

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 2 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

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出國期間：102 年 6 月 23 日至 25 日

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摘要

APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)本次會議於本(102)年 6 月 23 日至 25 日在印尼棉蘭(Medan)舉行，係 APEC 漁業工作小組與海洋資源保育工作小組合併後之第 2 次會議，由本署與行政院農業委員會漁業署共同派員出席。本署代表我方於會中報告我國海洋保育與漁業過去一年工作執行重點，包括海洋污染、溼地法正式通過、鯊魚資源養護管理措施及防治 IUU 國家行動計畫等議題。我方於會中亦報告去(101)年 9 月 17 日至 19 日在台北舉辦之第 13 屆 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」參與及執行情形，並邀請各會員體派員出席本(102)年 10 月舉行 14 日至 16 日在我國舉行第 14 屆圓桌會議。此外，明(103)年第 15 屆圓桌會議提案於本次會議討論通過。中國大陸提議於 2014 年辦理 APEC 第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM 4)獲得與會代表支持，惟部分會員體表示請中國大陸儘速將籌辦會議時程、部長會議討論範圍(scope)、會議議程等資訊提供所有會員體，並請提前召開明(2014)年 OFWG 第 3 次會議，俾利有充分時間準備部長會議。

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壹、緣起及目的

APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組(Ocean and Fisheries Working Group，以下簡稱本工作小組)會議於 2013 年 6 月 23 日至 25 日在印尼棉蘭(Medan)舉行，係本工作小組於 APEC 海洋資源保育工作小組與漁業工作小組於 2011 年合併後所舉行之第 2 次會議，本次會議討論重點包括本工作小組策略計畫、策略優先領域(Strategic Priority Areas)、第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議、本工作小組第 3 次會議籌辦、2014 年工作計畫籌辦等議題。本次會議地主國之主辦機關為印尼海洋事務與漁業部。

貳、會議出席代表

本次工作小組會議出席會員包括智利、中國大陸、香港、印尼、日本、韓國、紐西蘭、巴布亞新幾內亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、泰國、美國、越南及我國等 15 個會員體，共約 80 餘人與會，我方出席人員為行政院環境保護署梁永芳主任研究員、張宣武研究員，台灣海洋大學劉光明教授、行政院農業委員會漁業署郭宗海簡派技正、王俊等技士。本次會議計有 APEC 企業諮詢委員會(ABAC)、世界自然基金會(WWF)、美國自然保育協會(Nature Conservancy)等代表列席。

一、會議經過

本次會議由印尼海洋漁業部(Ministry of Marine and Fisheries) Secretary General Prof. Sjarief Widjaja 致開幕詞，表示 APEC 21 個會員體約占全球 40%的人口，55%的 GDP 及 44%貿易量，同時消耗全球 70%的漁產品與 90%養殖漁業生產量，正面對日益嚴重的生態劣化，終將危及海洋環境的永續性。本工作小組扮演重要角色，相信未來 3 日所討論內容必能有助於海洋資源保護與利用。

會議由本工作小組主事人美國 Mr. Greg Schnider 主持，鼓勵會員體利用此機會，以對話形式充分溝通，並提醒會員應盡量遵守會議議程所規劃時間。本次會議由美國擔任會議紀錄(Rapporteur)，會中俄羅斯、中國及印尼均表示願意就此方面協助美國，主事人亦歡迎其他有興趣會員加入。本次會議暫訂議程獲與會代表認可，會議依議程進行。

二、會議重點

1、APEC 2013 優先工作項目報告

由 OFWG 印尼籍副主事人說明，考量前次藍色經濟的範疇較為廣泛，本(102)年調整為海洋主流化議題，強化核心領域的關聯性，並說明 SCE-COW 的成員已於本(102)年 2 月 4 日召開海洋主流話相關議題的對話，經各方就促進海洋關聯性、透過海洋部門的環境和諧政策，維護海洋永續及瞭解海洋對糧食安全的貢獻等議題，

進行專業交流後，鼓勵各經濟體應強化具體的活動，主動建構相關工作計畫。印尼將依據 OFWG 會議結論，會向 SOM3 提交定案的工作計畫，並於同意後對外宣布。另本節經漁業署代表提問，為確保大家對本會議範疇核心議題的瞭解與參考討論，建議秘書處應提供書面資料，業獲同意發放。

2、各會員體海洋與漁業成果資訊分享

本次會議計有韓國、香港、泰國、智利、中國大陸、俄羅斯、美國、印尼、日本與我國進行分享。我方代表團由環保署梁永芳主任研究員代表說明我國在海洋污染防治，甫於本(102)年 6 月通過之溼地法，鯊魚資源保育與管理，以及與非法、未申報與未管制(IUU)國家行動計畫。我方代表團於本次會舉辦之前，即事先準備國內相關單位成果，並於會前提供 APEC 秘書處書面報告資料，做為本次會議的書面資料。

3、增進 OFWG 運作之有效性

(1) OFWG 2013-2015 策略計畫

該策略計畫規劃「促進自由與開放之貿易與投資」、「促進永續發展與海洋環境保護」、「糧食安全」、「氣候變遷」及「OFWG 的運作」等 5 大主軸，分別設定計畫目標及各關鍵績效指標(KPI)，經美國代表簡要說明策略計畫規劃內容，請各會員體仍可於會後(intersessionally)表示意見。本次會議亦依據此 5 大主軸進行討論，會前主事人已提供各會員相關討論文件。

(2) 爭取 APEC 計畫經費

鑑於本工作小組近年之計畫提案，多未能獲得 APEC 經費支應，顯示本工作小組工作未獲得 APEC 資深官員 SCE (Steering Committee on Ecotech) 認可為 Rank 1 計畫。會中針對此問題進行討論，可採行之因應方式為各會員體應透過本國之資深官員，強調海洋與漁業問題已日漸重要，並與糧食安全息息相關，以改變資深官員認知。對於新計畫提案，應加強與其他工作小組溝通，邀請其他工作小組參與。亦有建議與其他區域或國際組織合作，爭取其他組織之經費，或由會員體自費辦理。

4、促進自由與開放之貿易與投資

(1) 中國大陸藍色經濟論壇

繼 100 年於廈門舉行海洋相關論壇後，中國大陸於去(101)年在天津舉辦第 2 次藍色經濟論壇，總計超過 200 名參與者，包括 15 個 APEC 經濟體及 5 個非 APEC 成員，進行海洋經濟主流、成長策略、促進連結性、環境保育及各層級與各領域的

合作等主題之探討。中國大陸說明已獲得中國高層支持，有信心進一步籌備，並說明未來可能合作的領域，包括發展海洋能源、強化糧食安全與水產養殖，預計 2013 年 9 月至 2014 年 8 月開始籌備相關會議。日本表示中國大陸設定領域過於廣泛，並以海洋能源為例，應非屬於本工作小組的範疇；韓國表示部分主題與其他工作小組重疊，似可溝通併入其他工作小組討論。

(2) 印巴藍色經濟

印尼報告「以藍色經濟為原則的糧食安全」，說明海洋漁業及水產養殖對糧食安全的重要性，並說明藍色經濟一詞最早源自於綠色經濟的應用，強調師法大自然，提升生產效率、零污染排放、社會參與等概念，建議整合國家計畫，促進藍色經濟的投資，發展藍色經濟特區，發展連結與整合型的基礎建設，發展科技及培育人才，並以印尼規劃的峇里島藍色經濟區及鮪類全魚利用等計畫為例。

(3) APEC 企業諮詢委員會(ABAC)報告

建議運用相關科技，強化供應鏈連結，並呼籲提昇會議討論效率，降低糧食貿易障礙，促進私部門的投資，以強化糧食安全。我方漁業署代表提問，瞭解該會係以企業觀點提出分析建言，但 ABAC 對於 OFWG 討論的各相關議題的看法為何，經 ABAC 代表回復，亦十分認同且關注各優先領域的實質討論。另經美國及印尼等建議，應朝實質改善水產品交易，考量相關具體內容，並評估是否也列入優先領域討論，避免淪於空泛。

(4) 美國自然保育協會(The Nature Conservancy)報告

該協會分析海洋已面臨資源匱乏的壓力、使用者的衝突、欠缺周延性的計畫或管理架構、空間管理及貿易措施較為分散等問題，APEC 經濟體囊括世界前 10 個漁業大國中的 9 個，占捕撈漁業總產量的 65%，且相關議題已數次經 APEC 中的高層會議的重視，建議 APEC 可擬訂具體措施，建立為期 10 年的海洋計畫與 APEC 海洋貿易的自由化，包括永續漁業資源的保育措施、減免符合永續標準水產品之關稅及加強環境監測與監控等措施。美國詢問相關概念於 FAO 等其他的國際組織已有討論，我方漁業署代表延續美國立場指出，應加強各經濟體間參與及合作，並詢問該組織是否有相關經費可支持推動合作計畫。另經主席表示，未來不排除在 APEC 中討論漁業補貼等相關議題。

5、促進永續發展與海洋環境保護

(1) 中國大陸報告「海洋永續發展報告」之進展

中國大陸說明經過 101 年至 102 年的研擬，10 個經濟體及秘書處於 102 年於天津海洋論壇時，同意 APEC 海洋永續發展報告之架構(The Framework of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report)，內容主要包含海洋永續發展的重要性、各經濟體海洋永續發展進度及海洋永續發展面臨問題及前景等部分。美國詢問中國是否有意於本次會議中獲得 OFWG 之認可(endorsement)，經中國代表正面回復後，韓國、俄羅斯及美國代表團分別詢問先前論壇討論的程序及內容，另我方漁業署代表亦建議該架構應加強實質性的補充論述，以便瞭解關鍵因素及具體目標內容。本節經主席建議，請中國於午餐時間與相關代表團溝通協商，我方亦派員參討論，最後會中同意刪除架構中「藍色經濟」與「健康海洋指標(Oceans Health Index)」等內容。中國大陸同意於會後再請各會員體確認架構內容。

(2) 中國大陸報告海洋空間規劃培訓會議

亞太經濟合作海洋空間規劃培訓會議於 101 年在中國大陸廈門舉行，計有 8 個 APEC 經濟體及 2 個非 APEC 經濟體成員參與，共有 30 餘名學員出席。中大陸預計於本(102)年 9 月 11 至 17 日在廈門舉辦進階課程，邀請對象為政策制訂者、從事海洋空間規劃者及專家等。

(3) WWF 報告「保護海洋、維繫人類」：該報告綜合分析海洋生態系面臨的各種威脅，建議 OFWG 提倡採取整合型海洋管理、打擊非法捕撈(IUU)、促銷永續型水產品。

(4) 印尼報告「APEC 海洋與漁業資訊中心」

印尼代表說明目前 APEC 僅有「海洋環境訓練暨教育中心」(南韓)及「海洋永續發展中心」(中國)等 2 個中心；為向廣泛的利害關係者提供資訊，印尼有意願於印尼峇里島發展海洋與漁業資訊中心(簡稱 AOFIC)，向 APEC-OFWG 與珊瑚三角倡議(Coral Triangle Initiative)之地區提供資訊。我漁業署代表詢問該資訊中心蒐集的資訊涵蓋層面為何？其功能性是否會與區域漁業組織(RFMO)重疊，並經美國代表進一步向印尼提問，應確認該資訊中心的定位，如為國家型、區域型或跨國型，並避免與現行的相關區域漁業管理組織執法競合。

(5) 我國報告「第 13 屆 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」

我方報告去(101)年 9 月 17 日至 19 日在台北舉辦「第 13 屆 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」執行情形，會中討論整合性海岸管理、濕地保育、深海保育與管理、海洋生態系服務等主題。會議結論包括應加強瞭解海洋生態系統對於人類的影響，透過研究計畫、生態旅遊、海洋生物博物館、公民團體活動等管

道，讓一般民眾及決策者瞭解海洋生態系的貢獻。此外，整合性海岸管理及溼地保育需要民眾的積極參與，行政部門須與民間溝通與共同合作，劃設保護區，訂定合理的用途，以保護海洋資源。我方亦報告第 14 屆圓桌會議將於本(102)年 10 月舉行，邀請各會員體派員出席。此外，明(103)年第 15 屆圓桌會議提案於本次會議討論通過。

(6) 韓國報告海洋健康指標

該指標已於去(101)年於 **Nature** 期刊發表，其評估層面包含了食物供應、漁業就業機會、自然產品、儲碳能力、海岸防衛能力、海洋經濟與工作、海岸休閒魅力、海岸在地意識、海洋潔淨、生物多樣性等多元化項目，各項目的評估方法也不相同，以食物供應為例，海洋漁撈是評估實際漁獲量與 **MSY**(最大持續生產量)比對，海面養殖則是評估近 5 年成長的百分比。

6、加強糧食安全

(1) APEC 糧食安全政策夥伴關係(Policy Partnership on Food Security)代表說

明，糧食安全的範疇包含農作物、漁撈及水產養殖，但漁撈及水產養殖的特質與陸上農作物性質差異大，且水產養殖是成長快速的產業，期望 **OFWG** 能重視責任制漁業的討論。

(2) 日本報告台日中三方鰻魚合作會議

是項報告由日本代表依據台日中三方之共識，日本說明近年日本、中華台北與中國大陸均面臨鰻苗資源驟減，為維繫產業發展，並考量鰻魚屬迴游性魚類，涉及區域性共同資源管理，三方已分別於 101 年 9 月、12 月及 102 年 5 月召開 3 次合作會議，討論養殖、捕撈與貿易、資源與生態研究等資訊交流，以及強化鰻魚的管理，並預計本(102)年 9 月於日本福岡召開第 4 次三方鰻魚合作會議。本節各代表團無反對意見，經我方漁業署代表再次補充說明，本合作會議涉及糧食安全、氣候變遷、貿易及永續發展等議題，與 **OFWG** 的 5 項優先領域中的 4 項相關，且誠如秘魯簡報針對菲律賓、印尼三方共同就小型表層魚類與菲對糧食安全可能的貢獻之案例，亦屬局部合作性質，鰻魚事關三方經濟體之合作互動，故此期望本議題亦可於 **OFWG** 會中持續報告進展。

(3) 秘魯報告執行 2010 年 APEC 經費支助的「小型表層魚類對糧食安全的可能貢獻」計畫之成果，其內容事涉秘魯、印尼及菲律賓三方共同提供相關資料。

(4) 俄羅斯報告「建立聯邦漁船監控系統與打擊 IUU 之跨政府協議」，會後漁業署

代表特別表示，此乃 RFMO 會員國的應盡義務，相關系統應具相容性，主席遂說明此乃船旗國責任，並鼓勵大家加強共同打擊 IUU。

7、氣候變遷

- (1) 由菲律賓簡報氣候變遷對該國之影響，以及該國採取之因應措施，另由印尼報告藍色固碳的理念。
- (2) 南韓代表認同氣候變遷的衝擊，中國代表說明中央政府已成立相關單位，與地方社區合作，共同處理海洋相關災害，並因應未來可能發生的災難，另我方補充說明，為廣泛性的適應全球氣候變遷，減少溫室氣體的排放，我國政府已草擬「溫室氣體減量法」送立法院審查，並設定溫室氣體減量目標及規劃推動相關調適與減量方案。

8、中國大陸第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議倡議

中國大陸代表說明自 2010 年的巴拉卡斯宣言公布之後，至今未曾舉辦 APEC 海洋部長相關會議。在此期間，APEC 海洋資源保育工作小組與漁業工作小組已整併為本工作小組，APEC 因應新情勢需要，發展如海洋主流化等新興議題。為促進 APEC 對於海洋議題的重視，實有召開下屆海洋部長會議的需要，爰請各代表團支持中國於 2014 年籌辦第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM 4)。

主席開放與會會員體表達立場，獲得多數與會代表支持，惟日本、韓國及美國等會員表示，請中國大陸儘速將籌辦部長會議之主題與討論範圍(scope)、會議時程、會議議程及 OFWG 明年會議安排等資訊，一併提供所有會員體表達建設性意見，並考慮明年(103)年提前舉辦 OFWG 第 3 次會議，俾利有充分時間準備部長會議。中國大陸則回應，鼓勵各會員體屆時對部長會議議題提供建設性意見。

9、同意草擬納入本年領袖宣言有關海洋議題主流化文字

印尼提議為增進 APEC 對海洋議題之重視，擬於本年度領袖宣言中納入一段文字，強調海洋的重要性，建議成立主席之友(Friends of Chair)協助草擬，經討論後同意文字如後：「Recognizing that healthy and sustainably managed resources from oceans and coasts are critical not only for food security, but also for poverty eradication, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, preserving traditional culture and knowledge, and facilitating trade and investment, Leaders stress the importance of mainstreaming of ocean issues across all relevant APEC fora. Leaders agree to develop a plan to support this effort, which will build upon

previously agreed APEC Ministers' ocean and fisheries priorities and foster cross-sectoral cooperation.」

為充分反映本工作小組涵蓋海洋及漁業範疇，本案經漁業署代表建議將「漁業、養殖及海洋資源」納入相關文字中，以突顯其重要性，惟秘書處及美國代表表示，其末段相關文字：「APEC Ministers' ocean and fisheries priorities」已有涵蓋前揭字義，應已充分表達，我方則善意接受。

10、 確認提交 APEC 經濟暨技術合作指導委員會聯席會議(SCE-COW)本工作小組重點報告

主席說明該文件係扼要摘錄本工作小組去年至本年度工作，並包括本次會議認可事項、本年度與未來規劃之重要工作，並非本次工作小組會議紀錄，此文件乃為向 SEC-COW 提報之內部文件，內容力求精簡；有關本次會議經濟體所提供的分享資訊，如屬通知性質，不涉及需要會議認可，則未逐一摘錄。

有關我方漁業署代表於會中提及之鰻魚合作等事項，主席表示將列於本次會議紀錄中；會議紀錄草案於會後將會以電子郵件方式提供各會員審視，並請提供修正意見。

11、本工作小組 2014 年工作計畫

將於會後由美國依據本次會議所討論內容，草擬本工作小組 2014 年工作計畫，再請各會員體確認。

參、心得及建議事項

- 一、中國大陸於本次會議提議於 2014 年舉辦第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議，可能在傳統漁業與海洋資源保育議題之外，納入跨領域海洋(cross-cutting)議題，如能源、觀光等。我國相關部會應追蹤中國大陸有關第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議規劃時程，另考量海洋部長會議議題屬跨部會性質，建議外交部宜儘早協調我國主政部會，俾利其召集相關單位配合籌辦，研擬我國對於各項議題之立場。
- 二、本工作小組討論議題涵蓋漁業非法捕撈(IUU Fishing)、漁業資源管理、糧食安全、藍色經濟模型(Blue Economy Model)、海洋空間規劃、整合性海岸管理、基於生態系管理、海洋入侵物種、海洋污染、海洋在氣候變遷的角色、氣候變遷調適等不同領域議題，未來 APEC 對於海洋相關(ocean-related)議題主流化(mainstreaming)，亦將納入海洋能源、觀光、運輸等部門，涉及國內漁業、環境保護、內政、交通、經濟等主管機關，建議未來在政府組織改造之後，如成立海洋事務主管機關，本工作小組會議主政機關，宜由該機關擔任，其餘相關部會配合辦理。

肆、 會議照片



出席 APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 2 會議會員體代表合影



我國出席 APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組第 2 次會議成員合影

伍、會議資料



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/001
Agenda Item: I E

Draft Agenda

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Draft Agenda
ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
2nd MEETING OF THE APEC OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG)
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013

Day 1: 23 June 2013

09:00 – 10:00 a.m.

Session I - Opening Session

- A. Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Greg Schneider, Lead Shepherd of the OFWG. Introduction of new Deputy Lead Shepherd of the OFWG, Mr. Anang Noegroho. (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- B. Opening of the APEC 2nd Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting by [official from Indonesia] - TBC
- C. Remarks by representative of the 2013 Chair of the Senior Officials Meeting, on APEC Priorities for 2013 (SOM Chair's Office – Indonesia) including **APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues and the results of 2013 APEC Minister responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT)**.
- D. **Appointment of rapporteur**, and formation of committee to assist with drafting of Summary Report (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- E. Adoption of the Agenda (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

OFWG Delegates Group Photo Session –TBA

10:00-10:30 a.m. - Coffee Break

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Session II – Developments in APEC

- A. Overview of Outcomes of APEC Leaders Meeting 2012 and implications for OFWG (Russia)
- B. Report on **SCE1 2013 Outcomes, Dialogue on Mainstreaming Ocean Issues**, and other host economy initiatives (OFWG Deputy Lead Shepherd/Indonesia)

Session III - Information Sharing

- A. Information Sharing by APEC Economies
 - APEC member economies are invited to make brief updates on relevant ocean-related issues in their economies (**Chile, Peru, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, China; Russia; Thailand and Korea**) (5 minutes each)

12:30-2:30 p.m. – Lunch

2:30-3:30 p.m.

Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas

- A. Increase the Effectiveness of OFWG Operations
 1. 2013 Work Plan and Strategic Plan

- a. Discussion of progress on implementing the **OFWG 2013 Annual Work Plan** (OFWG Lead Shepherd) . *Document was tabled at SCE COW meeting in February 2013.*
- b. Review of progress on **OFWG Strategic Plan 2013-2015** (Drafting Team Leader - US). *Document was tabled at the SCE COW meeting in April 2013.*
- c. Discussion of development of 2014 OFWG Annual Work Plan (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

3:30- 4:00 p.m. - Coffee Break

4:00 – 5:30 p.m.

2. Projects and Capacity Building
 - a. OFWG Strategic Approach to Capacity Building - Looking Inward to Identify Opportunities to Align OFWG Priorities with APEC Priorities (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
 - b. Beyond Projects - Identifying other Tangible, Actionable Opportunities to Advance and Elevate OFWG Priorities within APEC (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

Day 1 – Closing remarks

- Any logistical information to be shared by the host economy (Indonesia)
- Day 1 Concluding Remarks (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

5:30-6:30 p.m. - Drafting Committee meeting

Day 2: 24 June 2013

9:00 -10:30 a.m.

Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas - Continued

- B. Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment
 1. Report on 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum" (China) (10 minutes)
 2. Representative of **APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)**, to make remarks explaining the role of ABAC. *(Note: we will turn to this item at such time as the ABAC representative is available.) – TBC (10 minutes)*
 3. Presentation by **Mr. Bill Raynor**, Director, Indo-Pacific Division, **The Nature Conservancy** on "Towards Sustainable and Resilient Fisheries Trade: Plan for Action" (The Nature Conservancy) (10 minutes)
 4. Dialogue on status and **future of OFWG work** relating to this priority area *(Note: Lead Shepherd will present a discussion paper on Promoting Free and Open Trade and Investment.)* (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

10:30-11:00 - Coffee break

11:00 a.m. -12:30 p.m.

- C. Advance Sustainable Development and the Protection of the Marine Environment
 1. Report on progress on the "APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report" (China) (10 minutes)

2. Report on progress of implementation of APEC-funded project S OFWG 01 2012A "Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim" (China) (10 minutes)
3. Presentation by representative of the **World Wildlife Fund** on "Achieving Sustainable Use of Marine Resources through Integrated Ocean Management for the Benefit of People – The Blue Economy" (WWF International) (10 minutes)

12:30 – 2:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:30 – 3:30 p.m.

4. Report on outcomes of self-funded project OFWG 03/2012S "13th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment" (Chinese Taipei) (10 minutes)
5. Report on progress of implementation of APEC-funded project S OFWG 01/2013 "Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region, Phase IV" (United States) (10 minutes)
6. Dialogue on status and **future of OFWG work** relating to this priority area (*Note: Lead Shepherd to present discussion paper on Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment.*) (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
7. Presentation by Korea on the Oceans Health Index (10 minutes).

Day 2 – Closing remarks

- Logistical information to be shared by the host economy (Indonesia)
- Day 2 Concluding Remarks (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

5:30-6:30 p.m. - Drafting Committee meeting

Day 3: 25 June 2012

9:00 -10:30 a.m.

Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas - Continued

D. Strengthen Food Security

1. Remarks by representative of the **APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS)**, on the work of the PPFS. (*Note: this item will be discussed as such time as the PPFS representative is available.*) (10 minutes) **TBC**
2. Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel (Japan) (10 minutes)
3. Report on outcomes of completed APEC-funded project FWG 01/2010A "Potential Contribution of Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security within the Asia-Pacific Region" (**Peru**) *Note: This project has been completed. The Project Report (Publication Number: APEC#213-OF-01.1) is available on the APEC Publications Database* (10 minutes)
4. Presentation by Russia on establishing in the Russian Federation of a system of surveillance over the activities of fishing vessels and monitoring of their production activities, as well as on the development and improvement of this system (Russia) (10 minutes)
5. Presentation by Russia on Implementation of Bilateral Intergovernmental Agreements on Combatting IUU Fishing: the use of certification systems or other documents testifying to

the legality of the origin of catches of living marine resources and products produced from them, and its impact on the increase in economic indicators of legitimate fisheries (Russia) (10 minutes)

6. Dialogue on status and **future of OFWG work** relating to this priority area (*Note: Lead Shepherd to present a discussion paper on Strengthening Food Security*) (OFWG Lead Shepherd))

10:30-11:00 - Coffee break

11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

E. Enhance Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change

1. Presentation by the Philippines on the Impacts of Climate Change (Philippines) (10 minutes)
2. Dialogue on status and future of OFWG work relating to this priority area (*Note: Lead Shepherd to present a discussion paper on Understanding the Impacts of Climate Change*) (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

12:30 – 2:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:30-3:30 p.m.

Session V – Looking Ahead

- A. Discussion on Proposal on hosting the 4th APEC Ocean related Ministerial Meeting (China)
- B. Date and Venue for the 3rd OFWG Meeting (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- C. Development of 2014 OFWG Work Plan/Agenda Topics for the 3rd OFWG Meeting 2014 (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

3:30- 4:30 p.m. - Drafting Committee meeting

3:30- 4:30 p.m. - Coffee Break

4:30 – 5:30 p.m.

- Summary Report of the 2nd OFWG Meeting
 - Discussion of Summary Report (Drafting Committee)
 - Adoption of Summary Report (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

5:30-6:00 p.m.

Session VI - Closing Session

- A. Classification of Documents (APEC Secretariat)
- B. Logistical Information shared by the Host (Indonesia)
- C. Closing Remarks by [Indonesia official] (Indonesia) - TBC
- D. Closing Remarks by OFWG Lead Shepherd (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

- End -



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/030

Agenda Item: I

Opening Remarks

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**OPENING REMARKS BY
THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF
MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
AT THE**

**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting
Medan, 23rd June 2013**

- Honorable Lead Shepherd of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group,
- Delegates from APEC Economies,
- Distinguished Guests and participants,
- Ladies and Gentlemen.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb. and Good Morning

First of all, allow me to commence my remark by welcoming you to Indonesia in this beautiful city of Medan for the APEC meeting on ocean and fisheries issues. I am grateful with the leadership of the Lead Shepherds who is present here with us; Mr. Greg Schneider.

I would like to thank the delegates for your effort to come from far away to this important meeting. I also convey the greetings from my MMAF, His Excellency Mr. Sharif C. Sutardjo, who could not be with us today, but has asked me to welcome you.

Honorable guests, Ladies and gentlemen,

APEC has 21 members - referred to as "member economies" - which account for approximately 40 percent of the world's population, approximately 55 percent of world GDP and about 44 percent of world trade. APEC economies account for 70 percent of global consumption of fish products and 90 percent of global aquaculture production.

On the one hand, these numbers look very promising as we are trying to sustainably use our resources for the benefit of the people. On the other hand, however, we are also facing a major threat of ecosystem degradation which in return will jeopardize the sustainability of our oceans, and coastal resources.

With its mega marine biodiversity as a comparative advantage, Indonesia realizes the responsibility to safeguard the sustainable development of its ocean and fisheries resources.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As all APEC members have coastlines, it would be sensible for us to make the most of our ocean related resources and manage it in a sustainable manner. In light of that spirit, the last APEC Ocean-Related Ministers had met in Paracas, Peru, in 2010 and endorsed the Paracas Declaration. The Declaration links nicely with the Bali Plan of Action that was adopted by our ministers almost 8 years ago.

I believe strongly, after all these declarations; it is hightime for us to reaffirm our commitment by moving from words to action in achieving sustainable development of our ocean, seas, and coastal resources in the Asia-Pacific region, as part of our common efforts to achieve the Bogor Goals of liberalization of trade and investment.

It is crucial that we develop effective, practical and holistic steps to realize the full economic potential of our fisheries resources for our communities and economies. Economic sustainability depends not only on management for resource sustainability, but that economic value added for economies from the use of such resources is fully enabled. Institutional and human capacity building as well as technical assistance is also needed at all stages of the production and distribution chain to ensure that our economies can share in the benefits of our ocean resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am greatly encouraged to learn that during this important meeting, the delegates will discuss among others the future of this working group as a collective commitment towards achieving healthy oceans and coasts for the sustainable growth and prosperity of the Asia-pacific community. I am confident that in your deliberation, you would consider the common issues that connect this working group. This will become the driving force for a successful implementation of your activities in the future. In every group like APEC, efficiency is another important factor to consider, and I encourage you to take this issue seriously, without compromising the main characteristics of each working group

Before I conclude my remarks, I would like reiterate the message from my minister to you, that is to have a fruitful and successful meeting, but please spare some times to enjoy the beauty and culture that Medan can offer. I would also like to express my highest appreciation to the organizing Committee for their hardworking and hospitality.

Finally, I now declare that the:

2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting, is officially opened.

Thank you, Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Medan, 23rd June 2013

Secretary General

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Prof. Sjarief Widjaja



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/028

APEC Secretariat Report on APEC Developments

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments – June 2013

1. APEC 2013 PRIORITIES

In 2013, APEC's theme is "*Resilient Asia-Pacific, Engine of Global Growth*." The priority areas include:

- Attaining the Bogor Goals;
- Sustainable growth with equity; and
- Promoting connectivity.

2. KEY OUTCOMES OF SENIOR OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Second Senior Officials' Meeting

The second Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on 18-19 April addressed the following priorities:

- Attaining the Bogor Goals: SOM noted Indonesia's intention to develop a credible package for the WTO MC9 in Bali in December 2013, particularly on trade facilitation, extending the protectionism standstill and expansion of the Information Technology Agreement. SOM exchanged views on how CTI should organise its work in the years ahead to best contribute to achieving the Bogor Goals and encouraged CTI to streamline, prioritise and consolidate its agenda.
- Sustainable growth with equity: SOM discussed the preparations for the SME Ministerial Meeting, which will focus on enhancing SMEs global competitiveness, and supported plans for a joint SME and women's ministerial meeting. SOM discussed renewable energy and plans for a Conference on Clean, Renewable Energy, and Sustainability in the APEC Region to be held during Leaders' Week in Bali. SOM noted progress on preparing a template of the APEC Ocean-related Activities Work Plan. SOM noted work planned on promoting food security including the development of a "Roadmap for Food Security 2020".
- Promoting connectivity: SOM noted progress towards developing a multi-year framework on connectivity that would incorporate physical, institutional and people to people dimensions. The framework will be considered at SOM3. SOM agreed to prepare a multi-year work plan on infrastructure investment and development, which will include workstreams from the Finance Ministers' Process. SOM agreed to the preparation of a work plan on promoting cross border education cooperation and established an ad hoc coordinating committee to progress this work.

Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)

To-date, the Committee has had two meetings. At its first meeting for the year in Jakarta, the Committee adopted a work program that is organised around five key areas:

- (i) support for the multilateral trading system;
- (ii) attaining the Bogor goals, trade and investment liberalization, regional economic integration;
- (iii) promoting connectivity;
- (iv) expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory coherence; and
- (v) contributions to APEC growth strategy and cross-cutting mandates.

At the second meeting in Surabaya on 13-14 April, the Committee discussed and advanced its work program in the above areas. It will continue to progress its work program at its forthcoming meeting in Medan on 2-3 July.

The progress made by CTI thus far included amongst others, the following:

- Attaining the Bogor Goals: CTI discussed a proposal for work on non-tariff measures (NTMs) and agreed that the Policy Support Unit (PSU) should undertake research on the use of NTMs in the region and report at CTI3. CTI agreed to the public release of the PSU's updated Bogor Goals Dashboard, with easy-to-understand figures that summarise advances

in areas critical to promoting greater regional economic integration. CTI agreed to a Proposal on Local Content Requirements (LCRs) at CTI1. A half-day trade policy dialogue on the "Impacts of LCRs on Regional Integration and Economic Growth in APEC Economies" was held on 12 April. CTI also exchanged views/perspectives on alternative policies and measures to LCRs and agreed to the United States preparing such a list for discussion at CTI3.

- Next Generation Trade and Investment Issues: CTI will continue to take forward the next generation trade and investment issues identified by APEC Leaders in 2011 and 2012 through a Friends of the Chair group led by the United States. The final report of a case study on the supply chains for the electrical and electronics industries in the APEC region is being undertaken by the PSU and is to be presented at CTI3. An APEC Conference on Innovation in Trade: Implementation Practices is being scheduled to take place on 29 June in Medan in the margins of CTI3.
- Environmental Goods and Services/Green Growth: CTI will continue to discuss additional work to ensure implementation of the actions agreed by APEC Leaders and Ministers in 2012 with respect to the APEC List of 54 Environmental Goods, including proposals to develop an APEC Framework for Capacity Building Initiative on Implementing the Environmental Goods List. Following CTI2, the Committee undertook a questionnaire on economies' experiences and approaches to electronic stewardship with the responses to be fed into a half-day trade policy dialogue to be held on 1 July.
- Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework and Action Plan (SCFAP): CTI adopted a Work Plan on Supply-Chain Connectivity to progress the supply-chain connectivity framework and action plan. Lead economies are working to finalise draft policy inventories as part of the systematic approach to address the eight chokepoints by CTI3. An interim assessment of the implementation of the Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan (SCFAP) has been undertaken by the PSU. The final report was presented and endorsed at CTI2.
- Expanding Regulatory Cooperation and Advancing Regulatory Convergence: In accordance with the 2010 APEC Regulatory Cooperation Process Mechanism on Trade-related Standards and Technical Regulations, CTI reviewed the APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) and agreed to change it to a two-year cycle. In Medan, CTI will be considering proposals on possible topics for the 2014 ARCAM Dialogue.

Economic Committee (EC)

The first EC meeting in February included two policy discussions on "Competitive Neutrality" and "Best Practices for ICT Strategy and Public Sector Governance." The EC discussed the APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform (ANSSR), including the ANSSR mid-term progress reporting to be conducted in 2013 and various on-going capacity building activities to assist member economies with implementation of their ANSSR plans. The EC also discussed the progress on the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Action Plan and the updates on Good Regulatory Practices (GRP). 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 agreed on the outline and timeline for 2013 the APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR), with the topic being Promoting Fiscal Transparency and Public Accountability. Good regulatory practices were selected as the topic for AEPR 2014.

The next EC meeting will be held in Medan, Indonesia on the margins of SOM3.

SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE)

At the second SCE meeting on 17 April, the SCE noted progress on a survey of fora and economies focussing on the effectiveness of the SCE's work, capacity building and communication. A report on the survey will be discussed at SCE3 in Medan. SCE discussed the importance of using monitoring and evaluation to make capacity building activities as effective as possible. Monitoring and evaluation tools that are available on the APEC website were noted. SCE noted progress on completing

strategic plans and emphasised the importance of all fora having a plan drafted this year.

The next SCE meeting will be held in the margins of SOM3 in Medan on 3 July 2013.

Budget and Management Committee (BMC)

From January to May 2013, the Secretariat received a contribution of A\$1,500,000 (equivalent to US\$1,580,550) from Australia to the APEC Support Fund (General Fund) and JPY241,446,000 (equivalent to US\$2,519,524) from Japan to the APEC Support Fund Energy Efficiency and Low-Carbon Measures Sub-fund.

During the same period, the Secretariat received fixed contributions for 2013 to a total of S\$3,190,913 and US\$620,751 to the Administrative Account and Operational Account respectively from 16 Member Economies¹.

The BMC has established a Small Working Group on Financial Realignment that is examining the Secretariat's recommendations on realigning the financial processes of APEC and the Secretariat. The BMC will consider the recommendations in its second meeting in Medan in June 2013.

APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)

This year ABAC's work will continue to focus on improving supply chain connectivity and enhancing the flow of FDI. The Council endorsed the letter sent to the APEC MRT: (i) urging the 9th WTO Minister Meeting in 2013 come to a tangible package of Doha-related decisions; (ii) supporting both TPP and RCEP and recommend related Ministers to keep the two track compatible with the ultimate goal of FTAAP; (iii) urging Ministers to keep their economies open for FDI and facilitating FDI; (iv) encouraging Minister to remove barrier to service trade, including considering to form a Service Experts Group drawn from the public, private and academic sectors; (v) recommending global product data standards and Supply Chain infrastructure technology in support of APEC Chair's Priority on enhancing connectivity.

The Council also endorsed a letter to TPP Leaders urging the completion of TPP negotiations by the aspiration time in October 2013.

Among other issues, ABAC still expressed their concerns about the recent financial regulations that caused negative impacts on prospective growth and the choke points in the ABTC schemes.

ABAC is actively preparing a letter to be sent to APEC SME Ministers and a Letter and Annual Report for APEC leaders. These documents are to be endorsed at the next ABAC Meeting in Kyoto on 8-11 July 2013.

More information on ABAC can be found at: <http://www.apec.org/Groups/Other-Groups/APEC-Business-Advisory-Council.aspx>.

APEC CEO Summit 2013, 5-7 October, Bali, Indonesia

The theme of the Summit: 'Towards Resilience and Growth: Reshaping Priorities for Global Economy' aims to provide a platform to engage in enriching strategic discussions to chart a new way forward. The organiser has prepared a notional agenda and launched the official website at <http://www.apec2013ceosummit.com/>.

3. DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE SECRETARIAT AND POLICY SUPPORT UNIT

Key Staff Movements and Appointments

¹ Separately, the Secretariat is liaising with a Member Economy on the year a contribution of US\$75,000 is designated for.

Two Program Directors have left the Secretariat since the last update in April 2013, namely Mr Luis Vertiz from Mexico, who left in April and Ms Natalie Nii from the United States of America, who left in June.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

The first project approval session for 2013 was completed in May. The selection process was undertaken in accordance with the ranking and prioritization system for APEC projects approved by BMC in 2010. A total of 76 Concept Notes were submitted for funding and 39 standard projects were approved for funding at a total cost of \$4.6 million.

In addition to the above, three MYPs were also approved for funding this session at a total value of \$1.41 million. This is the final batch of MYP funded under the pilot phase. A review of the pilot is scheduled for the last part of 2013 with the timing to be confirmed by BMC.

The external consultancy on developing a framework and methodology for undertaking evaluations of APEC projects has been completed with the results of the findings of the pilot evaluation to be discussed at BMC 2 in Medan. A review of the ranking and prioritization system is underway and the results will be discussed at BMC2.

Policy Support Unit (PSU)

The PSU Board in April 2013 approved the PSU Annual Report 2012. The Board will next meet in Medan on 3 July 2013. Since April 2013, PSU has completed five projects, namely:

- The 2013 Interim Assessment for Supply Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan, for CTI and SOM
- Report on APEC Economic Trends Analysis, for EC, SOM, MRT
- Report on Key Trends and Developments Relating to Trade and Investment Measures and their Impact on the APEC Region, for SOM and MRT
- Policy Brief on Expanding the Information Technology Agreement, for MAG
- APEC Bogor Goals Dashboard 2013, for CTI

For SOM3 and related meetings in June-July 2013, the PSU's deliverables are:

- Study on APEC Framework on Connectivity, for SOM
- Global Supply Chain Operation in the APEC Region: Case Study of the Electrical and Electronics Industry, for CTI3
- Ease of Doing Business: Interim Assessment 2009-2012, for EC2
- Policy discussions in "The State of the Regional Economy" and "Regulatory Reform in Green Investments", for EC2

Working on these projects is ongoing:

- Asia Region Funds Passport: A Study of Potential Economic Benefits and Costs, for SFOM
- Issues Paper on Trade Finance in APEC, for SFOM
- Perceptions in the Use of NTM/NTBs in the APEC Region, for CTI
- StatsAPEC and its mobile website

PSU's reports and monthly work program are available on its website (<http://www.apec.org/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Products-Publications.aspx>).

Communications and Public Affairs

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

Between 1 April and 15 June 2013, Dr Alan Bollard conducted outreach. Remarks were delivered to:

- APEC Study Centre and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.
- Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations-WTO Parliamentarian workshop, Singapore.
- The American Chamber of Commerce, Singapore.

Since 1 April 2013, the APEC Secretariat has received delegations from the London School of Economics, the University of Southern California, Singapore Management University, Executive MBA School of Arcadia University-Singapore campus, Marshall Business School of the University of Southern California, and the Korea Environmental Industry & Technology Institute and the WTO's Director of the Information and External Relations Division.

A joint op-ed, "*APEC Shows the Way on Trade*," by Dr Bollard and WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy was published in The Wall Street Journal a day after the conclusion of MRT.

Media interviews and background discussions were conducted with AFP, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Bloomberg—First Up (television), CNBC Asia—Squawk Box, Channel News Asia—Biz Central, China Central Television, The Jakarta Post, Voice of Indonesia and Indonesian domestic media.

The APEC Bulletin was published in April and featured articles on:

- APEC SME Innovation Center and APEC Start-up Conference—how they have benefited an Indonesian manufacturer and a Peruvian internet start-up.
- APEC project on identifying barriers to women-owned SMEs
- An APEC pilot project to help develop branding and intellectual property.
- An APEC project on upgrading SME human resource capacity
- Dr Bollard and Pascal Lamy's joint op-ed in the Wall Street Journal

CPAU Support for fora:

- Released the *APEC Social Media Guidelines in May 2013* to assist APEC fora establish their own Facebook and Twitter accounts and are available on the APEC Secretariat's ACS site.
- Updated the *APEC Logo Guidelines* to include the use APEC Logo in motion graphics.
- Developed and printed a new ECOTECH brochure highlighting success stories of ECOTECH capacity building projects.
- Working to launch the Apple (iPhone) version of the APEC Glossary App to help iPhone users look up APEC acronyms.
- Launching its annual APEC Photo Contest at SOM3. The deadline for photo entries will be mid-August and winners will be announced in early October.

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 February 2013, APEC TATF's accomplishments include:

- In close collaboration with the ITU and the successful vendor, the APEC Secretariat's email system was successfully migrated to Microsoft 365 Cloud.
- Conducted a user needs assessment at the end of March to collect data from all APEC Secretariat staff on what they would like from an intranet. Organized a focus group to discuss key components of an intranet, and based on inputs, drafted and released an RFQ to qualified vendors. Vendor questions were due June 17 and full proposals are due July 1, 2013. The APEC Secretariat will review proposals and invite short list in to present proposals on an Intranet.
- Working with the Finance Unit, will provide support to engage an expert to review and make recommendations on aspects of APEC financial processes, broadly in line with the industry's best practices and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards.
- Continued discussions on organizing an APEC Secretariat retreat for 2013, including themes that will link to the development of the APEC Secretariat's strategic plan.
- Worked with the APEC PMU and the BMC small working group to examine APEC's monitoring and evaluation framework. Phase 2 was launched post SOM 1 and is pilot testing

the methodology developed in Phase 1. Five APEC fora volunteered to participate in the pilot, including Economic Committee, Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group, Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance, Emergency Preparedness Working Group, and Energy Working Group. Initial results will be presented at SOM 3 in Medan.

- 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.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/023
Agenda Item: I C

APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

DRAFT

APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues

Our oceans provide us with abundant resources that support economic growth, and their sustainability has to be maintained and protected. APEC Economies are connected by the Pacific Ocean, the largest ocean in the world. It is natural that our endeavors in APEC should include significant ocean-related activities in various areas of cooperation.

We should promote the mainstreaming of ocean-related activities in APEC to advance our efforts in achieving sustainable and inclusive development in the Asia Pacific, and to reaffirm the commitment to seek a balance between growth, development and environment. We set forth our plan to enhance cooperation in addressing challenges in maintaining sustainability of ocean and its resources. Given its nature as a cross cutting issue, this will have to involve cross fora collaboration.

I. BACKGROUND

The urgency for sustaining and preserving our oceans and their resources has been gaining new momentum. At the same time, increasing number of economies are pursuing better and more integrated ocean policy to further exploring untapped potential and benefits of ocean and marine resources. Maintaining ocean sustainability complements efforts towards achieving sustainable growth. This can be characterized by optimizing social capital, minimizing waste through innovative development to achieve people's welfare, economic growth and ecosystem sustainability. Sound ocean management requires a balance to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits for APEC Economies.

APEC's work to promote sustainability of ocean and marine resources date back to the establishment of the Marine Resource Conservation Working Group (MRCWG) in 1990 under the Fisheries Working Group (FWG). To further enhance and better coordinate work on managing ocean issues, in 2011, the MRCWG and the FWG merged to form the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG). This merger cultivates synergy and efficiency between the two groups. The establishment of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center was also approved at the joint working group meeting in 2011, and its report was proposed and approved by APEC OFWG at its 1st annual meeting held in Kazan, Russia in May 2012.

In 2012, a "Blue Economy" concept was introduced, emphasizing the need for APEC to take a holistic approach to address the elements involved in achieving sustainable management of oceans and marine resources. The objective of the "blue economy" approach is to derive economic and social benefits from the oceans in ways that are efficient, equitable, and sustainable in the short and long terms. It has been noted that many APEC economies have been considering this issue and have made efforts towards understanding it. Pursuing this approach requires cross fora collaboration and increased coordination among fora involved in ocean-related issues, such as, but not limited to, OFWG, TPTWG, PPFS, TWG and EWG.

This initiative seeks to take forward APEC's works to advance sustainable management of ocean and its resources, as outlined in the joint statement of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meetings (AOMM), and Food Security Ministerial Meeting (FSMM) in Kazan, 2012. The importance of ocean and marine resources preservation is also an integral part of sustainable growth under the APEC Growth Strategy. APEC Leaders have recognized the importance of mainstreaming ocean issues since 2012.

At the Policy Dialogue on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues held during SOM 1 in Jakarta, February 2013 there was broad support of the importance of mainstreaming of ocean-related issues in APEC. This will not only support the attainment of sustainable growth, but also inclusive growth, the creation of job opportunities and increased income, in particular for vulnerable groups of the population.

II. APEC Vision and Work Plan

In view of the importance of promoting mainstreaming cooperation of ocean-related issues, SCE had agreed to develop a consolidated plan of cooperation in the form of work plan with relevant capacity

building through a multi-year plan, under the APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues. Such collaboration should focus on important areas such as developing marine energy, strengthening food security and aquaculture, promoting innovation science and technology, improving connectivity through sustainable maritime transportation as well as port infrastructure and investment, ocean conservation, tourism, sustainable trade in fisheries, and the ocean's role in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The cooperation should be enhanced through promotion of sustainability of oceans and marine resources, and should balance economic development and environmental protection.

To ensure a holistic approach, APEC should enhance partnerships with other international organizations, such as the Coral Triangle Initiatives on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI). The private sectors' involvement is also important to develop this initiative, and APEC should work closely with ABAC and other relevant industry/organization. In this way we will avoid duplication, create synergy, and be able to better develop good practices and principles that could be applied within the APEC region.

Given the scale and scope of potential activities under this initiative, Indonesia proposes that subfora and working groups should be able to prioritize initiatives resulting in short-term, mid-term and long-term deliverables in their work plans.

Some proposed areas of cooperation are described in the work plan (attached) that is categorized into 3 (three) issues related to ocean sustainability and management, as follows:

1. Strengthening Food Security and Food Safety

Intra-regional trade and exports of fishery products are important. APEC economies account for approximately half of the world's fish exports in terms of value. Six of the ten top fish exporting economies are from the APEC region. APEC economies represent nine of the top ten fish producers in the world, and more than 65 percent of the world's capture fisheries. The fisheries sector can generate major source of revenue to economies across the region, provides employment opportunities, and supplies a vital source of food.

Given these figures, APEC economies are an important voice internationally on ocean-related issues, and collectively have a significant impact on the global sustainability of fisheries and on responsible practices.

Aside from its socio-economic importance, the challenges to achieving sustainable management of fisheries are abundant. We are facing numerous problems such as over exploitation, IUU fishing that has damaged marine ecosystems, and depleted fisheries resources.

In order to address these challenges and to achieve food security in the region, we should enhance and strengthen partnerships with the private sector and multilateral organization, and promote cross-fora cooperation focusing on, not limited to, i) combating IUU fishing and associated trade, ii) sustainable trade in fisheries, iii) empowering fishermen in the fisheries sector, and iv) promoting investment in fisheries sector.

2. Maintaining Healthy Oceans and Protecting the Marine Environment

Maintaining healthy oceans is imperative: more than a half billion people in the APEC region rely directly on oceans for their livelihoods. Aside from unsustainable fishing practices and overfishing, pollution and impacts of climate change (sea-level rise, increased sea surface temperature, intensified storm activities and ocean acidification) pose the largest threats to the ocean, including to the coral reefs ecosystem.

Reducing the impacts of climate change through mitigation and adaptations activities, and preventing its significant adverse impacts, are fundamentally important for marine ecosystem conservation and its sustainability. Therefore, APEC can increase cooperation and partnership with other relevant international organizations and promote cross fora activities with focus on several areas of cooperation, such as: i) promoting implementation of Ecosystem Based

Management (EBM) approaches, ii) enhancing connectivity of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) cooperation, iii) developing joint program for conservation of marine biodiversity, iv) combating marine pollution, and v) raising awareness of relevant stakeholders on the impacts of climate change.

3. Connecting APEC Economies through Ocean

Enhancing physical and institutional connectivity in relation to the Pacific Ocean will enable the flow of free movement of goods, services, trade and investment in our region through promoting initiatives connecting ocean-related issues with economic growth such as APEC Blue Economy Model Program. Physical infrastructure could include transport (seaports, shipping) and institutional connectivity could take the form of policies and regulations such as effective border and customs procedure.

To further connecting the region, there are several areas of cooperation that could be enhanced, such as through: i) promoting sustainable transportation, ii) establishing port partnership and services, iii) promoting port infrastructure investment, iv) developing submarine cable cooperation, v) exploring oceans as potential source for new and renewable energy, and vi) enhancing marine and coastal tourism cooperation.

III. IMPLEMENTATION: COOPERATION AND PROGRESS REPORTING

Indonesia proposes that APEC relevant subfora continue to promote the existing ocean-related projects, such as compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report, Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia Pacific Region, Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security within the Asia Pacific region, etc.

Indonesia proposes that APEC Senior Officials instruct relevant APEC subfora to advance this initiative, working with other relevant multilateral fora and the private sector and regularly consulting and coordinating with one another.

Indonesia proposes that Senior Officials direct all relevant subfora to cooperate in producing a consolidated progress report on mainstreaming ocean-related issues, reporting each year to the Concluding Senior Officials Meeting starting from 2013 until 2016, with the option of extending the reporting period.

Indonesia proposes that Senior Officials oversee APEC's internal coordination via the SOM Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation. Senior Officials may consider delegating the responsibility for coordination of the overall Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues Initiative to a particular APEC sub-group or responsible individual, in consultation with relevant working groups.

IV. APEC WORK PLAN ON MAINSTREAMING OCEAN-RELATED INITIATIVES

Issues	Areas of Cooperation	Proposed Activities	Possible Crossfora collaboration	Lead Economy	Key Outcomes
Strengthening food security	Combating illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing practices and associated trade		OFWG, PPFS		
	Achieving sustainable trade in fisheries, aquaculture and marine resources		OFWG, CTI, PPFS		
	Enhancing fishermen's empowerment through sustainable fishing practices		OFWG, PPFS		
	Promoting contribution of small scale fisheries and aquaculture		OFWG, PPFS		
	Increasing cooperation on aquatic animal health standards		OFWG, PPFS, SCSC		
	Promoting responsible investment in fisheries industries		OFWG, PPFS, IEG		
	Encouraging the implementation of Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) approaches, such as Marine Spatial Planning		OFWG		
Maintaining Healthy Ocean and Protecting Marine Environment	Enhancing networks and connectivity of Marine Protected Areas (MPA) cooperation, including with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and Arrangements (RFMOs)		OFWG, PPFS		
	Advancing and developing joint programs for the conservation of marine biodiversity, such as with UNEP's Regional Sea Programs and Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI)		OFWG, PPSTI		
	Encouraging development of new initiatives in tackling climate change through research and technology, including through APEC Research and Training Center for Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Management		OFWG, PPSTI ...		

	Advancing efforts on preventing and combating marine pollutions.	OFWG, SCCP		
	Promoting awareness raising of relevant stakeholders (including local and coastal communities) on the impacts of climate change on the ocean and its resources, including capacity to adapt to climate change.	OFWG, PPSTI, EPWG		
Connecting APEC Economies through Ocean	Increasing cooperation in the promotion of sustainable transportation as a backbone of international trade and supporting supply chain.	TPTWG, OFWG, CTI		
	Establishing APEC Port Partnership and Services Network to support maritime connectivity	TPTWG, OFWG, CTI		
	Promoting investment in port infrastructure	TPTWG, OFWG, IEG		
	Developing submarine cable cooperation to increase communication linkages through high-speed and cost effective broadband connectivity and to improve the effectiveness and reliability of the region's cross-border energy network	TPTWG, TELWG, OFWG, CTI		
	Exploring potential sources of new and renewable energy through partnership with private and academician in science and technology	OFWG, EWG, PPSTI		
	Enhancing marine and coastal tourism cooperation and expanding network that involve all relevant stakeholders to empower local communities, generate employment and increase economic growth	OFWG, TWG		



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

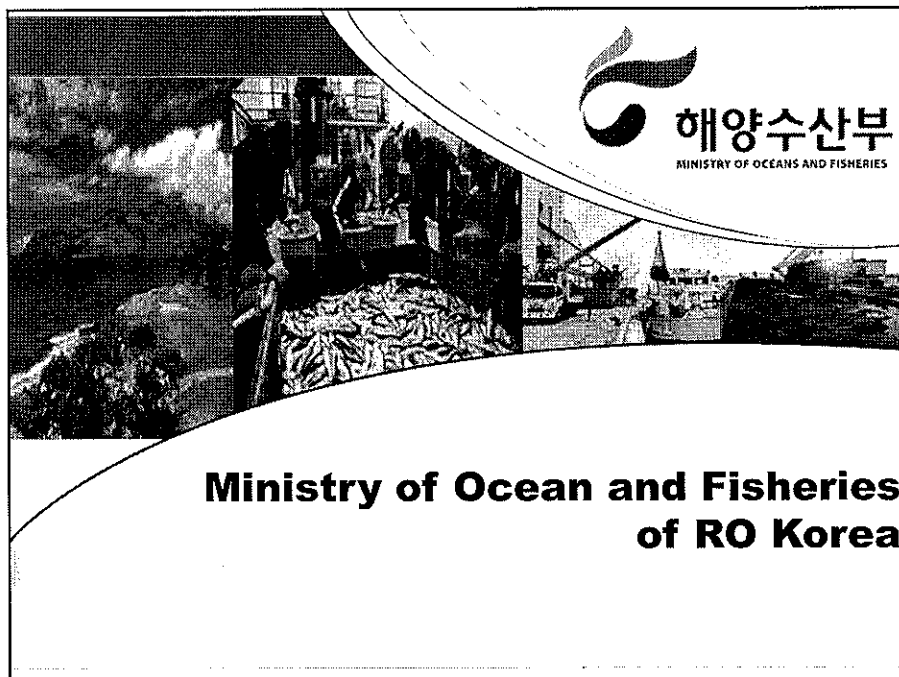
2013/SOM3/OFWG/002
Agenda Item: III A

Organizational Structure and Vision of Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Korea



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**



Contents

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Re-establishment of MOF in 2013

- ❖ **The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries(MOF), which has been revived under the President Park's administration in 2013 aiming for the Integrated Ocean and Fisheries Management and implementing Korea's new economic initiative, called "Creative Economy"**

The Purpose of MOF's Foundation



Development of Marine Resources & Promotion of Marine Science and Technology



Promotion of Shipping Industry & Construction and Operation of Ports



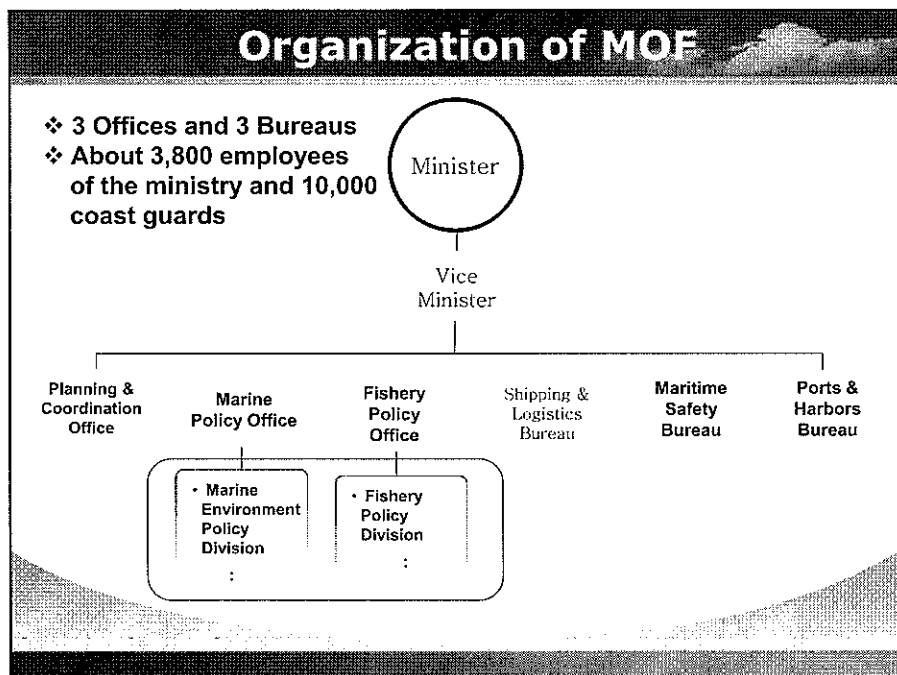
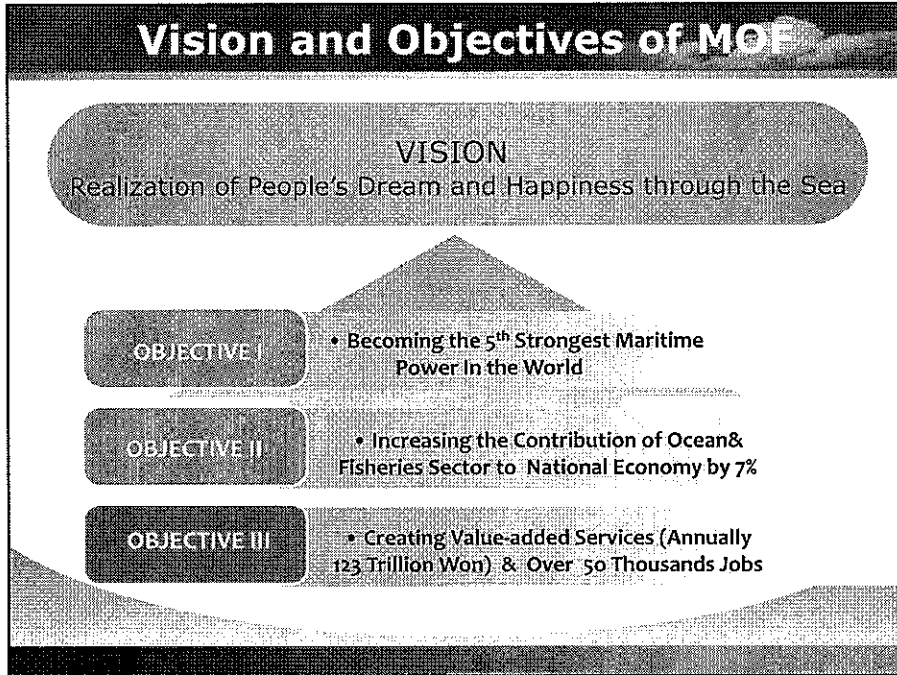
Conservation of Marine Environment and Coastal Management



Management of Fishery Resources, Promotion of Fisheries, and Development of Fishing Villages



Management of Vessels and Crews, Maritime Security



7 Major Strategies of MOF

Strategy 1	• Creating Growth Engine through the Promotion of Ocean Fisheries
Strategy 2	• Creating Clean and Safe Marine Environment
Strategy 3	• Enhancing Sovereignty over Maritime Territory
Strategy 4	• Strengthening the Competitiveness of Ports & Logistics
Strategy 5	• Creating Marine Space with People's living
Strategy 6	• Promoting Fisheries as a New Growth Engine
Strategy 7	• Creating Happy and Livable Fisheries Villages

Thank You !

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**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/032

Agenda Item: II B

**Asia Conference on Oceans, Food Security and Blue
Growth (ACOFB 2013): Transforming Asian Oceans
for Blue Growth: From Vision to Action**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Asia Conference on Oceans, Food Security and Blue Growth (ACOFB 2013)¹
June 18 - 21, 2013, Bali, Indonesia

Transforming Asian Oceans for Blue Growth: From Vision to Action

National and regional leaders, government representatives, practitioners, scientists and academics, civil society, private sector, and international and intergovernmental organizations convened at the Asia Conference on Oceans, Food Security and Blue Growth, "Blue Growth for Prosperity", in Bali, Indonesia, from June 18-21, 2013 to identify concrete actions linking policies and investments to promote food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable blue growth in Asia, while making the transition to resilient and healthy oceans.

Specifically, the conference sought to:

- address the interplay of global - regional - national issues related to oceans, vis-à-vis their crucial role in food and nutrition security and economic development, and in the context of current and future challenges to ocean health, including climate change;
- share experience and knowledge on regional best practices on sustainable marine development and oceans management in Asia;
- conduct a stocktaking of progress towards achieving regional commitments and targets for oceans in Asia; and
- build the platform for an oceans campaign for Asia, to catalyze the implementation of regional commitments and initiatives that have already been established, through practical and concrete actions.

The Conference also took into account the outcomes of the Marine and Fisheries Investment Forum (MFIF) as well as the scientific recommendations of the Indian Oceans and Pacific Conference (IOPAC), both being held in Bali, concurrently with the ACOFB from 18 – 21 June 2013.

The conference participants shared the same vision:

By 2030, healthy oceans and inland waters of Asia provide global and regional food and nutritional security, through blue growth in the fishery and aquaculture sectors and improvement of the livelihoods and ecosystem services they provide.

I. THE BACKGROUND

Asia's oceans and other water bodies have a crucial role to play in promoting global and regional food and nutrition security, sustainable economic development, and ecosystem services - and urgent action to restore and maintain the health of the oceans is at the heart of these challenges.

- Asia is the world's largest continent region bound by the Pacific and Indian oceans and home to some of the richest fisheries resources and coral reefs. Asia's fisheries accounted for 67 percent of total global fish production in 2011.
- 97 percent of the 660-820 million people whose livelihoods that are directly dependent on oceans, fisheries, and aquaculture live in developing countries. The majority of these people are engaged in small-scale operations.
- Women, on average, comprise 50 percent of the fisheries and agriculture labor force in Asia.
- Asian oceans and other water bodies play a vital role in regional and global trade and development, with the region's capture fisheries providing 52 percent of global production, and 39 percent of the value of world exports of fish (49.7 billion USD).

¹ As per 20 June 2013, 15.00 West Indonesian Time

- In terms of aquaculture the Asia-Pacific region is leading the industry and contributing to over 90 percent of the global production and approximately 80 percent of the global value.
- Asia is also a major global market, accounting for 33.2 percent of global fish product imports (42.5 billion USD) in 2011, and has a growing demand for fishery products due to increasing populations and wealth
- Whilst the region has high levels of utilization of fishery and aquaculture products, wastes and post-harvest losses still represent inefficiencies that could be improved and value addition in market chains offer significant opportunities for increased profits.
- In Asia, as elsewhere, there is an urgent need to address the degradation of marine environments, as much of the promise of the oceans to provide food security, public goods and services, and wealth can be undermined by unsustainable resource exploitation, habitat changes and loss, declines in biodiversity and environmental pollution
- Asia's food security from fish and aquaculture is not confined to its oceans and seas. The region also has vast freshwater resources that for several countries provide the majority of animal protein and nutrition to local communities.

II. THE CHALLENGES

Securing the future benefits from the oceans demands good stewardship to assure the sustainability of those benefits. In Asia, important commitments and targets to address the interlinked challenges of healthier oceans, food security and nutrition, poverty, climate change, and sustainable development are already in place. However, a framework for action to implement existing commitments must be put in place, while addressing the challenges of:

A framework for action to implement existing commitments must be put in place, while addressing the challenges of:

- Overcapacity of the regions fishing boats, overfishing and destructive fishing practices
- Loss of biodiversity, including declines in fish stocks
- Poorly regulated aquaculture development
- Critical degradation of habitats driven by anthropogenic activity and climate variability
- Land-based and watershed impacts on oceans and coasts, marine pollution including eutrophication, oil spills and invasive species

Sustainable use of the oceans and their ecosystem resources is dependent upon consistent policy with a long term vision. It requires a will to avoid short term "easy policy fixes" but will require a strong commitment to build sustainability into development policies for the oceans.

The challenges in addressing these issues include:

- Initiating more comprehensive actions to address the key threats to ocean health
- How to sustain food and nutritional security for growing populations
- Identifying appropriate investments to scale up actions based on know best practice while also promoting good stewardship – for example How to ensure that investment does not lead to uncontrolled increase in fishing capacity in the fishery or unregulated aquaculture development.
- Strengthening governance of ocean coastal resources, whilst still enabling blue growth
- Improve the understanding of how the ocean contributes to regional well-being, and to properly value it through the method of wealth accounting,
- Integrating ecosystem services into decision making on resource management
- Improving the quality and quantity of scientific data as a basis for effective decision-making related to oceans in Asia

- Reshaping perverse policies that undermine sustainability and linking subsidies to improved compliance with fishery and aquaculture regulatory frameworks
- Creating new mechanisms for investment in sustainable fisheries and fisheries trade
- Reducing food loss and waste in production and post harvest sectors
- Finding the livelihood opportunities to sustain the livelihoods of fishery dependent people, as well as reducing their immediate dependence upon fishing
- Ensuring that the opportunities of mariculture for both food production as well as production of non food or luxury products are promoted in a manner that supports sustainable development and effective use of marine space.
- Improving post harvest of fish product to meet the International standard and anticipating fish trade problems caused by the implementation of FTA and restriction on tariff and non-tariff barriers
- Creating opportunities from the blue economy for younger generations in overpopulated coastal communities, to break out of dependencies on fishing
- Promoting greater regional coordination of existing regional networks and regional clearinghouses for information/technology sharing on oceans.
- Asia fish trade faces problems related to FTA and restrictions on tariff and non-tariff barrier.

III. CONCRETE PRIORITY ACTIONS

There is an urgent need to implement transformative solutions at scale and at speed especially as we move to a new Post-2015 Development Agenda. Much needs to be done, but it is necessary to prioritize key actionable solutions to promote healthy oceans and coastal ecosystems to secure their potential. Priority action areas include:

1. **Integrative approaches** that ensure sustainable increases in food production, poverty alleviation and sustainable development, through science-policy-investment partnerships at local and regional scales. Including special consideration of:
 - the role of fishery products as a key nutritional inputs for mother and child development
 - the need to link production, management to conservation and sustained ecosystem services
 - the complexity of the harvesting and marketing systems and the importance of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture

2. **Strong governance** to enable the sustainable and equitable use of ocean and water resources, through the implementation of evidence-based management systems and regulatory measures. Also crucial are:
 - Strengthening regional cooperation for the management of areas beyond national jurisdictions and transboundary ecosystems through improved monitoring, control, and surveillance, compliance and enforcement capacity to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
 - Improve compliance with regulations and legislative frameworks that are set to build capacity to sustainably manage fisheries and aquaculture; encourage decentralized governments to direct greater reinvestment into management
 - Address the open access nature of capture fisheries via secure rights supported by sound science and robust enforcement to help rebuild fish stocks and fisheries.
 - Repurpose fishery subsidies where they contribute to overcapacity and overfishing.
 - Strengthen regulation of governance issues related to mariculture development and its expansion further offshore, through targeted policies to grant confidence to the private sector in the long term.

- Ensure that fishery and aquaculture investments are linked to compliance with measures that benefit the management of those resources and their associated ecosystem services

3. Special attention to small-scale, local-community level initiatives, including:

- Scaling-up capacity building in co-management training for officials and fisher community members, with an emphasis on promotion of fisher organizations.
- Promotion of cooperation with local government and fishery resource users in the development and implementation of fisheries management plans/legal frameworks.
- Increase the opportunities for improving access to finance and credit for small-scale and otherwise marginalized fishers and their communities.
- Integration of local management in national and ecosystem scale policy and strategy.
- Development of resilient systems for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture sectors
- Inclusive policies for women as the principle engine of in the post harvest sector
- Limiting losses and wastes in production and post harvest
- Improving market access thorough a focus on quality and food safety, market chain inefficiencies
- Anticipating trade problems due to implementation of FTA and restriction on tariff and non-tariff barriers

4. Support to strengthen resilience to the effects of climate variability

- Enabling existing regional coordinating mechanisms and bodies to address adaptation against the impacts of climate change on local, regional and global commerce, tourism, etc.

5. Addressing anthropogenic impacts from land and watersheds on Asia's oceans and coasts at national and regional levels, through:

- Reducing impacts of agricultural, industrial runoff and coastal land use changes.
- Reversing coastal land degradation
- Improved control of industrial discharges to rivers and coasts

6. Mitigating or reversing the impacts of fishing or marine environmental degradation through the restoration of fishery habitats and supporting ecosystems, as well as:

- Designating conservation areas such as MPA and coastal fishery management zones that are of meaningful scale, have a degree of connectivity, and contain a complex of coastal environments (e.g. a mixture of linked delta, mudflats, mangroves fringes and seagrass, together with shallow substrates in the nearshore areas).

7. Renewed efforts to manage impacts of mariculture and assure sustainability, given its growing role opening up new areas for blue growth.

- For higher intensity mariculture and large-scale investment scenarios: Putting in place effective regulatory and planning frameworks to support investment against the threats that have faced unregulated aquaculture development in the past.
- For small scale aquaculture producers: Underpinning existing and emerging mariculture-based industries and setting in place enabling legal and policy frameworks to respond to local food security needs
- Strengthen public-private partnership in research and development particularly aimed at promoting technological innovations and solutions for a sustainable and economic expansion of mariculture for both small-scale and industrial levels.

8. Financing:

- Reducing the significant inefficiencies in fisheries value chains around the world, particularly in coastal and island developing nation
- Remote areas are now part of global markets , offering opportunities for trade, but also requiring improved quality and accountability
- Government-backed credit and risk guarantees are important public interventions for fisheries microfinance initiatives.
- The lack of access to credit remains a problem for many small-scale fisheries and aquaculture enterprises. Investment in policy reforms can help internalize the costs of ocean habitat change as an incentive for conservation and sustainable use;
- Make investment in long term sustainability a viable and bankable proposition.
- Investments in policy/institutional reforms to help internalize the costs of ocean habitat change as an incentive for conservation and sustainable use, building on the wide range of efforts in natural capital accounting.
- Need to better understand how the ocean contributes to local and global wellbeing, and to properly value it through the method of wealth accounting. This requires close collaboration among scientists and economists
- Importance of profit sharing, social entrepreneurship for small-holders
- Empowering private sector partnerships. Work in clusters of private partnerships (example polyculture center north of Bali)

9. Knowledge and science to inform decision making [IOPAC input]

- A call for understanding and quantifying ocean renewable energy potential in the tropical waters adjacent to Indian Oceans and Western Pacific, through: survey and inventory of potential ocean renewable energy resources including wave, tidal, current and thermal based energy. In addition prototyping pilot projects and technology development for ocean renewable energy power plants.
- Call for scientific community to strengthen scientific and technical collaboration to increase the knowledge base on climate change impacts for decision -makers in a broad sense.
- Better monitoring of ocean atmosphere phenomenon
- Understanding of regional geological setting
- Establishment of the International Oceanographic Commission (IO) Regional Body for the Eastern Indian Ocean to strengthen the coordination and synergy on ocean-atmosphere and coastal observation.

10 . Capture the potential of new technologies and information technology:

- Use of information technology for improved management of ocean resource use, vessel tracking, safety at sea and trade.
- Improving data and information collection to support management, via non-conventional methodologies
- Promoting wider use of assessment tools to establish the health of fishery resources, and promote its use to inform local management
- Improved import and export databases
- Develop technologies that are appropriate and applicable for tropical fisheries specificity, and develop models that could facilitate the adoption of these technologies.

IV. THE STRATEGIC WAY AHEAD: Create an enabling environment for action

Creating confidence and enthusiasm for the blue economy

- The Oceans not just a dumping ground or resource to be mined - how to drive awareness and perceptions that see the renewable services and the opportunities but also the sensitivity that this needs to be undertaken sustainably.

- Success stories and opportunity communicated; the risks and damage of unplanned development.
- How blue growth and the blue economy will provide employment and livelihoods to the young generation - is this attractive, sustainable and what are these opportunities?

Making public private partnerships work

The involvement of multiple actors, stakeholders and decision-makers, from public and private sectors, multiple disciplines and the local to the global level is essential for enabling effective decisions that lead to adaptive capacity and resilience, while ensuring sustainable livelihoods at the smallholder-level.

- How to direct public sector support so that this creates confidence in private sector to invest in blue growth
- Identify key bottlenecks or enabling factors that will unlock potential.
- Consistency in policy regulatory environment that enable development, but protects investment against unregulated and unsustainable development.
- Ecosystem planning, sector management, ecosystem monitoring

Coordinated action to increase investment and cooperation for the blue economy and blue growth.

Development of an integrated framework of accessible financial instruments at global, regional, national and community levels that facilitate a continuum of investments from policy reform and implementation to blue growth private sector expansion and also entrepreneurship at both community and national levels.

This should be underpinned:

- A regional assessment of demand for investment with projections over the course of a Blue Economy Campaign
- Articulation of a Blue Growth narrative that conveys a sense of optimism for healthy oceans, entrepreneurial opportunities, livelihoods and wealth creation
- mobilization of domestic capital to attract and leverage regional and international support, including through new and existing mechanisms under the Multilateral Development Banks and the Global Partnership for Oceans
- Streamline national lending mechanisms and access to loans and finance
- Mobilizing the potential of decentralized government /public investment
- Encouraging local government to return the rents generated by fishery and aquaculture production sectors to more effective sector management
- Using insurance mechanisms (public or private) linking to reduced vulnerability, and greater safety of fishers, but also to more effective compliance(e.g. vessel registration and licensing).
- In the aquaculture sector, crop insurance mechanisms (public or mutual) can encourage longer term planning and investment.
- Public sector support to enable the private sector to meet the quality and safety requirements to access to international markets
- Create incentives for marine fisheries and aquaculture investors including enabling regulations and integrated application processes.
- Improve post harvest practices and ensuring obtainable benefits from fish trade.

Addressing the implementation gap on global ocean commitments by incorporating new and existing resources in financial, operational, and knowledge capacity, through inclusion and consultation of both the public and private sectors.

Improved regional cooperation in Asia, is essential for capacity building and knowledge transfer for more effective innovation in policy and action:

- There is a major role that regional platforms can play in providing a framework for sustaining the 'blue economy' particularly with regard to sharing data, scientific research, and best practices on oceans commerce, trade and utilization of natural resources
- Clear role for Regional Fishery Management Organizations for shared or high seas resources.
- Non management, regional organizations have a role in capacity building and information sharing. These networks of these exist - how to increase their impact in national policy development?
- Regional cooperation is key in the fight against IUU fishing, including effective Port State Controls and catch certification
- For significant transboundary or shared resources, strengthen regional capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries
- Trade off solutions require regional or joint approaches to decision making
- Collaboration among countries to comply with emerging requirements, sharing of experiences and best practices, reflecting region fisheries situation in future development of relevant instruments
- Enhance coordination at various levels, e.g. cross-sectoral collaboration and integration in maximizing the utilization of resources (and minimizing conflicts), as well as regional collaboration in sharing of experiences in development of technologies and best practices.
- Fisheries and aquaculture are not stand-alone sub-sectors – create linkages, e.g. application of ecosystem approach to fisheries, consider impacts across sectors, consider impacts among fisheries sub-sectors.

Building on regional initiatives

- APEC Bali Plan of Action (2005)
- The Regional Plan of Action to Combat IUU Fishing and Promote Responsible Fishing (2007),
- The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Leader Statement (2009)
- Manado World Oceans Conference Declaration (2009)
- APEC Paracas Declaration (2010)
- ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (2011)
- Regional Fisheries Management Organizations plans and agreements (IOTC and WCPFC)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/026
Agenda Item: III A

Thailand Report 2013: A Summary Report of Progress on Ocean Related Issues

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Thailand



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Thailand report 2013
A summary report of progress on ocean related issues

The continuous rise of global economy and population has increased the use of natural resources. In Thailand, coastal and marine resources including fisheries have been affected by climate change and the development to support the tourism industry and other activities. Many operational projects to mitigate and adapt to accommodate such changes are:

1. Promotion the sustainable management and protection of marine environment and resources

The protection of the marine resources and environment is one of the priorities in environmental issues of the government policies. Many strategies and activities have been developed and implemented in order to achieve sustainable management of fisheries and marine resource conservation, for example;

- Developing Integrative Marine and Coastal Resources Act, which focus on the participatory process of the people to enhance the sense of ownership toward natural resources. This act is presently accepted by parliamentary committee and will propose to the cabinet for approval.
- Conserving the marine resources for sustainable utilization, Thailand has taken up various management measures. The most effectiveness is the concept of co-management; marine resources co-management has been promoted and actively involved by the communities to work side-by-side with the government.
- Taking efforts to increase marine protected areas (present there are 23% of Thai waters)
- Thailand is now a contracting party to the UNCLOS, entered into force for Thailand on 14 June 2011. In addition, on the principle of the duty to cooperate, at present Thailand is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) since 1997 and being a cooperating non-member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) since 2011.

2. To enhance the climate change master plan and promote the awareness on climate change

Climate change is an important environmental issue, which countries have jointly agreed to tackle. Thai government has assigned the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Ministry of Natural resources and Environment to work as the coordinating center for the National Climate Change (National Focal Point) since 2004.

In 2008, the government developed a master plan for climate change that involves all sectors, both public and private educational institutions, public participation. This master plan, entitled "Thailand Climate Change Master Plan" covering the period of 2013 to 2050, provides a framework and mechanism for effective response and preparedness to manage climate change challenges in adaptation, mitigation, and capacity building and institutional readiness issues.

According to this, Thailand has implemented the following activities in relation to ocean and fisheries;

- Preparation guidelines and identification of vulnerability areas on the impacts of climate change in area based. Classification of vulnerable areas of coral reef ecosystem and inland waters ecosystem were done. For forest ecosystem, high land ecosystem and agricultural ecosystem are processing and will be implemented in the end of 2013.
- Study on carbon sequestration by mangroves and seagrasses.
- Study the impacts of environmental changes in the coastal areas for aquaculture and coastal fisheries.
- Establish the cooperation program on marine sciences to enhance knowledge of ocean dynamics, marine ecosystem and capacity building on marine sciences related to climate change with State Oceanic Administration (SOA), China and German Research Foundation (DFG), Germany.

3. Establishment of National Strategic Framework on Food Security

The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board has been assigned to incorporate Thailand's strategic framework for food management in the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan, to be implemented from 2012 to 2016, and to enhance the efficiency of natural resource base management for food production. The objective is to promote food production at all levels: household, community, and industry. This will lead to food security at family, community, and national levels in times of both normality and crises.

According to the National Strategic Framework, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has established the Food Security Strategy Framework (2013-2016), which approved by the National Food Committee in September 2012. The component of framework has 4 strategies as follows:

- Strategy 1: Produce adequate food for sustainable domestic consumption
- Strategy 2: Encourage all Thai people at all time to access good quality and nutritious food
- Strategy 3: Enhance good quality and safety food production, reduce food waste and promote appropriate food utilization
- Strategy 4: Promote sustainable use of natural resources for food production

To ensure the quality and safety of Thai food, the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards has issued the Q Mark, a quality and safety certification of agricultural commodities and food products.

4. Compliance with international trade and agreement

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

In realizing the importance of quality and safety of fish and fishery products, Department of Fisheries (DOF) operates several programs to ensure food safety with the Farm-to-Table approach. All aquaculture farms are required to register with DOF. The newly developed standard on Good Aquaculture Practices for marine shrimp farms was issued in accordance with the Ministerial Notification. This National GAP Standard covers all steps of shrimp culture including harvesting and postharvest controlling, in order to guarantee that Thai shrimp are produced under the international standard of quality, safety, environmental integrity and social responsibility.

Fish processors registered and approved by DOF must institute a quality control program based on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). They shall develop and implement an effective HACCP program specific for their individual products. They will be subjected to inspection by DOF inspector twice yearly. Moreover, DOF will monitor fishery products produced by approved processors on a regular basis.

4.2 Elimination of 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 is used to inspect the fishing operation. The traceability of these catches will be monitored by the Marine Catch Purchasing Document (MCPD) that shows 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.

The monitoring of marine capture fisheries has been developed by using VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) since 2010. The VMS program is in the demonstration phase. The 100 large fishing vessels as trawl and purseiner have been installed the equipment of VMS and monitored the vessels via AIS signal. The result of this program will be considered as the information to develop the fishing vessel registration scheme.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/024

Agenda Item: III A

The 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting Report of Chinese Taipei

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

The 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting
Report of Chinese Taipei
June 23, 2013
Medan, Indonesia

1 • *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) Marine pollution control

- a. A total of 29 marine oil pollution incidents were reported from May 2012 to April 2013, including the Panamanian vessel Jinxing No. 6, which ran aground, and the vessel Seatank, which ran aground after losing power. Depending on the response level as judged by the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), "major marine oil pollution emergency response teams" were established when needed, or the EPA participated in helping response efforts by relevant agencies, and marine pollution crises were resolved through prompt action. With regard to implementation of the "2012 Marine Oil Pollution Response Equipment and Apparatus Readiness Evaluation Plan," the EPA evaluated the status of city and county government marine pollution response equipment operation, maintenance, deployment, and storage in order to ensure the availability of relevant facilities.
- b. With regard to ship audits, a total of 4,233 audits of port pollution sources and shipboard pollution sources were conducted from May 2012 to April 2013.
- c. With regard to mapping surveys of geographical information concerning environmentally-sensitive shore areas, survey work had been completed for 1,210 kilometers around the main island of Chinese Taipei as of the end of 2012.
- e. Strengthening international cooperation and training

The EPA held the "French Maritime Oil and Chemical Transported by Sea Pollution Response Training Workshop" during the period of September 9-22, 2012. A total of 23 persons from the Ministry of National Defense, Coast Guard Administration, Maritime and Port Bureau, MOTC, local environmental protection bureaus, and private units attended this training workshop, and obtained IMO Level 2 Oil Spill Response and HNS Spill Response certificates.

The "2012 International Symposium on Marine Pollution Response Practice" was held on October 16, 2012. Personnel from America's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, ITOPF, and the Canadian and French marine pollution response centers were invited to discuss issues such as marine pollution response practice and response operating procedures with domestic experts at this event. Participants consisted of a total of 100 persons, including personnel from port management agencies, and maritime affairs and engineering consulting companies.

- g. Marine pollution control technology workshops and training and response exercise conferences

The EPA held nine sessions of the "Marine Oil Pollution Emergency Response Operation Workshop" and "Sea-Transported Chemical Substance Spillage Emergency Response On-site Operation Workshop," which described various response techniques and strategies, enhanced participants' response knowledge, and boosted response planning and practical capabilities.

Held on November 14, 2012, the "Workshop on Applications of Marine Oil Pollution Remote Sensing and Monitoring Technology," addressed the application of remote sensing technology to marine monitoring and pollution response work, and helped to boost domestic marine pollution monitoring capabilities.

(2) Shark resource conservation and management programs

In 2008, Chinese Taipei completely banned fishing, possessing, and exporting whale sharks and took the initiative to conserve shark species that are endangered or under threat. We were also taking up the responsibility to conserve and sustainably utilize shark resources and have overcome such impediments for the promulgation of *Directions on the Disposal of the Fins of Shark Catches of Fishing Vessels* in January 2012. Taking into account of the operation patterns of our fishing vessels, it is intended that the measures on "Shark's Fins naturally attached" is implemented step by step. In addition, our Fisheries Agency promulgated the *Guidelines for Shark Fin Import* in June 2012. The guidelines stipulate that an import document is strictly required for the shark fin and its relevant products. For processed shark fin and its by-products, the importer must provide an application form, company registration document, invoices from foreign economies, original sales record of shark fin, and a validation document from Chinese Taipei foreign office.

Conserving marine resources is our obligation. Therefore, we have transformed RFMOs' conservation measures of sharks into domestic legislation so as to ensure the compliance of our fishing vessels. These management measures include ban finning activity, no retention of thresher sharks in the Indian Ocean, no retention of bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, silky sharks, and oceanic whitetip sharks in the Atlantic Ocean, and no retention of oceanic whitetip sharks in the Pacific Ocean.

(3) 2012 World Oceans Day ceremony and special exhibition

In order to bring greater attention to the problems faced by the world's oceans, the UN declared June 8 would be World Oceans Day starting in 2009 in its 2008 Resolution 63/111. Responding to the UN's World Oceans Day activity, Chinese Taipei called on citizens to cherish and protect the sea. The "2012 World Oceans Day Celebration Ceremony" was held on June 8 of last year (2012), and Vice President Wu Den-yi gave a speech concerning Chinese Taipei's marine protected area protection grade system and markings; this system consists of the three protection grades: "entry and impacting prohibited," "gathering and catching prohibited," and "open to multifunctional use" (in order from the strictest to the most permissive).

To give citizens a better understanding of Chinese Taipei's marine protected areas and the management of fisheries resources and catch, the government held the "A New Outlook on the Sea—2012 World Oceans Day Special Exhibition," which was held at the Evergreen Maritime Museum starting on World Oceans Day and lasting to September 30 of the same year. This exhibition introduced Chinese Taipei's marine protected area protection grade system, conservation in marine protected areas and law enforcement results, the state of international implementation of marine protected areas, and the current state of fishery resources protection. Approximately 11,000 visitors viewed this exhibition.

(4) Promoting the draft Wetlands Act

In order to preserve wetland functions, maintain wetland biodiversity, and allow the commonsense utilization of wetlands, this Ministry of Interior began drafting a "Wetlands Act" in 2009. The draft Wetlands Act was formulated on the basis of the Ramsar Convention, Korean Wetlands Protection Act, and EU, US, and British wetlands management systems.

The "Wetlands Conservation Act and relevant legal system drafting tasks" of 2010 and 2011 further revised the Act's content, analyzed existing legal conflicts/redundancies and means of resolution, drafted supporting regulations, and produced English versions of the Wetlands Act and relevant added or revised articles, which served to improve the wetland conservation legal system. In addition, a total of 15 public hearings and panel discussions with experts and scientists were held in northern, central, and southern of the island. These events gathered comments and

recommendations from many quarters, which facilitated further revision and the drafting of auxiliary laws, enforcement rules, and accompanying regulations, collected the views and opinions of scientists and practicing workers, and enhanced investigation of the wetlands legal system.

After completing drafting of the content of the articles of the draft Wetlands Act in 2012, the resulting articles were reported to the Ministry of the Interior for review. After holding seven joint review meetings, collecting the views of experts, scientists, and relevant agencies, and revising certain articles, the Ministry of the Interior submitted the draft act to the Executive Yuan for review. After holding three interagency review meetings, the Executive Yuan approved the Act on December 6, 2012 at its 3,325th session, and forwarded it to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation. After reviewing the Wetlands Act up to Article 3 on December 26, 2012, the Legislative Yuan subsequently held four discussion meetings, and the case was moved to the follow-up legislative procedures at the Legislative Yuan. The act was approved by the Legislative Yuan on June 18, 2013. It sets an extremely important milestone in the conservation of wetlands by Chinese Taipei. The Act will mark the beginning of a new era for the conservation and utilization of wetlands, and will enable Chinese Taipei's public land conservation efforts to achieve even more effective spatial linkage and integration.

The Wetlands Act has eight chapters and 41 articles, seeks to protect wetland environments in line with the principle of "wise use," and takes "maintenance of biodiversity" as its central spirit. The content of the Act includes general principles, determination, change, and cancellation of important wetlands, important wetland conservation and utilization plans, wise use of important wetlands, avoidance of development, impact mitigation and ecological compensation, wetland markings and wetland fund, penalties, and supplementary provisions. The design of the Act incorporates various economies' management experience, and includes authorization of the central competent authority and local governments to draft important wetlands conservation and utilization plans, encouragement of private parties to participate in wetlands conservation and restoration, drafting of use conditions within certain limits, protection of the ownership of wetland owners, and the explicit specification that development within wetlands must adopt the three sequential measures of prior avoidance, impact mitigation, and ecological compensation. Minimizing environmental impact to the greatest extent is the tangible realization of environmental justice, and symbolizes the economy's progress.

(5) Protection of cetaceans and sea turtles

All species of cetaceans and sea turtles are currently designated protected species in accordance with Article 4 of the Wildlife Protection Act, and enjoy strict legal protection. Established in November 1996, the "Chinese Taipei Cetacean Stranding Network" (TCSN) continues to help local governments establish mechanisms for the rescue of stranded cetaceans. The Forestry Bureau has now joined forces with local government conservation personnel, the Coast Guard Administration, Taipei City Fire Department, International Headquarters S.A.R., private conservation groups, academic research units, and museums to establish a nationwide cetacean rescue system enabling cetaceans to be promptly rescued and dealt with once they become stranded. Of the 56 whales and porpoises stranded in 44 instances between May 2012 and April 2013, three pygmy killer whales were successfully rescued and released. Furthermore, the system facilitated the rescue and temporary placement of injured sea turtles, which were released in the wild after they were restored to good health; a total of 83 sea turtles were rescued in 2012.

The Forestry Bureau held 25 cetacean conservation training workshops and extension activities and two cetacean stranding rescue and SOP practical training sessions, performed maintenance of 41 data items in the TCSN database and 15 data items in the specimen database, dissected 37 cetaceans in order to perform pathology research and determine the reason for strandings, produced 10 cetacean specimens, and conducted research on three species of dolphins (Risso's dolphin, short-finned pilot whale, pygmy sperm whale) and published papers in international journals.

The conservation of the Chinese white dolphin has attracted considerable concern in Chinese Taipei during recent years. We have conducted ecological distribution research and surveys of Chinese white dolphin populations since 2005, and has investigated threats to this dolphin. The government is currently planning to designate an area of 763 square kilometers as a major wildlife

habitat for the Chinese white dolphin.

(6) Establishment of the Dongsha International Marine Research Station and Environmental Education Center

In order to strengthen promotion of oceanographic research in the South China Sea and encourage research on marine and reef biodiversity in Dongsha Marine National Park, the government is setting aside sufficient environmental space for conservation research and environmental education, providing domestic and foreign academic units the means to perform academic research, and training marine research specialists. The government hopes to increase international understanding of coral reef ecological resources in the South China Sea, which will underscore Chinese Taipei's dedicated efforts to protect marine resources and important results. The short-term goal of this campaign is promote restoration of coral reefs around Dongsha Island and encourage relevant marine ecological research; the mid-term goal is to provide domestic and foreign universities and research organizations the means to perform research on the marine environment and ecological instruction research and training; and the long-term goal is to develop short-term educational activities focusing on the marine environment.

(7) 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 · Enhance Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change

(1) Southeast Asia Time-series Study

The composition of the ocean is changing in response to global environmental changes as a result of natural process and/or anthropogenic perturbations. A time-series station has been established at 16°N, 118°E in the northern part of the South China Sea, and the changes in oceanographic conditions have been followed since 1999 in order to detect, document and understand the response of the ocean to global environmental changes, such as the increase in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, global warming and ocean acidification.

(2) Effect of ocean acidification on shallow-water tropical coral reef ecosystems

Ocean acidification is a widely recognized global environmental problem that may threaten the very existence of the shallow-water tropical coral reef ecosystems. The interactive effects of ocean acidification, global warming and nutrient condition on these ecosystems are studied by using an analogue approach by comparing their biogeochemical behaviors in sub-environments with distinct environmental conditions in a naturally acidic marine environment.

(3) 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. Strengthen Food Security

(1) Prevention of overcapacity in fisheries

A compulsory fleet size reduction program has been carried out since 2005. In 2012, Chinese Taipei continued to reduce 90 fishing vessels and crafts. Furthermore, after the completion of a 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) National Plan of Action of the Chinese Taipei to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

This document which has been developed in accordance with the IPOA-IUU adopted in 2001 by the FAO outlines Chinese Taipei's NPOA-IUU.

Most of the global fisheries resources have been fully exploited or over-exploited, and RFMOs and the economies concerned are endeavoring to take actions to conserve and manage the marine fisheries resources. However, IUU fishing undermines international, regional, and national efforts to effectively conserve and manage fish stocks. In response to the request of the IPOA-IUU and to show its determination to combat IUU fishing for the purpose of sustainable utilization of marine fisheries resources, Chinese Taipei hereby draws up this document.

The development of Chinese Taipei's NPOA-IUU is in line with the provisions of the IPOA-IUU. Its content covers the responsibilities of all States, as well as measures to be taken by flag States, coastal States, and port States. It also covers international agreed market-related measures, research, measures to be taken by States through RFMOs and the special requirements of developing economies. In some of the chapters, more focuses are given on the legal framework of Chinese Taipei's fisheries management and the MCS measures it has adopted, including the control over its nationals in preventing them from supporting or engaging in IUU fishing activities. It also outlines Chinese Taipei's participation in the work of RFMOs and its cooperation with the international community in the market-related measures to combat IUU fishing. In addition, this document also describes the scientific research conducted by Chinese Taipei in identifying shark and tuna species by means of DNA markings, and the actions taken by Chinese Taipei for rendering assistance to developing economies.

This document reflects the obligations that Chinese Taipei has already agreed to be bound in conserving and managing marine fisheries resources and their sustainable utilization, either under international legal instruments or under regional fisheries management organizations. Therefore, to some extent this document can be seen as a record of actions already taken by Chinese Taipei. Suggestions are made in this document to address the direction of management measures needs to be taken by Chinese Taipei in the future, so as to strengthen its ability to further combat, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Chinese Taipei's NPOA-IUU will be reviewed and revised in due course, as appropriate, to ensure Chinese Taipei's continued effective efforts to combat, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

(3) Measures for Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing (IUU) fishing

We have 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.

(4) Fisheries Sustainable Development Plan

We propose *Fisheries Sustainable Development Plan* in response to the future change in environment and carry out following strategies:

Strategy 1: To continue implementing the MCS (monitor, control and surveillance) policy and combating IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing.

Strategy 2: To allocate budget for continued participation in international fisheries meetings for securing fishing quota and fishing opportunities.

Strategy 3: To comply with international management measures, in line with international management trends.

Strategy 4: To transfer fishing vessels in the Indian Ocean to other oceans in order to address the growing incidents of piracy in the Indian Ocean.

Strategy 5: To improve the quality of crewmembers on fishing vessels through intensified training in order to maintain the safe operations of fishing vessels.

Strategy 6: To enhance the quality of Chinese Taipei's catch statistics and capacity in fisheries research, for use as important reference for international fisheries resource management, and to improve research and studies on international law and policies.

Strategy 7: To seek for closer cooperation with the Pacific Islands economies and other coastal economies, in order to secure the existing fishing grounds for the operations of fishing vessels.

Strategy 8: To reinforce the sanitary and safety accreditation for deep sea fishing vessels, to engage in strategic alliance and diversified marketing for fishery products at home and abroad.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/007

Agenda Item: III A

Economy Report - Chile

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chile



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

ECONOMY REPORT CHILE

Chile is pleased to highlight some relevant domestic and international developments related to national fisheries, aquaculture and marine biodiversity occurred during the last year.

Total National Harvest

In 2012, the total national harvest (capture fisheries plus aquaculture production) showed a 19% reduction in comparison to the previous period, reaching a total estimated of 3,7 million tons (preliminary figure) as a result of the delicate situation of most of the fisheries. This figure includes almost 1,1 million tons from farming; in 2011, aquaculture production increased in 11.9%, showing the recovery of this sector after the crisis caused by ISA Virus in 2008. 75% of the 2012 aquaculture production came from the salmon industry.

In December 2012, the National Fishing Council (NFC) established the 2013 catch quotas for the main national fisheries. Following the recommendations of the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, the Council determined a non-negligible reduction of fishing quotas in the fisheries of hoki, Chilean common hake, sardine, southern hake, kingclip, and yellow squat lobster. Quotas globally reduced 17% with respect to 2012.

It is important to note that, according to the new Law of Fisheries (see below) enacted in Chile at the beginning of 2013, this was the last time that the NFC established the fishing quotas. This power is now delegated to the Scientific and Technical Committees created by the same law this year.

Progress in Legislation

It is important to highlight the promulgation of the following laws on the field of capture fisheries:

Law N° 20.625 on Discards: develops a research program to identify and characterize discards and also institutes a discard reduction plan. In addition, modifies sanctions to those responsible for this practice and establishes the obligation of image recording cameras on board of fishing vessels

Law N° 20.657: The proceeding of the new Law of Fisheries (over a year) clearly set the 2012 legislative agenda. This bill received over 150 fishing organizations points of view.

This law modified the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture dated 1991 on sustainability of aquatic resources, access to industrial and small-scale fishing activities, research and enforcement. Additionally, it includes significant changes in the decision-making process and social improvements for the small-scale sector.

The main developments introduced by this Law are:

- Concepts of precautionary and ecosystem approaches as basic statements to the resource management are explicitly included.
- New definitions to assess and classify the fisheries status (underexploited, full exploitation, overexploited and depleted) are included.
- International standards of sustainable management such as the establishment of Biological Reference Points (BRP) and especially the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) are incorporated.
- The obligation of performing an annual public account to communicate the exploitation status of fishing resources to the country is established.
- Eleven Scientific and Technical Committees (eight of fisheries and three of aquaculture) are created. In the field of fisheries, they will make decisions on the availability of resources, BRP's and annual catch quotas.
- The obligation of establishing management plans for resources with closed access and recovery plans for overexploited and depleted fisheries is incorporated.
- Conservation Measures for Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) are established; bottom fishing is prohibited unless shown that it does not cause damage.

- The budget for enforcement and the functions and powers of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (Sernapesca) are significantly increased.
- The fractioning of the global quota between the industrial and small-scale sector for 12 fisheries over a 20-year period is established. As a result of this, the small-scale sector will have 55% of the total fishing quotas while the participation of the industrial sector will be reduced to a 45%.
- The Law is aimed at including new actors and leading to a greater competition through public tendering of quotas and flexible development of sale system and transfer of licenses for the industrial sector.

In this context and for the first time in Chile, fishing tradable licenses are created. They are divisible and last 20 years; after that period they could be renewed or expired, depending on the performance of the licensee on environmental, fishing and working issues. The granting of these licenses is subjected to a fee and a specific tax is required.

In giving access to new actors of the industrial sector, 15% of the industrial fishing quota of healthy fisheries could be tendered.

- Small-scale fisheries present the establishment of new requirements for large vessels and new benefits for small vessels. Thus, the first coastal mile is kept for small-scale vessels up to 12 meters in length. This would benefit 11,805 vessels, that is, 90% of 13,073 vessels operating across the country. On the other hand, the use of a satellite positioning system for small-scale vessels over 15 meters in length, purse seine vessels over 12 meters and transport vessels is required. All larger small-scale vessels shall pay a fee, deducting the cost of purchase and installation of the satellite positioning system and 50% of its maintenance and also certification of landings. Due to this Law 95% of the total national fishing is to be certified, almost doubling certifications until 2012 (48%).

Aquaculture

This period is characterized by an active work agenda with aquaculture producers and service providers, materialized in the form of regulatory proposals and improvements of control procedures. This field includes:

A new normative for salmon industry, including the setting of farming densities and the regulation that controls the sanitary and operational conditions of the gathering centers. This completes the new sanitary model to be applied to this industry in order to prevent new crises such as the one caused by ISA Virus.

Enacting of Law N°20.583 that maintains, for three more years, the closure to access of grants for salmon farming in the Aysen Region (Southern Chile) and closes the access to mussel farming.

Furthermore, in order to develop measures to prevent salmon escape to the natural environment, the Environmental Regulation for Aquaculture was modified, including measures to certify the safety of farming structures.

Other worth mentioning rule is the modification of the Sanitary Regulation to incorporate requirements for smoltification; this activity is prohibited in lakes and estuaries.

International Issues

A comprehensive work on different fields of the international fisheries was undertaken during 2012 and first months of 2013. The main issues include:

- **FAO Committee on Fisheries**

In July 2012, Chile participated in the 30th session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, where the main issues addressed were: world fisheries and aquaculture status, progress in the application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, recommendations of the Subcommittee of Fish Trade and Subcommittee of Aquaculture, development of voluntary guidelines for small-scale fisheries, IUU Fishing, high seas governance, and results of the Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development.

In February 2013, Chile also participated, under the FAO, in the Technical Consultation on Flag State Performance during which the Voluntary Guidelines on this matter were adopted.

In May 2013, Chile was present in the Technical Consultation on International Guidelines to ensure small-scale sustainable fishing.

It is important to note that by the end of August 2012, Chile deposited the instrument of ratification of the *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*. The agreement has not yet entered into force, but constitutes a new tool to strengthen the role of States in the control of foreign vessels requesting access to their ports. Under this framework, it is important to highlight that in September 2012, eleven national fishing organizations signed an agreement with maritime and fishing state institutions for the notification of the sighting of foreign flagged vessels carrying out IUU Fishing on high seas adjacent to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Chile.

- **South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)**
Chile ratified the *Agreement on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean* on July 25, 2012, causing the Convention to come into force in August of the same year. During the first session of the Commission in January 2013 in Auckland, New Zealand, the first conservation and management measures for Chilean Jack Mackerel, applicable to the area of the Convention were developed.
- **OECD Committee for Fisheries**
The Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture participated in the 110° and 111° sessions of the OECD Committee for Fisheries in October 2012 and April 2013, respectively. Issues such as the Green Growth were addressed and the *Handbook for Fisheries Managers: Principles and Practice of Policy Design (to be published)* was revised and approved.

Protection of Marine Biodiversity

The initiative aiming at the increase of the area of the marine park Motu Motiro Hiva has seen no improvements for several reasons. This expansion seeks to protect many seamounts that constitute Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems and are currently outside the limits of the park.

On the other hand, according to the international standards of the ILO Convention N°169, the declaration of the Marine Reserve of Hanga Roa Otai (Easter Island) is awaiting the view of the Rapa Nui people.

Chile and the United States signed a Memorandum of Understanding on environmental cooperation aimed at stepping up cooperation and improving the management on conservation of protected marine and terrestrial areas in January 2013.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/025
Agenda Item: III A

Economy Statement of Hong Kong, China

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Hong Kong, China



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

APEC 2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting

Medan, Indonesia

23-25 June 2013

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 Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China, we would like to express our appreciation to the government of Indonesia for organizing this meeting and for their hospitality and excellent arrangements.

Hong Kong, China (HKC) looks forward to working closely with other economies under the leadership of the Lead Shepherd. We extend sincere thanks to the Lead Shepherd of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group and his team for the time and considerable efforts that they have put in, for the purpose of 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, the Paracas Action Agenda of 2010 APEC Oceans-Related Ministerial Meeting and the Kazan Declaration of 2012 APEC Food Security Ministerial Meeting will continue to provide a solid foundation for the future work and direction of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group.

HKC continues to advocate strongly for managing the marine environment. 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 the habitats of the Chinese White Dolphin, corals and sea grasses. These areas, covering 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.

To protect HKC's marine waters, we have established Water Quality Objectives (WQOs). Our aim is to achieve and maintain the WQOs by implementing various measures, including development planning, controlling pollution sources, expanding sewage collection systems, improving sewage treatment facilities, implementing extensive monitoring plans to track water quality trends, and collaborating with authorities in Guangdong province to protect shared water bodies.

HKC has a policy of promoting the sustainable use of our fisheries resources while maintaining a steady and safe supply of quality seafood for our seven million citizens. With a view to speeding up the restoration of our depleted seabed and marine resources, we have banned trawling activities in Hong Kong waters since December 2012, in the interest of promoting the long-term well being of the fisheries industry in Hong Kong.

To complement the trawl ban in restoring the fisheries resources in Hong Kong waters, we are implementing a series of other fisheries management measures through legislation. Measures conducive to marine conservation, replenishment of fisheries resources, and protection of important fish spawning and nursery grounds will be implemented. We will, for instance, designate fisheries protection areas and consider converting surrendered trawler vessels into artificial reefs.

HKC will continue make its fair share of contributions to the worthwhile endeavours being pursued by APEC through this important meeting, endeavours that would further advance the Bali Plan of Action, the Paracas Action Agenda and Kazan Declaration. We value opportunities to share our views with participants on other topics of common concern to the APEC economies. We sincerely hope that the 2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting will be a productive one. Once again we thank the Government of Indonesia for successfully organizing this meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to us. Thank you.

Hong Kong, China
June 2013



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/014
Agenda Item: III A

Report on Ocean-Related Issues

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Russia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**Report on ocean-related issues
(Session III – Information Sharing)**

Year 2012 was memorable since Russia has made a lot of achievements in fishing industry that can be characterized by the rapid all-round development.

As APEC chair, Russia has organized about a hundred events including twelve industrial ministerial meetings. Regional economic integration, trade and investment liberalization, strengthening food security, establishing reliable supply chains and intensive cooperation to foster innovative growth were widely discussed as major agenda items of the meetings.

On June 2012, Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev has signed a governmental resolution to subordinate the Federal Agency for Fisheries to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Federal Agency for Fisheries has been under direct subordination to the government over the last five years. The main purpose of amalgamation was to unite various problems under one governmental body. Before this subjugation the Federal Agency for Fisheries was lacking authority in the field of transportation, distribution and processing of the products. Now all these problems are solved in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture that encourages implementation of effective policies and practices to strengthen food security.

On August 2012 Russia has officially joined the WTO that has an impact on national fishery. According to Russia's WTO Accession Agreement fish and fish products were excluded from the list of subsidized goods. Agricultural subsidies will be preserved only for enterprises involved in fish rearing for sale. So support should be provided in other spheres, for instance, by launching federal targeted programs or by supporting production of goods unrelated to agricultural subsidies. Russian fishery legislation system is not yet ready for WTO legal standards to the full extent. The legislation system in general and the system of regulations and standards need to be updated. The State Duma Committee on Natural Resources, Environment and Ecology in cooperation with the members of the Federation Council are working towards solving this problem.

In 2012 Russian President Vladimir Putin has signed a decree on conducting the Year of environmental protection in Russia. In pursuance of this decree, the plan for major events in the country in 2013 was developed. The plan suggests:

- to elaborate measures to monitor all vessels call at Russian ports to control legally required protection procedures from pollution of the vessels in the field of marine environment coastal zones;
- to hold in Saint Petersburg a roundtable conference on monitoring geological environment of coastal regions, reservoir lakes and rivers;
- to hold in Moscow International workshop on ecological security in Russia (including illegal trade in species of wild flora and fauna);
- to hold in the Irkutsk Region International Research and Practice Conference «Ecological and Economic system management: authority, business, science and society cooperation».

Export and import of fish and fish products also should be discussed.

From January to December 2012 export turnover declined by 2,4% compared with the previous year. In Russian export structure frozen fish in kind come to 90,6% of total amount and fish fillet and other fish meat account for 4,4%. Decrease in fish products export turnover can be generally explained by decline in turnover of the following products:

- frozen fish;
- fish fillet and other fish meat;
- finished or canned fish products;
- fresh or chilled fish.

Furthermore, export turnover of frozen herring increased by 32,7%, frozen cod and Peter's fish – by 7,7%, frozen scad – by 0,2%.

From January to December 2012 seafood import turnover increased by 3,1% compared with the

previous year. In Russian import structure frozen fish account for 45,7% of total amount, fresh or chilled fish – 19,1%, fish fillet and other fish meat – 13,1%, finished or canned fish products – 12,2%, crustacean and mollusca – 8,5%. Increase in fish products import turnover can be generally explained by increase in turnover of the following products:

- fresh or chilled fish;
- finished or canned fish products.

Moreover, in 2012 Russia has been elaborated on government program «Fishing industry development» aimed at providing conditions, ensuring shift from export and import approach to innovative development approach based on conservation, reproduction and sustainable use of marine biological resources, implementing new technologies and ensuring international competitiveness of goods and services provided by Russian fishing industry. On March 2013 the Government of the Russian Federation approved this government program.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/027
Agenda Item: III A

Peru Economy Report

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Peru



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Economy Report OFWG Meeting 2013

We salute and thank the Economy of Indonesia for hosting this Second Meeting of the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, and congratulate Mr. Anang Noegroho for his election as Deputy Lead Shepherd of this working group. We also thank Mr. Greg Schneider, Lead Shepherd, and the representatives of the 21 member economies who are participating and joining us during these days.

In the marine realm, Peru has been promoting the implementation of a series of measures aimed to achieve the sustainable management of our marine resources through the use of techniques and technologies that improve the production quality of our territorial waters, based on the application of an ecosystem approach that seeks to maximize the sustainable use of our aquatic resources. We have strengthened the protection of our marine resources with new regulations that govern the extraction, through the establishment of closed fishing seasons, minimum landing sizes, and quotas, particularly for the species caught by the artisanal sector.

The first national census of marine artisanal fisheries was conducted and the results will allow us to design better policies for this sector. Also, the GEF-Humboldt Project is under implementation with the goal to achieve compatible and sustainable schemes for the use of the goods and services provided by the marine ecosystem along the coasts of Peru and Chile. In the same way we have focused on protecting the first five nautical miles from the coast, where all 100 per cent of the aquatic species reproduce including 65 per cent of the anchovies' biomass. This area has been exclusively designated for the artisanal fishery, strengthening the economy of artisanal fishermen who allocate their products to direct human consumption.

We believe that the sea plays an important role towards food security since it provides high quality protein at a low cost. For this reason we have launched the program "Let's eat fish", which has as main objective to increase consumption of seafood products in the highlands and areas of extreme poverty, also contributing to food and nutritional supplementation, primarily in the population that suffers from food-deficient and chronic malnutrition. In addition we now have a National Plan for the Development of Fisheries Infrastructure for Direct Human Consumption, in order to achieve optimal landings and related services for these fisheries.

We have been making efforts to promote and develop aquaculture, as a result we have that the development of this activity has increased at an average rate of around 20% in the last decade. We also possess the most important aquaculture production of scallops (*Argopecten purpuratus*) of the Eastern Pacific. On the other hand, we have the "Law for the Promotion and Development of Aquaculture", which defines an adequate framework for its development and provides tax benefits to new farmers, thus encouraging investment in this sector. There is also a National Programme of Science, Technological Development and Innovation in Aquaculture 2013-2021 that aims to strengthen the scientific and technical basis to support this thriving activity and the National Aquaculture Information Network which is a virtual platform that supports the management of knowledge, investment and cooperation for aquaculture development. Finally, it is expected that the strengthening of the Aquaculture Limited Resources (AREL), and Aquaculture of Micro and Small Enterprises (AMYPE), will contribute to the food security of our Economy.

To address climate change we have a National Climate Change Strategy which focuses on anticipating the impacts of climate change on the marine ecosystem and promoting the early adoption of adaptation measures at the institutional, sectoral and local levels. The Instituto del Mar del Peru-IMARPE has a pilot program in three areas along the southern, central and northern coast of Peru to investigate possible adaptation measures to Climate Change. In this context we expect to deliver Programs aimed at restoring kelp forests of the marine coastal area to contribute to the uptake of CO₂ in the ocean.

Regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, we have strengthened throughout the coastline the Fisheries Surveillance, Control and Landing Program, with a larger number of inspectors and an improved Satellite Tracking System to better monitor the industrial fishing fleet, and we will implement this system in small-scale and artisanal fishing vessels. This system permits permanent monitoring of vessels, identifying fishing zones and landing areas, thus controlling that it is not done in prohibited areas.

To strengthen trade of aquatic resources sanitary controls have been improved by implementing procedures that promote and certify quality of the resources and / or fishery and aquaculture products to protect the health of consumers under compliance with international sanitary requirements. We continue to boost the presence of our Economy in international negotiations related to the fisheries sector; examples include the negotiations on fisheries subsidies in the WTO, and trade agreements like the FTAs with Korea, Mexico, Thailand and Japan. As a result we have attained an increase in seafood exports to APEC economies of more than 50% between 2011 to 2012. In the same way, we have ensured the participation of Peru in the negotiations for the implementation of the Regional Fisheries Organization in the South Pacific.

We continue to support the reduction of marine pollution applying regulations that prohibit dumping waste water from the processing of seafood products for indirect and direct human consumption without previous treatment to the ocean, seeking to reuse and recycle this water, and conducting environmental assessments to identify potential sources of pollution from human activities.

Finally, we can not miss to mention that the Peruvian Economy has a solid performance. Our Economy grew more than 6% over the past 12 months and remains as one of the world's most dynamic nations. We are committed to promoting a sustainable fishery, as well as strengthening artisanal fisheries, seeking competitiveness with our fisheries resources.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/031
Agenda Item: III A

Indonesia Economy Report

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**APEC OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP
2nd MEETING
ECONOMY REPORT BY INDONESIA**

The role of ocean sector in the future will have significant contribution to the environment, energy, food, and other environmental services in supporting food security and economic growth. Oceans also has the role to slow down global warming and climate change, as well as for physical variability that has wide impact on all life aspects. Non-biological resources from Asia Pasific region have provided supplies and economic prospects such as sea minerals, gas, and energy. Meanwhile, abundant marine biological resources and its high level of biodiversity, both capture fisheries and aquaculture, contribute to the community's food supply.

Optimizing Marine and Fisheries Potency

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) is always keeping on maximizes marine and fisheries potency. One of the efforts is by synergizing and harmonizing 3 development strategies. They are marine and fisheries industrialization, blue economy and Minapolitan. This development strategy becomes driving force for the way of acceleration on value added or competitiveness that bring sustainable economy paradigm. This grand design is one of MMAF's strategic steps to strengthen the connection on economy development area of marine and fisheries for moving their economy. MMAF also strengthens business connectivity (value chain and supply chain), integration of infrastructure and production system trans core business. MMAF has decided 10 main programs that divided into 5 main programs and 5 supporting programs. The main programs are development and management of capture fisheries; production revitalization of aquaculture and competitiveness of fisheries product; marine resources, coastal, and small island management; and marine and fisheries resources surveillance. While the supporting programs include development and research of science and technology; human resources development of marine and fisheries and fish quarantine; quality control of fisheries product security.

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries gives a wide space to have some research and development or innovation to support application of blue economy concept in Indonesia. Principles on blue economy can be applied on development of marine and fisheries sector. First, integration between economy and environment; type of investment and production system; and also state and local policy. Second, based on potential economy area and trans-boundary ecosystem, administrative region. Third, clean production system; zero waste; free of contamination; and do not damage the environment. Fourth, creative and innovative investment.

The Large of Indonesia's marine and fisheries potencies have to be equally with the optimization of operational work on marine and fisheries resources surveillance and support of law enforcement at the sea. This matter caused by activity of illegal fishing and destructive fishing that caused damage on marine and fisheries resources and environment surround it. MMAF has synergized with Naval Army of Republic of Indonesia, Police of Republic of Indonesia, Attorney General, and Supreme Court to support law enforcement to combat IUU fishing. Government also strengthen bilateral and multilateral partnership on preventing illegal fishing. This concern has been realized by memorandum of understanding with 10 Asia's countries and Australia on Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing practices Including Combatting IUU Fishing in The Southeast Asia Region.

Blue Investment Economy

The Indonesia government has made commitment in managing marine and fisheries sector. The shift to new paradigm, which is blue growth-based for marine and fisheries resources, shows that Indonesia acknowledges the significance of oceans as the main driving force for development. It is primarily intended to support national economic growth, poverty alleviations, reduction of carbon emissions, countermeasures for illegal fishing (IUU), optimization of the function of environmental services, and acceleration of industrialization within the blue economy framework. The development of marine affairs and fisheries in Indonesia is essentially based on blue economy concept. This is in line with Mr. President's pronouncement on Plenary Session United National Conference on

Sustainable Development on June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, that blue economy is our next deadline in which by implementing it we will maximize the environmental services and sustainable economic values.

The implementation of blue economy concept in industrialization of marine and fisheries is crucial. To boost marine and fisheries investment, Indonesian government has enacted policies to create conducive climate for investment that attracts new investor and also to facilitate mediation, promotion and cutting restrictions to investors. These policies are predominantly to assist enterprises and investors creating investment in marine and fisheries sector. By providing mediation, facilitation, as well as incentives and promoting investment opportunity, it will give a complete picture on how marine and fisheries investment opportunity in Indonesia is still widely opened..

In addition, this industry is getting more strategic, knowing that it has close linkages with other sectors. Indonesian marine and fisheries sector is a potential motor to shove local and national economy. Asserting the success of marine and fisheries industrialization based on blue economy framework, the goal of social welfare and food security can be well achieved.

Improves Quality Assurance and Food Safety

Indonesia government committes improving quality assurance and food safety to encourage export on fisheries product on overseas. Quality assurance is a key to facilitate market access of fisheries product. In consequences, Indonesia government keeps on improving quality assurance and product safety on production process, processing, and distribution. The attempt to improve quality assurance and product safety that implemented by Indonesia government has a positive impact on export value and volume increment in 2012. The commitment based on Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. PER. 01/MEN/2007. On this regulation stated that food safety have to guarantee along the production chain, and all of parties that contributes on supplying fisheries product have to responsible toward food safety aspect. The result is Indonesian export value always increasing from year to year.

In 2013, MMAF will have a target on development and practice of Indonesian National Standard on fisheries product processing, so that in the future about 483 fisheries product get Indonesian National Standard (SNI). Another MMAF's effort is improving product quality on aquaculture and giving food safety starts from material up to final product that free from material contamination due to market regulation. MMAF also will activate founding toward fisheries stake holder likes standard of good aquaculture at 7000 aquaculture units in 33 provinces. Then, founding of standard of good hatchery, feed registration from domestic or import, registration on fish drug and residue monitoring on culture farmer toward fish drug, chemicals, biology materials, and contamination.

Presently, MMAF is more focus on developing policy that pro with quality assurance and food safety. Because this matter is a significant element on program of marine and fisheries industrialization. On attempt to improves quality assurance and food safety, MMAF throughout Main Work Indicator has target on 2013 will have reinforcement of fish and environment health laboratory on shrimp, tiger catfish culture and other commodities.

Water Conservation And Coastal Community Welfare

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) continue to expand water conservation area which is cooperative done based on community empowerment. Indonesian water conservation area has reached 15, 78 million hectares, out of 20 million hectares target in 2020. MMAF develop the water conservation based on blue economic policy (blue economy), so it is afford to synergize communities economic and social. In other words, the coastal environment maintained and managed in a sustainable manner to improve the well-being of coastal communities.

The conservation area can be used for various activities such as research, training, environment education, business, tourism, economic empowerment, as well as other environmental services by not forgetting its real function. Water conservation is a means to encourage the sustainability of fish stocks, ensure ecosystem and environmental health, and also encourage the use and management of resources in an effective and sustainable.

Referring to those, the MMAF has committed to exploit and manage the water conservation continuously. MMAF brings blue economy as a pro-environment policies that do not neglect the water conservation practices. The principle of "Blue Economy" assessed to provide benefits for Indonesia, because over 70 percent of the marine and coastal held to support the development of marine and fisheries resources sustainably. It is because Indonesian sea, starting from the territorial sea, an additional zone (contiguous zone), Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) up to the Continental Shelf, have a very abundant natural resources, both renewable resources such as fisheries, coral reefs and mangroves and nonrenewable resources (non-renewable resources) such as oil, gas, minerals and other mineral.

In 2013, Indonesia host the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) that focus on blue economic. Accordingly, to accelerate the development of marine, especially empowerment of coastal communities, the MMAF has established Resilient Coastal Village Development program or PDPT.

PDPT program is implemented in order to solve the main issues of coastal communities, which is the high levels of poverty, which was in 2010 it reached 7.8 million people spread across 10,640 coastal villages. And also, the high damage of coastal resources, the lack of independence of social organizations as well as the limited rural infrastructure and environmental health village settlements. The main issues contribute to the high vulnerability natural disasters and climate change impacts.

The PDPT program has four main objectives. First, to organize and improve the live of coastal/fishermen communities. Second, to produce the output of physical development which provide real benefits to coastal communities. Third, to provide indirectly lessons to coastal and small islands communities in order to find ways of solving problems and needs by empowering all the existing potentions. And the last is to facilitate the role and function of the community as an agent of marine and fisheries development. It is hoped that the establishment of the Resilient Coastal Villages on each region, will also establish the Resilient Coastal Regency, Resilient Coastal City and Resilient Coastal Provincy that will eventually establish Resilient Coastal Indonesia.

In 2013, MMAF plans to develop 60 villages in 20 districts / cities to be Resilient Coastal Villages (PDPT). There are at least five things in Resilient Coastal Villages program implemented, which are human development, economic, infrastructure, environment, and disaster preparedness.

Blue carbon: A new hope for Indonesia

While carbon dioxide emissions reductions are currently at the center of global climate change discussions, the critical role of coastal-marine ecosystems for carbon sequestration or as sinks has been overlooked or even neglected. The reasons are mainly due to the lag of scientific data because of the complexity of coastal-marine ecosystems.

In Indonesia, these ecosystems have not received sufficient attention considering their importance for climate change strategy, as most of the attention has gone to terrestrial ecosystems, such as the forest and agricultural sectors. Moreover, the Indonesian program on REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) is running slow and its forest moratorium has not worked well, making it unlikely that the Indonesian government will meet its pledge to reduce carbon emissions by 26 percent by 2020.

Tropical coastal-marine ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass meadows are known as hot spots for biodiversity and for their valuable ecosystem services. Recently, scientists found out about the important functions of the ecosystems as carbon sequestration or sinks. This carbon, captured by coastal-marine organisms through photosynthesis, has been called blue carbon.

In this process, mangrove and seagrass binds carbon dioxide and water, and, with the assistance of sunlight, is converted into sugars and oxygen to support their growth. The remaining excess production of the plant is buried in the sediment, where it can remain stored.

Indonesia, an archipelagic country, is located along the equator at the heart of the so-called Coral Triangle. The nation's geography causes warm climate over the country and has made the Indonesian coastal-marine environment become a suitable habitat for the growing of mangroves and seagrass.

Recently, researchers found that seagrass meadows could store up to 83,000 tons of carbon/m³/km², mostly in the sediments beneath them. In comparison, terrestrial forests store about 30,000 tons of carbon/m³/km², most of which is in the form of wood. This study was the first global analysis of carbon stored in seagrass and the finding was published in Nature Geoscience in May.

The study also estimates that, although seagrass meadows take up small percentage of global coastal area (about less than 0.2 percent of world's oceans), they are responsible for more than 10 percent of all carbon buried annually in the sea.

Similar to seagrass, mangrove ecosystems have been known for their high productivity in the carbon cycle. The ecosystem can store a large amount of carbon in the deep organic sediment in which it thrives. It has the ability to store five times as much carbon as has been observed in temperate, boreal and tropical rainforests. This high amount carbon storage suggests mangroves could play an important role in climate change mitigation.

However, Indonesia's blue-carbon ecosystems are among the world's most threatened. About 3 to 7 percent of the ecosystems are disappearing every year, with the worst conditions found on the north coast of Java. The main reasons is mostly dredging, the degradation of water quality, deforestation and aquaculture activities.

A pilot project on Indonesian Blue Carbon in Banten Bay found at least 70 percent of the mangrove ecosystem was lost to aquaculture farms or land reclamation, while only 20 to 30 percent was used effectively by fisherman. To overcome these problems, strong attention from local communities and the government are needed.

Healthy natural coastal-marine ecosystems, such as mangrove and seagrass, provide a vast array of important co-benefits to coastal communities, particularly fishermen. These benefits include ecosystem services such as the protection of shorelines from storms, erosion or sea-level rise; the provision food from fisheries; the maintenance of water quality and landscapes for ecotourism.

In a blue carbon context these ecosystems also store and sequester a vast amount of carbon in sediments and biomass. Also from a global perspective, blue carbon mostly covers the tropical coastal-marine environment and is among the most effective carbon sinks known today.

Having the largest mangrove and seagrass ecosystems in the world makes blue carbon important for Indonesia's climate change strategy, not only in international forums, but also to fulfill the government's pledge to reduce carbon emissions by up to 26 percent by 2020.

Indonesia
June 2013



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/021
Agenda Item: IV A.1.a

**Proposed Work Plan for 2013
Ocean and Fisheries Working Group**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd
Forum Doc No: 2013/SOM1/SCE-COW/015



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**Proposed Work Plan for 2013
Ocean and Fisheries Working Group**

1. Proposed Work Plan for 2013 in Response to Leaders/Ministers/SOM/SCE Priorities and Decisions, and to ABAC recommendations.

In 2013, the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) will conduct a sequence of initiatives that aim to respond to APEC Leaders' Declarations, Ministerial statements, the decisions of Senior Officials, as well as SCE priorities. 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) on "Healthy Oceans and Fisheries Management towards Food Security" through priority targets to ensure concrete actions.

To respond to these priorities and decisions¹, the OFWG will:

- 1.1. Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture products;
 - 1.2. Strengthen the role of sustainable fish and sustainable aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies;
 - 1.3. Advance sustainable growth through the sharing of information and the promotion/support of best management practices about sustainable development and protection of the marine environment;
 - 1.4. Continue working to enhance the OFWG project submission and evaluation process in response to Leaders/Ministers/SOM decisions, SCE priorities, as well as the OFWG Strategic Plan (when completed). The group will also explore opportunities for developing self-funded projects.
2. Anticipated Activities and/or Proposed Work Plan with outside organizations in response to Leaders' and Ministers' calls for greater engagement with A) business sector and B) Other Organizations/Stakeholders, including the IFIs and other International Organizations.

2.1. Private sector and FAO

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture products.

¹ In Response to:

Medium-term ECOTECH priorities:

Regional economic integration; inclusive growth, sustainable growth and human security.

2012 APEC Priorities

Regional Economic Integration; strengthening food security

2011 Leaders' Declaration- "The Honolulu Declaration"

"We firmly resolve to support the strong, sustained, and balanced growth of the regional and global economy."

2010 Leaders' Declaration- "Yokohama Declaration"

Under the green growth agenda, stated among others: "We will ensure the sustainable development of our oceans, seas, and coasts, including their resources and the conservation of the marine environment".

2010 APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy – 2010

Under the Five Growth Attributes, Leaders have considered the "Sustainable Growth", which relates to the MRC stating: "We seek the growth compatible with global efforts for protection of the environment and transit green economies". One of the related actions is: "Promote conservation and more sustainable management of...marine resources..."

2010 APEC Ministerial Meeting- Joint Statement - Yokohama

"The oceans and their resources are essential to the livelihoods and economic well-being of the people of the Asia-Pacific region and the food security. We welcomed the Paracas Declaration, to focus efforts on sustainable development and conserving the marine environment..."

2010 APEC Oceans- Related Ministerial Meeting "Paracas Declaration- Paracas Action Agenda"

Ministers compromised to focus their efforts on the following four main areas: 1) sustainable development and protection of the marine environment; 2) Impact of climate change on the oceans; 3) Free and open trade and investment; 4) The role of the oceans in food security. Also reaffirming the commitments made in 2002 Seoul Declaration and 2005 Bali Plan of Action.

2010 APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security – Nigata

"We shared the view that effective resources management of marine fisheries and sustainable development of aquaculture production, fishery resources will continue to be secure and promising source of food supply. We acknowledged the outcome of AOMM3 held in Paracas, Peru..."

Continue working to enhance the OFWG project submission and evaluation process. Identify representatives that could attend to the next OFWG annual meeting (subject to APEC guidelines on non-member participation in APEC activities).

2.2. WB and FAO

Strengthen the role of sustainable fish and aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies.

Identify representatives that could attend the next OFWG annual meeting (subject to APEC guidelines on non-member participation in APEC activities).

2.3. NGOs, Research Institutions, Universities and Public Sector

Advance sustainable growth through the sharing of information and the promotion/support of best management practices about sustainable development and protection of the marine environment.

Identify representatives that could attend to the next OFWG annual meeting (subject to APEC guidelines on non-member participation in APEC activities).

3. Identify cross cutting issues and explain how they will be coordinated across Fora.

3.1 ABAC, CTI, and other fora

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture products.

Explore further opportunities for engagement across the science and business sectors.

3.2. APEC Food System, FOTC, PPFS, HWG

Strengthen the role of sustainable fish and sustainable aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies.

3.3. ASC and HRDWG

Advance sustainable growth through the sharing of information and the promotion/support of best management practices about the sustainable development and protection of the marine environment.

4. Expected Outcomes/Deliverables For 2013.

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture products.

4.1. Concept note for a project proposal focusing on small scale fisheries and artisanal fisheries.

4.2. Identify private sector needs on fisheries and aquaculture products trade and services among APEC economies.

Strengthen the role of sustainable fish and sustainable aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies.

4.3. Near-term actions addressing the role of fisheries and aquaculture in APEC Region food security.

4.4. Concept note for a project proposal to create a training module on aquaculture.

4.5. Promote the importance of fisheries in the new APEC PPFS working groups

4.6. Include action oriented language on sustainable aquaculture in the SME Ministerial Statement

Advance sustainable growth through the sharing of information and the promotion/support of best management practices on ensure the sustainable development and protection of the marine environment.

4.7. Further work on initiatives to compile the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (led by China).

4.8. Implementation of approved APEC-funded project on Marine Spatial Planning.

Information sharing on outcomes of self-funded projects completed in 2012:

- 4.9. Report of the APEC Seminar on Sharing the Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries (Chinese Taipei).
- 4.10. Thirteenth APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment (Chinese Taipei).
- 4.11. 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum (China).

Continue working to enhance OFWG projects submission

- 4.12. Continue to develop both self-funded capacity building proposals, and proposals for APEC-funded projects.

Other expected achievements

- 4.13. Select new Deputy Lead Shepherd when current Deputy transitions to Lead Shepherd (at end of 2013)
- 4.14. Summary report of the 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting.
- 4.15. OFWG Strategic Plan
- 4.16. 2014 OFWG Work Plan (December).

Expected Outcomes	2013
Continue to develop capacity building proposals for APEC-funded projects	00 - Ongoing
Identify near-term actions addressing the role of fisheries and aquaculture in Food Security	00 - Ongoing
Develop Framework for APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report	00 - Ongoing
Identify private sector needs on fisheries and aquaculture products trade and services among APEC economies	00 - Ongoing
Implement APEC Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning	00 - TBA
Finalize OFWG Strategic Plan and submit to SCE	04 - April
Complete summary report of the 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting	07 - July
Select Deputy Lead Shepherd	11 - November
Complete 2014 OFWG Work Plan	12 - December



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/022

Agenda Item: IV A 1.b

Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-2015

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd
Forum Doc No: 2013/SOM2/SCE/016



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

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Strategic Plan 2013-2015

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

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 ocean ecosystem resources and related goods and services. A healthy ocean 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.

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

The following conditions will directly impact the ability of the OFWG to achieve its Vision and implement its Mission Statement:

- 3.1. Understanding within APEC of the importance of achieving sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resources in order to maximize the long-term economic benefits associated with these resource opportunities.
- 3.2. Communication, coordination and commitment among APEC members to: develop collaborative solutions to fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resource management challenges in the APEC region and develop approaches to promote ecosystem-based management;
- 3.3. Understanding within APEC of the important role of fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in regional food security;
- 3.4. Understanding within APEC of the physical and economic impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture, oceans ecosystems, and local communities, and commitment to a coordinated approach to mitigate and adapt to these impacts;

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- 3.5 develop and exchange scientific information, build institutional capacity, and implement best practices and appropriate international instruments to support sustainable development and protection of the marine environment;
- 3.6 Efficient and effective OFWG operations with: broad participation from APEC economies, dialogue, cooperation and partnerships with other APEC fora, regional and international organizations, and the private sector where interests intersect.

4. Agreed Priorities, Objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The following table identifies four priority areas of OFWG work based on guidance received from Oceans Ministers and one additional priority area designed to address improve the functionality and effectiveness of our newly formed working group. Objectives are identified that will enable us to accomplish our mission and performance indicators are included that will allow us to gauge our progress in this regard.

Priority Area	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Free and Open Trade and Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize APEC members' access to the economic benefits derived from the oceans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystem resources; • Improved value chain for small scale fishermen and aquaculture operators; • Increased income and job opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups and population by optimizing multiple economic benefits
Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased exchange of information among APEC members leading to regional institutional capacity building, collaborative solutions to fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resource management challenges in the APEC region increased development and exchange of scientific information, and implementation of best practices; • Increased capacity for development and implementation of appropriate tools to ensure sustainable management and use (e.g., ecosystem-based management, coastal and marine spatial planning, and marine protected areas); • Built capacity to increase implementation of various appropriate regional and international instruments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased scientific collaboration, transparency, and sharing of knowledge relative to the economic and social value of fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystems and the services they provide, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. • Accelerate the formulation of APEC marine Sustainable development report

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Priority Area	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance APEC economies understanding of the role of fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in regional food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation of OFWG in APEC dialogue on food security; • Improved communication and information exchange with other APEC groups relevant to food security. • Enhanced APEC understanding of the link between sustainably managed fisheries and aquaculture resources and food security; • Increased capacity of OFWG economies to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; • Advanced efforts on inclusive growth (e.g., small scale fisheries and resource-limited aquaculture)
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance APEC economies understanding of the impacts of climate change on oceans, (not limited to Fisheries., but also economic, social and local community impact) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved APEC coordination and coordination in the gathering and sharing of scientific knowledge on climate change and its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture; • Increased capacity of OFWG economies to take appropriate measures to respond to and adapt to the impacts of climate change on coastal communities, fisheries and aquaculture; • Strengthen the role of ocean-related cooperation across APEC on emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and related issues, including with the Emergency Preparedness Working Group
OFWG Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance public and private sector participation and communication in OFWG work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of cross-cutting themes for cooperative work and partnerships Increased support, joint projects/work and Increase horizontal coordination with appropriate APEC fora (such as the SMEWG); • Improved communication/coordination with other APEC sub-fora, regional and international organizations, and the private sector where interests intersect; • Enhanced cross-fora collaboration , including an increased level of public and private sector participation in OFWG meetings; • Provided opportunities for focused dialogue, cooperation and partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders on a variety of topics; • Supported a more active role of APEC marine sustainable development center as a cooperation platform for APEC economies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the effectiveness of the OFWG and its role in APEC 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance effectiveness of OFWG project work 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance cross-fora collaboration to support the mainstreaming of ocean-related issues in APEC 	

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5. Prioritized Implementation Schedule

The following table takes the objectives identified in Section 4 and provides a series of proposed actions to achieve those objectives (Note: these include actions which have been endorsed by OFWG, as well as proposed as future work under consideration, and also initiatives which are on-going). For each action, a start and finish date are identified and possible resources are listed.

Objectives should be consistent with the critical factors or key performance indicators

Objective	Start Date	Completion Date	Resources
<p>1) Enhance APEC economies understanding of the role of fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in regional food security</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Develop an Action Plan detailing a long term strategy for OFWG work to address food security aligned the APEC food system;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Initiate communication and information exchange with bodies engaged in the APEC food security dialogue;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Continue work to increase OFWG members' capacity to combat IUU fishing;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Advance work on inclusive growth (small scale fisheries and resource-limited aquaculture)</p>	On-going	June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • APEC sub-for a • OFWG members • External partners • Public and private sector
	On-going	June 2015	
	On-going	June 2014	
	On-going	June 2014	
<p>2) Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • APEC sub-for a • OFWG members • External partners • Public and private sector

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Objective	Start Date	Completion Date	Resources
<p>#2 Continued</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Initiate OFWG dialogue on sustainable management of marine resources and protection of marine ecosystems. Identify appropriate tools to achieve these goals (e.g., ecosystem-based management, coastal marine special planning, the use of marine protected areas), and discuss priority areas for future action;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Implement the advanced training of APEC marine spatial planning for the Pacific Rim</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Engage in OFWG capacity building activities such as exchanges of information on best practices, development of reports to disseminate information, and workshops</p> <p>#3 Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Formulate the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>January 2013</p> <p>September 2013</p> <p>May 2012</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>December 2013</p> <p>June 2015</p> <p>November 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • APEC sub-for a • OFWG members • External partners • Public and private sector

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Objective	Start Date	Completion Date	Resources
<p>#4 Enhance APEC economies understanding of the impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Develop a discussion paper to identify key issues relative to the impacts of climate change on APEC region fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Initiate OFWG dialogue on the impacts of climate change on APEC region fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources. Develop a strategy to address these impacts through capacity building (e.g., on mitigation), and increased participation in appropriate APEC fora and dialogues associated with this issue.</p>	<p>January 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>January 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • APEC sub-for a • OFWG members • External partners • Public and private sector
<p>#5 Maximize APEC members' access to the economic benefits derived from the oceans</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Capacity building and exchange of best practices to combat IUU-Fishing.</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Capacity building to improve the value chain for small scale fisheries and aquaculture.</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p>	<p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior officials and secretariats • APEC sub-for a • OFWG members • External partners • Public and private sector

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Objective	Start Date	Completion Date	Resources
<p>#6 OFWG Improvements</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Discuss possible ways to enhance public and private sector participation and communication in OFWG work. Identify future actions;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Discuss specific ways to increase the effectiveness of the OFWG and enhance its role in APEC. Identify future actions;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Discuss ways to improve the effectiveness of OFWG project work and possible alternatives to APEC funding. Discuss other tools/mechanisms for achieving OFWG goals and identify future actions;</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Support the activities of APEC marine sustainable development center</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Begin a dialogue among OFWG members regarding the concept of blue economy</p> <p><u>Action:</u> Discuss ways to increase cross-fora collaboration to support mainstreaming ocean related issues in APEC. The Mapping exercise of APEC Ocean-related Activities, as prepared by APEC Secretariat, could serve as a basis for developing the discussions.</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>April 2013</p> <p>June 2013</p>	<p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p> <p>June 2015</p> <p>ongoing</p> <p>December 2013</p> <p>June 2015</p>	



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/017

Agenda Item: IV B.1

Report on the 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Report on the 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum

Overview

The self-funded 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum on *Mobilizing to Address the Rio+20 Challenge of Achieving Blue Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development: APEC Vision on Blue Economy for Post-Rio+20 Period*, was endorsed on the 1st APEC OFWG meeting in Kazan, Russia in May, 2012 and held in Tianjin, China on Dec. 6-7, 2012 by *State Oceanic Administration (SOA)* and *Tianjin Municipal Government*. Over 200 participants took part in this forum, coming from 15 APEC Member Economies, other Asia-Pacific economies and 10 international organizations. 26 presentations were given and a Co-Chairs' Statement has been distributed to participants.

Outcomes

Some common understandings on the development of Blue Economy in the region were reached, including but not limited to the following:

- Applies the principles set forth in the Rio+20 including but not limited to, the principles of sustainability, inclusiveness and innovation.
- Recognizes the importance of improving respective member economies' integrated policy and projects.
- Encourages efforts to mainstream the Blue Economy in economies' respective development agenda.
- Integrates land- and ocean-based economies, considering that the land and the ocean form an integrated whole.
- Supports inclusive growth as one of the five pillars of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy by increasing income and creating job opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups of the population by optimizing multiple economic benefits.
- Values the role of innovation in the Blue Economy by improving the technological capability and dissemination within marine industries, including the development of eco-tourism, application of low-carbon technologies and renewable marine energy.
- Promotes connectivity and communication among member economies to facilitate the free flow of goods, services, trade and investment in a sustainable and equitable manner.
- Encourages the involvement of the private sector, in particular SMEs through ABAC and other public private partnerships (PPPs) in ocean-related activities and the Blue Economy, and promotes women's role in Blue Economy.
- Implemented in line with ecosystem-based management to balanced economic development and environmental protection.
- Strengthens the role of ocean-related cooperation in emergency preparedness, disaster relief, as well as in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Enhances cooperation and coordination among relevant APEC sub-foras on Blue Economy issues, while avoiding duplication and establishing partnerships with international organizations as appropriate.

Follow-up

The representatives of SOA were invited to give presentation on the outcomes of the forum on the SCE-COW Dialogue on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues held in Jarkata, Indonesia, in February,

2013, and the ABAC meeting in Jan. 2013, which has attracted great attention.

Furthermore, an initiative on APEC Blue Economy Model Program Phase I was submitted to the APEC Secretariat to highlight the regional cooperation on exploring Blue Economy model based on information and best practice sharing, with 7 economies as co-sponsors.

Call for Actions

Actions are called for, highlighted a few, like calling for relevant APEC sub-foras, such as ATCWG, CTI, EPWG, EWG, PPFS, PPSTI, PPWE, SMEWG, TPTWG, TWG, ABAC and others, to carry on cooperation in promoting Blue Economy, as well as strengthening the capacity building of APEC economies, especially developing economies, through training programs, information exchange and experience sharing, and other initiatives.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/015

Agenda Item: IV B.3

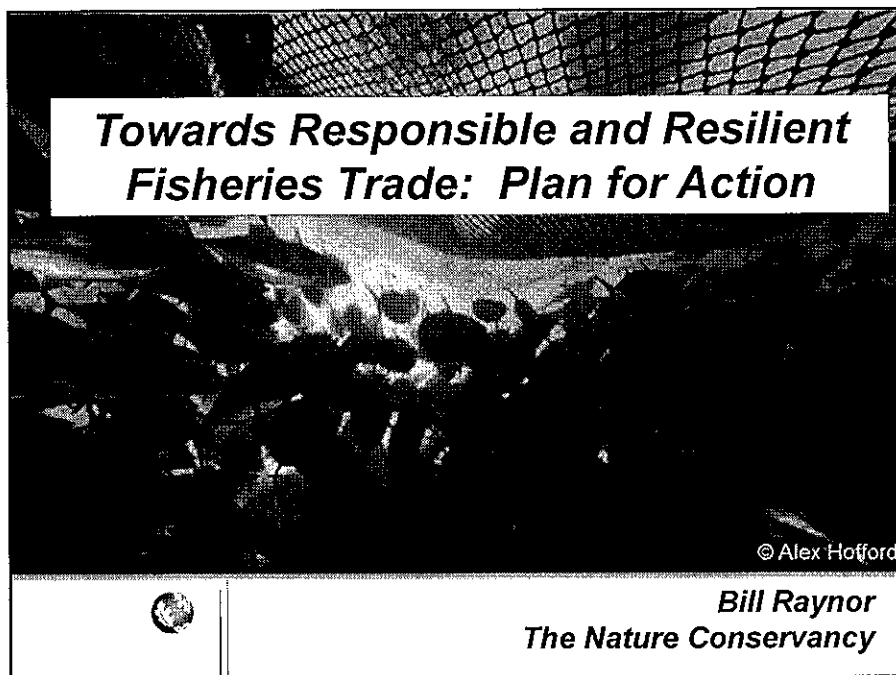
Towards Responsible and Resilient Fisheries Trade: Plan for Action

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: The Nature Conservancy



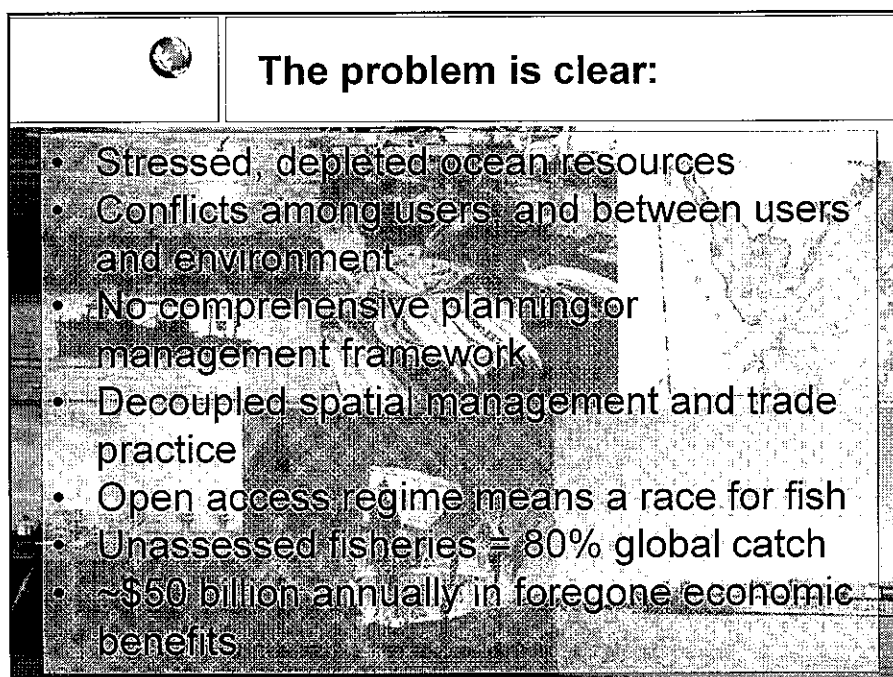
**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**



Towards Responsible and Resilient Fisheries Trade: Plan for Action


© Alex Hofford


Bill Raynor
The Nature Conservancy





The problem is clear:


- Stressed, depleted ocean resources
- Conflicts among users and between users and environment
- No comprehensive planning or management framework
- Decoupled spatial management and trade practice
- Open access regime means a race for fish
- Unassessed fisheries = 80% global catch
- ~\$50 billion annually in foregone economic benefits

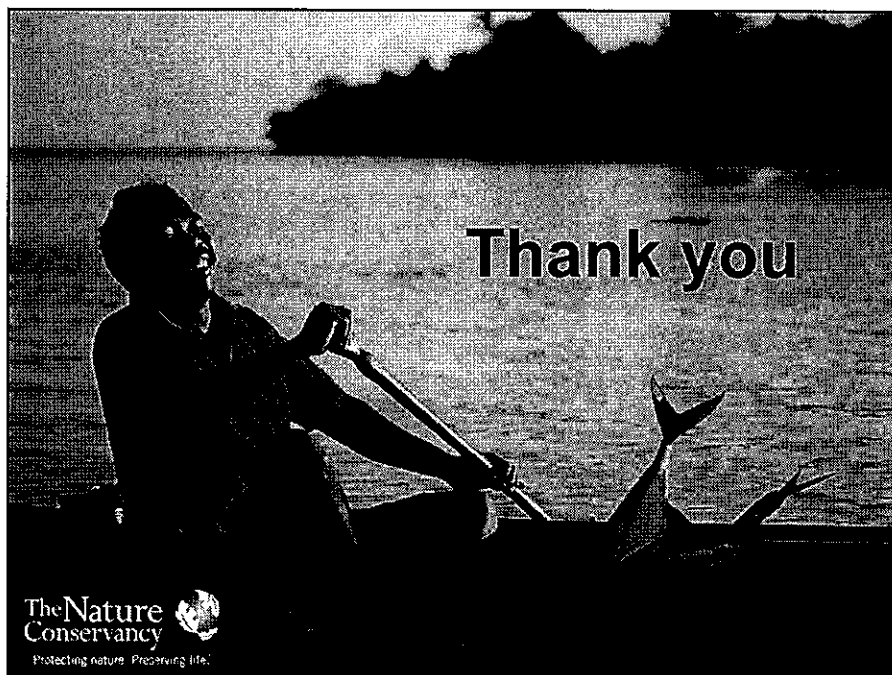
	An APEC imperative and opportunity....
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic engine + blue/green growth• Energy development + low carbon• 65% of capture fisheries• Marine resources critical to food security• 9 of top 10 fisheries = jobs• Most of the world's marine biodiversity• leadership	

	APEC leaders recognize the importance of healthy oceans:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oceans Ministerials (Seoul '02, Bali '05, Paracas '10)• Coral Triangle Initiative (Sydney '07)• Food Security Ministerials (Nagita '10, Kazan '12)• Environment and Economic Leaders' Ministerials (Kazan '12)• Mainstreaming Oceans Economic-Related Issues (Jakarta '13)• Trade Ministerial (Surabaya '13)• Oceans and Fisheries Working Group	

	<h2>Recommendations</h2>
<p>10-Year Healthy Oceans Plan addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development and protection of marine environment • Climate change impacts on oceans • Free and open trade and investment • The role of oceans in food security • APEC cross-sectoral approach • Regional cooperation and mutual assistance • Complementarity with other initiatives 	

	<h2>Recommendations</h2>
<p>Responsible and Resilient APEC Marine Trade Program focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to protect and maintain areas which are important for sustainable fisheries • Reduced tariffs for sustainably managed fisheries and other seafood • Rights-based management approaches • Sustainable levels of fishing effort and capacity • Policies and capacity that enable fisheries managers to assess and better manage data-poor fish stocks • Strong monitoring and surveillance systems 	

	<h2>Recommendations</h2>
<h3>Responsible and Resilient APEC Marine Trade Program, cont.</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulatory reforms in support of legal trade• Private sector engagement to influence market signals to support legally sourced product• Greater supply chain transparency• Learning network to accelerate national reforms• Regional investment platform supporting national efforts and trans-border issues	





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/009
Agenda Item: IV B.4

Discussion Paper on Free and Open Trade and Investment

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**Considerations for Discussion on Free and Open Trade and Investment:
*Promoting Trade in Fish and Fish Products from Sustainable and Legal Sources***

Context

Since 1994, APEC Leaders have committed to achieve the Bogor Goals. Indonesia has made achieving the Bogor goals one of the pillars for its 2013 host year. These goals include achieving free and open trade and investment by 2010 for industrialized economies and by 2020 for developing economies. APEC members agreed to pursue this goal by further reducing barriers to trade and investment and by promoting the free flow of goods, services and capital.

While progress has been made in meeting these goals across APEC economies, more work needs to be done particularly in the trade and investment liberalization of fish and fisheries products. With fish and fish products the most widely trade food commodity in the world and APEC Members accounting for over 80 percent of global aquaculture production and more than 65 percent of world capture fisheries the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) can and should play a key role in meeting Bogor goal commitments by promoting trade in fish and fish products from sustainable and legal sources.

Ideas for Priority Sub-Topics

1. Promotion of trade of fish and fish products from sustainable and legal sources
2. National, regional, and international efforts to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing
3. Traceability of fish products
4. National, regional, and global efforts to reduce overcapacity and overfishing
5. Challenges facing fish and fisheries products across the value chain with attention to the special needs of small scale fisheries.

Ideas for Priority Actions

Numbers in parentheses indicate the corresponding sub-topic

- Increase communication with the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) to complement and contribute to the CTI's priorities. (1,3,5)
- Increase outreach to other APEC working groups to increase coordination, share our expertise, and avoid duplication of work. (All)
- Enhance and deepen relationships with stakeholders, NGOs and the private sector to leverage funding and increase relevance of the OFWG work. (All)
- Contribute to work underway at the FAO and in RFMOs to meet the challenges of traceability in the fisheries sector in the face of a proliferation of catch documentation schemes and scarce financial resources (3)
- Undertake work on identifying obstacles to value addition across the value chain in fish and fish products (5)
- OFWG-sponsored project on the traceability of fish products, including the development and implementation of risk-based, electronic and practical catch documentation schemes (3)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/018

Agenda Item: IV C.1

Progress on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Progress on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report

Background

The APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (hereinafter as the Report) was proposed by China and approved by APEC 1st OFWG meeting in Kazan, May 2012. The Report aims to highlight the importance of ocean in sustainable development of APEC Region, analyze the status, trends, challenges and best practices in marine sustainable development and propose recommendations for enhancing trade, investments, marine environmental protection and marine economic development.

Report Framework (v2.0)

After the Report initiative, the major progress has been achieved with great effort done by all economies, in particular, the Report experts drafting group, including, firstly, the draft framework (v2.0) was developed through several rounds of discussions and revisions among all economies. Secondly, the international experts drafting group was established with nominations from China, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Korea, Russia, Chinese Taipei, and United States.

The Report framework is drafted in line with the APEC OFWG priorities of APEC economies on marine sustainable development and on the basis of conclusions of the outcomes of APEC Leaders' and Oceans-Related Ministerial Meetings. The draft framework (v2.0) was initially drafted by Chinese experts group and revised based on the comments and recommendations on the workshop of Developing the Framework of APEC Marine sustainable Development Report held in Tianjin, on Dec. 8th, 2012, then further revised on the comments from all economies, in particular, United States, and finally developed on the workshop of the experts drafting group held in Xiamen on June 6th, 2013.

The Report is composed of two parts. Part I is *General Report of APEC Marine Sustainable Development*, which is a general reflection of APEC ocean and coastal environment and resources, and an overall review of marine sustainable development progress. Part I includes four Chapters, namely as Chapter 1 *Introduction*; Chapter 2 *The Importance of the Ocean to APEC Sustainable Development*; Chapter 3 *The Progresses of Marine Sustainable Development in APEC Economies*, and Chapter 4 *Challenges and Future Prospects of APEC Marine Sustainable Development*. Part II is *Collection of Reports on Marine Sustainable Development of the APEC Economies*, which is a collection of individual reports on economies' marine sustainable development activities and practice.

After rounds of discussion and meetings, several issues still need further discussion, such as which aspects of blue economy should be included, whether Ocean Health Index can be considered as a reference indicator and how to make use of the Report.

Next step working plan

Since June 2013, the Report is moving to the drafting process. The first version of draft Report is expected to be completed by December, 2013 and circulated to APEC economies for comments before March, 2014. The draft Report is planned to be presented to the 3rd OFWG meeting for endorsement in June or July, 2014.

The Report is a collective work of APEC economies on reporting the holistic health and sustainability of oceans in APEC region. Related information, material, suggestions, and any form of assistance from economies are highly encouraged and welcomed by the Report experts drafting group.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/019

Agenda Item: IV C.2

**Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for
the Pacific Rim - A Learning Forum for the APEC
Economies on the Innovations and Explorations of
MSP**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim
—A Learning Forum for the APEC Economies on the Innovations and Explorations of MSP
Xiamen, China – September 11-17, 2013

Background

The declining health of marine ecosystems around the world is evidence that current piecemeal governance is inadequate to successfully support healthy coastal and ocean ecosystems and sustain human uses of the ocean. One proposed solution is ecosystem-based marine spatial planning (MSP), which is a process that informs the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in the ocean and coastal areas so that existing and emerging uses can be maintained, use conflicts reduced, and ecosystem health and services protected and sustained for future generations. MSP is a flexible and adaptive approach that can incorporate the basic principles of climate change adaptation, food security, blue economy, ecosystem-based management.

We are now at a stage where ecosystem-based management, its place-based character, and the important role of marine spatial management to help implement it, has become generally accepted in APEC region. What is missing, however, is a clear demonstration of how it can be implemented and best practice sharing, especially for developing economies. The “Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim” that was based on the basic MSP process training held in September, 2012 by APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center, focused on the sharing of spatial and temporal planning experiences, knowledge, and skills among participants, and helped to implement MSP at the field level. Therefore, it is far-reaching to carry out this project to promote ecosystem-based management in coastal area to enhance Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) capacity building, adapt to climate change and strengthen food security, promote blue economy in APEC region, especially for the developing economies which highly welcomed the training in this area and showed desire to potentially engage in MSP during the MSP training in 2012.

Objectives for the advanced training

The objectives of the advanced training seek to:

- To enhance the capacity building of the development, implementation of MSP for the Asia Pacific region by sharing experiences and best practices of MSP.
- To understand the marine spatial planning process design & influence on successful implementation, including the question of scale and scope, the top-down & bottom-up approaches etc.
- To get familiar with reconciling the seeming contradiction of multi-stakeholder, multi-objective planning processes through integrating socioeconomic and ecosystem services & trade-offs assessment.
- To discuss the new ideas and technology advance of MSP and disseminate the outputs and outcomes of the self-funded project on “APEC MSP Training Workshop” in 2012.

The themes of the advanced training

- I. MSP Process Design & Influence on Successful Implementation

- i. MSP and the Question of Scale and Scope: from the micro to the macro, community-based management to multi-lateral decision making
 - ii. The Top-Down & bottom-up Approaches and successful implementation of MSP
- II. Sharing Best Practices of MSP
- i. Orchestrating the Marine Spatial Planning Process for Targeted and Results Driven Outcomes
 - ii. Experiential Learning Exchange ----- Innovative Solution Identification
- III. Trade-offs, Alternatives and Scenario Development
- i. Reconciling the Seeming Contradiction of Multi-stakeholder, Multi-objective Planning Processes
 - ii. Experiential Learning Exchange
 - iii. Innovative Solution Identification
- IV. Field trip

Time and Venue of the advanced training

Time: September 11-17, 2013

Venue: Xiamen, China

Duration: 7 days

Participants

Please note that our project will fund no more than two participants from each travel-eligible economy (including economy-class round trip airfare, meals, accommodation and incidentals). Participants from non travel-eligible economies are equally welcome. Expected participants should be either practitioners of coastal managers, researchers or policy makers from APEC economies.

For More Information:

The schedule details of the advanced training and the field trip from Xiamen to other seaboard are yet to be advised on the website www.apecmsdc.cn

Or please contact:

Mr. Liu Zhenghua, Tel (Fax): 0086-592-2195509, Email: lzh_xm@126.com

Mr. Wei Bo, Tel (Fax): 0086-592-2195509, Email: apecmsd@gmail.com



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/016rev1

Agenda Item: IV C.4

Protecting the Oceans, Sustaining People

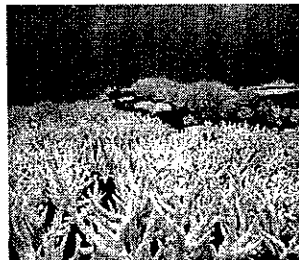
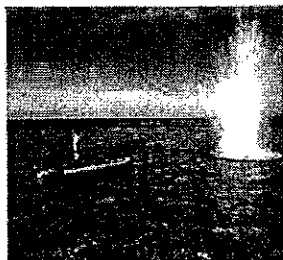
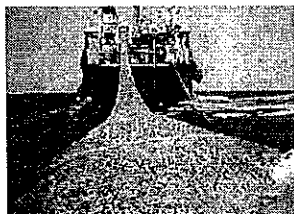
Purpose: Information
Submitted by: WWF International

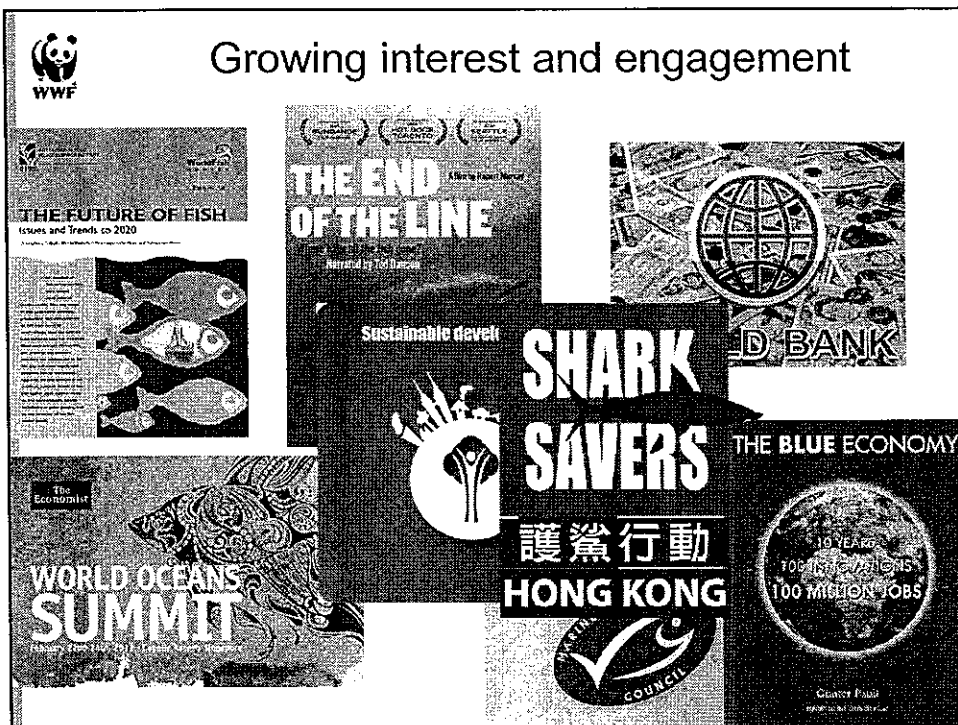


**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**






Major Threats to Ocean Ecosystems





WWF

WWF's recommendations for the OFWG

- Adopt Integrated Ocean Management
- Combat IUU fishing 
- Promote sustainable seafood 
- Incorporate values of marine ecosystem goods and services 

Presentation to Company Name 24-Jun-13/4



Adopting integrated ocean management (IOM)

Promote cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to implement ecosystem based management (EBM).

Marine spatial planning: a tool to balance the social and economic needs of people with the maintenance of healthy ecosystems and addressing conflicts and cumulative impacts both within and between use sectors

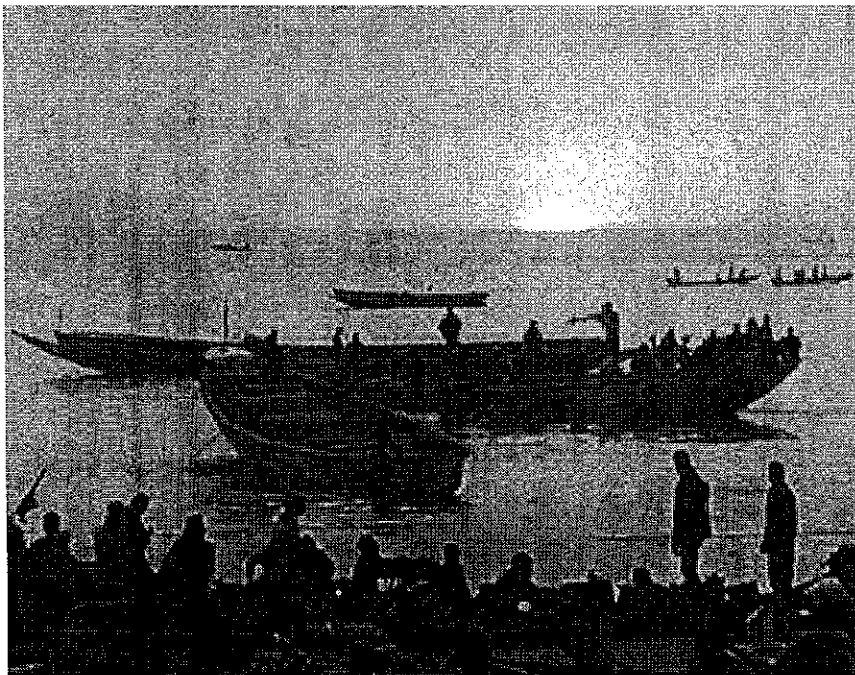




Combatting IUU fishing

Collaborative action plan to improve enforcement of fisheries management measures : improved traceability, verification and monitoring, control & surveillance (MCS)

Evaluate socio-economic issues and options for reducing excess fishing capacity, in mobile industrial fisheries and local community/artisanal fisheries in both fresh water and marine ecosystems.





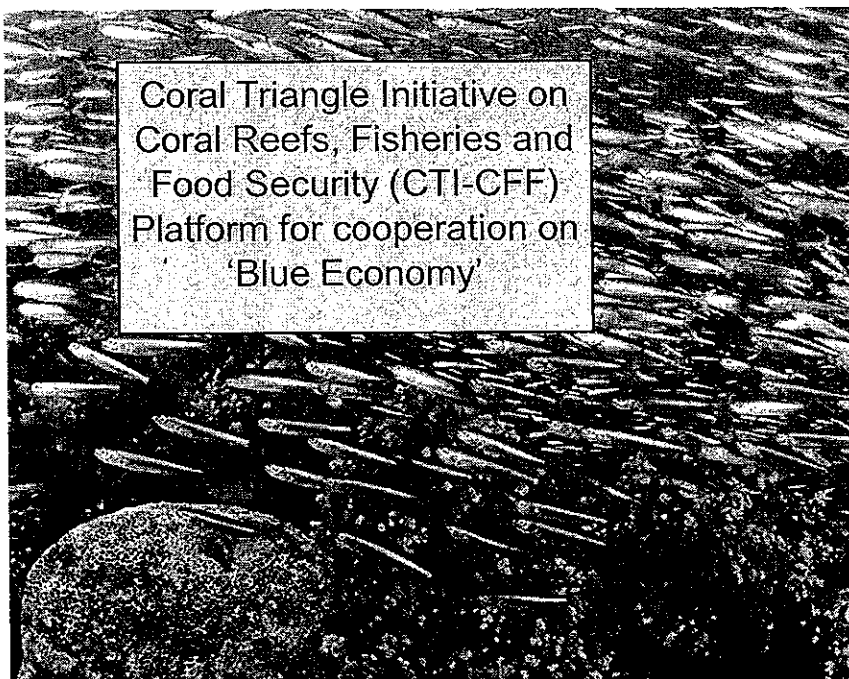
Promoting sustainable seafood

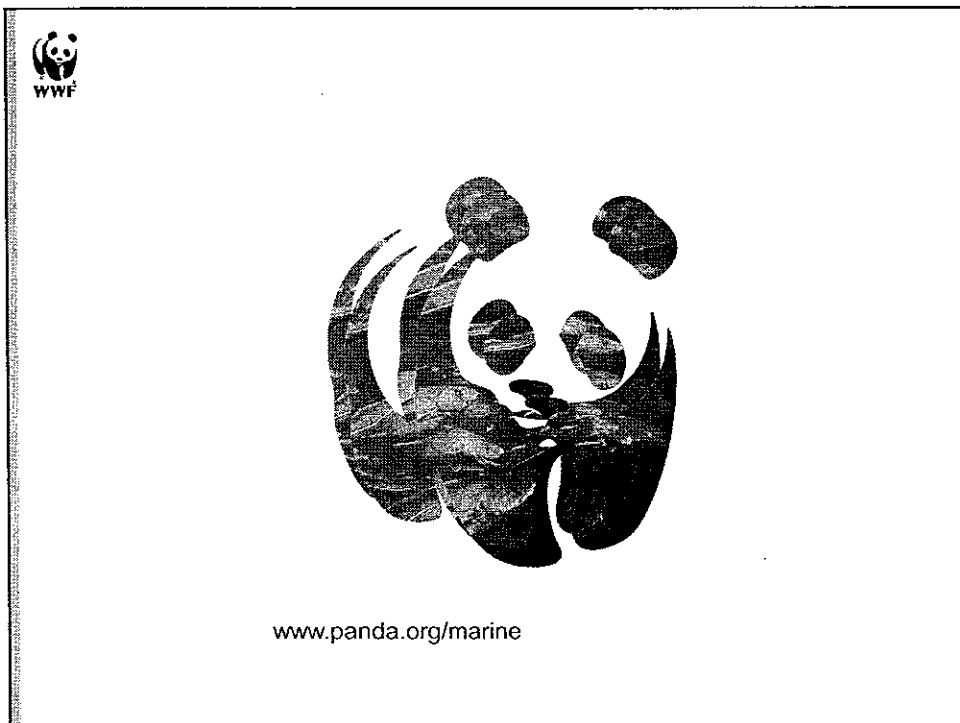
Focus future development of seafood production and trade on freshwater and marine aquaculture of low trophic level species

Support improvements in both fisheries and aquaculture that boosts efficiencies in resource extraction, processing and distribution and value-add to existing production

Provide financing facilities (especially debt and guarantees tailored to market conditions for seafood businesses adopting 'green' technologies and sustainable practices.

Implement measures to protect and maintain significant areas which are important for sustainable fisheries (i.e., payment for ecological services of key fishing areas such as nurseries or spawning grounds).







**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/008

Agenda Item: IV C.5

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

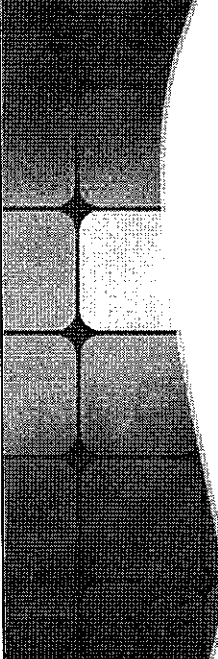
Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**The 13th APEC Roundtable Meeting
on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the
Sustainability of the Marine Environment
(September 17-19, 2012)**

Dr. Kwang-Ming Liu
Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource Management,
National Taiwan Ocean University
Chinese Taipei

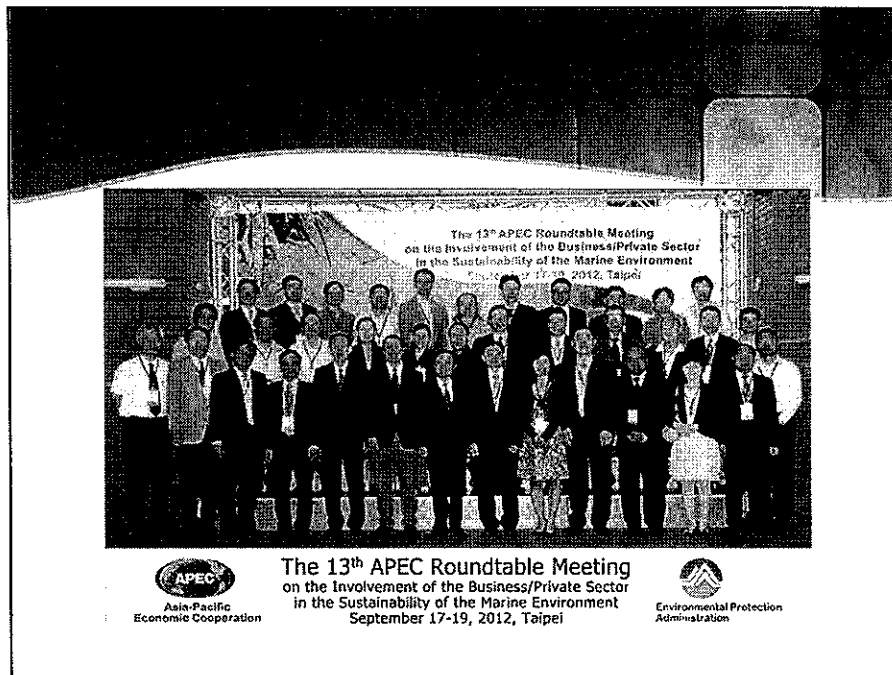


Roundtable Sessions

The 13th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the involvement of the Business/Private Sector was held in Taipei on September 17-19, 2012. The participants include delegates from People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, The United States, Vietnam and Chinese Taipei (10 economic members).

Four meeting sessions:

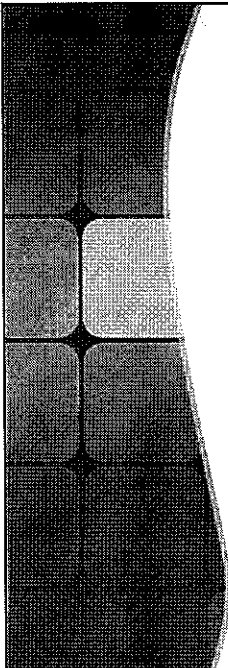
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Wetland Conservation
- Deep Sea Conservation and Management
- Marine Ecosystem Service



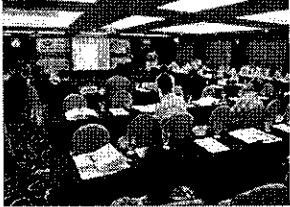
**The 13th APEC Roundtable Meeting recommends
MRCWG to take action on the following
recommendations to its future work**

Session I: Integrated Coastal Zone Management
APEC economics should be encouraged to:

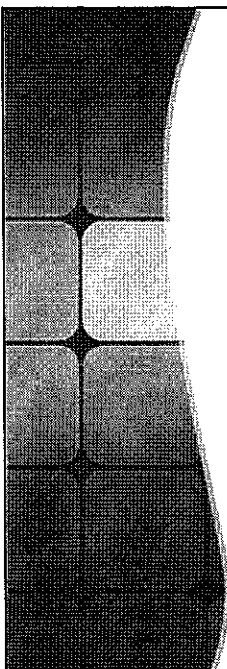
- Draw attention to the issues of ballast water and potential oil spills and other potential contaminants such as anti fouling agents in the APEC region especially in the Malacca Strait.
- Consider costs of mitigation, value of damages avoided, cost of potential failures of structural defense and the arrangement of different land uses in coastal management planning to minimize vulnerability and maximize economic development.
- Develop maritime environmental sensitivity indices for planning purposes, helping to provide the potential impact of an event like an oil spill.
- Combine output of environmental sensitivity indices with social and economic information in coastal planning.



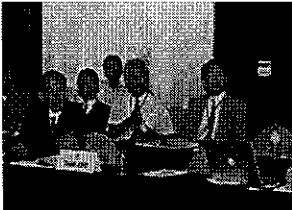

Session II: Wetland Conservation


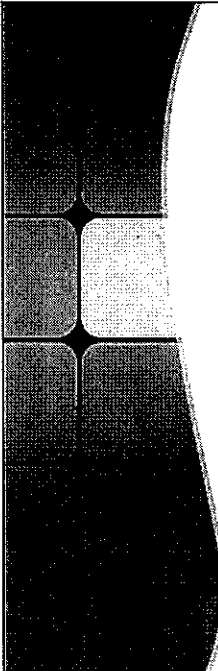


- Consolidate efforts combining the government agencies, business, private sector and NGOs to prevent the marine environment from further deterioration.
- Wetland ecosystems offer services including fisheries, eco-tourism and others. With the support of uniting conservation, restoration and education, wetland ecosystems will continue to flourish in the future. Whenever possible, community based restoration efforts should be encouraged.
- Alien invasive species disturbing ecological balances, has gained much attention in the APEC region. Developing a systematic methodology for minimizing such a negative impact is recommended and also a clearing house mechanism to make that information readily available.



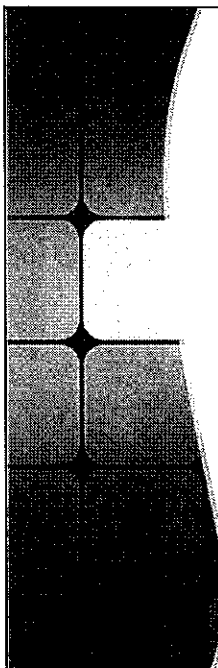
- Encouragement of stakeholders and public participation into planning and management to promote sustainable use of all marine and coastal resources is highly recommended.
- Collective cooperation among the member economies to enforce laws and increase policing of waste dumping, IUU fishing and other illegal activities in the marine environment is recommended.
- Conserve and restore mangroves where biodiversity has been lost. The conservation and restoration needs to follow the advice of the best available scientific information.



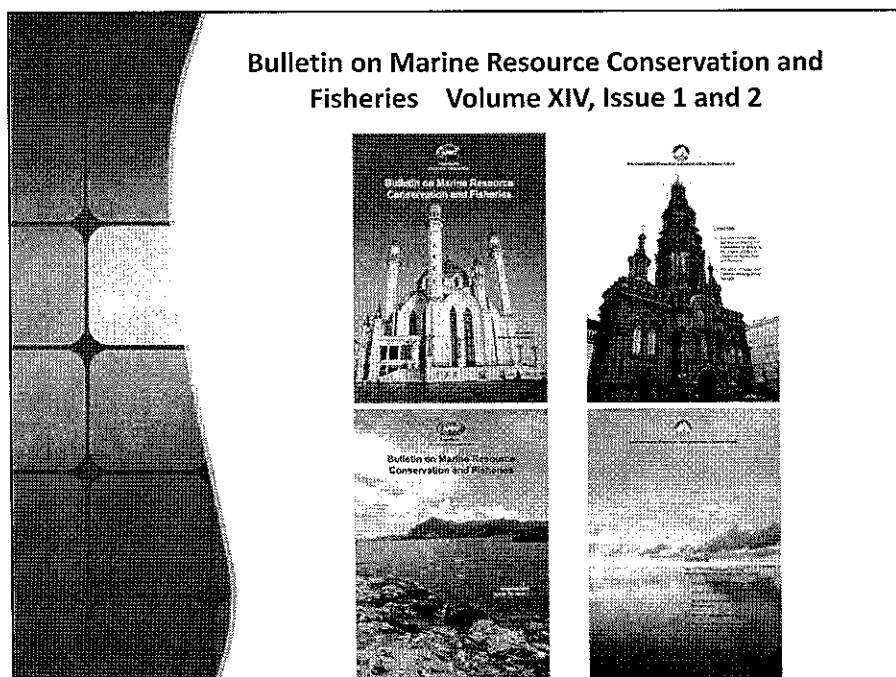
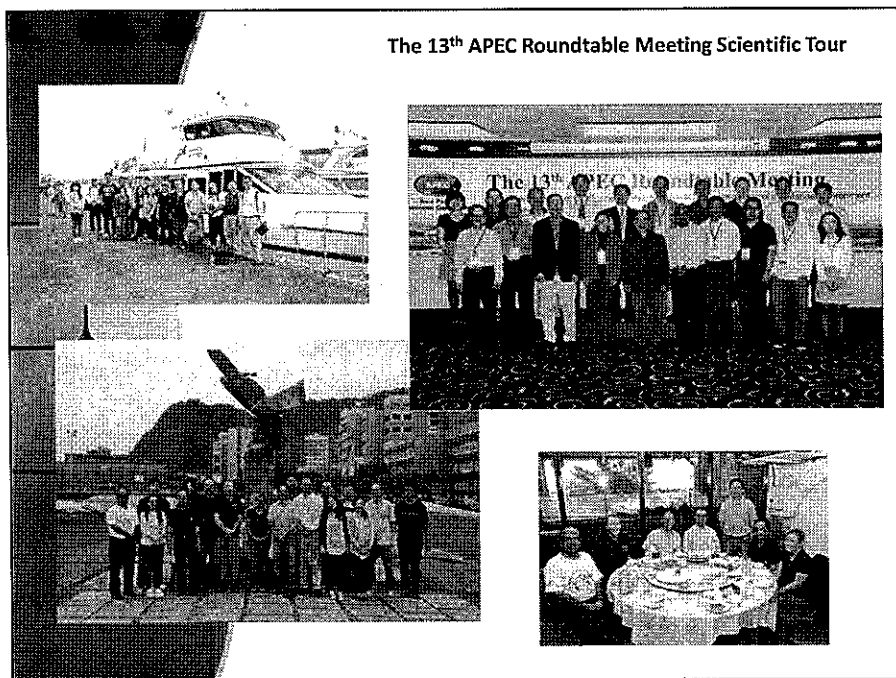
Session III: Deep Sea Conservation and Management

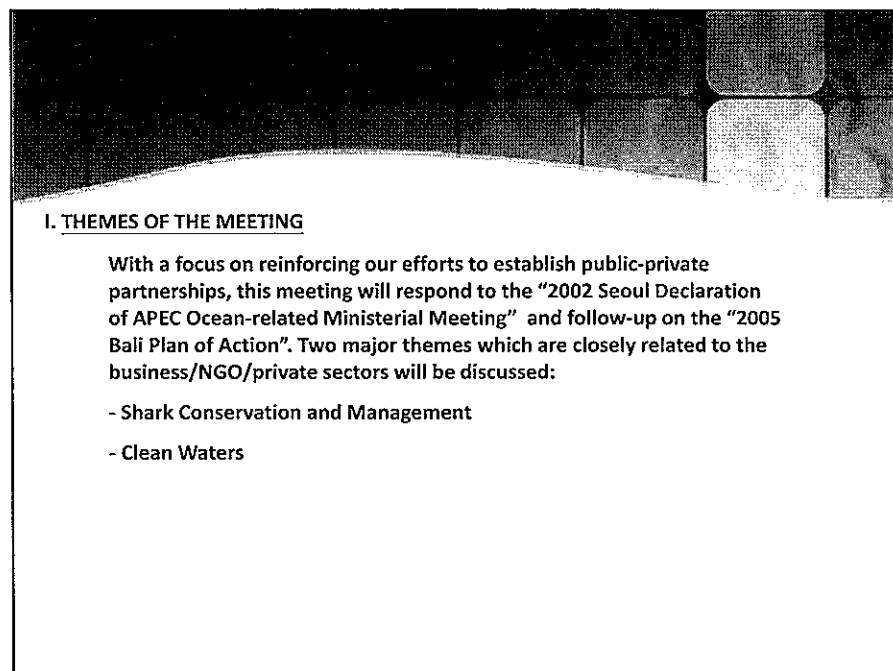
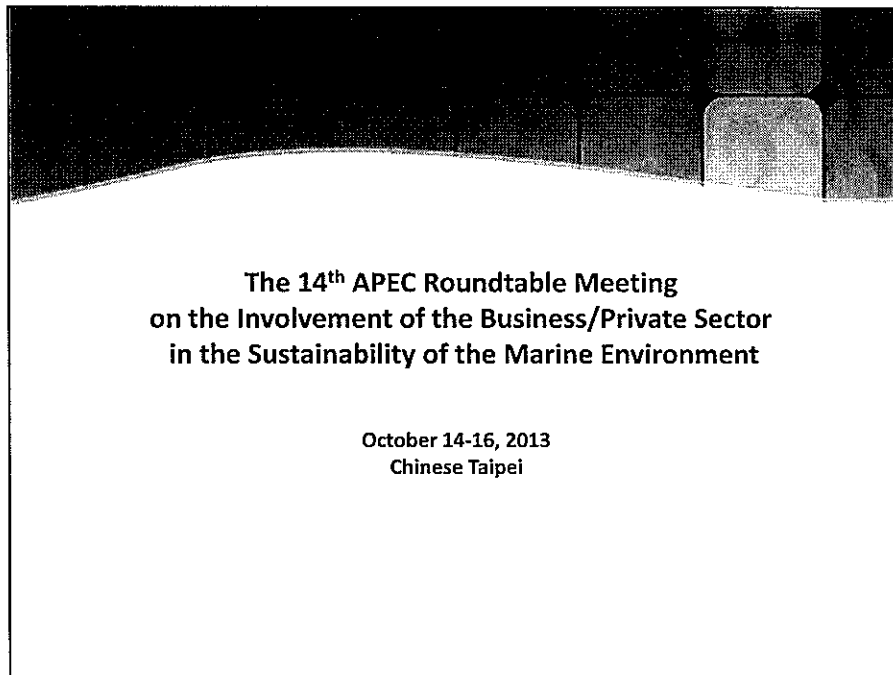
- International cooperation is needed to protect deep sea resources and sea mounts because deep sea biological resources are most fragile and vulnerable and also very slow to recover.
- More information and data on biodiversity, environmental quality and impacts from socio-economic activities are urgently needed.
- Training and human resources development and public awareness are also required.



Session IV: Marine Ecosystems Service

- When appropriate, river, estuary and coastal areas should be surveyed and monitored as integrated systems under the marine environmental quality monitoring program which is essential for providing an appropriate protection of marine eco-systems including flora and fauna.
- Systematic development of biotic and abiotic indicators is imperative for monitoring the marine environmental quality.
- The participatory approach by the local community, resource users or stakeholders is useful in helping to build up, monitor and manage marine protected areas.
- When establishing and running MPAs consider; scientifically based carrying capacities for visitation, public awareness programs, user education programs, coordination amongst relevant agencies at all levels and funding mechanisms including conservation fees dedicated to management.







II. DATES AND VENUE

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

The roundtable meeting is scheduled for October 14-16, 2013 including 2-day meeting and 1-day scientific tour. The meeting will be held at the Civil Service Development Institute, Taipei City, Chinese Taipei.



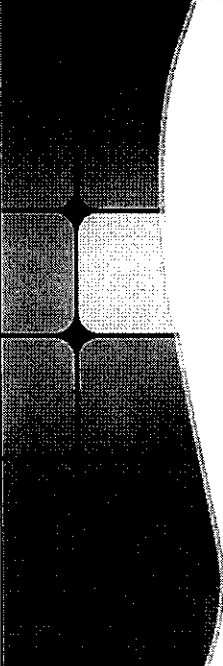
III. CALL FOR PAPERS

The deadline for submitting topic is September 24, 2013 for the extended abstract.

IV. MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please contact:

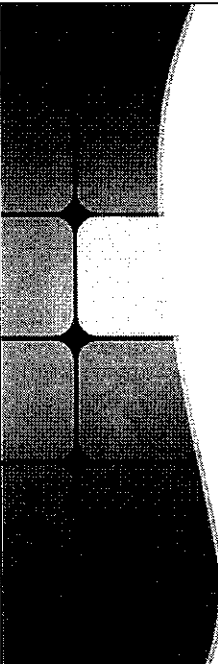
Dr. Kwang-Ming LIU
Professor
Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource Management,
Nation Taiwan Ocean University
E-mail: kmliu@mail.ntou.edu.tw



**(New Proposal – self funded project)
The 15th APEC Roundtable Meeting
October 2014, Chinese Taipei**

Potential Themes

- **Coastal Protection**
- **Food Provision**
- **Tourism and Recreation**



Thank you



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/033
Agenda Item: IV C 6

**Sustainable Marine and Fisheries Development to
Support Food Security Based on the Principles of
Blue Economy**

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Indonesia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

SUSTAINABLE MARINE AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT FOOD SECURITY *based on* THE PRINCIPLES OF BLUE ECONOMY

OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG), 23-25 JUNE 2013

Sunoto, PhD

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Republic of Indonesia

OUTLINE

- CRITICAL GLOBAL ISSUES
- OUR CONCERNS
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEFINED
- GREEN ECONOMY
- BLUE ECONOMY: PRINCIPLES
- BLUE ECONOMY MODEL OF BUSINESSES AND INVESTMENT
- POLICY AND STRATEGY
- BLUE ECONOMY ZONE DEVELOPMENT

CRITICAL GLOBAL ISSUES

- Oceans cover more than 70% of the earth's surface with abundant natural resources that economically provide billion of people with food and livelihoods, including energy and services such as transportation and tourism.
- Oceans constitute 99% of the living space of the planet and about 97% of waters on earth is in oceans.
- Ocean-based fisheries produce about 94.6 million ton in 2011 dominated by 5 top producers: China, Peru, Indonesia, USA, and India (most populated countries)
- Approximately 85% of fish stocks are fully exploited and about 32% of the stocks are estimated overexploited and depleted
- Aquaculture will play an important role in providing sources of food to meet demand that has significantly increased in the past few decades with the production of 83.73 million ton (mariculture and fresh water aquaculture) as global population will increase from about 6.8 billion people to 9 billion by 2050.
- Ecologically, oceans play an important role in producing oxygen and maintaining marine biological diversity and ecosystems function and productivity.
- Unfortunately, the degradation of marine resources caused by irresponsible ocean economic practices has been worst caused by global warming and climate change.
- **INTEGRATED SEA USE MANAGEMENT IS NEEDED AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS REQUIRED TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE OCEAN AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT for GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY.**

Source: FAO

OUR CONCERNS

- Indonesia consists of 5.8 million km² of ocean or about 2/3 of territory with abundant marine and fisheries resources, but GDP of fisheries is about 3.6%.
- Capture fisheries potential: 6.5 million ton/year, MSY 5.2 million ton/year, production in 2011 was about 5 million ton/year, but most fishermen are living under poverty.
- Aquaculture potential: fish pond 1.2 million ha, but less than 50% of fish pond productive.
- Mariculture potential is approximately 12 million ha, but only 117.000 ha have been cultivated.
- Less than 50% of medium and big processing companies are operating due to raw material scarcity.
- Environmental degradation has become apparent and tends to increase in the future accelerated by natural phenomenon: global warming and climate change.
- Ocean-based economy needs to apply precautionary principles.
- Sustainable marine and fisheries development is needed by applying: BLUE ECONOMY—integrated economic and social development and environmental protection.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEFINED

(The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)

- Sustainable Development was internationally promoted to respond to economic crisis, including food, water, and energy scarcity mostly in underdeveloped countries mainly in Africa and Asia
- The ESSENCE: "sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs": does not damage the natural system: atmosphere, water, soil and living things--reducing pollution and environmental degradation, control the exploitation of natural resources, and social equity.
- DEFINITION: "sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in a state of harmony, as well as increasing the potential for the present and the future to meet the needs and aspirations of human beings."
(Brundtland Commission, 1987)

June 23, 2013

5

GREEN ECONOMY

(Principle: economically, socially, and ecologically sustainable)

- *Green Economy is "... one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities."*
- *"In its simplest expression, a green economy can be thought of as one which is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive."*
- *"... a green economy is one whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services." (UNEP)*

June 23, 2013

6

THE ESSENCE OF GREEN ECONOMY

- 1) Enhance human wellbeing and equity, the environment, and reduces the risk of damage to the ecosystem.
- 2) Low-carbon, resource-efficient, and corporate social responsibility (social inclusiveness).
- 3) Increased income and employment opportunities are driven by private investment and public investment are low carbon/ emissions and pollution, improve the efficiency of energy and resources and avoid damage to biodiversity and ecosystem function.
- 4) Green Economy provides a fundamental conceptual framework that allows us to implement sustainable development, however there are still some questions to address on critical issues and assumptions with regard to the existing economic practices, especially related to systems of production, waste issues, and distribution of economic opportunity.

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WHY BLUE ECONOMY?

- The concept of the Blue Economy has been developed to answer the challenge that the system of the world economy has been exploitative and damaging the environment, caused by irresponsible exploitation of nature exceed the capacity or ability of natural support.
- Environmentally friendly products and services do not necessarily meets the expectations: green products and services tend to be more expensive and cannot reach the poor, even investors have to invest more to produce green products and services.
- The concept of the Blue Economy is aimed to challenge businesses and investors that the blue economy business model provides a lot of opportunity to develop business and investment that is economically and environmentally more beneficial: using what nature provided efficiently; promoting cleaner and more efficient production systems; producing goods with greater economic value; and creating jobs

Source: Gunter Pauli, 2010)

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THE ESSENSE OF BLUE ECONOMY

- 1) **LEARNING FROM NATURE:** working according to what nature provided with efficient: do not diminish but rather enrich nature (shifting from scarcity to abundance).
- 2) **THE LOGIC OF ECOSYSTEMS PROJECTS:** the foundation of the ecosystem model of the Blue Economy, i.e. like water flowing from the mountains carrying nutrients and energy to meet the basic needs of life of all components of the ecosystem--waste from something being food for others, waste from one process to be the raw material/energy source for others. Only by gravity energy is distributed efficiently and evenly without external energy extraction.
- 3) **INSPIRED BY 100 INNOVATIONS:** there are 100 practical economic innovations that inspire Blue Economy with the principle follow the workings of ecosystems: ecosystems are always working towards higher efficiency levels to drain the nutrients and energy without emissions and waste to meet the basic needs for all contributors.

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THE BLUE ECONOMY PRINCIPLES

- Nature's efficiency
- Zero waste: leave nothing to waste – waste for one is a food for another - waste from one process is raw material for the other:
- Social inclusiveness: self-sufficiency for all – social equity, more job, more opportunities for the poor
- Generation to regeneration and balancing production and consumption
- Innovation and adaptation: the principles of the law of physics and continuous natural adaptation
- Multiple Economic Effects/benefits

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SHIFTING PARADIGM

- Learning from nature – using the logic of ecosystems: applying system thinking
- Changing the way of doing business: Redefining core business: core business is defined by core competence, endless innovation: innovation creates opportunities, driven by vision and creativity
- Blue Economy is not simply Ocean-based Economy, but Ocean-based Economy may be developed based upon the Principles of Blue Economy
- The principles of Blue Economy seem to be the most suitable to apply in promoting sustainable marine and fisheries development.

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BLUE ECONOMY MODEL OF BUSINESSES (2 MAIN APPROACHES)

1. PRIVATE INVESTMENT:

**DEVELOPING INTEGRATED BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT:
*PRODUCING MORE COMMODITIES, GOODS, AND SERVICES
USING BLUE ECONOMY MODEL***

2. PUBLIC INVESTMENT:

**DEVELOPING BLUE ECONOMY ZONES: *INTEGRATED MARINE,
COASTAL ZONE, AND SMALL ISLANDS MANAGEMENT***

- **SMALL ISLAND CLUSTER MANAGEMENT:** promoting integrated economic development and environmental protection,
- **INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (ICZM):** promoting integrated land and sea-based development, covering the interest of economy, social, culture, and the environment
- **CONSERVATION AREAS MANAGEMENT:** promoting integrated conservation area that is ecologically and economically beneficial.

BLUE ECONOMY MODEL OF BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT (innovation and creativity)

1. MULTIPLE REVENUE
2. EFFICIENT AND MORE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY:
 - 1) LESS RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY (reduce cost)
 - 2) MORE GOODS AND SERVICES (more products/services, money and job)
 - 3) HIGH PRODUCTIVITY-the principles efficiency (more money)
 - 4) FOCUS ON ADDED-VALUE PRODUCTS (more money)
 - 5) HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS (more money)
 - 6) NO WASTE: LEAVE NOTHING TO WASTE: WASTE ONE IS RAW MATERIALS FOR OTHERS/NEW PRODUCTS (more money and job)
3. INCREASING INCOME (+)
4. CREATING JOB (+)
5. REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL RISK (reduce cost and tax)
6. IMPROVING BUSINESSES AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT (+)

Sustainable Marine and Fisheries in Indonesia: NATIONAL POLICY

- **POLICY DIRECTION:** Pro Poor, Pro Job, Pro Growth, and Pro Environment
- **VISION:**
Competitive and Sustainable Marine and Fisheries Development for the Prosperity of the People
- **MISSION:**
 - Optimizing Resource Utilization based on the principle of sustainable development
 - Increasing Competitiveness and Value-Added Products
 - Maintaining Environmental Carrying Capacity and Quality.

OBJECTIVES

1. Promoting a sustainable marine and fisheries management based on the principles of nature's efficiency, zero waste, and social inclusiveness
2. Improving economic growth and social equity, increasing income, and creating job
3. Developing innovative and creative businesses and investment by using Blue Economy Models,
4. Developing blue economy zones: integrated regional economic development based on the principles of sustainability and social equity.

MACRO-POLICY PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE MARINE AND FISHERIES

1. BALANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EQUITY
2. NATURE'S EFFICIENT
3. ZERO WASTE
4. SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS
5. GENERATING INCOME
6. CREATING JOB OPPORTUNITY
7. DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE AND CREATIVE BUSINESSES AND INVESTMENT
8. IMPROVING BUSINESS CONNECTIVITY: PARTNERSHIP AND INFRASTRUCTURE

POLICY AND STRATEGY

- 1) IMPROVING INTEGRATED NATIONAL POLICY AND OCEAN-BASED RELATED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
- 2) DEVELOPING BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT POLICY WITH INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY USING THE BLUE ECONOMY MODEL
- 3) DEVELOPING BLUE ECONOMY ZONES
- 4) IMPROVING CONNECTIVITY: partnership and infrastructure
- 5) DEVELOPING RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY, AND HUMAN RESOURCES

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STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPING INTEGRATED NATIONAL POLICY (MACRO POLICY)

- **Integrating National Policy:** including marine transportation, maritime industry, energy and minerals, marine construction, marine services, tourism, coastal and small islands management, and fisheries
- **Developing a Policy Framework based on Blue Economy Principles:** especially coastal and small islands management, fisheries, and other related sectors
- **Establishing a National Master Plan on Sustainable Marine and Fisheries Development.**

STRATEGY 2:
PROMOTING BUSINESSES AND INVESTMENT
BASED ON BLUE ECONOMY MODELS

- Exploring innovative and creative business and investment opportunities
- Establishing strategic policies to promote blue economy models of businesses and investment
- Promoting integrated multiple businesses with multiple products, services, revenues, and job opportunities.

STRATEGY 3:
DEVELOPING BLUE ECONOMY ZONES
AND INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (ICZM)
*Principles: Integrating Environment, Economy, Social, Culture,
and Recreational Activities*

- Developing integrated economic zones based on the principles of sustainability, nature's efficiency, zero waste, and social inclusiveness,
- Developing integrated management of small islands, coastal, and conservation areas as a model of archipelagic state economic development,
- Applying integrated spatial planning to promote sustainable development (a new initiative of Benoa Gulf, Bali)
- Social and cultural capacity building

**STRATEGY 4:
DEVELOPING BUSINESSES CONNECTIVITY AND
INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Strengthening business networks and community-based businesses
- Developing partnership: business to business, business – community-NGOs- government, and government-government (national, regional, and local governments)
- Developing infrastructure: integrated transportation, energy, water supply, irrigation and telecommunications

**STRATEGY 5:
DEVELOPING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND
HUMAN RESOURCES**

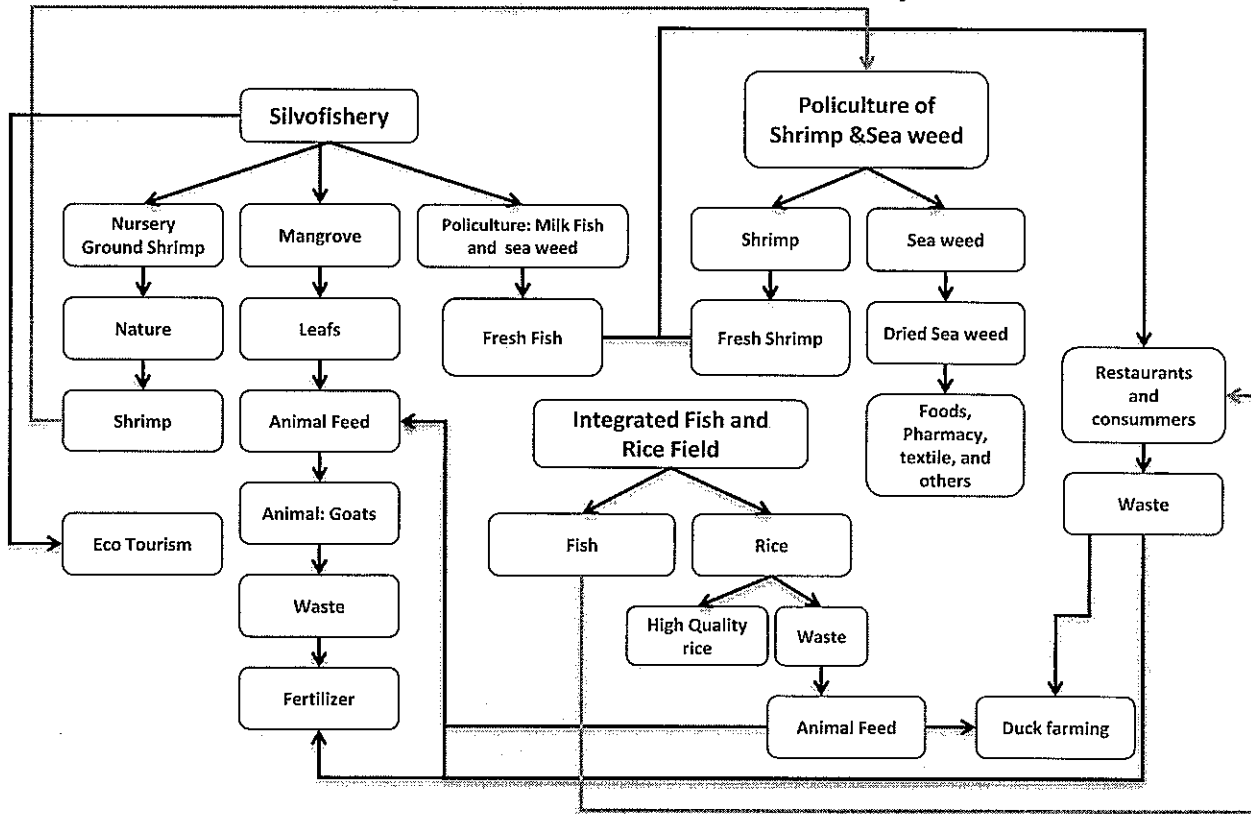
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

- Developing science and technology to promote innovative and creative economic activities
- Developing partnerships: research institutions, universities, and industries

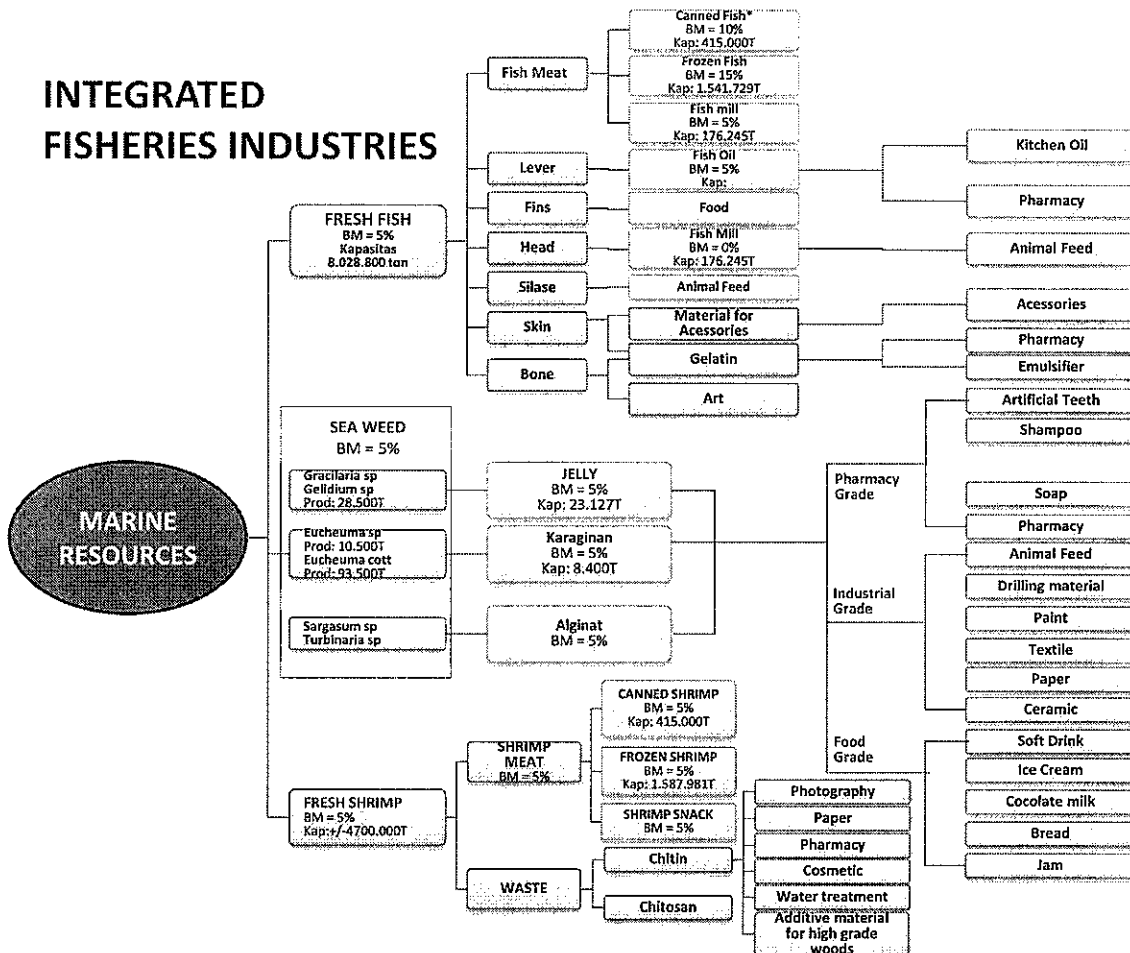
HUMAN RESOURCES :

- Developing education and training to improve human resources capacity
- Developing extension systems to promote innovative and creative business development for local communities.

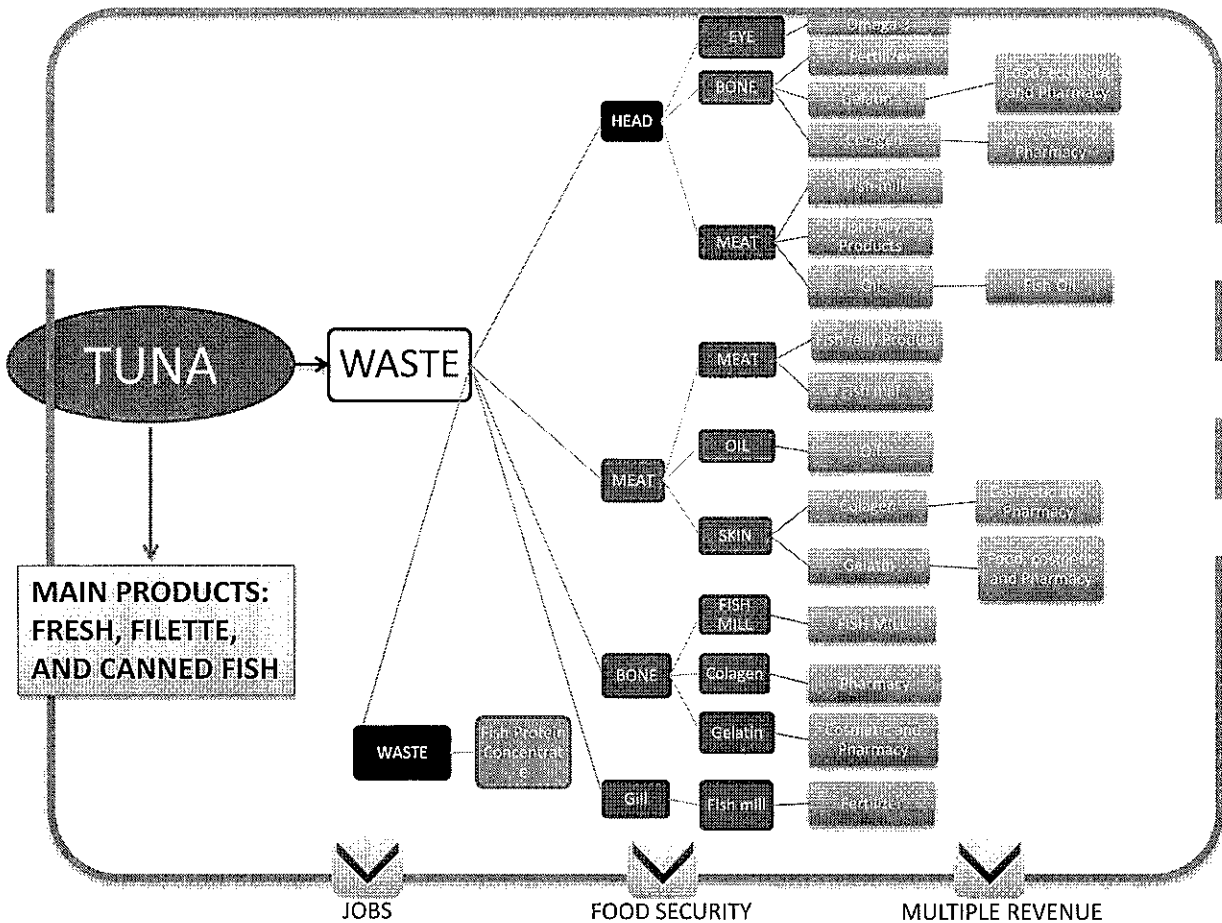
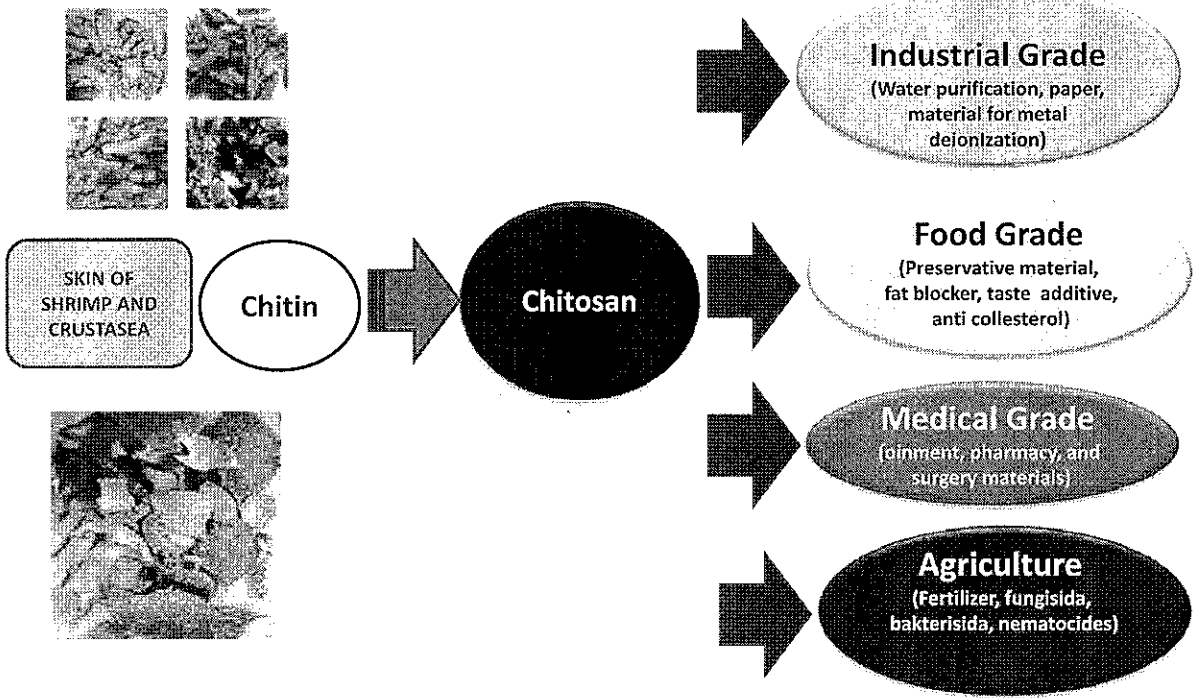
INTERGRATED AQUACULTURE (BLUE ECONOMY MODEL)



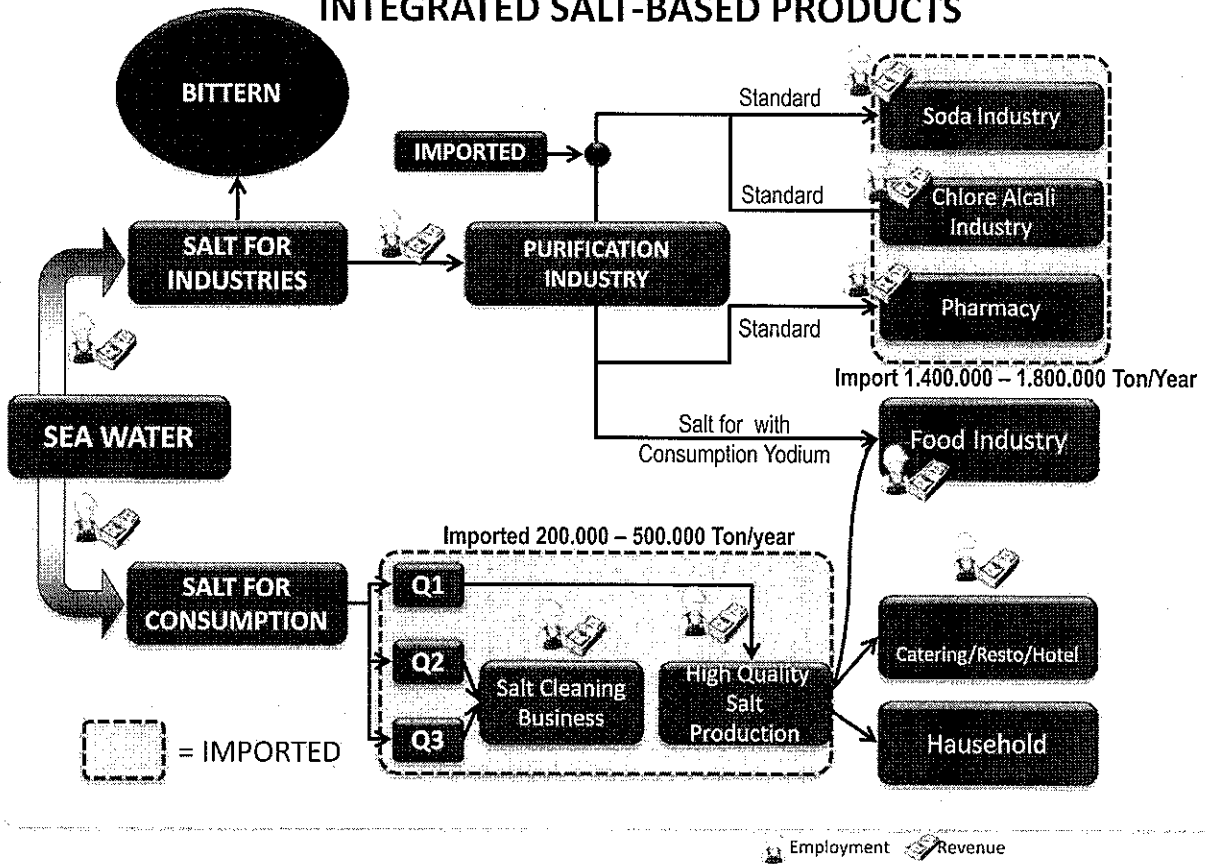
INTEGRATED FISHERIES INDUSTRIES



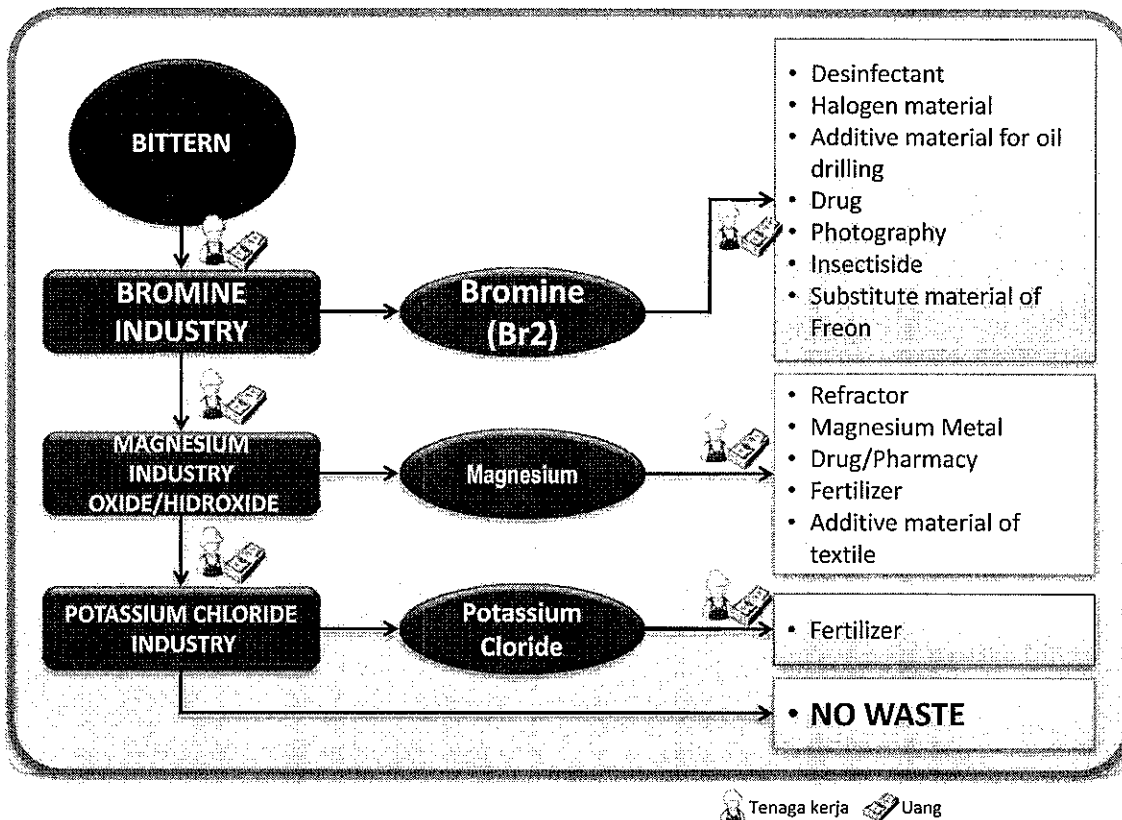
WASTE AND HIGH VALUED PRODUCTS OF SHRIMP AND CRUSTASEA



INTEGRATED SALT-BASED PRODUCTS



SALT, WASTE AND HIGH-VALUED PRODUCTS



A PROPOSAL: BLUE ECONOMY ZONE NUSA PENIDA, BALI

THE KEY ISSUES:

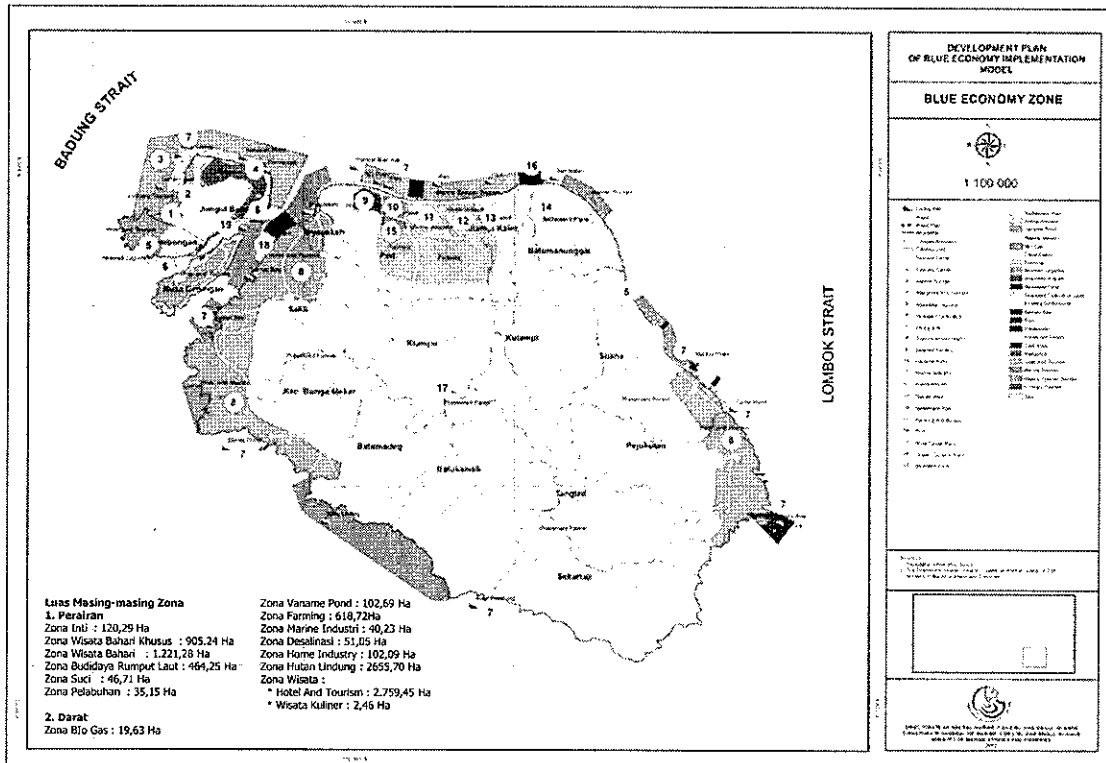
- the potential for food production, water collection and energy generation is a multiple of what is considered viable under the present plan;
- the clustering of activities leads to multiple benefits, a reduction of costs and an increase of revenues and jobs;
- the implementation leads to the growth of the local economy, through a multiplier effect that is triggered by using what is locally available; and,
- the government can play a key role kick starting the process by 4.1. drafting a comprehensive plan, 4.2. investing in the initial requirements for infrastructure, and 4.3. designing policies that support the creation of this case as a platform for the realization of several Blue Economy Development Zones throughout the country.

RECOMMENDED MAIN ACTIVITIES

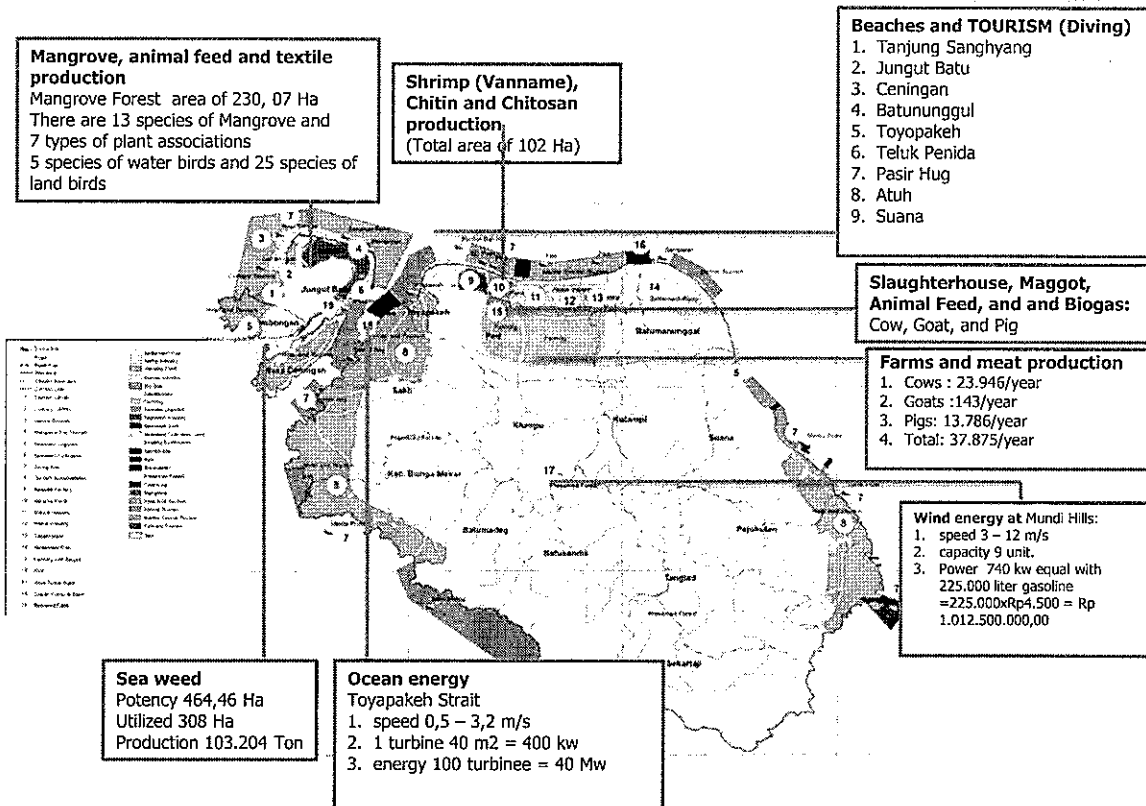
The main opportunities are clustered around the following major headlines, with multiple projects under each headline:

1. Free range organic Balinese meat
2. Balinese food products
3. Balinese seaweed-based textiles
4. Seawater-based Agriculture
5. Mangrove-based Agriculture
6. Integrated abalone and sea cucumber farming
7. Waste management for value added products
8. Renewable energy
9. Water supply
10. Policy Options to support fast track implementation

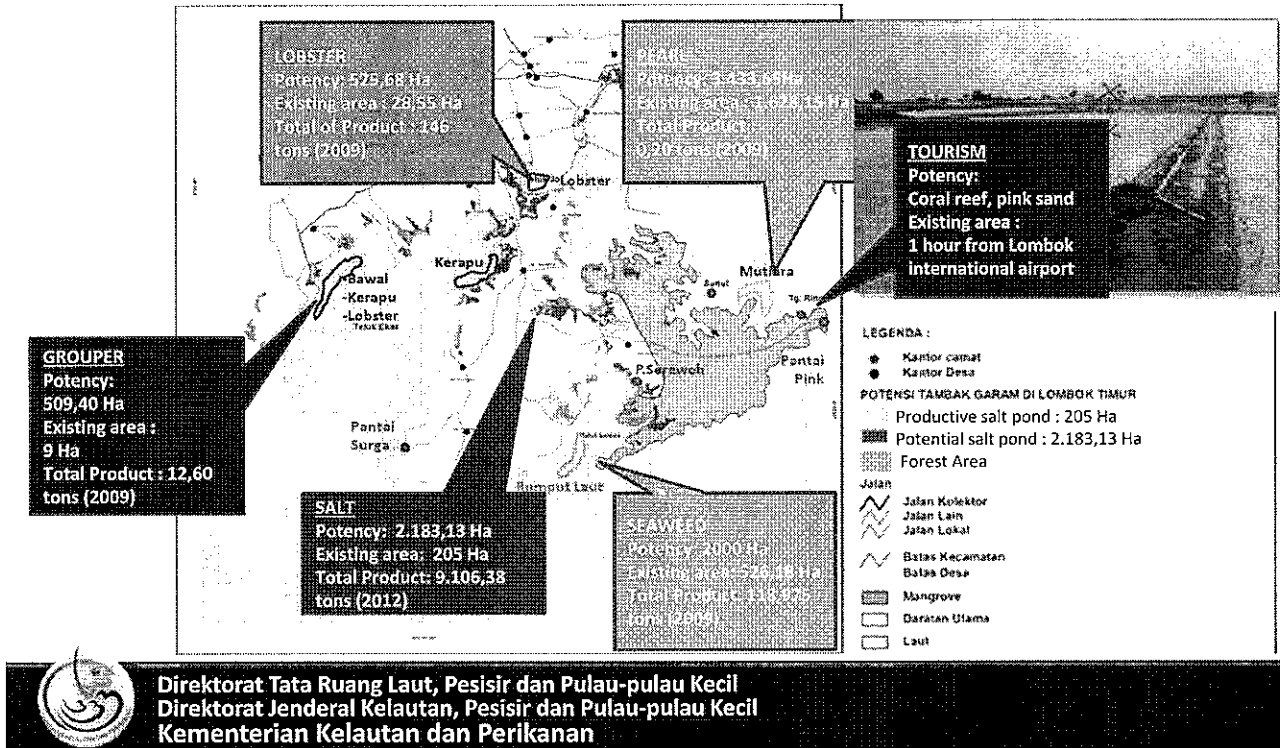
BLUE ECONOMY ZONE NUSA PENIDA ISLAND, BALI



NUSA PENIDA : INTEGRATED REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BASED ON BLUE ECONOMY BUSSINESS MODEL

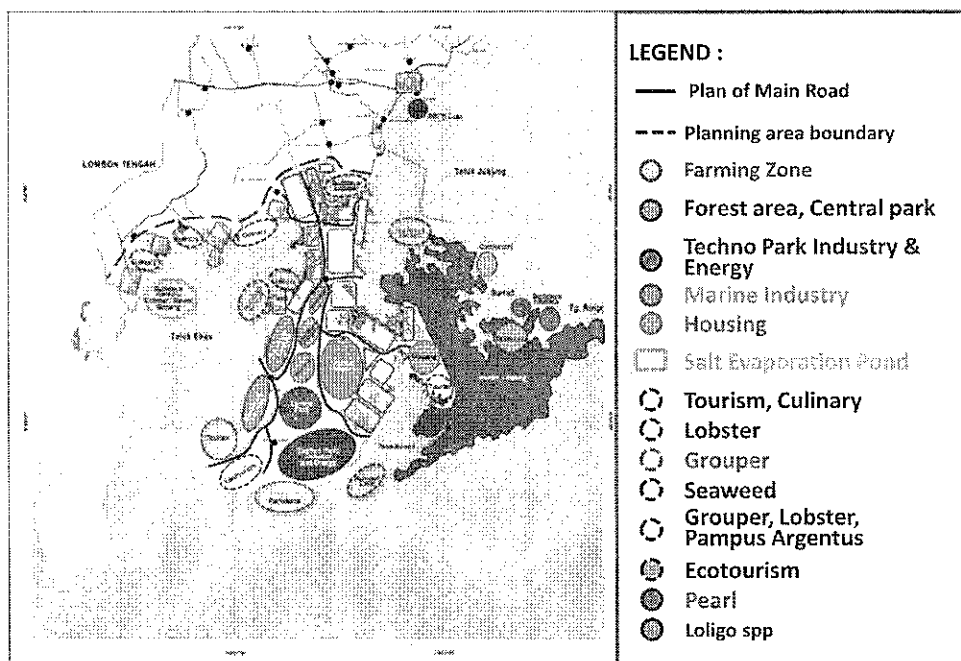


BLUE ECONOMY ZONE: EAST LOMBOK



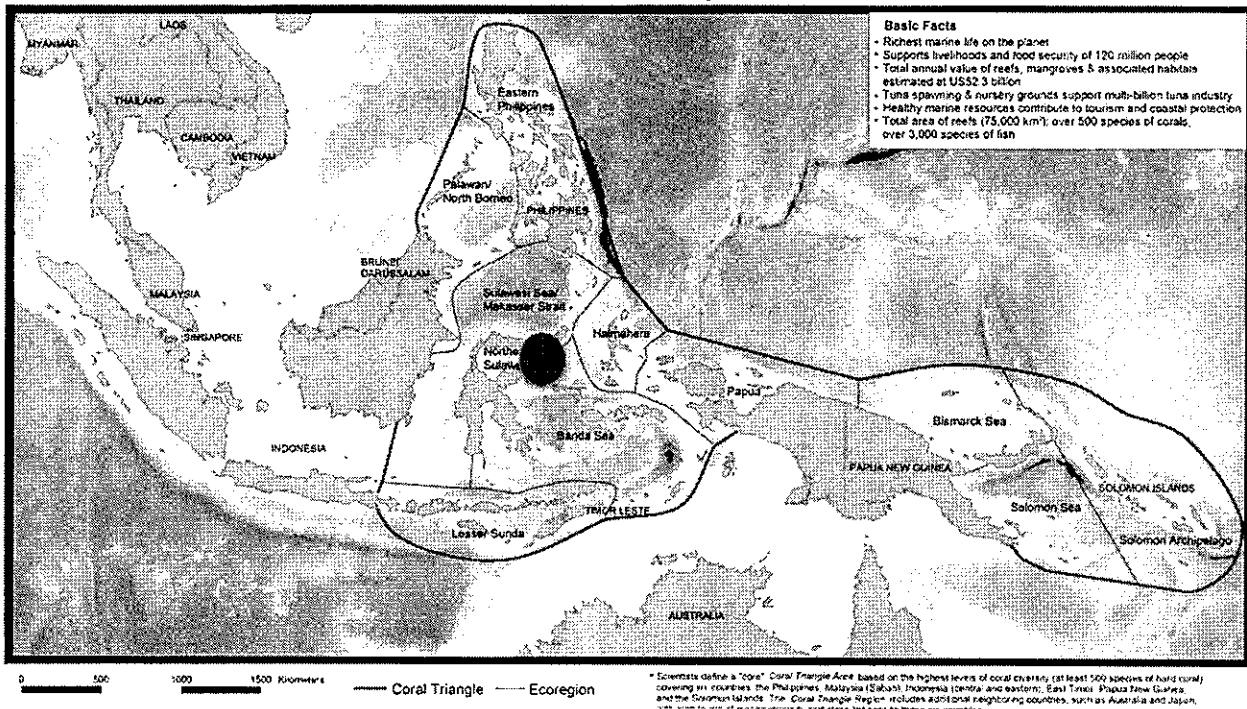
Direktorat Tata Ruang Laut, Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil
 Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan, Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil
 Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan

INTEGRATED BLUE ECONOMY ZONE: EAST LOMBOK



SUMBER DITJEN KP3K

The Coral Triangle*



PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE MARINE AND FISHERIES BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF BLUE ECONOMY IN CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND PRIORITIES

- On June 20-22, 2012 the “Rio+20” Conference on Sustainable Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It has been a significant global event in on-going international efforts to achieve sustainable development.
- The Conference focused on (a) sustainable development especially in dealing with poverty eradication; and (b) the institutional framework for sustainable development with seven areas of priority attention such as decent jobs, energy, sustainable cities, food security and sustainable agriculture, water, oceans and disaster readiness.
- **Rio +20 Emerging Priorities:** A holistic and integrated approach to the governance of oceans, seas and coasts through the use of the precautionary approach and the ecosystem approach as guiding principles and the development of cross-national policy tools and approaches such as Integrated Coastal Zone Management.
- **APEC country members need to take further actions in promoting sustainable marine and fisheries in order to improve food security based on the principles of nature efficiency, zero waste, social equity, and job creation.**



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/010

Agenda Item: IV C.7

Discussion Paper on Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Considerations for Discussion on Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment

Context

The Asia-Pacific is the fastest growing region in the world, and is often identified as the global engine of economic growth. The APEC Economies are linked by the world's largest ocean - the Pacific, which covers more than a third of the Earth's surface and contains more than half of its water. APEC Economies have prioritized focusing on the ocean and its resources as part of sustainable development efforts of the Asia-Pacific Region. Several high level APEC statements have emphasized and noted the extreme importance of sustainable development and the protection of the marine environment (see the Paracas Declaration (2010) the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), the Niigata Food Security Declaration (2010), and Food Security Ministerial Statement (2012).)

Healthy oceans and coasts are critical not only for food security, but also for poverty eradication, sustainable economic growth, preserving and developing traditional culture, and facilitating trade. APEC Economies constitute over 57% of global GDP, 45% of the global population, and 47% of the global trade. Use of marine resources already contributes to the APEC region economy, and it is essential to use these are utilized sustainably, to identify best practices and to optimize the supply chain in favor of sustainable trade among APEC Economies. In addition to high level commitments made through APEC, all OFWG member economies have also made commitments through ocean-related parts in the outcome documents of the United Nations' three Sustainable Development Conferences; the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 1992, the Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 2002 and the Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012.

Many other fora discuss actions and promote projects on sustainable development and protection of the marine environment (e.g. The Coral Triangle Initiative, Global Partnership for Oceans, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations). The challenge for the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group is identifying our niche in this crowded field and taking unique actions that further existing work rather than duplicating it, while also making the working group more relevant to APEC as a whole.

Ideas for Priority Sub-Topics

1. Economic valuation of ocean and coastal resources, including ecosystem services
2. Global sustainable development commitments related to the marine environment
3. Maintaining and improving ocean health
4. Disaster risk reduction
5. Integrated, science-based management of watersheds, coasts and marine environments
6. Increasing jobs that are tied to sustainable marine resources
7. Private investment in sustainable ocean-related industries and production processes.

Ideas for Priority Actions

Numbers in parentheses indicate the corresponding sub-topic

- Completion of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report, with input and consensus from all APEC economies (All)
- Joint project with other relevant APEC fora and the private sector on better understanding of the short-term and long-term market and non-market value of oceans/coasts (1)
- Add long term agenda item to OFWG meetings on sharing of information from economies related to their actions to meet sustainable development commitments from Rio+20, JPOI and Agenda 21 (2)
- Study on the value of the fishing industry to other sectors in the APEC region (1)
- Study on the value of aquaculture trade in the APEC region, specifically from sustainable sources (1)
- Pilot projects showing possible methods and economic benefits of natural coastal protection for disaster risk reduction (mangrove planting, marine spatial planning, etc.) (4)
- Future OFWG agenda item of sharing of best practices for marine spatial planning (3, 4)
- Improve coordination and explore joint marine-related projects with Energy, Transportation, and Emergency Preparedness Working Groups, the Public Partnership for Science, Technology and Innovation, and the private sector (All)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/003
Agenda Item: IV C.8

Discourse on Ocean Health Index

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Korea



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

DISCORSE ON OCEAN HEALTH INDEX

Date: 24 June 2013

Prepared by: Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries, Republic of Korea

The research findings on Ocean Health Index were published in the journal, Nature, in 2012. In order to assess the health and benefits of the ocean, a comprehensive and quantitative method was applied. Each dimension (status, trend, pressures and resilience) is derived from a wide range of data including UNEP/GRID-Arendal and FAO. Dimensions combine to indicate the current status and likely future of condition for each of ten goals (food provision, artisanal fishing opportunity, natural products, carbon storage, coastal protection, tourism and recreation, coastal livelihoods and economies, sense of place, clean waters, biodiversity).

The collection of raw data and assessment methods vary in each dimension. In terms of Food Provision, the fisheries score is calculated as the difference between a region's total landings and an estimate of maximum sustainable yield. Mariculture trend is measured by the average percent change in the present status for the most recent 5 years of data. For assessing Artisanal Fishing Opportunity (particularly for sustainability), it is evaluated whether relevant regulations (laws, policies) are enforced or not. In relation to assessing Coastal Protection, it compares the current extent and condition of five key habitats coastlines (mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, salt marshes, tropical coral reefs, and sea ice) that protect from flooding and erosion relative to their condition in the early 1980's.

The Ocean Health Index (OHI) which provides the framework for assessing the ocean health within the exclusive economic zone. However, there are several controversial issues to apply the OHI. First, OHI was developed based on the assumption that all data exist. If a country has no or little data to be provided to the authors, the score is low. Data gap of some areas do not mean that their status are not good. Second, oceans are connected each other. But the scores of adjacent two countries are not continuous. The third, sustainable indicator is not complete yet, so the score is not absolute value, but relative one that its reference point are derived from the country whose condition is the best. The fourth, some index are much dependent on whether a country has variables for the assessment or not. For example, 'Coastal Protection' focuses on the condition of five key habitats that protect coastlines from flooding and erosion relative to their condition in the early 1980's. So the countries which do not have much five key habitats may get low scores. In this regard, the Republic of Korea suggests that all economies consider its limitation cautiously.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/013

Agenda Item: IV D.2

**Report on Conservation and Management of
Japanese Eel (*Anguilla Japonica*) and other relevant
Eel Species**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel (*Anguilla japonica*)
and other relevant eel species**

By Japan

1. Japanese eel (*Anguilla japonica*) inhabits and is utilized in at least five APEC Economies in the East Asia. Recent studies indicate that adult eels migrate to the Mariana Trench for spawning after spending many years in rivers or coastal areas of those APEC Economies. Juvenile migrates to those Economies, depending on oceanographic conditions. Eel juvenile is called as a glass eel, which is collected and aquacultured by respective Economies.

2. In recent years, the catch of glass eels (*Anguilla japonica*) has been drastically declining. Scientists point out that there could be three major causes for its decline: overharvest, degradation of habitat environment and oceanographic changes which may disturb the conventional migration pattern. China, Japan and Chinese Taipei, share the concern and consider that there should be cooperation for sustainable use of this resource because of the international nature of the distribution. Since there is no international organization for such cooperation, the three Economies would like to work informally within the framework of the APEC OFWG.

3. The three Economies first met in September 2012 and shared the view to initiate discussion on cooperation for conservation and management of the Japanese eel stock. Issues on the cooperation include: (1) Information exchange on catches and aquaculture of Japanese eel in each economy; (2) Information exchange on research for ecology and state of resources of Japanese eel; and (3) Strengthening of resource management of Japanese eel (including traceability). The three Economies met again in December 2012 to establish a list of information to be exchanged as well as the future work plan.

4. The three Economies thirdly met in May 2013 and confirmed that the following issues should be further discussed:

(i) Given the recent use of different eel species in aquaculture, not only Japanese eel but also other eel species should be sustainably utilized; (ii) Management of glass eel fisheries (*Anguilla japonica*) should be strengthened, which could include control of the number of fishing license; (iii) Aquaculture should also be managed, which could include control of the total area for eel aquaculture and monitoring of input of glass eels into aquaculture ponds; (iv) Transaction including trade of glass eel should be monitored so that only legal products will be marketed; and (v) The data collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved. The three Economies also confirmed that they will meet again in September, 2013 to expedite the work.

5. This issue is not only of interest to several Economies in the East Asia, but also other APEC

Economies. With the decline of the catch of Japanese glass eel, Economies with eel aquaculture industries started to import glass eel of other species from other Economies. Accordingly, the trade volume of glass eels in the APEC region has been rapidly increasing to satisfy the demand. The price of glass eel in exporting Economies is rising and concern on sustainability is emerging in some Economies. These facts demonstrate that conservation and management of the Japanese eel stock could affect other Economies with other eel species.

6. APEC Leaders reaffirmed in 2012 their commitment to “improving capture fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture practices”. The terms of reference of the OFWG include: (1) Advance the discussions and development of solutions of common resource management problems; and (2) Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. The 1st OFWG Meeting in 2012 endorsed its Work Plan, which includes “Advancing sustainable growth through sharing information about sustainable development and protection of the marine environment.” In accordance with these guidelines, we consider that we should report our work on conservation and management of eels to the OFWG.

7. The three Economies recognize that the OFWG is not a fishery management body and have no intention to introduce management measures. Rather, since conservation and management of eels by the three Economies could affect other Economies, any progress should be properly informed to the other OFWG members to see if there is any possibility for further cooperation. The three Economies will continue to update other Economies on the progress.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/034

Agenda Item: IV D 3

**Report on Outcomes of Completed APEC-Funded
Project FWG 01/2010A - Potential Contribution of
Small Pelagic Fish to Food Security Within the Asia-
Pacific Region**


Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Peru




**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

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


Project FWG 01 / 2010A
June - 2013



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



PERÚ Ministerio de Producción




Ministerio de Agricultura

APEC and Food Security

First meeting of Ministers Responsible for Food Security, Niigata, Japan, 2010

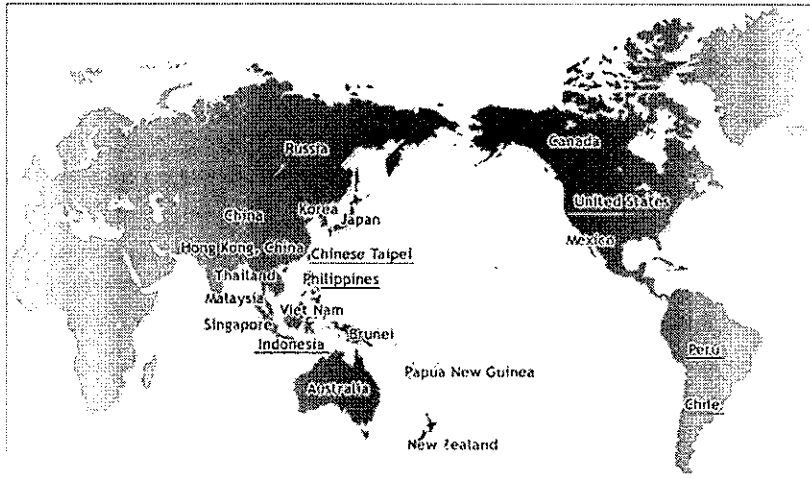
- * Peru agreed to study the potential supply and use of small pelagic fish products for direct human consumption
- * The Paracas Action Agenda emphasized support towards initiatives that incorporate sustainably managed small pelagic fish for human consumption
- Project FWG 01 / 2010A



Small Pelagic Fish (SPF)

- * High amounts of high quality animal protein, amino acids, minerals and vitamins A and D
- * Valuable source of fatty acids required for the correct development of the brain in unborn babies and infants, and prevention of cardiovascular disease (Eicosapentaenoic acid EPA and Docosahexaenoic acid DHA)
- * There is a long and varied tradition of fish consumption in Asia that includes small pelagic fish an important part of daily diets

Strategic partners and sponsor economies



Aim

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

Objectives

- * Understand local consumption habits and levels of capture of small pelagic fish (SPF), and identify strategies to overcome market impediments for their consumption and novel products for human consumption
- * Share the research and management techniques for monitoring and regulating small pelagic fisheries in Peru and identify programs that could be applied in order to help manage and regulate these fisheries
- * Share the Peruvian experience with the APEC economies of Philippines and Indonesia in the following areas: (i) technology in the production of value-added products from small pelagic fish for human consumption (e.g., smoked, salted, paste, and other forms); and (ii) marketing strategies for promoting the use of small pelagic fish for human consumption

Methods

1. Literature review
2. Observational research (ports, landing areas, processing plants and markets)
3. Analysis of fish extraction statistics
4. Surveys on human consumption habits
5. Interviews with key stakeholders
6. Visit of the representatives from Indonesia and the Philippines to Peru to exchange knowledge and experience

Results: Availability



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/004

Agenda Item: IV D.4

**Establishing in the Russian Federation of the
Vessels Monitoring System, the Fisheries Activities
Monitoring System and Main Directions of Their
Further Development**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Russia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Establishing in the Russian Federation of Vessels
Monitoring System, the Fisheries Activities Monitoring
System and Main Directions of Their Further
Development

FGFI CFMC, 12, Rozhdestvensky blvd, Moscow, Russia, 107996
Email: info@cfmc.ru

The Main Purposes of Establishing of the Fisheries Monitoring System
in the Russian Federation

- Russian Federation economic and food safety support
- Prevention of illegal fishery businesses
- Balanced development of the fish industry
- Preservation of the aquatic bio-resources
- Efficiency increasing of scientific researches
- Control of improvement of the fisheries fleet activities
- International information cooperation

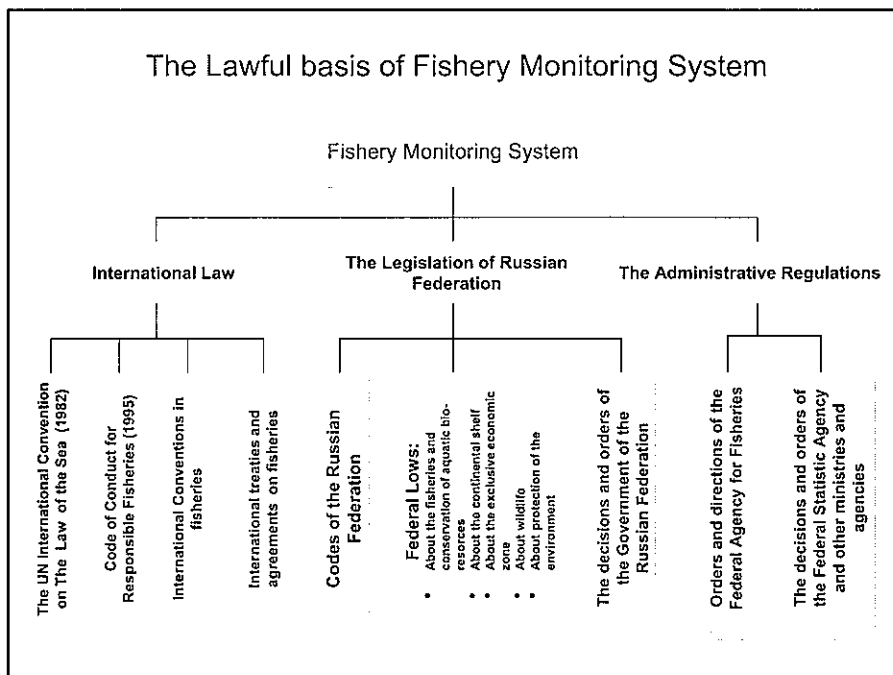
The History of Establishing of the Fisheries Monitoring System in the Russian Federation

The 70th of last century. The system of aquatic bio-resources monitoring, collecting and processing data of vessels fisheries activities and reports of fisheries enterprises was designed

The beginning of 90th of last century. The construction of the fisheries information analytical automation system for management of aquatic bio-resources use ("Rybolovstvo"), processing fisheries activities data collection, its analyses and preparing the recommendations for fisheries branch management.

The construction of FMS was finished by publishing the Russian Federation Government Regulation № 226 at 26th of February 1999 «The construction of monitoring system for fisheries and for fishery vessels activities watching and control».

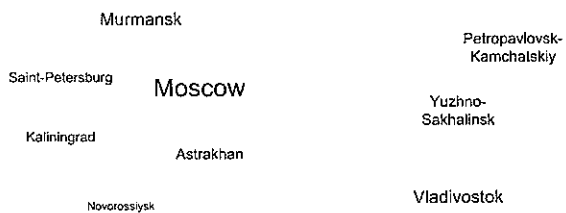
The Lawful basis of Fishery Monitoring System

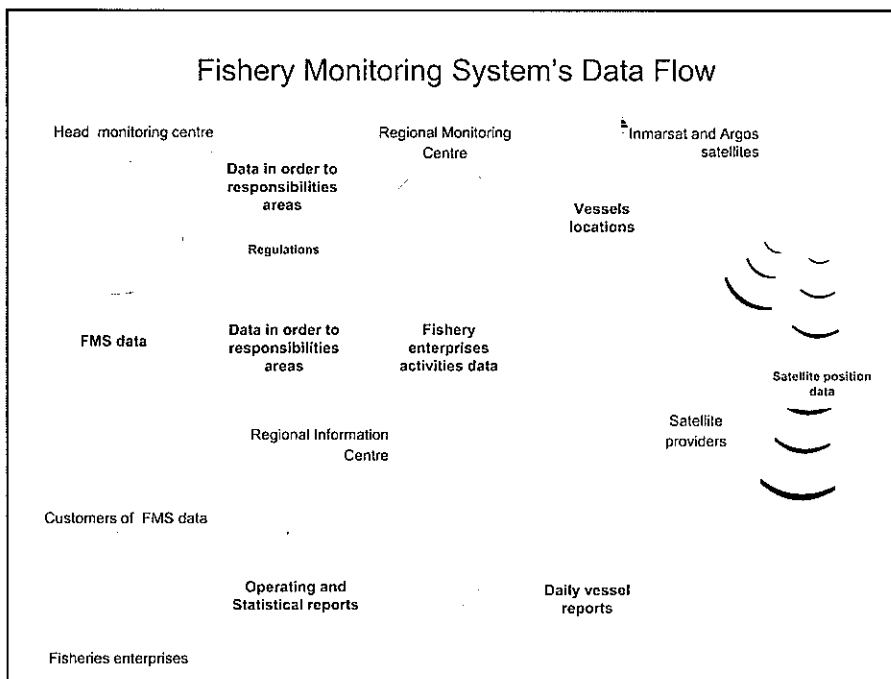


The Main Tasks of the Fishery Monitoring System

- Collection and processing data of vessels location and their fishery activities;
- Collection and processing operational and statistical data of fishery enterprises activities;
- Storage data of vessels location and their fishery activities and operational and statistical data of fishery enterprises activities;
- Support of the government departments with actual reliable information of aquatic bio-resources status and fisheries vessels activities;
- Increase results and effectiveness of scientific research of aquatic bio-resources status due to their information support and operated adoption and using fetched results
- Support of data exchange with government departments on the federal and regional levels and with other institutions of national and international levels;
- Improvement of sailing safety and human live security on the sea due to exact knowledge of location rescue vessel and locations of vessels on the optimal space for help;
- Conclusion of other matters in the field of information support of using aquatic bio-resources management.

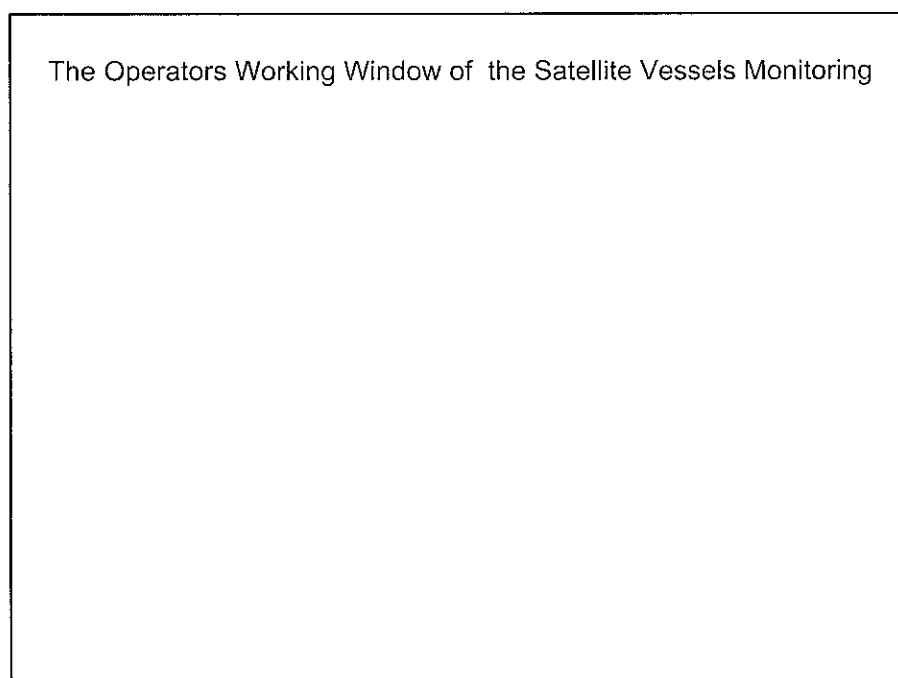
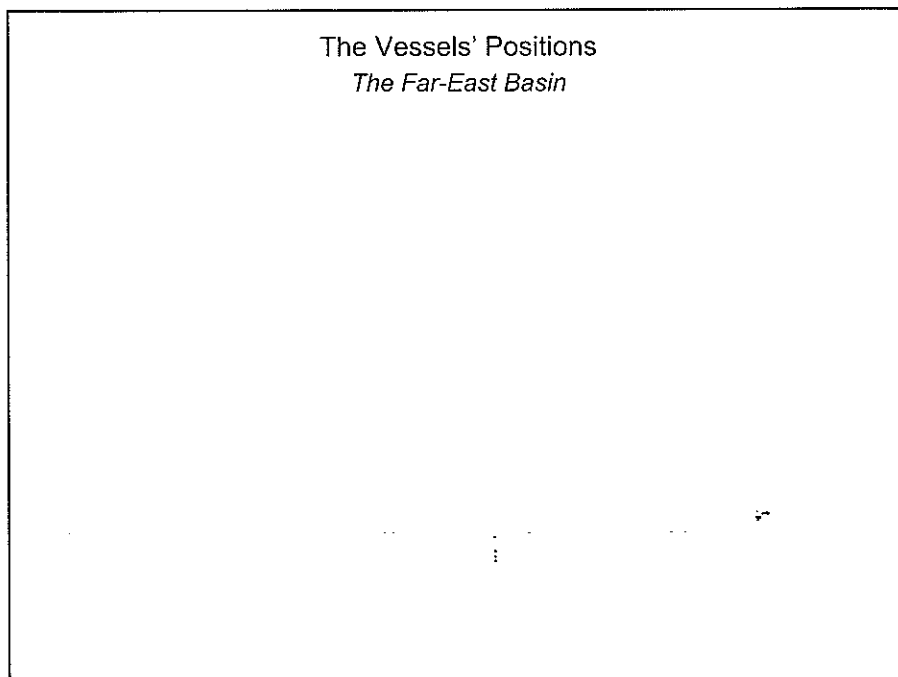
Organizational Chart of the Fishery Monitoring Centre of the Russian Federation





Fishery Monitoring Centre realize satellite vessels monitoring and processing data of fisheries enterprises activities

The vessels amount	4 604
The amount of received positions	24 470 399
The amount of positions sent in order to international agreements	810 679
The numerous of daily vessel reports	442 866
The numerous of processed operated and statistical reports of fisheries enterprises	31 835
The amount of reports for NAFO and NEAFC	4 743



Vessel's daily activities report

Vessel's dislocation at the report's moment

Vessel's status

Catch activity including time and place of gear using

Catch amount of species

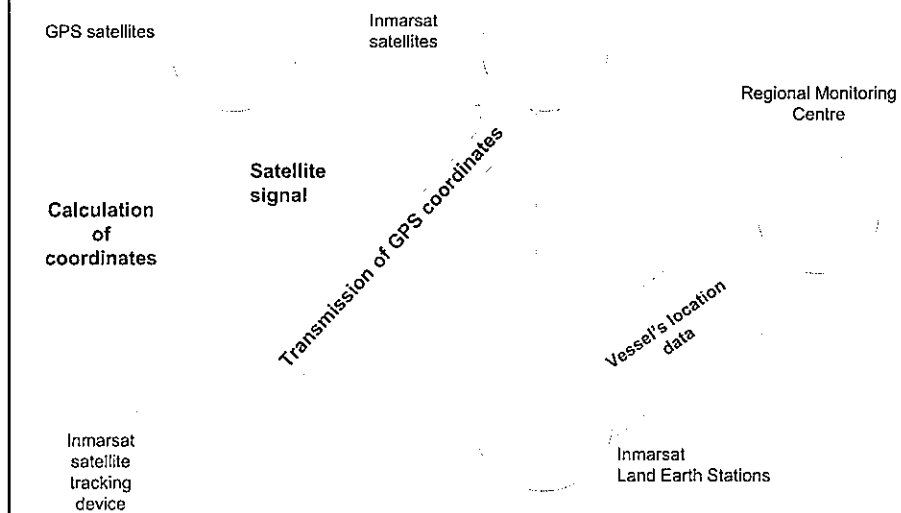
Production activities

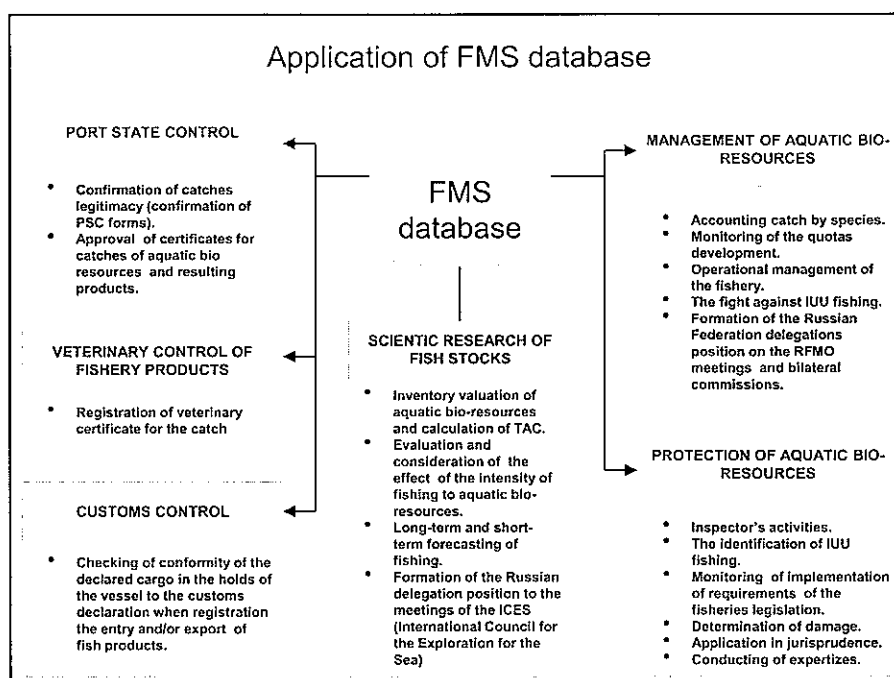
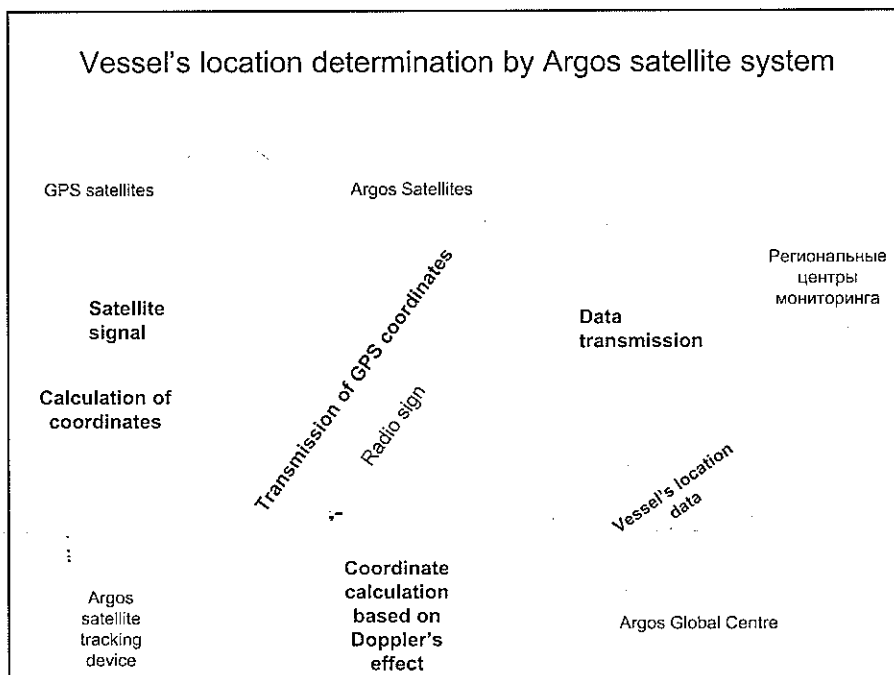
Transshipment activities

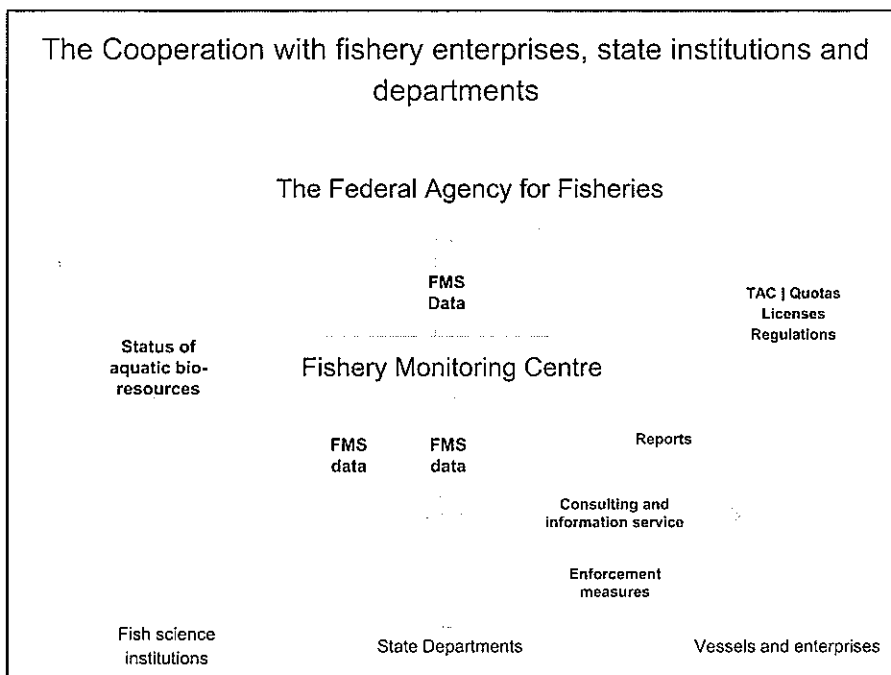
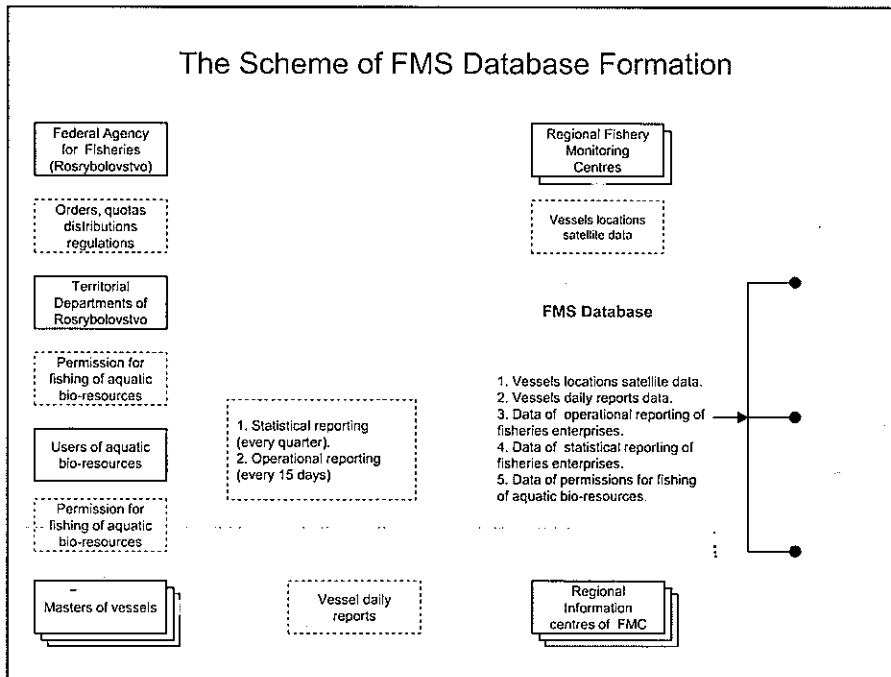
Port reloading

Other cargo on the board information -

Vessel's location determination by Inmarsat satellite system







The Russian Federation Government Departments Cooperation

FMC carries out data exchange with federal authorities to decide governmental problems of maintenance of national safety and country defensibility, maintenance of economical and food safety of Russian Federation, population and territory safety when emergency situations.

FMS data are used jointly by Federal Agency for Fisheries, Federal Security Service (Coastguard), Ministry of Emergency, Federal Tax Collection Service, Control over drug tracking Service, Federal Customs Service, Navy Forces, Ministry of Transport, Environmental Monitoring Service

The Russian Federation Government Departments Cooperation

Federal Agency for Fisheries

Permissions for catch

Quotas, TAC

FMS

Permissions for catch, vessels activities reports and reports of fishery enterprises

Violations data

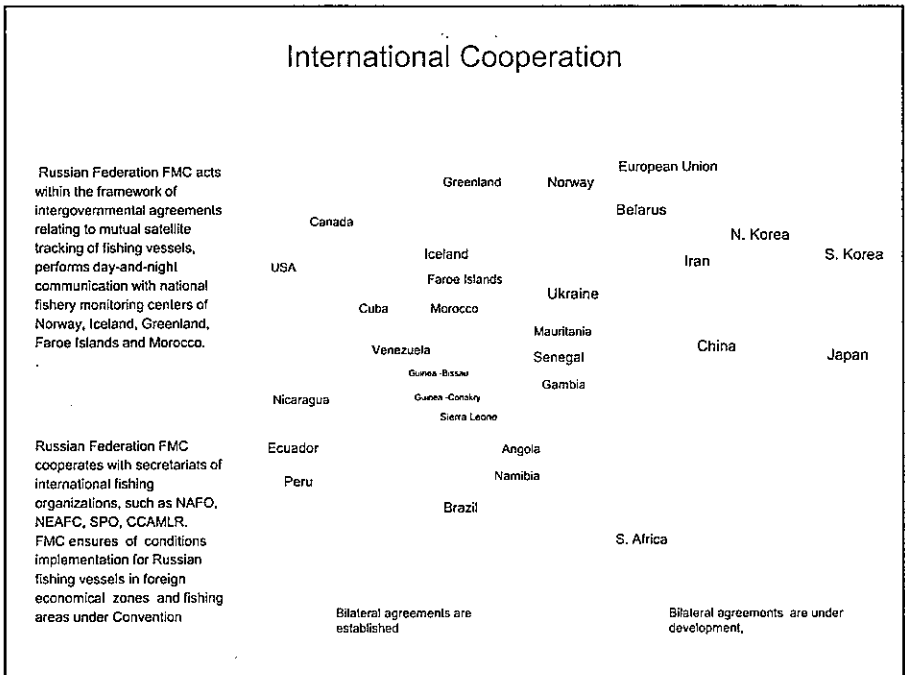
Fishery Monitoring Centre

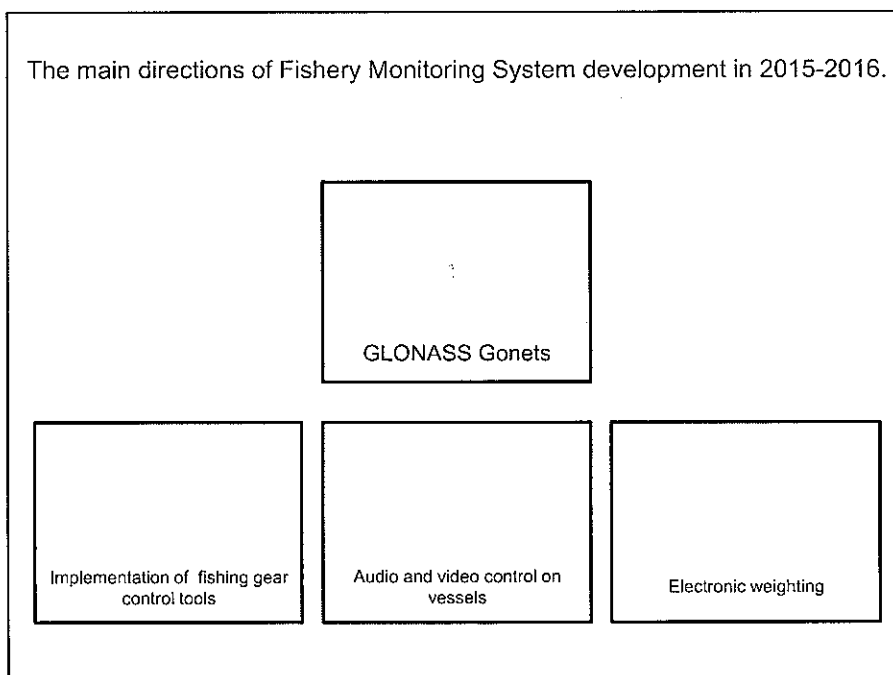
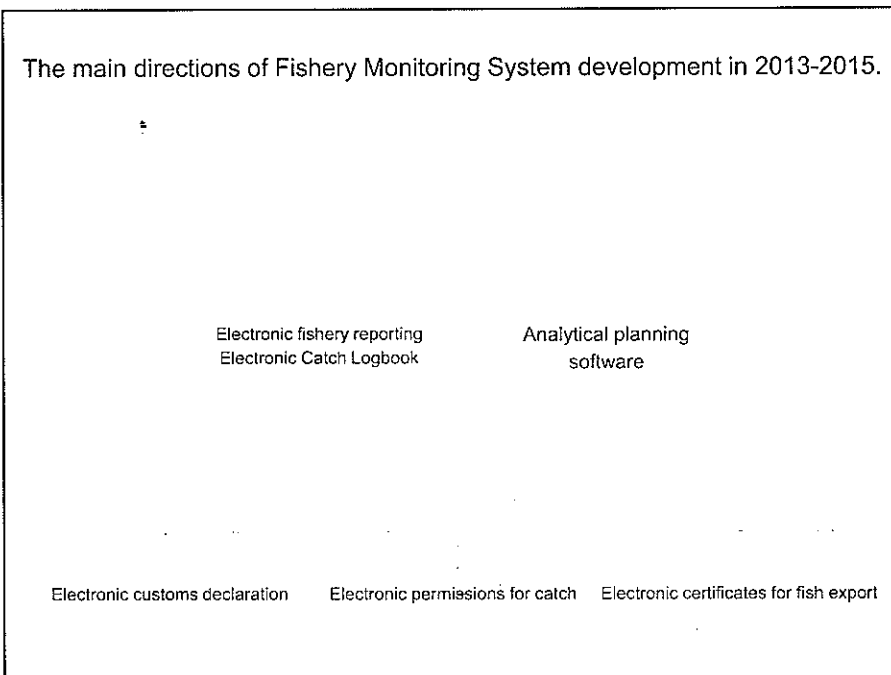
Coastguard

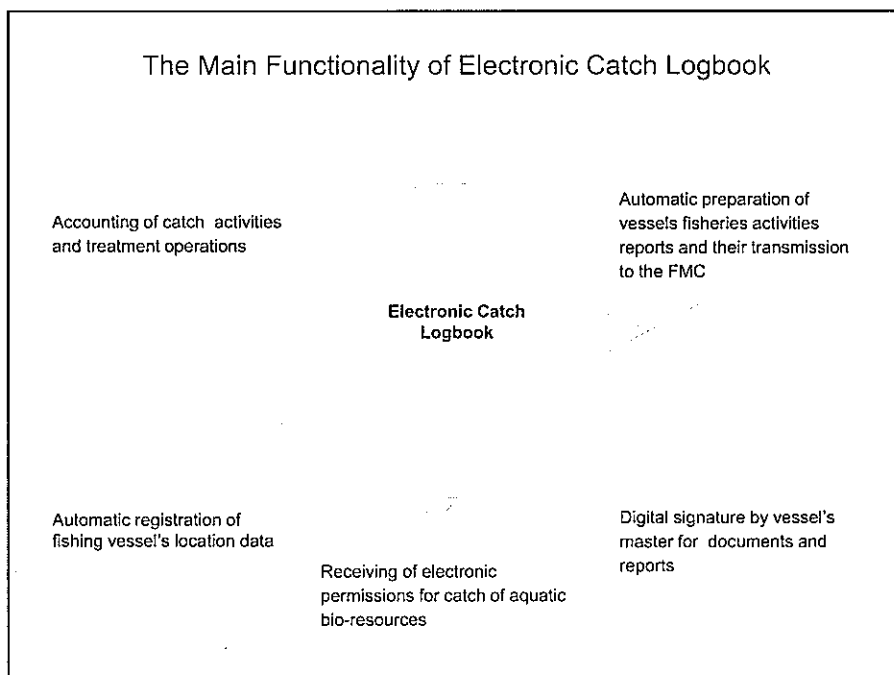
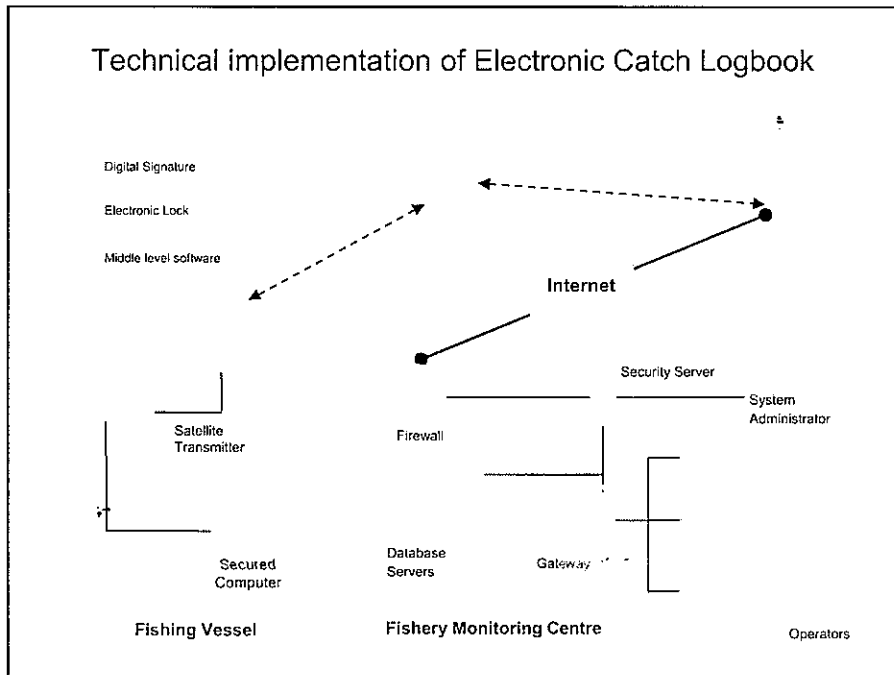
Reports

Vessels and Enterprises

Enforcement measures







Thanks for your attention



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/005

Agenda Item: IV D.5

**On Effectiveness of Implementation of Bilateral
Intergovernmental Agreements on Combatting IUU
Fishing, Conducted by Vessels Flying the Flags of
Convenience and Advisability of Enhancing Such
Cooperation among APEC Economies**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Russia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**On Effectiveness of Implementation
of Bilateral Intergovernmental Agreements
on Combating IUU Fishing, Conducted
by Vessels Flying the Flags of Convenience,
and Advisability of Enhancing Such Cooperation Among
APEC Economies**

**Impact of IUU fishing,
implemented by FOC vessels on the effectiveness of
internationally harmonized measures to regulate
responsible fishing**

On the estimates of Russia, the impact of IUU fishing, implemented by FOC vessels on the effectiveness of internationally harmonized measures taken by the economies of the coastal regions, aimed at counteraction to IUU fishing and causes serious concern because of its harmful economic, social and environmental effects of fishery.

The main directions of counteraction to the illegal poaching of flag of convenience (FOC) vessels , implemented by the Russian Federation

In the area of international law:

taking measures to ensure the effective implementation of the norms of international law and international agreements of Russia in the area of fishery and conservation of aquatic bioresources (ABR);

the achievement of bilateral international agreements on counteraction to IUU fishing, aimed to organize:

- information exchange on export-import operations with catches of ABR and products from them;

- a documentary confirmation by exporting country of legal origin of catches of ABR and products from them;

achievement of international agreements that exclude the possibility of:

participation of Russian citizens in IUU fishing on FOC vessels;

granting to vessels the right to sail under FOC

the achievement of regional and international agreements to counteract IUU fishing by FOC vessels.

In the area of national law:

adoption and organization of implementation of the National plan of counteraction to IUU fishing
adoption of regulatory legal acts aimed at preventing the involvement of Russian companies and citizens in IUU fishing;

normative and legal regulation of the coordinated activity of the authorized bodies when they implement their authority on counteraction to IUU fishing by FOC vessels;

legal regulation of the procedure to realize signed in the framework of the FAO international agreement on state of port measures on counteraction to IUU fishing for FOC vessels

to take measures aimed at elimination of the possibility for fishing in the sea regions under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Russia, FOC vessels

In the area of monitoring, control and surveillance:

application of systems of air and space monitor the areas of extraction of aquatic bioresources for the detection of vessels engaged in IUU fishing

the use of direction finding systems to detect vessels engaged in IUU fishing

application of systems to block transportation routes of IUU fishing catches

the use of state space information system of monitoring of the positioning of fishing vessels and their current production activity

implementation of domestic space vehicles for monitoring fishing and communication of new generation

implementation of domestic space vehicles monitoring fishing and connection of new generation

implementation of systems of control of using catching mechanisms by fishing vessels in a fishing ground

implementation of system of the electronic documents on the results of fishing and automatic reporting about it

i of system of electronic management of the fisheries

implementation of automated systems of the analysis of the results of fishery

In the area of implementation of international agreements for the obligations of the state of port and state of flag:

implementation of Russia's commitments on eliminating the possibility of admission to Russian ports vessels, involved in IUU fishing, as well as ships carrying catches resulting from IUU fishing and products from them;

Insuring the implementation of the conditions under which fishing vessels entitled to sail under the flag of Russia, were not engaged in IUU fishing and do not support it, including through the system of vessels registration, issue of fishing licenses and fulfillment of their requirements, as well as compliance with the rules registration of vessels entering ports and exit out of them.

In the area of Internationally agreed market-based measures :

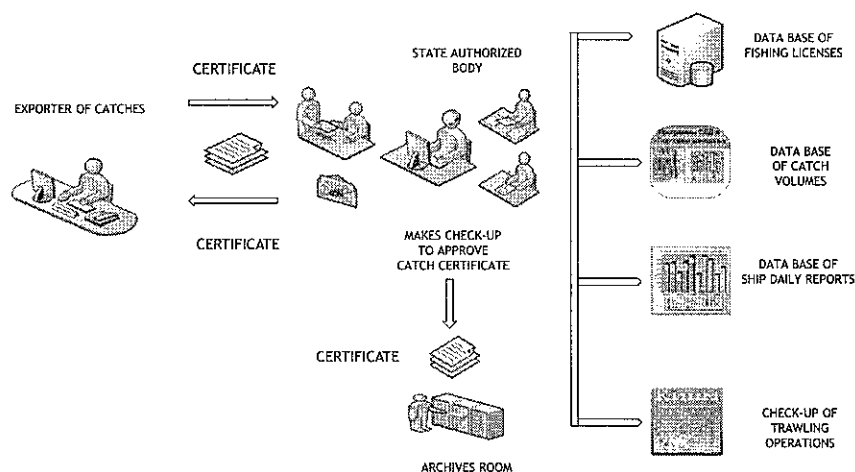
Organization of trade in Russia only those catches of ABR and products from them that are not the result of IUU fishing;

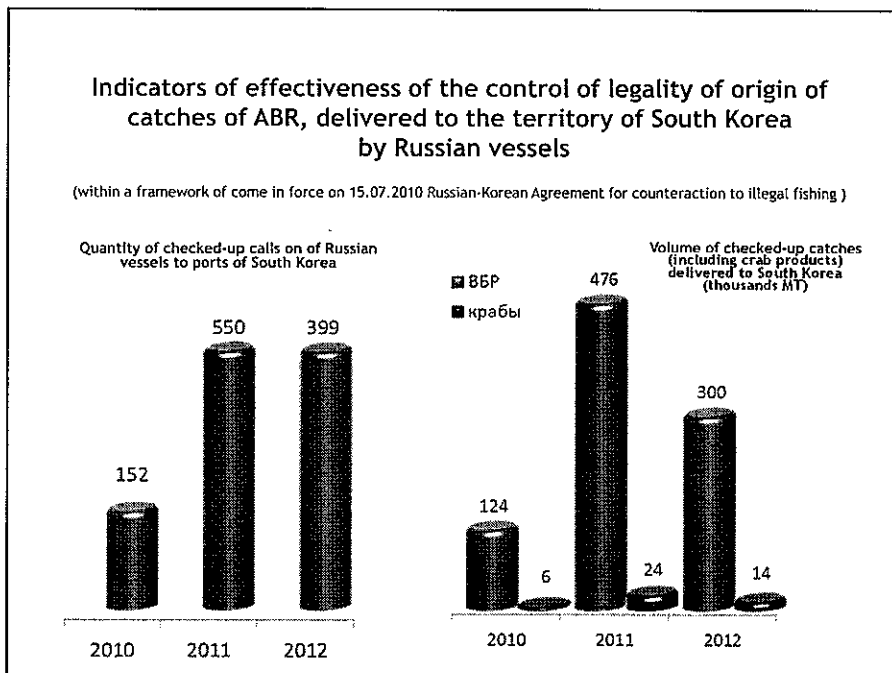
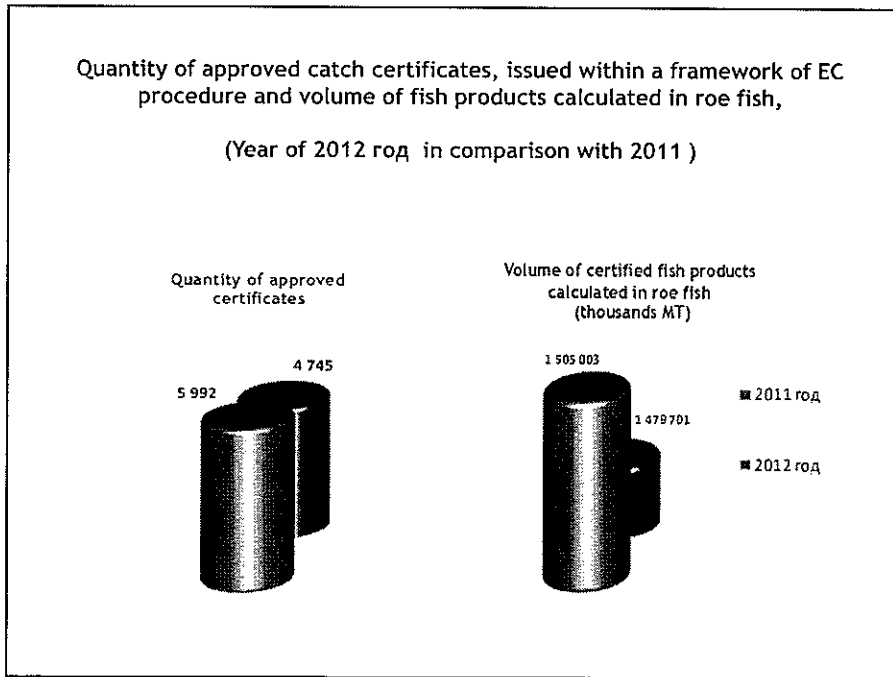
excluding of any state support to companies which participated in or have engaged in IUU fishing;

creating and implementation of tax and price policy which transfers into a zone of increased risks the possibility of realization of catches of ABR and products from them resulted from IUU fishing.

PROCEDURE OF CATCH CERTIFICATION

WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF A SYSTEM OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE IUU FISHING (EC REGULATION № 1005/2008 DATED 29.09.2008)

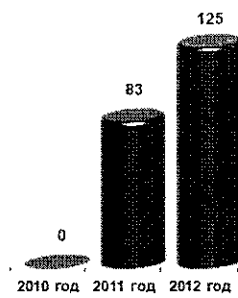




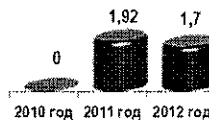
**INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONTROL OF LEGALITY OF ORIGIN OF CRAB PRODUCTS
DELIVERED TO THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH KOREA BY FOC VESSELS**

(within a framework of come in force since 15.07.2010 Russian-Korean
agreement for counteraction to illegal fishing of ABR)

Quantity of checked-up
vessels calls on to ports of South Korea

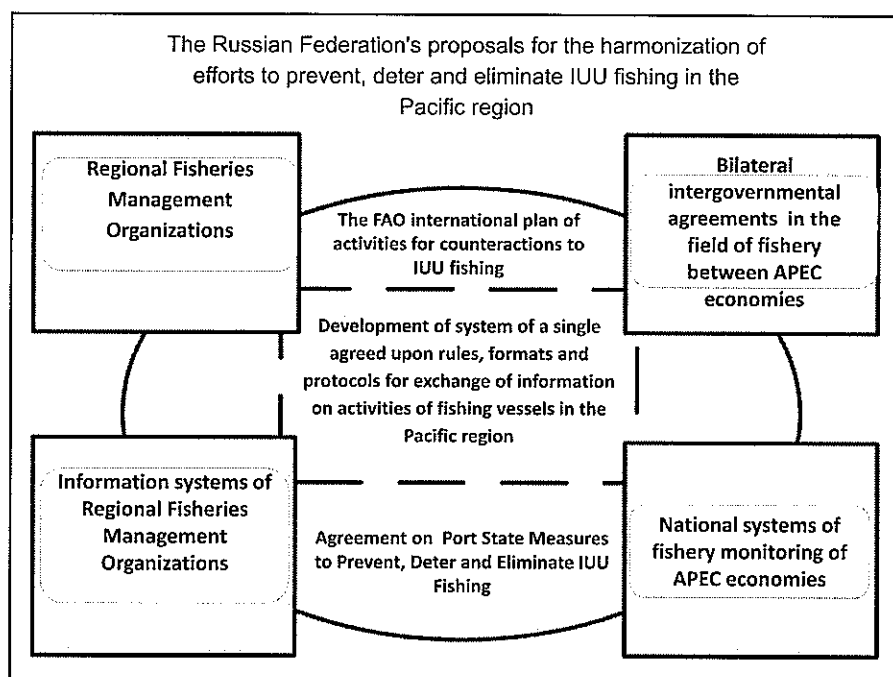
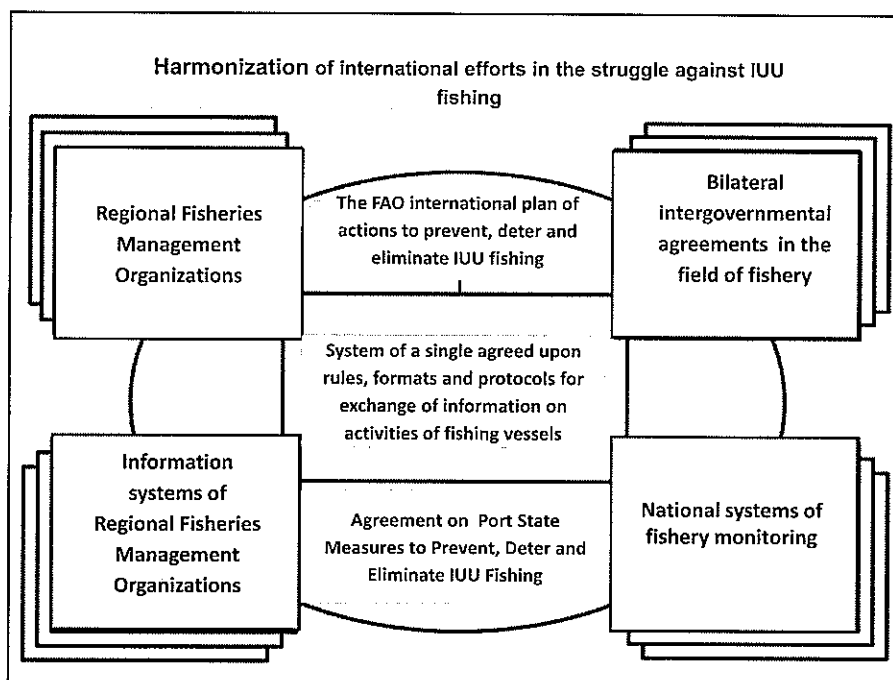


Volume of checked-up crab products (caught in Russian
waters) and delivered to the territory of South Korea by the
vessels owned by third countries (thousands MT)



**INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROL SYSTEM OF LEGALITY OF ORIGIN OF CATCHES OF ABR,
EXPORTED FROM FAR EASTERN FISHERY REGION OF RUSSIA**

Years	Volume of catches exported to China and certified according to EC Regulation 1005/2008 (thousands MT)	Volume of catches exported to South Korea within a framework of Russian-Korean Interdepartmental cooperation (thousands MT)	Total volume of certified catches exported from Far Eastern Fishery region Of Russia (thousands MT)	Total volume of catches exported from Far Eastern Fishery Region of Russia (thousands MT)	Volume of exported certified catches in % to total exported volume of catches from Far Eastern Fishery Region of Russia
1	3	4	5	6	7
2010	933,0	124,8	1057,8	1590,8	66,5
2011	1153,7	476,4	1630,1	1728,6	94,3
2012	849,3	305,8	1155,1	1296,6	89,0





**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/005a
Agenda Item: IV D.5

**Pathfinder to Enhance Partnership of APEC
Economies on Combating IUU Fishing and
Associated Trade by Undertaking Voluntary
Obligations on Non Proliferation of «Flags of
Convenience» Practices**

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: Russia



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

**Pathfinder to Enhance Partnership of APEC Economies
on Combating IUU Fishing and Associated Trade by Undertaking Voluntary Obligations on
Nonproliferation of «Flags of Convenience» Practices**

Introduction

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is incompatible with principles of conduct of responsible fisheries and represents now a serious threat to living marine resources of the Ocean, especially to the most valuable of them, to their marine habitats, including vulnerable marine ecosystems, and to food security of the population of states of the Asia-Pacific region including APEC economies.

IUU fishing has a significant negative impact on economic security in the region, which in many APEC economies depends to a great extent on sustainable development of national fisheries, leads to decline in volumes of harvested living marine resources, undermines efforts on their reproduction and results in losing of economic and social opportunities to provide for national food security.

High profitability of such an unlawful activity encourages people of many countries to conduct IUU fishing and trade with living marine resources, harvested as a result of IUU fishing, as well as with fish products produced from such resources.

The international system of combating IUU fishing, which is currently in force, does not provide for widespread and equal level of state control, as well as for equal responsibility for conduct of IUU fishing.

The Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, approved by the FAO Conference on 22 November 2009, is the first international instrument in the history of world fisheries, establishing a legal framework for effective combating IUU fishing on a global level. However by now this Agreement has not entered into force.

In terms of combating IUU fishing the issue of vessels flying the so-called “flags of convenience” and engaged in IUU fishing is of particular concern. In fact these vessels have no connection with their flag States, do not comply with any principles or rules of conduct of responsible fisheries. In essence the activities of such vessels with regards to living marine resources may be classified as piratical.

However, it should be acknowledged that undertaking IUU fishing would be impossible if these activities were not encouraged by certain states that provide favorable conditions for port calls of these vessels and landing by them of illegally harvested living marine resources.

Background

The issue of combating IUU fishing of living marine resources and associated trade is widely discussed in APEC.

In May 2012 at the 1st Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting in Kazan the Russian delegation presented the initiative on Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing of Living Resources and Trade in Products Produced from Such Resources, and suggested specific recommendations to terminate such activities. The issue of combating IUU fishing was discussed at the Senior Officials' Meetings in 2012.

The main provisions of the initiative, presented by the Russian Federation, were incorporated into the relevant Declarations approved in Kazan in May 2012 at the APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and in June 2012 at the Meeting of APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade. The necessity of taking measures to combat IUU fishing was also underlined in the Declaration adopted by the 20th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in September 2012 in Vladivostok.

Proposals

To further develop the Russian initiative on combating IUU fishing of living marine resources and associated trade, which was presented in 2012 in Kazan, and to enhance partnership of APEC economies on combating IUU fisheries and associated trade, the Russian Federation suggests that the APEC economies undertake voluntary obligations on nonproliferation of "flags of convenience" practices (non-use by vessels of APEC economies of "flags of convenience" and prohibition of unloading in their ports of fish products from vessels flying the "flags of convenience").

To follow up these obligations and in order to increase the number of supporting economies the Russian Federation intends to prepare by the next APEC project session the relevant project proposal on holding a workshop on capacity building for nonproliferation of "flags of convenience" practices, developing of common standards and areas of cooperation in combating IUU fishing with a view of further transition to the relevant regional arrangements.

List of APEC Economies Participating in the Pathfinder:

The Russian Federation



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/011

Agenda Item: IV D.6

Discussion Paper on Food Security

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Considerations for the Discussion on Food Security

Context

Fisheries (subsistence, artisanal, small scale and industrial), and sustainable aquaculture, are critical to ensuring food security, sustainable livelihoods, and economic prosperity worldwide. Fish are a critical source of protein for many. This is particularly true in the APEC region, whose economies account for over 90% of global aquaculture production, more than 75% of the world's capture fisheries, and approximately 70% of global consumption of fish products. The value of the imports and exports of fish and fish products into and out of APEC economies totaled \$51.6 billion USD and \$50.4 billion USD respectively in 2008, accounting for half of the total value in worldwide fish and fish product imports and exports. Ensuring long term, sustainable sources of food from the ocean not only bolsters global food security, but also directly support APEC's vision of promoting and accelerating regional economic integration, enhancing human security, and facilitating a favorable and sustainable business environment, thus supporting sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Several high level APEC statements have emphasized and noted the extreme importance of sustainable management of ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture, and combating IUU fishing and associated trade (see the Paracas Declaration (2010) the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), the Niigata Food Security Declaration (2010), and Food Security Ministerial Statement (2012).)

Proposed Priority Sub-Topics

1. Marine biodiversity
2. Nutrient and pollutant inputs to fresh and coastal waterways
3. Climate change/ocean acidification
4. Destructive fishing practices
5. Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing, and associated trade
6. Environmentally sustainable aquaculture practices
7. Integrated, science-based management of watersheds, coasts and marine environments (i.e. managing food sources as an entire system, from crops to fisheries)

Proposed Priority Actions

Numbers in parentheses indicate the corresponding sub-topic

- Collaborate with the PPFS to finalize an Action Plan detailing a long term OFWG strategy for addressing food security aligned with the APEC food system
- Develop joint project with PPFS and other relevant APEC fora to address nutrient/pollutant inputs to waterways (2)
- Develop long term strategy with other relevant APEC fora addressing impacts of climate change, including OA, on fisheries resources (or perhaps more broadly on food security) (3)
- Promote cooperation and exchange of information concerning IUU fishing and management measures applied by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and other relevant organizations, as called for in the Food Security Ministerial Declaration. (6)
- Develop projects or plans of action with PPFS and CTI on environmentally sustainable aquaculture practices (ex: enhancing the opportunity for aquaculture's contribution to overall food security by increasing the availability of low-cost fish, enhancing the production for domestic and export markets, and providing revenue and employment, while ensuring environmental sustainability and ensuring best management practices.) (7)
- Collaborate with the PPFS to ensure the APEC Food Security Roadmap considers management of food sources as an entire system, from crops to fisheries. (8)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/006

Agenda Item: IV E.1

The Philippines' "Ridges to Reefs Approach" in Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Philippines



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
2nd MEETING OF THE APEC OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG)
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013

Session IV- Strategic Priority Areas

E. Enhance Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change

Agenda item 1. Presentation by the Philippines on the Impacts of Climate Change

ATTY. MICHELLE ANGELICA D. GO

Assistant Secretary
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 Republic of the Philippines
 asecmichellego@denr.gov.ph

The Philippines' "Ridges to Reefs Approach" in Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change

The archipelago officially called the Republic of the Philippines, comprised of more than 7,100 islands clustered in three major islands named Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao is visited by more than 20 tropical storms, some of which are of the super typhoon category, per year. Another frequent visitor is the drought-inducing El Nino phenomenon. In recent years, Metro Manila, the capital region that shelters around 12 million people comprising 13% of the total national population, has borne the brunt of these two extreme climate events. To top it off, scientists have determined that the capital region is sinking due to groundwater overuse and that this will be exacerbated by an expected sea level rise. **The intensifying effects of these extreme events, said to be caused by climate change, affects the entire archipelago, from its ridges down to its reefs, with communities near the coastline and other water bodies enduring the worst impact.** This paper provides a situationer on the economic and other impacts of climate change on the Philippines' national capital region and documented events from around the economy.

Metro Manila straddles several water bodies and is bordered by the historic Manila Bay. Being the national capital region, it is a major contributor to economic development. However, the recurring flooding from typhoon and extreme climate events that resulted to loss of lives, damage to properties and public infrastructures, as well as, slowdown in business activities and government functions have alarmed economists who fear deflation of the gross domestic product's (GDP) positive growth trajectory, due to these factors. With the spectre of climate change, respite from these environmental threats might not be felt in the foreseeable future. In fact, several research materials suggest that flooding and other climate calamities are the new normal.

A study published by a team of scientists from universities and institutes in the United Kingdom and Netherlands reveals that based on an assessment index which they developed called "**Coastal Cities Flood Vulnerability Index (CCFVI)**," **of nine coastal cities surveyed, (Metro Manila) is the third most vulnerable city to serious flooding**, based on analysis of hydro-geological, socio-economic and politico-administrative components. The study also predicts that with the Growing Coastal Population indicator increasing by 2100, Metro Manila's vulnerability will likely increase.¹

The foregoing is confirmed by another study that tackles two growing concerns – environmental sustainability and rapid urbanization which was conducted by a team from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It places Metro Manila among the 12 Asian cities in the list of top 23 cities in the world by population density and predicts that **the nation's regional capital will be one of Asia's 21 Megacities (out of 37 Global) by 2025, thereby increasing urban population at risk to both coastal and inland flooding.**²

¹ S. F. Balica, N. G. Wright and F. van der Meulen, "A flood vulnerability index for coastal cities and its use in assessing climate change impacts," journal of Natural Hazards, June 2012

² Green Urbanization in Asia, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2012, August 2012

Moreover, a World Bank study warns that **urban flooding poses a serious development challenge especially to developing countries such as the Philippines** where the concentration of people and assets has made urban flooding increasingly costly and difficult to manage.³ In addition to direct economic damage, floods also have **long-term consequences such as loss of education opportunities, disease and reduced nutrition which may erode development goals.**⁴

In August last year, deluge from an unusually heavy rainfall effectively paralyzed parts of Metro Manila and nearby regions for days - the worst one since Typhoon Ondoy's devastating floods in September 2009. The death toll was more than a hundred; damage to crops, private properties such as medical facilities and public infrastructures was severe; over 250 families were displaced, classes in schools and work both in government and the private sector had to be suspended - all contributing to an economic cost which is reportedly at just below P10 billion⁵. This phenomenon validates the article⁶ released in January 2006 by Dr. Kelvin Rodolfo of the University of Illinois and Dr. Fernando Siringan of the Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines which articulated the view that **rising oceans level caused by global warming and land subsidence or the lowering of its land surface by several centimeters to more than a decimeter per year are some of the causes of flooding in Metro Manila.**

The foregoing scenarios are not limited to the national capital region. Typhoons and other extreme climate events also threaten the upland parts of the country which are now experiencing massive destruction to the tune of billions of pesos and loss of many lives, notwithstanding the belief based on historical pattern, that these areas are impregnable to these particular types of calamities. Official statistical reports show that disasters that affected the country for just an 18-month period from 2011 to the first semester of 2012, inflicted the following economic losses totalling 20 Billion Pesos: Typhoon Mina - P2.1 billion; Typhoon Pedring - P15.5 billion; Typhoon Sendong - P1.7 billion; Earthquake - P383.1 million; LPA/Continuous rains - P129.5 million.

Acutely cognizant of the country's vulnerabilities, the Philippines' three branches of government – the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative have enacted various measures that endeavour to provide a "ridges to reefs approach" in addressing the impacts of climate change and other environmental ills, starting with the policy statement in the primary law of the land, the 1987 Constitution which provides that "The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature." However, even before the present system of government was set in place, the Philippines had already enacted several notable laws along this line and are still valid and being observed to date such as laws on forestry, water and land management.

Prescinding from the 1987 Constitution, the legislative branch spewed forth numerous landmark laws on protected areas and biodiversity, clean water and air, solid waste management, agriculture and fisheries, mining and even a law establishing the indigenous peoples collective rights over their ancestral lands.

Given a solid legal foundation, the **executive branch** easily incorporated the "ridges to reefs" approach in its current development framework which is anchored on the 5 (five) Key Result Areas (KRAs). These are: **first**, Transparent, Accountable, and Participatory Governance; **second**, Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of the Poor and Vulnerable; **third**, Rapid, Inclusive, and Sustained Economic Growth; **fourth**, Just and Lasting Peace and the Rule of Law; and **fifth**, Integrity of the Environment and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation. Climate change interventions in the form of priority programs of government agencies such as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources' (DENR) National Greening Program (NGP) and the Department of Education's (DEPED) National Ecosavers Program (NEP) are planned and implemented through convergence of initiatives in 5 Cabinet Clusters in charge of each of the 5 KRAs. **This Cabinet Cluster type of governance illustrates the intention of the executive branch of government to attain its twin societal goals**

³Cities and Flooding: A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century, February 2012

⁴The World Bank, Press Release, February 13, 2012

⁵National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center (NDRRMC)

⁶Rodolfo, K.S., and F.P. Siringan, 2006. Global sea-level rise is recognised, but flooding from anthropogenic land subsidence is ignored around northern Manila Bay, Philippines. Disasters. Special Issue on Climate Change and Disasters. 30 (1). pp. 118-139

of inclusive growth and poverty reduction through strategic climate change and environmentally sensitive programs.

The Judiciary, which traditionally is a passive branch of the Philippines' government is also at the forefront of climate change advocacy and even radicalism. It authored the seminal "Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases" (Rules) promulgated in April 2010 and established green benches (courts) with the objective of fostering a powerful environmental justice system. The Rules work through the pillars of the environmental justice - at the core of which is the individual person's right to a healthful ecology. In the Philippines, minor children and even those yet unborn enjoy **locus standi** or legal personality to sue. Salient and novel provisions in the Rules are the Writs of Kalikasan (nature) and Continuing Mandamus which are extraordinary remedies in cases where environmental damage of a magnitude that threatens life, health and property.

As if on cue in case we pause, thinking that we have perfected our "ridges to reefs" development agenda, the World Bank (WB) released its new study entitled "**Turn down the heat: climate extremes, regional impacts, and the case for resilience.**"⁷ identifying the Philippines as among the Asean countries that are affected by global warming, rising sea levels and intense typhoons. Countries in the Southeast Asia, the WB warns, are particularly vulnerable to the sea-level rise, increases in heat extremes, increased intensity of tropical cyclones, and ocean warming and acidification because many are archipelagoes located within a tropical cyclone belt and have relatively high coastal population densities. In the Philippines, the biggest risks are due to the severe impacts storms will have on informal settlements and coastal communities.

The foregoing shows that with its vast experience in combating climate change and other environmental ills, the Philippines is a source of a wealth of information that can be shared to other economies interested in these issues. At the same time, due to the growing intensity of the unceasing calamities that visit its 30 million hectares of terrestrial and its 200 million square kilometres marine territory to which an area called the Benham rise has been added, it behooves us to pay attention to the information that can also be shared to us by others and include in the development agenda, the forging of meaningful partnerships with other economies and development agencies through a prism that recognizes the science and sustainable development nexus.

⁷Published/Released on June 1, 2013



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/012
Agenda Item: IV E.2

Discussion Paper on Climate Change

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Considerations for the Discussion on Climate Change

Context

APEC economies account for approximately 60 percent of world energy consumption. As the region becomes increasingly industrialized and the population shifts from rural to urban areas, these consumption levels will continue to rise. The use of fossil fuels to satisfy increasing consumer demands results in greenhouse gas emissions, which cause climate change - also known as "global warming." Climate change is projected to exacerbate the effects of extreme weather events (approximately 70% of which occur in the Asia-Pacific region), damage ecosystems, and may accelerate the spread of certain diseases. The oceans - and benefits derived from them - are being threatened by climate change through temperature increases, sea level rise, increasing variability in ocean conditions, more frequent and intense extreme weather events and ocean acidification.

Several high level APEC statements have emphasized that marine and coastal resources are an integral part of the carbon cycle and have prioritized a focus on addressing the impacts of climate change on the oceans, including the Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development (2007); the Singapore APEC Leaders' Declaration (2009); the Paracas Declaration and Action Plan (2010); the Yokohama APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy (2010); and the outcome of the APEC Meeting of Ministers Responsible for the Environment (2012). During Indonesia's 2013 APEC host year, the "Outcome of the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee of the Whole (SCE-COW) Dialogue on Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues" also identified the ocean's role in climate change mitigation and adaptation as an area of cooperation that should be further promoted in APEC.

To date, Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) efforts to address the role of the oceans in climate change have been relatively limited. One notable effort was the 2011 "Seminar on Sharing Experiences of Mitigating the Impact of Extreme Climate on Aquaculture and Fisheries," sponsored by Chinese Taipei.

Ideas for Priority Sub-Topics

1. Physical and economic impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture, marine ecosystems, and coastal communities
2. Climate change adaptation and resilience
3. Carbon sequestration and adaptation benefits provided by mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes (i.e., "blue carbon").
4. Research and observations to support community adaptation and resilience to climate change.
5. Ocean acidification
6. Disaster risk reduction
7. Energy security, energy-efficiency and low-carbon policies

Ideas for Priority Actions

Numbers in parentheses indicate the corresponding sub-topic

- Host a workshop to share current scientific knowledge on climate change and its impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture, both globally and specifically as it applies to the APEC region. Compile a report based on these presentations to identify gaps in scientific knowledge within the region (1)
- Propose and collaborate with other APEC and regional fora to develop an APEC Climate Change Action Plan; prepare ocean-related language for the development and implementation of such a plan (All)
- The OFWG could also assess the degree to which the actions laid out in the Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development (2007) have been implemented and make recommendations on where more emphasis could be placed (1,2)

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- Share experiences related to public awareness campaigns that they have undertaken on the impacts of climate change on the oceans and their resources, including the effects of the public awareness campaigns, how the private sector has been engaged, and compile best practices (All)
- Carry out a stock taking of regional research e.g., through the World Climate Research Program (WCRP)) and observations on oceans and climate change and identify opportunities to support community resilience and planning for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, including disaster risk reduction and natural hazards as they relate to climate change and the oceans (2, 3, 4, 6)
- Encourage engagement by APEC economies in regional global ocean and climate observations systems such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), and Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (4)
- Explore support from APEC economies for the newly established Ocean Acidification International Coordination Center in Monaco (4, 5)
- Develop an OFWG endorsed paper for the use of promoting the topic of “blue carbon” into overall carbon sequestration discussions within APEC (3)
- Development of recommendations on how to bolster adaptation to the impacts of climate change on fisheries and vulnerable marine ecosystems in the APEC region by conducting a regionally-focused impacts assessment (1,2)



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/OFWG/020

Agenda Item: V A

Proposal on Hosting the 4th APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM4) in 2014

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: China



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Proposal on Hosting the 4th APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM4) in 2014

Background

The grand Pacific connects the 21 APEC member economies closely together and becomes the bridge of APEC cooperation. The 2012 APEC Leaders' Declaration highlighted the important role of marine resources and marine ecosystems in regional economic integration and food security in the APEC region. Meanwhile, due to the pressure of population and social and economic development, there are some challenges confronted with the regional ocean cooperation. How to better cope with the challenges and facilitate APEC marine cooperation are our common objective, as well as the important mission for realizing "APEC Dream".

Quite a lot changes have taken place since the 3rd AOMM held in Peru in 2010, including that: firstly, there is great progress on APEC cooperation process and agenda in general. Japan, United States, Russia, and Indonesia served as the host successively and China will be the host economy to deepen and implement the APEC cooperation in next year. Secondly, all member economies have continuously enhanced their recognition of marine cooperation. Indonesia has highlighted mainstreaming ocean-related issues as one of the priorities of APEC Leaders Meeting and held important dialogue on such issues during SOM1. An ocean-related work plan is under review, which obtained support from all member economies, and initiatives related to APEC marine cooperation are proposed one after another. Thirdly, there is great progress on the form and content of APEC marine cooperation. The new OFWG was established by merging the MRCWG and FWG and the new Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd are in the place. A new leadership mechanism is ready for APEC marine cooperation. Meanwhile, the new contents, like Blue Economy, ocean connectivity, marine spatial planning and etc. have been introduced to APEC marine cooperation. In short, during the three years, APEC marine cooperation has achieved new progress and faced new challenges and it is requiring high level instruction to guide its pathway for future development.

Proposal

Pursuing the leaders' constructions and for the purpose of elevating the ocean development momentum continuously, China hopes to utilize the chance as APEC host economy in next year to organize the AOMM4 and make more contribution to APEC marine cooperation. Regarding the preparation for AOMM4, the theme and topics are still under discussion, and any constructive suggestions from member economies are highly welcomed. If possible, AOMM4 is planned to be held together with one of the SOM meetings in 2014 in order to encourage more involvement and participation.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2013/SOM3/0FWG/000
Agenda Item: VI.A

Document Classification List

Purpose: Consideration
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group
Meeting
Medan, Indonesia
23-25 June 2013**

Document Classification List

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2013/SOM3/OFWG/000	Document Classification List - 2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2013	VI A	APEC Secretariat		✓	Internal document	
2013/SOM3/OFWG/001	Draft Agenda - 2nd Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2013	I E	Lead Shepherd	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/002	Organizational Structure and Vision of Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	III A	Korea	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/003	Discourse on Ocean Health Index	IV C.8	Korea	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/004	Establishing in the Russian Federation of the Vessels Monitoring System, the Fisheries Activities Monitoring System and Main Directions of Their Further Development	IV D.4	Russia	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/005	On Effectiveness of Implementation of Bilateral Intergovernmental Agreements on Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, Conducted by Vessels Flying the Flags of Convenience and Advisability of Enhancing Such Cooperation among APEC Economies	IV D.5	Russia	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/005a	Pathfinder to Enhance Partnership of APEC Economies on Combating IUU Fishing and Associated Trade by Undertaking Voluntary Obligations on Non Proliferation of «Flags of Convenience» Practices	IV D.5	Russia	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/006	The Philippines' «Ridges to Reefs Approach» in Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change	IV E.1	Philippines	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/007	Economy Report - Chile	III A	Chile	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/008	13th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment	IV C.5	Chinese Taipei				
2013/SOM3/OFWG/009	Discussion Paper on Free and Open Trade and Investment	IV B.4	Lead Shepherd		✓	Non-paper	
2013/SOM3/OFWG/010	Discussion Paper on Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment	IV C.7	Lead Shepherd		✓	Non-paper	
2013/SOM3/OFWG/011	Discussion Paper on Food Security	IV D.6	Lead Shepherd		✓	Non-paper	
2013/SOM3/OFWG/012	Discussion Paper on Climate Change	IV E.2	Lead Shepherd		✓	Non-paper	
2013/SOM3/OFWG/013	Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel (Anguilla japonica) and Other Relevant Eel Species	IV D.2	Japan	✓			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/014	Report on Ocean-Related Issues	III A	Russia	✓			

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Deresstriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2013/SOM3/OFWG/015	Towards Responsible and Resilient Fisheries Trade: Plan for Action	IV B.3	The Nature Conservancy	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/016	Protecting the Oceans, Sustaining People	IV C.4	WWF International	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/017	Report on the 2nd APEC Blue Economy Forum	IV B.1	China	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/018	Progress on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report	IV C.1	China	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/019	Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) for the Pacific Rim - A Learning Forum for the APEC Economies on the Innovations and Explorations of MSP	IV C.2	China	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/020	Proposal on Hosting the 4th APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM4) in 2014	V A	China	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/021	Proposed Work Plan for 2013 - Ocean and Fisheries Working Group	IV A.1.a	Lead Shepherd	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/022	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-2015	IV A 1.b	Lead Shepherd	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/023	APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues	I C	Indonesia	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/024	The 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting Report of Chinese Taipei	III A	Chinese Taipei	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/025	Economy Statement of Hong Kong, China	III A	Hong Kong, China	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/026	Thailand Report 2013: A Summary Report of Progress on Ocean Related Issues	III A	Thailand	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/027	Peru Economy Report	III A	Peru	√			
2013/SOM3/OFWG/028	APEC Secretariat Report on APEC Developments	-	APEC Secretariat	√			

Statement to the SCE-COW on the 2013 APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting

Summary

The 2nd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) met in Medan, Indonesia in June of 2013. In addition to the member economies, the meeting included representatives from the private sector and two NGOs: The Nature Conservancy and World Wildlife Fund.

Discussions were organized around the four pillars of the OFWG Strategic Plan: Food Security, Free and Open Trade and Investment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development of the Marine Environment. Additional discussions included dialogue on how to internally improve operations and elevate the group's work in the broader APEC context and presentations on ideas on how to further examine the concept of "blue economy" within the OFWG.

Recommendations

Many of the group's discussions highlighted the need to mainstream ocean issues in APEC to better address the cross-cutting nature of these topics and raise awareness of the key role ocean and fisheries resources play in supporting robust economies. The group recommends that communication and liaison on ocean and fisheries issues formally increase with other relevant APEC fora, such as the Public [Policy] Partnership for Food Security; the Public [Policy] Partnership for Science, Technology, and Innovation; the Committee on Trade and Investment, the Energy Working Group; the Transportation Working Group; the APEC Business Advisory Council and other APEC groups that are undertaking issues of relevance to oceans and fisheries. In addition, despite the critical linkages to food security and trade, the group has recently struggled to gain traction on projects under the current funding criteria ranking structure. We encourage economy representatives and the SCE-COW to consider elevating ocean and fisheries issues to Rank 1 of the funding criteria for APEC 2014. The group also hopes that meeting dates across all working groups can be determined well in advance for the 2014 host year and ensure that complementary groups do not overlap, in order to enable further participation by OFWG and private sector representatives.

Endorsed Intercessionally (May 2012-June 2013):

- Selection of new Lead Shepherd, Greg Schneider (USA)
- Selection of new Deputy Lead Shepherd, Anang Noegroho (Indonesia)
- OFWG Strategic Plan 2013-2015
- Project proposals
 - "Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim" (Funding granted)
 - "Marine Ecosystems assessment and management in the Asia Pacific Region Phase IV" (Funding granted)
 - "APEC Blue Economy Model Program Initiative Phase I" (Endorsed with some edits, funding pending)

- Approval for non-members to attend Medan OFWG meeting
 - TNC
 - WWF
- Approval for the Deputy Lead Shepherd to speak at the Asia Conference on Food Security and Blue Growth in Bali, Indonesia in June 2013

Endorsed/Agreed During Medan OFWG Meeting June 22-25, 2013:

- The draft framework for the Marine Sustainable Development Report, other than the “Blue Economy” and “Ocean Health Index” sections
- The ~~[self-funded]~~ proposal from Indonesia for an APEC Ocean [and Fisheries Information Center
- The proposal for the 14th Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment. Economies suggested that future topics align with the OFWG Priority Areas.
- OFWG participation in the Friends of PPFS Working Group 2 on Agriculture and Fisheries.
- The **[Russian]** Pathfinder Interim project on **Enhancement** of Partnership of APEC Economies on Combating IUU Fishing and Associated Trade by Undertaking Voluntary Obligations on Nonproliferation Flags of Convenience Practices. The United States and Indonesia agreed to co-sponsor.
- Draft language for the 2013 APEC Leaders Statement, to be sent to SCE for further consideration between now and CSOM
- The ~~[general]~~ proposal to host an APEC Oceans Ministerial Meeting in 2014 in China. Several economies noted **[that the theme and topics of the 2014 APEC Oceans Ministerial Meeting are still under discussion and any constructive suggestions from member economies are highly welcomed]**~~[they desired additional details and review of the proposed topics before the details and topics are considered endorsed].~~

Proposed Intercessional Actions:

- Review of the **[text to be included on]** ~~[inclusion of the]~~ “Blue Economy” and **[review of the exclusion of]** “Ocean Health Index” sections of the Marine Sustainable Development Report **[within one week]**
- Sharing of information and review of **[the]** proposed APEC Ocean Ministerial Meeting’s **[timeline]** ~~[details]~~ and proposed priority topics
- Review of the “Mainstreaming Ocean Issues” paper tabled by Indonesia
- Development, review, and endorsement of the 2014 Work Plan
- Drafting, Review, and endorsement of the OFWG Food Security Action Plan **[in coordination with PPFS]**
- Review, finalize and endorse language for the 2013 APEC Leaders Statement
- **[Provide information to ISOM about OFWG priorities]**