

出國報告（出國類別：其他）

參加「亞太經濟合作(APEC)漁業工作
小組(FWG)第20屆年會暨FWG與海洋
資源保育工作小組（MRCWG）第8屆聯
席會議」報告

服務機關：行政院農業委員會漁業署

姓名職稱：蔡天享科長

派赴國家：加拿大

出國期間：98年5月31日至6月6日

報告日期：98年9月4日

參加「亞太經濟合作(APEC)漁業工作小組(FWG)第20屆年會暨FWG與海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)第8屆聯席會議」報告

摘要

一、本次會議主要結果摘要如下：

(一)座位與名稱問題：

- 1.會議開始前我團發現座位以 C 字頭順位安排在香港與智利之間，與 APEC 規定我方係 T 字頭安排不符，經洽主辦國隨即更正座位。
- 2.另 FAO 專家撰寫之 APEC Fisheries and aquaculture Sector Summary 報告出現 Taiwan, Province of China 字眼，已在會議中正式要求主席更正為 Chinese Taipei，稍後秘書處提出之文件並已修正。

(二)以生態系統概念管理漁業資源 (EBM)：以 EBM 管理漁業之概念獲普遍性認同，但因複雜度高難執行，FWG 建議有關 EBM 未來可能之計畫包括：向業界宣導 EBM、舉辦環境衝擊分析研討會、探討 EBM 之現行法律架構等。

(三)氣候變遷：會中討論氣候變遷導致之海平面上升與海水酸化問題，FWG 建議未來應探討之方向為：氣候變遷可能帶來之衝擊、衝擊之程度、對漁業管理造成之影響等。

(四)IUU 漁業活動：歐盟代表說明其將於 2010 年元月開始施行之 IUU 法規，加拿大表示可配合歐盟新法規，日、韓等國表示正積極與相關第三國聯繫以符合歐盟新規定。我團則表示各國有不同程度之困難，希歐盟能予以考量並保有彈性，另希望歐盟儘速公佈該法規之執行細則，以讓各國有充分時間修改其國內法規，歐盟表示可望於今年中期公布執行細則，另泰國表示東協國家刻正針對此 IUU 法規研議共同立場，近期會向歐盟提出。

(五)水產養殖：介紹 FAO 養殖次委員會養殖認證指引草案之進度，包含動物健康、動物權、食品安全、環境整合及社會責任等。目前該草案尚存之問題

包括：1. 定義與其他國際通用之定義競合問題；2. 養殖認證之標準比捕撈漁業更高；3. 國際間尚無動物權或社會責任共同標準。FAO 將於 2009 年秋季舉行技術諮商會議討論修正版本。

(六)海洋部長會議：預訂於 2010 年 9 月在秘魯舉行第 3 屆海洋相關部長會議，重點包括：氣候變遷、生態系統管理、糧食安全、小型漁業及 IUU 漁撈問題等。

(七)新提計畫：有 4 項新提計畫，包括 1. 清理海洋廢棄物計畫（美國）；2. 珊瑚礁三角之鯊魚管理計畫（美國）；3. 珊瑚礁活魚貿易計畫（印尼）；4. 小型表層漁業與糧食安全計畫（秘魯）。秘魯透過我外交部邀請我國共同支持（co-sponsor）秘魯計畫並無要需我國經費資助，我團已發言可共同支持。FWG 將於今年 8 月 15 日前完成會員體對各計畫之優先排序，並於 9 月 4 日前送秘書處進一步審核。

(八)新主事國（Lead Shepherd）選任：現任主事國為加拿大，由 Ms. Ridgeway 但任，其 2 年任期屆滿，獲得會員支持繼續連任一期 2 年。

參加「亞太經濟合作(APEC)漁業工作小組(FWG)第20屆年會暨FWG與海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)第8屆聯席會議」報告

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附件：APEC Fisheries Working Group Summary Report of the 20th Annual Meeting

參加「亞太經濟合作(APEC)漁業工作小組(FWG)第20屆年會暨FWG與海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)第8屆聯席會議」報告

壹、目的

「APEC漁業工作小組(FWG)第20屆年會」暨「漁業工作小組與海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)第8屆聯席會議」訂於本(2009)年6月1-4日於加拿大溫哥華舉行。其會議主要議程包括：(一)FWG20會議：1、漁業管理(包括國際發展趨勢、IUU漁業、氣候變遷對漁業及養殖業之衝擊、各區域漁業組織議題、小型漁業)、養殖及貿易投資(全球金融危機對漁業及養殖業之衝擊)。2、第3屆海洋部長會議事宜。3、FWG已執行或執行中之計畫，另亦討論各會員體擬提出之計畫。4、FWG之工作執掌檢討。(二)FWG與MRCWG聯席會議：1、研商以生態系為基礎之管理計畫。2、世界海洋大會報告。3、第3屆海洋相關部長會議事宜。4、兩工作小組加強合作、共同領域。因本屆會議包括漁業、養殖、貿易投資及明年度海洋部長相關會議等議題，我國需派員參與並提供有關意見，善盡會員義務。我國代表團由漁業署企劃組蔡天享科長(擔任團長)及中華民國對外漁業合作發展協會張正昇組長代表參加。

貳、過程

5月31日(星期日)由國內啓程抵達加拿大參加APEC會議

6月1日至4日(星期一至四)參加亞太經濟合作年會暨FWG與海洋資源保育工作小組(MRCWG)第8屆聯席會議

6月5日(星期五)啓程返國

6月6日(星期六)抵達國門整理資料

亞太經濟合作(APEC)漁業工作小組(FWG)第20屆年會

一、首日（6月1日）會議開始前發現主辦國加拿大事務人員依C字頭將我方位置排在香港與智利之間，經我團提出按APEC規定我方係T字頭，應在泰國旁邊，我團隨即更換位置。

二、第20屆會議除我國外，另有澳洲、加拿大、智利、香港、印尼、日本、韓國、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、巴布亞紐幾內亞、馬來西亞、美國、泰國等15個經濟體代表參加，另APEC計畫主任亦與會，歐盟則以觀察員身分參加。美國推代表擔任紀錄。

三、APEC計畫主任報告秘書處工作及Lead Shepherd說明第19屆FWG後工作進展後，進行各經濟體開幕詞，我團強調為進一步打擊IUU活動，我國目前已訂頒「投資經營非我國籍漁船管理條例」，要求我國人經營外國籍漁船需獲得政府核准，並遵守相關組織保育規定。另為促進資源之保育與管理控制漁撈能力，2005年至2007年間我國已減少183 艘大型鮪釣船，2008年至2009年間將進一步再推動減船計畫。

四、漁業工作小組討論議題：

（一）漁業管理：討論 FAO 專家撰寫之 APEC Fisheries and aquaculture Sector Summary (2009/FWG20/009)，指出全球漁業產量前 10 名國家有 8 個為 APEC 經濟體，漁業產值前 10 名中則有 5 個為 APEC 會員體。我團讚揚此報告有助於資深官員會議時了解 APEC 會員體在世界漁業之重要性與貢獻，另我團在會前發現文件中出現 Taiwan, Province of China 字眼，已事先要求秘書處更正為 Chinese Taipei，並在會議中正式要求主席所有 APEC 文件有關我國稱呼皆應符合此名稱，主席允諾修正，並對疏失表示抱歉，稍後秘書處提出之文件並已修正。

（二）以生態系統概念管理漁業資源：主席、澳洲、與美國強調以生態系統概念管理漁業資源（Ecosystem-based management (EBM)）之重要性，希望各

經濟體能施行以生態系為基礎之管理政策並據以執行，日本、韓國則認為 EBM 涉及因素複雜，很難執行，我團表示理解以 EBM 概念來管理漁業資源係在求完整與全面性，各相關漁業管理組織應考量各項因素盡量朝此目標前進。FWG 討論出幾項未來可能之計畫：向業界推廣 EBM、環境衝擊分析研討會、有關 EBM 之現行法律架構探討等。

(三) 討論港口國措施：我方表示 FAO 港口國措施草案之適用應基於普遍原則，使利益相關國家皆能成為協定之一員，主席表示在 FAO 諮商過程中，有些國家認為台灣應參加該協定，希望我國能私下遊說爭取其他國家支持。

(四) IUU 漁業活動：

1. 歐盟代表說明其將於 2010 年元月開始施行之 IUU 法規，加拿大隨後亦簡報加國因應歐盟新法規之作法與進度，基本上可以符合歐盟要求之內容與期程。日、韓等國表示正積極與相關第三國聯繫如何符合歐盟新規定之要求。我團則表示了解歐盟已持續舉行多場研討會說明該法規，但各國有表示不同程度之困難，希歐盟能予以考量並保有彈性，尤其希望歐盟能儘速公佈該法規之執行細則，以讓各國有充分時間修改其國內法規，歐盟表示可望於今年中期公布執行細則，另泰國表示東協國家刻正針對此 IUU 法規研議共同立場，近期會向歐盟提出。

2. FWG 同意成立小組進一步探討在 APEC 區域之 IUU 問題，以作為 2010 年部長會議議題之一，美國同意提出草案供各國討論。

(五) 氣候變遷：由世界銀行顧問 Mr. Gronnevet 簡報，氣候變遷導致之海平面上升與海水酸化問題，認為應採取預警系統並應加強開發中國家之能力建構。FWG 未來應探討之方向為：氣候變遷可能帶來之衝擊、衝擊之程度、對管理造成之影響等。

- (六) 水產養殖：美國簡報籌備中之美洲國家養殖網絡(Aquaculture Network of the Americas, ANA)，2009年6月厄瓜多將舉辦會議推動ANA之功能。另美國亦提供FAO養殖次委員會建置養殖認證指引之進度，已經討論到動物健康、動物權、食品安全、食品品質、環境整合及社會責任等。目前版本存在之問題包括：1. 定義與其他國際通用之定義競合問題；2. 養殖認證之標準比捕撈漁業更高；3. 國際間尚無動物權或社會責任共同標準。FAO將提供養殖認證指引之更新版本，並於2009年秋舉行技術諮商會議。
- (七) 海洋部長會議：秘魯報告預訂於2010年9月在秘魯舉行海洋相關部長會議，重點包括氣候變遷、生態系統管理、糧食安全等。會員體擔心9月會與其他部長會議時間衝突，時間需再協調。另決定在部長會議前要先舉辦漁業工作小組會議及資深官員會議，重點內容加入小型漁業及IUU漁撈問題。
- (八) 新提計畫：目前有4項新提計畫，包括美國之清理海洋廢棄物計畫、珊瑚礁三角之鯊魚管理計畫；印尼之珊瑚礁活魚貿易計畫；秘魯之小型表層漁業與糧食安全計畫。我團並發言支持秘魯之計畫。FWG將於今年8月15日前完成會員體對各計畫之優先排序，並於9月4日前送交秘書處進一步審核。各會員體若還有計畫要提應於7月15日前繳交計畫書並有2個以上會員體共同支持該計畫。
- (九) 其他事項：現任加拿大籍主席Ms. Ridgeway2年任期屆滿，獲得會員支持繼續連任一期2年。另會員同意新選任副主席乙職來協助主席，人選尚待尋找。

FWG暨MRCWG第8屆聯席會議

- 一、有關以生態系統概念進行管理(EBM)部份，美國主張未來在各項EBM計畫完成後應找出執行工具來具體執行EBM，加拿大主張MRCWG與FWG宜分開執行

各自計劃，印尼則主張應該屬於MRCWG與FWG共同執行，最後決議組成推動小組（Steering Committee）討論，成員包括美國、澳洲、加拿大、印尼及秘魯。

二、氣候變遷：印尼建議將氣候變遷列入AOMM-3討論議題，MRCWG及FWG主席認為此議題雖然重要，但有些經濟體之氣候變遷議題並非AOMM部長之管轄範圍，故此議題是否列入部長會議要主席之友再考量。

三、AOMM-3：印尼與韓國主張加入氣候變遷為優先議題，泰國認為糧食安全為重要議題，PNG則提議列入IUU議題。另印尼認為到秘魯開FWG/MRCWG會議及AOMM-3等2次會議所費差旅費不貲，建議FWG/MRCWG會議另擇國家召開。FWG主席表示FWG已決議在秘魯召開，倘明年年會與氣候變遷研討會一起召開，將可提高經濟體與會之意願。

四、FWG與MRCWG合作議題：若某議題牽涉二工作小組，則應互相尋求對方意見，以求周延且避免矛盾。

參、心得與建議事項

- 一、本次FWG年會及聯席會議之重點在於交換討論涉及2010年將於秘魯召開海洋相關部長會議（AOMM 3）會議事宜。秘魯代表並表示將於會前6個月透過外交管道發函邀請各經濟體部長參加。而依本次會議之討論，AOMM 3之討論議題可能包括氣候變遷、生態系統管理、糧食安全、小規模漁業及IUU等議題，當然各經濟體執行峇里行動計畫(BPA)之狀況亦是AOMM 3之討論議題。
- 二、AOMM 3之召開離現在尚有一段時間，惟我方仍應儘早準備有關AOMM 3討論議題之立場與看法，包括我方執行峇里行動計畫之情形。
- 三、我方涉及AOMM 議題之部會計有行政院海洋事務推動小組、農委會、環保署及海巡署等單位，為儘早準備有關AOMM 3討論議題之立場與看法，允宜儘速確定我方參加AOMM 3會議之團長及主辦單位，使該單位可儘早規劃應準備之工作暨各單位之分工等事宜。

**APEC Fisheries Working Group
Summary Report of the 20th Annual Meeting**

**June 1-3, 2009
Vancouver, Canada**

1. The 20th annual meeting of the APEC Fisheries Working Group (FWG) was held from June 1-3, 2009 at the Sheraton Wall Center in Vancouver, Canada. The meeting was attended by 15 member economies: Australia, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, and United States. Representatives from the European Commission, Sea Resources Management, Sustainable Fisheries Management, the World Bank and the APEC Secretariat also attended the meeting.

Item 1- Opening Session

Item 1.1- Remarks by Host Economy

2. Mr. Robert Day, of DFO, opened the meeting, welcoming participants to Vancouver and thanking the Lead Shepherd's office for efforts in preparing for the meeting.

Item 1. 2- Remarks by the Lead Shepherd

3. Ms. Lori Ridgeway began by thanking the government of Canada for their efforts in organizing the FWG meeting and an associated workshop on ecosystem approaches to management, held in May 2009.
4. Ms. Lori Ridgeway noted the need to ensure that working group meetings are useful and effective for participants, especially in light of decreasing resources available for projects. She referred to the importance of APEC for agenda setting and collaboration within the Asia Pacific region and the need to work in cooperation with other relevant intergovernmental organizations. Ms. Ridgeway highlighted the significant contribution of APEC to global fisheries and the need to reflect this contribution in the group's work.

Ms. Ridgeway spoke briefly about her participation at the senior official meeting held in January of 2008. She noted that APEC is focusing on stronger integration between trade and investment, and the need for the working group to incorporate these goals within their work. She noted that the FWG has a clear link to trade through the conservation work of the group, including work on ecolabeling and IUU, but that this connection is not often understood by senior officials. She informed working group

5. members of the need to better communicate the important role of the FWG to senior policy official within their economies.
6. Ms. Ridgeway concluded with the need for greater participation of economies within the working group, noting that there was little feedback in preparation for the meeting and that greater cooperation is necessary for a successful working group.

Item 1.3- Adoption of the Agenda

7. The Lead Shepherd noted that there were a number of important issues that were slated to be discussed during the meeting. Ms. Ridgeway welcomed the representatives from the European Community, who were present to speak to the Community's new IUU measures, and noted that their presentation would enable APEC Economies to discuss best practices for implementing the new measures and identify potential capacity needs. She also welcomed representatives from the World Bank and their talk about climate change and its impact on ocean and coastal resources. Finally, Ms. Ridgeway noted the importance of this WG meeting for agenda setting in advance of the Ocean Ministerial to be held in Peru in 2010. After a brief discussion of topics potentially being discussed under new projects, the agenda was adopted.

Item 1.4- Election of a Rapporteur

8. Elizabethann English, of NOAA Fisheries, volunteered to act as rapporteur for the duration of the FWG meeting, and welcomed any assistance from interested economies.

Item 1.5- APEC Secretariat Report

9. The APEC Secretariat representative, Natalie Nii, referred the meeting to the document, “XX”, which provides an overview of relevant activities within APEC and other fora. She highlighted three specific activities being taken with a view to strengthen and reform the Secretariat:

- moving to a fixed term for the Executive Director,
- improving the APEC informational portal (AIOP), which includes a section on the FWG, where presentations and materials from meetings are located
- changes to the project proposal cycle, including the addition of a fourth window for project submissions.

Access to the AIOP requires permission from the Secretariat; participants without access were encouraged to notify Ms. Nii via email at njn@apec.org.

10. Ms. Ridgeway noted that alternations in the project proposal cycle will require a new strategic approach of the WG, given that the proposal window no longer aligns with the schedule of the WG meetings. Further, she expressed concern that the multi-window aspect of the cycle made the ranking of projects across the year more difficult and left small funding reserves for those projects submitted later in the cycle process.

11. The Lead Shepherd reminded participants that, given these challenges, they should ensure that project proposals reflect the goals outlined in by the senior officials in Singapore:

- Resist protection measures;
- Accelerate regional economic integration; and
- Support economic and business development.

Item 1.5- Lead Shepherd’s report on the work done intersessionally

12. Ms. Ridgeway provided an overview of work done intersessionally, which included:

- Sustainable tuna project with Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) in Indonesia
- Bali Plan of Action Stock take,
- Assessment of IUU fishing in the APEC region,
- Aquaculture of Americas MOU development,
- Workshop in South and Central America on the Conservation of Sharks, and

- Pectin harmonization project in the Pacific Region

13. Ms Ridgeway also highlighted the success of the WG in ensuring that ocean and fisheries issues were reflected in the 2008 APEC ministerial statement, which blessed the work of the MRC and the FWG and encouraged continued work on ecosystem approaches to management (EAM) and addressing the impact of climate change on oceanic resources. She further noted that the statement stressed the important role of oceans in the earth's climate.

14. SOM debrief: The Lead Shepherd reported that the work plan for the FWG was reported to and approved by the Senior Officials. At the senior officials meeting (SOM), Ms. Ridgeway noted the compelling connection between conservation and trade, commenting that some market based measures, such as eco-labeling, can be just as relevant as tariffs and other more traditional trade barriers in regulating trade. Ms. Ridgeway also participated in a panel discussion on APEC policy development, where she reported on the work of the FWG, highlighting the ANA and BPOA. Both initiatives were warmly received by other participants. Finally, Ms. Ridgeway explained to FWG participants the importance of ensuring that policy officials understand the benefits of the FWG work to the larger trade agenda of the APEC and that future projects reflect that relationship.

Item 1.6- Economies' Opening Statements

15. Many economies delivered opening statements that outlined key issues of concern both domestically and regionally, recent progress made in areas related to fisheries and aquaculture management, and the role of the FWG in the broader regional and international context. While many issues were raised, there were some common themes, including:

- The impact of the global economic crisis and the impacts to both management and the fishing industry;
- The need to continue to combat IUU fishing for the sustainable management of fisheries resources, including through port and flag State measures;
- The need to better engage other relevant international organizations and financial institutions;
- The important role of small scale fisheries to the well being of economies, including their impact to food security;

- The challenges and benefits to implementing management through an ecosystem lens;
- The growing impact of climate change on coastal communities and marine resources; and
- The need to ensure that these issues are captured within the 2010 Ocean Ministerial declaration.

Item 2. Fisheries Management Section

Item 2.1- Presentation of Draft FAO-Globefish paper

16. Canada gave a debrief on a draft paper developed by FAO-Globefish for the FWG that explores the importance of fisheries and aquaculture sectors in APEC economies. It was noted that the paper is intended for a broad audience, such as political leaders, managers, etc. The report highlights the notable contribution of APEC economies in global fisheries, including that APEC economies represent 8 out of the top 10 fisheries globally for volume, and 5 out of the 10 fisheries for value. Further, the APEC region has the highest per capita consumption of seafood, which the paper equates to the greater trade liberalization of the region. Canada requested that the document be approved by the FWG for further publication.

17. In a review of the paper, a number of economies, while supporting the document, raised some concerns, including a need for greater clarification between wild capture and aquaculture production, the distinction between small scale and artisanal fisheries and the need to better identify the role of the EC as a regional trading partner. Economies affirmed the usefulness of the paper as an outreach tool and supported the idea of biennial updates to ensure data is kept current. The FWG agreed to review the paper interessionally and to communicate via email any edits and/or comments.

Item 2.2- Recent Developments and Implications

18. Canada provided a report of a joint MRC and FWG sponsored workshop on EAM, held May 28-29, 2009 in Vancouver, Canada. The objectives of the workshop were to clarify what is EAM, discuss current APEC economies implementation, share best practices, identify challenges and clarify the role of scientists, managers and policy makers. The need for the working groups to address EAM arose from the Bali Plan of Action stocktaking exercise, which identified a gap across economies in implementing EAM related measures. The

discussions of the over 40 participants to the workshop were informed by a series of presentations that explored the benefits of and methods to implement ecosystem approaches to ocean and fisheries management, including the challenges in addressing the impacts of climate change. Canada reported that participants that discussed a series of potential project ideas that were presented to the FWG.

19. During the subsequent discussions, economies agreed that political leaders need to be more engaged and have a better understanding of the benefits of EAM to ensure that the political will and financial resources necessary for implementation. The lead shepherd reminded participants that addressing management on an ecosystem level did not to be over complicated; EAFM requires that management reflects the input of natural mortality on fisheries stocks, the impact of fisheries operations to the larger marine ecosystem and the need to be inclusive of stakeholders in the management process. A number of economies commented that the terminology of EAM is sometimes a barrier to support from industry and politicians. The need for capacity building of developing States was recognized. The working group concluded that they would, in coordination with other relevant agencies and organizations, further explore a number of potential, multi-year projects, , including:

- Development of outreach tools with industry;
- Workshops/Best practices on environmental impact analysis; and
- Framework of existing hard and soft law mandates and guidance for EAM

20. The United States provided a review of the FAO Committee on Fisheries meeting, held in March, 2009 in Rome, Italy. Mr. Greg Schneider noted that it was one of the most widely attended COFI meetings to date. Discussions at COFI explored a number of issues that are of interest to APEC economies, including implementation of the Code of Conduct and the International Plans of Action, discussion of methods to combat IUU fishing, and progress in development of Ecolabeling exercises. Of particular relevance to the FWG, COFI explored how the FAO could become more involved in small scale fisheries, including a potential revision of the Code of Conduct, development of an International Plan of Action or the creation of a subgroup.

The Lead Shepherd informed the FWG of recent developments within the negotiations on a port State instrument being conducted through the FAO. Ms.

21. Ridgeway noted that at the end of the last session, the third in what is likely to be four meetings, the group had made significant progress toward fundamental agreement. She reported that the final instrument will reflect the minimum standards for port States to prevent those vessels with clear evidence of IUU fishing from accessing port resources. In the next meeting, parties must resolve a number of remaining issues, including the definition of what is IUU, whether the burden of proof rests with the port or the vessel, and the location of the final agreement, be it through the FAO or as a standalone treaty.
22. The Lead Shepherd reported an update on the expert group on flag States. Ms. Ridgeway explained that a meeting was held in Vancouver last year that explored, among other things, the potential to develop guidelines for flag States. She noted that while much soft law exists to inform this work, existing hard law does not provide much guidance. A report of the meeting was provided to COFI and further discussions are planned through the FAO.

Item 2.3- IUU

23. Mr. Frank Meere presented the report of the APEC project, “Assessment of impacts of IUU fishing in the Asia Pacific region”, and stated that IUU fishing is a major threat to the region. Mr. Meere noted that IUU related economic losses could be as high as 16% of total catch, and estimated to cost approximately \$5 billion USD for the APEC region. He further outlined a series of potential policy and management responses, including the need to engage the relevant senior officials and ministers to ensure necessarily political will.
24. Economies discussed the importance of combating IUU fishing to the sustainability of the region’s fisheries resources. Thailand informed the group that a number of other organizations in the region, such as ASEAN, have similar process under consideration; Ms. Ridgeway thanked the delegation for the update and encouraged all economies to update the group on avenues for further cooperation. The FWG agreed to establish a small subgroup to further explore the role for APEC in addressing IUU fishing, in particular to establish a plan of action that could feed into the 2010 Ministerial Declaration and agreed to provide names for the virtual working to the Lead Shepherd. The United States offered to draft a concept paper to inform their discussions.

25. Australia updated the group on a project being funded by the Government of Australia that would support IUU activities in South East Asia. Australia further requested and received endorsement of the project by the FWG.

Item 2.3- Tunas

Indonesia presented to the FWG an overview on the APEC tuna project, with a goal of exploring sustainable economic management and trade in tunas of the Coral

26. Triangle Region (CT) and to provide opportunities for enhancing regional economic security and trade. A workshop was held and explored four main areas to improve management of tuna stocks throughout their life cycle: science and information management, policy and economics, communication and technical/science issues. The workshop recommendations included developing greater collaboration amongst CT countries and the use of socio-economic targets to compliment existing biological targets to manage tunas.

27. The subsequent discussion amongst the FWG members and participants underscored the need for greater collaboration and coordination amongst APEC and the other agencies and organizations working on fisheries issues within the region, including ASEAN, WCPFC, etc. In particular, the discussions focused on the relationship between APEC and CTI. It was noted that while there are many similarities between the two organizations, there are also many important distinctions, including that CTI is smaller subset of the APEC region and has a more narrow mandate. From this, it was agreed that FWG should coordinate and integrate better with the CTI, especially on project funding, while ensuring that the WG maintains its wider focus.

Item 2.4- Climate Change impacts of fisheries and aquaculture

28. Lidvard Gronnevet, a consultant at the World Bank, presented on the impact of climate change to coastal and marine communities and resources. He demonstrated through a number of examples that indicate that the rate of ecological shifts as a result of climate change are proving to be more significant and immediate than previously hypothesized. He further noted that climate change, and its impacts such as sea level rise and ocean acidification, will have a disproportionate impact on developing countries. To address these challenges, Mr. Gronnevet argued that precautionary, immediate and global action is necessary and stated that even under the most optimistic scenario, adaptation will be

unavoidable. He reported that economies have the means to manage and eventually solve climate change, noting the need for increased capacity building in developing countries. He stressed that existing tools, such as integrated approaches to management, will be required to implement sound climate change strategies.

29. FWG members and participants shared the measures that their economies are taking, both individually and collectively, to address the impacts of climate change. Many economies stressed that these challenges further the need for sound management of fisheries resources. One economy noted they have already been impacted by sea level rise having to relocate communities from submerged areas. The Lead Shepherd noted the importance of this issue to the upcoming ministerial but warned against the ministerial declaration becoming more climate change rather than ocean focused. The FWG explored the idea of future projects that could potentially focus on four main themes: investigate the potential impacts of climate change, the range of impacts, the implications for management and potential future collaborations.

Item 2.5- Small Scale Fisheries

30. Thailand updated the group on a global conference held in Thailand on small scale fisheries. The conference highlighted a number of issues in relation to small scale fisheries, including a human rights framework, community development, rights of women, traditional rights and values, promotion of market access of fisheries products, and access to credit. The workshop noted the importance of small scale fisheries to developing economies, including for food security, and the need for greater support from governments to secure small scale fishers and enable sustainability of small scale fisheries. Thailand presented an outline for subsequent actions, including a conference in October 2010 and the development of a website on small scale fisheries.
31. A number of economies expressed their similar needs for the development and management of small scale fisheries, and their importance to their economies' fishing sector. The Lead Shepherd suggested, and the FWG agreed, to establish a small subgroup to further explore the issues of these fisheries and ensure that the topic remains a priority within APEC and beyond. FWG members who wish to participate in this informal group should forward their contact names to the Lead Shepherd.

Item 3. Aquaculture

32. The United States debriefed the working group on advances within the Aquaculture Network of the Americas (ANA). The United States has continued to shepherd the ANA project including developing a draft MOU of ANA parties, a report of the ANA process, expansion of membership to non-APEC economies, and securing financial and administrative support from the FAO. While the network itself has not officially been launched, the foundation has been developed and subsequently strengthened. In June of 2009, Ecuador will host a meeting to further progress on the ANA. The United States thanked the ANA APEC participants for their work to date, and encouraged their continued participation. The FWG noted the work of the United States and congratulated them for their role in the ANA.

33. The United States updated the FWG on activities of the FAO subgroup on Aquaculture and their progress in developing aquaculture certification guidelines. The presentation provided an overview of the proposed certification criteria, which are currently comprised of measures for animal health, animal welfare, food safety, food quality, environmental integrity and social responsibility. The United States expressed a number of concerns with the current draft which were shared by a number of other economies. The working group agreed to ensure that future drafts of the guidelines include the necessary revisions. Next steps include the FAO providing a revised draft as soon as possible and an FAO Technical Consultation slated for fall of 2009.

34. Australia presented an issue paper on the potential costs and benefits of open ocean/offshore aquaculture, indicating growing attention to this issue domestically. They noted that a number of economies in the FWG are also planning for or are actively managing expansion of aquaculture offshore and emphasized the benefits of sharing best practices, including regulatory and legal examples. A few economies shared their progress in establishing management authorities and measures for this type of aquaculture and were supportive of further discussion. The Lead Shepherd noted that that this offshore growth highlights the great diversity present in the aquaculture industry, from small artisanal efforts to large industrial ones, and that this diversity could complicate the development of certification guidelines.

35. Peru presented on the needs for capacity building of technical transfer and human resources to develop new cultures in aquaculture. They noted that differing economies have differing levels of capacity, but that domestic and international demand for seafood products will require further aquaculture growth in many areas. They further highlighted the benefits of aquaculture for food security and poverty alleviation in developing countries. They offered that the most effective methods for capacity building would include sharing of new cultures and training of farmers in new technology.
36. Peru raised the issue of finished food pellets for aquaculture, noting that the increased global demand for aquaculture products requires greater cooperation to examine future feed types, technology advancements and feed quality. Peru requested further discussions on what other economies experiences have been in developing new feed supplies and the development of a project to enable these discussions. A couple of economies supported the need for further technical discussions. The Lead Shepherd suggested continuing these discussions through the ANA and noted that in future meetings the issue of aquaculture will be given more comprehensive attention.

Item 4. Trade and Investment Session

4.1 Implications of the global financial crisis

37. Due to the robust discussion on other topics, the FWG were unable to discuss this agenda item specifically, however the impacts of the global financial crisis were discussed within the other agenda items.

4.2 Implications of EC IUU regulations taking effect in 2010

Representatives from European Commission (EC) presented a detailed review of their new measure to combat IUU fishing, which they noted continues to flourish despite high level political commitments. The EC IUU regulation, was adopted in September 2008 and will enter into force on 1 January 2010. The regulation, which was influenced by the FAO International Plan of Action on IUU, states that fishing vessels

38. shall be granted authorization to land in EC ports only where the fishery products are accompanied by a validated catch certificate from the flag State. For those vessels that violate the regulation, the EC will notify the competent flag State

authority of the inspection report for the purpose of its own investigation. If the flag State subsequently refuses or fails to take corrective measures against the vessel, the European Commission may take further action, including placing the vessel on an IUU list and denying port access and services.

39. The EC outlined its next steps, including the development of implementation rules and its subsequent pending adoption in mid 2009. They plan on publishing a handbook on the IUU Regulation in mid 2009 for the benefit of authorities and stakeholder in Member States and third countries. The EC further noted that it is working with small scale fisheries interests and developing countries in implementation of this regulation and that it has held four regional workshops to date for this purpose.

40. After the EC presentation, Canada presented on their framework for implementation of the regulation. A robust discussion with all economies and the EC with a number of technical issues and clarifications discussed. A number of economies thanked the EC for hosting the regional workshops but expressed concerns with the abilities to implement appropriate certification schemes by January 1, 2010. A few economies thanked the EC for their consideration of small scale fisheries and developing nations within the regulation. Finally, economies agreed that a continued dialogue on shared experiences on implementation would be beneficial and the Lead Shepherd requested the relevant points of contacts be sent to her.

Item 4.3- Presentation by Max Herriman on collaborate tools for strategic fishers assessments and next steps

41. Mr. Max Herriman presented on the recent application of MSC pre-certification rapid assessment tool in The East Johor Trawl Fishery. In a short time period, less than six weeks, the project task force was able develop an initial fisheries description, implement a preliminary 'Scoping Review' against MSC Principles and Criteria for sustainable fishing for the fishery and draft a preliminary Productivity & Susceptibility Analysis (PSA). Given the success of the project, Mr. Herriman proposed expanding its use into additional fisheries. The FWG complimented Mr. Herriman and his project team for their success noting that the rapid assessment tool will be very useful in small scale, information poor fisheries and expressed their desire to review the final report.

Item 5. APEC Priority – Working with International Financial Institutions

Due to the time constraints of the meeting and the robust discussions under other topics, the FWG was unable to complete item 5, although parties did note the need for 42. greater coordination with international financial institutions within a number of other agenda items.

Item 6. The Upcoming APEC Ocean-related Ministerial

43. Peru gave an overview of the preparations being made for the 2010 ministerial, including the draft elements of a declaration, which include climate change, ecosystem based management, and food security. They offered that the meeting is tentatively scheduled for September 2010, following a meeting of the FWG and the MRC.
44. Economies thanked the Peru for their offer to host the next Ministerial and working group meetings. A couple of economies raised concerns about potential conflict with the dates and the Lead Shepherd encouraged the FWG to share any known or possible meetings that would impact the travel schedule of ocean ministers and senior officials. A number of economies and the Lead Shepherd stressed the need for strategic planning prior to the Ministerial, and it was agreed that Peru would host the annual FWG meeting earlier in the year, followed by senior officials meeting prior to the Ministerial to that end.
45. Economies also suggested the addition of IUU fishing and small scale fisheries to the agenda. The Lead Shepherd noted that while there were a number of important issues to be included, it was imperative that the Ministerial Declaration represent a implementable framework to guide the FWG and MRC's future work.
46. Indonesia proposed that a small friends of the chair group be formed to assist Peru in these preparations and the idea was agreed to by the meeting. The Lead Shepherd stressed the need for such preparatory collaboration given the tremendous amount of work involved in the Ministerial meeting and thanked Indonesia for their helpful suggestion.
47. Mr. Max Herriman presented his report on the Bali Plan of Action (BPA) stock-take, including potential implications for the 2010 AOMM3. Mr. Herriman's survey of economies' implementation of the Bali Plan of Action found that there has been progress in many areas, however that there remain significant

gaps in others, across both the FWG and the MRC. The stock-take highlighted the role of the BPA, and therefore APEC, in developing a harmonizing, integrated framework for conservation work across the region. It was noted that further capacity building and information exchange was required to assist developing economies in their implementation. Based on these findings, Mr. Herriman suggested that AOMM3 promote political will for a framework that supports continued implementation of BPA, highlighting IUU, the link sustainability and trade, and the need to address climate change. FWG members agreed that the BPA provides a good framework for the current and future initiatives. Further, the Lead Shepherd encouraged FWG participants to coordinate and collaborate with other regional organizations, including financial institutions, in future BPA work.

Item 7. FWG Projects Current and Proposed

48. The United States updated the FWG on the project entitled “Improving the Conservation and Management of Sharks in the Eastern Pacific”. They informed the FWG that the region’s first workshop dedicated to regional cooperation in shark conservation and management was held in Manta, Ecuador in July of 2008 and included representatives from shark scientists and government officials from every country in the eastern Pacific. The workshop identified a series of next steps for improved sustainability of shark stocks and agreed to develop a shark identification guide and data collecting tool, a draft of which was proposed to the FWG. The FWG noted that the guide would be useful for distribution in other relevant fora.
49. Chile presented on advancements being made in the development on an APEC aquaculture strategy and workshops that were held in support of that development. FWG participants noted that there are many issues that are relevant to this discussion, including socio-economic concerns, feed issues for aquaculture, and capacity building. FWG members and participants stressed the need for greater coordination across working groups. The Lead Shepherd reminded the project leader on the need to ensure the updated point of contacts within economies and encouraged work intercessionally.
50. Peru presented the results of a workshop on Pecten (scallop) traceability. The workshop examined a series of issues that potentially impact pecten trade, such as water quality, harvesting measures, and market availability. Results from the workshop, held in December of 2008, included the development of guidance for

economies on these issues. Peru noted that the final report will be available soon and economies stated their interest in reviewing the report.

51. The United States presented on progress made in the APEC Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN). The PTI is composed of government, industry, and academic food experts, with the goal of building upon and enhance existing resources in the region to create a network of institutes with the capacity to conduct training in international best practices in food safety. The United States outlined next steps, including a dinner, co-hosted with the World Bank and a workshop in Singapore during the summer of 2009. The Lead Shepherd confirmed the importance of this issue to APEC and encouraged economies to participate in these meetings.
52. Six new projects were discussed by the FWG for consideration: expansion of the current shark initiative into Southeast Asia, a new project on derelict fishing gear in the region, a continuation of the live reef trade initiative, the development of a new project on small pelagic fisheries and food security, and a workshop on climate change and fisheries that could be held at the next FWG meeting. The representative of APEC provided an overview of deadlines and quality review for project proposals. The Lead Shepherd noted the need for proposals to be strategic, especially given the new project proposal cycle and the new requirement that proposals can only be submitted for approval twice.

Item 8. Closing

53. The Lead Shepherd closed the meeting, thanking Canada as host country and to Peru for agreeing to host in 2010. The FWG strongly thanked the Lead Shepherd for her leadership in the working group and requested that she remain as LS for an additional term, given the importance of ensuring continuity between the working group's work preceding and following AOMM3. The Lead Shepherd agreed to this extension but stressed the importance of participation of all FWG members to the success of the group. The FWG also discussed and agreed to create a vice chair position to assist the Lead Shepherd in her work.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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