

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3次會議」

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

姓名職稱：主任研究員梁永芳等

派赴國家：中國大陸青島

出國期間：103年5月8日至13日

報告日期：103年8月



## 摘要

APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)會議於本(103)年 5 月 9 日至 12 日在中國大陸青島 (Qingdao)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 3 次會議，由本署與行政院農業委員會漁業署共同派員出席。我方代表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、鯊魚資源養護管理措施、海洋保護區及其執法、減少延繩釣漁業意外捕獲海鳥國家行動計畫等議題。我方於會中亦報告去(102)年 10 月 14 日至 16 日在台北舉辦之第 14 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(103)年 9 月 23 日至 25 日在我國舉行第 15 屆圓桌會議。本次會議討論鰻魚資源保育會議相關進展、遠距參與 APEC 會議、海洋與漁業工作小組運作與能力建構、促進永續發展與海洋環境保護、糧食安全、氣候變遷、中國大陸第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議倡議等主題。



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## 壹、緣起及目的

亞太經濟合作(APEC)海洋與漁業工作小組 (Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, 下稱本工作小組)會議於 2014 年 5 月 9 日至 12 日在中國大陸青島舉行,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 3 次會議,本次會議重點包括各會員體說明工作進展、本工作小組職權說明書(Terms of Reference)、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 4 次會議籌辦等議題。本次會議地主國之主辦機關為中國大陸國家海洋局。

## 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、馬來西亞、巴布亞紐幾內亞、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 60 餘人與會,我方出席人員為行政院環境保護署主任研究員梁永芳、研究員張宣武及國立臺灣海洋大學劉光明教授、行政院農業委員會漁業署簡派技正郭宗海、技士鄭又華及對外漁業發展協會陳宗霆。本次會議計有 APEC 糧食安全政策夥伴(Policy Partnership on Food Security, PFFS)、企業諮詢委員會(ABAC)、大自然保護協會(Nature Conservancy)等代表列席。

## 參、會議過程

### 一、會議開始

本次會議由中國大陸國家海洋局國際合作司張海文司長致開幕詞,說明本(103)年 8 月下旬中國大陸將舉辦理 APEC 第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM 4),為此已於本年 3 月中旬在廈門舉辦預備會議,張司長感謝當時所有參與的會員代表,簡要總結預備會議辦理情形,並說明部長會議主題與四項優先領域,認為本工作小組第 3 次會議對於 AOMM 4 之舉辦極為重要。

會議由本工作小組主事人美國 Mr. Greg Schnider 主持,表示本工作小組每年僅召開一次會議,鼓勵會員體利用此機會,可充分溝通。本次會議由美國 Rebecca Dorsey 擔任會議紀錄(Rapporteur),中國大陸、日本、美國、菲律賓與我國表示願意擔任 Drafting Team 成員協助紀錄。本次會議暫訂議程經印尼稍加修正獲與會代表認可,會議依議程進行。

### 二、會議重點

#### 1、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。我方代表團由漁業署簡派技正郭宗海代表說明我國在海洋污染防治、沿近海漁業資源管理、國內外之鯊魚資源保育與管理、減少鮪延繩釣漁業意外捕獲海鳥之國家行動計畫、以及非法、未申報與未管制漁業(IUU)的國家行動計畫之相關工作。我方代表團業於本次會議舉辦之前，提供 APEC 秘書處書面報告資料，俾其製作成書面資料發送與會各方參考。

## 2、鰻魚資源保育會議相關進展

- (1) 本議題由日本代表報告，經日本代表簡報該會議相關成果後，美國表示刻正關注美洲鰻問題，爰對此會議平台非常有興趣，將在回國後與相關單位討論，希望未來有機會可參與本會議。
- (2) 中國大陸表示樂見美國對本合作會議平台有興趣，現階段鰻魚資源保育，對中國大陸而言，乃一個非常嚴峻的議題，希望 2014 年底前，能夠藉由本合作會議，擬定相關措施並開始實施。
- (3) 我方表示，感謝 OFWG 提供一個優良的合作平台，使日本鰻魚資源養護及管理合作會議得以運作，合作各方皆希望藉由該會議實踐 OFWG 之核心理念及策略計畫，我方並鼓勵相關經濟體未來積極加入該合作會議。

## 3、遠距參與 APEC 會議

為降低旅途成本與節約能源等因素，APEC 秘書處開發電腦軟體系統，俾利 APEC 成員得以遠距離方式參與 APEC 會議。現場由位於新加坡 APEC 秘書處總部同仁，以連線方式介紹本系統之特性與功能，藉以實際展示遠距會議軟體之功能。

## 4、海洋與漁業工作小組運作與能力建構

### (1) 海洋與漁業工作小組 2013-2015 策略計畫(Strategic Plan)

本工作小組之策略計畫獲得 APEC ECOTECH 指導委員會(Steering Committee on Ecotech, SCE)肯定，並做為其他 APEC 次級論壇之參考範本；APEC 秘書處請顧問公司評估本工作小組策略計畫，並將顧問公司意見提供本工作小組參考。主事人指出顧問公司所提意見係參考性質，未具強制效力，可做為本工作小組策略計畫未來修正之參考，目前暫無需要修正本工作小組策略計畫，會中同意本次會議紀錄記載未來將會考慮顧問公司所提意見修正本工作小組策略計畫。

我方發言表示，策略計畫對於本工作小組具有非常重要的指標性，使各會員經濟體在進行自費或公費計畫時，皆可以依循本策略計畫，使各經濟體能夠更容易分享彼此計畫之核心理念及內容。主事人及美國代表皆發言贊同我方評論，並表示完善的



策略計畫，將可使本工作小組所提出之計畫，爭取到更優先的 APEC 官方資助排序，同時使 OFWG 的成果，更容易為 SCE 及更高層之 APEC 會議接納。

### (2) 2014 工作計畫(annual work plan)執行

中國大陸將 2014 工作計畫預期成果 (Expected Outcomes)表格中「Note to the APEC Blue Economy model program」修正為「Advance implementation of Phase 1 of the APEC Blue Economy Model Program Initiative」(p4)，除此之外，並無其他修正。該工作計畫於會議中通過。

「藍色經濟(Blue Economy)」一詞應如何解釋其內涵，本次會議有充分討論。主事人商請日本代表，於會外時間，與我國、中國大陸及印尼共同協調出一段文字，用以解釋藍色經濟的涵義，另亦請美國單獨擬出一段文字進行闡釋，以便雙方之後將文字提交主事國及秘書處，再供與會各方檢視。

我方表示藍色經濟的定義相當重要，尤其本工作小組需要處理許多與生態資源及永續等相關議題。因此本小組對於藍色經濟的定義及概念研究，對於其他國際組織或 APEC 其他論壇皆具有指標作用。透過定義的認知及宣傳，才能在國際間實際推行藍色經濟相關工作。

日本表示有鑑於 5 月之貿易部長會議、8 月之海洋部長會議皆有藍色經濟相關議題，OFWG 實有必要於本次會議中，先行擬定藍色經濟的相關說明，以利後續各專業部長會議甚至領袖會議中參考。

鑑於其內涵與定義仍有爭議，本次會議經過多方數日來持續非正式的協商，美國、智利、越南、菲律賓與其他經濟體達成共識。參與本次會議的 16 個經濟體一致同意 OFWG 對於藍色經濟的共同認知(Common Understanding)為：「For the purposes of the APEC, the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group views Blue Economy as an approach to advance sustainable management and conservation of ocean and coastal resources and ecosystem and sustainable development, in order to foster economic growth」

### (3) OFWG 職權說明書(Terms of Reference)

主事人依據其經自身經驗，參考其他工作小組職權說明書（以下簡稱 ToR），並與 APEC 秘書處 Program Director 討論，咸認為增進效率，有必要修正本工作小組之 ToR，爰於會前將建議修正之 ToR 草案提供會員體參考，但對於給予會員評論的時間不足表示歉意，並表示無意於本次會議中定案，各會員體可利用本次開會時間就

此與渠等交換意見。

APEC 秘書處回應主事人要求，說明其他工作小組 ToR 內涵供會議參考，表示 APEC 對於 ToR 未有明確規定，SCE 接受各工作小組因需要調整 ToR 主事人相關規範。

本次修正的重點包括主事人任期明確訂定與 APEC 工作日曆相同，即非正式資深官員會議(iSOM)開始，由 1 年改為 2 年，並得連任 1 次，合計可達 4 年，廢除副主事人(Deputy Lead Shepherd)職位。如果主事人無法或不願繼續擔任此職務，可由有意願會員代表代理，直至任期結束，代理任期不計入未來代理人如果正式擔任主事人之任期。增加有關 APEC 認可計畫之規範，即唯有所有會員體表示支持(unanimous support)，方為 APEC 認可之計畫。我方澄清 APEC 認可計畫之「全體支持」是否仍與現行 APEC 慣例相符，主事人表示並未修改現行 APEC 慣例，即 support by silence 亦為支持方式之一。我方並再詢問秘書處有關計畫認可後的檢視程序，秘書處表示 APEC 正式資助的計畫，在審核通過後，需提交完整計畫書，執行過程中，每六個月需提交進度報告，秘書處並會指派計畫指導人(Program Director)進行協助。

本次修正職權說明書將送至 SCE 通過後(intersessionally)，即可生效。菲律賓表示其為 2015 年輪值國，為順利推動工作，盼 2015 年仍為相同的主事人。秘書處表示主事人任期應與 APEC 日曆年相同，即任期至年底。今年底會員體可以提名擔任主事人。

#### (4) 海洋議題主流化倡議(Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues Initiative)

印尼報告該倡議於去(102)年總結資深官員會議通過，本年為持續推動海洋議題主流化倡議，將成立程序委員會(Steering Counsel)，盼能於本次 SCE 會中討論通過。該倡議內容為一 living document，將會依實際需要修正。我方會中表示，樂見印尼將相關計畫提交至 SCE，這對於 OFWG 的來說非常重要，可為各方實踐該倡議內容提供指導。主席請印尼提供書面資料供本工作小組參考，惟印尼表示將先於 SCE 會議中報告後，再分送各相關次級委員會(sub-fora)。

本年度因中國大陸努力，首次將有關海洋相關議題列入優先順序 1(Rank 1)，因此本年至目前為止，本工作小組已有 2 項提案獲得 APEC 經費支助。

#### (5) 「亞太地區海岸生態系統之經濟價值評估」計畫草案

本計畫由美國提出，目的是為政策制定者提供關於海岸生態系相關產品與服務之經濟價值評估參考，亦將評估海岸防災減災相關措施及建設所帶來的潛在經濟價值。我方表示支持美國此項計畫提案，由於藍色經濟需要包含更多的生態系相關研究，

我方認為此計畫可成為藍色經濟的研究基礎。其後中國大陸、馬來西亞及巴布亞紐幾內亞亦發言支持美國此新計畫提案。

#### (6) 化學品對話—塑膠海洋污染計畫

美國化學委員會 (American Chemistry Council) 代表指出，至 2050 年，每年將製造 60 億公噸固體垃圾，而疏於管理的都市垃圾最後都流至海洋，其實 80% 以上的海洋廢棄物係來自陸地，惟大多海洋固體垃圾是可以被回收、作為施肥或提煉為能源，賦予其商品價值。因此，推動能源提煉技術係有助於將非回收性塑料轉換成有價值的石化燃料或合成天然氣使用。近來 APEC 經濟體運用一些方法去管理都市垃圾及使用過的塑膠，如擠壓、燃燒、填埋、回收及塑料轉成燃料等技術。有許多產品製造商運用再生材料設計再生性產品，無論非政府組織(NGOs)、產業及公民社會皆教育消費者減少垃圾、重複使用、回收觀念，甚至 34 個國家的塑化產業簽署海洋廢棄物解決方案聲明以共同合作計畫研擬解決方案。

#### (7) APEC 糧食安全政策夥伴 (Policy Partnership on Food Security) 簡報

糧食安全政策夥伴自 2012 年成立，於同年糧食安全部長會議簽訂喀山聲明，其長程目標訂至 2020 年，盼能實現一個糧食系統架構足以提供 APEC 會員體長久的糧食安全。該組織成立 4 個工作小組，其中第 2 工作小組係針對農業及漁業部門的永續發展為主題，如推動海洋生態系、漁業及水產養殖的有效管理、強化糧食供應及價值鏈等，其活動與 OFWG 非常相關，例如香港的小型養殖戶生產生態友善的養殖產品的發展與推廣，印尼的 APEC 漁業資訊中心發展，日本的促進東南亞之永續漁業，在最小發展經濟體中加強價值鏈，在區域性及國際性層級創造及加強養殖戶、漁民及消費者的夥伴關係及合作，促進對農業外部性及多功能性的國際認知等計畫。未來農業及漁業部門的永續發展係該組織制定糧食安全的營運計畫中重點領域。

#### (8) 「APEC 海洋永續發展報告」草案

中國大陸於會中提交最終版本的「APEC 海洋永續發展報告」草案給與會各方參考，經我方檢視新版草案內容，對於我方於行前所關切之立場與建議修改內容，包括應刪修涉及敏感議題表格等，均已移除。中國大陸說明該報告共分成兩部分，第一部分為綜合性的論述，第二部分則為 6 個會員經濟體自願繳交的個別案例說明。

### 5、 促進永續發展與海洋環境保護

#### (1) 我國報告「第 14 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(102)年 10 月 14 日至 16 日在臺北舉辦「第 14 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，說明是項會議討論「鯊魚保育與管理」及「清淨水體」兩大主題，與會代表於會議中提出對 APEC 會員體等多項建議，其中包括應促進負責任及永續利用鯊魚資源、建立鯊魚聯絡網絡、加強鯊魚研究、考慮採用「鰭不離身(fins-naturally-attached)」政策、發展務實鯊魚種類鑑定方法，增加海洋環境議題教育、提升對海洋垃圾之認知、增進淨灘頻率等建議，以及促進會員體間海洋污染防治合作等。我方亦報告第 15 屆圓桌會議將於本(103)年 9 月 23 日至 25 日在臺南舉行，邀請並歡迎各會員體派員出席。此外，明(104)年第 16 屆圓桌會議提案於本次會議討論通過。

報告之後，計有美國、中國大陸、日本及馬來西亞發言，對於我方舉辦此圓桌會議，建立會員體討論平台表示肯定。

#### (2) 美國報告「亞太地區海岸生態系評估及管理第四期」成果

本案係由 APEC 經費支助。我方提問該計畫與美國所提出的「亞太地區海岸生態系統之經濟價值評估」計畫的關聯性為何？並希望美方之後可更新最新進展，以供無法出席本研討會的會員做參考。美方表示新計畫係著重於經濟價值評估，並適合政策制定者參考，基本上取用了許多本第四期計畫之既有成果做為參考。美國未來將把相關成果資料放到 APEC 網站資料庫中，可供各方取用。

## 6、糧食安全

#### (1) 印尼介紹該國成立之 APEC 海洋及漁業資訊中心(AOFIC)

該中心位於印尼峇里島 Perancak，係來自該國自籌資金計畫所成立，因現有大量資料庫中，有一系列實際及更新的數據及資訊，可作為科學及決策過程之參考，其可提供有關海洋及漁業現況資訊供 OFWG 參考，將有助該國區域性漁業監控中心進行資料分析，亦提供海洋及漁業資料分析之技能訓練及教育等功能。該中心亦整合漁船偵測，即漁業監控中心藉由接收 VMS 資訊偵測合法或非法作業漁船，以及應用在打擊 IUU 漁業、監測漁業資源、珊瑚礁、蝦類及海藻養殖、沿岸交會帶的管理及紅樹林，以及油污監控等工作。

我方及俄羅斯皆詢問印尼，該中心所使用之資料，是否係與 SPC 及 WCPFC 連結而來，印尼表示目前主要以參考 WCPFC 相關資料為主，該資料中心目前仍在籌備階段，因此往後將會持續改進。

#### (2) 印尼報告 2013 年 APEC 「漁業及其對 APEC 經濟體永續發展之貢獻：支持糧

### 食安全的小規模及家計型漁業研討會」

該研討會主題為分享國家及區域性小規模漁業經驗與提升實務技術、加強小規模漁業對糧食安全的支持、提供建言給聯合國糧食及農業組織(FAO)草擬中之「確保小規模漁業永續之準則」，包含我國共有 11 個經濟體參與，針對消費議題包括有持續供應、配給、銷售通路及品質、小規模漁業運用 Rights-Based 方法對漁業管理之實踐，性別議題、生態系管理方式運用在小型漁業的實踐、降低漁業及養殖團體受災害及氣候變遷之損害等議題進行討論。未來希望能發展 APEC 準則，去作為小型漁業連結糧食供應鏈的範例，並在供應鏈的每個環節進行價值鏈分析。

我方與美國先後發言感謝印尼為此議題舉辦了成果豐碩的研討會。越南建議印尼往後是否可針對此議題，加入價值鏈相關的討論。印尼表示感謝各方支持與建議，將考慮越南建議，並會將本次會議成果上傳 APEC 網站供各方參考。

#### (3) 俄羅斯口頭簡報其自費之「促進 APEC 夥伴關係共同打擊非法、未申報、未管制(IUU)漁業」計畫

中國表示願意成為俄羅斯本計畫之共同提案人。美國詢問俄羅斯，有關計畫中的重點，是將聚焦於各經濟體合作的模式，還是其他相關議題？俄羅斯表示該計畫重點將會以研究打擊 IUU 的合作模式為主。韓國、日本皆發言表示支持俄羅斯該計畫，韓國並表示若有需要可協助提供韓國打擊 IUU 相關資料，可供俄羅斯參考。

#### (4) 美國簡報「糧食安全行動計畫(Action Plan)」草案

美國表示，為增進 OFWG 對於糧食安全的相關討論及工作，以及與 APEC 糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)的合作，爰草擬該行動計畫，建議 OFWG 與 PPFS 能夠在價值及供應鏈、打擊 IUU、破壞性漁法、糧食損失、氣候變遷、海洋酸化及漁業補貼等議題進行合作。

我方建議，去年之 OFWG 年會中，即有討論到 OFWG 和 PPFS 合作的問題，爰建議先將該工作計畫草案，及 OFWG 策略計畫提交給 PPFS 檢視，並可在往後據此與 PPFS 交換意見。

中國提醒美國，該計畫草案似乎遺漏了執行時程表，美國表示感謝中國提醒，將於未來新版本草案中補充。

#### (5) 印尼簡報該國「實現海洋及漁業永續發展的國家海洋政策框架及藍色經濟投資模式」

印尼海域對其經濟及生態具有重要性，因該國擁有 17,508 個島嶼，海岸線長達

104,000 公里，在下個 10 年，以海洋為基礎的經濟及海洋相關的活動，將成長並朝向持續發展，因此意識到海洋及沿岸的重要性，必須藉由藍色經濟概念的原則為基礎，建立永續海洋及漁業發展政策，以促進海洋及漁業管理。好的海洋治理需要提供適當的政策模式，符合永續、負責、具整合性、均衡且公平成長等原則，以管理海洋為基礎的經濟活動與海洋相關活動。

藍色經濟投資模式必須以友善環境為前提，促進投資及商業活動，並藉由基礎建設投資及制定適當政策予以支持。為了擁有健康及豐饒的海洋，應考量整合海域使用與以生態系為基礎之管理模式。該國將在 Lombok Island 與 FAO 合作共同建立藍色經濟區。為整合海域使用管理，應循序建構在海洋空間規劃及海域使用規劃之上。以整合水產養殖作為藍色經濟模式，規劃整合斑節蝦養殖、海藻及蝦類之複合式養殖，與稻田施肥的循環利用。此係新的養殖概念，亦進而整合養殖漁業及後端相關多元產業。

我方發言表示對印尼本簡報高度讚賞，提供許多有用的資訊，為目前對藍色經濟最具系統性之論述，提供了許多兼顧經濟發展和保育層面的概念說明及相關範例。這些資訊可讓我方回國後進行參考。

## 7、氣候變遷

### (1) 大自然保護協會(The Nature Conservancy)簡報「健康海洋及發展永續漁業」

由大自然保護協會代表 Bob Tansey 簡報，針對現行海洋面臨資源緊迫及減少、使用者間及使用者與環境間的爭端、沒有充分理解的計畫或管理框架等挑戰，APEC 必須要履行的責任及機會是要認知藍色或綠色成長、低碳及能源發展、海洋資源係糧食安全的關鍵、工作機會、及海洋生物多樣性最高的區域等。要實現永續漁業，APEC 是關鍵區域。永續漁業即確保擁有更多的魚，漁民有工作，更多海產，以及健康的海洋。目前全球漁業管理為了使地方漁業得以存續，穩定供應海產品，以及生態系養護。要確保健康漁業的關鍵，包括保護海洋環境與關鍵魚種的棲地、避免過漁、漁業資源評估、國家政策支持以及區域性合作等。永續漁業必須運用科學去設定管理目標並與漁民交涉，並推動選擇性漁法。大自然保護協會建議 APEC 未來應進行政策評估及能力建構，並針對資訊缺乏之魚類資源管理，強化監測及檢查系統，以防堵 IUU 漁業。

我方發言讚賞該簡報，認為可從中學習到有關協會主張兼顧漁業利用和海洋資源保育之永續性的相關認知，並著重國內糧食消費與國際貿易利益之均衡。此外，經由保育觀念之宣導，最終可讓漁民漁獲回升，收入亦隨之增加，進而主動配合實施。

## 8、中國大陸第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議倡議

(1) 中國大陸簡報第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議，並提供建議合作議題如下：

- 海岸與海洋生態系保育與災害恢復(Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Disaster Resilience)
  - 擴大基於生態系統管理(Scale up ecosystem-based management)
  - 跨境污染預防與管制(Prevention and control of cross-border pollution)
  - 鼓勵生物多樣性與棲地保育之努力(Encourage efforts on biodiversity and habitat conservation)
  - 促進支持基於生態系之管理(Promote governance to support ecosystem-based management)
  - 鼓勵使用經濟誘因與市場工具及分享知識與經驗(Encourage the use of economic incentives and market-based instruments, and the sharing of knowledge and experiences)
  - 促進氣候變遷合作(Promote cooperation on climate change)
  - 加強 OFWG、EPWG 以及其他 APEC 次級論壇間有關降低災害風險合作 (Strengthen cooperation between the OFWG, EPWG and other relevant APEC sub-fora in disaster risk reduction)
  - 支持災害預報與降低風險之合作(Support cooperation in disaster forecasting and risk reduction)
  - 加強企業與社區之災害恢復(Enhance disaster resilience of businesses and communities)
- 海洋在食品安全與食品貿易的角色(The role of the ocean on food security and food-related trade)
  - 透過既有與未來區域漁業管理組織或區域漁業組織，以促進永續漁業資源管理與保育(Promotion on sustainable fisheries resource management and conservation through existing and forthcoming regional fisheries management organizations or regional fisheries bodies)
  - 加強負責任與環境友善養殖(Enhancement of responsible and environment friendly aquaculture)
  - 防止、遏止及消除 IUU 漁業之合作，包括市場相關措施(Cooperation on prevention, deter and elimination of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, including market related measures)
  - 交換有關減少漁獲後處理與程序損失之最佳實務(Exchange best practices on minimum loss of post harvest handle and process)

- 海洋科技與創新(Marine science and technology and innovation)
  - 共同研究與科技合作(Joint research and S&T cooperation)
  - 私人部門參與(Engagement of private sectors)
  - 公眾教育與宣傳(Public education and outreach)
  - 跨部門合作(Cross-cutting collaboration)
- 藍色經濟(Blue economy)
  - 鼓勵會員探討藍色經濟合作，以符合 APEC 共同瞭解之藍色經濟精神，並將藍色經濟納入國內規劃與政策(Encourage members to explore their own Blue Economy cooperation in accordance with the spirit of blue economy common understanding and incorporate Blue Economy into the domestic planning and policy respectively)
  - 鼓勵會員透過政策對話蒐集有關私人部門對藍色經濟之需求與建議，並透過公私夥伴關係加強公私部門交流(Encourage members to collect private sectors' needs and ideas regarding blue economy through policy dialogue, and to enhance communication between public and private sectors through construction of the public and private partnership)
  - 鼓勵會員依照 APEC 共同瞭解之藍色經濟精神，透過政策對話，深化對藍色經濟的瞭解，並基於自願性原則，透過 APEC 藍色經濟模型計畫或其他創新方法，加強資訊與最佳實務分享 (Encourage members to deepen the understanding of Blue Economy through policy dialogues according to the spirit of Blue Economy common understanding, and enhance information and best practices sharing through, on the voluntary basis, APEC Blue Economy Model Program or other innovative method, etc.)
  - 鼓勵會員提出及積極參與藍色經濟活動與計畫(Encourage members to propose and more actively participate in Blue Economy activities and projects)
  - 建議依據最新 APEC 海洋相關合作之進展，更新海洋相關活動檢視(Suggest to update the “Ocean-related Activities Mapping Exercise” in the future according to the new progress of APEC oceans-related cooperation)

此外，中國大陸將於 8 月 25 日舉行藍色經濟論壇，邀請會員體參加，是項會議之會餘時間，可考量納入部長會議內容之意見交換。

(2) 與會會員體代表就中國大陸所提簡報資料提出建議，並進行討論。我方表示該簡報提供一個全面性分析架構，但為保持平衡性，建議就本議題進行態式分析(SWOT analysis)，俾使本議題之成果對於政策制定者而言更有參考價值。此外，有關環境友善科技方面，建議應以生態系管理角度考量為優先。

(3) 針對美國、日本、菲律賓、越南、巴布亞紐幾內亞等經濟體的建議與評論，



中國表示感謝各方對於海洋部長會議的貢獻，將參考各方意見並盡快修正內容。並表示將於本年六月底至七月初，透過秘書處發送第一版海洋部長宣言草案供各方檢視。針對美國、日本、菲律賓、越南、巴布亞紐幾內亞等經濟體的建議與評論，中國表示感謝各方對於海洋部長會議的貢獻，將參考各方意見並盡快修正內容。並表示將於本年六月底至七月初，透過秘書處發送第一版海洋部長宣言草案供各方檢視。

#### 9、2015 年海洋與漁業工作小組會議

菲律賓表示，明(104)年將由其擔任 APEC 主辦國，現階段規劃將於明年 2 月第 1 次資深官員會議(SOM 1)時併同舉行本工作小組會議，並可能於明年 10 月舉行糧食安全與藍色經濟高階政策對話，為此會議之舉行，可能於明年 9 月將再舉行一次本工作小組會議，會議地點暫定於菲律賓中部城市舉行。細節將於確認後，另請秘書處協助轉發各方知悉，包括會議預計討論之詳細內容。

#### 肆、心得及建議事項

- 一、本署原為 APEC 海洋資源保育工作小組之窗口，後該小組與 APEC 漁業工作小組於 2011 年合併成為 APEC 海洋與漁業工作小組(Oceans and Fisheries Working Group, OFWG)。目前由漁業署與本署共同派員出席 APEC OFWG 會議。本署於擔任海洋資源保育工作小組之窗口期間，為積極參與 APEC，爰每年舉辦 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議，做為 APEC 會員體討論海洋資源保育議題意見交流平台。至 APEC OFWG 成立後，本署仍持續舉辦圓桌會議，討論議題擴大至漁業相關議題。本次會議我方於會中報告本署去年 10 月 14 日至 16 日在臺北舉辦之「第 14 屆 APEC 企業/私人部門參與海洋環境永續性圓桌會議」後，計有美國、中國大陸、日本及馬來西亞發言，對於我方舉辦此圓桌會議，建立會員體討論平台等節，表示肯定。本年將在臺南辦理第 15 屆圓桌會議，會議主題為濕地保育與鰻魚資源保育與管理，後續將辦理寄送行政公報(Administrative Circular)及邀請會員體出席相關事宜。
- 二、第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議(AOMM 4)預定於本年 8 月 27 日至 28 日在中國大陸廈門舉行。本次會議討論議題如下：海岸與海洋生態系保育與災害恢復、海洋在食品安全與食品貿易的角色、海洋科技與創新、藍色經濟等，本署將配合外交部辦理我國出席 APEC 第 4 屆海洋相關部長會議後續會議籌辦事宜。

## 伍、會議資料





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/000**

Agenda: VI A

## **Document Classification List**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

Document List

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestiction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2013/SOM2/OFWG/000	Document Classification List – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2014	VI A	APEC Secretariat		√	Internal document	
2013/SOM2/OFWG/001	Draft Agenda – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting 2014	I G	Lead Shepherd	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/002	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-2015	IV A 1 a	Lead Shepherd	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/003	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-15 - Discussion Points	IV A 1 b	APEC Secretariat		√		
2014/SOM2/OFWG/004	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Terms of Reference (ToR)	IV A 2 b	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/005	Revised Guidelines for Lead Shepherd / Chair and Deputy Lead – Shepherd / Chair of APEC Working Groups and Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) Task Forces	IV A 2 b	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/006	Implementation of Japan's Oceans Policy	III A	Japan	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/007	Introduction of the New Project	IV E 1	Japan	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/008	14th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of Business / Private Sector in Sustainability of the Marine Environment	III A	Chinese Taipei	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/009	Hong Kong, China - Economy Report	III A	Hong Kong, China	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/010	Promotion of Small to Medium Enterprises in Fisheries to Address Poverty Alleviation and Income Generation	III A	Papua New Guinea	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/011	Proposed Work Plan for 2014 - Ocean and Fisheries Working Group	IV A 1 c	Lead Shepherd	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/012	Project Management Update	IV A 4	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/013	Information on Pathfinder Initiatives Guidelines	IV C 2	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/014	Proposed Change to Ocean and Fisheries Working Group's Terms of Reference (ToR)	IV A 2 a	Lead Shepherd		√	Under consideration	
2014/SOM2/OFWG/015	Marine Resource Conservation Progress Report of Chinese Taipei	III A	Chinese Taipei	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/016	APEC Sustainable Development Report	III A	Korea	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/017	Remote Participation in APEC Meetings	II D	APEC Secretariat	√			

Document No.	Title	Agenda Item	Submitted By	Public Release		Reason for Restriction	Derestriction Date (where applicable)
				Yes	No		
2014/SOM2/OFWG/018	APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments	II D	APEC Secretariat	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/019	Progress on the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report	IV B 3	China	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/020	Preserving Healthy Oceans and Developing Sustainable Fisheries	IV F	The Nature Conservancy	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/021	Update on PPFS and Working Group 2 (WG2) Activities	IV A 10c	PPFS, WG2 Co-Chair	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/022	Sustainable Material Management and Solutions to Prevent Plastic Marine Debris	IV 10 a	American Chemistry Council	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/023	Thailand Report 2014: A Summary Report of Progress on Ocean Related Issues	III	Thailand	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/024a	Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel and Other Relevant Eel Species	III B	Japan	√			
2014/SOM2/OFWG/024b	Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel and Other Relevant Eel Species - Presentation	III B	Japan	√			







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/001**

Agenda: I G

## **Draft Agenda**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**Draft Agenda**  
**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION**  
**3rd MEETING OF THE APEC OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG)**  
**Qingdao, China**  
**9-12 May 2014**

**Day 1: 9 May 2014**

*Day 1 to focus on: Welcoming the group and going over logistics, discussing general progress of the working group since the last annual meeting, and beginning discussions on the Strategic Priority Areas of OFWG Operations.*

09:00 – 10:00 a.m.

**Session I - Opening Session**

- A. Welcoming Remarks by Mr. Greg Schneider, Lead Shepherd of the OFWG
- B. Opening of the APEC 3rd Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting by [official from China] (China) - TBC
- C. Remarks by representative of the 2014 Chair of the Senior Officials Meeting, on APEC Priorities for 2014 (SOM Chair's Office – China) (*Note: we will turn to this item at such time as the representative of the SOM Chair is available*) – TBC
- D. Appointment of rapporteur
- E. Introduction of Delegation Leads
- F. Formation of committee to assist with drafting of Summary Report (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- G. Adoption of the Agenda (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

***OFWG Delegates Group Photo Session –TBA (Note: we will break for the photo at such time as directed by the host economy)***

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

10:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

**Session II – Developments in APEC since the <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> OFWG Meeting**

- A. Overview of Outcomes of APEC Leaders Meeting 2013 and implications for OFWG (Indonesia)
- B. Overview of interessionally endorsed actions and documents (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- C. Brief report on the Preparatory Meeting of 4<sup>th</sup> AOMM and Symposium on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report held on March 18, 2014. (China)
- D. APEC Secretariat Report on Relevant Developments in APEC (APEC Secretariat Program Director)

**Session III - Information Sharing**

- A. Information Sharing by APEC Economies (5 minutes per economy)  
APEC member economies are invited to make brief updates on ocean-related issues in their economies (*Note: Economies are encouraged to submit written copies of their*

*full updates to the working group in advance of the meeting. Economies are also still encouraged to give presentations on specific projects under the appropriate Strategic Priority agenda item.)*

- B. Report on the Fifth Round of Informal Consultation on Eel Conservation and Information Exchange (Japan)
- C. Discussion, as needed

12:30-2:30 p.m. – Lunch

2:30-4:00 p.m.

#### **Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas**

- A. OFWG Operations and Capacity Building
  - 1. Strategic Plan and Work Plan
    - a. Review of progress on the OFWG Strategic Plan (Drafting Team Leader – U.S.)
    - b. Review of consultant comments on OFWG Strategic Plan (Secretariat)
    - c. Discussion of progress on implementing the OFWG 2014 Annual Work Plan (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
    - d. Discussion of development of the 2015 OFWG Annual Work Plan (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
  - 2. OFWG Terms of Reference
    - a. Overview of clarifications needed of OFWG Terms of Reference (Lead Shepherd)
    - b. Presentation by APEC Secretariat on Standards and Norms for Terms of Reference Across APEC Sub-fora (APEC Secretariat)
    - c. Open Discussion
  - 3. Discussion/clarification of steps to select next OFWG Deputy Lead Shepherd (Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd)
  - 4. APEC-Funded Projects Timelines and Funding Criteria for 2014 (APEC Secretariat)

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

**4:30 – 5:30 p.m.**

#### **Day 1 – Closing remarks**

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

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

**Day 2: 10 May 2014**

*Day 2 to focus on: Continued discussion of the OFWG Strategic Priority Areas of OFWG Operations.*

9:00 -10:30 a.m.

**Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas - Continued**

5. Lead Shepherd presentation on enhancing strategic planning, coordination of the development of OFWG projects, aligning OFWG work with APEC priorities, and OFWG engagement in the Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues Initiative (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
6. Presentation by APEC Secretariat summarizing the ocean and fisheries related projects and work that has been done in 2013 and/or is proposed for 2014 by other working groups that could represent opportunities for cross-group collaboration on projects. (APEC Secretariat)
7. Open discussion on potential new project proposals (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
  - a) Future Project Proposals by Economies for Round 2 of 2014 APEC Project Funding and Beyond
  - b) Applying earlier discussions on improving coordination amongst economies and across working groups
8. Beyond Projects - Identifying other Tangible, Actionable Opportunities to Advance and Elevate OFWG Priorities within APEC – Private Sector Engagement and other groups (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

**10:30-11:00 - Coffee break**

11:00 a.m. -1 pm.

9. Remarks by Representative of APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) on ABAC activities in 2013/2014 (*Note: we will turn to this item at such time as the ABAC representative is available.*) – TBA
10. Presentations by Private Sector Representatives on Efforts Relevant to the OFWG that are ongoing in Other APEC Working Groups
  - a) Plastic Marine Pollution Project Proposal through the Chemical Dialogue Group (Steve Russell, Vice President, American Chemistry Council)
  - b) Report of OFWG participation in the Friends of the APEC Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) Working Group 2 on Agriculture and Fisheries (OFWG Representatives to the Friends of PPFS Working Group 2 on Agriculture and Fisheries)
  - c) Remarks by invited representative of the PPFS on the work of the PPFS in 2013/2014, including a Presentation on the progress of/endorsement of the APEC Food Security Action Plan (PPFS Representative – Jacqui Dixon, APEC Policy Partnership for Food Security Working Group 2 Co-Chair)
11. Discussion between OFWG economies on how to coordinate increased engagement by the private sector on OFWG priority issues, including across relevant working groups, and also including how the private sector could support APEC oceans and fisheries related activities. (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

**Day 2 – Closing remarks**

- Any logistical information to be shared by the host economy (China)
- Day 2 Concluding Remarks (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

***1:00 – 3:00 p.m. - Lunch***

***3:00 – 5:30 p.m. – Technical Tour – Details TBA***

***6:30 – 8:30 p.m. – Formal Dinner – Details TBA***

**Day 3: 11 May 2014**

*Day 3 to focus on: Relevant reports and discussions under the Strategic Priority Areas: Advance Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment, Strengthen Food Security, Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment, and Enhance Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change.*

9:00 -10:30 a.m.

**Session IV - Strategic Priority Areas - Continued**

B. Advance Sustainable Development and the Protection of the Marine Environment

1. Report on outcomes of the self-funded project "14th APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment" (Chinese Taipei)
2. Report on progress of implementation of APEC-funded project OFWG 01/2013 "Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region, Phase IV" (United States)
3. Report on progress on the "APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report" (China)
4. Report on the Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Training for Asia-Pacific Rim (China)
5. Open discussion on additional opportunities for OFWG to advance priorities from the Strategic Plan

**10:30-11:00 - Coffee break**

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

C. Strengthen Food Security

1. Report on the self-funded project OFWG 01/2013S "Workshop on Fisheries and their Contribution to Sustainable Development in APEC Economies: Small-Scale and Artisanal Fisheries to Support Food Security" (Indonesia)
2. Update on the 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 (Russia)
3. Presentation on the progress of the development of OFWG Food Security Action Plan (Chair of Drafting Team-- USA)
4. Open discussion on additional opportunities for OFWG to advance priorities from the Strategic Plan

**1:00 – 2:30 p.m. - Lunch**

2:30-4:00 p.m.

D. Promote Free and Open Trade and Investment

1. Open discussion on additional opportunities for OFWG to advance priorities from the Strategic Plan

E. Enhance Understanding of the Impacts of Climate Change

1. Open discussion on additional opportunities for OFWG to advance priorities from the Strategic Plan

F. Presentation on "Preserving healthy oceans and developing sustainable fisheries" (Bob Tansey, The Nature Conservancy China Program, Senior Policy Advisor)

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

4:30-5:00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

G. Report on APEC Self-funded project of Blue Economy Model Program (Phase I) and Proposal of 3<sup>rd</sup> APEC Blue Economy Forum (China)

5:00-5:30 p.m.

**Day 3 cont. – Closing remarks**

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

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

**Day 4: 12 May 2014**

*Day 4 to focus on: Preparation for the upcoming AOMM4, summarizing agreed upon actions and proposals at the meeting and beyond, discussing the possible efforts to support and close to APEC core agenda, and looking ahead to find a direction for future development.*

9:00 -10:30 a.m.

**Session VI – AOMM4 Planning Session (China)**

- A. Presentation and round table discussion of Desired Outcomes of AOMM4 Priorities (China/Lead Shepherd)
- B. General discussion

**10:30-11:00 - Coffee break**

11:00 -12:30 a.m.

**Session VI – AOMM4 Planning Session - Continued (China)**

- C. Presentation of plans and timeline for the preparation of AOMM4 Declaration (China)

12:30 – 2:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:30-3:30 p.m.

**Session VII – Looking Ahead**

- A. Date and Venue for the 4th OFWG Meeting (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- B. Development of list of intersessional work and potential agenda topics for the 4th OFWG Meeting 2015 (OFWG Lead Shepherd)
- C. Presentation of draft 2015 OFWG Work Plan (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 3rd OFWG Meeting
  - o Discussion of Summary Report, including list of endorsed actions and agreed intersessional work (Drafting Committee)
  - o 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 (China)
- C. Closing Remarks by [Chinese official] (China) - TBC
- D. Closing Remarks by OFWG Lead Shepherd (OFWG Lead Shepherd)

**- End -**





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/002**

Agenda: IV A 1 a

## **Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-2015**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Lead Shepherd

Forum Doc No. 2013/SOM3/OFWG/022



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

# 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 and improve the livelihood of communities and food security in APEC member Economies.

### 2. Mission Statement

OFWG's mission is to foster sustainable economic growth, development 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 quality and economic value of these resources, promoting food security, food safety and sustainable development. The OFWG will promote cooperation amongst its members, governments, academia, private industry, and regional and international organizations to advance this process. The OFWG pursues its work through research, capacity building, information sharing and dissemination, cooperation with other APEC fora and other organizations, and through continued implementation of the directives in the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), and the Paracas Declaration (2010) as well as responding to future guidance from APEC leaders and ministers.

### APEC's Mission:

"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 successfully 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 and social benefits associated with these resource opportunities.
- 3.2. Communication, coordination and commitment among APEC members to: develop and implement collaborative solutions to fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resource management challenges in the APEC region and develop strategies to promote ecosystem-based management;
- 3.3. Understanding within APEC of the fundamental and strategic 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;

- 3.5 Ongoing commitment to develop and exchange scientific information, build institutional capacity, and implement best practices and appropriate international instruments to contribute to the sustainable development and protection of the marine environment;
- 3.6 Supporting efficient and effective OFWG operations with: broad participation and adequate resources 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 improving 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"> <li>Maximize APEC members' access to the economic benefits derived from sustainable use of the oceans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased trade and investment opportunities that promote sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystem resource;</li> <li>Improved value chain for small scale fishermen and aquaculture operators;</li> <li>Increased income and job opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups and communities by optimizing multiple economic benefits</li> </ul>
Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>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);</li> <li>Built capacity to increase implementation of various appropriate regional and international instruments</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased scientific collaboration, transparency, and sharing of knowledge relative to the economic and social value of fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean ecosystem resources and the services they provide, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>Formulated an APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report</li> </ul>

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

## 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><b>#1 Maximize APEC members' access to the economic benefits derived from the oceans</b></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"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-for a</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>#2 Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits</b></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>June 2013</p> <p>January 2013</p> <p>September 2013</p>	<p>June 2013</p> <p>December 2013</p> <p>June 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-for a</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>

<p><b>#3 Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value</b></p> <p><u>Action:</u> Formulate the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report</p>	May 2012	November 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-for a</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>#4 Enhance APEC economies understanding of the role of fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in regional food security</b></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"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-for a</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>#5 Enhance APEC economies understanding of the impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources</b></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</p>	January 2013	June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-for a</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>
<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</p>	June 2013	January 2014	

participation in appropriate APEC fora.			
<p><b>#6 OFWG Improvements</b></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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior officials and secretariats</li> <li>• APEC sub-fora</li> <li>• OFWG members</li> <li>• External partners, such as other regional organizations</li> <li>• Public and private sector</li> </ul>







**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/003**

Agenda: IV A 1 b

## **Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-15 - Discussion Points**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

# APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Strategic Plan 2013-15

## Discussion Points

### 1. Vision Statement

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

#### Discussion Point

(1) The vision statement is broad, ambitious, clear and brief.

### 2. Mission Statement

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

#### Discussion Point

(1) ) The Mission Statement conveys how the OFWG goes about fulfilling its work and is grounded in the reality what it can do in APEC, that is who participants in its work, what it actually can do as an international organization, and the resources, both financial and human, available to it. A solid Mission Statement will help shape the Objectives and how the Objectives could be achieved.

(2) The current Mission Statement helps provide the framework for setting objectives. The current draft is a solid foundation but could be more tightly drawn to focus on how the OFWG will realize its vision. For example:

*The OFWG is composed of policy officials who work with other officials and experts in government and academia, private industry, and regional and international organizations to promote (a) open trade in the sector; (b) the role of the ocean, ecosystems, and fisheries in food security; and (c) the contribution of marine ecosystems to sustainable development and their vulnerability to climate change through research, capacity building, information sharing and dissemination, and cooperation with other APEC fora. The OFWG will continue to implement the directives in the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), and the Paracas Declaration (2010).*

### 3. Critical Success Factors

**What assumptions do you make for your activities to move you toward your objectives?**

**What do you have to give special attention to deliver high performance?**

#### Discussion Point

The Critical Success Factors are a combination of assumptions (e.g., communications and commitment among APEC economies) and actions requiring special attention (e.g., efficient and effective OFWG operations) which make a good list.

#### 4. Objectives and Key Performance Indicators

a. Objectives are what you need to accomplish or make measurable progress to achieve in order to address critical problems that impede the group from realizing its vision. Identify problems, and then formulate objectives by describing the condition when the problem is solved.

b. How do you know that you have achieved your objective? Or are making progress to achieve the objective? Key performance indicators (KPIs) can be: (1) *Results oriented* that show measurable progress toward achieving the goal; or (2) *Process oriented* that show activities designed to generate outputs to lead to achieving the goal. KPIs should be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Agreed, Realistic and Timely.

##### Discussion Points

(1) The draft objectives cover a range of areas important to APEC. Can the OFWG hope to realize all these objectives by 2015? It might be better to select one or two that are priority areas or where groundwork has been laid for activities in the next two years.

(2) The priority area of OFWG Operations is laudable. However, one of the functions of strategic planning is to achieve the objectives listed in this area. The proof that the OFWG is increasing its effectiveness and collaboration will be evidenced by the OFWG effectively making progress toward realizing its vision in APEC.

(2) The KPIs include results-oriented indicators, such as increased trade and increased capacity, which is very good. How will OFWG measure such increases? It would be useful to set a baseline and a target for the increase. That would allow the OFWG to measure progress.

(3) The following illustrates how the draft objectives might be modified with a few, quantitative KPIs to assess progress.

**Objective 1:** Maximize (can this be measured? Would “increase” be better?) APEC member economies’ access to the economic benefits derived from the oceans.

##### **KPI**

By end 2015 small scale fishermen and aquaculture operators increase their participation in value chains by 20% over 2012.

Note: How would this be measured? Regular statistical reports? Special surveys?

**Objective 2:** Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits

#### **KPIs**

- (i) By end 2014 develop specific tools for sustainable management of marine resources and the protection of marine ecosystems.
- (ii) By end 2015 conduct 2 trainings that attracted 100 experts; 90% judged the new tools were useful; 90% report that they had introduced the tools in their home economies based on a survey 6 months after the trainings.

**Objective 3:** Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value.

#### **KPI**

APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report completed by end 2014, launched at a conference in 2015 that attracts 200 participants; based on a post-conference survey of participants, 90% report that their understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value increased.

**Objective 4:** Enhance (Increase?) APEC economies understanding of the role of fisheries, aquaculture and oceans resources in regional food security.

#### **KPI**

By end 2015 100 experts participate in workshops on combatting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; 90% of the participants judge that the workshop was useful; 90% report that they have successfully applied techniques learned at the workshop based on a survey 6 months after the workshops.

**Objective 5:** Enhance APEC economies understanding of the impacts of climate change on oceans, (not limited to Fisheries and other environmental issues but also economic, social and local community impact)

#### **KPIs**

- (i) By end 2014 issue a white paper that identifies key issues relative to impacts of climate change on APEC region fisheries, aquaculture and ocean resources.
- (ii) By end 2015 develop an agreed strategy to address these issues and a plan to implement that strategy.

## **5. Prioritized Implementation Schedule**

Document a schedule, including start dates, milestone dates, and anticipated completion dates for each action needed. Need to indicate the lead economy or fora and other fora that should be involved in “cross-cutting” activities. Annual work plans should be more detailed showing how project inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes will help generate meaningful impacts that achieve the group’s objectives and APEC’s overall goals.

### Discussion Points

- (1) The Prioritized Implementation Schedule is an excellent start.
- (2) Listing the KPIs next to the Objectives would help OFWG think about activities that could help them make progress toward achieving their objectives.
- (3) Having an economy to lead or “champion” activities helps instill ownership and responsibility.
- (4) It might be useful to review the “Results Chain” (reproduced below, a tool used in the preparation of APEC proposals) to ensure use of the appropriate terminology and to organize activities so they generate outputs and outcomes that make an impact to drive the group toward its objectives and APEC toward its goals. The detail in the illustration below need not be incorporated into the Prioritized Implementation Schedule but may be useful for the OFWG to organize their thinking.



**Results Chain**

Develop a discussion paper on key issues on impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean resources in APEC; hold seminar to validate paper; draft a strategy to address these impacts	1 discussion paper;  75 experts attend workshop;  Strategy paper endorsed by OFWG with implementation action plan	Action plans implemented in Member Economies; public discussion increases awareness of impacts; civil society organizations and business groups take measures to mitigate effects of climate change	Study shows that measures taken have mitigated the impacts of climate change on fisheries, aquaculture, and oceans resources	Increase in sustainable economic growth
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(5) The Prioritized Implementation Schedule could list activities in general terms that would help OFWG achieve its objectives, leaving details to annual work plans. An illustration follows:

Objectives/Activities	Start	Completion	Lead Economy/Fora	KPIs/Outputs
1: Increase APEC member economies' access to the economic benefits derived from the oceans.				By end 2015 small scale fishermen and aquaculture operators increase their participation in value chains by 20% compared

				to 2012
1-Workshops on capacity building to improve value chain for small scale fisheries and aquaculture	2013	2015	Who will lead this effort	100 participants attend; 90% judge the workshop useful; 90% applied skills in home economy; 50% used material to give training in home economies
2- What other activities might be needed to achieve the KPI? Policy actions? PR campaign? Business-matching? Inter-sessional information exchange	2013	2015	Which APEC fora would be good to collaborate with in these areas? SMEWG? CTI?	
<b>Objective 2:</b> Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits				(i) By end 2014 develop specific tools for sustainable management of marine resources and the protection of marine ecosystems. (ii) By end 2015 conduct 2 trainings that attracted 100 experts; 90% judged the new tools were useful; 90% report that they had introduced the tools in their home economies based on a survey 6 months after the trainings.
1-OFWG development of tools for sustainable management of marine resources and the protection of the marine ecosystem	2013	2014	Who would have the lead?	Management tools finalized
2- Workshops to training on use of tools	2014	2015	Who would have the lead	50 participants at each workshop



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/004**

Agenda: IV A 2 b

## **Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Terms of Reference**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat

Forum Doc No: 2012/SOM2/OFWG/002



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## **Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Terms of Reference**

### **Vision**

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

### **Scope**

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

### **Method of Work**

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

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

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

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

### **Structure**

#### **1. Membership**

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

#### **2. Lead Shepherd**

##### **i. Selection**

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



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

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

## ii. *Duties*

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. *Program Director*

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

## 4. *Working Group Meetings*

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

## 5. *Periodic Review of the Working Group*

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

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

## **Critical Relationships**

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

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

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

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

## **Annex 1 – Duties of Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd**

### **a) Lead Shepherd Duties**

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

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

**b) Deputy Lead Shepherd Duties**

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

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



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/005**

Agenda: IV A 2 b

**Revised Guidelines for Lead Shepherd/Chair and  
Deputy Lead - Shepherd/Chair of APEC Working  
Groups and SOM Task Forces**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## Annex 4

### REVISED GUIDELINES FOR LEAD SHEPHERD/CHAIR AND DEPUTY LEAD SHEPHERD/CHAIR OF APEC WORKING GROUPS AND SOM TASK FORCES

*(Excluding the Budget Management Committee (BMC); the Committee of Trade and Investment (CTI) and its sub-fora; the Economic Committee (EC) and its sub-fora; the SOM Steering Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation (SCE) and Finance Ministers Process (FMP)).*

#### Basic principles and objectives of the Guidelines

1. These guidelines are consistent with APEC principles of voluntarism and consensus building, as any member economy may express its interest and be selected as Lead Shepherd/Chair or Deputy Lead Shepherd/Chair of a working group or other APEC fora.
2. These guidelines aim to enhance wider participation, shared leadership, and accountability; to ensure that more members embrace the role and responsibility of Lead Shepherd/Chair or Deputy Lead Shepherd/Chair; and to promote greater synergy in the activities of working groups and other APEC fora.
3. APEC principles applying to chairing APEC Ministerial and Leaders' Meetings are not impacted by these Guidelines.

#### Guidelines

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

<sup>1</sup> Suggestions have been made that this be a “minimum of two years” to enable flexibility for fora with longer term chairs.

5. At the last meeting—within the time frame of the two-year term—a new Lead Shepherd/Chair and a new Deputy Lead Shepherd/Chair will be selected—on a rotation or volunteer basis—by each APEC working group and/or APEC fora.
6. A Lead Shepherd/Chair should not normally serve for more than two consecutive two-year terms as Lead Shepherd/Chair of a working group and other APEC fora.
7. None of the above mentioned procedures prevent a particular working group and other APEC fora—on the grounds of their own reality—from establishing an advisory committee to ensure assistance, support and continuity in the tasks and responsibilities allocated to the Lead Shepherd/Chair or Deputy Lead Shepherd/Chair of a working group and other APEC fora.

**The duties of the Lead Shepherd/Chair of a working group and/or other APEC fora:**

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

- Once projects are fully completed, ensure that project overseers work with the APEC Secretariat Communications team to provide a write-up of the project's accomplishments and planned follow-up.
- Ensure that mandatory monitoring and final completion and evaluation reports on relevant APEC-funded projects are submitted by Project Overseers and that the relevant program director in the APEC Secretariat provides such reports in a timely manner to the BMC.
- Act as the spokesperson and key advocate for the relevant working group or APEC fora, actively working to build synergies with other APEC fora, as well as relevant international organizations, and actively promoting the practical efforts that fora are undertaking to advance APEC priorities.
- Ensure that the forum website, as appropriate, is linked to the APEC Secretariat website and remains up-to-date, providing a current reflection of the forum's priorities and activities.

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

#### **The level of assistance that the Chair/Lead Shepherd can expect from the APEC Secretariat's Program Director**

The Program Directors (PDs) are officials seconded by member economies to work for the APEC Secretariat for a period of normally three years. They are usually officials with different backgrounds and experience and may not possess technical expertise in the particular subject area of the forum. As their responsibilities may cover more than one forum or assignment, PDs are unable to fully support the Chair/Lead Shepherd as a full-time assistant. It is desirable that the Chair/Lead Shepherd seek his/her own staff for personal assistance and utilise the PD in a way that best serves the group.

While the Chair/Lead Shepherd of an APEC forum is responsible for coordination and overseeing of the activities conducted by that forum, the PD can assist the Chair/Lead Shepherd in the following areas:

- providing a link to the APEC Secretariat and other fora;
- conveying results of the discussions held at the SCE, SOM, AMM and AELM;
- providing advice as to how the sub-fora could incorporate leaders' and ministerial directives into their work plans;
- maintaining the relevant public website and APEC Collaboration System (ACS) site for the group;
- maintaining an up-to-date contact list of group members;
- preparing the draft meeting agenda, if requested;
- coordinating with members of the group;
- conveying messages from the Chair/Lead Shepherd with regard to the meeting;
- taking minutes and/or preparation of the summary record of the meeting, if required;



- liaising with the APEC Secretariat communications team to arrange media outreach and coverage of sub-fora meetings/events and projects;
- following-up on the agreed decisions by the group during the inter-sessional period;
- supporting the Chair/Lead Shepherd during each project approval session with prioritizing/ranking the group's project proposal concept notes and submitting these rankings to the overseeing Committee in advance of the specified deadline;
- supporting implementation and reporting on status and completion of APEC projects; and
- ensuring final completion reports with outcomes of APEC-funded projects are completed within specified guidelines (2 months post-activity) and submitted to the BMC for review.

#### **Maintenance of Public Website and ACS Site for the group**

All APEC fora will have their webpage posted in the APEC Secretariat's website for public access. The group's ACS site serves as an online space for members to undertake inter-sessional work, collaboration, discussion and information-sharing. The PD will be responsible for maintaining and updating the contents of both sites.

The APEC Secretariat's website also contains the Events Calendar which provided information on APEC-related events throughout the year. The PD can assist in publicising events or meetings when information is available from the Chair/Lead Shepherd or organiser of the events.

#### **PD's support for meetings**

The role of the PD is to facilitate the meeting.

If requested, the PD can assist in the preparation of drafting the meeting agenda based on the outcomes of the previous meeting. Once this is approved by the Chair/Lead Shepherd, the PD can circulate the draft to all members for comment and keep it up to date. It is desirable that the draft agenda be circulated at least four weeks before the meeting.

PDs also provide information on the latest developments in APEC; and advise on procedural matters regarding participation in APEC meetings, participation of APEC officials in non-APEC meetings, submission of meeting documents and implementation of APEC projects. PDs can serve as a resource for member questions or to clarify issues regarding procedures and practices in APEC relating to project implementation, the application for different sources of APEC funding (Operational Account, TILF Fund, APEC Support Fund), etc.

At the first annual meeting of the forum, it is customary that the PD will table a report on APEC developments so that the group is informed of the current theme, sub-themes, priorities and major decisions adopted by Leaders, Ministers and Senior Officials since their last meetings. In addition, the PD may brief the group on other issues of interest to the forum such as SOM and relevant committee-level instructions, project deadlines and any other important but yet unresolved issue within the group for consideration.

The documentation process is vital to ensure that all meeting documents are complete and kept by the APEC Secretariat Library for dissemination to members and the public. The PD will help the host and the Chair/Lead Shepherd to properly prepare all documents according to the Meeting Documents Guidelines. Once the meeting is completed, the PD will need to collect all meeting documents and submit to the APEC Secretariat Library.

### **Coordination with members of the group**

As the issues discussed in APEC are often cross-cutting or may have wide implications to other fora, PDs will assist in providing information about those cross-cutting or overlapping issues related to the group. PDs can also liaise with other fora, if requested, on behalf of the Chair/Lead Shepherd. This usually can be done through internal coordination with other PDs in the Secretariat or directly with the Chair/Lead Shepherd of the other fora.

If the forum wishes to invite non-APEC members to their meeting, it should consult the PD who will advise the forum on the correct procedure based on the most current version of the *Consolidated Guidelines on Non-Member Participation in APEC Activities*.

### **Conveying messages from the Chair/Lead Shepherd with regard to the meeting**

Once agreement has been made to host a meeting, the host economy is expected to move as quickly as possible to decide on the location and exact meeting dates and inform all appropriate APEC contact points. The PD can help disseminate information to all APEC contact points, and advise the host economy and the Chair/Lead Shepherd on suitable arrangements. Every effort should be made to hold meetings in conjunction with one of the SOMs, in order to enable the broadest possible participation, coordination of efforts with other sub-fora, and wider understanding of other sub-fora efforts. If the meeting is not held in conjunction with the SOM and Related Meetings, it is advisable that an Administrative Circular be prepared by the host in coordination with the PD and the Chairperson. The Administrative Circular usually includes information such as the responsible host economy contact points, meeting venue, registration/accreditation, arrival/entry formalities, accommodation arrangements, delegates' facilities, document reproduction and distribution procedures, and other useful information. It is preferable to have the Administrative Circular available at least six weeks before the meeting.

If the forum meeting is held on the margins of SOM, the PD will liaise with the Host Economy Representative (HER) of the APEC Secretariat who will act as the coordinator with the Task Force or Organizing Committee of the host and provide necessary information including the number of participants, meeting room arrangements, necessary equipment needed to conduct the meeting and the preferred meeting schedule as requested by their fora.

The Secretariat has produced two documents, namely the *Guidebook on APEC Procedures and Practices* and the *Guidelines for Hosting APEC Meetings* which can help the host in preparing the APEC meetings. These can be requested from the PD.

### **Taking minutes or preparing the summary record of the meeting**

As PDs may not be an expert on technical issues discussed in the group, it is advisable that the Chair/Lead Shepherd reach a common understanding with the PD on the level of support in taking minutes or preparing the summary record of the meeting.

As the forum/working group may be required to present its report to higher bodies (e.g. CTI, SCE, and SOM), PDs can assist the Chair/Lead Shepherd in preparing a Fora Report to the relevant committee. The template, procedure and deadline of submission of fora reports are usually advised by the relevant Committee's Coordinator.

### **Following-up the agreed decisions by the group during the inter-sessional period**

After the meeting is completed, the PD can assist the Chair/Lead Shepherd to develop a list of inter-sessional work items and circulate to members through the ACS site or e-mail or for follow-up. The list shall contain items to be followed up, specific actions required, responsible

economy or entity and deadlines. Such a list will help the group to keep track of the agreed follow-up actions or activities. The PD can help to regularly update and follow up with or remind the relevant economy to ensure the completion of the agreed work plan.

The PD can also assist the Chair/Lead Shepherd to contact other fora for follow-up or joint activities, if requested. Coordination with other fora can be done through contacting the relevant fora directly and/or through internal coordination within the Secretariat.

### **Supporting implementation of APEC projects**

The PD will be responsible for supporting Project Proponents and Project Overseers (POs) through all stages of the project approval and implementation process, from the initial stage of drafting the project concept note; through the sub-fora, Committee, and Principal Decision-Maker ranking process; and finally through the final quality assessment of full project proposals. PDs should remind POs of the necessary requirements e.g., financial rules as spelled out in the *Guidebook on APEC Projects* during the implementation, and collect the evaluation report after the project is completed. Throughout the complete project cycle – from development and approval to implementation to monitoring and evaluation – POs are encouraged to consult with PDs in a collaborative manner to ensure their projects adhere to APEC's quality standards and financial guidelines.

If projects are submitted for OA and ASF funding, the PD can assist with the guidelines and procedures to complete the Quality Assessment Framework (QAF). Full details about how to undertake the Quality Assessment Framework can be seen in the *Guidebook on APEC Project*. Alternatively, the group may encourage members to establish a Small Group on Evaluation to facilitate an effective evaluation process.

In the process of implementation, e.g., the arrangement of APEC-funded travelers to the meeting or workshop, the PD and his/her Program Assistant (PA) will assist in responding to requests from POs and APEC-funded travellers with regard to authorisation for funding and reimbursement claims.

In principle, the PD does not attend any APEC-funded or self-funded meeting organised by the PO. However, an exception may be made if a request is made in writing by the PO to the Executive Director to have a representative from the Secretariat participate in the meeting. Preferably, such a request should be made with the understanding that the PO or organiser is ready to provide funding for the participation of the Secretariat's representative. In any case, it is at the discretion of the Executive Director of the APEC Secretariat to decide on a case-by-case basis whether to send a representative.

If the project is going to produce a publication (e.g. final reports, proceedings of dialogues, workshops) or set-up a website, the PD, with the assistance of the Director of Communications and team members, can advise on APEC publication and website guidelines, including the use of APEC logo and its copyrights, and APEC style and nomenclature.

Dissemination of output from APEC projects can be useful and newsworthy. The PD, with the assistance of the Director of Communications, can assist the PO in preparing media release that can be of interest to the group or public. The PD, with the assistance of the News Manager can also assist the Chair/Lead Shepherd to arrange a briefing or interview with the media on the work done by the group or forum after the meeting.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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2014/SOM2/OFWG/006

Agenda: III A

## **Implementation of Japan's Oceans Policy**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

# Implementation of Japan's Oceans Policy

## Framework for the Implementation of Oceans Policy

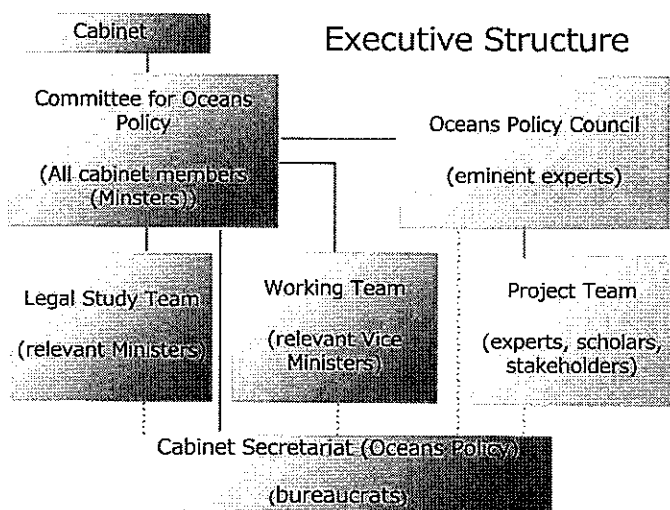
Act on Oceans Policy (2007)

- Establishment of the executive structure
- Promotion of comprehensive approach

## Comprehensive Approach

Committee for Oceans Policy

- adopts the "Five Years Plan"
- promotes the implementation of the Plan
- coordinates measures taken under the Plan



## Five Years Plan adopted in 2013

- Four Goals
- Five Priority Policy Areas
- Seven Policy Directions taken under the Priority Areas

## Four Goals (adopted in 2013)

- Contribution to the international community
- Wealth and prosperity from oceans
- Conservation of oceans, as global commons
- Challenge to the global issues of ocean, as a frontier

## Previous Plan Three Goals (adopted in 2008)

- Challenge the global oceans issues.
- Foundation for sustainable use in the economic exclusive zone.
- National Maritime safety and security.

## Four Goals (adopted in 2013)

Enhancement of High Seas Governance

- Contribution to the international community
- Wealth and prosperity from oceans
- Conservation of oceans, as global commons
- Challenge to the global issues of ocean, as a frontier

## Priority Areas

- A. Promotion on Ocean Industries
- B. Comprehensive management of ocean uses
- C. Advancement in Marine Research
- D. Development in human resources and technology
- E. Safety at Sea
- F. Others (disaster mitigation, climate change)

## Seven Policy Directions taken under the Priority Areas -(1/2)

- (1) To promote ocean industries (esp. new ones such as wind farms)
- (2) To manage the effective ocean uses
- (3) To harmonize ocean uses with environmental conservation

## Seven Policy Directions taken under the Priority Areas -(2/2)

- (4) To develop scientific knowledge on oceans
- (5) To secure maritime safety
- (6) To strengthen the international cooperation in ocean Issues
- (7) To evolve the education in oceans

## Difference between previous and new Plan

### Promotion of Development in the EEZ and Continental Shelf

- Plan (2008):  
To need to take measures to promote the development in a smooth and planned manner.
- Plan (2013):  
To examine the establishment of laws and regulations, with extensive consideration for the harmonization between the exploitation and conservation of environment, and the development of the efficient coordination mechanism.







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/007**

Agenda: IV E 1

## **Introduction of the New Project**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

### **Introduction of the new project**

Workshop on the Climate Change's Impact on the Oceans and Fisheries  
Resources: Ensuring the Adaptation, Food Security and Sustainability, and  
Mitigation on Small-Scale and Artisanal Fisheries including Aquaculture

1. Japan has proposed a project of the Workshop on the round of 2014's Session 1, which will be finally and formally approved in June 2014.
2. Japan plans to implement a 2-day workshop at Iloilo City, Philippines, in May 2015, at the margin of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, inviting relevant participants from each APEC economy.
3. The Project delivers the immediate response to the APEC 2013 Leaders' Declaration which stated, being mindful of the grave economic consequences of natural and human-caused disaster, such as the impact of climate change on oceans, the leaders committed to pursue cross-sectoral work under the APEC Initiative on Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues, that will maintain the health and sustainability of our oceans and coastal resources for the benefit of food security, poverty eradication, preservation of traditional culture and knowledge, conservation of biodiversity and facilitation of trade and investment.
4. Since the Project strengthens the policy coherence and evolves comprehensive preparedness on sustainable growth of economic and social activities benefitted from oceans in the approach to climate change adaptations, it contributes the development of the Blue Economy, a long-term integrated ocean policy for the sustainable development and the protection of the marine environment, as a priority area of cooperation defined by this year's Chair economy, China.
5. The Project enhances the area of commitment of the Paracas Declaration and Paracas Action Agenda, adopted by the APEC Ocean-related Ministers (AOMM) in 2010, which manifested the impact of climate change on the oceans as a main area of strengthened implementations for addressing key oceans-related challenges and reaffirming the Bali Plan of Action concluded by the APEC Ocean-related Ministers in 2005.
6. This Project follows the APEC endeavors in line with priorities of not only the

stream of the outcomes from the vigorous discussions of the AELMs as well as the AOMMs but also this year's area of cooperation defined by the Chair economy, China.

#### **Workshop details:**

##### **Date and venue**

The Workshop will be held for 2 days in May, 2015 in Iloilo City, Philippines, in conjunction with OFWG meeting.

##### **Participants**

Officers from Japan's Cabinet Secretariat in charge of the Oceans Policy, and Philippines' Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic resources and Multilateral Economic Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) will participate. Experts, participants and speakers would be invited from APEC economies, from relevant APEC working groups (OFWG and PPFs), from the private sector and from the relevant international organization as FAO.

##### **Proposed Agenda**

The two-day workshop would demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness to meet sustainable use of oceans and fisheries resources through adapting and mitigating the impact of climate change, and also elaborate practical recommendations aimed to support small-scale fisheries activities in APEC developing economies.

Following the workshop, the fact sheets, booklets, scientific papers will be distributed through APEC members, including the dissemination in the APEC website. These documents will be also sent to other international and regional organizations such as FAP, CPPS, RFMOs, and NGOs.

##### **Timeline**

The following timeline are planned.

##### **July 2014 to April 2015**

The project initially develops the program of the workshop, including the arrangement of the concrete direction of the theme and agenda setting, as well as the coordination of the logistic preparation such as the meeting venue. Then, the coordination between each agenda and lecturer follows the theme setting. Dissemination image is also built on through consultations with some key lecturers. The participants from eligible APEC economies are selected by each economy.

##### **May 2015**

The project conducts a 2 day workshop on the impact of the climate change on fisheries and aquaculture, which will contribute the sustainable development of fishery and aquaculture especially in small-scale and artisanal fisheries communities. The project contributes the promotion of the Mainstreaming Oceans-related Issues for economic growth, including conservation and sustainable development of ocean resources, especially for the 5th meeting of the OFWG.

##### **June – July 2015**

The project produces outcome documents described in the above "Dissemination", and circulate and distribute them, for the outreach effects facilitating an effective capacity building.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/008**

Agenda: III A

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

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**The 14<sup>th</sup> APEC Roundtable Meeting  
on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the  
Sustainability of the Marine Environment  
(October 14-16, 2013)**

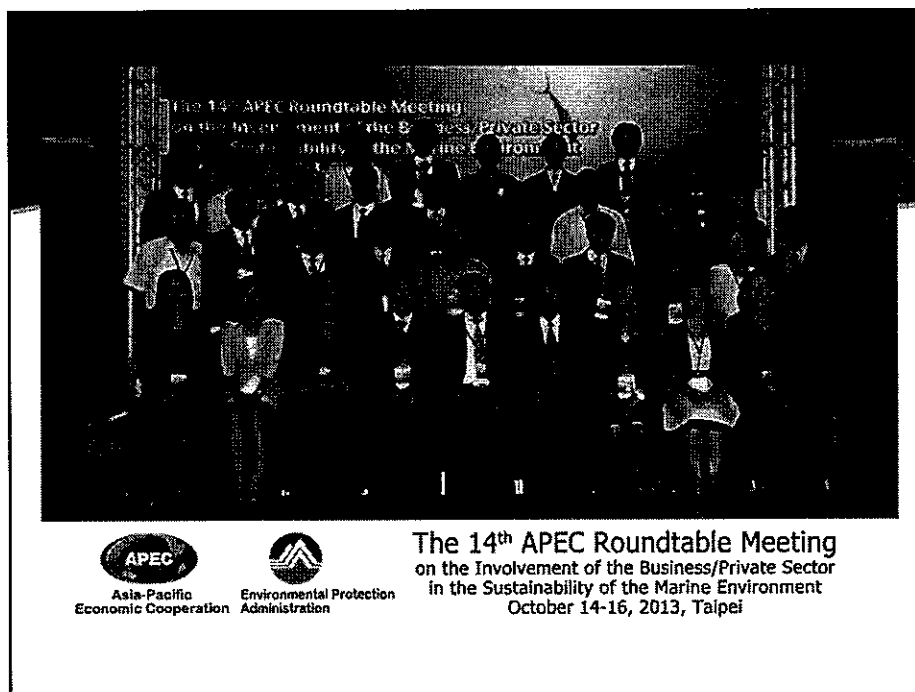
Dr. Kwang-Ming Liu  
Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource Management,  
NTOU  
Chinese Taipei

## **Roundtable Sessions**

The 14<sup>th</sup> APEC Roundtable Meeting on the involvement of the Business/Private Sector was held in Taipei on October 14-16, 2013. The participants include delegates from People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, The Philippines, Vietnam and Chinese Taipei (9 economic members).

**Two meeting sessions were discussed:**

- Shark Conservation and Management
- Clean Waters



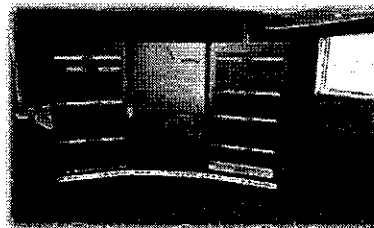
**The 14<sup>th</sup> APEC Roundtable Meeting recommends OFWG to take action on the following recommendations to its future work**

**Session I: Shark Conservation and management**  
APEC economies should be encouraged to:

- Promote responsible and sustainable use of sharks.
- Create shark network among APEC economies to promote collaboration on shark research, sharing data and information in regional or sub regional level.
- Consider adoptions of fins-naturally-attached\* policy.
- Promote whale shark and manta rays ecotourism.
- Consider employing DNA barcoding in species identification and fishery management of sharks and rays.

\*: Sharks that land ashore should have their fins naturally attached to their bodies

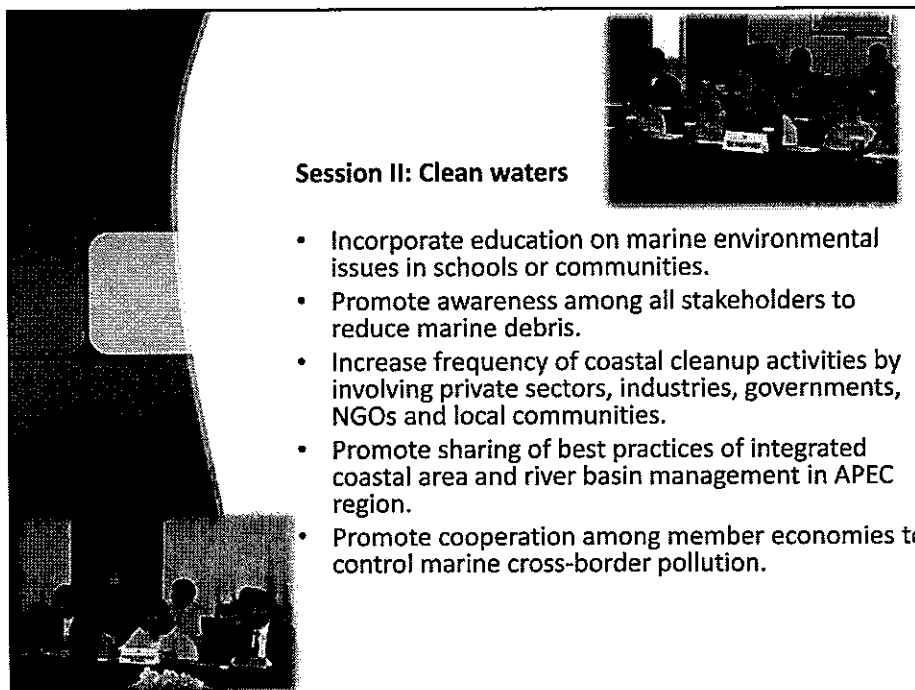
- Develop new and practical techniques in shark species identification such as dermal denticles analysis.
- Conduct capacity building such as species identification, data collection and enforcement, especially for CITES enlisted species.
- Work with interested parties to conduct outreach and awareness programmes for local communities on the importance of shark conservation.
- Partner with private sectors and business through their corporate social responsibility.
- Amend or adopt domestic measures in supporting implementation of CITES listings of shark and ray species.



- Conduct more studies on shark's migration such as using satellite tracking.
- Initiate dialogue among concerned parties or organizations such as CITES, RFMOs, WTO and NGOs about vulnerable shark species at hotspots so that economies would have more information for setting their conservation and management measures for shark.

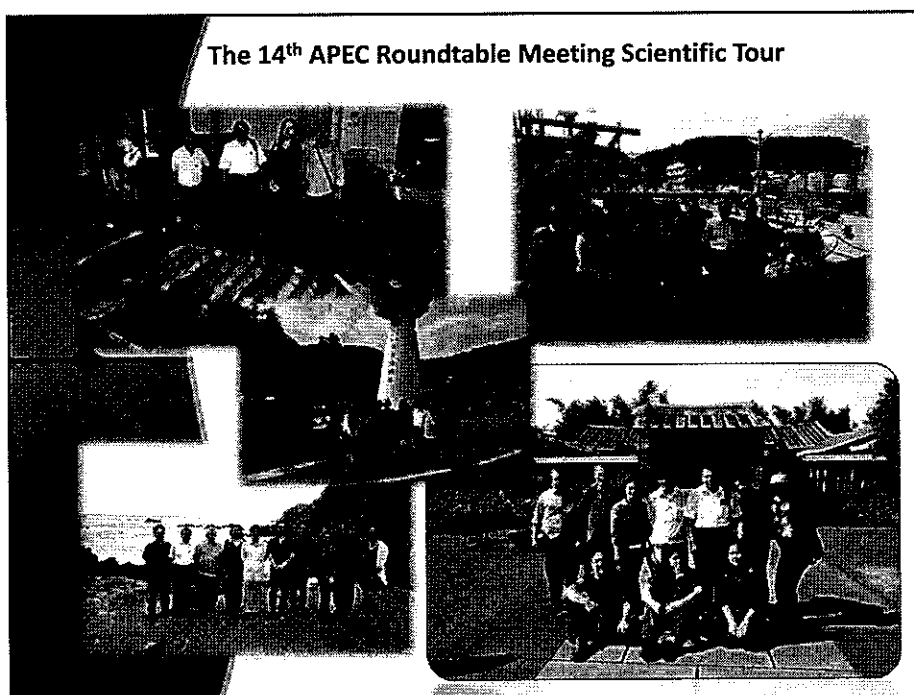


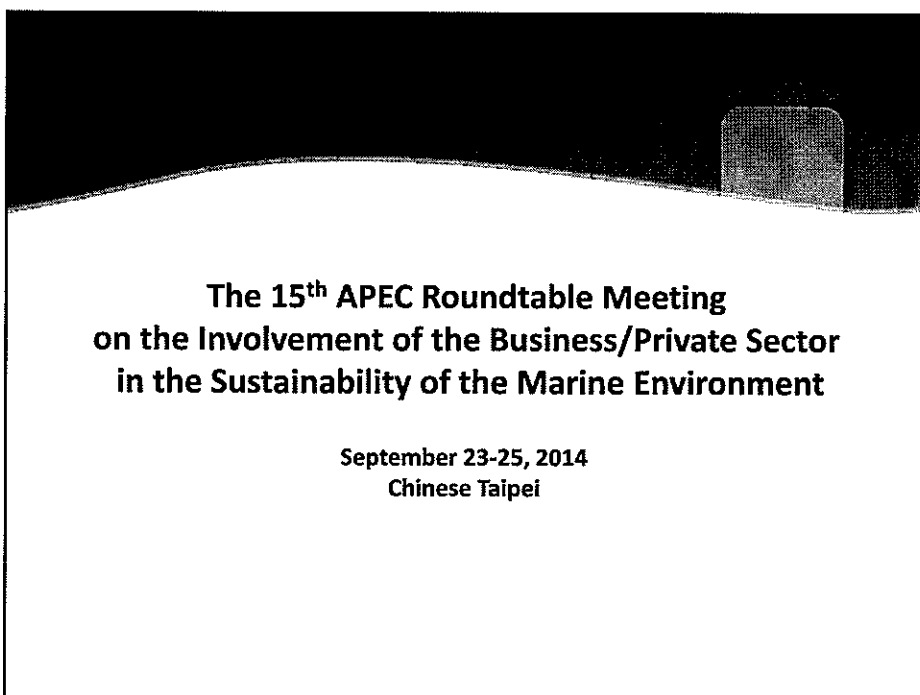
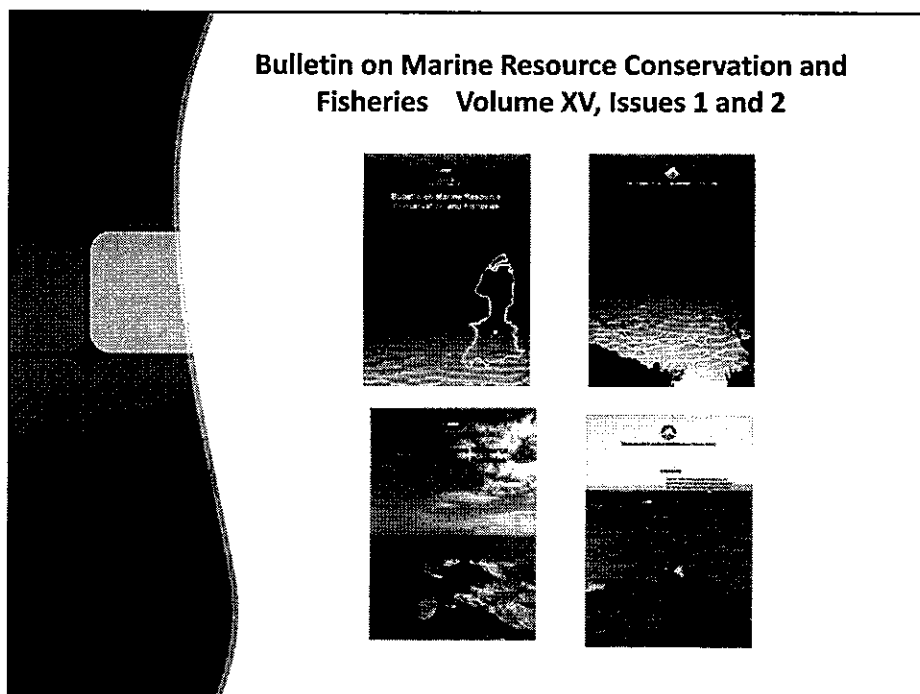




### Session II: Clean waters

- Incorporate education on marine environmental issues in schools or communities.
- Promote awareness among all stakeholders to reduce marine debris.
- Increase frequency of coastal cleanup activities by involving private sectors, industries, governments, NGOs and local communities.
- Promote sharing of best practices of integrated coastal area and river basin management in APEC region.
- Promote cooperation among member economies to control marine cross-border pollution.





## **I. THEMES OF THE MEETING**

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

- Eel resource conservation and management
- Wetland conservation

## **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 NTOU.

The roundtable meeting is scheduled for September 23-25, 2014 including 2-day meeting and 1-day scientific tour. The meeting will be held in Tainan City, Chinese Taipei.

**III. CALL FOR PAPERS**

The deadline for submitting topic is August 24, 2014  
for the extended abstract.

**IV. MORE INFORMATION**

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Kwang-Ming LIU  
Professor  
Institute of Marine Affairs and Resource  
Management,  
NTOU  
E-mail: [kmliu@mail.ntou.edu.tw](mailto:kmliu@mail.ntou.edu.tw)

**(New Proposal – self funded project)  
The 16<sup>th</sup> APEC Roundtable Meeting  
October 2015, Chinese Taipei**

**Potential Themes**

The Impacts of Climate Change on

- Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment
- Food Security







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/009**

Agenda: III A

## **Hong Kong, China - Economy Report**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Hong Kong, China



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**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 China 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. We are also looking forward to the guidance of the theme and priorities from the forthcoming 4<sup>th</sup> APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM4) to be held by China in Xiamen this August.

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.

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, HATS involves the implementation of an integrated sewerage system for collecting sewage generated around Victoria Harbour for centralized treatment before disposal.

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.

HKC will continue to 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 3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting and AOMM4 will be a productive one.



Once again we thank the Government of China for successfully organizing this meeting and for the warm hospitality accorded to us.

Thank you.

Hong Kong, China  
May, 2014





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/010**

Agenda: III A

**Promotion of Small to Medium Enterprises in  
Fisheries to Address Poverty Alleviation and Income  
Generation**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Papua New Guinea



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## **Promotion of Small to Medium enterprises in fisheries to address poverty alleviation and income generation.**

### 1.0 Introduction

The National Fisheries Authority of Papua New Guinea like all governmental agencies are tasked to implement government's overall policy objective to alleviate poverty and provide income opportunity to the bulk of the population. Apart from the industrial tuna purse seine and onshore processing which create employment opportunities, self-sustenance business ventures by locals is the much effective way to alleviate poverty and promote income generations in the most under-developed areas of the country. The authority promotes sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and marine ecosystem resources in line one of the commitments of APEC's Ocean and Fisheries Working Group through the license process in issuing fish buying and factory licenses. This strategy is effective in converting fisheries resources at rural coastal areas to cash through to both domestic and export markets for tuna, prawns, lobster and reef fisheries.

### 2.0 Strategic Focus

- SME has been identified as a vehicle to deliver broad government policy objective of poverty alleviation and income generation for the rural population through developing coastal fisheries and aquaculture that have access to export market through ecologically friendly harvesting methods;
- To ensure re vitalization and growth is experienced in all SME fishing industry through identification of effective development and marketing strategies/concepts;
- Realizing the potential for the development of the industry through appropriate technology, logistical efficiency and infrastructure at all stages from harvesting to retail;
- To ensure there is harmony in all what is done by the GoPNG through NFA to growing the SME Fishing Industry;
- To ensure the Tuna Industry is the driver of the domestic SME fishing industry development

### 3.0 Scope

#### 3.1 Review Current status of the SME in Papua New Guinea including;

- tuna long line,
- bech-de-mer (placed under moratorium)
- prawn,
- coastal fisheries(wet fish),
- Aquaculture industry.

This will include the identification and assessment of the current operations, issues and challenges. The review and assessment will be revealed in statistical forms where possible.

#### 3.2 Identify related development project, scenarios or trends of the PNG economy and how that can be seen to enhance SME development.

- *Border Development and plans*
- *Mining*
- *LNG*
- *Oil and gas*
- *Oil palm*

#### 3.3 Identify strategic development programs/projects/concepts in each SME Industry sector that can be implemented to achieve general focus.

Access to credit facilities  
Identification of growth/development hub  
Feed development  
Infrastructure/facilities

Logistical arrangements/Freight  
PDF  
Fish Cooperatives

The strategic goals that have been identified to move the sector forward can be summarized as follows:

- Sustainable utilization of the resources
- A profitable, competitive and innovative SME Industry sector
- A governance framework to support the modernization of the sector
- Empowerment of coastal fishing communities

Mostly, SME is made up of the domesticated fisheries meaning that citizens are only allowed to do the business. However, foreign interests are allowed in those domesticated fisheries through joint venture with the locals.

#### 4.0 Constraints

Key constraints affecting SME as identified by NFA includes;

- Access to finance
- Access to markets
- Access to business infrastructure & facilities
- Access to information
- Access to skills development
- Access to appropriate technology

NFA has realised the importance of SME in bringing economic development to the communities. Therefore even in remote areas where people lack market access NFA has assisted SMEs by partnering with major resource developers such as mining, agriculture and forestry to assist with power and other facilities to get fishing and processing up so that fishers can sell their catch.

Easy access to finance is one key components of starting or running a business. NFA has created a revolving facility of K15 million with National Development Bank in 2007 with first instalment of K5 million remitted to NDB for fisheries business operators to borrow money. Considerable demand is placed on NDB by small fishers but they cannot access due to stringent requirements. Therefore NFA through its Board has approved K10 million in 2014 budget to be rolled out through Nationwide Micro Bank Limited and PNG Microfinance Limited with K5 million each.

On the training and capacity, these areas will be covered including business planning, accounting package for small businesses, business contracts, audit and certification and export through creation of niche market for example eco-labelling. Training will be done at National Fisheries College which is the division of the National Fisheries Authority.

NFA has been supporting SMEs in the fisheries sector in the following areas;

1. Organises SME fisheries consultation meetings for interaction and information sharing by government and industry players.
2. Export market awareness through seafood exposition programs
3. Project Development Funding under the SME category of funding
4. Training of SME operators in post- harvest operation courses, and HACCP
5. Export market development through product branding that is eco-labelling
6. Piloting fisheries co-operatives to tie fragmented fishers into groups amendable to moving volume to markets and for extension services
7. Set up inshore fish aggregating devices (IFAD) in various fishing areas in order to reduce over use of reefs and improve catch
8. Build fish markets, jetties, and ice plants.
9. Pilot trap net fishing techniques also for coastal fisheries
10. Funding provincial fisheries with logistics and infrastructure under Provincial grants

The current SME fisheries development strategy has been synchronised with the National SME Master Plan which is orchestrated by the current PNG Government.

#### 5.0 Conclusion and way forward

The country still needs the services of partner members of APEC to promote its mostly wild capture fishery through niche market development and promotion of the products for export. That will only unravel cash income opportunity and resource management at the community level.



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/011**  
Agenda: IV A 1 c

**Proposed Work Plan for 2014  
Ocean and Fisheries Working Group**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## ENDORSED VERSION

### Proposed Work Plan for 2014 Ocean and Fisheries Working Group

1. Proposed Work Plan for 2014 in Response to Leaders/Ministers/SOM/SCE Priorities and Decisions, and to ABAC recommendations.

In 2014, 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) through priority targets to ensure concrete actions.

To respond to these priorities and decisions<sup>1</sup>, the OFWG will:

- 1.1. Represent and promote OFWG equities at the Fourth APEC Ocean Ministerial Meeting (AOMM4);
- 1.2. Promote trade of sustainable fisheries products and aquaculture products;
- 1.3. Strengthen the role of sustainable fisheries products and sustainable aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies;
- 1.4. Advance sustainable growth and enhance APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value, by the development of blue economy cooperation through the sharing of information on the blue economy and the promotion/support of best management practices about sustainable development and protection of the marine environment
- 1.5. Promote comprehensive Asia-Pacific connectivity to strengthen economic, social and local resilience by improving understanding of the potential impacts of disasters and of climate change on oceans and coasts;
- 1.6. Strategically orient the OFWG project submission and evaluation process to align with Leaders/Ministers/SOM decisions, SCE priorities, as well as the OFWG Strategic Plan. The group will also explore opportunities for developing self-funded projects.
- 1.7. Continue working to enhance coordination with other APEC subfora and refining efforts to mainstream ocean issues.
- 1.8. Promote enhanced capacity building.

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<sup>1</sup> 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..."



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 relevant international and regional Organizations.

2.1. Private sector

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries products and sustainable aquaculture products  
Identify opportunities for the OFWG engage and seek input from the private sector on its understanding of the blue economy and address sustainable aquaculture, sustainable fisheries management, IUU, and marine pollution issues in the APEC region.  
Identify potential partners as part of the OFWG project submission and evaluation process.  
Identify representatives that could attend the next OFWG annual meeting (subject to APEC guidelines on non-member participation in APEC activities).

2.2. WB, FAO, and regional organizations

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).  
Identify organizations or representatives that could contribute to OFWG projects (subject to APEC guidelines on non-member participation in APEC activities).  
Share outcomes of OFWG project with appropriate organizations.

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.  
Improve understanding of the impacts of climate change on oceans and coasts, (not limited to Fisheries, but also economic, social and local community impact).  
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 APEC Fora.

3.1 ABAC, CTI, and other fora

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable fisheries products 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 fisheries products and sustainable aquaculture products in food security, including the promotion of inclusive growth strategies.  
Identify representatives to represent the OFWG at the meetings of these various groups, as appropriate.  
Invite representatives of the aforementioned groups to attend OFWG meetings to engage as appropriate.

3.3. ASC, HRDWG

Advance sustainable growth through 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 2014.

AOMM4.

- 4.1. Actively participate in AOMM4 in order to elevate and raise awareness of OFWG priorities.
- 4.2. Contribute to the AOMM4 Declaration and other relevant documents, as appropriate.

Identify opportunities for OFWG participation in the promotion of trade of both sustainable

fisheries and sustainable aquaculture products.

- 4.3. Concept note for a project proposal focusing on small scale fisheries and artisanal fisheries.
- 4.4. Identify private sector needs on fisheries and aquaculture products trade and services among APEC economies.
- 4.5. Concept note on identifying and combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- 4.6. Engagement with other relevant APEC fora on promoting transparency in fisheries assistance programs/subsidies.

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

- 4.7. Near-term actions addressing the role of fisheries and aquaculture in APEC Region food security.
- 4.8. Invite representatives of the aquaculture industry to attend the OFWG meeting.
- 4.9. Continue to promote the importance of fisheries in the APEC PPFS working groups.
- 4.10. Draft, review, and endorse the OFWG Food Security Action Plan in coordination with PPFS.

Advance sustainable growth and enhance APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value, through the sharing of information on blue economy concept and the promotion/support of best management practices about sustainable development and protection of the marine environment

- 4.11. Further work on finalization of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report.
- 4.12. Utilize the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center to support sustainable development related activities such as finalization of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report. Hosting the Fourth APEC Ocean-related Ministerial meeting, and facilitating the development of blue economy cooperation through sharing of information on the blue economy.
- 4.13. Note the implementation of Phase 1 of the APEC Blue Economy Model Program Initiative.
- 4.14. Advance efforts to address marine pollution in the APEC region through private sector, consistent with APEC priorities, through private sector engagement by inviting representatives of the private sector to attend the OFWG meeting.

Promote comprehensive Asia-Pacific connectivity to strengthen economic, social and local resilience by improving regional understanding of the potential impacts of disasters and the impacts of climate change on oceans;

- 4.15. Build APEC support for and integration of APEC regional institutions, including Indonesia's Ocean Information Center and Korea's APEC Climate Center with the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Center in Monaco.
- 4.16. Concept note on identifying methods on identifying and measuring the impacts of
- 4.17. Identify and share possible methods and economic benefits of natural coastal protection for disaster risk reduction.
- 4.18. Identify opportunities for real-time information sharing and further development of early warning systems for potential disasters impacting oceans and coastal areas.

Information sharing on outcomes of projects completed in 2013

- 4.19. Report of the Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region Phase IV.
- 4.20. Report on APEC Advanced Training on Marine Spatial Planning for the Pacific Rim
- 4.21. Fourteenth APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment (Chinese Taipei).

Continue working to enhance OFWG projects submission

- 4.22. Continue to develop both self-funded capacity building proposals, and proposals for APEC-funded projects.
- 4.23. Enhance coordination among OFWG members to develop and prioritize OFWG project submissions.
- 4.24. Support the elevation of Ocean-related issues to rank 1 in APEC funding criteria.

Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues

4.25. Continue active engagement in the drafting of the Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Issues initiative work plan.

Promote enhanced capacity building

4.26 Concept note for a project to create a training module on aquaculture

4.27 Concept note for a training program on marine and coastal management

4.28 Support capacity building that promotes innovative development for ocean and coastal science, technology and management

Other expected achievements

4.29 Select new Deputy Lead Shepherd when current Deputy transitions to Lead Shepherd (at end of 3<sup>rd</sup> OFWG meeting in 2014).

4.30 Summary report of the 3<sup>rd</sup> APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting.

4.31 Revisit the OFWG Strategic Plan and revise as necessary.

4.32 2015 OFWG Work Plan

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	
Support the elevation the Ocean-related issues to rank 1 in APEC funding criteria	<b>Done</b>
Continue to develop both self-funded capacity building proposals, and proposals for APEC-funded projects.	00 - Ongoing
Enhance coordination among OFWG members to develop and prioritize OFWG project submissions.	00 - Ongoing
Prioritize efforts to facilitate collaboration across APEC sub-fora on oceans issues	00 - Ongoing
Identify near-term actions addressing the role of fisheries and aquaculture in various APEC Food Security processes	00 - Ongoing
Improve understanding of the impacts of climate change on oceans, (not limited to Fisheries, but also economic, social and local community impact	00 - Ongoing
Identify private sector needs on fisheries and aquaculture products trade and services among APEC economies	00 - Ongoing
Finalize OFWG input into the AOMM4 agenda	00 – Ongoing
Contribute to AOMM4 Declaration	00- TBA
Lead Shepherd/OFWG representation at AOMM4	00- TBA
OFWG member economies endorsement of Mainstreaming Ocean-related Issues Initiative work plan.	00- TBA
Submit the draft APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report to the attendees of AOMM4 for consideration and final endorsement.	00- TBA
Advance implementation of Phase 1 of the APEC Blue Economy Model Program Initiative	00 – TBA
Invite PPFs Representative to attend OFWG meeting to jointly present on Food Security Action Plan	03- March
Invite members of the private sector aquaculture industry to attend the OFWG meeting.	03- March
Invite members of the private sector to attend the OFWG meeting to discuss efforts to address marine pollution in the APEC region.	03- March
Invite PWC to attend OFWG meeting and present on the progress of the Fisheries Subsidies study	03- March

Invite ABAC to attend the OFWG meeting	03- March
Select Deputy Lead Shepherd	05- May
Finalize draft of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report.	06 – June
Complete summary report of the 3rd APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting	06- June
Draft, review, and endorse the OFWG Food Security Action Plan in coordination with PPFS	09- September
Complete 2015 OFWG Work Plan	12 - December



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/012**

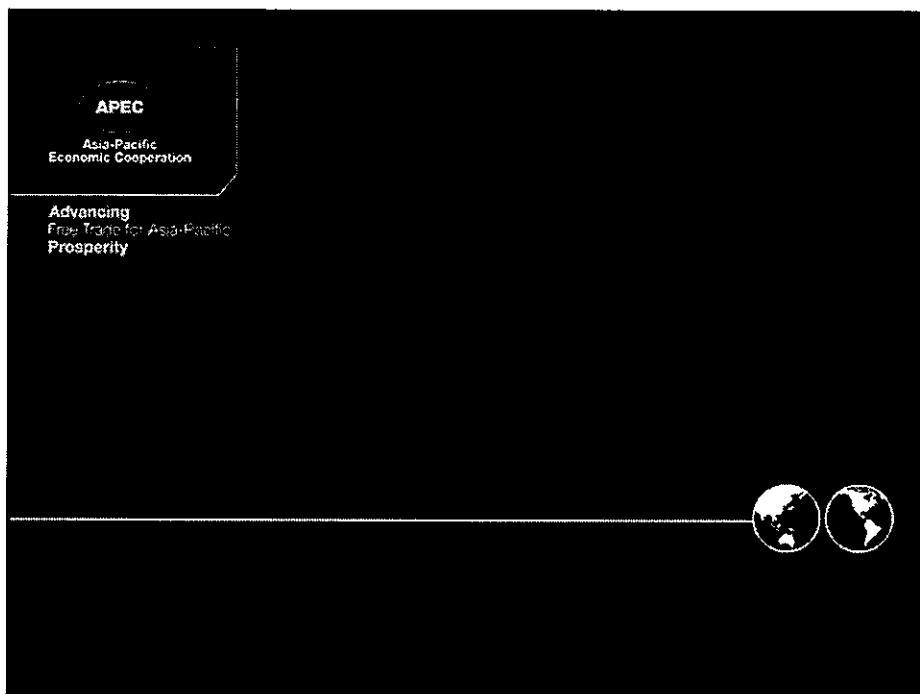
Agenda: IV A 4

## **Project Management Update**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**



## PROJECTS OVERVIEW: 2013 – Total Projects Funded

APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Number of Projects Requesting Funding	219
Value of Projects Requesting Funding	\$29,139,167
Number of Projects Approved	109
Value of Projects Approved	\$13,229,978
% of Concept Notes Approved	50%
Average Project Cost	\$121,376

*\* All figures are USD*

## APPROVAL PROCESS: 2014 – Dates and Deadlines



**Session 1:** Concept Notes approved.

Proposals due –

- May 15 for May 23 approval; or
- May 23 for June 6 approval; or
- June 2 for June 20 approval

**Session 2:** Concept Notes due July 21

**Notes:**

- Deadlines expire midnight, Singapore time
- After CN deadline, the PO has approximately 2 weeks to ensure CN compliance and forum endorsement
- All dates and details subject to change (check website: <http://www.apec.org/Projects/Applying-for-Funds.aspx>)

## APPROVAL PROCESS How are projects approved?



Forum discusses, then endorses and prioritises Concept Note/s



Committees use the 2014 Funding Criteria to rank and prioritise CNs overall, for each fund



CNs approved for funding starting with highest priority, until available funds are depleted



CNs expanded into full proposals and assessed by PMU



Proposals recommended to BMC  
(projects > US\$200,000 require SOM approval)

## APPROVAL PROCESS

### 2014, Session 1: Concept Notes Approved



Number of Concept Notes Requesting Funding	125
Value of Concept Notes Requesting Funding	\$13,918,209
Number of Concept Notes Approved*	27
Value of Concept Notes Approved	\$3,097,415
% of Concept Notes Approved	22%
Average Project Cost	\$114,719

\*subject to final funding approval after quality assessment of the full project proposals

## PROJECTS OVERVIEW:

### Session 2, 2014: Funds Available Estimates



Operational Account (OA)	\$905,466
Trade & Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation Account (TILF)	\$295,194
APEC Support Fund (ASF) General Fund	\$372,042
<b>ASF Sub-funds</b>	
(i) Human Security	\$212,259
(ii) Health & Emerg Preparedness	\$256,242
(iii) TFAPIL	\$71,856
(iv) Science and Technology	\$253,544
(v) Energy Efficiency	\$1,080,759
(vi) ANSSR	\$619,506
(vii) Supply Chain Connectivity	\$665,843
<b>Total OA+TILF+ASF</b>	<b>\$4,732,711</b>

Note:

•Figures fluctuate based on contributions received, funds dispersed and monies returned;

•Figures are estimates as of 31 March 2014 and have not been adjusted to incorporate any unspent Session 1 funds. Further adjustments will be made after Session 1 is complete; and

•All Figures in USD.



## CONCEPT NOTES

### Key advice

APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

#### Follow all guidelines:

- Meet submission deadlines
- 3-page maximum
- At least 2 co-sponsoring economies (6 for HRD)
- Link project to 2014 APEC Funding Criteria
- Ensure project end date is by Dec of following year
- Use most current form, found on website
- Follow all guidelines in Guidebook

Make sure your economy participates in the ranking and prioritisation of Concept Notes.

## PROJECT RESOURCES

### Forms & resources on website

APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

The screenshot displays the APEC website's 'Project Forms and Resources' page. The page is organized into several sections:

- Project Forms and Resources:** Includes links for 'Share', 'Like', 'Tweet', 'G+', and 'Share'.
- Project Guidebook:** Lists 'Guides book on APEC Projects (2014 Edition)'.
- Forms for Applicants:** Lists 'Concept Note Template (approved, BMC2 2012)', 'Project Proposal Template (approved, BMC2 2012)', 'APEC Self-Funded Project Proposal Coversheet (approved, BMC2 2012)', and 'GNA - Quality Assessment Framework (2012)'.
- Resources for Applicants:** Lists 'Project Quality Training Materials - Presentation resources, examples 2013', 'Developing APEC Concept Notes', 'Proposal Development Materials: Designing APEC Projects', 'Funding Criteria for all APEC-Funded Projects in 2014', 'Quality Criteria for Assessing APEC Projects', 'Guide on Gender Criteria', and 'Applying for APEC Funds Overview'.
- Forms and Resources for Projects in Implementation:** Lists 'Monitoring Report Template (approved, BMC2 2012)', 'Mid-year Project Adjust Monitoring Report Template', 'Completion Report Template (approved, BMC2 2012)', 'Sample Subsequent Evaluation Form', 'Sample Tracer Evaluation Form', 'Per Diem and Attendance Calculation (Hybrid Format)', and 'Per Diem and Attendance Calculation (Cash Format)'.
- Contracting Forms & Resources:** A section at the bottom of the page.

On the right side, there is a 'Projects' section with links to 'Overview', 'Applying for Funds', 'Implementation Projects', 'Funding Decisions', 'Forms and Resources', 'Projects Database', and 'Contributing Tenders and RFPs'. Below this is a 'Find Out More' section with links to 'Requests for Proposals/Tenders', 'Budget and Management Committee', and 'APEC Projects Database'.

## PROJECT RESOURCES

### Further assistance



#### Further assistance on projects can be found:

- Through the APEC Secretariat: your Program Director or the PMU: <http://www.apec.org/ContactUs.aspx?t=Secretariat>

PMU Program Director, Andrew R Lloyd: [arl14@apec.org](mailto:arl14@apec.org)

- In the *Guidebook on APEC Projects and Proposal Development Materials*:

<http://www.apec.org/Projects/Forms-and-Resources.aspx>

- On the *AIMP Project Database* site:

[http://member.aimp.apec.org/pdb\\_sites/default.aspx](http://member.aimp.apec.org/pdb_sites/default.aspx)

- Through your BMC or fora delegate



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/013**

Agenda: IV C 2

## **Information on Pathfinder Initiatives Guidelines**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## PATHFINDER INITIATIVE GUIDELINES

### Background

In 2001, APEC Leaders in Shanghai identified Pathfinder initiatives as one of the ways APEC could advance toward achieving the Bogor goals. These initiatives "allow economies that are ready to initiate and implement the cooperative arrangements to proceed to do so, while those that are not yet ready to participate may join at a later date" (Ministerial, 2003)<sup>1</sup>. The Pathfinder approach also permits confidence building around initiatives, promotes capacity building and invigorates progress towards free trade and investment goals by fast-tracking individual initiatives.

Currently, the following eight APEC Pathfinder initiatives have been endorsed by Leaders:

- Implementation of Unilateral Advance Passenger Information systems;
- Adoption of the revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures;
- Electronic SPS certificates (E-cert);
- Electronic certificates of origin (CertOfOrigin);
- Corporate governance;
- Mutual Recognition Arrangement of conformity assessment on electrical and electronic equipment parts II and III;
- Trade and the Digital Economy; and
- The Sectoral Food Mutual Recognition Arrangement.

The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) is responsible for the overall management and implementation of the Pathfinders. The CTI has developed a work plan on Implementation of Pathfinder Initiatives, comprising a framework document for advancing APEC's agreed pathfinders and matrices outlining specific strategies and progress under each individual pathfinder. The plan's main objectives are (i) getting more members to join the Pathfinder initiatives and (ii) better implementing existing Pathfinder initiatives.

### The Experience So Far

In their 2003 statement, Ministers welcomed progress made with respect to Pathfinder initiatives. However, Ministers and Leaders have consistently called for economies to work toward greater participation by APEC members in these initiatives and in 2003, Ministers Responsible for Trade tasked officials to review the implementation of, and participation in, the initiatives.

While some of the existing Pathfinders enjoy widespread support among APEC economies, half of them have five or less participating economies and some have stalled in their implementation phase. Especially in cases where there seems to be little prospect for improvement, we are concerned that Pathfinders with limited membership, or stalled, implementation not only undermine the validity and credibility of the individual initiatives, but also have the potential to undermine the credibility of APEC. Furthermore, implementation of initiatives that do not attract wide participation can consume limited resources, particularly for capacity building, that could better be used elsewhere, as well as distracting the attention of officials, Ministers and Leaders.

Low participation rates and stalled implementation of Pathfinders are caused by a range of factors. One of these is a lack of substantial discussion of some Pathfinder initiatives before they become Pathfinders. A full and detailed discussion of an initiative, before it is given Pathfinder status, would ensure that it supports the achievement of APEC's goals, that it will deliver practical benefits for business and that economies make informed decisions regarding the initiative's prospects of attracting wide membership. Another factor is a lack of capacity building components in some Pathfinder initiatives. Capacity building components are important because they can enable economies, which might not otherwise have the resources or expertise to sign up to an

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<sup>1</sup> Annex B presents the key references to Pathfinder initiatives in statements by Ministers and Leaders.

initiative, to do so. A further factor is the absence of a review mechanism for Pathfinders. By assessing the implementation of Pathfinders and continuously considering the capacity building requirements of non-participants, such a mechanism would increase confidence in the credibility of Pathfinders, attract new participants and avoid stalled implementation.

To address these concerns, the CTI has made Pathfinder initiatives one of its priorities for 2004 and the Friends of the Chair group put forward a "Strategy to improve effectiveness of Pathfinders" at CTI II in June. This paper develops the Strategy presented by the Friends of the Chair further into a suggested set of guidelines, consistent with the Shanghai Accord paragraph<sup>2</sup> on Pathfinders, which seek to manage how Pathfinder initiatives are developed, progressed and implemented. The suggested guidelines are set out in **Annex A**.

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<sup>2</sup> Leaders reaffirm that those economies ready to initiate and implement a cooperative arrangement may proceed to do so, consistent with the Bogor Declaration. Leaders encourage the development of such pathfinder initiatives and agree that in adopting such an approach, APEC principles of voluntarism, comprehensiveness, consensus-based decision-making, flexibility, transparency, open regionalism and differentiated timetables for developed and developing economies should be observed. Use of pathfinder initiatives based on a group of members piloting the implementation of the initiatives will invigorate the progress towards the Bogor Goals and provide a framework to encourage broader participation through enhanced capacity building programmes. Leaders also agree that these initiatives should be transparent and open, with clearly defined objectives and framework for implementation to encourage the broadest participation by other APEC members when they are ready to join.

## **Annex A**

### **SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR PATHFINDER INITIATIVES<sup>3</sup>**

1) Before an initiative could be considered for Pathfinder status, it should be tabled in the CTI or appropriate working group as an 'interim Pathfinder' for the purposes of discussion and exploration of likely participation.

- a) In order to table an initiative as an 'interim Pathfinder', an economy would need to have at least two other economies ready to participate in the initiative.
- b) Implementation of 'interim Pathfinders' can proceed, but should not be proposed to SOM at this stage.
- c) 'Interim Pathfinders' would be reviewed on an annual basis by the CTI or appropriate working group to determine whether they should remain on the agenda.

2) In order for an 'interim Pathfinder' to become a Pathfinder:

- a) the initiative must retain the status of 'interim Pathfinder' for one year to allow thorough discussion;
- b) more than 25 percent of APEC member economies would need to be ready to participate in the initiative from the beginning, and the remaining economies would need to support the launch of the initiative, including by considering participation in capacity building activities that might facilitate their eventual participation; and
- c) the lead economy would need to develop a detailed proposal document, elaborating the objectives, implementation and proposed outcomes of the initiative, including:
  - i. how the initiative supports the achievement of the Bogor goals or other Ministerial or Leaders' goals;
  - ii. how it intends to meet the ultimate objective of Pathfinder initiatives, which is to achieve full participation by APEC members;
  - iii. how business will benefit from the initiative and how participating economies and APEC generally can promote benefits of the initiative to the business community;
  - iv. how it will ensure it does not duplicate work being conducted by other Pathfinders; and
  - v. a detailed plan for capacity building, aimed at securing wide participation.

Or, if at least 50 percent of members agree to participate in the initiative at any time, an 'interim Pathfinder' can be fast-tracked into becoming a Pathfinder immediately.

3) Where an 'interim Pathfinder' meets the criteria in 2), CTI or relevant working groups could propose to SOM that the initiative be granted Pathfinder status. Based on the CTI/working group advice, SOM would decide whether to agree to Pathfinder status.

4) Pathfinders would be reviewed on an annual basis. Lead economies would prepare brief annual progress reports for the CTI or relevant working group on membership, implementation, business views and describing progress made by non-participants to join the Pathfinder.

- a) On the basis of advice from CTI or the relevant working group, SOM would decide whether to continue a Pathfinder in its current form, or invite the lead economy to revise it to better fit members' views.
- b) In some cases, it might be appropriate to terminate a Pathfinder if, after three years of Pathfinder status, less than 50 per cent of member economies were participating in the initiative or if there appears little prospect of membership increasing in the short-term.

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<sup>3</sup> Revised and adopted at CTI3, 2007.

## **ANNEX B KEY REFERENCES TO PATHFINDER INITIATIVES IN LEADERS AND MINISTERIAL STATEMENT**

In 2001, APEC Leaders clarified "APEC's roadmap for achieving the Bogor Goals on schedule ... including by ... adopting a pathfinder approach in advancing selected APEC initiatives".

In 2002, Ministers Responsible for Trade "recognized the role that pathfinder initiatives could play in achieving the Bogor goals of free and open trade and investment." Furthermore, "they welcomed the work of APEC Fora to identify and develop pathfinder initiatives. They instructed officials to continue this work with a view to presenting initiatives to the Ministerial and Leaders' Meetings".

In 2002, APEC Ministers "emphasized that pathfinder initiatives can invigorate progress towards the Bogor Goals and recognized that members who are ready and willing to commit to move faster in specific areas should be able to do so collectively." Ministers endorsed six initiatives in 2002. Furthermore, Ministers said "these initiatives will facilitate a better trade and investment environment for the benefit of business. Ministers directed relevant APEC fora to review progress in the pathfinder initiatives to encourage broader participation by APEC members, including through the provision of capacity building."

In 2002, Leaders adopted the Pathfinder Initiatives endorsed by Ministers and adopted, also as a pathfinder initiative, the Statement to Implement the APEC Policies on Trade and the Digital Economy. They "urged all APEC members to consider participating in these initiatives and instructed officials to continue to identify pathfinder initiatives that will deliver real benefits to APEC members."

In 2003, Ministers Responsible for Trade "urged wider participation in the pathfinder initiatives ... and tasked officials to conduct periodic reviews of progress in these areas." They "encouraged officials to continue further identification of activities in APEC as potential candidates for the pathfinder approach and encouraged further discussions on their implementation."

In 2003, Ministers "re-emphasized the important role of Pathfinder initiatives that allow economies that are ready to initiate and implement the cooperative arrangements to proceed to do so, while those that are not yet ready to participate may join at a later date. In this connection, Ministers urged all economies to actively take steps to participate in Pathfinder initiatives so as to ensure timely progress towards the Bogor Goals."

In 2004 Ministers Responsible for Trade "underlined the importance of increasing economies' participation in existing pathfinder initiatives and called for their expeditious implementation in order to contribute to the achievement of the Bogor goals. Pathfinders facilitate increased trade for business and we call for the on-going development of new pathfinder initiatives."

## **ANNEX C PROPOSED STANDARD FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION OF NEW PATHFINDER INITIATIVES**

In line with the proposals set out in this document, all pathfinder initiatives should be accompanied by a project proposal. This proposal should be in a standard format and should include the following elements:

- (a) Nature of the proposal
- (b) How the proposal will assist participating economies to achieve the APEC Bogor goals or other priorities established by Leaders or Ministers
- (c) Timeframe for implementation of the initiative and expected date of completion of the initiative (if any)
- (d) Indicators against which the progress of the initiative will be measured
- (e) Participating economies at commencement
- (f) Details of existing business support for the initiative
- (g) Details of communication strategy to promote the proposal to the business and wider community
- (h) Details of strategy to achieve participation by other APEC members, including capacity building
- (i) Schedule for review (if different from the standard)



## Suggested Guidelines for Pathfinder Initiatives (Annex A<sup>3</sup>)

1) Before an initiative could be considered for Pathfinder status, it should be tabled in the CTI or appropriate working group as an 'interim Pathfinder' for the purposes of discussion and exploration of likely participation.

- a) In order to table an initiative as an 'interim Pathfinder', an economy would need to have at least two other economies ready to participate in the initiative.
- b) Implementation of 'interim Pathfinders' can proceed, but should not be proposed to SOM at this stage.
- c) 'Interim Pathfinders' would be reviewed on an annual basis by the CTI or appropriate working group to determine whether they should remain on the agenda.

2) In order for an 'interim Pathfinder' to become a Pathfinder:

- a) the initiative must retain the status of 'interim Pathfinder' for one year to allow thorough discussion;
- b) more than 25 percent of APEC member economies would need to be ready to participate in the initiative from the beginning, and the remaining economies would need to support the launch of the initiative, including by considering participation in capacity building activities that might facilitate their eventual participation; and
- c) the lead economy would need to develop a detailed proposal document, elaborating the objectives, implementation and proposed outcomes of the initiative, including:
  - i. how the initiative supports the achievement of the Bogor goals or other Ministerial or Leaders' goals;
  - ii. how it intends to meet the ultimate objective of Pathfinder initiatives, which is to achieve full participation by APEC members;
  - iii. how business will benefit from the initiative and how participating economies and APEC generally can promote benefits of the initiative to the business community;
  - iv. how it will ensure it does not duplicate work being conducted by other Pathfinders; and
  - v. a detailed plan for capacity building, aimed at securing wide participation.

Or, if at least 50 percent of members agree to participate in the initiative at any time, an 'interim Pathfinder' can be fast-tracked into becoming a Pathfinder immediately.

3) Where an 'interim Pathfinder' meets the criteria in 2), CTI or relevant working groups could propose to SOM that the initiative be granted Pathfinder status. Based on the CTI/working group advice, SOM would decide whether to agree to Pathfinder status.

4) Pathfinders would be reviewed on an annual basis. Lead economies would prepare brief annual progress reports for the CTI or relevant working group on membership, implementation, business views and describing progress made by non-participants to join the Pathfinder.

- a) On the basis of advice from CTI or the relevant working group, SOM would decide whether to continue a Pathfinder in its current form, or invite the lead economy to revise it to better fit members' views.
- b) In some cases, it might be appropriate to terminate a Pathfinder if, after three years of Pathfinder status, less than 50 percent of member economies were participating in the initiative or if there appears little prospect of membership increasing in the short-term.

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<sup>3</sup> ANNEX A TO PATHFINDER INITIATIVE GUIDELINES adopted in 2004

## SHANGHAI ACCORD

## I. BROADENING THE APEC VISION

Globalization and the New Economy have transformed the global and regional economy significantly since the Bogor Goals, bringing forward extraordinary opportunities as well as challenges. APEC's vision needs to reflect these changes. While trade liberalization is at the core of APEC agenda, Leaders also agree that the Bogor Goals need to be placed within the context of an updated and expanded vision that addresses trade and investment liberalization and facilitation and economic and technical cooperation in an integrated manner to maximize the benefits for all economies in the region. One of the greatest challenges to materialize such a vision is to intensify the collective and individual actions that economies take at domestic and international levels on reforms and capacity building across a range of areas.

The strategic goals of the Finance Ministers' Process should also be reflected in a broader vision for APEC, given the important role of sound macroeconomic policies, good economic governance, stable financial systems and greater economic interaction have in improving prosperity for the region.

## II. CLARIFYING THE ROADMAP TO BOGOR

- ***Broadening and updating the OAA***

Leaders applaud the work done this year on the Osaka Action Agenda (OAA), and recognize its importance in reflecting APEC's accomplishments and ability to respond to changes in our regional and global situation. Leaders agree that the OAA should be broadened to reflect fundamental changes in the global economy since Osaka, such as the development of new economy including through the implementation of relevant aspects of e-APEC Strategy, and Strengthening the Functioning of Markets. Leaders direct Ministers to follow this up. Officials should present an interim report at the 2002 Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) and a full report at the 2002 APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM) on their recommendations with regard to broadening the OAA.

- ***Adopting a pathfinder approach in advancing some APEC initiatives***

Leaders reaffirm that those economies ready to initiate and implement a cooperative arrangement may proceed to do so, consistent with the Bogor Declaration. Leaders encourage the development of such "pathfinder initiatives" and agree that in adopting such an approach, APEC principles of voluntarism, comprehensiveness, consensus-based decision-making, flexibility, transparency, open regionalism and differentiated timetables for developed and developing economies should be observed. Use of 'pathfinder initiatives' based on a group of members piloting the implementation of the initiatives, will invigorate progress towards the Bogor Goals and provide a framework to encourage broader participation through enhanced capacity building programmes. Leaders also agree that these initiatives should be transparent and open, with clearly defined objectives and framework for implementation to encourage the broadest participation by other APEC members when they are ready to join.

- ***Promoting the adoption of appropriate trade policies for the New Economy***

Leaders recognize the importance of adopting appropriate trade policies to reflect the new context and encourage the development of the New Economy. As part of this effort, Leaders instruct officials to undertake by mid-2002 an exchange of appropriate trade policy information, such as information on the status of liberalization of services, and adherence to tariff and intellectual property regimes. On this basis, economies may develop targets by the Ministerial Meeting in 2002. In this exercise, account should be taken of the implementation of relevant recommendations endorsed in the e-APEC Strategy. Given the diversity among member economies, Leaders agree that the development of the New Economy would also involve

developing and implementing concrete capacity building programs to improve performance.

▪ ***Follow up on the Trade Facilitation Principles***

Leaders instruct Ministers to identify, by Ministerial Meeting in 2002, concrete actions and measures to implement the APEC Trade Facilitation Principles by 2006 in close partnership with the private sector. The objective is to realize a significant reduction in the transaction costs by endeavoring to reduce them by 5% across the APEC region over the next 5 years. Leaders also instruct Ministers to explore the possibility of setting objective criteria on trade facilitation, taking fully into account the diversity among the members as well as progress achieved in respective economies so far. Leaders also agree that assistance programmes to help build the capacity of developing economies in trade facilitation is particularly important.

▪ ***Adoption of transparency principles***

Leaders recognize the importance of transparency in economic governance. In this regard, APEC has developed, menus of options and principles in different areas that contain transparency provisions. Leaders direct Ministers to pursue the implementation of APEC's agreed transparency principles, taking into account economies' specific circumstances and report on the progress in their IAPs in 2002 and thereafter. Leaders also underline the importance of well-targeted assistance to help the developing economies make progress towards greater openness and transparency. Leaders note the importance of cooperation on e-government for achieving this objective.

**III. STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM**

▪ ***Strengthening the IAP Peer Review Process***

Leaders welcome the decision by Ministers to strengthen the Individual Action Plan (IAP) peer review process, and encourage member economies to volunteer their IAPs for peer review on the basis of the new approach. Leaders also agree that upon completion of such a review cycle, involving all volunteer economies, a mid-term stocktake of the overall progress towards the Bogor Goals should be undertaken in 2005.

▪ ***Strengthening ECOTECH and capacity building efforts***

Leaders recognize that in addition to promoting sustainable development and narrowing disparity, ECOTECH helps to enable all member economies to achieve prosperity through activities that both directly support trade and investment liberalization and facilitation and strengthen the competitiveness of our economies. Leaders applaud the efforts undertaken this year to update the OAA Part II and call for greater integration of ECOTECH efforts with all APEC priority goals. Leaders underscore the need to give a strong impetus to ensuring the effective implementation of various ECOTECH initiatives, especially crosscutting issues such as human capacity building.

Leaders recognize the importance of substantially enhancing the profile of ECOTECH and improving the coordination and management of ECOTECH activities of all fora. In this context, Leaders welcome the review to be undertaken on the mandate and role of the SOM Subcommittee for ECOTECH (ESC), and look forward to early progress. Leaders also recognize the need to encourage the incorporation of the priorities of micro, small and medium enterprises throughout the APEC agenda.

Leaders agree to further develop ECOTECH Action Plans (EAPs), as an instrument to gauge and encourage ECOTECH activities, drawing from the experience and lessons learned in the pilot phase. Leaders also call on all members to take part in this exercise on a voluntary basis. Leaders agree that APEC should strengthen ties with bilateral, multilateral, and private funding entities with a view to minimizing duplication and maximizing the delivery of capacity building programs. Leaders instruct Ministers and officials to intensify ECOTECH activities and report the progress to the Ministerial Meetings next year.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/014**

Agenda: IV A 2 a

## **Proposed Change to Ocean and Fisheries Working Group's Terms of Reference**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

Dear Colleagues,

Please see below a letter from the OFWG Lead Shepherd. Please also find attached a proposal from the Lead Shepherd for revising the OFWG's Terms of Reference. A copy of both the letter below and the attached file will be tabled by the Lead Shepherd for discussion under Agenda Item Session IV A, 2, a, which is scheduled for the afternoon of 9 May.

Best regards,  
Alex

#### **From Lead Shepherd**

Dear OFWG: Drawing upon my experience as Lead Shepherd this past year and in consultation with the APEC Secretariat and in reviewing Terms of References (ToR) of other APEC working groups and bodies it has come to my attention that the OFWG is out of alignment with certain general practices and norms of other APEC bodies related to a few aspects of the OFWG ToR.

As a consequence, I propose for consideration by the OFWG a few changes and additions to the existing ToR for the OFWG (attached). These include additional details related to the endorsement procedures for APEC projects, the elimination of the Deputy Lead Shepherd position and further clarification related to length of tenure for the Lead Shepherd, in line with other working groups' ToRs. In my opinion, for a working group such as the OFWG with a single annual meeting and no sub-working groups these changes will lead to greater efficiency, more transparency and better overall functionality of our WG.

If the OFWG Members agree to these changes then the terms of the present LS and DLS would run their current course through the APEC calendar year of 2014, and a nomination procedure would then be initiated by the Secretariat to elect the next LS. As envisioned in this draft ToR both the current LS and DLS or any other nominee would be eligible to become the next Lead Shepherd if that were the will of the OFWG member Economies.

Please consider this proposal to be a constructive attempt to make the OFWG a better functioning body. I fully appreciate that member Economies may have differing views on these and other matters and encourage Economies to come to Qingdao fully prepared to express those views. As a new WG it is likely there will be further adjustments as we establish our culture and rhythm and learn by doing. I look forward to active participation of all OFWG Economies at our upcoming meeting.

Best Regards,  
Greg

**ENDS**

## Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Terms of Reference

### Vision

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

### Scope

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

### Method of Work

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

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

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

Project proposals submitted for consideration by APEC economies should address the agreed priority issues and achieve the group mandates. The Working Group should identify linkages between its priority issues and the work of other APEC working groups and relevant bodies. The Working Group member economies will seek each other's input on concept notes, projects and other initiatives relevant to the Working Group. Economies will formally seek the co-sponsorship of other economies for concept notes and project proposals prior to each project session in which a concept note or project proposal is submitted for consideration of APEC funding.

In order for a project to be considered an APEC OFWG endorsed project, it must receive endorsement by all member economies. If a project does not receive unanimous support, the sponsor may conduct the project through self-funding and present the results of the project to the OFWG or other APEC groups for information, but cannot label it as an APEC OFWG-endorsed project.

### Structure

## 1. Membership

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

## 2. Lead Shepherd

### i. Selection and Term

The Working Group will select, by consensus, ~~a Lead Shepherd~~ an individual who will serve (on a volunteer basis) a two-year term as Lead Shepherd in accordance with SCE recommendations. The Lead Shepherd's term will be coordinated with the APEC calendar year, beginning at iSOM. Lead Shepherds may serve a total of four years (two terms).

In the case that the Lead Shepherd is unable or unwilling to serve a full term, nominations will be accepted from member Economies for an individual to serve as Interim Lead Shepherd for the remaining term of the departing Lead Shepherd. The duties of the Interim Lead Shepherd shall be the same as those of the Lead Shepherd. Once this period is over, nominations will then be accepted for the Lead Shepherd position. Time served as the Interim Lead Shepherd will not be counted against the normal term limits applied to an OFWG Lead Shepherd.

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

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

### ii. Duties

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

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

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

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

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

## 3. Program Director

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

## 4. Working Group Meetings



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

#### 5. *Periodic Review of the Working Group*

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

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

#### **Critical Relationships**

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

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

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

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

## Annex 1 – Duties of Lead Shepherd and Deputy Lead Shepherd

### a) Lead Shepherd Duties

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

- The lead shepherd will consult and involve the deputy shepherd in the running of the working group to ensure that the experience and expertise of the deputy shepherd is benefited from and that they are adequately prepared to take over as lead shepherd.

**b) Deputy Lead Shepherd Duties**

~~1. A Deputy Lead Shepherds will be selected by the working group and other APEC fora to assist the Lead Shepherd. The Deputy Lead Shepherd tenure will be staggered with that of the Lead Shepherd, where possible. The resulting overlap period is designed to ensure continuity of leadership and to allow new incoming Lead Shepherds to benefit from the advice of an experienced Deputy. Exceptions to this rule, due to specific group circumstances, will be granted on a case-by-case basis and will require approval by the QFWG as well as the SCE.~~

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~~In the event that the Lead Shepherd cannot continue with his/her duties, the Deputy Lead Shepherd will assume the position of the Lead Shepherd for the remainder of the vacated term in addition to their initially appointed term (or until a new chair is nominated) and a new Deputy Lead Shepherd will be selected, unless otherwise agreed by all QFWG members.~~

~~2. If the Deputy Lead Shepherd is unable to continue with his/her duties, a new Deputy Lead Shepherd would be selected.~~

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





**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/015**

Agenda: III A

## **Marine Resource Conservation Progress Report of Chinese Taipei**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Chinese Taipei



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**APEC Oceans and Fisheries Working Group  
Chinese Taipei Marine Resource Conservation Progress Report**

**1. Marine pollution prevention**

- (1) Notification of 28 marine oil pollution incidents was received from May 2013 to March 2014, including the sinking of the Panamanian oil tanker "Yong Win 3."
- (2) Ship audits covered 4,005 port pollution sources and ship pollution sources from May 2013 to March 2014.
- (3) Using satellite technology, unmanned aircraft, and the automatic ship identification system for monitoring pollution hot zones, monitoring operations were conducted for 18 days without any abnormalities.
- (4) Completion of marine pollution emergency response risk maps was confirmed. Also on-site assessment and maintenance was performed in 19 cities and counties, for strengthening response capabilities.
- (5) Strengthening international cooperation and training
  - i. Chinese Taipei's Center for Space and Remote Sensing Research (NCU) and NOAA signed the "Chinese Taipei-American Technical Cooperation Agreement Concerning the Establishment of Satellite Monitoring of Marine Oil Pollution" in October, 2013, establishing cooperation between Chinese Taipei and the US concerning marine pollution monitoring technology.
  - ii. "2013 International Symposium on Marine Pollution Response Practice" in Sep. 2013 invited CEDRE of France, ITOFF, international maritime affairs lawyers, International Group of P&I Clubs, and experts to talk about emergency response and application of advanced technology to investigation and data collection in marine pollution practice; 124 personnel attended this event.
- (6) Holding "Marine Oil Pollution Emergency Response Operations Workshop" and the "Seaborne Chemical Substance Leak Emergency Response On-site Operation Workshop", attended by 411 persons in total, affiliated with associated units and administrations.

**2. Shark conservation and management measures**

- (1) Chinese Taipei transposes relevant RFMOs' conservation and management measures of sharks into domestic legislation to ensure the compliance of our fishing vessels, including the ban of finning activity, no retention of specific sharks in assigned oceans or RFMOs convention waters. In addition, all our fishing vessels must comply with the regulation of 5% fin-carcass ratio while landing sharks at foreign ports.
- (2) Completely ban of fishing, possessing, and exporting whale sharks in 2008, and began to conserve sharks of species endangered or under threat. We announced "*Directions on the Disposal of the Fins of the Shark Catches of Fishing Vessels*" in January 2012. Taking into account of the operation patterns, the measures on "Shark's Fins naturally attached" are implemented step by step. In addition, the Fisheries Agency announced the *Regulation of Shark Fin Import* in June 2012. Only the shark fins taken by fishing vessels on the white list of RFMOs can be issued with the import permission to Chinese Taipei.
- (3) Fisheries Agency announced "*Great white shark, basking shark, and mega mouth shark catch control measures*" on April 1, 2013. Fisheries targeting those shark species should report their catch details to the Fisheries Agency or academic research institutes designated for better understanding the population dynamics of these species.

**3. Management of Chinese Taipei's marine protected areas and law enforcement**

- (1) Our definition of MPAs is as "areas extending seaward a certain distance from the average high tide line, possessing special scenery, important cultural assets, or ecological resources that can be used sustainably, and requiring protection and management via legal or other effective means".
- (2) MPAs have been designated in accordance with "Fisheries Act," "National Parks Act," "Wildlife Protection Act," "Cultural Asset Preservation Act," and "Tourism Development Statute," while having different restrictions ranging from "multifunctional use" to "entry prohibited." Our MPAs encompass a total area of 30,579.42 square kilometers, or roughly 47% of Chinese Taipei's territorial waters.

- (3) The administration holds regular conferences concerning the MPAs, compiling management and enforcement information from the various competent authorities. 233 disciplinary actions were taken during 2012, and 307 such actions during 2013.

#### **4. National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries**

- (1) In response to UN's drafted IPOA regarding incidental catch of seabirds in 2009, Chinese Taipei announced Chinese Taipei's first "Action Plan to Reduce Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries" in 2006.
- (2) The "Action Plan to Reduce Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries" was revised in 2014, and is implementing the following measures and tasks in keeping with international standards and requirements:
  - i. Establishment of a seabird accidental take assessment system;
  - ii. Data collection;
  - iii. Academic research;
  - iv. Promotion of avoidance measures: requiring tuna longline fishing vessels employ bird-scaring lines, weighted branch lines, and nighttime casting of lines, etc.
  - v. Education and promotion;
  - vi. International cooperation with relevant international organizations and conservation groups.
  - vii. Chinese Taipei will implement an accidental seabird catch assessment system with its methods, and will continue all efforts on the work.

#### **5. Reduction in fishing effort**

- (1) Restrictions on the construction of fishing boats  
Chinese Taipei has implemented an under-300 tons trawler decommissioning and construction system since 1967. Starting in 1991, full-scale restrictions have been imposed on the construction of fishing vessels, apart from transshipment vessels of over 2,000 tons.
- (2) Fishing vessels buy-back programme  
During the first stage of the buy-back program from 1991 to 1995, the government purchased 2,337 fishing vessels with an overall tonnage of 120,000 tons. From 2000 to 2013 of the second stage, the government purchased 942 fishing vessels, with an overall tonnage of approximately 167,300 tons, and 1,866 fishing rafts.
- (3) Incentives for suspension of fishing  
The government provides incentives for suspension of fishing, and fishing vessels and rafts that qualify of staying in harbor for 90 days once each 90 days of fishing at sea finished, are eligible for applying such incentives. A total of 91,586 fishing vessels meeting this requirement applied for fishing suspension incentives from 2003 to 2013.

#### **6. Promotion of resource conservation work**

- (1) Construction of artificial fish reefs  
Chinese Taipei has established 88 artificial fish reef areas, in total covered 237 square kilometers. The reefs in these areas mainly consist of cement fragments, power poles, steel, sunken boats, and sunken warships, while those consisting of steel scrap and sunken boats are the most. From 1992 to 2012, Chinese Taipei established more than 190,000 artificial fish reefs. In 2012, 100 large steel scrap reefs were established in 25 artificial fish reef areas in all coastal counties and cities, accumulating 150,000 cubic meters of fishing grounds.
- (2) Release of fry
  - i. Chinese Taipei began releasing fry in 1992. From 1992 to 2013, a total of 63.8 million fish and shellfish fry had released. In 2013, approximately 16.46 million fry of species were found locally, such as fourfinger threadfin, snubnose pompano, snappers, and sea bream, as well as relatively sessile species, were released in the coastal waters in order to replenish and enrich fisheries resources.
  - ii. The "Aquatic Food Animal Breeding and Release Restrictions with Items Requiring Compliance," which was determined by Chinese Taipei on January 17, 2011, prescribes application methods for the breeding and release of aquatic food animals

living in the sea, intertidal zone, and lagoons, and includes review regulations.

**7. Promotion of habitat and environmental maintenance work**

- (1) Designation of fishery resource conservation zones: Chinese Taipei has established 26 fisheries resource conservation zones.
- (2) Clearing of abandoned nets from reef areas  
The work is implemented on annual basis. It helps restoring the habitat used by aquatic organisms living inhabiting coastal and inshore reef areas, enhancing the ability for reefs to attract fish and thereby boosting the productivity of coastal fisheries. A total of approximately six tons of abandoned nets was removed in 2013.

**8. Strengthening conservation and management**

Chinese Taipei has drafted conservation and management measures including prohibition of fishing at certain places and during certain period of times, restrictions on fishing gear and methods, restrictions on fish length, restrictions on catch size, and the requirements to report catch or provide notification. Chinese Taipei currently has management regulations governing fishing gears such as trawl nets, gill nets, use of fishing lamps, and also relevant fishery species including anchovies, herrings, and sardines, coral, flying fish roe, whale sharks, mackerel and scad, eel fry, and crabs.

**9. Coastal fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS)**

Starting from 2009, Chinese Taipei has assigned coastal observers and personnel for specific port inspection, checking up items such as flying fish roe, anchovies, herrings, and sardines, coral, and catches of lamp fishing, and logbook on catches. The government also stations observers on fishing vessels to observe and sample catch, and perform mobile license inspection at sea. In 2013, a total of 19,000 catch data items were collected as a result of inspection efforts, and 45 scientific voyages were made to assess the state of fisheries resources. This data will serve as a reference for catch statistics, scientific research, and fisheries management.





**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/016**

Agenda: III A

## **APEC Sustainable Development Report**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Korea



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**APEC Sustainable Development Report**  
**Oceans and Fisheries Working Group**

**2014. 5.**

**Republic of Korea**  
**Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries**

## 1. Oceans and Coastal Sustainable Development Outlines

Korean oceans and coastal area is 4.5 times larger than her land, consisting 443,000Km<sup>2</sup> of ocean jurisdiction and 345,000Km<sup>2</sup> of coastal lines. In addition, having annual estimation of 100 trillion (KRW) of production capacity of ocean biodiversity, that is, it comprises vast oceanic energy and mineral resources for the use of future generation. The annual value-added total revenue, created by marine industry per se, is 21 trillion (KRW) in 2005, and its out-turn revenue is approximately 70 trillion (KRW) of which takes up 8% of total Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the Republic of Korea.

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held in 1992, oceans and coastal resources' sustainable development and its integrated management system regime had been recommended thereon, the Government of Republic of Korea (hereinafter, 'the Government') has continuously made efforts to developing ocean economy, environment, conservation of biodiversity, and ocean technologies. The Government of Republic of Korea, in particular, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (hereinafter, 'the Ministry') prepares and implements oceans and fisheries related policies in such as marine industry, fisheries, ports, ocean environment, science & technologies, and etc. The Ministry had established most high-level comprehensive scheme in the field of oceans and fisheries in 2000; that is so called, '1<sup>st</sup> Ocean Korea 21'. Together with newly restructuring of the Ministry, in order to act responsibly and accordingly against abrupt changing environment of oceans in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as well as a long-term vision of ocean and fisheries policies, the Ministry has drafted and established '2<sup>nd</sup> Ocean Korea 21', which includes the use of ocean science and technologies, fisheries, ocean logistics, maritime safety, maritime diplomacy, and etc.; this new version of national commitment will be used as a fundamental code of conduct that facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of oceans. In particular, The Government of Republic of Korea had successfully convened the '2012 Yeosu Expo', theming 'The Living Ocean and Coastal'. In addition to the Expo, the Government of Republic of Korea held 'East Asia Ocean Conference' in July 2012, which had brought up the issue of 'Blue Economy', as a result of convening such an event, the Republic of Korea grips a leading role in global initiative on 'Blue Economy'.

## 2. The Promotion and Development of Ocean Economy

### A. Trends and Conditions on Ocean Economy Development

In accordance with news presented by the Ministry in 2014, marine and fisheries industries has indicated a growth rate of 12.2% annually from 1990 to 2008. Such increments resulted from and to opening a new industry sectors in which instills a foundation of growth and development such areas as ocean planting, shipping, bio-aquaculture, energies, and so on; that is, it is a mixture and fusion of traditional industry of fisheries, marine, and shipping and newly

developed technologies from such fields. The Government of Republic of Korea aims at increasing contributions constantly toward a higher GDP throughout creating new businesses on marine industry, including, inter alia, Bio-Technology (BT), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and Environment Technology (ET).

Taking a glimpse on an overview and trend of Korean aquaculture and harvesting fisheries, over the whole fisheries production, the proportion of total aquaculture sector had increased 24.2% to 46.8% in the year of 1990 and 2012, respectively; furthermore, more than a half of total supply consist of, and throughout, the aquaculture over the whole fisheries industry. However, fisheries sector is now facing an intractable crisis on such as ageing population, global economic aggravation, marine environment pollution, and climate changes. In order to tackle this phenomenon down, the Government of Republic of Korea sets an aim, for a visionary future industrialization in the field of fisheries, at implementing sustainable fisheries policies, taking into account viable projects such as sustainable aquaculture research and development (R&D) investment, marine forest enhancement, and etc.

In light of the perspective of shipping, ports, and logistics, the Republic of Korea not only had grown rapidly in the beginning of 2000, but also had achieved at the top 5 ranked in its quantities of shipping globally. The transports quantity is 13.4 million tons and its container shipping amounts 23,440,000 TEU. In particular, the port of Busan had been assigned with 17,680,000 TEU and continued its ranking as world number 5 container ports around the globe. But, post to the middle of year 2000, global economy turned into gray, especially shipping industry so impacted tremendously, bearing in this mind, the Korean Government is preparing policies such as the infusion of shipping and financial industries, renewing old port facilities into a new one, marine-focused economic zone, and so on, enabling national and provincial industrial potentials and capacities to the apex.

Concerning to the marine tourism and leisure, due to increased leisure time amongst Korean people and the ease of accessibility of coastal area, there seems significant an increase for the demand of marine leisure sport, marine ecosystem tourism, cruise tours. The Korean Government now sets a vision of the 'North-Eastern Marine Tour Herb Action', in order to activate cruise tour, in doing so, relevant law and regulation have been billed, drafted, and amended, accordingly, as well as recruiting professionals in such field; therefore, it is expected that highly value-added tourism industry will be promoted and furnished in Korea.

In Korea, offshore and shipbuilding takes up 60% of the global orders, which is amounted 140 billion USD in 2010. Drill Ship, after the year 2000, had taken up orders of 100%, and in case of Floating Production Storage and Offloading,

after the year 2006, had taken orders of 90% worldwide. In order to promote continuous growth and strengthen relevant services' capacity, the Korean Government incrementally takes steps toward achieving these goals.

#### B. Policy Efforts Made for Ocean Economy Development

The fierce competition between nations is accelerating abruptly, due to depletion of land resources worldwide, for ascertaining un-used and un-pioneered ocean resources that can be a vital tool for the development. Considering that environmental pollution, wanting of edible water, and so on, human-being is facing such catastrophic series of problems; mitigating as such, there are continuous international efforts to use oceans as a solution, in its perspective and recognition, pursuing to the sustainable use of the ocean. Given the fact that much expansion of investment is in fact visible in such areas as R&Ds on marine resources, energy development, environment management, that is, these efforts, with a view to promoting national economy, ensure sustainability of available marine spatial. The Korean Government confirmed a middle and long term planning that the Government will invest 6.9 trillion (KRW) in the field of marine and fisheries R&D until 2020. In line with clarifying the role of R&D in the field of fisheries and marine sectors and giving supports on law and orders, this grand plan, together with efforts on developing policies, is set to invest on the ground of practicality of R&D, fostering participation from private stakeholder and leading with key pioneering technologies so as to promote and enhance the fisheries and marines industry as a whole. Linking major elements of ICT, BT and ocean climate to produce synergies by making aquaculture automation, fishery species industry, fisheries resource prediction system, furtherance there will be a plan to promote marine tour, leisure, healthcare industry in which considers different coastal characteristics and natures of the various regions. In addition, the Government prepares policies, in order to strengthen international status, which uses northern and southern polar resource extraction and through its relevant fundamental researches. With regard to creation of jobs in the field of marine and fisheries, the Government is aggressively moving toward setting a priority via tailored policies on marine industry workforce training strategies. At this juncture, the Government, so as to implement specific actions on 'Blue Economy', focuses on investing in human resources and infrastructure facilities of marine economy, and prepares a new opportunity by developing marine renewable energy, greenhouse gas mitigation/reduction technology, and future industrialization of aquaculture sector.

### 3. Conservation and Management of Sustainability on Marine Environment and Ecosystem

#### A. Current Status on Marine Environment and Ecosystem

Marine environment management in Korea begun by setting 'Marine Pollution Prevention Law' in 1977 that implements vast parts of contents of then International Convention, 'MARPOL 73/78'. Thence, uses and development of coastal area had been rapidly progressed after 1980s, in particular, during 1995, there had been maleficent red tides that raised peoples' awareness as an emerging social problem; since people's interest about conservation of marine environment obviously had awakened the awareness, hence, there were urgent needs for implementing precautionary approaches and integrated management of the marine environment. The Government had in effect changed fundamental policies, and had successfully amended 'Marine Environment Management Law' in 2007, by implementing precautionary approaches management system such as marine usage impact assessment system, coastal pollution counting management scheme, strengthening regulation on waste marine dumping scheme, establishing marine environment management comprehensive plan, and marine environment estimation system for frequent inspection of the status.

In October 2006, the Government had enacted the 'Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Law' in order to conserve and manage marine ecosystem more systematically, and thereafter had established in 2009 '1<sup>st</sup> Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Management Grand Plan (2009-2018)'. In addition, starting from 2006 with a cycle of 10 years period, the Government would conduct marine ecosystem grand plan, and, as a result, according to such, if there is a need for any special protection on marine scenery and marine ecosystem, the Government had established Marine Protected Area (MPA) on such area and managed it accordingly. In case of apparent increase rate of reduction of marine organism that needs an extra protection, the Government designated such species as a 'protection required marine organism', and manages it accordingly.

There has been discovered a total of 9,534 species in Korean marine coast; 6,110 species (64.1%) is marine animal; 1,048 species (11%) is marine plant; 2,172 species (22.8%) is plant plankton; and 204 species (2.1%) is animal plankton. Marine invertebrate comprises 81.7%, which is the highest percentages amongst marine animal; marine invertebrate consists of 4,989 species; fishery consists of 987 species; marine reptile and mamma consist of 37 species. In coastal wet land, a total of 1,141 species of marine plant is inhabitable in such area; marine animal consists of 955 species and marine plant consists of 186 species. But, due to unexpected increases of ocean temperatures and marine ecosystem changes, subtropical species appear and the Government continuously prepares and implements a systematic tool that prevents these vulnerable ecosystems.

## B. Efforts on Policy for Conservation of Marine Environment and Ecosystem

Marine ecosystem filters pollutant materials, prevents shore erosion, and works an important function, providing oxygen that comprises 30% to 50% of earth requires on daily exhaustion. In particular, ocean coastal, sea algae, and mud flat not only providing by means of traditional functions as a natural habitat and a spawning ground for marine organism, but also creating, on the aspect of industrialization, highly value-added values in such sectors as marine tour industry, marine ecology industry, and so on. Pursuant to 'Marine Environment Management Law', the Ministry had designated, and under her supervision, coastal area as marine conservation regions (Bay of Gamak, Bay of Deukman, Wan-Do Island, Bay of Hampyeong) that requires a continuous management for fostering in the protection of fisheries resources; that is, these areas have a tendency of ease of conservation for ecosystem and marine environment. In contrast to, where there lacks sufficient maintenances and falls shorts on marine environment standards, or where there is an apparent obstacle of feasible maintenance on marine environment conservation, is designated to, and is under her supervision, coastal areas (Bay of Busan, Bay of Ulsan, Bay of GwangYang, Bay of Masan, Coast of Incheon and Siwha Lake). In order to improve environment of specially declared marine coasts, it sets out limits of permission and emissions of pollutant materials; The coastal pollution total management system, which allows its permissible quantities below the level, starts by, and have successfully implemented, the most pollutant area of 'Bay of Masan'. Based upon these successful cases, the Government plans to continue expanding its implementation to the other severely pollutant areas.

There are currently twenty-one earmarked spots of Marine Protected Area (MPA), consisting of marine ecosystem protected area and coastal wetland protected area, and the total area is 463Km<sup>2</sup>. In case of coastal wetland, five specified spots, comprising 163.49Km<sup>2</sup>, are registered in accordance with 'The Ramsar Convention on Wetland'. In order to promote a better management of marine protected area, regular monitoring, enforcement for the assessment of monitoring efficiency, hosting a meeting for conservation of national marine protected area, supports of people participation monitoring system, development of marine protect area hand-on experience program, and supports for mud-flat visiting center, these activities are in operation. The Ministry has a plan to designate and increase the number of MPAs constantly to thirty-one spots by the year of 2018. Furthermore, whereas the damages caused by coastal development, for mud-flat restoration, the Ministry specifies eighty-one restoration spots and seven of those area (Sacheon, Suncheon, Gochang, Shinan and so on) are currently being restored since 2010, and had nominated fifty-two species as marine protected organisms, furtherance planning to expand the list of such designation. For the sustainable conservation of marine environment and ecosystem, the Government has actively participated, in international efforts, with, and aims at building stronger ties, international cooperating bodies,

including, inter alia, Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia, Northwest Pacific Action Plan, and PEMSEA, so as to maintain a mutual relationship inter se and to improve marine environment of the earth and ecosystem services.

#### 4. Marine Energy and Resources Sustainable Use and Development

##### A. Current Status and Trends on Marine Energy and Resources Use and Development

On the view of global perspective, it is inevitable to search and find a new source of energies and resources from the ocean, owing to surging of energy consumption and depleting of land resources. Especially, pursuant to the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea, as the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) scheme has been introduced, and is undertaking its roles internationally, there has been a surging of competition between coastal nations for the development of marine resources. What is more, the globe is facing problems such as, as a result of depletion of fisheries stocks, owing to the emission of greenhouse gases and ocean acidification, lacking major sources of supplying proteins, and food security. In order to respond systematically on the wanting of resource and energy crisis, the Government has launched strong R&D projects in which ensures marine clean energy by utilizing tidal electronic power generation, wave-force power generation, and wind energy power generation. For instance, the Government is driving a concurrent project at south-western marine wind energy power generation, and an experiment of tidal electronic power generation is on its provisional operation as well as preparing to construct a provisional wave-force power generation around the Jeju Island. In addition, acting responsively according to international agreements such as 'Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), Access to genetic resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), and so on, the Government had begun a project called 'Marine Bio 12'. That is, the Government progressively pursues at investigating and researching projects that uncovers natural resources (natural gas, oil, etc.) underneath, and within, the territorial sea and EEZ.

##### B. Efforts on Ensuring National Growth Power via Ocean Energy and Resource Development

In order for the Government to prepare possible exhaustion of fossil fuel and food security, by using alternative way of generating powers such as tidal, wave, and wind electronic generation ensures marine energy and secures natural resources, the Government will promote such plans continuously. The Government ensures to construct infrastructure of industrialization and develop technologies; for instance, it is to build a tidal energy power complex for Eco-friendly tidal power generation and ocean power farm. Furthermore, the Government further pushes to develop core-



technologies by applying complex usage of ocean energies such as various ways of wave power generation technology development, a buoyant ocean wind power generation complex, a complex power generation of mixture of wind, tide, wave, and etc. For ensuring the root material of bio-technology derived from various organism material searching and discovering genetic resources, it is to expand the investment about the drug target discovery development of marine natural drugs as a new business for the next generation. The Government systematically implements, so as to generate the unlimited values of the ocean, via 'Ocean Science Technology Roadmap (2020 MTRM)', for the creation of a new ocean industry, usable technology development, and secures the further oceanic resources.

## 5. Direction and Challenges on Sustainable Ocean and Coast

The ocean not only provides necessary energies that require for the survival of humankind, but also functions to control climate of the earth. The coastal area, which is adjacent to land, is used as an alternative space for land-related activities such as manufacturing, farming, and tourism; more than 50% of world population resides within the regions; 70% of cities had settled down in that region; in sum, it is the socio-economic place where a variety of ocean related activities such as fisheries, logistics, and shipping are concentrated and infused. As it had become apparent that supplies of food and energy from land hit its limits recently, humankind accordingly started to invent ocean-related scientific technology innovatively that led to discover food, energy, minerals, and so on, in which deposited underneath continental shelf or sea bed. However, given the fact that not considering environmental receptive capacity of the ocean, this phenomenon adversely impacts on ocean ecosystem, as a result, leading to the depletion of fisheries resources and the deterioration of quality of ocean water. The Government has been using ocean and its coastal area in place of land as an alternative space on oceans usage and development in accordance with national economic development policy. These intensified use and development of ocean impact directly and indirectly to the ocean ecosystem, and ocean ecosystem has been threatened largely, owing to hazardous material caused by marine accidents; for instance, it is a shipping collision which spills oils into ocean.

Therefore, the Government has established 4<sup>th</sup> Ocean Environment Comprehensive Plan (2011-2020) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Integrated Coastal Management Plan (2011-2021) in order to have sustainable use of ecosystem and to prevent damages on ecosystem due to complex and diversified nature of ocean use. In the context of 2<sup>nd</sup> Integrated Coastal Management Plan, it contains five strategic-focused promoting agendas for fulfilling scheduled ocean usages on the basis of potentials and values of future industry. In particular, this plan distinguishes coastal sea area zoning, considering coastal natural environment, characteristics of usage, future potential value and so on; hence, the Government has a plan to promote coastal management technology development, coastal erosion plan, and

natural coastal line restoration for coastal disaster plan, coastal scenery management system, and environmental management for the use and action of coastal development. Besides, the Government actively makes an effort to participate international arrangements/conventions, as being a signatory, such as International Convention For the Control and Management for Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM), International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and the Treaty of London. The Government tries to expand the investment on ocean science and technology in order to bring out uncountable potentials of the ocean. Ocean R&D not only broadens its sector in ocean technology researching station, telecommunication marine climate satellite development, ice breaker vessel and etc. in which are considered to a large infrastructure, but also widens its spectrums onto ocean resource development, marine biotechnologies, climate changes, and other marine environmental technologies. The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, in 2013, has expanded its fiscal budgets as 230 billion won annually so as to promote, by using marine organism and genetic resources, marine biotechnology development, since 2004.

The Republic of Korea, initiated by successfully convening 'Yeosu Expo 2012', maintains ecosystem services for the sustainable use of resources and conservation of oceanic spatiality as well as constructing an economic ecosystem total management scheme that creates a value-added economy via human consumption and usage. By means of facilitating as such, taking into account socio-economic demands and natural tendencies of resources and oceanic spatiality, it is expected to enhance green-values of ocean spaces via ecosystem based approaches and management, leading efficient ocean developments.



**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/017**

Agenda: II D

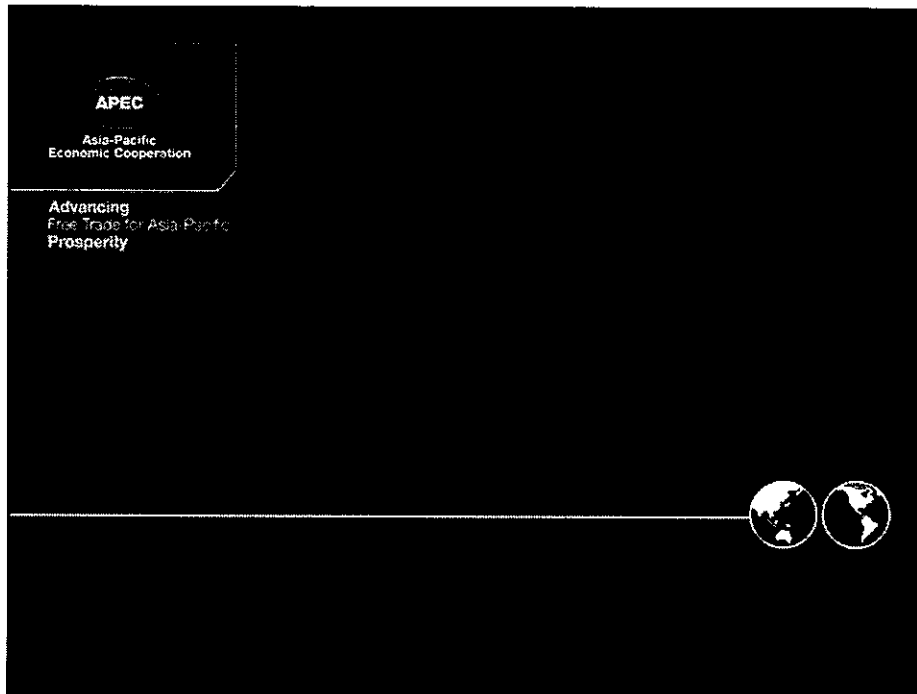
## **Remote Participation in APEC Meetings**


Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat





**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

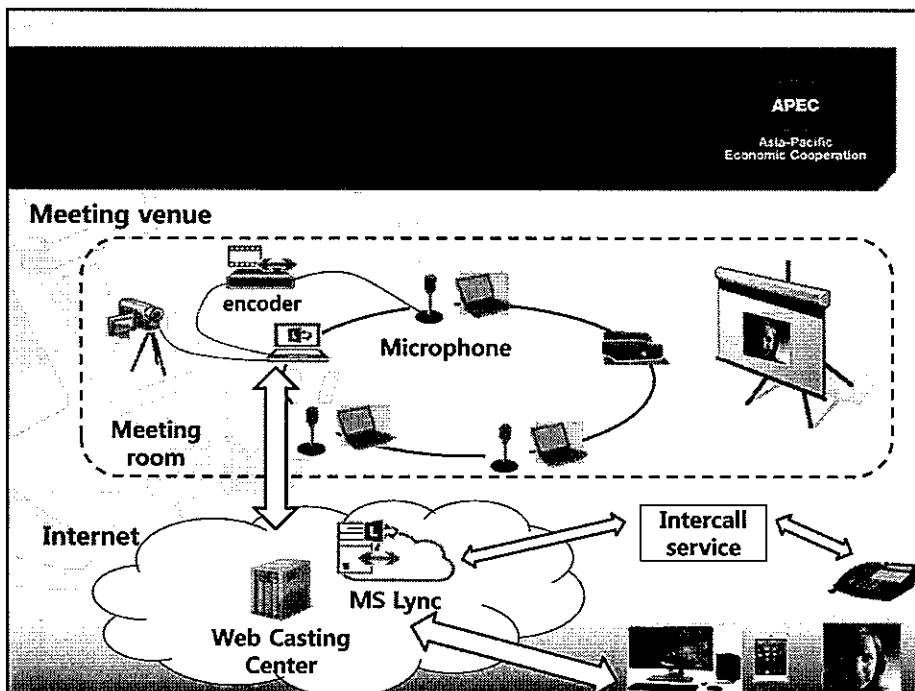
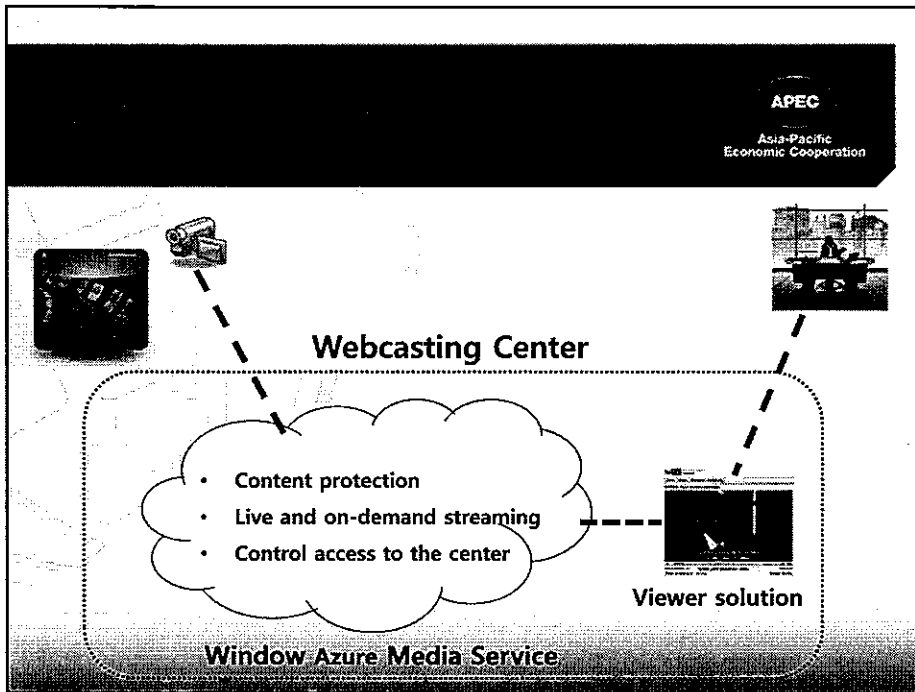


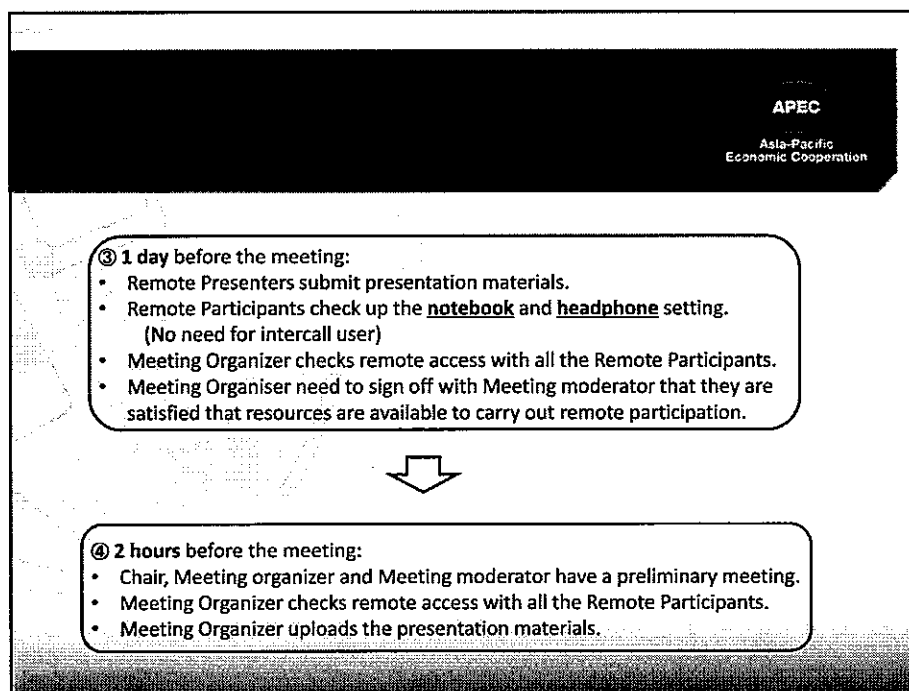
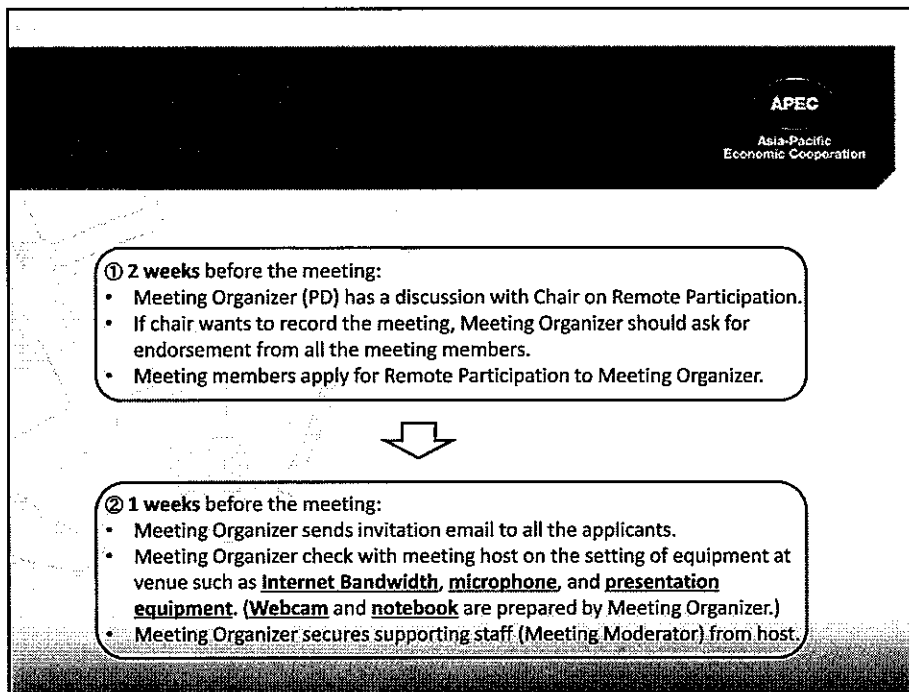


- Reduction of Travel Cost
  - The Secretariat estimates the average travel cost per person (including accommodation, per diem etc) has been around S\$7,000.
- Contribution to less fossil-fuel Consumption
- Minimization of travel-related downtime
- Scale-up of expertise via online group meeting

 APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	
Type	Description
Observing a real meeting (Remote Listening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants listen to or watch the meeting remotely via Web-conferencing solution (MS Lync) or Webcasting center.</li> </ul>
Participating in a real meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Used for mixed meetings including both face-to-face and remote participation.</li> <li>Remote Participants make some comments or conduct remote presentation during the meeting.</li> </ul>
Participating in a virtual meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily used for informal small or medium group meetings such as Study Groups.</li> <li>Allows online Seminars to be shared with remote locations.</li> </ul>

 APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	
Main Part	Description
Interactive Web Conferencing Solution (MS Lync)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting organizer opens a virtual meeting room with this solution. Stakeholders can access the solution via the Internet or PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network).</li> <li>MS Lync provides video meeting feature (allows 250 bilateral, 1,000 unilateral participants), voice call, IM and remote presentation feature.</li> <li>Remote Participants without Lync account can join the online meeting via Lync Web App, which will open automatically when click the "Join Lync Meeting" in an invitation email.</li> </ul>
Webcasting Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide related stakeholders with a live or on demand webcasting of the APEC meeting in the form of video or audio.</li> <li>Remote Listening is also available through Webcasting centre.</li> </ul>
Intercall application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Required to integrate PSTN to MS Lync to provide teleconference feature via telephone service with local charge.</li> </ul>





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⑤ During the meeting (*Contingency plan will be implemented for the emergency.*)

- Remote participants normally remain unmuted only for the duration of the planned intervention.
- Meeting moderator should controls the Remote Participation aligned with Chair's direction.

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⑥ After the meeting:

- Meeting organizer checks the meeting video file is uploaded to the Webcasting centre successfully.

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Plan	Action
<b>A</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remote intervention will continue as planned but without presentation.</li> </ul>
<b>B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remote intervention will be submitted by MS Lync and read aloud by Meeting Moderator after requesting the floor on behalf of the Remote participant.</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remote intervention will be submitted by email and read aloud by a person appointed by the Meeting organizer or Chair.</li> </ul>
<b>D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The remote intervention is cancelled and the meeting advances.</li> </ul>





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**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/018**

Agenda: II D

## **APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: APEC Secretariat



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments  
February 2014**

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## **APEC Secretariat Report on Key Developments**

**May 2014**

### **1. APEC 2014 PRIORITIES**

In 2014, APEC's theme is "*Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership.*" The priority areas include:

- Advancing regional economic integration;
- Promoting innovative development, economic reform and growth; and
- Strengthening comprehensive connectivity and infrastructure development.

### **2. KEY OUTCOMES OF SENIOR OFFICIALS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

#### **First Senior Officials' Meeting – Ningbo, China 27-28 February 2014**

Under the priority area of Advancing Regional Economic Integration, SOM affirmed initiatives to strengthen regional economic cooperation by advancing the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) process through a CTI-established FotC; support for a strong and firm signal to the multilateral trading system; and agreement to establish a RTAs/FTAs information sharing mechanism. The Meeting also had fruitful discussions on global value chains, supply chains, ECOTECH and capacity building.

Under the priority area of Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth, member economies supported proposals aimed at tangible outcomes around economic reform, new economy, innovative growth, inclusive support and urbanisation. Work would also be done to explore new growth areas, reform and innovation by promoting information sharing, policy dialogue, capacity building and practical cooperation. Discussions on structural reform, regulatory coherence, green economy, blue economy, internet economy, food security, SMEs, anti-corruption, women, health, sustainable energy, environment, urbanization, forestry and disaster management would be included in the work program for the year.

Under the third priority of Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure Development, SOM endorsed a draft outline of the APEC Blueprint on Connectivity and the Workplan to Develop the Blueprint, and the establishment of a FotC on Connectivity. The FotC on Connectivity had conducted substantive discussions on ways and means to facilitate infrastructure financing, strengthen public-private partnership, and promote institutional connectivity and cooperation on cross-border education and travel facilitation among other issues.

#### **Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)**

An overview of the work and achievements of the APEC **Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI)** and its 11 sub-fora and industry dialogues in 2013 can be found in the 2013 CTI Annual Report to Ministers.

At its first meeting for 2014 in Ningbo, China from 24-25 February, CTI discussed and agreed on a work program that centred around five key areas that would contribute to APEC 2014 Priorities; namely:

- support for the multilateral trading system/World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- advancing regional economic integration (REI);
- strengthening connectivity and infrastructure development;
- expanding regulatory cooperation and advancing regulatory coherence; and
- contributions to APEC growth strategy and cross-cutting mandates.

CTI developed work plans in three areas: strengthening REI and advancing Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP); next generation trade and investment issues (NGeTI) and supply-chain connectivity through the Friends of the Chair (FoTC) groups for these three areas. The main outcomes from the meeting can be found in the CTI Chair's Report (Document 2014/SOM1/037).

The CTI will next meet in Qingdao, China from 10-11 May to progress its work program. Several CTI-related events have been scheduled around the meeting. These include:

- **6-7 May:** APEC Capacity Building Workshop on Preparing for FTA Negotiations: Research, Analysis, Consultation, Development of Negotiating Positions and Team Building
- **7 May:** 3<sup>rd</sup> APEC Regulatory Cooperation Advancement Mechanism (ARCAM) Dialogue on Electric Vehicle Standards
- **8 May:** APEC Dialogue on Information Sharing on RTAs/FTAs in the Asia-Pacific Region
- **9 May:** APEC Capacity Building Workshop on Global Data Standards
- **12 May :** APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Building Asia Pacific Partnership through Global Value Chains Collaboration

### **Economic Committee (EC)**

The first EC meeting, held in Ningbo, China, in February 2014 included two policy discussions on Ease of Doing Business and State of the Regional Economy and Its Policy Implications. The EC discussed the APEC New Strategy on Structural Reform (ANSSR), including the ANSSR mid-term progress report and various on-going capacity building activities to assist member economies with implementation of their ANSSR plans. The EC also conducted a 2014 APEC Economic Policy Report (AEPR) planning session. This year's topic is Good Regulatory Practices. 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 next EC meeting will be held in Beijing, China on the margins of SOM3, and will be accompanied by several workshops.

### **SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH (SCE)**

The SCE met in Ningbo, China on 26 February 2014 and was preceded by the annual SCE-COW (Committee of the Whole) Meeting on 25 February. The matters considered at the meetings included:

- reviewing and agreeing terms of reference for the next two years;
- commencing a review of the ECOTECH Medium-term Priorities by undertaking a survey of developing economy members, with a view to finalising the revised priorities by SCE3;
- amending the fora annual workplan template to include a section covering capacity building activities;
- noting progress on the conduct of the 2014 independent assessments on the Human Resource Development Working Group; Health Working Group; Tourism Working Group and the Mining Task Force; and
- receiving the APEC Secretariat Executive Director's report on the Alignment of SCE Fora Work Plans with APEC's Overall Vision and Objectives.

The next SCE meeting will be held in the margins of SOM2 in Qingdao, China on 11 May 2014.

### **Budget and Management Committee (BMC)**

In the first quarter of 2014, the Secretariat received a total of US\$3.8 million in voluntary contributions for APEC projects from four Member Economies, including:

- APEC Support Fund (ASF) (General Fund): A\$1,500,000 (equivalent to US\$1,312,950) from Australia;
- ASF Energy Efficiency and Low-Carbon Measures Sub-fund: JPY230,248,000 (equivalent to US\$2,244,133) from Japan; and
- ASF Supply Chain Connectivity Sub-fund: US\$150,000 from Hong Kong, China; and US\$100,000 from Singapore.

During the same period, the Secretariat received fixed members' contributions for 2014 totaling S\$2,868,700 and US\$411,600 to the Administrative Account and Operational Account respectively from 12 Member Economies.

#### BMC1

The BMC held its first meeting of 2014 on 23 February in Ningbo, China. BMC supported and noted the establishment of the new ASF Sub-fund on Supply Chain Connectivity. It also endorsed the aspirational target of voluntary contributions of US\$6.3 million for 2014 computed by the Secretariat and the cap on the value of project funding for disbursement this year. Noting the general need for further untied APEC project funding to address the funding availability issue identified, BMC tasked the Secretariat to start the process of engaging member economies individually to garner their support in making voluntary contributions for APEC project funding. The Executive Director of the Secretariat has started the process of approaching member economies informally for advice on the possible approaches which may work on an economy-by-economy basis for voluntary contributions.

The next BMC meeting will be held in the Secretariat in Singapore in the week starting on 21 July 2014 before SOM3.

#### **APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC)**

##### First ABAC Meeting

ABAC held its first meeting of the year in Auckland, New Zealand (Feb. 11-14). ABAC adopted its Work Plan for 2014, which identified Regional Economic Integration as the overarching framework. In 2014, the work of ABAC will focus on strengthening connectivity and infrastructure development in addition to promoting realization of an FTAAP.

An ABAC-SOM Dialogue was held on 12 February 2014, the topics of the Dialogue were aligned with APEC 2014 priorities, namely:

Advancing Regional Economic Integration  
Promoting Innovative Development, Economic Reform and Growth  
Strengthening Comprehensive Connectivity and Infrastructure

##### Second ABAC Meeting

ABAC held its second meeting of the year in Santiago de Chile from May 4th to 7th. During the plenary, ABAC members heard an analysis of the regional economic outlook, how APEC can help the World Trade Organization reduce trade barriers and identified pathways to a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific to improve market access and export growth. The need for greater economic reform was a further point of emphasis. Additionally, APEC Secretariat provided an update to ABAC members on the APEC agenda, including joint work to move towards negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP).

During the meeting ABAC working groups took stock of progress such as: the drafting of a Letter to the APEC Ministers Responsible Trade (MRT), whom will gather in Qingdao on 17-18 May, updates on the Asia-Pacific Financial Forum (APFF), the Asia-Pacific Infrastructure Partnership (APIP), ABAC Enablers of Infrastructure Investment Checklist, and Public-Private Partnership on Food Security (PPFS). As part of the meetings, Chilean President Michelle Bachelet addressed ABAC members under the theme "The Pacific-Atlantic Dialogue and the Trade & Investment Opportunities in Latin America".

ABAC will hold two more meetings in 2014:

Second ABAC Meeting	4 - 7 May 2014	Santiago, Chile
Third ABAC Meeting	7 - 10 July 2014	Seattle, United States
Fourth ABAC Meeting	5 - 8 October 2014	Beijing, China

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

### 3. DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE SECRETARIAT AND POLICY SUPPORT UNIT

#### Key Staff Movements and Appointments

##### *Departures – since February 2014*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Economy</b>
Mr Tu Anh Tuan	Program Director	Viet Nam
Ms Nadira Mailewa	Program Director	Australia
Ms Margaret Rose Romero	Program Executive	-
Ms Lindy Ong	Receptionist	-
Mr Adam Hunt	Project Development Specialist	-

##### *Arrivals – since February 2014*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Economy</b>
Ms Irene Sim	Chief of Staff	-
Ms Romy Tincopa	Program Director	Peru
Mr Park Jonghan	Program Director	Korea
Mr Andrew Lloyd	Program Director	Australia
Ms Joan A Alberto	Program Executive	-
Ms Sandra Koh	Receptionist	-

#### Project Management Unit (PMU)

The first project session for 2014 commenced in March. A total of 125 concept notes were received and 27 received in-principle approval to progress to the project proposal stage. This represents a 22 per cent approval rate, which compares to an average approval rate of 55 per cent over last 5 years.

#### Multi-year Project Pilot

The project approval phase of the multi-year project pilot finished in mid-2013. A total of 12 multi-year projects have been funded under the pilot. All projects are now being implemented, with the final project due to be completed in 2018. Members agreed that a mid-term review of the pilot phase be commissioned by the Secretariat in 2014. The Terms of Reference for the review were agreed at BMC1.

#### Evaluations and Impact Assessments

A consultancy commissioned by the Secretariat on developing a framework for undertaking evaluations and impact assessments of APEC projects was completed in mid-2013. The findings were presented at the BMC2, 2013 meeting in Medan where BMC agreed to implement the evaluation framework. Work to implement the framework is continuing, and the Secretariat updated BMC1, 2014 on progress. The Secretariat has made amendments to existing templates to capture information on participants and capacity building impacts more effectively. A system to collate participant information for future evaluations is being developed, as is an indicative pipeline for potential APEC project evaluations planned for 2014-2015.

#### Project Database



The design and upgrade of the APEC Project Database was finalized with all project records since 2006 (concept notes, proposals and monitoring reports) uploaded. The system is a comprehensive repository of all project records and is accessible to all members, through the APEC website.

**Policy Support Unit (PSU)**

In March 2014, the PSU commenced the annual survey of APEC members and committees/fora on projects completed in 2013. The exercise is still in progress. The PSU Annual Report for 2013 which includes the audited financial statements will be available in May after the Board’s approval.

**Connectivity Blueprint**

APEC Senior Officials at SOM1 2014 tasked the PSU with drafting the APEC Connectivity Blueprint. In line with this mandate, the PSU embarked on a request for information exercise from March to April 2014 to gather information on ongoing and future connectivity-related initiatives from APEC members and concerned APEC committees/fora. The PSU is also organizing the SOM Symposium on Connectivity Blueprint which will take place on 12 May in Qingdao, and will submit a summary report of the symposium to SOM Friends of the Chair (FotC) Connectivity who will be convening a day after.

**Economic Trends**

In April, the first APEC Economic Trends Analysis report for the year with the theme “Innovate for a Better Future with Sustainable Growth” was published. The report was widely presented and disseminated through various platforms, namely at ABAC1, ABAC2, CT11, EC1, Finance Deputies’, PPSTI and TWG meetings; at a seminar organized by the Singapore APEC Study Centre; and at a media briefing to Foreign Correspondents’ Association in Singapore.

The first trade monitoring report for 2014 entitled “Key Trends and Developments Relating to Trade and Investment Measures and Their Impact on the APEC Region” will be submitted to the Ministers Responsible for Trade (MRT) meeting on 18-19 May 2014.

In addition the PSU is currently working on:

<u>For CTI</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceptions in the Use of NTMs in the APEC Region</li> <li>• Comprehensive Analysis on Enhanced Resiliency of Cross-Border Value Chains (Phase 1: Quantitative Analyses of Value Chain Risks)</li> <li>• Voluntary Standards and Regulatory Approaches in Advertising in APEC Economies (Issues Paper)</li> </ul>
<u>For SFOM</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asia Region Funds Passport: A Study of Potential Economic Benefits and Costs</li> </ul>
<u>For SMEWG</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating SMEs into Global Value Chains - Policy Principles and Best Practices (Issues Paper)</li> </ul>

For the most up-to-date monthly work program and soft copies of the PSU’s reports and publications, please visit: [www.apec.org/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Products-Publications](http://www.apec.org/About-Us/Policy-Support-Unit/PSU-Products-Publications).

**Communications and Public Affairs**

Based on the study conducted by Burson-Marsteller, the Communications and Public Affairs Unit drafted a strategic plan for 2014 – 2016 for consideration by SOM in Qingdao. CPAU continues to carry deliver tactical result with a view to creating a steady drumbeat of activity:

**Speeches**

Between 1 February and 30 April 2014, Dr Alan Bollard delivered remarks to:

- New Zealand - China Council, Singapore
- Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade and Negotiations, Singapore
- US-ASEAN Business Council Delegation, APEC Secretariat, Singapore
- ABAC Delegation, APEC Secretariat, Singapore
- OECD Conference on International Regulatory Cooperation, Paris, France
- New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, Victoria University Wellington, New Zealand

### Op-eds

An op-ed entitled "Reducing shock to businesses after a disaster" was written by the APEC Emergency Preparedness Working Group Co-Chairs and published in the Japan Times on 24 March 2014.

### Media Interviews, News Conferences and Briefings

About 8 media interviews were conducted between 1 February and 30 April with organisations such as BBC, Bloomberg, CNBC, Channel News Asia, China Central Television and The New Zealand Herald.

A media briefing hosted in coordination with the Singapore Foreign Correspondents Association was held at the APEC Secretariat on APEC China 2014 priorities and economic trends on 31 March 2014.

### News Releases

Eleven news releases were published between 1 February and 30 April 2014.

### APEC Bulletin Articles

Two APEC Bulletin have been issued on a monthly basis highlighting APEC success stories. These have also been published in relevant media.

<b>APEC Bulletin</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Published in Media</b>
Paperless Trade Speeds Up Trade	Feb 2014	Supply Chain Asia Magazine May/June issue
Preparing SMEs for Disasters	Mar 2014	Singapore Business Times/SME Inc possibly working on feature story. Chinese Taipei APEC Study Centers Consortium newsletter.

### APEC Secretariat Interviews with Leaders

Two sit-down interviews were conducted with New Zealand Prime Minister John Key and Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Peter O'Neill.

### Social Media and Infographics

From 1 February until 30 April 2014, CPAU created the following infographics for use in social media, brochures, the website and presentations:

- APEC is Helping Reduce Costs for Importers and Exporters
- APEC at 25 Years
- SMEs in APEC Economies

In February 2014, CPAU re-named APEC's Twitter handle from @followAPEC to @APEC for better branding and positioning on Twitter.

In March 2014, the Executive Director of the APEC Secretariat, Dr Alan Bollard, launched his own Twitter account @Bollard\_APEC managed by CPAU to help amplify APEC's messages on social media. This account will help complement APEC's other social media pages on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

APEC Facebook followers are currently at 8,174; Twitter followers at 3,311; and LinkedIn at 508 followers as of 22 April 2014.

### CPAU provided support for members:

- Processed a total of 99 publications from all working groups and PSU, from the period spanning 1 January 2013 to 30 April 2014.
- Re-launched the Android version of the APEC Glossary App in April 2014 to provide regular updates to the glossary quiz and fix known bugs.
- Created Host Economy Communications Guidelines for consideration by SOM 2.

- Participated in 3 US-ATAARI-funded workshops to build capacity for incoming hosts in Peru, including a capacity building workshop on communications for incoming host economies.

#### **APEC Technical Assistance and Training Facility**

The US-APEC Technical Assistance to Advance Regional Integration (US-ATAARI) works closely with the APEC Secretariat to implement a range of activities designed to strengthen the APEC Secretariat as a customer-driven institution. From February 2014, US-ATAARI's activities include:

- Providing support to the SCE strategic planning process, including providing comments on draft strategic plans and meeting with Secretariat Program Directors.
- Working closely with the IT Unit and the selected vendor, to prepare for the launching of the IntraAPEC, an intranet for the Secretariat. APEC Secretariat operating units are populating the portal with information. US-ATAARI has provided training to administrators on how to maximize use of IntraAPEC. It is anticipated to be officially launched in June 2014.
- Working with the Finance Unit, engaged 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. US-ATAARI is supporting the work, with terms of reference for review being developed. The report is due by the end of June 2014.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/019**

Agenda: IV B 3

## **Progress on the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: China



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## **Concept Note:**

### **Progress in the Drafting of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report**

#### **1. Background**

In order to facilitate sharing of knowledge and best practices on marine sustainable development under the OFWG framework, especially considering the effective and fruitful efforts made by economies, it would be beneficial for an "APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report" to be prepared within OFWG, which will also feature achievements by member economies and share best practices among economies.

The APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (hereinafter referred to as the Report) was proposed by China and approved by APEC 1st OFWG meeting in Kazan, May 2012. The APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (AMSD) was recommended to serve as the Secretariat. The Report aims to highlight the importance of oceans in sustainable development in APEC and propose recommendations as priorities for consideration in APEC OFWG outcomes.

The aims of the Report include but are not limited to the following:

- Assessing the status, trends and challenges of APEC ocean and coastal environment and resources;
- Reviewing of the progress of marine sustainable development in APEC region;
- Proposing recommendations for enhancing trade, investments, marine environmental protection and marine economic development that should be regarded as priorities for consideration in APEC OFWG outcomes;
- Information sharing opportunity of best practices in marine sustainable development within APEC region and with other regions of the world.

#### **2. Main Contents of the Report**

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 Chapter 1 Introduction; Chapter 2 The Importance of the Ocean to APEC Sustainable Development; Chapter 3 The Progress 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.

#### **3. Progress in the Drafting of the Report**

After launch of the Report initiative, major progress has been achieved thanks to great efforts made by all participating economies, in particular, by the Report core experts group established with nominations from China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Korea; Russia; Chinese Taipei and the United States.

The Report framework was approved during the APEC 2nd OFWG meeting held in Medan, after discussions among all economies and a small working group meeting of Core Experts Group. The Report framework is drafted in line with the APEC OFWG priorities of APEC economies on marine sustainable development and on the basis of the outcomes of APEC Leaders' and Oceans-Related Ministerial Meetings. Two international workshops - the Tianjin Workshop on Developing the Framework of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report, Dec. 8th, 2012, and the Xiamen Symposium on Developing the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report, Jun 6th 2013, contributed to the formation of the framework by encouraging spirited and constructive discussions among economies.

From July 2013, drafting group, coordinated by AMSD started to draft the General Report, with large number of view exchange, material collection and information sharing. The General Report of Draft Report (DV0.0) was finished in December of 2013 and submitted to Core Experts Group in Jan. 23rd of 2014 for further comments. The General Report of Draft Report (DV0.0) is developed to General Report of Draft Report (DV1.0) based on the comments and suggestions from Core Experts Group, which was circulated to all member economies by APEC Secretariat for review on March 1st 2014. On March 18th 2014, the third workshop-Symposium on APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report was held in Xiamen, which had sufficient opinions sharing on General Report of Draft Report (DV1.0) and encouraged further comments from economies for a better General Report.

By the April 18<sup>th</sup> 2014, when is the deadline confirmed by the above-mentioned workshop, some economies including Australia; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China and United States shared their generous comments on General Report of Draft Report (DV1.0). The General Report (Part 1 of Report) was further improved according to the comments and suggestions from economies. Meanwhile, the economy reports for Part 2 were also collected by the agreed deadline of April 30<sup>th</sup> 2014. It is planned that the full APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (DV2.0) would be submitted to 3<sup>rd</sup> OFWG meeting for endorsement.

For more information, Please Contact: Ke Xiaolin from APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center at email: [kexiaolin@tio.org.cn](mailto:kexiaolin@tio.org.cn) or tel: 86-592-2195153.







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/020**

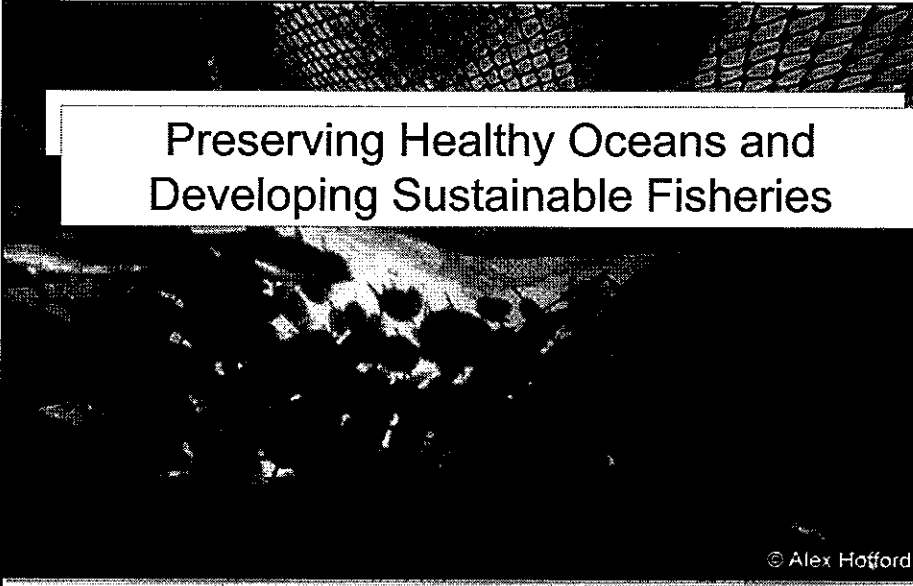
Agenda: IV F

## **Preserving Healthy Oceans and Developing Sustainable Fisheries**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: The Nature Conservancy





**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**



Preserving Healthy Oceans and  
Developing Sustainable Fisheries

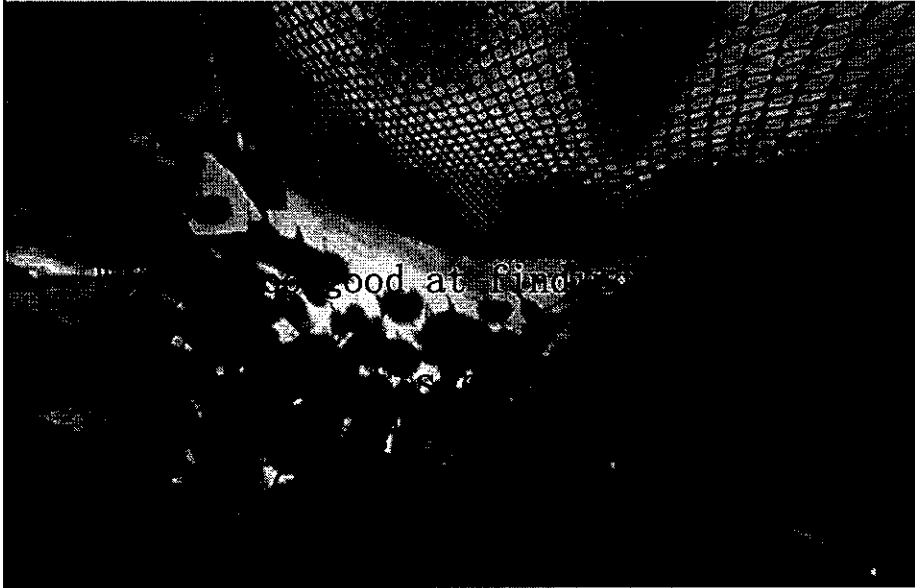
© Alex Hofford

 **Bob Tansey**  
*The Nature Conservancy*

 The Challenge:

- 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

## The Problem



An APEC imperative and opportunity...

- Economic engine + blue/green growth
- Energy development + low carbon future
- 65% of capture fisheries
- Marine resources critical to food security
- 9 of top 10 fisheries = jobs
- Most of the world's marine biodiversity + leadership

*Sustainable Fisheries: APEC is the key region!*

**Includes Five of the Most Influential Fishing Nations**



## Sustainable Fisheries

Keeping fish on our plates and in the sea




### *The Vision:*

Global fisheries managed for viable local fisheries, stable supplies of seafood, and ecosystem conservation



**More fish**  
**Jobs for fishermen**  
**More seafood**  
**Healthy oceans**





## Keys for Healthy Fisheries

- Sustainable development and protection of marine environment, including key fish habitats
- Fish more efficiently and avoid overfished areas and species
- Need better stock assessments for better fisheries management models
- Portfolio of demonstration sites
- Supportive national policies
- Regional cooperation and mutual assistance
- Complementarity with other initiatives




## Sustainable Fisheries

**Using science to set management targets and engage fishers**

- Data poor stocks: 80% of global catch
- Setting management targets
- Buy-in from fishers
- Improving gear selectivity

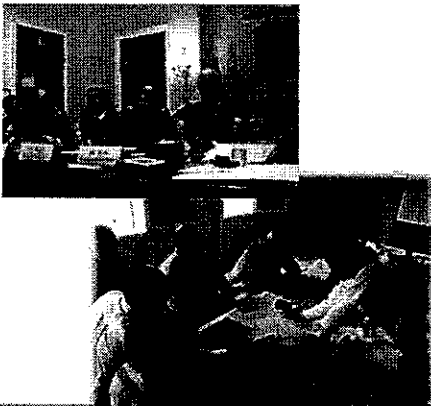





## Sustainable Fisheries

### Partnering on Policy Reform

Designing workable national policies to improve the economic and environmental performance of the fisheries



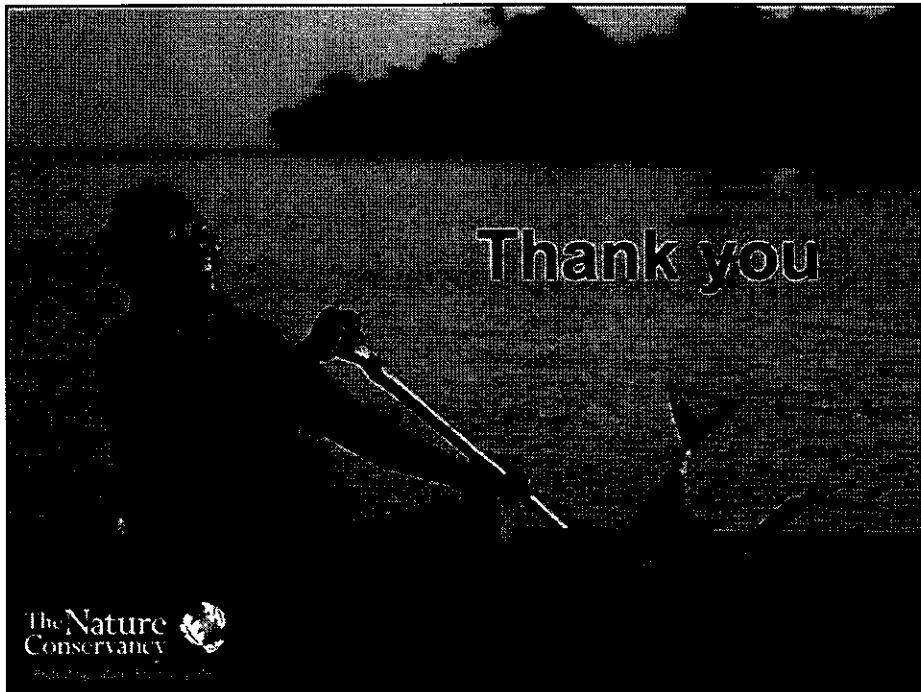


## For Future Consideration

**Responsible and Resilient APEC Marine Trade Program** focused on:

- Measures to protect and maintain areas important for fisheries
- Sustainable levels of fishing effort and capacity
- Policies and capacity to assess and better manage fisheries fish stocks
- Strong monitoring and surveillance systems to address IUU fishing
- Learning network to accelerate reforms

Regional platform supporting national efforts and trans-boundary issues









**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/021**  
Agenda: IV A 10c

## **Update on PPFS and Working Group 2 (WG2) Activities**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: PPFS, WG2 Co-Chair



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

PPFS  
Policy Partnership on Food security

## Update on PPFS and Working Group 2 (WG2) Activities

WG2 Co-Chair Jacqui Dixon


May 10, 2014  
Qingdao, Shandong Province, China

## PPFS was established in 2012


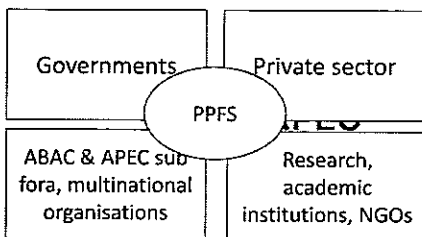
The PPFS is the primary mechanism for APEC economies to address food security policy concerns

2012: PPFS Inaugural Meeting

- First Meeting of the PPFS Management Council
- Ministerial Meeting on Food Security/Kazan Declaration



FIRST SENIOR OFFICIALS' MEETING (SOM) AND RELATED MEETINGS

# Kazan Declaration

Ministerial Statement  
Kazan, Russia, 29 - 31 May 2012

## 2012 APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security

### Kazan Declaration on APEC Food Security

Share on [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [LinkedIn](#)

**Preamble**

1. We, the APEC Ministers responsible for food security, met in Kazan, the Russian Federation, from 29 to 31 May, 2012 under the chairmanship of Mr. Nikolai Fedotkin, Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

2. We welcomed the participation in the meeting of representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

3. Since the first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in Hanoi in 2005, the situation in the field of food security has remained an issue of high importance.

**Ensuring sustainable ecosystems based management and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and associated trade**

25. As the follow-up of the main provisions of the Kazan Declaration, under the leadership of Korea (2012) and the Panama Declaration (2012), we noted the extreme knowledge of the IUU fishing management, on-farm ecosystem, industry and associated fish processing industries and associated trade. It is the responsibility of the APEC region, together with the relevant stakeholders, to ensure that the IUU fishing fishery remains profitable, to help address the market imbalance, and to ensure that the IUU fishing industry remains sustainable and that the fisheries remain healthy.

26. We recognized the importance of the participation in a bilateral and multilateral dialogue concerning IUU fishing and associated trade as well as destructive fishing practices, improving fisheries management and sustainable livelihoods practices, implementing ecosystem based management of ecosystems, reducing poverty and food insecurity, environmental sustainability, and promoting transparency and accountability in the food, financial and agricultural sectors. In this regard, we requested the FAO and the Asian Fisheries Working Group (AFWG) to promote cooperation and exchange information concerning IUU fishing and management measures applied by the respective Fisheries Management Organizations (FMOs) and other relevant organizations.

27. We stressed the importance of facilitating cross-sectoral, open and fair trade in products of fisheries and aquaculture. We also emphasized the need to ensure cooperation to combat corruption, to effectively manage marine fisheries and sustainable development, to evaluate the potential to promote transparency in food security, and to enhance collaboration with international organizations, financial institutions and private sector.

## Development of the PPFS Road Map

2013: Indonesia year

•Developed an APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (Version 2013)

•Established 4 Working Groups

- WG on Stock-take & action Plan Towards 2020
- WG on Sustainable Development of the Agricultural and Fishery Sectors
- WG on Facilitation of Investment and Infrastructure Development
- WG on Enhancing Trade and Markets

•Agreed to formulate an operational Business Plan for Food Security (2014)



## Vision and Goal


1. The PPFS vision is “APEC economies that are free from hunger and malnutrition, and contribute to the efforts of improving the living standard of all, especially the poorest and small holders, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manners”
2. The long term goal of the PPFS, is the attainment of a food system structure by 2020, sufficient to provide lasting food security to APEC member economies



## WG 2: Sustainable Development of the Agricultural and Fishery Sectors

- Promoting research and development and technology dissemination
- Promoting effective management of **marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture**
- Strengthening **farmer’s organizations** and cooperation, strengthening **resilience of smallholders**, promoting **the welfare of women in farming**, empowering smallholder farmers into the **food supply and value chain**, and enhancing services and training for small holders
- Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources such as land and water, **enhancing positive externalities and minimizing negative social and environmental externalities of agriculture and fisheries**, increasing resilience to natural disasters and global climate change, and providing food safety net, including **proper nutrition for vulnerable communities**






Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

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2013 PPF5 MAC2008  
Agenda Item 2

**APEC Food Security Road Map Toward 2020**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: PPF5 Chair



Second Policy Partnership on Food  
Security Management Council Meeting  
Kyoto, Japan  
11 July 2013



**APEC**  
CHINA 2014

**PPF5**

**43 Goals that are relevant to fisheries and / or aquaculture sectors**

## WG2 Work Plan

WG2 Work Streams and Goals	Project ID Number and Goals Covered	Objectives / Key Performance Indicators (of the project)	Activities	Which Economy Dept. / Company Taking a Lead	Project Point Contact (Name, Title & Email)	Project Timeline (Start & End Date)	Linkages to Other APEC Fora / Centres / Organisations / Committees
<p><b>B. Promoting effective management of marine ecosystems, fisheries, and aquaculture</b></p> <p>1. Improving the role of fisheries and aquaculture in sustainable development</p> <p>2. Making aquaculture more sustainable and resilient</p> <p>3. Improving the quality of marine fisheries and aquaculture products</p> <p>4. Enhancing the resilience of marine fisheries and aquaculture systems</p> <p>5. Promoting the sustainable use of marine genetic resources</p> <p>6. Promoting the sustainable use of marine genetic resources</p> <p>7. Promoting the sustainable use of marine genetic resources</p> <p>8. Promoting the sustainable use of marine genetic resources</p>	<p>PPF5/PPF5-01 Goals Covered: (1), (3) and (4)</p> <p>Key Project Goals: C (1), (3), (4) and (5)</p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p>1) Developing and strengthening networks of sustainable aquaculture</p> <p>2) Working with small farmer aquaculture producers to enhance capacity to achieve food security and poverty reduction</p> <p>3) Increase sustainably certified seafood products available on international markets</p> <p><b>PIs:</b></p> <p>1) Establish 2 cluster-led programs with small farmers in Thailand and Indonesia to deliver best management practices standards to participating farmers by end 2014</p> <p>2) Enable small farmers in Thailand and Indonesia to achieve Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) certification by 2015</p> <p>3) Participate in bilateral...</p>	<p>Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) standards and guidelines, administered by the Global Aquaculture Alliance, apply to the farming of all farmed aquatic fish species. The BAP standards are science-based, third-party verified, and continuously improved through a robust governance system that assures safe and healthy food produced through environmentally and socially responsible means.</p> <p>With the demand for higher levels of sustainable certification from retailers now helping to ensure higher standards and better farm management practices in some supply chains, the rapid certification for small-scale and family farmers has often been prohibitive. Small farmers can often be marginalized in the sustainability process, losing access to international markets.</p> <p>Pacific Andes is working through its supplier, National Fish and Seafood (NFS), to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sponsor, guide, and fund 2 pilot small farm programs to achieve BAP certification (1 in Thailand, 1 in Indonesia)</li> <li>• sector, cluster and local...</li> </ul>	<p>Pacific Andes, Hong Kong, China</p>	<p>Jackie Lim, Group Sustainability Manager, Pacific Andes</p> <p>Email: jackie.lim@pacificand.com</p> <p>James Bates, Aquaculture and Sustainability Coordinator, National Fish and Seafood</p> <p>Email: james.bates@nfs.com</p>	<p>October 2013 - 2015</p>	<p>Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) (http://www.gaalliance.org)</p> <p>National Fish and Seafood (NFS) (http://www.nfs.com)</p> <p>Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) - APEC</p>

## WG2 activities most relevant to OFWG

- **Project B1:** Developing and disseminating techniques of eco-friendly aquaculture production with small-farmers (Pacific Andes, Hong Kong China)
  - Working with small-farmer aquaculture producers in Thailand and Indonesia to enhance capacity to achieve industry recognised certification
  - Increase sustainably certified seafood products available on international markets
  - Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) standards and guidelines, administered by the Global Aquaculture Alliance, apply to the farming of all crustacean and fin fish species. The BAP standards are science-based, third party verified, and continuously improved through a robust governance system, that assures safe and healthy foods produced through environmentally and socially responsible means
- **Project B2:** Development of an APEC Fisheries Data Center (Indonesia / OFWG)



## WG2 activities most relevant to OFWG

- **Project B3:** Promoting sustainable fisheries in Southeast Asia (Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / Fisheries Agency / SEAFDEC)
  - Countermeasures against IUU fishing and improvement of catch data collection
  - Developing and disseminating techniques of stock enhancement and eco-friendly aquaculture
    - Establishing mass production technology and broodstock management, developing a methodology of stock enhancement practice for internationally threatened species
    - Ensuring sustainable production through genetic improvement of commercially important aquaculture species
    - Developing environment-friendly feeds for marine fish and crustaceans from regionally available ingredients



## WG2 activities most relevant to OFWG

- **Project C4:** Strengthening the Value Chain in least development economies (Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / Asian Productivity Organisation)
  - *Sharing agricultural and fishery best practices, extension services and appropriate technology transfers*
  - *Implement training programs to study best practices in Japan on how to develop the value chain and implement a seminar*
  
- **Project C5:** Create and further strengthen partnerships with organizations representing farmers, fishers, consumers and their cooperatives at the regional and international level, such as the AFGC (Asian Farmers' Group for Cooperation), WFO (World Farmers' Organisation) and ICA (International Cooperative Alliance) (Japan, JA Zenchu)
  - *Dialogue on policy issues of mutual interest*



PPFS

## WG2 activities most relevant to OFWG

- **Project D4:** Promoting international understanding of agricultural externalities/multifunctionalities (Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries / FAO)
  - *Increasing Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) sites*



PPFS

## Next steps of the PPFS

- Formulate an operational business plan (2014-2020) for food security. Specifically focused areas will be:
  - sustainable development of agricultural and fisheries sectors
  - facilitation on investment and infrastructure development
  - enhancing trade and markets (post-harvest management technologies and standards, supply chain and cool chain, loss reduction, quality and safety assurances)
- Strengthen private sector engagement
  - A significant focus of the PPFS agenda in 2014 is to enhance the engagement of the private sector and strengthen meaningful partnerships



## Friends of PPFS WG2 Group

- Yukio Tada – Sojitz Research Institute (Private Sector)
- Jacqui Dixon – Pacific Andes Group (Private Sector)
- Regina Nukundj, Dept of Agriculture and Livestock, PNG (Government)
- Allison Reed – National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration NOAA, US (Government)
- Craig Starger – Office of Marine Conservation, US State Dept (Government)
- Bill Raynor – The Nature Conservancy (NGO)
- Emily Tibott – The Nature Conservancy (involved in the Coral Triangle Initiative) (NGO)
- Aimee Gonzales – WWF International (NGO)
- Drusila Esther Bayate – Bureau of Fisheries, Philippines (Government)
- Mikhal C. de Dios – APEC National Secretariat, Philippines (Government)
- Fiona Duncan – Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand (Government)
- Patrick Moran – National Marine Fisheries Service, US (Government)
- Cc' Greg Schneider – NOAA and OFWG Lead Shepherd (Government)







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/022**

Agenda: IV 10 a

## **Sustainable Material Management and Solutions to Prevent Plastic Marine Debris**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: American Chemistry Council



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## **Sustainable Material Management and Solutions to Prevent Plastic Marine Debris**

**Oceans and Fisheries Working Group  
May 10, 2014 – Qingdao**

### **Municipal Solid Waste and Marine Debris**

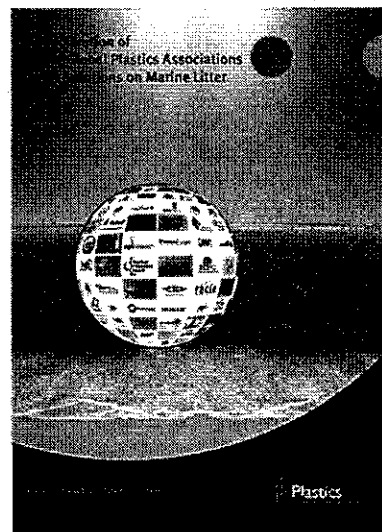
- ▶ Increased consumption means increasing solid waste: solid waste creation may reach 6B tons/year by 2050 (World Bank)
- ▶ Poorly managed municipal solid waste (MSW) can end up in the ocean: ~80% of marine debris starts as litter on land (UNEP)
- ▶ Marine litter is costly: the cost to APEC economies of marine litter is over US\$1.2B/year (APEC 2009)
- ▶ Most MSW can be recycled, composted or recovered for energy, resulting in valuable products or commodities
- ▶ Advances in energy recovery technologies are helping turn used, non recycled plastics into valuable diesel fuels and/or synthetic gas

## Solutions to Prevent Marine Debris

- ▶ APEC economies currently use a range of approaches to managing MSW and used plastics:
  - Piling, burning, landfills, mechanical recycling, controlled thermal combustion, and "plastics-to-fuel" technologies
- ▶ Many product manufacturers are source reducing (using less material), designing products for recycling, and where feasible using renewable materials
- ▶ NGOs, industry and civil society are educating consumers to avoid litter, and to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover

## Plastics Industry: Declaration for Solutions on Marine Debris

- Announced at UN/NOAA Marine Debris Conference (2011)
- Six-point strategy for industry action
- Seeks close cooperation among stakeholders to create solutions
- 58 associations from 34 countries
- To date, 140 projects identified (increase of ~50% since launch)

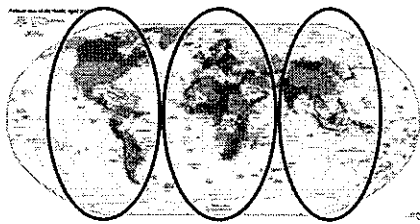


## Declaration Contents

- › Contribute solutions through partnerships to prevent marine debris;
- › Research to understand scope, origin, impacts;
- › Promote enforcement of existing laws to prevent marine litter;
- › Spread knowledge/education of efficient waste management systems;
- › Enhance recycling/energy recovery opportunities; and
- › Steward plastic pellets from supplier to customer.

5

## Progress: 140 Actions Launched



Europe / Gulf / Africa	45 %
America	31 %
East Asia / India / Australia	24 %

## Recycling

- Recycling of EPS fish boxes (Japan)
- "Gangnam Style" parody video on recycling/litter (Malaysia)
- Expanded recycling of EPS in New South Wales (Australia)
- Public service ad campaign for recycling (U.S.)



## Research

- Assess recovery methods from fishing activities (Japan)
- Plasticity Conferences in Rio, Hong Kong, New York (Global)
- Support UNEP research project (Global)
- Ocean Recovery Alliance research on plastics-to-fuel (U.S.)

**PLASTICITY**  
INNOVATION AND THE FUTURE OF PLASTIC

  
Ocean  
Recovery Alliance

## Partnerships

- UNEP's Global Partnership on Marine Litter (Global)
- Support for Rozalia Project since 2011 (U.S)
- Curbside Value Partnership sponsor (U.S.)
- Great Lakes Cleanup Partnership (Canada)



## Possible APEC Engagement

- › Best practices/information sharing to leverage lessons learned
- › Launch/expand public-private partnerships to convert waste to economic value
- › Develop/measure contributions to sustainable development, including waste minimization, GHG reductions, pellet containment
- › Regional contribution to the UNEP "Honolulu Strategy" on marine litter

## Regional Benefits of Recycling/Recovery

- ▶ Increased scale for recycling maximizes economic benefit
- ▶ Improved coordination supports recycling markets and infrastructure across region
- ▶ Regional validation of systems/technologies helps avoid duplication, accelerate investment
- ▶ Creates climate to drive strategic replication of systems and technologies

## Considerations for Path Forward

- ▶ “Sustainable Material Management” supports both sustainability and mainstreaming ocean issues
- ▶ Activities underway in many APEC economies could be leveraged as a starting point
- ▶ Initial discussions at Chemicals Dialogue (CD), ABAC
  - CD will develop specific recommendations
  - OFWG input now will help CD develop the concept inter-sessionally







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/023**

Agenda: III

## **Thailand Report 2014: A Summary Report of Progress on Ocean Related Issues**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Thailand



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

**Thailand report 2014**  
**A summary report of progress on ocean related issues**

The importance of fisheries and ocean resources is the major issue highly recognised for management for sustainability of the marine and coastal resources in light of increasing natural and human-induced threats. Thailand has implemented various research and management programs to restore and maintain the health of marine and coastal ecosystems although during 2013-2014 Thailand has been facing the problem on political issues which lead to the obstruction in implementation the programs at some level. This report highlights the progress of some activities/projects/issues related to the fisheries and ocean which have been implemented during 2013-2014.

1) Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) has been initiating the study on economic assessment of coastal resources. This information can comply with spatial planning for coastal zone management in terms of coastal zoning for multiple uses.

2) The integrated coastal management (ICM) is implemented under the GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA Project on Scaling up the Implementation of the SDS-SEA in Thailand during 2014 – 2019, with collaboration among central and local government agencies. The ICM programs focus on the following aspects;

- 2.1) Habitat restoration and biodiversity conservation
- 2.2) Marine protected area management.
- 2.3) Ecosystem approach to fisheries management and promoting alternative/sustainable livelihoods.
- 2.4) Coastal pollution and waste reduction.
- 2.5) Natural and man-made hazards management.
- 2.6) Port safety and health management

3) Using reef resilience indicators for coral reef management. DMCR and several universities in Thailand had determined the resilience indicators and had standardized the methodology for reef resilience indicator monitoring. The reef resilience map will be made for facilitating the reef zoning for multiple uses.

4) Enhancing ecotourism in coral reef. Through the Green Fins approach, the promoting coral reef monitoring and public awareness through a network of dive operators for protection of coral reefs in southeast Asia has been initiated since 2004. The project aims to protect and conserve coral reef by establishing and implementing environmentally friendly guidelines to promote a sustainable diving tourism industry. The economy Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Maldives and Japan recently reviewed the Green Fins program under the supporting from UNEP/MFF in order to improve, strengthen and expand the project.

5) The marine protected area issue:

5.1) Thailand has been elected as a member country in MAB ICC (Man and Biosphere International Co-ordinating Council) from 2013-2015. Ranong Biosphere Reserve has been approved by UNESCO since 1997. Three main objectives of Ranong Biosphere Reserve include biodiversity conservation, sustainable economic and social developments, and research as well as training for environmental conservation. Recently biosphere reserve management emphasized on Madrid Action Plan, which concerns mitigation of environmental problem and impact from climate change. Even though Ranong Biosphere Reserve was officially announced for 17 years, it still needs more participation from local people and strong promotion of public relation.

5.2) Ra - Phrathong Islands were announced as RAMSAR site no. 2152 in August 2013. These islands are located in Andaman Sea, the west coast of Southern

Thailand. The total area of 12,149.92 ha, comprising mosaic of several terrestrial and marine types including a rare sandy beach forest and grassland, freshwater peat forest, mangroves and lowland mixed forest, sandy, rocky and muddy shorelines, seagrass beds, coral reef, extensive and productive estuaries and freshwater swamps.

5.3) Kra **Islands** were announced as RAMSAR site no. 2153 in August 2013. Kra Islands are located in the Gulf of Thailand, with total land area of 40 ha. and Ramsar site area of 2,827 ha. The significance of this RAMSAR site is richness of biodiversity of coral reef organism. It is also significant for the sea turtle nesting site.

6) Establishment of the Training Center on Marine and Coastal Resources and Environment for ASEAN Community. The Center is established in 2014 at Phuket Marine Biological Center. The first 2 training/workshop courses which will be made in 2014 include: 1) marine endangered species survey and management and 2) Oceanography and the impact of climate change.





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/024a**

Agenda:IIIB

## **Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel and Other Relevant Eel Species**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Japan



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## Report on Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel 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 shared the concern and considered 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 decided to work informally within the framework of the APEC Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (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:

(i) information exchange on catches and aquaculture of Japanese eel in each economy; (ii) information exchange on research for ecology and state of resources of Japanese eel; and (iii) 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 met in May 2013 for the third time 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.

5. At the last APEC OFWG meeting, Japan on behalf of the three Economies reported the progress of the discussion to other APEC Economies. Consequently, Korea and the Philippines informally indicated their willingness to participate in the discussion. As a result, the fourth meeting was held in September 2013 with participation of Korea and the Philippines. The meeting confirmed that the Economies should

cooperate on the conservation and management for not only Japanese eel but also other eel species stocks and also confirmed the following issues:

(i) The data collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved; and (ii) Japan will distribute a concept paper as a basis for the discussion for the next meeting, which contains ideas on how to manage eel stocks through control of aquaculture activities under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry.

6. The fifth meeting was held March 2014 with participants of China, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei, and confirmed the following issues:

(i) The data collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved; (ii) discussion for establishment of the eel management framework under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry should be continued; (iii) discussion for control of aquaculture production to manage eel stocks should be continued; and (iv) progress of the consultations should be reported to this APEC OFWG.

7. The sixth meeting was held in May 2014 with participants from China, Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei, and confirmed the intention to conclude the discussions at the next meeting in September 2014 on the issues related to:

(i) establishment of the eel management framework under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry; (ii) control of aquaculture production to manage eel stocks;

8. This issue is not only of interest to several Economies in the East Asia, but also other APEC Economies where other eel species migrate. With the decline of the catch of Japanese glass eel, Economies with eel aquaculture industries have started to import glass eel of other species such as *Anguilla bicolor* from other Economies. Accordingly, the trade volume of glass eels in the APEC region has been rapidly increasing to satisfy the demand. Although the catch of Japanese glass eel has been relatively good this year, which results in less demand for the glass eel of other species, the price rising of glass eel in exporting Economies and subsequent over fishing or illegal fishing should be addressed in some Economies. These facts demonstrate that conservation and management of the eel stocks including Japanese eel could affect other Economies.

9. The five 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 five 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 five Economies will continue to update other Economies on the progress.







**Asia-Pacific  
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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/024b**

Agenda:IIIB

**Report on Conservation and Management of  
Japanese Eel and Other Relevant Eel Species -  
Presentation**

Purpose: Information

Submitted by: Japan



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

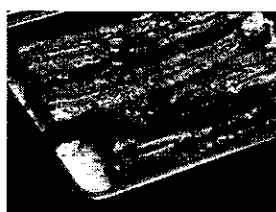
**Conservation and Management  
of  
Japanese Eel (*Anguilla japonica*)  
and other relevant eel species**

May 2014

**Japan**

**Japanese Eel (*Anguilla japonica*)**

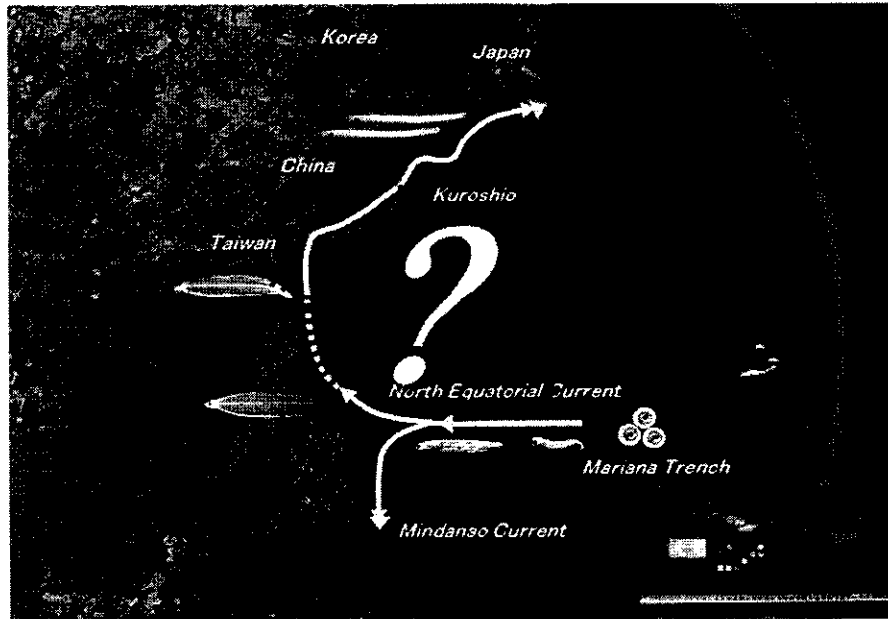
- ✓ Traditional and popular cuisine in Japan



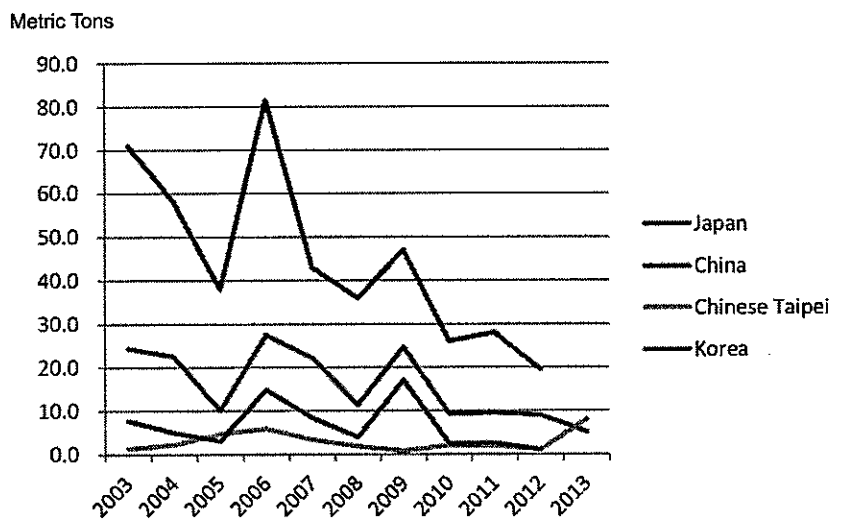
- ✓ Cultured in several Economies in East Asia using glass eels for seeds

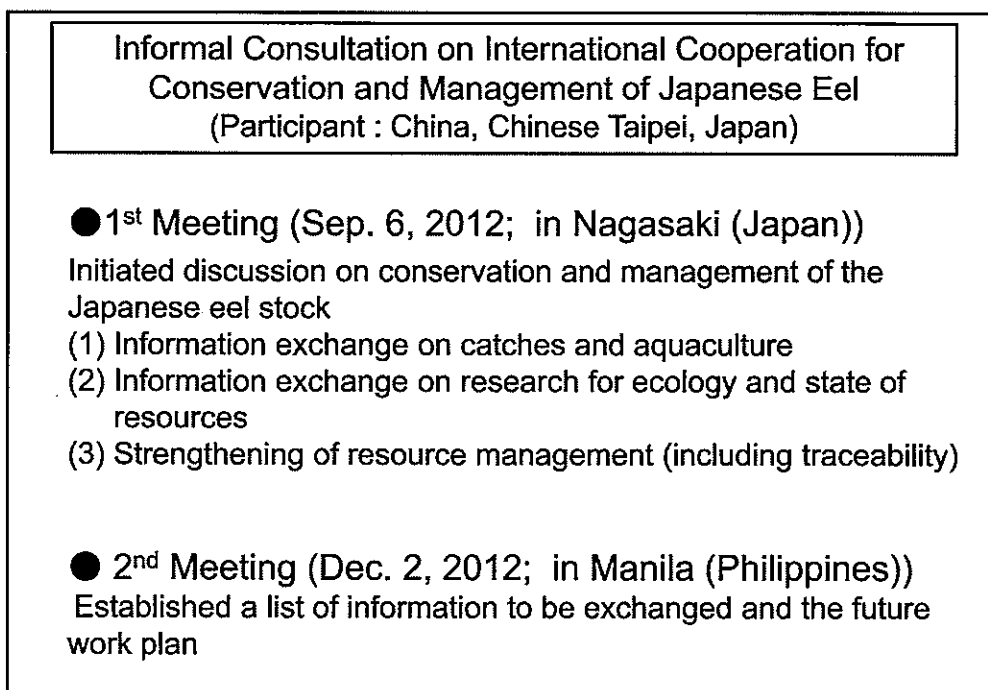
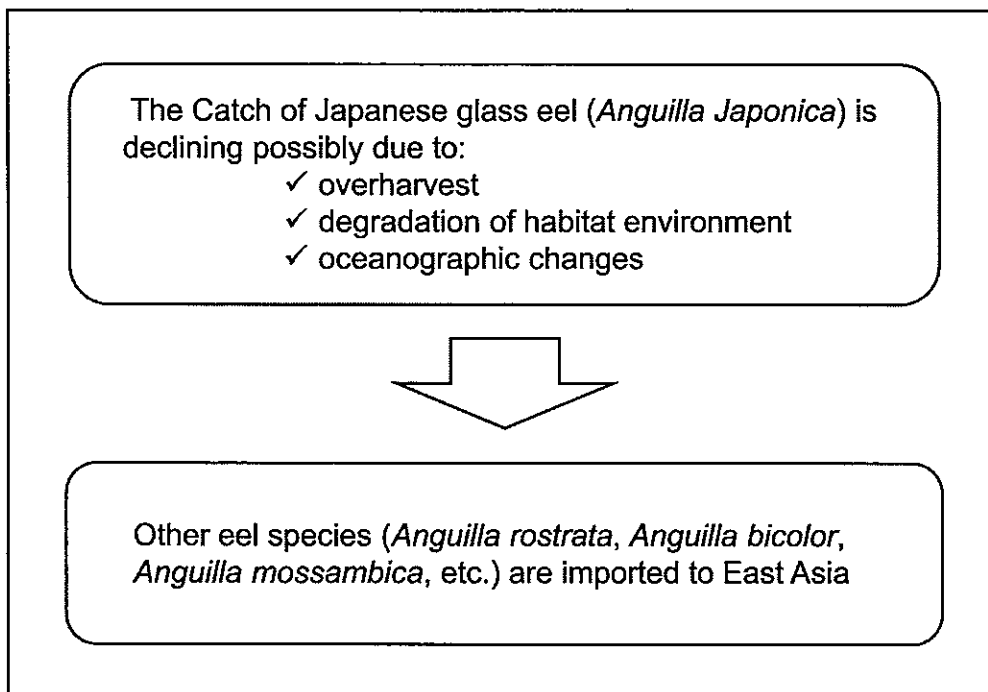


### Life history of Japanese eel



### Catch of glass eel in 3 Economies in last 10 years





**Informal Consultation on International Cooperation for  
Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel  
(Participant : China, Chinese Taipei, Japan)**

● **3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting (May 28-29, 2013; in Shanghai (China))**

Confirmed that the following issues should be further discussed:

- (1) Japanese eel as well as other eel species should be sustainably utilized
- (2) Management of glass eel fisheries should be strengthened
  - Control of the number of fishing license
- (3) Aquaculture should be managed
  - Control of the total area for eel aquaculture
  - Monitoring of input of glass eels into aquaculture ponds
- (4) Transaction of glass eel should be monitored so that only legal products will be marketed
- (5) The data collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved

**Informal Consultation on International Cooperation for  
Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel  
and other relevant eel species  
(Participant : China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea, Philippines)**

● **4<sup>th</sup> Meeting (September 6, 2013; in Fukuoka (Japan))**

Confirmed that the following issues:

- (1) The data collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved
- (2) Japan will distribute a concept paper as a basis for the discussion which contains ideas on how to manage eel stocks through control of aquaculture activities under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry

**Informal Consultation on International Cooperation for  
Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel  
and other relevant eel species**  
(Participant : China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea)

● **5<sup>th</sup> Meeting (March 19, 2014; in Tokyo (Japan))**

Confirmed that the following issues:

- (1) The date collection on fisheries, aquaculture and relevant activities should be improved
- (2) Discussion for establishment of the eel management framework under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry should be continued
- (3) Discussion for control of aquaculture production to manage eel stocks should be continued

**Informal Consultation on International Cooperation for  
Conservation and Management of Japanese Eel  
and other relevant eel species**  
(Participant : China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea)

● **6<sup>th</sup> Meeting (May 8, 2014; in Qingdao (China))**

Confirmed the intention to conclude the discussions at the next meeting in September 2014 on the issues related to:

- (1) Establishment of the eel management framework under the initiatives of private organizations involving eel aquaculture industry
- (2) Control of aquaculture production to manage eel stocks

The five Economies will continue discussions on conservation and management of Japanese eel and other relevant eel species and report OFWG on the progress.



Thank you very much!







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/025**


Agenda: IV A 2b

## **SCE Guidelines for Sub Fora and ToR Practice**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: APEC Secretariat




**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**



APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Advancing  
Free Trade for Asia-Pacific  
Prosperity


# SCE Guidelines for Sub fora and ToR Practice



OFWG-3. SOM 2. May 9<sup>th</sup> 2014  
APEC Secretariat SN

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## APPROVAL PROCESS: 2014 – Dates and Deadlines



APEC  
Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

- A two year Chair or Lead Shepherd, appointed voluntarily
- One or more Deputies, staggered (e.g. appointed in the middle of the Lead's cycle)
- If the Lead cannot continue, the Deputy steps up and serves the rest of the term

## APPROVAL PROCESS

### How are projects approved?



-If the Deputy cannot continue, a new one is appointed

-Appointments are made at the latest by the last Working Group meeting or before the end of the calendar year.

However:

**SCE will accept variations where these work better for the Working Group.**

## CONCEPT NOTES


### Key advice



The existing **OFWG ToR**:


- A Lead Shepherd role with a two year term, but the first year will be as Deputy and the second year as Lead – as opposed to the Guidelines which see two separate positions without automatic promotion. **The OFWG is one of few groups to have adopted this practice.**

- The OFWG ToR therefore requires the selection of a new Deputy each year.




•Should the Lead not be able to continue, the Deputy will serve the Lead's term for the remainder of the calendar year and a new Deputy appointed.

•The duties of the Lead and Deputy are outlined in detail.




Most groups have their own specific tweak which suits their working methods.

**However ToRs have some basic sections in common like an introduction with historical information on the group , Objectives, Structure and Administrative Arrangements.**




Examples; Market Access Group, the Group on Services, the Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group and the Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade only have a Chair, elected for 2 years voluntarily. They do not have Deputies.

Some groups have co-Chairs and no Deputies such as the Emergency Preparedness Working Group and Energy Working Group.




Some groups have co-Chairs and Deputies such as the Human Resource Development Working Group.

Some other groups have **Steering Committees** or a **Friends of the Chair's Group** built up on voluntary basis.



Some groups appoint the host as Chair just on a one year rotation such as the Automotive Dialogue and Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group.

The majority of Working Groups meet twice each year. Some three times.



Thank you!



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/026**

Agenda: III

## **Indonesia Economy Report**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Indonesia



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

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

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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 is 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.

Given the scale and scope of potential activities under the role of ocean, Indonesia has taken signifikan action and activities, both nationally and internationally, to achieve sustainable development of our ocean, seas, and coastal resources in the Asia-Pacific region.

In APEC Indonesia 2013, we have decided to 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 and sustainability, development and protection of the environment. Given its nature as a cross cutting issue, with ties to food security, nutrition, and trade, this would involve cross fora collaboration.

Some activities that have been done by Indonesia to support the work plan of mainstreaming ocean related issues, as follows:

**1. Strengthening Food Security and Food Safety**

In 2013, the year of Indonesia's chairmanship of APEC, Indonesia has conducted an APEC self-funded project called "The Workshop on Fisheries and Their Contribution to Sustainable Development in APEC Economies: Small-Scale and Artisanal Fisheries to Support Food Security".

The workshop is intended to improve knowledge and capabilities of participants on small-scale fisheries activities to ensure food security from ocean and fisheries resources. The workshop agenda include best experiences (especially on national and regional case studies, lectures and small groups guided discussions.

The objective of the workshop is to exchange best practices and experiences in order to increase the APEC economies awareness in above-mentioned fields. The significant part of the workshop is discussion among participants on their requirements and future trends for small-scale fisheries in Asia-Pacific region. Their views is hopely can contribute to the development of small-scale fisheries in Asia-Pacific region, particularly in each APEC economy.

The specific objectives of the workshop are:

- share national and regional experience and upgrade practical skills and knowledge on small-scale fisheries activities;
- enhance the importance of small-scale fisheries to support food security from the ocean and fisheries resources;
- provide report to APEC *Ocean and Fisheries Working Group* to support APEC Work Plan on Mainstreaming Ocean-Related Initiatives;
- provide input for International Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries arranged by FAO.

All APEC economies have been invited to participate in the workshop. Participants were from international organizations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the private sectors. About 25 persons attended the workshop, including fishery officers and invited scientists from APEC member economies.



The workshop elaborated practical recommendations aimed to support small-scale fisheries activities in APEC developing economies. It is anticipated that upon returning home the participants can share the ideas and best practices obtained during the workshop, come up with new initiatives and draft recommendations for the consideration of their leadership that lead to improve small-scale fisheries in their respective economies.

## **2. Maintaining Healthy Oceans and Protecting the Marine Environment**

### **Blue Economy: a holistic approach to address the elements involved in achieving sustainable management of oceans and marine resources**

Ocean economy and ocean-related activities such as fisheries, sea transportation, shipping and shipbuilding, and marine tourism have significantly increased in the last decade. Also, new emerging ocean-based industries, such as off-shore wind, tidal and wave energy, oil and gas in deep-sea locations, sea-bed mining, marine aquaculture, and marine biotechnology are growing and continue to develop in the incoming decade.

The prospect of emerging ocean-based industries will offer huge economic opportunities, however, appropriate and responsible policies and actions are needed to protect the environment and promote sustainable ocean management.

As the largest archipelagic state, Indonesia shares the same concerns and view among other coastal states that sustainable marine management is necessity to improve economic growth and protect the environment for the prosperity of the people.

One of the emerging priorities of the Rio+20 is to promote a holistic and integrated approach to the governance of oceans, seas and coasts through the use of the precautionary and the ecosystem approaches as guiding principles of developing cross-national policy tools and cooperation in balancing the economy and environmental protection.

For Indonesia, ocean is very important economically and ecologically since the fact that two thirds (2/3) of the archipelago is ocean and most population live in the coastal areas. In order to improve ocean-based economy that promotes economic growth with equity, Indonesia has established policies using a sustainable development approach as guiding principles of ocean management policy. The policy that was recently established is **Sustainable Marine and Fisheries Development based on the principles of Blue Economy**.

Using sustainable development approach and the concept of Blue Economy, our new policy is aimed to promote an integrated ocean governance that meets the needs of the present and future generations by balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

The implementation of this policy will employ 3 approaches that include: 1) implementing good ocean governance using an integrated sea use management, 2) developing blue economy zone, and 3) promoting blue economy models of businesses and investment.

### **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/m<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>, mostly in the sediments beneath them. In comparison, terrestrial forests store about 30,000 tons of carbon/m<sup>3</sup>/km<sup>2</sup>, 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.

### **3. Connecting APEC Economies Through the Ocean**

Reliable information on marine and fisheries has become necessary requirement for sound management. Moreover, the vast array of databases exist but sometimes difficult to access, coordination on regional fisheries monitoring centre, the need information on science and policy and rapid development on information technology support the accessibility and dissemination have become the important aspects in connecting the region.

In 2013, the year of Indonesia's chairmanship of APEC, Indonesia has proposed establishment of APEC Ocean and Fisheries Information Center (AOFIC) to provide data and information to wider APEC stakeholders as part of the new Strategic Plans.

This center will Supply information to OFWG on the current status / outlook on Marine and Fisheries condition, Provide services to Fisheries Monitoring Centre in the region, Provide facilities for training and education on marine and fisheries data analysis (e.g. using remote sensing imagery, oceanographic data & modeling, etc.)

The location of this center is in Perancak, Bali.

Some publications that will be produced by this center are Annual Report –State of Ocean and Fisheries Outlook, Dynamic Maps, Brochures, as well as Guidelines and Manuals for Training.

Indonesia will further enhance bilateral cooperation in the ocean and fisheries sector with economy in the Asia Pacific region. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Meeting in Indonesia in 2013 could be a medium for the promotion of mainstreaming ocean related issues to achieve sustainable development of our ocean, seas, and coastal resources in the Asia-Pacific region.

Qindao

May 2014





**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/028**

Agenda: IV B 3

## **APEC Marine Sustainable Development (Final Draft Report) - Suggested Revisions by Drafting Team**

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (AMSD)



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

Suggested revisions by the drafting team in response to economies' major comments  
on General Report version 1.1 by 8 May

Economies	Comments	Suggested revisions by the drafting team
Chile	1.The report is very comprehensive and long in extension. The future development of this kind of report could consider being more concise;	Accepted and making the report more concise by removing some context in chapter 2 and 3
	2. Information regarding the southeast Pacific area could be more reflected in the MSD Report	Accepted with some added contents in Chapter 2 and 3
	3. Under Chapter 2, section 2.1, subsection (1), 1) Typical ecosystem (pages 13-14), it could be included a reference to the Humboldt Current	Accepted and add the contents provide by Chile
	4. Check the data in Table 4 (page 31)	Table 4 is deleted in the final draft; we suggest Chile considering including this information in Part 2 economy report. To avoid misleading data, fisheries data in section 3.1 is double checked
	5.Chapter 3, section 3.7 Best practices (pages 51-56), is suggested to include the case of the Motu Motivo Hiva Marine Park	Accepted and add the contents provide by Chile
China	1.Minor language revisions in the report	Accepted
	2.suggest streamlining contents of section 3.1 by losing detailed information	Accepted by losing detailed figures regarding economies' marine sectors in 3.1
Japan	1.Some suggestions for Version 1.0 is kept in comment for version 1.1	Accepted in version 1.1
	2.Changes on titles of domestic policy in Table1, page 37	Table2 is removed from the report in final verson; we suggest Japan considering including this information in Part 2 economy report
	3.Suggestions on some points of the contents in page iv, 40,	Accepted
	4.Suggestions on detailed footnote on the climate change data in page 61	Previous contents based on IPCC fourth climate change report is replaced by descriptions extracted from IPCC fifth report
Chinese Taipei	1.In page 15 to 16 of the report, we suggest the drafting team to reconsider the relevance and the necessity for including Central Pacific Region. For it might become divergent since the range is too large.	Accepted
	recommend the drafting team to remove the table 2 "GDP and trade of APEC member economies", table 3 "life expectancy and infant mortality of APEC member economies" and table 4 "Share of Fish in Agriculture GDP and in total GDP" in page 19 to 21 and page 31 to 32	Accepted

	The content of "Shipping & transportation" and "Marine Energy" in page 32 and 34, we suggest the drafting team to reconsider these content due to overlapping the other working groups	Under the theme – Marine Sustainable Development, the report does not hold the content excluded from other sub fora. The drafting team suggest keeping these sections
	Suggested to streamline the contents in best practice in section 3.7	Accepted
USA	Suggested change in some points of contents mainly in executive summary, section 1.3 aims of the report, Chapter 3 and section 4.3	The drafting team make some changes in the language in the concerning parts with consideration of USA' comments, so that the intent and core message of the report could be better understood







**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/029**

Agenda: IV.7.a

## **Draft APEC Concept Note: Assessing the Economic Value of Coastal Ecosystems in the APEC Region**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: United States



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**

## APEC Concept Note

*Please submit through APEC Secretariat Program Director. Concept Notes of more than 3 pages (including title page) or incomplete submissions will not be considered.*

<b>Project Title:</b>	Draft: Assessing the economic value of coastal ecosystems in the APEC region
<b>Source of funds (Select one):</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Account <input type="checkbox"/> TILF Special Account <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APEC Support Fund
<b>Committee / WG / Sub-fora / Task-force:</b>	Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG)
<b>Proposing APEC economy:</b>	United States of America
<b>Co-sponsoring economies:</b>	TBD
<b>Expected start date:</b>	Fall 2014
<b>Expected completion date:</b>	May/June 2015
<b>Project summary:</b> <b>Describe the project in under 150 words. Your summary should include the project topic, planned activities, timing and location:</b>  <i>(Summary must be no longer than the box provided. Cover sheet must fit on one page)</i>	Coastal zones provide a multitude of services to APEC economies. Many APEC economies are trying to assess the economic values of these coastal goods and services because it is difficult to directly compare intrinsic values of these resources to other services that have economic values attached to them, despite the recognition of the direct and indirect benefits populations receive from coastal ecosystem resources. The economic value of goods and services from the world's coastal ecosystems is estimated to be USD25 Trillion annually. However, it is difficult for decision makers to take global numbers like these, which have large amounts of uncertainty, and distill them into information on specific sectors that can be useful for policy and management decisions, particularly those related to disaster risk reduction, coastal resilience, and the economic benefits of coastal ecosystems on regional, national, and local levels. The outcome of this study will be an assessment of the potential economic value that green infrastructure in coastal ecosystems provides for disaster risk reduction and coastal resilience in the APEC region.
<b>Total cost of proposal: (APEC funding + self-funding)</b> <b>USD</b> TBD	<b>Total amount being sought from APEC (USD):</b> TBD <b>By category:</b> <i>Travel:</i> 0 <i>Labor costs:</i> <i>Hosting:</i> 0 <i>Publication &amp; distribution:</i> <i>Other:</i>

**Project Overseer Information and Declaration:**

**Name:** TBD

**Title:**

**Organization:**

**Postal address:**

**Tel:**

**E-mail:**

As Project Overseer and on behalf of the above said Organization, I declare that this submission was prepared in accordance with the **Guidebook on APEC Projects** and any ensuing project will comply with said Guidebook. Failure to do so may result in the BMC denying or revoking funding and/or project approval. I understand that any funds approved are granted on the basis of the information in the document's budget table, in the case of any inconsistencies within the document.

Date: April 17, 2014

## Project Synopsis

1. **1. Relevance:** Why should APEC undertake this project? What problem or opportunity will the project address and why is it important?

Coastal ecosystems, including those in the APEC region, are experiencing numerous and increasing stressors which threaten the economic livelihoods of coastal residents as well the broader societies in which they live. The APEC region depends on ocean and coastal resources to support key industries and economic sectors, among them fisheries and coastal tourism. In addition, the APEC region is vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters. Such natural disasters can have a devastating effect on economies. The economic cost of responding and rebuilding after disasters is large. Although natural disasters cannot be avoided, some of the impacts and costs associated with them potentially can be reduced through science-based management of ocean and coastal ecosystems and informed decisions on green infrastructure development.

While there is some recognition within APEC that green infrastructure in coastal ecosystems provides some level of protection against disasters and that ecosystem services can help in restoration efforts after disasters, the economic value of those services is not well understood. Having a better understanding of this value in the APEC region will allow decision makers to better evaluate the potential economic impacts of management of natural coastal resources, green infrastructure developments, and the development of disaster risk reduction and coastal resiliency strategies.

2. **Objectives:** Describe the 2-3 key objectives of the project. (e.g., to... create a framework...; ensure participants will be able to...; share experiences...; enhance understanding...; develop recommendations...; build interest...; revise strategies... etc.)

The key objectives are:

(1) Identify knowledge gaps related to the economic value of green infrastructure in coastal ecosystems for disaster risk reduction and response in the APEC region and;

(2) Provide an initial assessment of the economic value of goods and services provided by green infrastructure in coastal ecosystems for the purposes of disaster risk reduction and response in the APEC region, focused on filling critical knowledge gaps.

3. **Alignment:** Describe how the project will help achieve APEC's key priorities and meet your forum's work-plan or medium-term plan.

This project supports several Leader priorities, as identified in the 2013 Leaders' Statement. This includes a call to be "mindful of the grave economic consequences of natural and human-caused disaster," which called upon APEC fora to, among other things:

- Address the nexus of water, energy and food security through the promotion of integrated policies and collaborative approaches
- Progress work to ensure ease of mobility of emergency responders and their equipment to save lives in the early aftermath of disasters, while improving cooperation in disaster risk reduction, including through the involvement of the private sector in business continuity planning.

Results will be shared through a report for stakeholders in APEC economies. The report will address issues of relevance to the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group, Emergency Preparedness Working Group, Policy Partnership for Food Security, Transportation Working Group, Health Working Group, and others. Given the cross-sector impact, this is an ideal project to support the "Mainstreaming Ocean Issues Initiative", which was endorsed by Leaders in 2013. Given the connection between supporting economic growth and ocean-related issues, the project also falls into the Rank 1 2014 APEC funding criteria of "Mainstreaming ocean-related issues for economic growth, including blue economy, conservation and sustainable development of coastal and marine resources."

Within the OFWG, the project supports three of the five Strategic Priority Areas identified in the 2013-2015 Strategic Plan (Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment, Climate Change, and OFWG Operations). Specifically, the project addresses the objectives to "Improve APEC economies understanding of the oceans and their economic and social value," "Promote sustainable conservation, management and use of fisheries, aquaculture and ocean ecosystems in the APEC region to ensure long-term economic benefits," and "Enhance effectiveness of OFWG project work."

4. **Methodology: How do you plan to implement the project? In this section, address:**

**Methodology:**

With the assistance of a consultant/contractor, a literature study will help determine the critical knowledge gaps in valuing the ecosystem services that green infrastructure in coastal ecosystems provides in the APEC region, with a particular lens towards those services that facilitate disaster risk reduction and response.

Once gaps are identified, a valuation study will be completed focused on coastal ecosystem services identified in the gap analysis. Methods used will be based on existing, peer-reviewed methodology for valuing ecosystem services on a national and regional scale. Assessments will focus nationally, but combined will provide a regional picture.

***Timeline:* Project timelines and dates for key activities and deliverables**

Phase 1 (Gap Analysis): Begin Fall 2014; Completion by January 2015

Phase 2 (Valuation Study): Begin January 2015; Completion by May 2015

Phase 3 (Dissemination of report/materials): June 2015 and beyond

***Stakeholders:* Beneficiaries and stakeholders (APEC & non-APEC) and how they will be engaged:**

APEC member economies are linked by the Pacific Ocean and the region is vulnerable to natural disasters. This makes the question of the value of green infrastructure for disaster risk reduction and response efforts relevant and beneficial to all APEC member economies.

The results of this project will be directed to policy makers, coastal managers, disaster response officials, and other leaders in coastal communities. These stakeholders will gain improved metrics to quantify the economic importance of green infrastructure in coastal environments, which can inform the development of economically robust disaster risk reduction and resiliency strategies for coastal areas and inform other decisions related to management of coastal ecosystems. While most relevant to APEC member economies, the study could serve as an example for other regions and organizations to follow or be used to compare values across regions, in regions where studies have already been completed.

In order to effectively translate an economic study into policy actions, it will be essential to engage stakeholders throughout the process. In addition to the consultant/contractor, expertise and review of the study will be sought from all APEC member economies. Results will be distributed broadly.

***Previous projects/activities:* If and how this proposal builds on the findings or lessons learned from previous projects/activities, while avoiding duplication:**

A gap analysis and economic valuation of ocean and coastal ecosystem services has not been completed within APEC. Although ecosystem valuation studies exist on multiple spatial scales, the field is in its infancy and these many of these studies are not targeted to address priority issues within APEC. Results of this gap analysis and valuation study will build upon existing methodologies, while focusing on a timely, targeted question of relevance to coastal managers and decision makers and political leaders in APEC.

***Communication:* How you plan to communicate the results or benefits of this project to others:**

Results of the coastal ecosystem valuation assessment will be shared directly with engaged or interested working groups and available on the APEC website. Digital copies of the assessment will also be shared with other regional organizations or groups working on related issues.



## **DRAFT OFWG Food Security Action Plan**

### Background

Fisheries 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, and the APEC Public-Private Partnership for Food Security (PPFS) includes a working group addressing the agriculture and fisheries and sectors, and contemplates address fisheries and aquaculture work in the recently launched Food Security Roadmap (see the Paracas Declaration (2010) the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), the Niigata Food Security Declaration (2010), Food Security Ministerial Statement (2012), and PPFS Food Security Roadmap (2013).) This Action Plan details a long term OFWG strategy for addressing food security aligned with the APEC food system and PPFS Roadmap.

### Inputs/Relevant Work in Other For a

1. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Food Security
2. Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS)
3. Others?

### Potential Topics for Consideration (in no specific order)

1. Value and supply chain issues
2. IUU and associated trade
3. Nutrient and pollutant inputs (important link to terrestrial agriculture)
4. Destructive fishing practices
5. Environmentally sustainable aquaculture practices
6. Integrated, science-based management of watersheds, coasts and marine environments (i.e. managing food sources as an entire system, from crops to fisheries)
7. Ocean Acidification
8. Climate Change
9. Waste and food loss
10. Food Safety
11. Subsidies



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2014/SOM2/OFWG/030**

Agenda: C3

## **Draft OFWG Food Security Action Plan**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: United States



**3<sup>rd</sup> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group  
Meeting  
Qingdao, China  
9-12 May 2014**



#### Potential actions/work/projects

- Develop joint project with PPFS and other relevant APEC fora to address nutrient/pollutant inputs to waterways
- Develop long term strategy with other relevant APEC fora to better understand impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fish and their habitats
- Promote cooperation and exchange of information concerning IUU fishing and management measures applied by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and other relevant organizations
- 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.)
- Collaborate with the PPFS to ensure the APEC food system considers management of food sources as an entire system, from crops to fisheries.
- Develop value chain project, taking into consideration recent FAO policy recommendation for small scale fisheries and aquaculture

#### Table of Targets and Timelines

## Appendix to Draft FS Action Plan: Pertinent Portions of PPFS Roadmap

### **Promoting Research, Development and Technology Simulation: Goals 2020**

1. Promoting private and public R&D spending in agriculture and fishery.
2. Creating an attractive investment climate to encourage more private sector R&D investment in agriculture and fishery.
3. Promoting interaction between research institutes and innovation centers in APEC economies by means of establishing a regional network of such institutions and centers.
4. Developing effective public technology dissemination systems to enhance capacity building and promoting agricultural knowledge sharing and transfer, while ensuring that gender-sensitive dissemination systems are created.
5. Promoting effective mechanisms to facilitate voluntary public-private technology transfer, while respecting intellectual property rights.
6. Developing policy environments for the use, regulation and trade of innovative and emerging technologies.
7. Developing technologies for efficient use and sustainable management of agricultural and fishery resources.
8. Developing technologies such as climate-smart agricultural technology to adapt to or mitigate the impact of climate change.
9. Providing open access to publicly funded agricultural relevant data, such as the G8 Open Data initiative.
10. Supporting initiatives to drive sustainable productivity gains, such as the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists whose goals are to identify global research priorities and targets, facilitate collaboration between public and private sector organizations in key areas, and track progress on established goals over time.
11. Conducting an analysis on agricultural and fishery areas and resources under stress and determine means and ways to return its potentials into full recovery or regenerate.

### **Promoting effective management of marine ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture: GOALS 2020**

1. Improving fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture practices.
  - a. Increasing the number of APEC economies that ratify, or adhere to, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), 1982; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Compliance Agreement, 1993; United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), 1995; FAO Port State Measures Agreement, 2009.
  - b. Increasing the number of APEC economies that implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995; FAO four International Plans of Action on Seabirds, Sharks, Fishing Capacity, and IUU fishing, 2001; the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF), 2003; and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, 2012.
  - c. Combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and associated trade and improving fisheries management.

d. Sharing best practices and ensuring capacity building, information exchange and the provision of technical and financial assistance between APEC member economies on combating IUU trade in living marine resources and trade in illegally obtained fish production,

e. Improving traceability of fish and fish products for consumer protection,

f. Encouraging APEC economies to take voluntary measures, as appropriate, regarding certification of sustainable fishery and aquaculture products used directly as foodstuffs and indirectly as feed products, and

g. Identifying the economic and food security benefits of rebuilding overfished stocks and putting in place measures to rebuild such stocks.

2. Reducing excess fishing capacity.

a. Identifying mechanisms to better manage fishing capacity, such as through projects that facilitate the sharing experiences of APEC economies in fishing capacity reduction and adjustment, to help ensure a balance between such capacity and long-term resource sustainability, and

b. Aligning the capacity of the world's fishing fleets with the productivity of their target fish stocks, recognizing the special circumstances, requirements and interest of developing economies and artisanal fishers in developing their fisheries, consistent with the principles of sustainable development and relevant international instruments.

3. Promoting sustainable aquaculture practices.

Sharing best practices between APEC member economies in technologies and innovations on disease management, promoting sustainable, environmentally and socially responsible feed production systems, recognizing the special circumstances and requirements of developing economies in aquaculture production.

4. Promoting contributions of sustainable managed small scale fisheries and aquaculture to food security.

Creating greater market access for sustainable harvested fish products of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), small-scale fishers, and small scale aquaculture farmers.

5. Increasing investment in fishery human resources through trainings on technical capacity to foster more rapid implementation of best practice fishery management and legislative measures.

6. Improving gender equality in fishery development and ensuring that modernization

**Sustainable Management of Natural Resources: Goals 2020**

1. Promoting agricultural production practices that assist in adapting to, and mitigating of the impact of climate change.

2. Promoting sustainable crop diversification and agricultural production practices which contribute to enhancing land conservation while reducing chemical fertilizer dependencies.

3. Developing and introducing effective conservation systems to maintain soil fertility.
4. Developing sustainable agriculture by encouraging the use of environmentally low impact resources such as fertilizers and converting negative externalities of agriculture such as groundwater pollution and greenhouse gas emission to positive externalities of agriculture such as soil sequestration of Green House Gases (GHGs).
5. Facilitating technology transfers and best practices sharing in the area of sustainable management of land and water resources.
6. Using advanced technology to monitor conditions of land and water resources in APEC economies and sharing of data and considering potential links to this goal and the ongoing implementation of the Group of Earth Observation Global Agricultural Monitoring (GEO-GLAM ) initiative
7. Increasing public-private investments in the construction of land-reclamation programs in APEC economies.
8. Promoting the sustainable use of natural resources by all people and societies.
9. Developing universal and voluntary guidelines on natural disaster preparedness for farmers and industries.
10. Facilitating data and information sharing as well as best practices to expand natural disaster preparation and recovery.
13. Building a coherent public-private cooperation system framework in the food and market supply chain for natural disaster management.
14. Facilitating investment for agriculture and fishery infrastructure construction and renovation to prevent and prepare for natural disasters.
15. Improving sustainable irrigation by greater investments in water infrastructure.
16. Promoting technical cooperation in order to improve water resources management in developing countries.
17. Promoting water management and renovation of old facilities for more efficient use of limited water resources.
18. Promoting Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the understanding of multi-functionality of paddy fields and agricultural water in cooperation with the International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPF).
19. Identifying policy options and market approaches that give sufficient incentives to farmers, agri-food sector, and consumers to better react to market changes and contribute to enhancing positive externalities such as soil erosion prevention and flood prevention.
20. Identifying food insecure communities and taking targeted steps to overcome the problems, including provision of proper nutrition mainly for pregnant women and children.