

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(OFWG)第六屆會議暨建立亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範研討會」會議報告

服務機關：行政院農業委員會漁業署

姓名職稱：郭宗海簡派技正等

派赴國家：秘魯利馬及阿雷基帕

出國期間：105年4月30日至5月10日

報告日期：105年0月0日

摘要

本次亞太經濟合作(APEC)海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)第六屆會議暨建立亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範研討會於本(2016)年5月2日至7日分別在秘魯利馬及阿雷基帕召開，其中APEC-OFWG第六屆會議由菲律賓農業部次長兼漁業局局長 Atty. Asis Perez 擔任會議主持人，計有13個會員經濟體出席；另建立亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範研討會由秘魯漁業資源安全及水產品衛生機構(SANIPES) Mr. Edmundo Panizo 擔任主持人，另主講人為 Mr. Francisco Blaha。二場會議重要結果如次：

一、 建立亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範研討會於5月2日至4日在秘魯利馬舉行，會議重點如下：

- (一)、 本研討會係針對小型與家計型漁業建立一份管理與確保品質安全之手冊，目的在消除水產品供應鏈中因不良運作所造成之高比例漁撈損失，俾提供更健康之水產品供民眾消費、強化糧食安全、增加漁業團體收入、維護海洋資源健康及促進水產品貿易；
- (二)、 該手冊將包含6大章節：1.海上作業安全 (Safety at Sea)、2.漁獲處理 (Handling Fish)、3.捕撈 (Capture/Extraction)、4.卸魚 (Landing)、5.運輸 (Transport)、6.可追溯性 (Traceability)；
- (三)、 本計畫手冊之圖文草案經與會經濟體討論後獲致共識，未來將依APEC秘書處規定，將本計畫手冊於本年7月份提交至APEC秘書處審核，隨後預計將於九月份將計畫手冊提供各經濟體參用。

二、 APEC OFWG第六屆會議於5月5日至7日在秘魯阿雷基帕舉行，會議重點如下：

- (一)我團於會中簡報我國「沿海藍色經濟成長計畫」成果、我國海洋保育成效以及我國打擊IUU行動計畫，包括制訂「遠洋漁業條例」，大幅提高罰則、納入國際漁業組織養護管理措施之管理原則、強化MCS措施及漁產品可追溯性、及強化國際合作等事項；
- (二)我團劉光明教授報告2015年「第16屆亞太經濟合作 (APEC) 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」(以下簡稱圓桌會議)，並於會中廣邀各經濟體參與參與本年度「第

17屆圓桌會議」，獲多數經濟體支持並表示屆時將來臺與會；明年「第18屆圓桌會議」亦獲大會同意舉辦。

- (三)本屆OFWG會議首度與「糧食安全政策夥伴 (PPFS)」召開聯席會議，會議主題為「公私部門聯合行動以處理氣候變遷對糧食安全之影響」，OFWG成員多對本聯席會議表示肯定，並認為有助於兩工作小組間之溝通，惟本次討論議題多屬傳統陸上農業部分，較少觸及海洋與漁業議題，未來將透過議程設定來確保討論事項為兩工作小組共同關切之議題。
- (四)打擊IUU漁業部分，美國報告其水產品可追溯性計畫規範，說明其於2014年六月成立直屬總統的打擊IUU任務小組，未來將強化漁產品可追溯性，其檢視原則包括執行能力、漁獲證明架構、加工產業鏈、錯誤標示、漁業行為違規歷史等項目。無論是捕撈或是生產，美國要求報告資料包括漁船船旗國名稱、捕撈許可證明、漁船辨識、使用漁具以及養殖設備名稱等。美國並列舉十多種危機 (at-risk) 魚種，包括長鰭鮪、劍旗魚、鯊魚及石斑等。
- (五)藍色經濟部分，中國大陸簡報其藍色經濟相關進展以及對於藍色經濟之定義，其自2011年起迄今，總共舉辦3屆藍色經濟論壇，預計於本年6月28日舉辦第四屆藍色經濟論壇，主題訂為「促進藍色經濟合作之途徑與實踐」，邀請各經濟體出席與會。此外，本次APEC受邀私部門由中國大陸推薦「上海彩虹魚海洋科技公司」簡報該公司業務內容，其業務主要為進行深海 (6000公尺以下海域) 研究，說明該公司探勘深海海域之創新方法，目前正研發相關探勘科技。
- (六) OFWG現任主席Atty. Perez主席並說明菲律賓將於本年七月進行政府改組，其有可能離開現行職務，爰九月份OFWG第七屆會議將有可能無法履行主席職務。
- (七) OFWG第七屆會議將於本年度九月份 (19日至21日) 在秘魯皮烏拉 (Piura) 舉行，屬糧食安全週系列會議之一，糧食安全週最後將舉行糧食安全部長會議 (FSMM)，屆時各經濟體農業部門首長將受邀出席。

關鍵詞：亞太經濟合作(APEC)、海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)、糧食安全、藍色經濟

目次

壹、目的.....	1
貳、會議過程與結果.....	2
參、心得與建議.....	17
肆、APEC OFWG 官方會議摘要.....	18

壹、目的

APEC 海洋資源保育工作小組(Marine Resources Conservation Working Group, MRCWG)與漁業工作小組(Fisheries Working Group, FWG)於 2011 年合併成立海洋及漁業工作小組(Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, OFWG)，該工作小組業於 2012 年在俄羅斯喀山召開第 1 屆年會，並於本(2016)年 5 月 5 日至 7 日召開第 6 屆會議。依據該工作小組之工作權責(Terms of Reference)，涵括合併前兩工作小組任務，其優先工作項目如下：

- 一、 藍色經濟
- 二、 促進貿易開放及自由化
- 三、 海洋環境保護及永續發展
- 四、 糧食安全
- 五、 氣候變遷

貳、會議過程及結果

5月2日至3日

秘魯生產部於 5 月 2 日所舉行之「建立亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範研討會」，由秘魯漁業資源安全及水產品衛生機構(SANIPES) Mr. Edmundo Panizo 擔任主持人，另主講人為 Mr. Francisco Blaha；共計有我國、菲律賓、泰國、印尼、越南、PNG、馬來西亞等約 30 人出席，我方由職率本署遠洋漁業組吳佳峻助理與會。本研討會主要係針對開發中經濟體的小型漁業進行研究，並提出改善小型漁業水產品供應鏈之方法，茲就會議討論情形詳述如下：

一、開幕致詞：

會議開始由秘魯生產部主管漁業事務副部長 H.E. Juan Carlos Requejo Aleman、計畫主持人 Mr. Edmundo Panizo 及研討會講者 Mr. Francisco Blaha 向各與會者致意及簡要開場，並介紹秘魯 SANIPES 之主要業務內容，說明本年度主辦經濟體秘魯的四大優先領域之一「強化區域糧食市場」與本研討會之關聯，強調 APEC 經濟體之間分享將近 90%的漁業資源，爰盼藉由本研討會以討論及分享，並產出水產品供應鏈優良實踐手冊草本，以供開發中經濟體輔導小型或家計型漁民之用。

二、本研討會之背景與目標：

本計劃之目標為建立一份管理與確保品質安全之手冊，消除水產品供應鏈中因不良運作所造成之高比例漁撈損失，爰提出最佳實踐典範以追求降低或消除此類損失，俾提供更健康之水產品供民眾消費、強化糧食安全、增加漁業團體收入、維護海洋資源健康以及促進水產品貿易。Mr. Blaha 說明本計畫首要之挑戰為 APEC 各個經濟體發展程度不一，初始階段著重在協調整合各經濟體相關資料的品質管控、最佳實踐、可追溯性及價值鏈之概念、分類及認知，並加以標準化。

三、研究方法與限制：

Mr. Blaha 說明建立水產品供應鏈優良實踐典範之方法以及如何將所蒐集的資料數據加以標準化，並解釋本研究方法之限制因素。本計畫發展出的手冊將依據各經濟體的評估資料以及作者本身的經驗加以發展，惟因計畫經費不足，蒐集而來的資料無法按各個經濟體的實際情況進行逐一檢視。

印尼代表詢問本計劃主要係針對捕撈漁業抑或是養殖漁業，Mr. Blaha 說明雖然養殖漁業的供應鏈固然重要，惟本計畫經核定，乃係針對捕撈漁業。職表示漁產品供應鏈的改善應考量人類、魚群及環境三者之間的關係，無論是在養殖漁業、沿近海漁業或是遠洋漁業，皆脫離不了此一基本概念，爰倘各經濟體得以掌握本研究計畫之重點結論，應皆可適用於各種漁業型態。Mr. Blaha 感謝我方提出建議，並說明政策制定者的首要任務係先確保漁民的未來生計，考量漁民面臨的現實挑戰，幫助漁民建立通往未來的橋樑，而這也是本計劃產出手冊的目的。

四、研究結果：

經檢視各項數據資料，Mr. Blaha 將研究結果分為下列各點來進行整體分析：

- (一)、「糧食可取得性(Food Availability)」：在糧食可取得性方面，Mr. Blaha 認為國內消費性漁產品之可取得性絕大部分取決於經濟性魚種的出口需求、衛生健康及管理體系，在 APEC 整體的情況下，低經濟價值之魚類在國內消費的可取得性高，而高經濟價值之魚種大多為外銷出口市場。
- (二)、「糧食市場進入與使用(Food Access and Use)」：在糧食市場進入與使用部分，Mr. Blaha 認為部分經濟體捕撈漁產品並非為了供應人類家計生活之需，而係為了商業目的，此將限制家計型漁產品糧食的可獲取性；此外，在面臨過漁的經濟體，為了供應市場對於漁產品需求，IUU 漁業行為就很容易發生。而在部分經濟體中，小型漁業的漁民及漁產品批發商會因漁產品的品質、數量及型態等各種不同的問題，面臨無法供應市場需求的困難。
- (三)、「經濟損失與過度捕撈(Economic Loss & Overfishing)」：在經濟損失與過度捕撈部分，Mr. Blaha 說明，在捕撈階段許多小型漁船所面臨的問題在於沒有能

力(如冷藏及溫控技術)立即妥善處理捕獲之漁獲物，因而造成大量的經濟損失，並衍生出衛生安全問題；此外，在收獲後(post harvest)之處理、儲存、加工及運輸階段，冷鏈在漁產品整體供應鏈中扮演至關重要的角色，而小型漁業的漁民則會透過中間人(middle-man)代為銷售所捕撈之漁獲物，且在部分經濟體(如泰國或中國大陸)進口漁產品主要係為加工再出口，因此可追溯性也將會影響水產品供應鏈優良與否。

綜整各項數據資料，Mr. Blaha 的研究結果顯示 APEC 區域的小型漁業有著共同的作業特性，包括多樣化的漁具、非特定性的捕撈各種魚種、低資本及低勞力密集、多由外籍漁民及季節性作業、缺乏市場進入及議價之能力。惟該計畫之研究內容僅討論漁產品生產端所面臨之問題，我團考量計畫的主題為供應鏈及漁產品糧食市場的整體性，遂詢問 APEC 各經濟體應如何去處理漁產品需求面的問題。Mr. Blaha 說明消費端固然為整體漁產品供應鏈及整體糧食市場之一環，但此問題涉及各經濟體之經濟發展、消費習慣及市場型態，資料蒐集不易，另囿於計畫經費及規模有限，爰現階段尚未處理消費端之問題。

五、水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範手冊：

本研討會之主要目的係針對 APEC 區域開發中經濟體之小型或家計型漁業進行研究，並提出改善其水產品供應鏈以降低經濟損失及確保糧食安全之方法，爰本計畫最後將產出一份「亞太地區水產品供應鏈之優良實踐典範」手冊，Mr. Blaha 首先說明本手冊之主要目的，其中包括確保漁民作業安全、降低肇因於未妥善處理而產生之收獲後糧食損失及經濟損失，以及強化價值鏈之可追溯性。

Mr. Blaha 進一步解釋因該手冊目標使用對象為社經地位及教育程度較低的小型或家計型漁民，因此手冊各章節之開頭將以插圖方式呈現，透過人物之間的對話，將改善漁產品供應鏈的重點知識傳遞給漁民，而為了使 APEC 所有經濟體的漁民皆能受惠於本手冊，對話框將可以由各經濟體自行翻譯為當地語言。

本手冊主要分為下列六大章節：

(一)、「海上作業安全(Safety at Sea)」：海上作業屬於高風險活動，因此確保漁民於海上的作業安全為先，乃係整體漁產品產業鏈的根本與起始，本章包括漁船安全檢查、一般性問題處理、氣候異常應變、漁船碰撞等節。

印尼針對本章節提出質疑，認為海上作業安全似與漁產品供應鏈較無關聯，爰建議刪除本章節；菲律賓亦認為此點與本計劃之目標無關，且海上作業安全及漁業事務在菲律賓是屬於兩個不同的權責單位主管。經與會者討論後，本章節仍將保留，惟將轉作為附件參考資料。

(二)、「漁獲處理(Handling Fish)」：確保漁產品之食品衛生安全、品質以及合理的獲益並非偶然發生，而在家計型漁產品整體供應鏈中，係從捕撈、卸魚、運輸等各階段，皆需要謹慎且完善的處理漁獲物，Mr. Blaha 提出有關處理漁獲物之四大原則，「清潔(Clean)」、「冷藏(Cool)」、「妥處(Gentle)」及「快速(Quick)」。本節內容包括漁獲物品質及新鮮度之認識、食品衛生安全、生物危害、化學危害等章節。

惟我團認為漁產品生產鏈錯綜複雜，漁產品從捕撈至市場中間需歷經許多不同階段，倘吾人欲完善整體漁產品供應鏈以確保糧食安全並降低經濟損失，我團建議 Mr.Blaha 應先明確定義本計畫之生產鏈，如此始得以發展本手冊各章節之內容。Mr. Blaha 感謝我團所提建議，惟因本手冊之目標對象為小型或家計型漁業，爰本手冊所涉及之生產鏈僅包含捕撈、處理及運輸，不涉及儲備及加工的問題。

(三)、「捕撈(Capture/Extraction)」：漁產品品質的好壞絕大部分取決於捕撈後之立即處理方式，其中最重要之環節即為冷藏技術。本節內容主要包括冰塊選用、儲存容器等章節。

(四)、「卸魚(Landing)」：漁獲物自漁船卸下之過程中，首重迅速及冷藏，且卸魚作業應於所有必須之裝備、容器及人員皆完成充分準備下進行，並確保裝載漁獲物之運輸裝備已事先預冷。在卸魚作業過程中除需確保漁產品全程處於低溫冷藏外，卸魚地點之衛生條件亦為影響漁產品品質之關鍵因素之一，爰卸魚港口

應定期維護整理以確保其清潔，另亦包含在海灘卸魚之情況。

(五)、「運輸(Transport)」：除了前述之捕撈與卸魚階段，運輸亦為漁產品供應鏈及冷鏈之重要環節，應確保運輸工具於裝載漁獲物前已完成徹底之清潔並事先預冷，運輸工具亦應為密閉空間以掌控溫度並避免漁獲物直接曝曬。

(六)、「可追溯性(Traceability)」：對消費者而言，漁獲物之產銷履歷係購買漁產品重要考量因素之一，爰漁產品之卸售、運輸、中介及交易過程應詳實紀錄，具有可追溯性之漁產品除了易獲得較高之市場價格外，同時亦可避免食品衛生安全之風險，並確保漁民獲得合理之報酬。職考量本計畫之目標對象為家計型漁民，在其供應鏈中仰賴中間人(middle-man)交易運作，我團遂建議手冊中應納入政府單位與中間人協調合作以取得漁業相關數據報告等內容。

六、此外，部分經濟體對於本手冊之目標對象(漁民、漁業訓練員、政府官員)仍有不同意見，Mr. Blaha 解釋目前手冊之目標對象為小型漁業或家計型漁業之漁民，並進一步說明，倘對象不同則手冊之撰擬方式亦將大幅改變，惟仍有經濟體反應目前手冊內容對漁民而言太過繁複，恐無法達成預期之成效，爰建議將內容加以簡化；我團考量本計畫之立意係為加強小型或家計型漁民之教育及推廣，同時兼顧手冊之實用性，爰建議手冊可分兩部分處理，其中包括提供漁民參考使用之簡明版與漁業訓練員授課使用之詳細版，如此可達本計畫之最大效益，經討論後獲與會各經濟體認同。

本計畫手冊草本經與會經濟體討論後獲致共識，未來將依 APEC 秘書處規定，將本計畫手冊於本年 7 月份提交至 APEC 秘書處審核，隨後預計將於九月份將計畫手冊提供各經濟體參用。

5月5日至7日

APEC—OFWG 第 6 屆會議由菲律賓農業部次長兼漁業局局長 Atty. Asis Perez 擔任會議主席，計有我國、智利、中國大陸、日本、韓國、巴布亞紐幾內亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國以及越南等 13 個經濟體，我團由本署郭宗海簡派技正率行政

院環境保護署李怡芬技正、國立臺灣海洋大學劉光明教授及本署遠洋漁業組吳佳峻助理與會。以下謹就 5 月 5 日至 7 日之 OFWG 6 會議重點摘述如後：

一、會議開始由主席 Atty. Asis Perez、秘魯生產部副部長 H.E. Juan Carlos Requejo Aleman 及 APEC 秘書處 Program Director Mr. Alex Rogers 簡要開場後，進行決議本次會議之行政事項，美國自願擔任會議記錄，並與中國大陸、巴布亞紐幾內亞、菲律賓、俄羅斯與秘魯組成會議報告總結小組，協助主席草擬會議報告。

二、自去年 OFWG 第五屆會議後至今之相關進展

(一)、OFWG 5 與 OFWG 6 二會期間通過之各項行動及文件：

本節由秘書處報告自 OFWG 5 以來重要進展，其中包括 2015 年 APEC 經濟領袖會議通過之「馬尼拉宣言」及 APEC 部長會議通過之「部長聯合聲明」皆指示 OFWG 落實「糧食安全暨藍色經濟高階政策對話(HLPD-FSBE)行動計畫」及「OFWG 糧食安全行動計畫」；此外，2016 年第一次經濟暨技術合作指導委員會(SCE 1)除討論 OFWG 與其他工作小組之間的合作外，亦於會議期間通過 OFWG 工作計畫(Work Plan)及策略計畫(Strategic Plan)。

(二)、海洋相關議題主流化指導委員會(MOISC)工作報告：

本節係由 OFWG 主席報告 MOISC 過去一年之工作進展，該委員會係由 OFWG、能源工作小組(EWG)、糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)及運輸工作小組(TPTWG)共同推派代表所組成之委員會，其職權範圍(Terms of Reference)在 2015 年 9 月 3 日第二次 MOISC 會議中通過。本次報告重點集中於 PPFS 能力建構計畫提案以及印尼 APEC 海洋資訊中心(AOIP)提交 EWG 與 TPTWG 之提案，尚無 OFWG 相關工作事項。主席最後說明 MOISC 下次會議將於第三次資深官員會議(SOM 3)期間召開。

(三)、中國大陸 APEC 海洋永續發展中心(AMSDC)工作報告：

AMSDC 係於 2010 年前海洋資源養護工作小組(MRCWG)通過成立，由中國大陸主導，該中心之四大優先議題分別為「海洋永續經濟發展及區域合作」、

「海洋生物利用及糧食安全」、「沿岸與海洋生態系管理」以及「氣候變遷及海洋災難之預防與調適」，AMSDC 於 2015 年度三大主要工作事項如下：

1. 提升 APEC 各經濟體對藍色經濟之認知：該中心自 2011 年起迄今，總共舉辦 3 屆藍色經濟論壇，預計於本(105)年 6 月 28 日舉辦第四屆藍色經濟論壇，主題訂為：促進藍色經濟合作之途徑與實踐(Advancing Blue Economy Cooperation: Pathway and Practice)。
2. 強化區域海洋管理能力：該中心於 2015 年 12 月 2 日至 7 日舉辦海洋空間規劃訓練研討會，目前規劃於本年度舉辦沿岸生態養殖模型研討會。
3. 以及相關能力建構計畫：該中心除了派遣本身員工接受中國大陸外交部與中國大陸國家海洋局之訓練外，其在國際合作方面亦派員分別參與在肯亞、南非及聯合國之相關會議，以促進藍色經濟之討論。

針對該中心過去一年之工作內容，我團發言感謝中國大陸對於海洋議題所作出之貢獻，惟針對報告內容中提及許多相關研究中心之名稱(如：APFNet、ASCNK 或 AFDC 等)仍有不盡詳細且易造成混淆之處，難以釐清何者屬於 APEC 相關機構，何者屬於各經濟體自行設立，盼中國大陸或 APEC 秘書處能夠進一步說明該等機構之資金來源。APEC 秘書處說明，APEC 之學術中心屬於專業性之特殊機構，此類機構之設立多半係各個年度的主辦經濟體提案，經由全體會員同意後而成立，秘書處理解許多機構名稱造成混淆，未來將會對此類機構的名稱進行一致規範。

三、海洋相關議題之活動與成果分享：

本節主席請各會員經濟體分享各經濟體有關海洋議題的相關活動與成果，包括智利、中國大陸、日本、韓國、巴布亞紐幾內亞、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、我國、泰國、美國以及越南等 13 個經濟體發表各經濟體的海洋相關活動成果，其中本署由郭宗海簡派技正就我國「沿海藍色經濟成長計畫」進行簡報，說明該計畫目標包括沿岸漁業之穩定發展，穩定魚苗培育，選定適合放流地以及保護魚類棲地等，

本計劃亦利用液態天然氣(LNG)之低溫冷卻海水資源，開創高價冷水性物種新型養殖模式，以減少我國冷水性魚類進口量，同時可減緩陸上國土及地下水之利用，促進養殖產業與環境之和諧，強化創新加值研發，提升產業競爭力。此外，我團考量會議現場許多經濟體報告內容皆涉及加強打擊 IUU 漁業措施，為適當回應此議題，爰我團亦就我國打擊 IUU 行動計畫相關事項進行簡報，包括制訂「遠洋漁業條例」，大幅提高罰則、納入國際漁業組織養護管理措施之管理原則、強化 MCS 措施及漁產品可追溯性、以及強化國際合作等事項。

四、 OFWG 暨糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)聯席會議

本年度 OFWG 與 PPFS 首度舉行聯席會議，本會議係主辦經濟體秘魯依其優先領域「促進區域糧食市場」所提倡議，以加強農業部門及漁業部門之合作。會議首先由 PPFS 主席 Mr. César Sotomayor(秘魯生產部副部長)及 OFWG 主席 Atty. Asis Perez 簡要開場致詞，說明本次聯席會議討論重點為「公私部門聯合行動以處理氣候變遷對糧食安全之影響」，透過 OFWG 及 PPFS 首度舉行之聯席會議，檢視氣候變遷對於 APEC 地區糧食生產其糧食安全之挑戰，並探討 APEC 各經濟體之間，或是公私部門之間在政策、實踐與能力建構方面可能的合作範圍。

本聯席會議主要係由專家學者就氣候變遷對糧食安全之挑戰與機會，專題報告之講者包括 Dr. Andy Jarvis (報告主題為「建立智慧型氣候之農業的挑戰」)、Mr. Maximo Torero (報告主題為「氣候變遷對 APEC 開發中經濟體之影響」)、Mr. A. G. Kawamura (報告主題為「公私部門聯合行動以處理氣候變遷對糧食安全之影響」)、Ms. Elena Conterno (報告主題為「氣候變遷、糧食安全與漁業」)以及 Mr. David Llanos(報告主題為「永續供應鏈、市場與生計」)。前揭報告專題主要討論內容包括高營養價值糧食之生產、資料蒐集、基礎建設及漁業配額管理。

聯席會議最後由美國提出討論一非正式文件「強化 APEC 氣候變遷及糧食安全合作」，並將於本年六月九日至十日在越南胡志明市舉辦名為：「邁向 APEC 氣候變遷與糧食安全之夥伴關係」政策論壇。

五、 OFWG 運作事務：

(一)、 OFWG 2016 年度工作計畫及 2016-2018 年策略計畫：

有關 2016 年度工作計畫部分，主席報告本工作計畫業於 SCE 1 會議期間通過，本年度 OFWG 將召開 2 次會議，分別為本次 OFWG 6 以及預計在九月份 APEC 糧食安全週舉行之 OFWG 7，而本年度 OFWG 將有 5 項計畫要實施，其中包括我國第 17 屆圓桌會議。

2016-2018 年策略計畫亦於 SCE 1 會議期間通過，本策略計畫敘明完善管理之生態系、漁業以及養殖漁業以支持 APEC 經濟體經濟發展並確保糧食安全為 OFWG 之願景，而 OFWG 之主要任務即係支持 APEC 有關促進區域永續經濟成長、發展與繁榮。OFWG 亦將既需遵照並落實首爾海洋宣言、峇里行動計畫、巴拉卡斯宣言以及廈門宣言。此外，在 2016 年至 2018 年，OFWG 之六大優先議題為自由與開放之貿易與投資、永續發展與環境保護、糧食安全、氣候變遷、自然災害之預防與復原以及藍色經濟。

(二)、 OFWG 獨立評鑑報告(Independent Assessment)：

OFWG 獨立評鑑報告係於去(2015)年 OFWG 5 會議期間進行，本報告亦提交至 SCE 評估檢視，SCE 並就報告內容對 OFWG 做出四項主要建議分別如下：

1. SCE 應針對 OFWG 之策略方向及計畫提案對 OFWG 提供建議回饋；
2. OFWG 應繼續保持為一個獨立工作小組；
3. OFWG 應研擬五年期(2016 至 2020)策略計畫；
4. 各個經濟體應再度確認其代表團以及出席 OFWG。

針對本獨立評鑑報告，各經濟體討論踴躍，謹摘述各經濟體發言內容略以：

1. 中國大陸：OFWG 所面臨之問題為各個經濟體的出席意願，建議透過議程設定來鼓勵各經濟體參與；此外另一個問題為外界不明白 OFWG 的工作內容，爰 OFWG 應加強與其他國際組織之合作。
2. 美國：OFWG 所討論之議題大多為海洋環境保護與漁業資源保育，某些

特定議題如自由貿易與投資較少提及，同時提醒 OFWG 並非漁業管理組織，故在 OFWG 所討論之議題應尋求平衡性。

3. 我國：OFWG 乃係一自由的討論平台，討論議題廣泛，我方認為資訊自由分享對本小組而言是重要實踐，無論各個經濟體分享何種資訊，亦無論該資訊是否適合個別經濟體，所有成員皆可公開討論攜回研究，且自從海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)及漁業工作小組(FWG)合併後，OFWG 成為一個務實的實踐，各經濟體應重視並把握此一交流平台。我方認為我們應尊重 SCE 所提建議，且可透過 top down 及 bottom up 雙向方式加強與 SCE 之溝通。
4. 菲律賓：OFWG 之出席率固然重要，但充分討論議題實為重點，且 OFWG 業完成一份三年期策略計畫(2016-2018)，實無需依 SCE 建議而重擬一份五年期策略計畫。
5. 主席最後說明，本小組已經完成三年期策略計畫，有關 SCE 建議本小組擬定五年期計畫，主席將向 SCE 表示本小組的情況與決定。至於出席問題部分，盼透過議程設定來增加經濟體參與 OFWG 之意願，但無法強制要求每一個經濟體派員出席，主席將向 SCE 表示有注意到此一項建議。

(三)、OFWG 各項計畫之報告、更新與提案：

1. 已完成之計畫

本節由相關經濟體報告去年實施的計畫結果，其中包括日本「氣候變遷對漁業資源之影響」、我國「第 16 屆 APEC 圓桌會議」、中國大陸「APEC 藍色經濟示範計畫」及「2015 APEC 海洋空間規劃訓練研討會」。

2. 現階段即將實施之計畫

本節由相關經濟體報告本年度即將實施或業完成實施的計畫結果，其中包括美國「沿岸生態系評估」、秘魯「小型漁業優良實踐手冊」、我國「第 17 屆 APEC 圓桌會議」、中國大陸「第四屆藍色經濟論壇」及「可持續性

糧食安全之沿岸生態養殖模式訓練研討會」。

3. 2016 年第一階段提案計畫及其他工作小組與 OFWG 相關之計畫

秘書處首先報告本年度第一階段提交之計畫，並說明本年度第二階段的計畫提交日期將於 6 月 22 日截止。有關目前於第一階段提交之計畫包括韓國「APEC 區域海洋垃圾防治與管理之能力建構計畫」、秘魯「設計小型漁業漁民聯合模型以發展鄉村社群養殖漁業」及「強化家計型漁業聯合行銷」等三項計畫。

4. 2016 年第二階段提案計畫

(1). APEC 資助計畫包括韓國「第二階段預防、反應及評估海上漏油污染」以及秘魯「發展氣候變遷對漁業及養殖漁業資源影響之生態系風險評估工具」。

(2). 自費計畫包括美國「克服障礙以資助浪費管理體系」以及我國「第 18 屆 APEC 圓桌會議」。

六、自由及開放之貿易與投資

本年度 APEC 主辦國秘魯提出四大優先領域，分別為「推動區域經濟整合與優質成長」、「強化區域糧食市場」、「促使亞太地區微中小型企業邁向現代化的目標」以及「開發人力資本」，其中「強化區域糧食市場」與 OFWG 之工作項目密切相關，且 OFWG 於去年通過糧食安全行動計畫(Food Security Action Plan)，秘魯報告說明「強化區域糧食市場」之主要項目為「糧食永續」、「市場進入」、「投資與基礎建設」以及「糧食生產與貿易相關服務」；而 2016 年可達成之重點工作為召開糧食安全部長會議，其中包括糧食相關產業之執行長與糧食安全相關部長們的對話，並發表糧食安全部長宣言。「強化區域糧食市場」之倡議亦強調藍色經濟與有效打擊 IUU 之重要性，呼籲各經濟體分享打擊 IUU 及嚇阻非法漁產品貿易之最佳實踐，支持由中國大陸主辦之第四屆藍色經濟論壇以及支持我國降低糧食損失多年期計畫等。

我國、俄羅斯、越南、菲律賓及 PNG 對本倡議表示支持，職考量糧食生產鏈之永續

性，進一步建議秘魯應考量調整其主要項目之順序，秘魯對我方建議表示感謝並將納入參考。

七、海洋環境之永續發展與保護：

- (一)、海洋垃圾線上工作小組(Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris)：本節由海洋垃圾線上工作小組報告其 2016 年度工作計畫，並鼓勵 OFWG 成員踴躍參與該工作小組之討論，並納入相關私部門。
- (二)、中國大陸海洋垃圾之行動及廈門之最佳實踐：本節中國大陸報告其近期處理海洋垃圾之努力，包括志工參與及在廈門之案例研究。中國大陸進一步介紹與美國在海洋垃圾議題之雙邊合作。

八、糧食安全：

- (一)、OFWG 暨 PPFS 聯席會議後續討論：本節主席請各個經濟體就昨日 OFWG 暨 PPFS 聯席會議提出其觀察與建議，各經濟體之建議略以：
 - 1. 俄羅斯：原則上支持聯席會議以加強跨論壇合作，惟 OFWG 成員於昨日之聯席會議似僅為出席而非參與討論，建議倘下次召開聯席會議應有較多 OFWG 議題，如此 OFWG 之參與始顯得專業及具體。
 - 2. 美國：倘 OFWG 與 PPFS 能建立合作，將會對 OFWG 之工作有所助益，同意俄羅斯的建議，聯席會議應討論兩工作小組共同處理的議題，而非僅針對 PPFS 特定議題。此外考量 OFWG 在 PPFS 的聯繫窗口必須全程出席兩工作的會議，建議主辦單位儘量將兩工作小組之會議期間錯開。
 - 3. 我國：如何改善聯席會議之議程係兩工作小組需要共同處理的問題，昨日聯席會議的專題報告內容過於偏重陸上傳統農業糧食專業，此使 OFWG 成員不易理解，更無法有效參與會議，且專題報告中有關海洋與漁業的資料蒐集不易或是資料錯誤的問題亦需注意。
 - 4. 主席總結基本上各經濟體皆對聯席會議表示肯定，惟在議程設定上需有所

調整，聯席會議應討論兩工作小組都關切之事項，而非偏重於單一工作小組，下次倘有類似聯席會議將先行檢視議程，以確保討論事項或專題報告為兩工作小組共同關切之議題。

(二)、 2015 年糧食安全暨藍色經濟高階政策對話

本節由菲律賓簡報有關去年「糧食安全及藍色經濟高階政策對話 (HLPD-FSBE)」以及 HLPD-FSBE 行動計畫，感謝我國於草擬行動計畫過程中做出之貢獻，並肯定我國降低糧食損失多年期計畫之成果。

(三)、 IUU 漁業

本節由秘魯簡報該國有關打擊 IUU 的行動內容，其中包括秘魯國內措施與國際合作之努力，秘魯強調管理、監控與追蹤之平衡，並詳細說明其衛星追蹤系統。秘魯同時說明其現階段之計畫，包括強化法律架構、改善科技以及增加其漁業管制點。

(四)、 美國水產品可追溯性計畫規範

美國說明其於 2014 年六月成立直屬總統的打擊 IUU 任務小組，美國將強化漁產品可追溯性，其檢視原則包括執行能力、漁獲證明架構、加工產業鏈、錯誤標示、漁業行為違規歷史等項目。無論是捕撈或是生產，美國要求報告資料包括漁船船旗國名稱、捕撈許可證明、漁船辨識、使用漁具以及養殖設備名稱等。美國並列舉十多種危機(at-risk)魚種包括長鰭鮪、劍旗魚、鯊魚及石斑等。

九、 氣候變遷

(一)、 氣候變遷對於東南太平洋海洋生態系及漁業資源之影響

本節由 Dr. Dimitri Gutiérrez 報告其氣候變遷研究之最新模型以及暖化趨勢對於海洋資源之影響、海洋酸化及脫氧作用，並舉秘魯為例，鯤魚為秘魯主要漁獲物(佔其總漁獲量約 84%)，但因氣候變遷及聖嬰現象之影響，鯤魚之漁獲量大

幅下跌，Dr. Gutiérrez 最後提出結合「生物氣候(bioclimate)」方法與生態系模型來減緩此一挑戰。

我國與俄羅斯針對 Dr. Gutiérrez 的研究報告表示肯定與感謝，秘魯提及該國已提交生態風險評估工具研討會企劃書予 APEC 秘書處，盼獲各經濟體支持。

(二)、 FAO 受邀專家報告氣候變遷相關議題

本節由 Mr. Julio Postigo 代表 FAO 進行口頭報告，說明探討氣候變遷議題時，注意不同面相與對地區影響之重要性，尤其是氣候變遷對於漁業之影響。Mr. Postigo 提出處理氣候變遷影響之三階段分別為：劃定範圍(Scoping)、分析(Analysis)以及實施(Implementation)，在資源、人力、數據與資料不足之情形下，其強調應立刻採取行動以避免現階段無效的倡議。

十、 藍色經濟

本節由中國大陸簡報其藍色經濟合作相關進展以及中國大陸對於藍色經濟之定義，並說明其處理如何處理跨部門的藍色經濟以及與其他各經濟體之專家進行雙邊或多邊討論。中國大陸說明其將於 2016 下半年舉行非 APEC 藍色經濟研討會，並表示其願意分享藍色經濟相關實踐以促進藍色經濟發展。

此外，本次 APEC 受邀私部門「上海彩虹魚海洋科技公司」簡報該公司業務內容，其業務主要為進行深海(6000 公尺以下海域)研究，說明該公司探勘深海海域之創新方法。

十一、 本日最後主席說明因菲律賓將於五月九日舉行總統大選，其將提前返國，故會議將由秘魯代表 Mr. Ennio Fermi 暫代；此外，主席並說明菲律賓將於本年七月進行政府改組，其有可能離開現行職務(主席為菲律賓農業部次長主管漁業事務)，爰九月份 OFWG 第七屆會議將有可能無法履行主席職務。

會議最後一日檢視會議紀錄文件以及提交 SCE 之會議總結報告，除酌修文字用語以及相關經濟體之計畫內容外，無其他討論事項，下次會議(OFWG 7)將於本年度九月份(19 日至 21 日)在秘魯皮烏拉(Piura)舉行，屬糧食安全週系列會議之一，糧食安全

週最後將舉行糧食安全部長會議(FSMM)。

十二、 會外事項：

- (一)、 新加坡代表 **Mr. Adrian Lim** 進洽我團有關我國漁船於新加坡港口卸魚活動，其中新加坡盼了解我國漁業管理規範，特別是相關漁業證照之規定與核發體系，為使雙方能夠更進一步將漁業資訊透明化，俾進行有效之漁業管理並落實船旗國與港口國之合作，新加坡提議增進雙方交流合作，**Mr. Lim** 強調倘雙方得以建立溝通管道或合作機制，未來無論係我國漁船進新加坡港卸魚或是其他相關漁業事務皆可順利推動。我團復以我國未來將限制我國漁船僅得於國外指定港口進行卸魚及轉載，新加坡亦為我國所設定之國外指定港口之一，為加強雙方漁業合作與對話，職對於 **Mr. Lim** 之提議表示歡迎，盼新加坡可於會後提供進一步之合作提案，**Mr. Lim** 則建議我方可將新加坡列為我指定港口一事以 **Email** 通知新加坡，作為開啟雙方漁業對話之開端。
- (二)、 秘魯 **Mr. Ennio Fermi**（代理主席）向我團表示秘魯未來盼發展養殖漁業，我團復以我國養殖漁業有多相關優良實踐，倘秘魯欲發展養殖漁業，我國應可提供協助，爰請秘魯向我國駐外館處聯繫，提出具體需求規畫。

參、心得與建議

- 一、APEC 雖無法律拘束力，惟具同儕壓力，OFWG 6 所通過之相關文件係屬國際海洋與漁業政策趨勢，可供本署日後政策擬定之參考。爰我國應持續積極參與本工作小組會議，獲取國際海洋與漁業最新政策趨勢，以研擬我國因應策略，並適時調整相關政策法規。
- 二、APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組，涵括「海洋環境」及「漁業」二大領域，惟目前各國政府並非均將前揭二大領域的劃歸於同一部會管理，舉我國現行體制為例，「漁業」係隸屬於農政單位，而「海洋環境」則歸屬於環保署，與部分國家狀況類似，但部分國家代表團時卻僅偏顧及某一領域，因次會議討論時不免有些認知上的差異。爰此，建議未來我代表團宜維持現行的跨部會的行前籌備會議，俾利促進會議討論效率。

肆、APEC OFWG 官方會議摘要

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
6th MEETING OF THE OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG)
Convention Center Cerro Juli, Arequipa, Peru
5-7 May 2016

Thirteen APEC Economies attended: Chile; People's Republic of China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; the Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States; and Viet Nam. Guests were representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Rainbowfish Ocean Technology Co. The meeting was chaired by the OFWG Lead Shepherd (LS) Vice Minister Asis Perez of the Philippines with Official Ennio Fermi from Peru filling in for the Lead Shepherd on the final day of the meeting. An Executive Summary of the meeting is attached as **Appendix A**.

Day 1: 5 May 2016

Session I - Opening Session

A. Welcoming Remarks by OFWG Lead Shepherd

The OFWG Lead Shepherd, Vice Minister Asis Perez, welcomed the participating economies to Peru and highlighted the tasks ahead of the group, continuing on the good work done during OFWG5 in Boracay, Philippines.

B. Opening of the APEC 6th Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting by Peru Vice Minister for Fisheries

Peru's Vice Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Mr. Juan Carlos Requejo, gave opening remarks highlighting the challenges faced by APEC economies. He focused on fisheries, particularly the need to address illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, provide support for small-scale fisheries, support innovation and technology in fisheries, and the success of Peru in increasing domestic consumption of fish and fish products.

C. Introduction of Delegation Leads (Lead Shepherd)

The head delegates introduced themselves to the group. A list of participants will follow.

D. Appointment of Rapporteur (Lead Shepherd)

The United States volunteered as rapporteur and the working group approved.

E. Formation of Committee to assist with drafting of Summary Report (Lead Shepherd)

A committee was formed to assist the rapporteur in the drafting of the meeting report: The United States, People's Republic of China, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, and Russia. Other economies were invited to join at any time during the meeting.

F. Adoption of the Agenda (Lead Shepherd)

The agenda was adopted by consensus with a few small additions from the floor. The final agenda can be found in document 2016/SOM2/OFWG/001.

Session II – Developments in APEC since the 5th OFWG Meeting in May 2015

A. Overview of intersessionally endorsed actions and documents since OFWG 5 (OFWG Lead Shepherd/Secretariat)

The Lead Shepherd briefly highlighted the proposed intersessional actions endorsed from OFWG5, noting achievement of providing input to the coastal ecosystem valuation survey, updates on the Mainstreaming Oceans Initiative, engagement in the preparations for the High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy, and the circulation of proceedings of the Workshop of Climate Change Impact on Ocean and Fisheries Resources. One of the items, regarding the broad circulation prior to the concept note deadlines in order to secure feedback and potential co-sponsors, has had mixed results. Economies were encouraged to continue to improve this practice.

B. Update on work of the Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues (MOI) Steering Council (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

The Lead Shepherd provided updates on MOI Steering Council, which he attended, highlighting that the updated terms of reference (TOR) was endorsed in the second MOI Steering Council (SC) meeting in Cebu and the continued need to promote cross-fora collaboration. He also gave an overview of inputs from the Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance on their project “Strengthening Chemical Metrology Infrastructure in Food Safety” and Indonesia’s proposals on Exploring APEC Ocean Potentials and Prospects through the establishment of APEC Ocean Information Portal (AOIP) and APEC Connectivity Strategy and Economic Growth and the Jobs in the Marine and Coastal Tourism. Indonesia’s two proposals will be circulated in the Tourism Working Group for its support and endorsement. One economy asked the Lead Shepherd to request that the OFWG see the two proposals for review and potential endorsement, as they are also relevant to the work of the OFWG.

The Steering Committee will conclude at the end of 2016 unless renewed, as outlined in the MOI TOR.

C. APEC Secretariat Report on Relevant Developments in APEC (Secretariat)

The Secretariat highlighted recent developments in APEC, including the endorsement of the OFWG 2016 Work Plan and the OFWG Strategic Plan, instructions from Ministers to implement the Plan of Action from the High-Level Policy Dialogue on Blue Economy and Food Security and the recognition of the OFWG Food Security Action Plan and Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris. Other key outcomes of relevance to the OFWG were noted, such as the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth, the APEC Services Cooperation Framework, the APEC Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, and the Boracay Action Agenda to Globalize MSMEs.

D. Overview of development in 2015 and 2016 work plan of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China)

China reviewed the work of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Centre (AMSDC) since May 2015 including promotion of the understanding of blue economy amongst APEC economies, strengthening of regional ocean management abilities, and capacity building efforts. China highlighted engagement with several other APEC Centers and regional centers outside of APEC, following the Guidelines on Managing Cooperation with Non-members. This led to a question about names of Centers, how a Center can use the APEC name and what requirements Centers have for reporting and coordination, which the Secretariat answered. The Secretariat noted that the Policy Partnership for Science, Technology, and Innovation (PPSTI) was planning to have a workshop regarding their centers to develop clearer standards for communication and coordination amongst their APEC Centers. The United States noted that the AMSDC had significantly improved their communication on the actions of AMSDC, seeking non-member participation endorsement in trainings, and asking for OFWG endorsement of AMSDC reports bearing the APEC name.

Session III - Information Sharing

A. Information Sharing by APEC Economies

Delegates from all present economies provided brief reports on key ocean and fisheries issues relevant to their economies, and on recent progress made on issues relevant to the OFWG since the May 2015 OFWG5 meeting. Members reported on progress made in areas of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, marine conservation, marine disaster risk reduction, food security and safety, marine science technology, domestic legislation, blue economy efforts, and international cooperation. Some economies also provided written Economy Reports to the Secretariat (Documents 2016/SOM2/OFWG/006, 007, 008, 009, 029, 033, 039, 040, 049) and others were encouraged to submit written reports to the Secretariat.

Afternoon: Joint Session with PPFS

Topic: Public-private action to address climate change impact on food security

The 1st PPFS/OFWG joint session was held by an initiative of Peru, under its host year priority “Fostering the regional food market”, in order to coordinate better the works between agriculture and fishery. After a welcome from both Chairs, the OFWG liaison to PPFS gave a presentation to the group on the OFWG Food Security Action Plan. The joint session then had academics and specialists from various sectors and experiences speak on the challenges of climate change for food security and opportunities of sustainable agriculture. Presenters included Dr. Andy Jarvis (Flagship Leader, CGIAR Research Program for Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS)), Maximo Torero (International Food Policy Research Institute), A.G. Kawamura (Co-Chair, Solutions for the Land), Elena Conterno (National Society of Fisheries, Peru) and David Llanos (Rainforest Alliance). The topics discussed include production of highly nutritious food, data collection, infrastructure, or fishery quota management, among others. Discussions were primarily on traditional agriculture. Capture fisheries was not prominently featured in the joint session between PPFS and OFWG, but several economies raised points of relevance to both capture fisheries and aquaculture.

At the end of the discussion, the US has highlighted its non-paper on “Strengthening APEC Cooperation on Climate Change and Food Security” and tabled a discussion paper on “Development of the APEC CSA initiative”, requesting economies’ support and inputs. The US explained the background and objectives of the “Policy Forum: Towards an APEC Partnership on Climate Change and Food Security” which will be held on June 9-10 in Ho Chi Minh City. Canada expressed its full support to the proposal, while China stated that the Forum should not pursue establishment of a new public-private partnership but focus on the exchange of information and experience.

Day 2: 6 May 2016

Session IV – OFWG Operations

- A. *Work Plan and Strategic Plan. Discussion of progress on implementing the OFWG 2016 Annual Work Plan and OFWG 2016 – 2018 Strategic Plan (OFWG Lead Shepherd, Secretariat)*

The Lead Shepherd reviewed the Work Plan, noting that the next meeting will take place in Piura during Food Security Week. The Lead Shepherd also reviewed the OFWG priorities and activities that support the work plan. The Lead Shepherd discussed upcoming deadlines: Independent Assessment response due to the Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) by July (economies must comment and OFWG must decide if we agree with recommendations) and also the December due date for the draft OFWG 2017 Work plan.

- B. *Independent Assessment of 2015. Discussion of OFWG response to IA recommendations. Endorsement of actions to be taken. (OFWG Lead Shepherd, Secretariat)*

The Lead Shepherd reviewed the 2015 Independent Assessment Recommendations. The assessment process occurs every four years. The Independent Assessment noted that the OFWG is one of the smallest fora in terms of number of economies attending, the number of projects undertaken, and the number of projects funded. But, the report also noted the APEC OFWG should be continued as a separate sub-fora. Three recommendations were discussed: 1) The OFWG should be maintained as a separate sub-fora of the SCE 2.) The OFWG should establish a new strategic plan for the period 2016-2020 , 3.) Economies should reconfirm their delegations participation, especially during strategic plan development. The Secretariat clarified that there is no formal requirement for economies to confirm their participation, but it is up to the individual economy to provide that information. Several economies noted that the OFWG already agreed to a strategic plan through 2018, but that the strategic plan is an open document that if an economy has a change it would like to make, it can send a proposal to the group. The group agreed that the Lead Shepherd should follow up with the SCE and let them know our preference to remain a sub-fora, a preference for a 3 year strategic plan, since one has already been developed and approved and, taking note of recommendation #4, noting that it is up to economies whether or not they will confirm or not confirm their participation in the OFWG. Economies were encouraged to send additional comments to the Lead Shepherd otherwise he will send the agreed points to the SCE.

C. Projects (Economies)

a. Report on outcomes from projects implemented

i. Japan (OFWG 02 2014A) – Climate Change

Japan reviewed the workshop on the Climate Change Impact on Oceans and Fisheries Resources, which was held in Boracay, May 2015. Co-sponsors were Philippines and Vietnam. For addressing climate change impact in the APEC region, the workshop stressed the importance of establishment of framework for sharing experiences and scientific knowledge, enhancing further awareness and policy coherence.

ii. Chinese Taipei (OFWG 02 2014S) - The 16th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in Sustainability of the Marine Environment

Chinese Taipei presented on the 16th Business and Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment. Participants included Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam for October 2015 meetings. The meeting discussed two topics: Climate change and marine resources, and ocean energy. Recommendations on the two topics were provided.

iii. China (OFWG 02 2013S) – APEC Blue Economy Model Program (Phase I)

China presented the Blue Economy Phase 1 Model. Objectives include: establish Blue economy pilot sites, and forward common understanding of Blue Economy. Participants included experts from: China; Canada; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Thailand, and the United States. The workshop covered the economical benefits of the Blue Economy. China noted its interest in implementing Phase 2 and will submit a concept note. Phase 2 would likely include: further understanding of common view on blue economy, expanding the practice scope and share the blue economy practical experience, and enriching the practice of blue economy further.

iv. China (OFWG 04 2013S) – 2015 APEC Training Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning

China presented on 2013 APEC training workshop on Marine Spatial Planning. There were 32 participants, 8 trainers, 9 APEC economies present, 2 non-members. The objectives were to share best practices of MSP within and beyond the training program. Themes and key activities included: MSP as a framework for developing a sustainable tourism plan, sustainable tourism, managing visitor impacts, adaptive management, hotels, resorts and other lodging facilities, educating local communities on sustainable tourism, function zoning in Seas of China, needs and benefits, blue economy.

b. Update on current projects

i. *United States (OFWG 03 2014A) – Coastal Ecosystem Valuation*

The United States gave a brief update, highlighting some delays due to the low response rate to the survey and noting that a draft of the gap analysis would be shared with the OFWG when complete. They noted that Phase 2, the Valuation Study, would start after the gap analysis was complete, with a final report expected by the end of the year.

ii. *Peru (OFWG 01 2015A) - Manual of Good Practices for Small-Scale Fisheries)*

Peru provided updates on the manual, noting the food quality and safety concerns for small-scale fisheries. The project focuses on determining critical points of the supply chain of fish products for small-scale fisheries.

This project is aimed at determining the critical points of the supply chain of fish products from small-scale fisheries in APEC communities,

developing a handbook for management and quality assurance to reduce economic losses and overfishing and expanding the understanding of the constraints and challenges faced by fishermen.

iii. Chinese Taipei (OFWG 01 2015S) - The 17th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in Sustainability of the Marine Environment)

Chinese Taipei noted that the 17th APEC Roundtable Meeting will be held August 31- September 2 in Chinese Taipei. The themes of the meeting will reinforce past APEC Ocean Declarations by focusing on blue economy and marine debris. While other fora are discussing these issues in APEC, the roundtable will focus on private sector engagement. The deadline for submitting abstracts is August 4th.

iv. China (OFWG 02 2015S) - 4th APEC Blue Economy Forum

China gave a brief history of the Blue Economy Forums and highlighted the upcoming Blue Economy Forum, which will be held June 28-29, 2016 in Haikou China. The theme of the forum will be "Advancing Blue Economy Cooperation: Pathway and Practice. All economies were encouraged to attend and also reach out to their private sector and academic counterparts to encourage attendance.

v. China (OFWG 03 2015S) - Training Workshop on Coastal Eco-Aquaculture Model for Sustaining Food Security

China provided updates on coastal Eco-aquaculture Model for Sustaining Food Security. China noted that aquaculture plays a critical role in food security through integrated farming. A workshop will be held May 31- June 2. Thirty vacancies will be offered to APEC economies.

c. Progress of projects submitted by the OFWG at Session 1 (March 7, 2016), and of any other projects under other APEC fora that may be relevant to the OFWG (Secretariat)

The Secretariat gave a brief update on projects submitted by the OFWG in Session 1. The Secretariat noted that the process for funding continues to be competitive and that Korea's project on Marine Debris was funded in principle under the Health and Emergency Preparedness Sub-Fund. The other two concept notes are in the Principle Decision Making stage and the outcomes are expected May 11th.

The Secretariat noted that a self-funded project led by the United States under PPFS “Policy Forum: Towards an APEC Partnership” relates to the work of the OFWG.

The last round of concept notes for 2016 are due June 22nd.

Although already secured in funding, Korea gave a presentation on their project “Capacity Building for Marine Debris Prevention and Management in the APEC Region”. The project is set to start in September 2016 and be completed by December 2017. The objectives of the project are to raise awareness of social, economic, and environmental damage and impact caused by marine debris which disrupts and impacts trade, growth and livelihood of the APEC region, strengthen government officials capacity to enhance marine debris management related policies and align actions with international standards by effective management of marine debris.

Peru presented their proposal for a project on “Design of Associative Models of Small Fish Farmers for Developing the Aquaculture in Rural Communities.” The project is expected to produce a model to help increase the supply and quality of aquaculture products, therefore increasing the incomes of fish farmers, with a focus on small-scale farmers, and contributing to improved livelihoods and food security.

Peru then presented their other project, “Strengthening collective associations for marketing in artisanal fisheries.” The project proposes a study related to the commercialization of artisanal fishing products and the design of an organizational scheme of collective association and a guide so economies can implement a scheme. Economies were invited to co-sponsor the project.

d. Discussion of any proposed new APEC-funded projects for Session 2 (June 22, 2016 (All Members invited to outline new project proposals)

Korea gave a presentation on their project “Preparedness, Response, and Assessment of Oil Spill (PRAOS) Phase II”. They briefly gave an outline of Phase I, which was completed in 2014. Phase II will be a training program on environmental impact assessment in marine oil spills, including a real time emergency exercise. The training will take place in Korea over 9 days.

Peru gave a presentation on a concept note they plan to put forward in Session 2 called “Development of Tools of Ecological Risk Assessment of Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries and Aquaculture Resources.” The project intends to help prioritize research and establish early warning and risk assessments for

each key species based on abundance, distribution, and phenology. The project would consist of a four day workshop, with a final report disseminated to economies.

e. *Discussion of any proposed new self-funded projects*

The United States presented on their anticipated self-funded project, “Overcoming Barriers to Financing Waste Management Systems.” They noted that their project complements other projects on marine debris, such as Korea’s marine debris project and the beta sites project taking place through the Virtual Working Group. The US sought endorsement of the concept note, noting that the Chemical Dialogue would also be reviewing the note for endorsement. Endorsement was given by the OFWG at the meeting, with China and Russia asking to be added as co-sponsors. China suggested that the APEC Senior Finance Officials Meeting channel should be involved in the relevant discussions and the Secretariat agreed to facilitate this communication and coordination.

Chinese Taipei sought endorsement of the self-funded “18th APEC Roundtable Meeting” to be hosted in Chinese Taipei in October 2017. The Philippines and Viet Nam already agreed to co-sponsorship and the proposed themes are: 1) Food security and marine resources and 2) Marine environment protection. Endorsement was given by the OFWG at the meeting. China asked to be added as a co-sponsor for this project.

Session V – Free and Open Trade and Investment

A. *Discussion on the creation of a “Regional Food Market” in response to Peru’s Host year priority*

Peru presented their proposal to support a fully functional, streamlined, and transparent food market through focusing on four thematic clusters of work: Sustainability, market access, investment and infrastructure, and food production and trade-related services. The main deliverable would be the 2016 Food Security Ministerial Meeting, connected to APEC Food Security Week. Several other proposed actions are listed in Document 2016/SOM2/OFWG/025. Peru acknowledged that success of the effort would require cooperation with the private sector. Russia noted their support of the project and noted its importance to the global economy. Vietnam expressed their support, but asked to see a specific plan with activities to provide further support. The Philippines fully supported the creation of the market and noted that it aligned well with the High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy Action Plan. Chinese Taipei supported, but had suggestions regarding the structure. PNG also offered their support. Peru noted their appreciation of the support of economies and that they would take all suggestions into account.

Session VI – Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment

A. Update from Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris (Virtual Working Group)

A Virtual Working Group (VWG) representative gave a presentation highlighting items from the 2016 VWG Work Plan and encouraging all OFWG members to participate and engage their appropriate private sector counterparts.

B. China – Update Information on Marine Debris Cooperation

China provided an overview of their recent efforts to address marine debris, including volunteer work and a case study in the Xiamen. Moving forward, a pilot in Xiamen, a life-cycle assessment, legislation/market waste reduction incentive, baseline survey, and forecasting system are anticipated, along with training and the development of new technologies to address the waste management system. China also introduced some latest information of bilateral cooperation on marine debris between China and the United States.

Session VII – Food Security

A. Follow-up from Joint Meeting from Day 1

Some economies noted that the joint meeting was valuable, but that in the future, the agenda needs to be better thought out regarding topics for joint discussion. It was suggested that in the future, the liaisons could play more of a role in developing the agenda for the session, in particular presentations on the unique ways fisheries need to be addressed to promote food security.

B. Follow-up from 2015 High-Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy (Philippines)

The Philippines gave a presentation outlining actions from the 2015 High-Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy (HLPD). They reviewed the Plan of Action, encouraging economies to continue moving forward on the outlined actions within their own economies, building upon previous APEC commitments and supporting current host year priorities.

C. Presentation on IUU Fishing (Peru)

Peru gave an overview of international and domestic engagement in the fight against illegal fishing in Peru. They emphasized the need to balance control, surveillance, and tracing and provided details on their satellite tracking system. They also highlighted current projects, such as those strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving technology and increasing fixed checkpoints.

D. Presentation on Proposed Rule for a U.S. Seafood Traceability Program (USA)

The United States gave an overview of their proposed rule for a U.S. Seafood Traceability Program, highlighting species that are likely to be covered, reporting data elements, and the coverage of the program. They noted that they are reviewing comments received on the proposed rule, but that the comment period has closed.

Session VIII – Climate Change

A. Presentation on Climate Change and its impacts on hydrobiological resources (Peru)

Peru highlighted some of the latest modeling and warming trends impacting marine resources in the Pacific Ocean in a climate change context. Russia and Chinese Taipei thanked Peru for their proposal, highlighting the connections to Japan's 2015 Climate Change and Fisheries workshop and noting the importance of sharing climate modeling information so economies can make preparations for climate change, food security and the management of marine resources. Peru noted that they had presented a concept note for a workshop on ecological risk assessment tools. Russia said they would like to co-sponsor that concept note.

B. FAO Presentation on Climate Change

A representative of the FAO gave a brief oral presentation, noting the importance of addressing different perspectives and local impacts when discussing climate change, especially climate change impacts on fisheries. He noted three key steps: scoping, analysis, and implementation. He stressed the need to take action yet avoid ineffective initiatives, especially in light of limits in resources, people, data, and information.

C. Presentation on Climate Services and Toolkits (USA)

The United States gave a brief overview of publicly available US and United Nations-led climate services and toolkits, including several related to evaluating the impacts of climate change on fisheries. They noted that while several of the data sources and toolkits are focused on the United States, the information may serve as a template for other economies or allow for comparative studies.

Session IX – Natural disaster/Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Resilience

No presentations were given during this session.

Session X– Blue Economy

A. Updated information of Blue Economy Cooperation (China)

China briefly provided information on their definition of blue economy and how they are addressing the blue economy across several sectors and their relevant discussion with experts from other economies, multilaterally and bilaterally. They also introduced their non-APEC workshop in the second half of 2016 on blue economy and encouraged experts from APEC economies to participate. They noted their willingness to share

information about their ongoing efforts and partner with other APEC economies to further the blue economy.

B. Hadal Exploration, the Frontier of Blue Economy- Rainbowfish Ocean Technology Co. (Guest)

At the invitation of the OFWG, Rainbowfish Ocean Technology Co. presented on their development of hadal¹ technologies and extensive applications. They outlined their innovative approach for exploring the deepest areas of the oceans; an approach they believe has scientific and economic promise. They also noted that their approach provided a new model for private sector engagement in advancing technology. They appealed for more focus on hadal exploration and potential cooperation. They encouraged all APEC economies with interest to reach out for more information.

Session XI - Anticipated Activities with outside organizations (in response to Leaders' and Ministers' calls for greater engagement with business sector and other organizations/stakeholders)

Peru's Technological Institute of Production, a public institute, gave a presentation on the activities they implement with the private sector, mainly in technology transfer to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through a network of CITEs (Innovation and Technology Centers) in different sectors, but also on aquaculture and fisheries. They highlighted their history and how their work aligns with APEC priorities, particularly those of the OFWG.

Session XII - Cross cutting issues and how they will be coordinated across fora

No discussion occurred under this item

Session XIII- Capacity Building activities for 2016

- A. Update from OFWG Centers – APEC Ocean and Fisheries Information Center (AOFIC), APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (AMSDC) and APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center (AMETEC) as contributors to the OFWG capacity building activities

China shared that the AMSDC translated the APEC rules and principles into Chinese for capacity building and to facilitate internal coordination.

Lead Shepherd Asis Perez had to depart early from the meeting, and therefore gave his closing remarks at the end of Day 2. He commended participants for their continued collegiality and commitment to work together.

Day 3: 7 May 2016

¹ Hadal means “of or relating to the zone of the sea greater than approximately 20,000 feet (6,000 m) in depth (chiefly oceanic trenches)”

Session XIV – Looking Ahead

The Summary Report was reviewed, edited, and endorsed.

Peru confirmed the date and venue for OFWG 7: Piura, Peru September 19-21.