe;

Coordination with Strategic Partners:

The Philippines

- Jessica Muñoz – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Indonesia

- Sitti Hamdiyah – Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/030

Agenda Item: V.A

Sustainable Growth Importance in the Fishery and Aquaculture Sector

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Peru



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**



OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Sustainable Growth Importance in the Fishery and Aquaculture Sector




OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

INDICE


- 1. Economic importance of the oceans**
- 2. Damage of the marine ecosystem**
- 3. Sustainable growth of the fishery and aquaculture sector**
- 4. Developing actions of Peruvian Economy toward sustainable growth**
- 5. Questions**






Economic Importance of the Oceans


Hydrocarbons Sources




Tourism




**Transporte por
vía marítima.**



Coastal Megacities

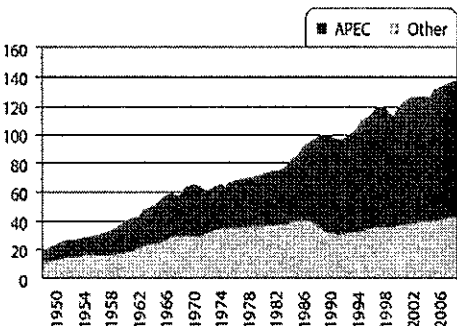




Importance of the Marine Resources for the APEC economies

OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

APEC Worldwide Production (fishery and aquaculture) vs rest of the world.



Million tons

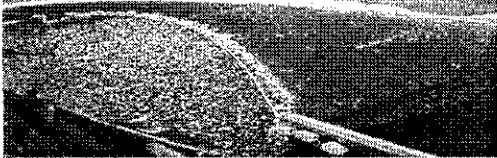
Jobs Created in the APEC'S Fishery Sector

Australia	16,000
Brunei Darussalam	6,000
Canada	80,000
Chile	120,000
China	12,100,000
Hong Kong, China	18,000
Indonesia	2,400,000
Japan	210,000
Republic of Korea	130,000
Malaysia	110,000
Mexico	270,000
New Zealand	1,500
Papua New Guinea	16,000
Peru	125,000
Philippines	2,000,000
Russian Federation	370,000
Singapore	400
Chinese Taipei	350,000
Thailand	3,691,000
United States	140,000
Viet Nam	4,000,000
TOTAL	26,153,900

APEC
OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP





Damage of the Marine ecosystem

Three quarters of fish stocks are fully exploited or overexploited.



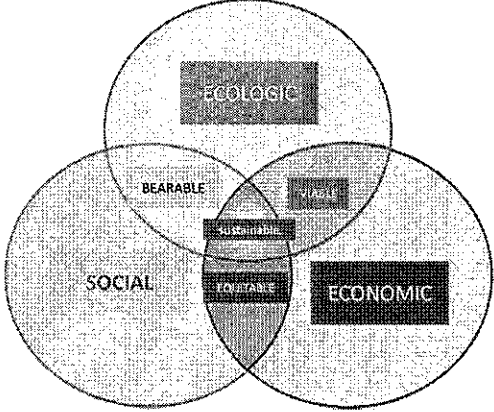
Mammals and seabirds threatened by pollution

The loss of biodiversity reduces the resilience capacity of the oceans.



APEC
OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Sustainable Growth



PROFITABILITY



OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Sustainable Growth of Fishery

Recommendations for achieving sustainable growth in the Fishing Sector

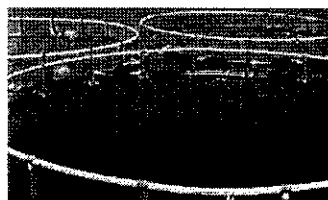
1. Spread the need for care and protection of the marine environment
2. Promote the development of sustainable aquaculture
3. Encourage fisheries regulation
4. Attack bad fishing practices and IUU fishing



OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Aquaculture Importance

Aquaculture is growing more quickly than other production sectors



Provides food with low carbon emission

Provides employment to 170 million people throughout the production process



OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Fishery Regulation towards sustainable growth

1. Fish demand increase = greater need for sustainable regulation of water resources



Artisanal fishing provides employment to more than 90% of over 35 million fishermen in the world and contributes to the livelihoods of other 85 million indirectly with related jobs

About half of those employees are women



OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP

Sustainable Growth of the Peruvian Artisanal Fishery

SPECIE	RULE
ANCHOVY (IHC)	DL N° 1084
ANCHOVY (DHC)	DS N° 010-2010-PRODUCE
HORSE MACKEREL, MACKEREL	DS N° N° 022-2009-PRODUCE DS N° N° 011-2007-PRODUCE
HAKE	DS N° N° 016-2003-PRODUCE
GIANT SQUID	DS N° N° 014-2011-PRODUCE
EEL	DS N° N° 013-2011-PRODUCE
TUNA	DS N° N° 032-2003-PRODUCE
SEAWEEDS	DS N° N° 019-2009-PRODUCE
OCTOPUS	RM N 288-2011-PRODUCE
BLADE SCALLOP	RM N° 266-2005-PRODUCE RM N° 661-2008-PRODUCE
BLACK SCALLOP	RM N° 014-2006-PRODUCE
Other resources:	RM N° 209-2001-PE

Principal landing species of the marine artisanal fishery: 2003-2008								
Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Prom.	% 2004
Species/Total	238,383	281,394	316,239	348,347	344,545	452,622	100	100
Chilean Squid	113,428	174,728	175,734	222,731	191,688	191,177	597	54.4
Anchovy	4,060	16,915	16,546	8,585	22,062	16,593	5.8	8.1
Mahi mahi	13,568	12,195	11,911	15,875	15,229	20,057	6.5	8.6
Bonito	1,215	1,182	1,892	6,307	5,016	17,538	1.7	3.9
Mackerel	1,165	12,532	10,234	11,301	10,052	13,531	3.1	3.7
Scallop	4,876	7,340	4,022	6,039	9,253	11,008	2.1	2.4
Silverfish	6,920	6,745	7,775	5,474	6,611	4,533	2.8	1.6
Horse Mackerel	6,690	6,578	4,014	12,039	13,055	4,417	2.4	1.6
Lima	5,314	7,827	1,765	1,178	7,767	3,639	3.1	12.8
Eel	2,407	2,839	6,135	5,345	7,800	5,189	1.4	0.7
Sub total	167,287	246,251	255,095	308,940	294,472	406,534	83.7	89.5
Other species	75,900	33,141	61,214	45,407	49,073	47,088	16.3	10.5

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How can we standardize the concept of fishing?

How can we promote trade in nontraditional species to decrease the extraction pressure on species of greatest demand?

Thank You



PERÚ

Ministerio
de la Producción



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/031
Agenda Item: I.F

APEC Priorities for 2012

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Russia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

APEC Priorities for 2012

APEC's mission to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity encourages APEC economies to focus on elaborating concrete measures and reaching tangible results in order to boost trade and investment. To support the regional and world economic growth APEC in cooperation with G20 should make an inclusive comprehensive response to the arising world economic and financial challenges. Along with the upcoming accession to the WTO Russia will support the search for the solution for the Doha round in APEC moving towards trade and investment liberalization.

With a strong commitment to effectively proceed in this direction, Russia as the host of APEC 2012 will pursue the priorities continuity, do its best to raise sustainability and increase the pace of future common development. To this end, tangible results should be achieved in the following areas: (I) trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration; (II) strengthening food security; (III) establishing reliable supply chains; and (IV) intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth.

I. Trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration. The 2011 APEC Leaders' Declaration states that "APEC's core mission continues to be further integration of our economies and expansion of trade among us" and that "strengthening regional economic integration ... plays a key role in promoting regional peace and stability". To reach this goal, it is necessary to facilitate progress on the recently raised issues of trade and investment liberalization as well as to proceed with the regulation coherence searching for the achievable ways to align technical regulations and standards. APEC should continue to expand discussions of next generation trade and investment issues and to search for a long-term worldwide agenda for APEC regional economic integration.

APEC should continue to ensure sustainable and innovative growth, develop secure trade and liberalize investment in the region. We should be ready to respond to new challenges of global economic development and trade and bear responsibility for global economic growth and financial stability. We also reaffirm APEC's aspiration for achieving the Bogor Goals and, while seeking to promote consistency among agreements, will make further steps to the FTAAP. APEC economies in 2012 need to effectively proceed with the structural reforms agenda, and to be even more active in engaging business – both major companies, and small and medium enterprises – in discussions of trade and investment liberalization issues and undertaking concrete steps in implementing Public-Private Partnership approaches.

II. Strengthening food security. As reaffirmed by Niigata declaration and discussed in 2011 APEC has an important role to play to improve regional and global food security searching for sustainable development of the agricultural sector and facilitation of investment, trade and markets. While deepening discussions on food security and helping APEC economies to fight volatility of food prices, in 2012 APEC should continue to elaborate proposals for sustainable agriculture development and stable markets including the increased transparency, monitoring and information exchange on agricultural production, supply and demand; developing markets infrastructure, reducing costs and losses in food production and food supply chains. APEC economies are also needed to contribute to joint efforts on food supply support, including liberalization of investment and innovative agricultural development.

To take care of the health of APEC citizens in the future years to come, it is necessary to work out and implement measures aimed at raising quality and safety of food products, enhancing conformity to food safety standards and providing food for socially vulnerable population groups. APEC should also discuss an interconnection between future sustainable growth and food security, elaborate measures on sustainable management of marine ecosystems, and on combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and associated trade.

III. Establishing reliable supply chains. To establish the APEC shifted connectivity in the region that strongly supports the economic growth APEC should continue to elaborate and implements steps towards reliable, competitive and barriers-free supply chains both within the APEC region and covering APEC and other major markets. It is highly important to implement concrete steps in tackling the bottlenecks, including barriers on trans-border movement of goods and obstacles that increase the time and cost of transportation. APEC should contribute to transparency and visibility of supply chains identifying and consistently removing restrictions on information exchange and telecommunication interconnectivity, applying perspective satellite-based tracking technologies.

APEC should continue to help economies in advancing modern logistics, as well as navigation and customs technologies aiming at efficient interaction of transportation systems. Furthermore, future supply chains in APEC should respond to possible risks related to their maintenance and development; it is necessary to ensure appropriate risk management, safe operation and protection of transport and transportation facilities. APEC should strengthen capacities of APEC economies in emergency prevention and relief, development of related coordination and information exchange.

IV. Intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth. Putting to practice the Leaders 2011 commitment to set a model for innovation in the region as the best path toward fostering innovations that will increase productivity and ensure economic growth, APEC should fruitfully contribute as a part of the Growth strategy to the economies' innovation strategies and policies. We should elaborate measures to foster cooperation between the economies in major innovation related directions, further develop hi-tech sectors and address barriers to investment in these sectors. It is necessary to promote technological progress among all APEC economies through strengthening trans-border cooperation and networking among innovation centers, high-tech clusters, universities and research institutions.

APEC should elaborate and implement measures that conform the business' interests in innovations and build up a basis for intensive cross-border businesses, science and government cooperation. Innovative growth in APEC should be based on adoption of cutting-edge telecommunication technologies, bridging of digital gap and development of Internet economy. It is also important for APEC to contribute to the discussions on the issues of human capital: human resources development, support for global life-long education, creativity, healthy lifestyle and relevant healthcare issues.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/032

Agenda Item: III.B.3

**Coral Reef Monitoring for Sustainable Economic
Utilization using Innovative Observation and
Satellite Information**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

1st APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting
Kazan, Russia Federation, 24-26 May 2012

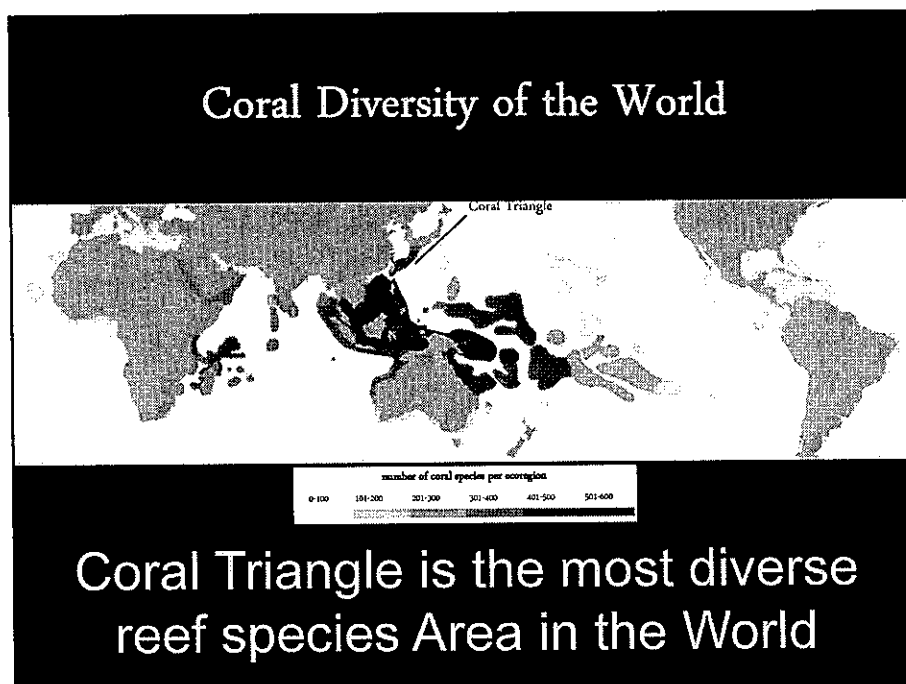
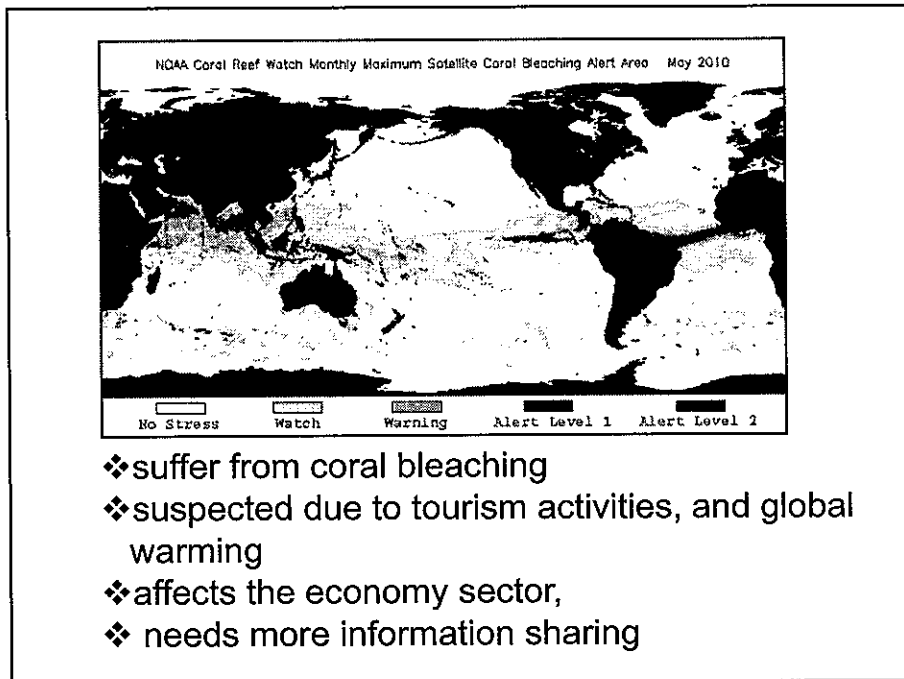
Coral Reef Monitoring for Sustainable Economic Utilization using Innovative Observation and Satellite Information

Proposed by: Indonesia

Co-Sponsoring Economies: Chinese Taipei, Russia, Philippines



This project proposal seeks to measure the applicability of coral reef monitoring for sustainable management system by drawing on the collective knowledge and wisdom of the APEC region to sustain marine resources.



Objectives



- ❖ to share and improve the information network on data, information, knowledge, skill and experts on **coral reef monitoring approach**;
- ❖ to design an **upscaling alert system for coral bleaching** in a specific region of coral triangle to support better management of the sustainable use of the coral reef and marine resources.

5

Alignments

- ❑ Respond to APEC Joint Ministerial Statement (AOMM-2 Bali, 2005): "We stress the critical need for adequate science and economic information, data and Earth observation systems."
- ❑ Contributes into development of Sustainable Growth and Innovative Growth Attributes of APEC Growth Strategy (High-Level Policy Round Table, Japan, 2010).
- ❑ Respond to APEC 2011 Priorities on importance "to develop a long-term comprehensive growth strategy that supports balanced and environmentally sustainable growth through technical innovation and a knowledge based economy".
- ❑ Respond to APEC FWG Vision Statement: "Close cooperation is needed, particularly in the exchange of scientific and research data, in order to ensure that management decisions are based on the best scientific information available".
- ❑ Directly correspondent with MRC WG core goals: support scientific collaboration and research; improve regional cooperation for the responsible care of oceans and coast; facilitate capacity building through technology transfer, training, sharing of best practices and education.

Key Activities and Deliverables


1. Sharing data, information, knowledge, skill and experts through the information network among economy.
2. Focus Group Discussion on the development of monitoring system for better management of coral reef and marine resources.
3. Training Workshop and Field Assessment in Chinese Taipei for sharing information on best practise for monitoring of coral reef and its bleaching detection.
4. Publications

7

Previous Activities

1. Referred to the success of SAKE (Satellite Application for Knowledge-based Economy) project in 2006-2008 under MRCWG lead by Chinese Taipei.
2. Referred to the outcome from Workshop on Satellite Data Application for Sustainable Fishery Support in APEC in 2011 lead by Russian Economy; which was also promoted the use of satellite imagery for marine biodiversity protection.
1. Referred to experiences on detailed map development of coral reef using multi scale approaches of satellite hyperspectral, airborne CASI, and field survey.
2. Sharing the best practise on 'real-time monitoring of coral reef at "KenTing Ocean Ecology Observation, Chinese Taipei "





Contact Point:

Center for Natural Resources Inventory
Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology
Ministry Research and Technology
Building II BPPT, 19th Floor, Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 8 Jakarta 10340
E-mail: nani.hendiarti@bppt.go.id

10



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/033

Agenda Item: V.C.1

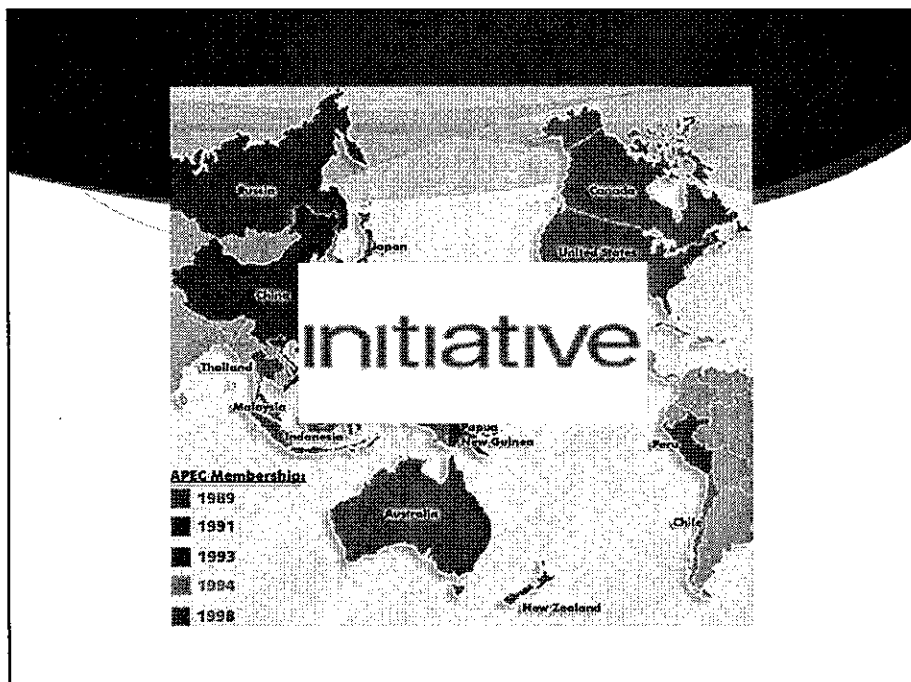

**Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
(IUU) Fishing of Living Resources and Trade in
Products Produced from Such Resources**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Russia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

**COMBATING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED
AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING OF
LIVING RESOURCES AND TRADE IN
PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM SUCH
RESOURCES**



A number of APEC economies (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, the USA) submitted their comments and editorial remarks to the text of the initiative of the Russian Federation on combating IUU fishing and illegal trade in biological resources. These proposals were taken into consideration by the Russian side while further working on the draft of the initiative.

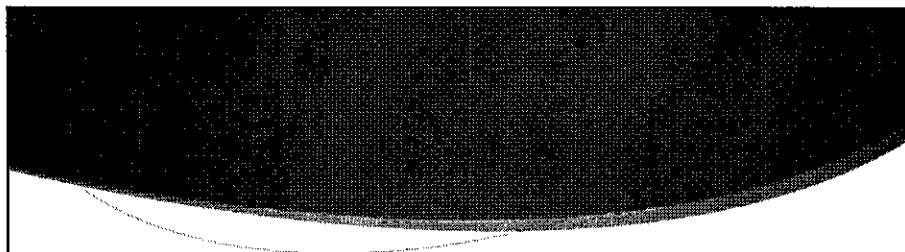


IUU fishing of living resources has a significant adverse impact not only on the number and size of living resources, but also on their reproduction and food security of many APEC economies.

IUU fishing leads to serious social problems: the legitimate fishers receive less living resources, which are the primary source of nutrition for the population of many APEC economies.



In contrast to the European continent, there is no universal system of fish products' certification in the Asia-Pacific region.



In order to prevent IUU fishing of living resources, in 2009 the Russian Federation has signed the Agreement with the Republic of Korea and is holding consultations with other APEC economies on conclusion of similar agreements on combating IUU fishing and trade in products produced from such resources.

In order to combat more effectively IUU fishing of living resources and illegal trade in products produced from such resources, the Russian Federation suggests the APEC economies the following:

- to consider a possibility of ratification or accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of the Provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea Relating to Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995), the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (2009);
- to encourage implementation of the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (2001) and to develop national plans on its basis;
- to expedite signing of bilateral agreements to combat IUU-fishing and illegal export of living marine resources and products;
- to certify the production of fisheries and aquaculture, which are used as food products;

The Russian Federation also considers it important that the APEC economies:

- carry out monitoring of fishing and tracking of fish products, including the situation with the distribution;
- consider a possibility of sharing between the OFWG members of the best practices in combating IUU-fishing of living resources and turnover of illegally manufactured fish products;
- promote implementation in the relevant regional fisheries management organizations of best practices in keeping a register of vessels engaged in IUU-fishing, and vessels flying the "flags of convenience" and engaged in illegal fishing of living resources;
- take the necessary measures in accordance with international law to prevent trade or imports into their territory of fish products caught by vessels that have been identified by the relevant regional fisheries management organization as engaged in IUU-fishing.

Positions of Australia, Canada and Singapore regarding the measures to combat IUU fishing of living resources and trade in products produced from such resources:

Implementation of measures is a complex issue, dependent on regional circumstances. Specific measures (detailed and time-bound) are required and these are best pursued in forums such as Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and the Regional Plans of Action (RPOA). APEC can lend weight to actions taken in those forums.

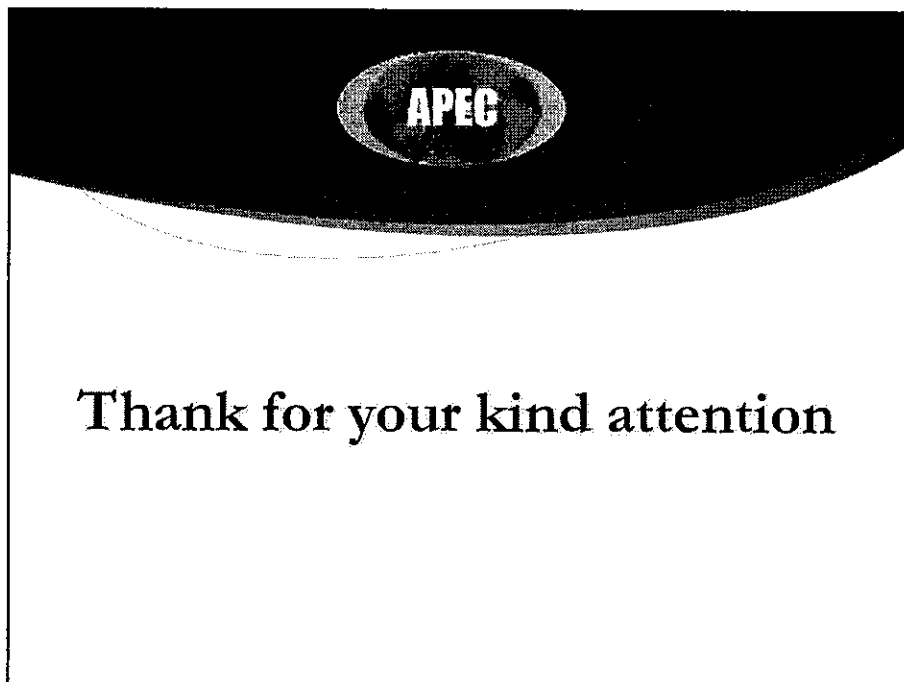
Canada and Singapore would not support a new scheme for certification, as duplicating work in other fora, including on traceability at the FAO Fisheries Committee (COFI), could risk further complicating an already difficult issue.



APEC
RUSSIA 2012

The logo features the word 'APEC' in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Below it, 'RUSSIA 2012' is written in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic element consisting of two curved shapes that meet at a point, resembling a flame or a stylized letter 'A'.

The Russian Federation encourages the APEC economies to take responsibilities on undertaking specific measures referring to implementation of effective ways of combating IUU fishing and trade in products produced from such resources.





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2012/SOM2/OFWG/036

Agenda Item: VI.A

Indonesia Concept Paper on Blue Economy

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Kazan, Russia
24-26 May 2012**

PROMOTING BLUE ECONOMY INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY LINKED TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Concept Paper

1. The Concept of Blue Economy

The terminology of "blue economy" has been promoted in several international cooperation to highlight the importance of sustainable management and preservation of marine and ocean resources.¹ In 2012, the 'blue economy' will become a major theme for international EXPO in Yeosu, South Korea. Its theme, "The Living Ocean and Coast: Diversity of Resources and Sustainable activities" defines "blue economy" as the global sharing of green growth based on new science and technology applied to the ocean². The need to promote blue economy in APEC is timely as concerns for better management of ocean sustainability and marine biodiversity conservation is increasing.

Based on this conception, the "blue economy" should address all elements in achieving sustainable management of oceans and marine resources as it should be viewed from a holistic approach. There is urgency to promote concrete action involving all related stakeholders in the areas of cooperation, among others, in (i) managing sustainable oceans and marine resources supply to food security, (ii) tackling climate change, (iii) combating trade in illegally-captured fish, (iv) innovations through collaboration in research and development, (v) increasing public awareness on ocean and marine issues. The "blue economy" is aimed at complementing efforts for green economy towards sustainable growth, as the two concepts share the same vision, sustainable and inclusive growth. According to Cherdasak Virapat, there are three pillars of sustainable development affecting "blue economy", namely: ecosystem, economy and social.³ Ecosystem considerations need to be integrated into economic and social decisions, rather than separate and often competing matters. The objective should be derived from economic and social benefits from the oceans in ways that are efficient, equitable and sustainable in short and long terms. Better coordination and cooperation between the three pillars is needed in the policy implementation.

2. Addressing sustainability of oceans and marine resources in APEC

The conservation and sustainability of oceans and marine resources have become two elements of cooperation among APEC economies. The establishment of Marine Resources Conservation Working Group (MRCWG) and Fisheries Working Group (FWG), and the merger of the two working groups into Oceans and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) in 2011, are testament to the commitment of APEC Economies on the importance of oceans and marine conservation and their sustainability to the economic growth that contribute to the regional development and trade.

The commitments made in the working group levels have been reaffirmed in the commitments of related Ministers and Leaders. At the 2010 APEC Economic Leaders Meeting in Yokohama, Japan, it was agreed to include ocean and marine resources preservation as part of sustainable growth of APEC Growth Strategy.

¹ The Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSID) used the term 'blue economy' in its paper 'The Blue Economy: A Pacific Small Island Developing States Perspective', submitted to Rio+20 Pacific Preparatory Meeting, <http://www.unescap.org/epoc/pdf/Rio+20-Pacific-Paper-2-2-Blue%20Economy-Pacific-SIDS-Perspective.pdf>, accessed on 4 Feb 2012

² The main objectives of the EXPO 2012 are: (a) promoting sustainability; (b) addressing climate change; (c) sustainable resources supply; and (d) technology. It seeks (a) to generate new growth opportunities through development and conservation of the ocean; (b) the integrated management of the ocean and coasts based on ecosystems approach; (c) innovation in marine science and technology and marine-related industries; (d) global collaboration; and (e) public awareness, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/22/39/45692295.pdf>, accessed on 4 Feb 2012

³ Report of the UN Law of the Sea Convention, <http://unngosustainability.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Report-on-UN-Law-of-the-Sea-Convention.pdf>, accessed on 4 Feb 2012

There are numerous challenges to the sustainability of ocean and marine resources such as piracy, acidification of oceans, deterioration of coral reefs and marine life, implementation of UNCLOS, Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing, investment in marine renewable energy, deep seabed mining reduction of harmful subsidies in the fishery sector to avoid over-fishing and protection of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Many also underlined the importance of blue economy as a large segment of the population in the region rely on marine resources for their daily livelihoods.

The challenges faced by APEC economies were addressed comprehensively in the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group. At the APEC Oceans-related Ministers in Paracas, Peru, October 2010, the Ministers agreed on increasing cooperation in four main areas, namely: (i) sustainable development and protection of the marine environment; (ii) climate change impacts on the oceans; (iii) free and open trade and investment; and (iv) the role of oceans in food security. The ministers have also agreed on the Action Agenda as commitment made through Paracas Declaration. The need to promote activities related to the management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and to further collaborate with international organization including Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) in creating new MPAs, is also acknowledged in the action agenda.

The impact of climate change to oceans sustainability has gained special concerns, as the APEC economies agreed to cooperate in gathering and sharing scientific knowledge on climate change and its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture, and were encouraged to improve capacity of coastal communities, fishing industries, and resource managers to respond and adapt to climate change.

The important contribution of fisheries and aquaculture products to food security through the promotion of sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture supply chain, is one of the primary cooperation among APEC members as the region accounts for more than two-thirds of the world's captured fisheries and aquaculture production, and consumes 70% of the world's fish products. IUU fishing and piracy activities pose serious threats to the sustainability of ocean resources. Therefore, APEC has agreed to strengthen cooperation in order to reduce damages and losses in the fisheries sector and food security in the APEC region through developing and harmonizing traceability tools in fisheries.

On trade and investment, APEC economies have agreed to restrain from unilateral acts that can threaten food security, such as subsidies, and increase cooperation on the issues of standards, and non-tariff measures such as sanitary and phytosanitary, and supporting initiatives on improving supply chain efforts in order to increase efficiency and reduce losses in supply chain.

3. Promoting Economy Initiatives in APEC

Blue economy initiative promotes ocean-based economy that is economically and environmentally sustainable. It covers a wider range of sectors such as fisheries management, marine industries development, as well as marine/coastal ecosystem protection. It requires integration on planning, including its implementation to develop sustainable ocean-based development. There are three initiatives suggested by Indonesia in promoting Blue Economy in APEC, namely :

- a. **Reducing Unsustainable Fishing Practices**
Over-fishing and illegal fishing are depleting once abundant fish stocks and driving many species rapidly toward extinction, while destructive fishing practices such as bottom trawling cause enormous damage on marine ecosystems. These issues are not new, but innovative approaches, renewed commitment and urgent implementation of strategies to combat unsustainable and destructive fishing must be at the forefront on building a resilient "blue economy", thereby safeguarding food security and a sustainable future for Asia-Pacific region.
- b. **Climate Change and Coral Reefs**
The combined impacts of climate change, such as sea-level rise, increased sea-surface temperature and intensified storm activity, with the adverse effects of ocean acidification

caused by increased dissolved carbon dioxide, are likely the biggest threats to the health of the ocean. Coral reefs ecosystems are particularly susceptible to climate change and ocean acidification, and may be the first marine ecosystem to collapse without urgent increased mitigation action. Urgent and deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are a global imperative. Additionally, given existing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and ocean, building the resilience of vulnerable marine ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification is essential to enabling sustainable development and eradicating poverty.

c. Promoting regional connectivity

The concept of regional connectivity is the creation of physical and non-physical facilitating linkages within a region, in this case Asia and the Pacific, through development or required infrastructure to enable the free movement of goods, services, trade and investment in a region. Physical is the creation of hard-infrastructure such as transport (seaports, shipping) that would enable the flow of free movement of goods, services, trade and investment in a region. Non-physical is the formulation of soft-infrastructure in the form of policies and regulations such as effective border and customs procedures for a smooth flow of free movement of goods, services, trade and investment in the region. One of many factors, if not prerequisite, that would achieve Blue Economy in the region may be the concept of connectivity. Through connectivity, regional economies may better address the issues of ocean infrastructure and soft-infrastructure in relations to the Pacific Ocean with the aim of creating sustainable development through trade. The establishment of a better ocean infrastructure as well as policies and regulations in the region may help contribute to the creation of a dynamic and prosperous region.

In promoting "blue economy" initiative in APEC, the APEC Secretariat will provide assistances in preparing the mapping exercise on APEC capacity building projects/activities related to oceans. In addition, Indonesia would also like to propose a concept note regarding "blue economy" model project in APEC to be further developed in OFWG. The possible area will be in Morotai, North Maluku and International Fishing Port in Jakarta. The concept note is still being discussed and will be circulated later.

4. Objectives

We are cognizant of the fact that the concept of blue economy is new and requires further elaboration that may be achieved through common perspectives and understanding from APEC Economies. Therefore, we recommend that this new initiative should be put forward as one of the main issues to be discussed during APEC 2012, with the following objectives:

1. Addressing the sustainability of ocean and marine resources as one of priorities in APEC 2012.
2. Identifying and sharing of best practices and promoting capacity building related to blue economy issues.
3. Identifying practical measures and efforts to achieve food security and economic development through blue economy.
4. Promoting further cooperation among APEC member economies through regional and international cooperation, as well as public private partnership in achieving better management and sustainable oceans.

5. Conclusion

APEC Summit 2012 should accelerate and broaden the world-wide transition towards a "blue economy" that promotes sustainable development and trade which may contribute to poverty eradication in the Asia Pacific region. The APEC member economies should consider that a "blue economy" offers win-win opportunities to all economies, regardless of the structure of their economic and their level of development. "Blue economy" is more than the sum of existing commitments: it has the potential to lead us to a new development paradigm and a new business model where growth, development and environment are seen as mutually reinforcing.

Promotion of free and open
trade and investment

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
1st OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP MEETING
Kazan, Russian Federation
25 May 2012

1

PARACAS DECLARATION

«Trade and investment in sustainably managed fisheries and aquaculture contribute to economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security, and create employment in all economic sectors in the region while relying on healthy marine ecosystems.»

« We are concerned by the growing adoption of unilateral measures that can create unjustified barriers to trade of fisheries products if inconsistent with international obligations. »

« We reaffirm our commitment to free and open trade and investment in a transparent, rules-based multilateral trade system.»

2

PARACAS ACTION AGENDA

- * We stress the *importance of the fisheries subsidies negotiations as part of the WTO DDA and urge the APEC economies to actively commit to a successful and effective outcome of these negotiations.*
- * We recognize the efforts of the relevant international organizations such as FAO, Codex, OIE and other international and regional organizations to promote within these organizations the *development of standards, guidelines, and recommendations with respect to SPS issues in fisheries.*
- * We support the further development and implementation, as appropriate, of *traceability tools.*
- * We encourage APEC economies to support regional and global efforts to *harmonize traceability tools and to minimize as much as possible the costs of their implementation.*
- * We support the *development of FAO best practice guidelines for catch documentation schemes and traceability in an effort to avoid differing unilateral import requirements.*
- * We support *trade and investment facilitation measures that are consistent with sustainable resource management.*

3

NIIGATA DECLARATION ON APEC FOOD SECURITY

- * We shared the view that through effective resource management of marine fisheries and sustainable development of aquaculture production, fishery resources will continue to be a secure and promising source of food supply.
- * We acknowledged the outcomes of the AOMM3, recognizing and emphasizing the vital contribution of marine resources and fisheries and aquaculture products to food security.

Utilize fisheries resources sustainably

4

APEC Action Plan on Food Security

Utilize fisheries resources sustainably

- * Develop a framework for fisheries development assistance outlining sustainable fishery goals and the priority areas to secure food supplies and livelihoods.
- * Conduct a study on the potential supply and use of small pelagic fish products for human consumption.
- * Deliver a training module on safety of the aquaculture supply chain.
- * Share information on sustainable use of fisheries resources via IP.

5

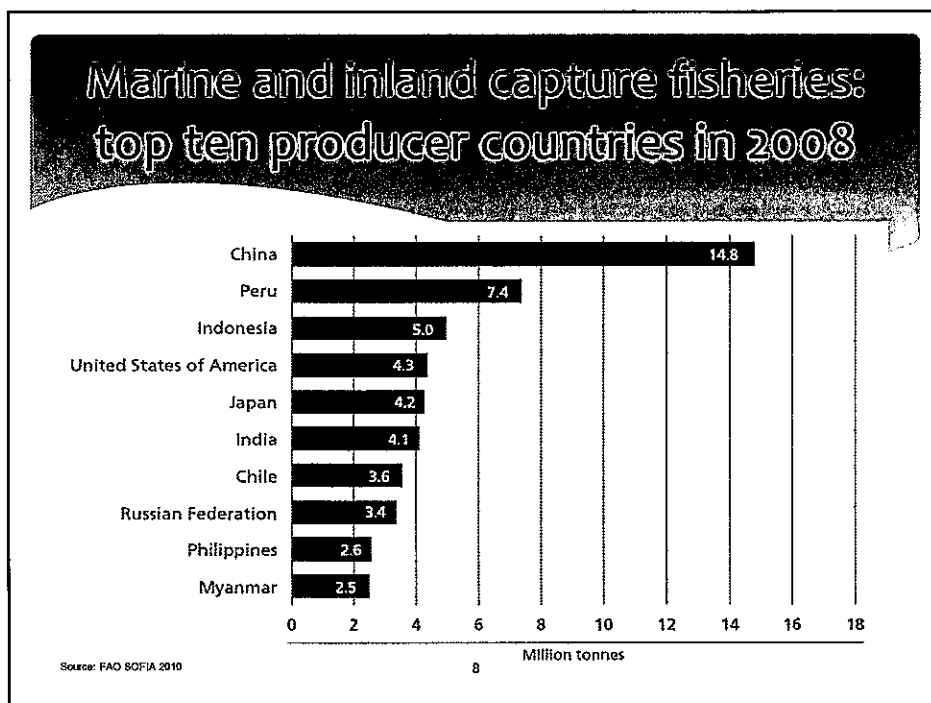
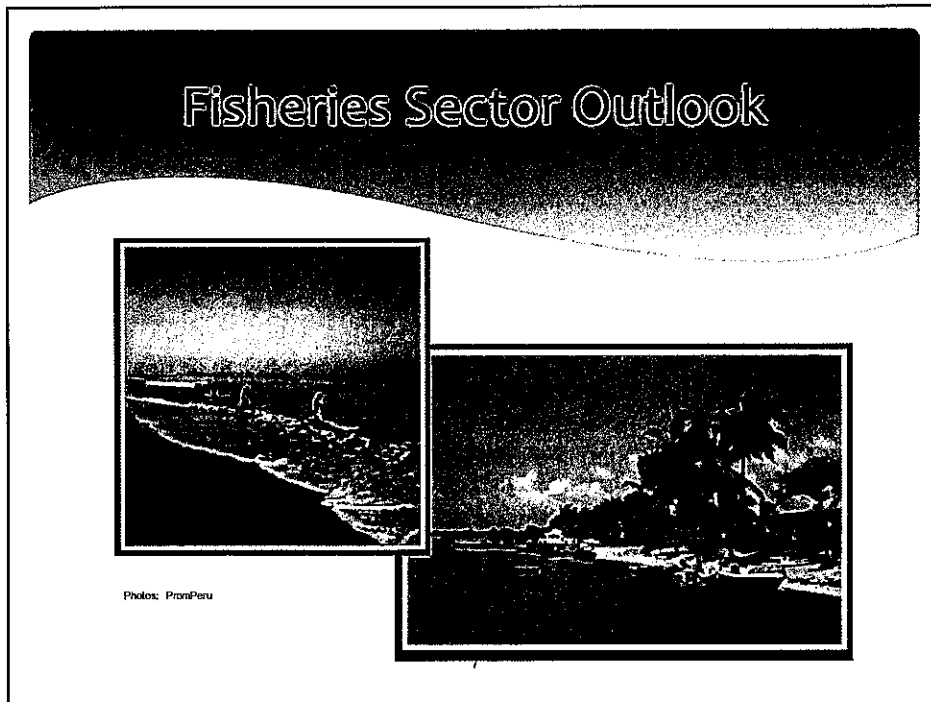
World fisheries and aquaculture production and utilization

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>(Million tonnes)</i>						
PRODUCTION						
INLAND						
Capture	8.6	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1
Aquaculture	25.2	26.8	28.7	30.7	32.9	35.0
Total inland	33.8	36.2	38.5	40.6	43.1	45.1
MARINE						
Capture	83.8	82.7	80.0	79.9	79.5	79.9
Aquaculture	16.7	17.5	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.1
Total marine	100.5	100.1	98.6	99.2	99.2	100.0
TOTAL CAPTURE	92.4	92.1	89.7	89.9	89.7	90.0
TOTAL AQUACULTURE	41.9	44.3	47.4	49.9	52.5	55.1
TOTAL WORLD FISHERIES	134.3	136.4	137.1	139.8	142.3	145.1
UTILIZATION						
Human consumption	104.4	107.3	110.7	112.7	115.1	117.8
Non-food uses	29.8	29.1	26.3	27.1	27.2	27.3
Population (<i>billions</i>)	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
Per capita food fish supply (<i>kg</i>)	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.2

Note: Excluding aquatic plants. Data for 2009 are provisional estimates.

Source: FAO SOFIA 2010

6



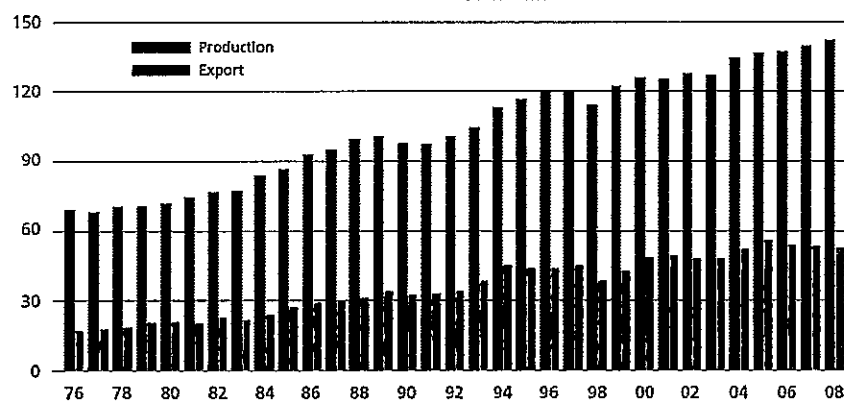
Top 15 aquaculture producers by quantity in 2008 and growth

	Production			Average annual rate of growth		
	1990	2000	2008	1990-2000	2000-2008	1990-2008
	(Thousand tonnes)			(Percentage)		
China	6 482	21 522	32 736	12.7	5.4	9.4
India	1 017	1 943	3 479	6.7	7.6	7.1
Viet Nam	160	499	2 462	12.0	22.1	16.4
Indonesia	500	789	1 690	4.7	10.0	7.0
Thailand	292	738	1 374	9.7	8.1	9.0
Bangladesh	193	657	1 006	13.1	5.5	9.6
Norway	151	491	844	12.6	7.0	10.0
Chile	32	392	843	28.3	10.1	19.8
Philippines	380	394	741	0.4	8.2	3.8
Japan	804	763	732	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Egypt	62	340	694	18.6	9.3	14.4
Myanmar	7	99	675	30.2	27.1	28.8
United States of America	315	456	500	3.8	1.2	2.6
Republic of Korea	377	293	474	-2.5	6.2	1.3
Taiwan Province of China	333	244	324	-3.1	3.6	-0.2

Note: Data exclude aquatic plants.
Source: FAO SOFIA 2010

World fisheries production and quantities destined for export

(Million tonnes (live weight))



Source: FAO SOFIA 2010

Top ten exporters and importers of fish and fishery products

	1999	2008	APR
	(US\$ million)		(Percentage)
EXPORTERS			
China	2 656	19 114	14.1
Norway	1 661	6 977	5.6
Thailand	4 031	6 532	4.9
Denmark	2 898	4 601	4.7
Viet Nam	821	4 558	18.7
United States of America	2 400	4 453	6.4
Chile	1 558	3 951	9.4
Canada	2 266	3 706	5.9
Spain	1 529	3 455	8.5
Netherlands	1 345	3 134	9.5
TOP TEN SUBTOTAL	23 229	51 695	8.3
REST OF WORLD TOTAL	28 226	50 289	5.9
WORLD TOTAL	51 451	101 983	7.1
IMPORTERS			
Japan	12 827	14 947	1.5
United States of America	8 576	14 125	5.1
Spain	3 546	7 101	7.2
France	3 505	5 836	5.2
Italy	2 809	5 453	6.8
China	891	5 143	17.8
Germany	2 624	4 592	5.5
United Kingdom	2 384	4 220	6.9
Denmark	1 704	3 111	6.2
Republic of Korea	569	2 918	17.8
TOP TEN SUBTOTAL	39 534	67 317	5.5
REST OF WORLD TOTAL	15 517	39 750	9.9
WORLD TOTAL	55 051	107 067	6.9

Note: APR refers to the average annual percentage growth rate for 1998-2008.
Source: FAO SOFIA 2010

Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to economic growth

Table 11 Share of Fish in Agricultural GDP and in Total GDP (in %)

	Share in agricultural GDP		Share in total GDP
Australia	10		0.3
Canada	19		0.2
Chile	64		5.0
Indonesia	14		1.9
China	15		2.0
Japan	22		0.3
Korea, Republic of	9		0.4
Malaysia	17		1.5
Mexico	20		0.8
New Zealand	21		1.3
Papua New Guinea	5		1.4
Peru	25		2.0
Philippines	15		2.2
Russian Federation	9		0.3
Thailand	19		2.1
USA	37		0.3
Viet Nam	19		4.0
Average	19		0.6

Note: these figures are based on FAO Fisheries Country Profile, available for different years. Chinese Taipei is not identified.

Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to employment creation and poverty alleviation

Sector Employment in APEC economies

Australia	16,000
Brunei Darussalam	6,000
Canada	80,000
Chile	120,000
China	12,100,000
Hong Kong, China	18,000
Indonesia	2,400,000
Japan	210,000
Republic of Korea	130,000
Malaysia	110,000
Mexico	270,000
New Zealand	1,500
Papua New Guinea	16,000
Peru	125,000
Philippines	2,000,000
Russian Federation	370,000
Singapore	400
Chinese Taipei	350,000
Thailand	3,691,000
United States	140,000
Viet Nam	4,000,000
TOTAL	26,153,900

Figures based on SOFIA and FAO fisheries country profiles, available for different years.

In APEC economies, the fisheries and aquaculture sector employs approximately 26.2 million fish harvesters and fish farmers, which comprise 60% of the world's total fisheries workforce. Employment numbers vary widely, with more than 12 million in China and 4 million in Viet Nam to 110 thousand in Malaysia and 16 thousand in Papua New Guinea.

The sector offers employment for people living in remote and rural locations, where employment opportunities are limited. With 90% of APEC fish harvesters and fish farmers employed in small-scale activities, the sector also plays a vital role in the livelihood of 24.2 million people.

13

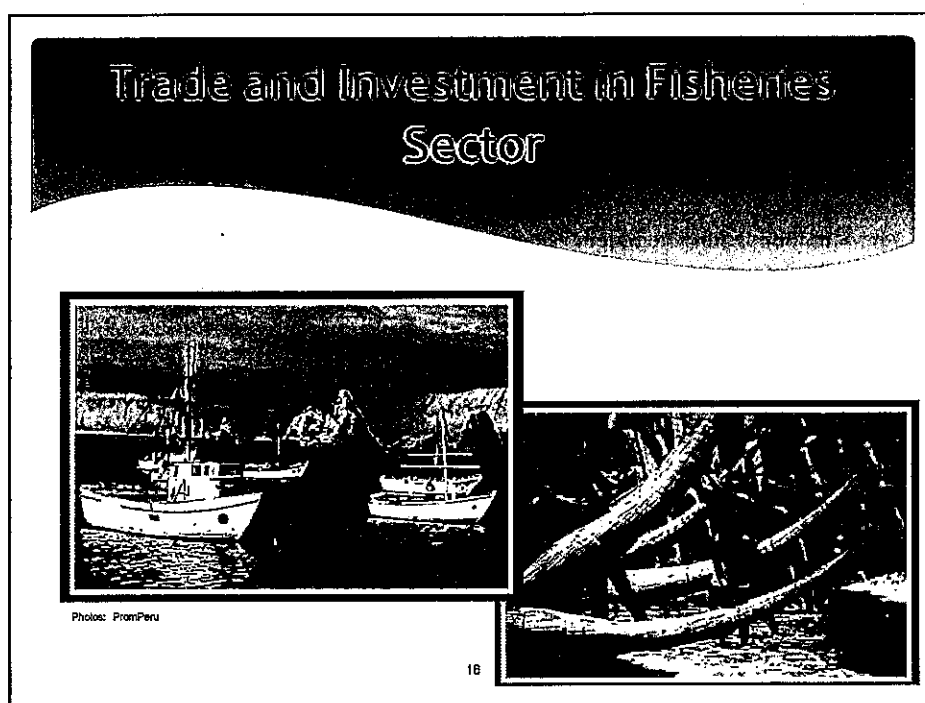
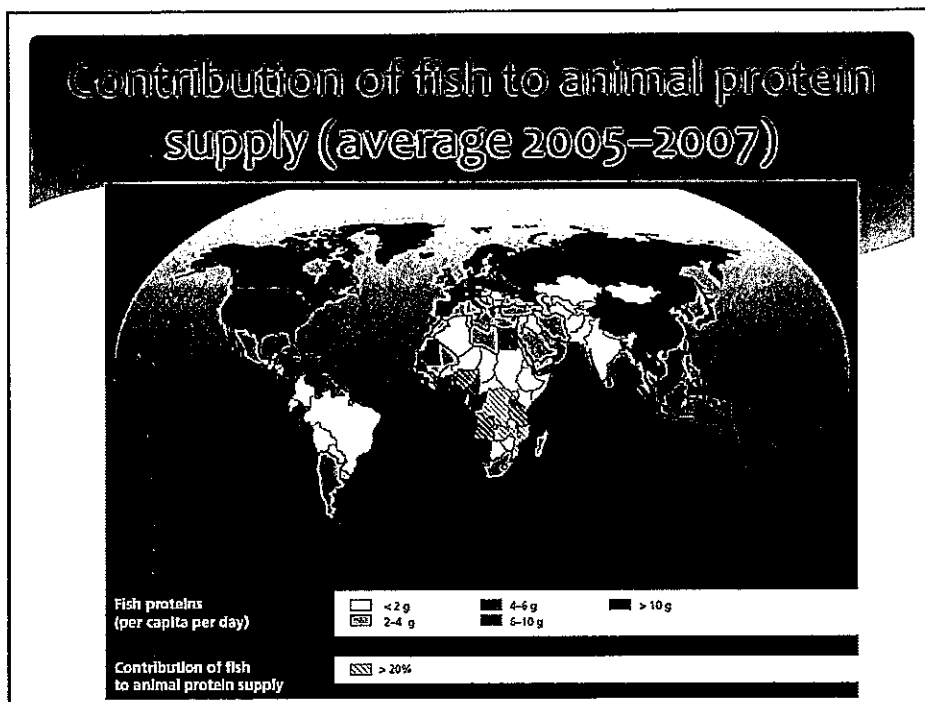
Fisheries and aquaculture contribute to food security

For more than 2.9 billion people, fishery products provide at least 15% of their animal protein intake. This figure increases to 18.5% for people in low-income and food-deficit countries.

Fish also supply important traditional ingredients in the daily diets of many APEC populations, including for fish sauce and fish-based condiments. Economies in Asia, in particular, place greater importance on fish in total protein intake, with people in Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines eating fish more often to meet their animal protein needs.

Estimated in 2003 at 27.3 kg per person, the consumption of fishery products in the APEC region is 65% higher than the world average of 16.7 kg. This figure is also increasing, with per capita intake doubling over the last 40 years in Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Indonesia. In the Republic of Korea, liberalisation of import policy led to a jump in fish consumption from 13.3 kg in 1961 to over 50 kg in 2003.

14



SPS/TBT Issues

- * Ecolabeling and certification
- * Private Standards
- * Traceability
- * Harmonization

17

Utilize fisheries resources sustainably

Example: Peru's efforts to maximize the value of Fishing

Use of *Engraulis Ringens* (Peruvian Sardine) for direct human consumption: maximizing the value of the largest catch species globally

18

IUU Fishing and its impact in fisheries trade

- * Trade measures against IUU fishing
 - * Caution must be exercised in their application to ensure that they do not create unnecessary or unjustifiable barriers to trade.
- * The use of Port State Measures to combat IUU fishing.

19

Importance of the fisheries subsidies negotiations

- * Fisheries subsidies may have damage the sustainability of wild resources by creating overfishing and over-capacity. They may also have distortive effects on prices, trade and markets.
- * WTO launched negotiations to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies. At the Hong Kong WTO Ministerial Conference in 2005 there was broad agreement on strengthening those disciplines, including through a prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.
- * The challenge now facing the negotiators is to develop stronger rules while respecting the important policy concerns of WTO members, particularly developing and least-developed economies.
- * A detailed and analytical report on the challenges faced in this difficult negotiation was released in April 2011 by the Chair of the WTO Rules Negotiating Group. It was a useful tool to "capture" the negotiations and frame its future work.

20

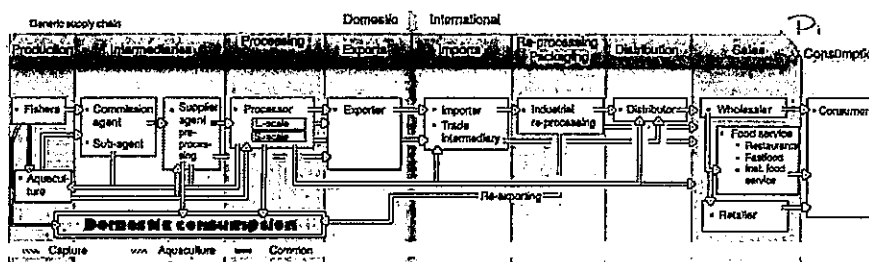
Importance of the fisheries subsidies negotiations

- * Strong consensus among delegations of all sizes and levels of development that the state of global fisheries resources is alarming and getting worse.
- * Most agree that subsidies play a major role in contributing to these problems, and that this is what is behind the negotiating mandate to strengthen disciplines on fisheries subsidies, including through a prohibition.
- * For the Chair, it seems that most (although not all) delegations, rather than seeking to build convergence by indicating acceptance of the appropriate level of disciplines (and of the policy changes that this would imply), to effectively address what is undeniably a common and rapidly worsening problem, appear to be focusing principally on maintaining their own status quo by placing on "others" the main responsibility to implement solutions, while minimizing the impact of disciplines on their own activities.
- * Currently, negotiations at all areas of the WTO DDA are at an impasse, but delegations are exploring different approaches to advance negotiations, including focusing on the issue where provisional or definitive agreements can be reached.

21

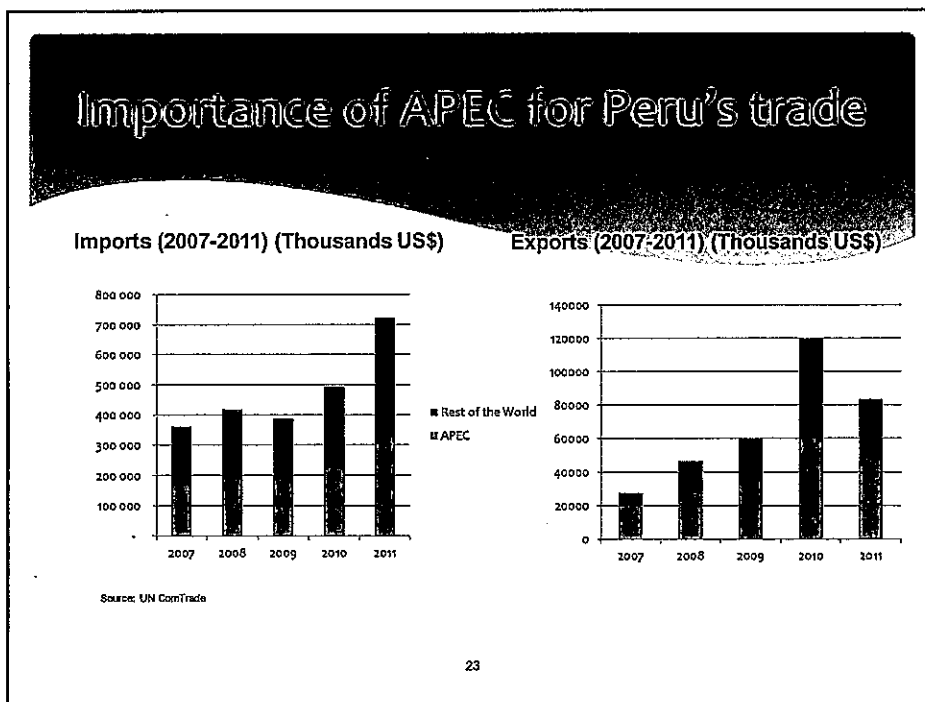
Establishing reliable supply chain

Generic fish and fish product supply chain



Source: UNEP, The Role of Supply Chains in Addressing the Global Seafood Crisis (2009)

22



Promotion of free and open trade and investment

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
1st OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP MEETING
Kazan, Russian Federation
25 May 2012

24

CHILE'S PROPOSAL

Key Performance Indicators: (Please read document OFWG/010 , page 3)

Elements that are *vital/critical/fundamental* for the strategy to be successful.

Those few things that *must go well* to ensure success

- Marine resources and ecosystems in a healthy condition
 - In practical terms, fish and the habitat of the fish in good conditions, **this a *sine qua non* statement**

- Real commitment and willingness from the member economies to implement best fishing and aquaculture practices (or e.g. the international plans of action)
 - Formal/diplomatic declarations are not sufficient

- Proper /adequate dialogue, coordination and exchange of information **among the member economies, the private sector and regional and international organizations.**
 - Isolated efforts from each economy are not sufficient (e.g. capacity building; collaborative solutions to common problems)

公務出國期間國外人士個人資料彙整表

會議/活動名稱	姓名	單位及職稱	國別	專長領域	會晤日期	聯絡電話	電子郵件	我方接洽者姓名職稱	交流內容	備註
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 1 次會議	Dhana Yingcharoen	Policy and Planning Analyst Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	泰國	海洋資源保育	2012.5.24	66 2141 1268	dyingcharoen@hotmail.com	張宣武 研究員	如會議程	
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 1 次會議	Wantana Chenkitkosol	Fisheries Biologist, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Bureau, Department of Fisheries	泰國	漁業	2012.5.24	66 2940 6558	wantanadof@yahoo.com	張宣武 研究員	如會議程	
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 1 次會議	周永權 (CHOW Wing-kuen)	漁農自然護理署，高級海洋護理主任	香港	海洋資源保育	2012.5.24	2150 6890	wk_chow@afcd.gov.hk	張宣武 研究員	如會議程	
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 1 次會議	金子守男 (Morio)	水產廳漁政部加工流通課，課長補佐	日本	漁業	2012.5.24	+81 3 3501 1961	morio_kaneko@nm.maff.go.jp	張宣武 研究員	如會議程	



會議/活動名稱	姓名	單位及職稱	國別	專長領域	會晤日期	聯絡電話	電子郵件	我方接洽姓名職稱	交流內容	備註
業工作小組第1次會議	KANEKO)							究員	程	
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第1次會議	李曉浩	亞太經濟合作海洋可持續發展中心	中國大陸	海洋資源保育	2012.5.24	0592 2195509	elinahao@yahoo.com	張宣武 武研究員	如會議程	
APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第1次會議	劉正華	亞太經濟合作海洋可持續發展中心，執行部副主任	中國大陸	海洋資源保育	2012.5.24	0592 2195509	lzh_xm@126.com	張宣武 武研究員	如會議程	

