

## 出國報告(出國類別：國際會議)

# 出席亞太經濟合作(APEC)「海洋與漁業工作小組(OFWG)第12屆會議」及「OFWG與糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)第4屆聯席會議」書面報告

### 出國人員：

- 1.行政院環境保護署李怡芬技正
- 2.行政院農業委員會漁業署林育聖專員
- 3.海洋委員會榮駿豪專員
- 4.海洋委員會海洋保育署吳岱穎專員

派赴國家：智利聖地牙哥

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## 摘要

亞太經濟合作組織（APEC）為亞太區域重要經貿合作論壇，現有 21 個成員經濟體（Economy），其資深官員會議（Senior Officials' Meeting, SOM）下設有委員會、工作小組及次級論壇，其中「海洋及漁業工作小組（OFWG）」負責各成員經濟體間海洋事務之交流與合作。

APEC「海洋及漁業工作小組(OFWG)」第 12 次會議於 2019 年 2 月 23 日至 24 日在智利首都聖地牙哥召開，由美國海洋及大氣總署 Patrick Moran 擔任本工作小組主席。本次會議出席會員體有加拿大、智利、中國大陸、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、巴布紐幾內亞(PNG)、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、我國、泰國、美國、越南，共 15 個會員體出席，已達法定出席人數，並由智利國家漁業及養殖署署長 Alicia Gallardo 致開幕詞，說明智利今年四項優先領域，包含數位社群、女性中小企業包容性成長、永續成長、整合 4.0，其中永續成長議題中，與本小組相關議題為「海洋廢棄物」、「打擊非法、未報告、未受規範捕魚(IUU)」，會議結論摘要如次：

一、本年優先領域-永續成長，涵蓋 IUU 及海洋廢棄物議題，欲推動將此納入領袖宣言，各經濟體達成擬定 IUU 路徑圖(road map)。

二、強調海洋廢棄物與糧食安全間之關係，於糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)-OFWG 聯席會議中提出此議題

三、OFWG 2019-2020 願景：主席表示將與智利方一同完成初稿，並於會後寄送各經濟體提供修正意見。

「OFWG 與糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)」第 4 屆聯席會議於 12th OFWG 結束後隔(25)日召開，由智利農業部農業研究及政策局副局長 Mr. Adolfo Ochagavia Vial 及 OFWG Mr. Patrick Moran 共同擔任主席，計有澳洲、智利、中國大陸、印尼、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、巴紐、菲律賓、秘魯、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國、越南及我國計 17 個經濟體 90 餘位代表與會，我國則於開會期間，分享我國降低糧損多年期計畫成果，並提出我國 2019 年新計畫，以因應 APEC 區域糧食安全及氣候變遷挑戰，或多經濟體支持。最後會議決議糧食安全部長會議宣言完成時間點及糧食安全週相關開會時間，

總體本年第 12 屆 OFWG 會議或第 4 屆 OFWG-PPFS 聯席會議可說是相當成功，包含在第 12 屆 OFWG 會議中，各經濟體達成擬定 IUU 路徑圖共識，並使智利本年設定「永續成長」優先議題內容得到充實。

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## 壹、目的

亞太經濟合作組織（APEC）為亞太區域重要經貿合作論壇，現有 21 個成員經濟體（Economy），其資深官員會議（Senior Officials' Meeting, SOM）下設有委員會、工作小組及次級論壇，其中「海洋及漁業工作小組（OFWG）」負責各成員經濟體間海洋事務之交流與合作。瞭解及促進海洋、生態系統、漁業及其他資源在糧食安全中所扮演之角色。

APEC 海洋部長會議所通過《廈門宣言》，揭示 OFWG 未來工作重點將著重於以下四項領域的合作：

- （一）海岸與海洋生態系統保育與災害復原。
- （二）海洋之於糧食安全及糧食相關貿易之角色。
- （三）海洋科技與創新。
- （四）藍色經濟。

鑒於海洋委員會職掌我國總體海洋政策規劃、跨機關海洋事務統合協調等事宜，爰我國 OFWG 窗口自 108 年 5 月起自漁業署及環保署，轉移至海洋委員會負責，後續會議將視議題特性，由我國業務主管機關共同參與。

APEC 作為我國少數具正式會員資格之國際組織，係我與國際接軌、合作及交流之場域，爰參與本會議之目的，即是爭取實質參與國際，尋求友我國家支持。

## 貳、第 12 屆 OFWG 會議過程

「APEC 海洋及漁業工作小組(OFWG)」第 12 次會議於 2019 年 2 月 23 日至 24 日在智利首都聖地牙哥召開，由美國海洋及大氣總署 Patrick Moran 擔任本工作小組主席。本次會議出席會員體有加拿大、智利、中國大陸、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、巴布紐幾內亞(PNG)、秘魯、菲律賓、俄羅斯、新加坡、我國、泰國、美國、越南，共 15 個會員體出席，已達法定出席人數。依據 APEC 秘書處所提供之議程，會議分為 7 項議程進行，分述如下：

### 一、開場

會議邀請智利國家漁業及養殖署署長 Alicia Gallardo 致開幕詞，Alicia 署長說明智利今年四項優先領域，包含數位社群、女性中小企業包容性成長、永續成長、整合 4.0，其中永續成長議題中，與本小組相關議題為海洋廢棄物、打擊非法、未報告、未受規範捕魚(IUU)，智利強調渠等重視議題為打擊 IUU、糧食安全科學研究及漁業管理，並補充在漁業管理三個目標為，提升家計及小型漁業產品價值、促進產品價值鏈以保障糧食安全及養殖漁業之發展，並應思考在 2050 年，糧食如何

滿足人口需求。

主席表示在永續成長議題上需要大家共同努力外，在女性參與及中小企業議題上，亦與本小組關係密切，鼓勵會員體思考如何將漁業與此二議題結合。

## 二、 OFWG 計畫

(一) 智利報告「小型漁業及養殖創新產品之全魚利用以達糧食安全目的之經驗交流」(Exchange of Experience to Add Value to Organic Waste from Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture through its Reuse and Conversion into Innovative Products, which contribute to Enhance Food Security)計畫，該研討會於 2018 年 10 月 8 至 10 日舉辦，共有 10 個會員經濟體參加，主要討論提升全魚利用之認知以降低衛生及環境的問題、強化 APEC 小型漁業及水產剩餘物能力及再利用經驗，發展及強化小型漁業及水產養殖之創新與競爭力。

(二) 智利報告「推動無汞貿易產品以降低海洋污染」(Promoting trade of products that replace those with mercury, to reduce marine pollution)，本計畫目的在發展技術指導及辦理能力建構研討會，敦促各會員體生產無汞之產品，以實踐水俣公約(Minimata Convention)，本計畫預計於 2019 年 7 月 9-11 日舉辦 3 天的研討會，俄羅斯表示支持本計畫，將會派員出席該研討會。

(三) 中國大陸報告「第二階段海洋永續發展報告」(Marine Sustainable Development Report II)，表示本報告已完成初稿，內容分為四章節，包括背景、APEC 會員體採行 SDG 14 及相關目標之挑戰與機會、APEC 區域內達成永續發展之進展，以及未來展望。同時中國大陸已彙整各會員體執行 SDG 14 之相關政策與措施，希望各會員體針對初稿內容提供檢視意見，後續規劃將本報告初稿分為整體性報告(general report)及經濟體報告(economy report)等二部分，其中整體性報告盼於第 13 屆 OFWG 時被採認，最終報告則預計於 2019 年下半年完成。

(四) 中國大陸報告「海洋漁業永續發展訓練工作坊」(APEC Training Workshop on Marine Sustainable Fisheries Development)，表示工作坊已於 2018 年 10 月 17 日至 22 日在中國大陸青島舉行，分兩個部分進行，包括健康及永續養殖水產品、漁業資源保育及復育等，成果包含提供 APEC 有關永續海洋漁業發展的建議、研發有關永續漁業相關科技及經驗分享平台、建構產官學間合作平台能力，共計 7 個會員經濟體參加。

(五) 由中國大陸的 APEC 海洋永續發展中心(APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center)報告「第五屆 APEC 藍色經濟論壇」(The 5th APEC Blue Economy Forum)，於 2018 年 11 月 13 日至 14 日在中國大陸寧波辦理，我國、俄羅斯及泰國為共同提案者。前四屆論壇已分別在 2011、2012、2014 及 2016 辦理，本次論壇則著重在促進藍色經濟合作及境內最佳實踐分享。

(六) 中國大陸報告「有害藻華成因及遷徙動態機制研討會」(Symposium on Causative Species of Harmful Algal Blooms and Mechanism of Their Migration Dynamics in Asia-Pacific Region)，本計畫已於 2018 年 10 月 9 日至 10 日在中國大陸杭州舉辦研討會，以科學調查及經驗分享的方式探討此一現象，表示有害藻華是全球主要環境問題，特別是 APEC 區域，對於人類健康、養殖生態系統都有嚴重衝擊，海洋漁業資源也會因藻華造成的水中含氧量降低及毒素而減少，本研討會共計 9 經濟體參加。

(七) 智利報告「促進女性參與海洋非傳統經濟領域」(Promoting Women Inclusion in Non-Traditional Economy: Maritime)表示該經濟體女性參與多項海洋相關產業領域工作，但其性別參與比例仍懸殊，希望透過本計畫蒐集女性參與海洋事務最佳實踐，提升女性在海洋非傳統經濟領域參與比例。俄羅斯表示應考慮產業特性，強制各領域提升性別參與比例會失去彈性。

(八) 智利報告「海洋保護區內對 IUU 之監控及風險評估」(Surveillance and risk assessment for the control of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), for the benefit of food security)，表示海洋保護區係保育及復育漁業資源，但若其內有 IUU 活動，將阻礙其達到目標，因此本計畫希望針對海洋保護區 IUU 風險評估進行先期研究，並作為後續能力建構與合作之基礎。

(九) 智利報告「推動空間科技貿易以控制及監測海洋廢棄物」(Promotion of trade in spatial technologies for the control and monitoring of maritime debris)，表示多數 APEC 經濟體並無能力以科技方式監測海洋廢棄物，盼透過本計畫辦理研討會進行能力建構。美國發言渠國內已利用相關技術監測海洋廢棄物，可分享經驗，惟需智利提供更多資訊；我國表示目前國內正推動運用遙測技術監控海洋污染及廢棄物的計畫，並支持本計畫之推動，後續亦可進行經驗分享。

(十) 秘魯報告「定義海洋超級食物強化糧食安全並鼓勵其商業化」，(Determination and characterization of APEC Marine Superfoods as potential products to strengthen food security and encourage its commercialization in the Asia - Pacific Region)，表示水產品未來將有助於對抗飢餓及貧窮問題，然而海洋超級食物仍未被定義，因此希望透過本計畫，確認海洋超級食物範疇，擴展區域間商業交流並解決營養不良問題。我國發言表示該議題相當重要並可協助對抗全球糧食安全問題，因此支持該提案。

(十一) PNG 報告「針對脆弱漁業社群發展氣候韌性之最佳實踐」(Developing best practice for climate resilience fishery on vulnerable communities in the APEC region)，表示希望能在氣候變遷議題下，社區具有調適及反應能力，並藉此研討會發展此一議題之最佳實踐。FAO 表示本議題在各場域已有相當成果，建議應先蒐集相關資訊納入計畫設計考量，將有助於能力建構。

(十二) 印尼報告「監控及模擬全球海洋廢棄物途徑之能力建構以保護海洋環境」(Capacity Building on Global Marine Debris Monitoring and Modeling: Supports Protection of the Marine Environment)，表示利用訊號發射器標示海洋廢棄物，以追蹤其擴散途徑。泰國、越南、秘魯及智利皆發言表示支持；另韓國及俄羅斯則盼能取得更多資訊。

(十三) 印尼報告「透過商業多樣性發展婦女於水產品加工產業選擇計畫」(Workshop on Alternative Livelihoods Development Through Business Diversification Towards The Women of Fisher Household for Home Fisheries Industry)，表示透過該計畫，可提升女性於家計型水產品加工就業之選擇性。

(十四) 中國大陸報告「海洋廢棄物及微塑膠研討會」(APEC Workshop on Marine Debris and Microplastics)，表示該計畫將會以研討會型式辦理教育訓練，惟概念文件將於後續提出。智利表示盼取得更多資訊。

(十五) 中國大陸報告「海岸及海域空間規劃研討會」(APEC Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Workshop)，本計畫目的在於舉辦海域空間規劃人才培訓，規劃於本年 11 月辦理，概念文件將於後續提出。我國表示支持。

(十六) 美國報告「潔淨城市及海洋倡議」(APEC Clean City and Ocean Initiative)，表示本計畫為跨領域，透過地方政府與 Ocean Conservercy 合作，了解廢棄物溢流途徑，並將計畫相關成果與其餘經濟體分享。大部分經濟體表達支持。

### 三、 打擊 IUU 漁業活動

(一) PNG 報告「發展打擊 IUU 行動計畫」(Developing a Action Plan on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing)，表示 2018 年已針對 IUU 議題辦理研討會，並提出相關建議，包括合作打擊 IUU、資料共享、策略研究等事項，下階段盼提出打擊 IUU 漁業多年期合作計畫，第一步盼就現有狀況進行評估及分析，第二步將聚焦執行層面，包括執行港口國措施協定、跟 NGO 合作、能力建構等，概念文件預計於本年提出。俄羅斯表示支持，目前 WTO 場域討論之漁業補也與 IUU 議題相關，雖然本議題較敏感仍有討論必要，希望可以在 APEC 發展成聲明；美國樂見此議題於 APEC 場域發展為具體文件。

(二) 印尼報告「打擊跨國組織漁業犯罪以維護國家主權及海洋永續性」(Combating Transnational Organized Fisheries Crime for Sovereignty and Sustainability of the Ocean Indonesia)，表示將 IUU 及移工議題於該國視為組織性漁業犯罪行為，並在打擊此行為策略上，發展 3A(Ability to detect, Ability to Respond and Ability to Punish)，同時成立跨部會任務小組，打擊漁業犯罪。中國大陸表示應共同合作打擊 IUU 漁業，惟 IUU 在 FAO 已有詳細定義，不可視為犯罪行為。俄羅斯表示 IUU 議題已於 APEC 有強烈進展，但在用語上應審慎處理。



(三) 俄羅斯報告「捕撈水產履歷電子系統建置計畫」(System of electronic confirmation of the legal origin of wild catches in terms of transparency of seafood trade among Asian countries, conducted under the framework of the bilateral IUU combating agreements)，表示在此議題上與日本、中國大陸及韓國均有合作（就漁獲證明書簽署協定），在漁獲證明的作法上目前仍是以紙本文件追蹤，未來將嘗試發展電子化系統，但目前仍遇到很多障礙例如系統性障礙、語言障礙等，俄羅斯希望透過本計畫與經濟體分享渠等在推動漁獲證明之經驗，概念文件將於下次提出。

(四) 由 The Nature Conservancy(TNC)報告在打擊非法漁業及永續海洋管理之作為，TNC 主要在亞太地區協助太平洋島國或 APEC 會員體執行漁業或海洋管理措施，近期在 APEC 場域參與的計畫包括中國大陸的第二階段海洋永續發展報告、巴布亞紐幾內亞的打擊 IUU 研討會等，在漁業管理部分，TNC 輔導太平洋島國或是亞太地區未簽署港口國措施協定（PSMA）之國家，加入及執行 PSMA 相關措施。俄羅斯建議 TNC 可提供更多有關渠協助太平洋島國加入及執行 PSMA 的訊息。

(五) 由聯合國糧農組織(FAO)報告打擊 IUU 漁業活動之資訊，渠強調在 IPOA 內並無定義 IUU，而是提供有哪些行為是屬於 IUU 漁業活動，而打擊 IUU 漁業需要由市場國、沿岸國、港口國及船旗國共同合作，在執行 PSMA 上，各國可能面臨的挑戰包括如何將 PSMA 的要求內國法化以及是否有足夠的人力及資金執行 PSMA，但 PSMA 確實為打擊 IUU 的重要工具，只要有更多國家支持並採行 PSMA，打擊 IUU 的效果就愈大。

(六) 決定 OFWG 在 IUU 議題上之任務：主席說明 APEC 非漁業管理組織，但在 APEC 場域上應思考用何種方式處理打擊 IUU 漁業活動議題，主辦會員體智利針對本議題提出相關建議，包括將打擊 IUU 漁業活動議題納入 APEC 領袖宣言、與 PPFs 合作並分享 IUU 漁業活動將對於糧食安全造成威脅、以問卷方式蒐集各會員體打擊 IUU 漁業活動之措施、建立核心小組提出具體計畫等；美國建議在 APEC 場域內，各會員體應有共識 PSMA 是一個有效的管理工具，或許可以聚焦於如何具體執行 PSMA；俄羅斯說明渠已簽署 PSMA，但在執行上遭遇部分的技術性障礙，或許可就分享現有成功打擊 IUU 漁業活動的經驗開始，讓大家了解各會員體打擊 IUU 的措施；PNG 發言支持智利提出之作法，但建議需考量部分會員體沒有相關打擊 IUU 漁業活動的國家計畫，又打擊 IUU 漁業活動是一個長期性議題，應建立一個多年期計畫（或其他形式）討論此議題；中國大陸建議 APEC 是一個共識決的場域，此議題相對敏感，需給予各會員體內部討論的時間，於下次提出討論，又在討論此議題上，應避免使用敏感性用字，例如應以 ECONOMIC LEVEL 取代 NATION LEVEL 等；加拿大則建議現行已有許多國際組織在討論如何打擊 IUU 漁業活動，或許在 APEC 場域可整理並討論最佳實踐供大家參考。

#### 四、海洋廢棄物

(一) 海洋廢棄物虛擬工作小組(APEC Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris, VWG)報告工作情形，該小組於 2014 年成立，由美國官方代表及菲律賓產業代表共同擔任主席，小組由公私部門組成並專注於創新的解決方法以管理陸地廢棄物。2016 年該小組的政策及實務建議(Policy and Practice Recommendations, PPR)被採認，內容包括設定廢棄物管理目標、發展廢棄物管理績效指標等，2018 年舉辦利害關係人會議，分享執行海廢計畫成果；在政策方面討論科技、建立新的財務模型、讓塑膠製品再利用等，未來將透過此議題與 OFWG 聯繫。

(二) 美國報告「更新 2009 年 APEC 經濟體海廢處理成本進度報告」(Update of 2009 APEC Report on Economic Costs of Marine Debris to APEC Economies)表示，本計畫旨在找出海洋廢棄物熱點及逸散途徑，並透過機關間橫向聯繫及合作，促成更好管理作為，後續將透過各經濟體窗口進行資訊蒐整，預計於今年 6 月完成初稿。我方表示美國於本計畫內蒐集到之我國相關資訊(按：recycle fund)，並非與處理海洋廢棄物直接相關，後續將會提供正確資訊予美方參考。

(三) 韓國報告「海洋廢棄物的預防及管理第二階段計畫」(Capacity Building for Marine Debris Prevention and Management in the APEC Region Phase 2 – Implementation of Advanced Marine Debris Management Policies)，表示渠海洋廢棄物管理綱領草案(APEC Marine Debris Guideline)業納入本工作小組及其他次級論壇提供修正建議，惟韓國僅先將該等建議完全加進草案內，尚未內化成新一版草案，後續將與提供意見之次級論壇或會員體討論該等修正建議內容。美國質疑韓國之作法是否有效率，完成之時間表為何？韓國說明本草案為跨領域議題，取得其他次級論壇之建議有其必要，故將儘速與提供建議之次級論壇討論後，於本年 8 月提出下一版草案。

(四) 中國大陸報告「海洋微塑膠來源及分佈」(Study on the Origin and Distribution of Microplastics in Typical and Marine APEC Region)及「海洋災害早期預警及應用在漁業之應用」(Marine Hazards early warning and the Application in Fishery)，會中各經濟體無表示意見。

(五) 印尼報告「印尼對打擊海洋廢棄物之努力」(Indonesia Efforts Combating Marine Debris)，表示該國已形成國家海洋政策，希望 2025 年前能減少全國 30%廢棄物，並提升減量、回收、再利用之比率達 70%，透過行為改變，減少垃圾溢散與法規執行面策略以達成目標。

(六) 秘魯報告「秘魯沿岸海洋廢棄物管理研究」(Research in marine debris management along the Peruvian coast)，會中無經濟體回應。

(七) 智利報告「APEC 區域內海洋廢棄物管理與防範」(Management and prevention of marine debris in APEC region)，表示目前智利離島有許多海洋廢棄物問

題，但無整體了解與相關資訊，希望透過本計畫來檢視 APEC 區域內有關海洋廢棄物的相關規範及研究計畫，作為後續管理之基礎。

## 五、跨領域議題及論壇

(一) 主席表示，因時間有限，已協調 APEC 中心提供電子檔寄送各會員經濟體參考。

(二) 印尼報告「我們的海洋大會(OOC)」辦理情形成果，並表示該會議為無塑膠會議，相關布置皆可回收利用，達成減少廢棄物理念。

## 六、策略計畫

(一) OFWG 2019-2020 願景：主席表示將與智利方一同完成初稿，並於會後寄送各經濟體提供修正意見。

(二) 針對 IUU 議題及海洋廢棄物開放性討論：

1、智利說明本年優先領域-永續成長，涵蓋 IUU 及海廢議題，渠欲推動將此納入領袖宣言，其中 IUU 議題智利已提出包括資料蒐集、與糧食安全作連結、研擬草案等相關作法，渠將與主席共同提出納入領袖宣言之內容，並請各會員體提出修正意見。惟菲律賓建議內容應結合主辦國所設定之優先領域，較易受採納，美國表示 APEC 為共識決，若決議將較敏感之 IUU 議題納入領袖宣言，在有會員體缺席之情況下，恐有疑慮，主席贊同此觀點，並可用其他形式取代實質內容，巴布亞紐幾內亞建議可用行動計畫方式，並可透過小組進行研擬，智利表示可以路徑圖(road map)形式表現，俄羅斯發言強調時間有限，應儘速完成，巴布亞紐幾內亞則回應應組成小組制定路徑圖，並建議由智利方、馬來西亞方及智利方共同組成。中國大陸亦發言表示將加入該小組共同研擬。主席最後說明該路徑圖將於 3 月下旬前提供各經濟體提供意見。

2、智利說明海洋廢棄物與糧食安全間的關聯，美國表示亦贊同此觀點，額外說明如廢棄漁網對漁業資源之威脅、海洋微塑膠對健康之衝擊，皆說明海廢與糧食安全皆可連結。主席詢問是否聚焦於塑膠，惟美國建議以較模糊字眼為題，如 marine litter 或 marine debris 表示，但內容可著重於塑膠。加拿大亦發言贊同廢棄漁具之危害確實與糧食安全有關。主席額外詢問由何經濟體於糧食安全政策夥伴-OFWG 聯席會議中提出此議題，智利發言建議由美國協助渠擬定相關文字。

## 七、閉幕

智利方說明今年糧食安全週將在 8 月 17 日至 24 日舉行，OFWG 則於 8 月 20 日至 21 日舉辦。

## 參、第 4 屆 OFWG 與糧食安全政策夥伴(PPFS)聯席會議

本次會議於本(2019)年 2 月 25 日在智利聖地牙哥舉行，計有澳洲、智利、中國大陸、印尼、日本、韓國、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、巴紐、菲律賓、秘魯、俄羅斯、新加坡、泰國、美國、越南及我國計 17 個經濟體 90 餘位代表與會。

PPFS-OFWG 會議由智利農業部農業研究及政策局副局長 Mr. Adolfo Ochagavia Vial 及 OFWG Mr. Patrick Moran 共同擔任主席，並依議程依序進行，過程如下：

- 一、智利自費計畫「強化鄉村地區發展以促進亞太地區糧食安全 (Strengthening Rural Areas as a contribution to Food Security in the Asia-Pacific region)」。
- 二、紐西蘭報告「服務及糧食系統計畫」(Services and the Food System Project)。
- 三、我國報告「降低糧食損失與浪費，以因應 APEC 區域糧食安全及氣候變遷」(Reducing Food Losses in the Supply Chain)，智利感謝我國分享本計畫，智利感興趣的是我國在利用魚類廢棄物製作其他產品以及對於女性參與漁業的議題，要達成降低糧食損失的目的需要透過技術協助以及資金支援等，渠等與 PNG 亦就本議題發展相關計畫。
- 四、智利報告「IUU 漁業活動對糧食安全的威脅」，說明 IUU 的現象及所存在的威脅，OFWG 認知到 IUU 對於漁業資源的負面衝擊並盼分享相關資訊給 PPFS 使之重視本議題，以將 IUU 漁業活動對糧食安全的威脅相關內容納入部長宣言及領袖宣言。俄羅斯表示本議題在 OFWG 有充分討論，將本議題提升到部長層次及領袖層次是個好主意，支持智利的想法。
- 五、巴紐報告「女性在農漁業之參與計畫」(APEC Women in Agriculture and Fisheries (WiAF))，智利表示女性參與是 2018 年優先領域之一，亦是本年 OFWG 重視的議題之一，故智利亦會提出討論女性參與海洋相關產業之計畫。
- 六、開放性討論未來展望：俄羅斯建議持續進行跨領域的討論，以激發共同合作的議題，例如為確保糧食安全打擊 IUU 漁業活動等；美國贊成俄羅斯的想法；智利作為主辦經濟體，希望會議能對 APEC 區域內的農漁業議題有實質助益；中國大陸表示數位社群是本年優先領域之一，此優先領域關係到小農及小型漁業如何利用數位科技提升 APEC 區域內的農漁民生活水準，應透過 APEC 的經驗交流尋找最佳政策或途徑；美國提議在糧食安全週中將海洋廢棄物污染及打擊 IUU 漁業納入，智利方感謝美國重視此議題，應同意將其納入。
- 七、糧食安全週及第五次糧食安全部長會議：智利簡介本年糧食安全週及系列會議之時間，其中在 8 月 17 日至 22 日辦理相關計畫研討會，包括 PNG 的女性參與農漁業研討會等，確切舉辦時間尚待 PNG 確認，另 OFWG 會議在 8 月 20-21 日舉辦、聯合會議在 8 月 22 日舉辦，8 月 23-24 日辦理糧食安全部長會議。在主題設定上，糧食安全部長會議預計討論永續糧食系統、為達糧食安全的數位機

會、強化區域內糧食貿易、城鄉發展機會等。在部長宣言上，預計納入 PPFS 及 OFWG-PPFS 聯合會議中討論之內容，有關提出部長宣言的時間表，預計於 5 月提出初稿、7 月提出第二版草案，最終版本將在糧食安全週前完成。

## 肆、心得與建議

### 一、對於海洋議題之重視程度為近年高峰：

「永續成長(Sustainable Growth)」議題，歷年來在 APEC 各議題中屬較不重視之領域。因此為改善此一情形並進一步定位年度優先領域「永續成長」(Sustainable Growth)的工作方向，智利於本年第二次經濟暨技術指導委員會會議(SCE2)，將針對打擊非法、未報告、不受規範(IUU)漁業與海洋廢棄物管理兩項議題，提出路徑圖。

歷來 APEC 的「永續成長」領域受到「包容性成長」概念的擠壓，本年度將因前項 IUU 及海洋廢棄物兩項路徑圖的產出，使得「永續成長」領域受到充實，推測可能引導未來 OFWG 發展方向。

### 二、政府組織改組帶來更多機會：

自去(107)年起，海洋委員會、海洋保育署及國家海洋研究院相繼成立，海洋相關議題終有實質管理機關，因此在未來參與 OFWG 時，除漁業議題外，我國將有更多可發揮之空間。無獨有偶，中方亦於去年成立自然資源部，主要負責對自然資源開發利用和保護進行監管，建立空間規劃體系並監督實施，與海洋委員會設立原由類似，即是統整國家海洋政策，惟其權責更寬更廣，不僅跨及陸地，更擁有部級的業務實質功能。鑒此，我國應趁此機會，深化我國國際參與深度。

### 三、利用 APEC 平台展現我國國際貢獻：

從這次的與會機會，讓我了解到參與 APEC 不是在配合國際做什麼事情，而是要怎麼說服國際推動我們國家要做的事情。以海洋廢棄物為例，近年各經濟體無不推動各式海洋廢棄物計畫，旨在擴大國家影響力及引導議題走向，包含印尼「監控及模擬全球海洋廢棄物途徑之能力建構以保護海洋環境」、韓國「海洋廢棄物的預防及管理第二階段計畫」、智利「推動空間科技貿易以控制及監測海洋廢棄物、美國「更新 2009 年 APEC 經濟體海廢處理成本進度報告」、中國大陸報告「第二階段海洋永續發展報告」等。

鑒於我國國際參與空間不斷受到打壓情況下，APEC 是少數我國能以正式身分參與之平台，即我國能發揮國際影響力，因此建議應儘可能深化此小組的參與。

### 四、應有目的的推動計畫，並以推動倡議及宣言為目標：

據悉，APEC 最開始成立之緣由，即是扮演的角色小型世界經貿組織(WTO)，當時俄羅斯、中國、東協各國皆不是 WTO 會員國，因此 APEC 當時在亞洲太平洋區域是非常重要的區域組織。但是隨著前述經濟體逐步加入 WTO，現今 APEC 所扮演之角色正逐漸轉型，工作小組層級會議變成一個以推動計畫為主要模式的場合，藉由計畫的合作與成果發表，展現各國於該場域之能量與影響力，在此情況下，要能有意義的參與 OFWG，即是逐步推動計畫，並以推動倡

議及宣言為目標。

#### 五、推動議題前應廣泛蒐集資料：

在推動計畫前，建議可蒐整相關國際組織及主要國家對海洋各議題的主張與發展動態，藉此瞭解渠等差異及我國可協力之處。另亦應充分掌握 APEC-OWFG 歷屆宣言內容、決定、文件名稱、重要議題之發展沿革，方能提出易被他國贊同且具推動意義之計畫。

#### 六、近年 APEC 優先領域朝向跨領域發展：

現今國際議題都不是單一領域的問題，通常是跨空間、尺度的議題，而往往需要透過跨領域的合作才能有效解決，APEC 的優先領域亦是如此。以 OWFG 為例，聯合國正在的推動「性別平權議題」，也跨及到了海洋相關領域，如果國際社會要推動非傳統產業婦女權益議題，就會需要擁有婦女權益意識的專家及海洋領域專家的合作，才有機會可以觸及問題核心。因此建議未來推動計畫，應可朝跨領域的計畫來推動，不僅增加計畫執行面可行性，或許能夠用新知識、新技能、新想法，解決眼前的問題。

#### 七、培養參與國際會議及談判人才：

據悉，本次會議經濟體與會人員不少係初次參加，並由經驗熟稔的前輩帶領，傳承出席會議經驗及應注意事項。雖然我國參與國際會議及談判場合不多(相較其他國家而言)，但此節反而應更加注意，若無積極培育相關人才，當我國遇到該場合時，就會遇到無人可用之窘境。

## 伍、照片



本年 2 月 23 日於智利聖地牙哥召開之 OFWG 會議



本年 2 月 25 日於智利聖地牙哥召開之 PPFS-OFWG 聯席會議



## 陸、附錄



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2018/ISOM/003**  
Session 3.1

## **APEC Chile 2019 Indicative Calendar**

Purpose: Information  
Submitted by: Chile



**Informal Senior Officials' Meeting**  
**Santiago, Chile**  
**13 December 2018**

## APEC CHILE 2019 INDICATIVE CALENDAR

MEETING	DATE	LOCATION
APEC Symposium	12 December 2018	Santiago
Informal Senior Officials' Meeting (ISOM)	13 December 2018	Santiago
First Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM1) and Related Meetings	23 February - 8 March 2019	Santiago
Finance and Central Bank Deputies' Meeting	7-8 March 2019	Santiago
Second Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM2) and Related Meetings	3-15 May 2019	Valparaíso-Viña del Mar
APEC Study Centers Consortium Meeting	6 May 2019	Valparaíso-Viña del Mar
PECC Meeting	8 May 2019	Valparaíso-Viña del Mar
First Senior Finance Officials' Meeting (SFOM)	14-15 May 2019	Valparaíso-Viña del Mar
Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting (MRT)	17-18 May 2019	Valparaíso-Viña del Mar
Third Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM3) and Related Meetings	17-30 August 2019	Puerto Varas
Agriculture Ministerial Meeting (Food Security Week)	17-24 August 2019	Puerto Varas
SME Week: SMEWG; High Level Dialogue on Digital and Innovation; and SME Ministerial Meeting	2-6 September 2019	Concepción
Women Ministerial Meeting & Women and the Economy Forum (WEF)	30 September-05 October 2019	La Serena
Second Senior Finance Officials' Meeting (SFOM)	13 October 2019	Santiago
Finance and Central Bank Deputies' Meeting	14 October 2019	Santiago
Finance Ministers' Meeting – (FMM)	14-15 October 2019	Santiago
Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting (CSOM)	11-12 November 2019	Santiago
APEC Ministerial Meeting (AMM)	13-14 November 2019	Santiago
APEC CEO Summit	14-16 November 2019	Santiago
APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) Dialogue with APEC Economic Leaders	16 November 2019	Santiago
Leaders' Dinner	16 November 2019	Santiago
APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (AELM)	16-17 November 2019	Santiago



**SOM1 AND RELATED MEETINGS CALENDAR**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Venue / Room</b>
<b>Saturday, 23 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30	<b>BMG - ABTC</b> Plenary Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
14:30 – 18:00	<b>BMG</b> Integrity in the ABTC Scheme	Intercontinental Hotel Sudamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CD</b> Chemical Dialogue Industry Preparatory Meeting	W Hotel / 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EGILAT</b> Workshop to Share Experiences, Knowledge and Challenges on Implementation of Tools for Combating and Preventing Illegal Logging Activities and Associated Trade	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>IEG</b> Investment Experts' Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>OFWG</b> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>PPFS</b> Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
<b>Sunday, 24 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>BMG - Business Mobility Group - Bilateral Meetings</b>	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
14:30 – 18:00	<b>CD</b> Chemical Dialogue Plenary Meeting	W Hotel/ 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EGILAT</b> Workshop to Share Experience, Knowledge and Challenges on Implementation of Tools for Combating and Preventing Illegal Logging Activities and Associated Trade	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>IEG</b> Investment Experts' Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>OFWG</b> Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>PPFS</b> Policy Partnership on Food Security Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima



<b>Monday, 25 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>BMG</b> Business Mobility Group Plenary Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CTWG</b> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 1
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ECSG - DPS</b> CIPL Workshop on Key Building Blocks for Effective Privacy and Data Protection in the Global Digital Economy	W Hotel/ 3
14:30 – 17:30	<b>PMU</b> Project Management Training – SEMINAR (APEC Project Overview)*	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
09:00 – 12:30	<b>PPFS-OFWG</b> – Policy Partnership on Food Security and the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Joint Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato, Llaima & Parinacota
17:00 – 19:00	<b>SCCP-FoTC</b> Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures – Friends of the Chair Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Antártica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCSC SRB</b> Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance – Specialist Regional Bodies Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
<b>Tuesday, 26 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CTWG</b> Counter-Terrorism Working Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 1
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ECSG - DPS</b> – EU Electronic Commerce Steering Group – Data Privacy Sub-Group Meeting with the European Union	W Hotel/ 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EGILAT</b> Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>IPEG</b> – Project Chargeback Workshop	W Hotel/ 3
14:30 – 18:00	<b>IPEG</b> – Seminar on Patent Grace Period Harmonization	W Hotel/ 3
14:30 – 16:30	<b>PMU</b> Project Management Training – CLINIC (Sharing Best Practices)*	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCCP</b> Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCSC</b> Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica



<b>Wednesday, 27 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ACTWG</b> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group Workshop on e-government, integrity policies and Corruption Prevention Mechanisms in APEC Economies	W Hotel/ 3
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ECSG - DPS</b> Electronic Commerce Steering Group – Data Privacy Sub-Group	W Hotel/ 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EGILAT</b> Expert Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
09:00 – 12:00 14:30 – 17:30	<b>HWG</b> Workshop on Prevention and Promotion Policies against Child Obesity	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>IPEG</b> Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 1
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>LSIF</b> Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
14:30 – 17:30	<b>PMU</b> Project Management Training – SEMINAR (APEC Project Overview)*	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCCP</b> Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCSC</b> Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
19:00 – 21:00	<b>Reception</b>	Hotel Double Tree/ Terrace
<b>Thursday, 28 February 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30	<b>ACTWG</b> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group - Cross Fora Meeting	W Hotel/ 3
14:30 - 18:00	<b>ACTWG – FoTC</b> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts – Friends of the Chair Meeting	W Hotel/ 3
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CPLG</b> - Seminar on Economic Analysis in Horizontal and Non-Horizontal Mergers	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ECSG</b> Electronic Commerce Steering Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>GOS</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Technical Group Meeting on Measuring the Regulatory Environment of Services Trade in the APEC Region	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>HWG</b> Health Working Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima



13:30	<b>IPEG</b> Intellectual Property Rights Experts' Group Field Trip: Sustainability Code as a Certification Mark in the Chilean Wine Industry	Meeting Point: W Hotel
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>LSIF</b> Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
14:30 – 16:30	<b>PMU</b> Project Management Training – CLINIC (Sharing Best Practices)*	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
10:45 – 18:30	<b>SCCP</b> Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures Field Trip	(meeting point TBA)
<b>Friday, 1 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ACTWG</b> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Working Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 3
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CPLG</b> - Seminar on Economic Analysis Horizontal and Non-Horizontal Mergers	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>DESG</b> Digital Economy Steering Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 2
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>GOS</b> - Workshop on Improving Professional Licensure	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>HWG</b> Health Working Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>LSIF</b> Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>MAG</b> Market Access Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
14:30 – 17:30	<b>PMU</b> Project Management Training – SEMINAR (APEC Project Overview)*	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
<b>Saturday, 2 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>ACTWG</b> Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Working Group Meeting	W Hotel/ 3
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CPLG</b> Competition Policy and Law Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EC SELI</b> Stocktake Workshop on the SELI ODR Work Plan	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CTI</b> Committee on Trade and Investment Digital Trade Policy Dialogue	W Hotel/ 1
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>GOS</b> Group on Services Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>LSIF</b> Planning Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/



14:30 – 18:00		Sudamérica
18:00 – 20:00	<b>TELWG</b> HOD & ExComm Meeting 1 TEL59	W Hotel/ 2
<b>Sunday, 3 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CTI</b> Committee on Trade and Investment	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>EC SELI</b> Stocktake Workshop on the SELI ODR Work Plan	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
14:30 – 18:00	<b>EC</b> Friends of the Chair on SELI Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>DESG - TELWG</b> Digital Economy Steering Group - Telecommunications & Information Working Group	W Hotel/ 1 & 2
14:30 – 18:00	<b>DESG - TELWG</b> Digital Economy Steering Group - Telecommunications & Information Working Group: Public Private Dialogue	W Hotel/ 1 & 2
14:30 – 18:00	<b>TEL CA &amp; MRA</b> TF Conformity Assessment & Mutual Recognition Arrangement Task Force	W Hotel/ 3
<b>Monday, 4 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>AVG</b> APEC Vision Group	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>CTI</b> Committee on Trade and Investment	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EC</b> Economic Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
17:00 – 19:00	<b>SOM FOTC</b> meeting on <i>Connectivity</i>	Intercontinental Hotel/ <i>TBC</i>
09:00 – 13:00	<b>TELWG</b> Telecommunications & Information Working Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica y Centroamérica
15:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG</b> LSG Regulatory Roundtable	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
15:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG CA &amp; MRA</b> TF Conformity Assessment & Mutual Recognition Arrangement Task Force	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
19:00 – 21:00	<b>Reception</b>	Sky Costanera
<b>Tuesday, 5 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>AVG</b> APEC Vision Group	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota





09:00 – 14:00	<b>BMC</b> Budget and Management Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>CTI</b> Workshop on Women and Trade	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EC</b> Economic Committee	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato y Llaima
17:30 – 19:00	<b>PSU</b> Policy Support Unit Board Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
14:30 – 16:30	<b>SCE</b> Chairs Informal Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Antartica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG</b> Brainstorming Session for SAP 2025	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
09:00 – 13:00	<b>TELWG</b> DSG Innovation Roundtable	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
14:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG</b> LSG Industry Roundtable	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
<b>Wednesday, 6 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>EC</b> Workshop on Digital Measurement	Intercontinental Hotel/ Parinacota
09:00 – 13:00 14:00 – 17:00	<b>DRFI</b> Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance workshop: Case study on the Financial Management of Disaster Risk in the Philippines	Intercontinental Hotel/ Sudamérica
09:00 – 12:30	<b>SCE-COW</b> SOM Steering Committee on ECOTECH – Committee of the Whole	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
14:30 – 18:00	<b>SCE</b> SOM Steering Committee On ECOTECH	Intercontinental Hotel/ Norteamérica
18:00 – 20:00	<b>SSG</b> SOM Steering Group on Post-2020 Vision	Intercontinental Hotel/ Europa
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG DSG</b> ICT Development Steering Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Llaima
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG LSG</b> Liberalisation Steering Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>TELWG SPSG</b> Security and Prosperity Steering Group Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato
18:00 – 20:00	<b>TELWG</b> HOD & ExComm Meeting 2	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica



<b>Thursday, 7 March 2019</b>		
08:00 – 9:00	<b>DRFI</b> Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato, Llaima & Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>FCBDM</b> Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato, Llaima & Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 13:30 – 16:00	<b>SOM</b> Senior Officials' Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Centroamérica y Norteamérica
17:00 – 19:00	<b>SOM</b> Retreat (Senior officials only)	Viña Santa Rita
19:00 – 20:30	<b>SOM</b> Welcome Reception (SOM+7)	Viña Santa Rita
09:00 – 12:30	<b>TELWG</b> Telecommunications & Information Working Group Meeting	Sudamérica y Centroamérica
<b>Friday, 8 March 2019</b>		
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>FCBDM</b> Finance and Central Bank Deputies Meeting	Intercontinental Hotel/ Tupungato, Llaima & Parinacota
09:00 – 12:30 14:30 – 18:00	<b>SOM</b> Senior Officials' Meeting	Norteamérica

**COMMENTS:**

- The meeting venues are situated within walking distance from each other (approx. 10 minutes). Transportation between the Intercontinental Hotel and W Hotel will only be provided for those delegates who have walking difficulties. If you require this support, please note this in your registration.
- The offices of the APEC Secretariat and the SOM Chair, the Documentation Center and all Bilateral Rooms will be in the Intercontinental Hotel. The EC, SCE, CTI, AVG and SOM meetings will be hosted in this hotel.
- Please note that the SOM Retreat will be for Senior Officials only and the Welcome Reception will be open to Senior Officials plus 6. These events will take place on Thursday 7 March in a vineyard called Viña Santa Rita, located one-hour drive from Santiago.



*First Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM1) and Related Meetings  
23 February – 8 March 2018  
Santiago, Chile*

*FINAL (22-2-2019)*

- At the conclusion of the SOM plenary on 7 March a bus will be provided for SOMs to travel to the venue of the Retreat together. Additional buses will be provided for those attending the Welcome Reception departing from the Intercontinental hotel at 18:00. Transport will be provided to return all those attending the Welcome Reception to Santiago.
  
- \*PMU is offering two kinds of training programs. Prior online registration is highly encouraged (*link [here](#) or contact [PMU@apec.org](mailto:PMU@apec.org) for assistance.*)
  - o The **Seminar** provides an overview of the APEC project approval process and the quality criteria used for assessing projects. Participants will learn how to turn quality ideas into quality Concept Notes and Project Proposals.
  - o The **Clinic** will be interactive hands-on sessions with group discussions and opportunities to formulate Concept Notes in-class. Project Overseers will also share best practices in implementing APEC Projects.



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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**2018/ISOM/004**  
Agenda Item: xxx

## **Background Paper: Sustainable growth**

Purpose: Consideration  
Submitted by: Chile



**Informal Senior Officials' Meeting  
Santiago, Chile  
13 December 2018**

## **Background Paper**

### **Introduction**

While our economies grow and adopt to new digital technologies, we recognize that APEC has facilitated trade and investment and achieved policies through regional economic integration, leading to strong economic growth across the Asia-Pacific region.

Nevertheless, we acknowledge that APEC has a challenge to address its work towards ensuring a sustainable platform for growth in the twenty-first century. APEC needs to increase its effort to work towards ensuring that regional economic development delivers on its promise to improve peoples' lives.

In addition, we are facing environmental challenges that requires us to respond through transforming our current economic activities, in a way that is balanced and sustainable. Today, more than ever, we need to put our efforts into work on critical issues such as the reduction of waste and pollution, the development of cleaner and more efficient energy, as well as more progress on urban infrastructure for livable and healthy smart cities.

In 2019, Chile would like to focus on the essence of development. An economic growth that is people-centered: balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure. A kind of growth addressed to the whole population, that focuses on the quality of life in a way that people is friendly with the environment and to generations to come.

Building on the work of previous hosts, we will focus our work in key areas such as: the effects in our oceans caused by illegal fishing and marine debris; sustainable and clean energy; and promoting the development of common standards for smart cities.

### **Key Issues**

#### **1. Protecting our oceans and marine ecosystem**

Among the main milestones in the global and regional context, and those that APEC has achieved in oceans-related issues, the following are reference points for Chile's proposal:

- Xiamen Declaration: The Ministers statement "*Towards New Partnership through Ocean Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region*", adopted in 2014, recognizes four key priority areas: 1) Coastal and marine ecosystem conservation and disaster resilience; 2) The role of the ocean on food security and food-related trade; 3) Marine science, technology and innovation; 4) The Blue Economy.
  
- The use of the term 'Blue Economy' to describe the tremendous amount of aquaculture production the Pacific Ocean produces (approximately 80% of worldwide aquaculture production).
  
- *Protect our Oceans in Time*, conference held in Valparaiso (2015). During this conference, Chile announced its decision to create a marine protected area near

Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean, to protect it from ocean threats, including overfishing, pollution, and marine debris.

## 1.1 Combating Marine Debris

Two of the world's five major oceanic debris accumulation zones, or "garbage patches", are in the Pacific Ocean. The North and South Pacific Garbage Patches are the largest and third largest respectively. Every year, approximately 8 million tons of plastic enters the world ocean. An estimated 40% of marine plastics in the Pacific originate from Asia. The majority of plastic in the ocean comes from land-based sources. Approximately 90% of plastic enters the ocean from river sources.

Marine debris impacts the life of the coastal ecosystem, maritime transport and human health. Among the different kinds of marine debris, plastic has become a focus of concern because it persists in the environment for more than 400 years. Much of the plastic produced is non-recyclable and much of it ends up in the oceans. We do not yet understand the full impact of the harm caused to marine life and human health.

Joint effort is required to reduce and eliminate land-based contributions and to clean up what has already accumulated in the ocean. Marine debris monitoring is important for improving protections and identifying prevention policies. Waste management practices should be improved. This can be achieved by implementing collection systems; increasing recycling efforts; establishing Waste-to-Energy plants for non-recyclable plastic; removing accumulated plastic in rivers; and banning certain types of plastic.

Mercury (Hg) is a pollutant of global importance that negatively affects ecological and human health. The concentration of mercury in the environment has increased significantly and oceans are one of the primary reservoirs where it is deposited.

To reduce human exposure to mercury and improve the health of exposed fish and animals, the use of non-essential mercury-containing products should be phased out. We must introduce new safe methods of handling, using and disposing of the remaining mercury-containing products.

In 2019, Chile would like to develop a pilot project to monitor marine garbage throughout the region at the coastal edge, with the objective of advancing our work towards a regional standard. In addition, we will promote the commercialization of products without mercury.

### ➤ Activities and Outcomes:

- To organize a workshop on Promoting Trade of Products that replace those with Mercury to Reduce Marine Pollution (August 2019, TBC);
- To develop a technical guide to promote the commercialization of products without added mercury.

## 1.2 Preventing illegal fishing

The Pacific Ocean is the largest on Earth. APEC member economies, which line the Pacific Rim, account for 70% of global fish-product consumption, 90% of global aquaculture production, and more than 65% of the world's capture fisheries. Nine of the top ten fish producers in the world are APEC economies.

The scourge and threat of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices is becoming a global concern. IUU fishing has negative impacts on fish stocks and the marine ecosystem. It distorts global fish trade and food security. Marine Resources & Fisheries Consultants (2016) estimated the cost of IUU fishing to be between USD10 to USD 23 billion, globally. The study also found that IUU activity in the tuna fisheries is about 306, 440 tons either harvested or transshipped within the Asia-Pacific region.

Given the size of IUU fishing to the region, Chile proposes to assess current IUU measures in each economy, to identify areas of convergence and best practices. This will allow us to work towards decisive and collective actions.

### ➤ Activities and Outcomes:

- To host a workshop on Information Sharing to Combat IUU Fishing (May 2019);
- To identify areas of convergence and best practices to combat IUU fishing and develop a set of recommendations (intersessionally between SOM1 and SOM3);
- Leaders instruction to Member Economies to develop convergent and compatible action plans to combat IUU fishing in the APEC region.

## **2. Sustainable energy**

### **2.1 Promoting Electromobility as a clean and affordable energy for the APEC region**

The ability to decouple energy demand from economic growth is crucial for the environment and for our economies. Accounting for around 60% of the world energy demand, the APEC region includes four of the world's five largest energy users. In 2013, the region consumed the equivalent of over 8,000 million tons of oil worth of energy (Mtoe) and was a net energy importer of over 650 Mtoe, 90% of which was oil.

Energy cooperation has become an increasingly important agenda item for APEC. Today we see the development of technology and new technical procedures having a positive impact on the generation, transmission and distribution of energy. Cheaper and cleaner energy impacts directly on economic activities, on the environment and on the general welfare of society.

Transport plays a critical role in economic development. Together with the need to have safe, accessible and efficient transport system, today it must also be sustainable. APEC's energy systems are currently undergoing profound technological changes due to decarbonization efforts. Instruments and regulatory policies are fundamental for fostering the deployment of new technologies.

Leaders should instruct officials to work towards a convergent view on policies that allow to promptly reduce APEC's aggregate energy intensity by 45% from 2005 levels by 2035, as set out in the 2011 APEC Economic Leaders' Declaration and to reach new goals on efficient energy use and disposition.

Chile is committed to supporting all APEC initiatives that allow us to move towards a more sustainable world, and the use of renewable energy is fundamental in that regard. Therefore, we have defined that "sustainable energy" will be a priority in our year. In 2019 Chile will host the Energy Working Group Meeting and address its efforts on intensifying the promotion of clean and affordable energy and keep working on the potential that electromobility has in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### ➤ Activities and Outcomes:

- To host a workshop on Boosting Energy solutions in Remote Areas (May 2019, TBC)
- To host a workshop on Technological Challenges and Opportunities to Supply Flexibility to Electric Systems (May 2019, TBC)



- To propose to Leaders a mandate to reach new goals on efficient energy use and disposition with the aim to encourage APEC member economies achieve the 2030 targets.

### **3. Developing common standards for Smart Cities**

In 2007, for the first time in history, most of the world's population lived in cities - 3.3 billion people. By 2050, up to 80% of Earth's total population, or 6.4 billion people, will live in urban areas. Cities will continue to be central to economic growth; as will the power of integrated services, harmonized systems, and economies-of-scale. Smart technologies allow us to more accurately monitor and assess the way we interact with the natural and man-made environment.

The efforts that the Asia-Pacific region make towards comprehensive growth, prosperity and progress, must include promoting APEC cooperation on inclusive urban growth, boosting innovative and sustainable urban infrastructure, and building smart and green cities - which are future proofed, livable and healthy.

Building on previous work, in 2019 Chile wants to focus on areas such as Governance – integrated services, accountability, autonomous governance; and Transportation and Infrastructure – and efficient networks, congestion management, accident prevention, environment impact reduction; buildings, and public spaces, in order to share best practices on the implementation of Smart Cities in the APEC region.

#### ➤ Activities and Outcomes:

- To circulate a survey and collect information of standards on Governance, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Environment related to smart cities.
- To host an APEC Smart City workshop in the margins of SOM3 to discuss about best practices for the development of standards for Smart Cities in the APEC region (addressed to relevant working groups: CTI – TPTWG – SCSC).
- To identify best practices and propose common standards to comply with the development of urban planning for Smart Cities.

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**Session 1. Opening Session**

- A. Introduction by OFWG Lead Shepherd
- B. Opening of the APEC 12th Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting by Ms. Alicia Gallardo, Director of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)
- C. Opening remarks (Lead Shepherd) and Introduction of Delegation Leads
- D. Family Photo
- E. APEC 2019 priorities (Chile)
- F. Formation of Committee to assist with drafting of Summary Report
- G. Adoption of the Agenda (Lead Shepherd)

**Session 2. OFWG Projects**

- A. Project Presentation by Economies
  - i. Update on Current Funded Projects (Economies).
    - OFWG 03 2017A** – Exchange of Experience to Add Value to Organic Waste from Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture through its Reuse and Conversion into Innovative Products, which Contribute to Enhance Food Security (Chile)
    - OFWG 02 2018A** - Promoting Trade of Products that Replace Those With Mercury to Reduce Marine Pollution (Chile)
  - ii. Updated on Current Self-Funded Projects (Economies)
    - OFWG 01 2017S**- APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report 2 (China)
    - OFWG 04 2018S** - APEC Training Workshop on Marine Sustainable Fisheries Development (China)
    - OFWG 05 2018S** - The Fifth APEC Blue Economy Forum (China)

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**OFWG 06 2018S** - Symposium on Causative Species of Harmful Algal Blooms and Mechanism of Their Migration Dynamics in Asia-Pacific Region (China)

- iii. Discussion of any proposed new APEC-funded projects for Session 1/2019

Promoting Women Inclusion in Non-Traditional Economy: Maritime Sector (Chile)

Surveillance and risk assessment for the control of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), for the benefit of food security (Chile)

Promotion of trade in spatial technologies for the control and monitoring of maritime debris (Chile)

Determination and characterization of APEC Marine Superfoods as potential products to strengthen food security and encourage its commercialization in the Asia – Pacific Region" (Peru)

Developing best practice for climate resilience fishery on vulnerable communities in the APEC region (PNG)

Capacity Building on Global Marine Debris Monitoring and Modeling: Supports Protection of the Marine Environment (Indonesia)

Workshop on Alternative Livelihoods Development Through Business Diversification Towards The Women of Fisher Household for Home Fisheries Industry (Indonesia)

- iv. Discussion of any proposed new self-funded projects

APEC Workshop on Marine Debris and Microplastics (China)

APEC Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Workshop (China)

APEC Clean City and Ocean Initiative (The U.S)

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- B. Project Overview (The Secretariat)

**Session 3. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing**

- A. Member economies provide updates/present projects

Developing a Action Plan on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in APEC (PNG)

Combating Transnational Organized Fisheries Crime for Sovereignty and Sustainability of the Ocean (Indonesia)

Network for the Exchange of Information and Experiences among Latin American and Caribbean Countries to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Peru)

System of electronic confirmation of the legal origin of wild catches in terms of transparency of seafood trade among Asian countries, conducted under the framework of the bilateral IUU combating agreements (Russia)

Information sharing (Korea)

Information sharing (Malaysia)

Information sharing (Thailand)

- B. TNC presentation.
- C. FAO presentation on IUU fishing
- D. Identification of OFWG task.

**Session 4. Marine Debris Management**

- A. Update from Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris (Virtual Working Group)
- B. Marine debris management and prevention projects
- i. **OFWG 01 2018A** - Update of 2009 APEC Report on Economic Costs of Marine Debris to APEC Economies (The US)
  - ii. Workshop's Recommendation for Draft on APEC Marine Debris Management Guideline (*Korea*)

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- iii. OFWG 06 2015S Study on the Origin and Distribution of Microplastics in Typical and Marine APEC Region (China)
  
- C. Indonesia Efforts Combating Marine Debris (Indonesia)
- D. Research in marine debris management along the Peruvian coast (Peru)
  
- E. Marine Hazards early warning and the Application in Fishery (China)
  
- F. Open discussion on how to manage and reduce Marine Debris among others.

**Session 5. Cross cutting issues and coordinating across fora**

- A. APEC Centers (*Economies/Centers provide updates*)  
  
APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China)
  
- C. Our Ocean 2018 (Indonesia)

**Session 6. Looking Ahead**

- A. General Discussion on OFWG 2019
  - i. Strategic plan for 2019 -2020 (Lead Shepherd)
  - ii. Work plan for 2019 (Lead Shepherd)
  
- B. Discussion on Draft for Leaders' statement regarding OFWG, including Marine Debris Management and IUU Fishing Control (Chile)

**Session 7. Closing Session**

- A. Summary Report Discussion and Endorsement
  
- B. Date and Venue for the 13th OFWG Meeting
  
- C. Classification of Documents (Secretariat)
  
- D. Closing Remarks by Chile.
  
- E. Closing Remarks by OFWG Lead Shepherd

**\_\_\_\_\_End of the Meeting\_\_\_\_\_**

## Draft Agenda

### Fourth Joint PPFS-OFWG Meeting

February 25<sup>th</sup> Intercontinental Hotel. Santiago Chile

9:00-9:20	<p><b>1. OPENING &amp; WELCOME REMARKS</b></p> <p>1.1. Welcome remarks from Mr. Adolfo Ochagavía, PPFS Chair 1.2. Welcome remarks from Mr. Patrick Moran, OFWG Lead Shepherd 1.3. Adoption of Agenda</p>
9:20-10:20	<p><b>2. INTERLINKED PPFS/OFWG NEW POLICY/PROJECT INITIATIVES BY ECONOMIES FOR DISCUSSION &amp; TO OBTAIN FEED BACK FROM PPFS &amp; OFWG FORAS</b></p> <p>2.1. Presentations (by economies) related to specific projects or initiatives of mutual interest, for inputs from both fora. (We encourage economies to send their proposals)</p> <p>2.2. Discussion based on comments to the proposals circulated among economies</p>
10:20-10:50	Coffee Break
10:50-11:30	<p><b>3. PRESENTATION OF FOOD SECURITY WEEK PROGRAM AND PRIORITIES OF PPFS AND OFWG 2019</b></p> <p>3.1. Presentations by PPFS Chair and OFWG Lead shepherd related to work plan and priorities for inputs from both fora (TBC)</p> <p>3.2. Discussion based on comments to the proposals circulated among economies.</p>
11:30-12:10	<p><b>4. INITIAL EXCHANGE OF VIEW ON THE FIFTH FOOD SECURITY MINISTERIAL DECLARATION</b></p> <p>4.1. Proposal of key issues to be included in the Food Security Ministerial Declaration (Chile)</p> <p>4.2. Discussion based on comments to the proposal circulated among economies</p>
12:10-12:30	<p><b>5. CLOSING SESSION</b></p> <p>5.1. Summary of main take-aways 5.2. Closing Remarks (PPFS Chair and OFWG Lead Shepherd)</p>

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## **Day 1**

### **Session 1. Opening Session**

#### **A. Introduction by OFWG Lead Shepherd**

Lead Shepherd, Mr. Patrick Moran, welcomed the fifteen (15) participating APEC Economies to Santiago, Chile. The economies participating in OFWG 12 included: Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore, Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States, and Vietnam. The Lead Shepard also welcomed representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Quorum was met.

#### **B. Opening of the APEC 12th Oceans and Fisheries Working Group Meeting**

The opening of the APEC 12<sup>th</sup> Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting was presided over by Ms. Alicia Gallardo, Director of Chile's National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA).

Ms. Gallardo stated that in matters of ocean and fisheries, Chile is focused on improving the quality of life of people in the region through government programs focused on preventing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Chile and within the regional organizations in which Chile participates. Chile recently approved a law to add 253 new positions to strengthen the control of food safety and combatting IUU. Chile is also focused on participating in scientific and management issues related to IUU.

Additionally, Chile is focused on adding value to fisheries, including artisanal fisheries, by developing the value chain and contributing to gastronomy and tourism diversification. Chile is the largest producer of aquaculture in America. As such, they are prepared to protect this industry in times of peace, war, and natural disaster.

Finally, Ms. Gallardo encouraged the good work of the group because in 2050, the world will have to feed 9 billion people through good fisheries

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management and also the development of aquaculture as a valuable alternative to capture fisheries.

**C. Family Photo**

The Family Photo was taken during the break.

**D. Opening remarks (Lead Shepherd)**

The Lead Shepherd acknowledged and commended the efforts of Chile in preparing for the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)<sup>1</sup>, and the warm welcome they have extended towards the delegations.

**E. Nomination of Rapporteur to draft Summary Report (Lead Shepherd)**

Jane Gamble, from the U.S. delegation, was appointed as rapporteur of the draft summary report. The draft will be circulated to OFWG economies for comments and approval.

A committee was formed to assist the rapporteur in the drafting of the meeting report with Chile, Malaysia, Russia, the People's Republic of China, and Papua New Guinea volunteering. Other economies were invited to join at any time during the meeting.

**F. Adoption of the Agenda (Lead Shepherd)**

The agenda was amended with these minor changes: 1) Chile would like to move the discussion on IUU before the Session on marine debris; 2) Indonesia proposed playing a video before presenting their project in Session 2; 3) Indonesia would like to make a presentation in Session 4 on marine debris; 4) Indonesia would like to give an additional presentation in Session 4, Part A; 5) Indonesia would like to present on the outcomes of the Our Oceans Conference that took place in Indonesia in 2018; 6) Peru wants to remove a project from discussion to which the Lead Shepherd agreed; 7) Russia asks to add new Agenda issue to the IUU Session: “ System of Electronic Confirmation of the Legal Origin of Wild Catches in Terms of Transparency of Seafood Trade Among Asian Countries, Conducted Under the Framework of the Bilateral IUU Combating Agreements (Russia)” and, 8) FAO and TNC will give presentations in Session 4 3.

With these changes, the agenda was adopted by consensus.



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This can be found at 2019/SOM1/OFWG/001.

**G. APEC 2019 priorities (Chile)**

The Policy Director for Chile APEC 2019 stated that Chile's priorities include: 1) Digital Society; 2) Integration 4.0.; 3) Women, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Inclusive Growth; and 4) Sustainable Growth. The Policy Director recognized that the work of the OFWG is especially important to the APEC priority of Sustainable Growth.

The first priority is the issue of the Digital Society, which has been an objective of APEC for several years and will continue as a priority into the future. Chile wants to increase the participation of people in the global economy via the digital society. The deliverables under this priority include a monitoring and reporting system, development of recommendations on trade aspects, leading on Structural Reform and finally, identifying methods of measuring the Digital Economy.

The second priority is Integration 4.0 which includes connectivity in physical institutional and person-to-person dimensions. The main expected outcomes include working on Global Value Chains (GVC) and talent mobility. The deliverables under Integration 4.0 include development of a blueprint for GVCs development, promotion of single-window interoperability, development of a skilled visa programs, and finally, production of a guide on authorized economic operators' programs and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

The third priority is Women, SMEs, and Inclusive Growth. The main expected outcomes include promoting greater participation of women in the economy and in international trade, and to promote the development, growth and competitiveness of SMEs. The main deliverables in this priority are a roadmap for Women's Economic and Inclusive Growth, understanding the bridging the digital literacy gender gaps, and a toolkit for increasing participation of women in non-traditional roles.

The final priority is Sustainable Growth which includes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations. The deliverables will include, among other issues, marine debris monitoring, mercury control, and combating IUU fishing.

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The plan for the 2019 APEC year is “back to basics” which will include informal retreats, a final push to the Bogor Goals, work on the Post 2020 Vision, development of a Roadmap on Women and Inclusive Growth, and efforts towards Sustainable Growth.

The Lead Shepherd thanked Chile for including the work of the OFWG in the stated goals of Sustainable Growth and noted that the issue of women’s role in fisheries activities is an area where the work of the OFWG can contribute towards the success of Chile’s priorities.

A Leaders Statement addressing IUU is an area where the OFWG will have the opportunity to make valuable contributions to the formation of a final product.

## **Session 2. OFWG Projects**

### **A. Project Presentation by Economies**

#### **i. Update on Current APEC Funded Projects (Economies).**

**OFWG 03 2017A** – Exchange of Experience to Add Value to Organic Waste from Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture through its Reuse and Conversion into Innovative Products, which Contribute to Enhance Food Security (Chile).

Chile organized a workshop on this in October 2018, where 87 people from 10 Economies attended. Workshop milestones included interactions between small scale fishers, academics and government representatives and officials, as well as information sharing.

China commented that they have conducted a similar workshop and that there are many opportunities to discuss reuse of marine waste products and that enhanced cooperation should be supported in future work.

Indonesia gave thanks for the workshop and said that in the workshop Indonesia shared examples that the waste water from catfish production bioflok systems can be used for fertilizer.

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The Lead Shepard noted that there are many cross-cutting applications in this project that highlight the potential of projects like this in the future.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/003 for more information.

**OFWG 02 2018A - Promoting Trade of Products that Replace Those with Mercury to Reduce Marine Pollution (Chile)**

Chile thanked APEC for having granted this project and the Economies that are co-sponsors.

Chile stated that the project has a general advance of 20% which is in accordance with planning. This project has two main outcomes:

Number 1: Technical Guide of Products that Replace Those with Mercury: This guide is in the development process and its draft will be ready in June of this year.

Number 2: Workshop of Products that Replace Those with Mercury: This workshop will be held in July of this year. Currently, Chile is doing the logistics coordination to prepare all activities for the workshop.

Russia is a co-sponsor of this project and they asked Chile to remind Economies about the workshop details as they become available.

Chile will send more details about the workshop to Russia and other APEC Economies.

ii. Updated on Current Self-Funded Projects (Economies)

**OFWG 01 2017S- APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (AMSD) 2 (China)**

After 4 years of preparing and drafting, the draft report of AMSD 2 is ready. A core expert group comprised of experts from five Economies have contributed. The draft report which

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can be found in pre-meeting document, is open to member Economies for comments and suggestions until 22 April.

The final report, to be presented later this year, will include General report and Economy reports from Member Economies, and Economy reports should be submitted by the end of May for the purpose of inclusion.

Chile, a co-sponsor, noted that AMSD 2 is in line with Sustainable Growth priorities this year. Also, Chile calls on the Economies that have not yet reported their advances in sustainable marine development, to do so, with the aim to have this report accurately reflect the state of sustainable marine development in the APEC region and to contribute to fulfilling the SDG 14 from a regional perspective.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/014 for additional information.

**OFWG 04 2018S - APEC Training Workshop on Marine Sustainable Fisheries Development (China)**

China stated that the workshop was held in October 2018, with 50 participants from seven Economies.

The Lead Shepherd thanked China for this project that highlighted opportunity for cross-cutting fora integration and also produced a useful final report.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/015 for additional information.

**OFWG 05 2018S - The Fifth APEC Blue Economy Forum (China)**

China indicated that Blue Economy has been important since the First APEC Blue Economy Forum in 2011 and Rio 20. The 5<sup>th</sup> Blue Economy Forum was held last November and included 200 participants from 10 Economies. There were 25 presentations and five Keynote Speakers and 20 special reports.

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Thailand and Vietnam thanked China for the forums. As requested by Vietnam, China clarified that the Ningbo initiative proposed in the 5<sup>th</sup> Blue Economy Forum reflected the contributions and aspirations of participants and was not APEC's.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/016 for additional information.

**OFWG 06 2018S - Symposium on Causative Species of Harmful Algal Blooms and Mechanism of Their Migration Dynamics in Asia-Pacific Region (China)**

In October, 2018, 57 participants came from nine Economies to attend the symposium. The symposium highlighted the economic impacts of harmful algal blooms.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/017 for additional information.

iii. Discussion of any proposed new APEC-funded projects for Session 1/2019

**Promoting Women's Inclusion in Non-traditional Economies: Maritime Sector (Chile)**

Chile stated that gender discrimination is largely responsible for the economic disparity between men and women. This discrimination is most evident in the maritime industries such as fisheries, aquaculture, and the merchant marines. Currently, women's most prominent role in fisheries is in post-production. Chile's call of action is to help better integrate women in the maritime industry, through expanding awareness of the importance of economic opportunity for women.

Russia stated that they recognize the role of women in marine industries and that Russia has equal higher education opportunities for both men and women in marine industry, although the toughest sectors, like Arctic Fisheries, has heavy working conditions, which is why it needs to apply a smart approach during job choosing. For example, fisheries management contains a greater job opportunity for women.

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Finally, Russia, Peru, Canada, and Vietnam stated interest in being co-sponsors of the project.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/013 for additional information.

**Surveillance and risk assessment for the control of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), for the benefit of food security (Chile)**

The project falls under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14. The importance of conservation of marine resources is recognized worldwide. Seventeen Economies have MPAs and the challenge is how to detect IUU activity within MPAs to prevent it, and that the effects of the ‘spill-over’ of resources from MPA’s to open access fishing areas occurs. The proposed workshop will take place in October, 2019 and, with the exchange of experiences, will produce a risk matrix and risk assessments that will assist in the effective control of IUU in APEC Economies.

Indonesia is interested in more information about the project and how it supports the MOU between Chile and Indonesia.

Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Peru, and Russia are interested in being co-sponsors and are interested in the project because they recognize the importance of addressing IUU, especially within MPAs, through monitoring and risk assessment.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/004 for additional information.

**Promotion of Trade in Spatial Technologies for the Control and Monitoring of Marine Debris (Chile)**

The objective of the project is to develop a workshop for capacity building on Space Technologies such as satellite imagery, satellite monitoring, real-time monitoring using remote sensing, etc. which have been developed and used by APEC member Economies and that could be a cost-effective

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alternative to increase effectiveness and productivity of resources destined to the Control and Monitoring of Marine Pollution. Participants will share successful initiatives and experiences, identify challenges and limitations of implementing such technologies and generate a record of available technologies and knowledge hub for further development.

The U.S. would like to hear more about the project as the U.S. has experts in satellite surveillance systems in this area who may be available to participate. Russia would also like to participate in the project to study the application of existing technologies to address marine debris. Vietnam, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Korea, and China indicated their support.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/009 for additional information.

**Developing Best Practices for Climate Resilience Fishery on Vulnerable Communities in the APEC region (PNG)**

PNG proposes a project focused on information sharing of best practices for climate mitigation and adaptive approaches in fisheries management as a way to help vulnerable communities. The project also aims to address threats to food security, sanitation, hygiene, and poverty reduction.

Russia offers their support to PNG and suggests using language such as “vulnerable communities, minorities and SMEs” rather than just “vulnerable communities.”

Peru, Chile, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Viet Nam indicated their interest in supporting this project.

The FAO commented that member Economies have many projects related to the impacts of climate change and mitigation on small scale fisheries, but it is important to utilize existing information and training materials that have already been developed in conjunction with new projects. The FAO recommends first looking at the work that has been done before embarking on new projects. The existing FAO project

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in Chile already has proven training materials that have been developed and it is important that the product be used and shared with member Economies doing work to address climate change mitigation on fisheries.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/005 for additional information.

**Capacity Building on Global Marine Debris Monitoring and Modeling: Supports Protection of the Marine Environment (Indonesia)**

The economic impacts of marine debris are estimated to be USD1.26 billion annually. The objective is a capacity building project focused on using tagging transmitter and smart data transfer and creating an operational awareness system.

The project work plan is designed for 20 participants from APEC Economies and focuses on mid-level officers, analyst planners, the private sector, government officials and NGOs. The workshop will take place in Bali in the fall.

Chile supports this project and would like to be a co-sponsor.

Thailand, Korea, Russia, Viet Nam, and Peru expressed interest in supporting the project with more information.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/024 for additional information.

**Workshop on Alternative Livelihoods Development Through Business Diversification Towards the Women of Fisher Household for Home Fisheries Industry (Indonesia)**

Indonesia presented a film featuring Minister Susi promoting women's role in fisheries and the importance of gender equality in society. Fisherwomen have dual roles in fisheries, as housewives and also in the role of fisherwomen to earn more income for their family. They need skills to process fish and facilities to promote their products. Their workshop will be for 25 participants from APEC communities.



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Chile stated that this is a similar issue of concern for them, and they have developed various programs for increasing women's participation in fisheries and supported Indonesia's project.

Malaysia also supported the project and indicated willingness to cooperate on this proposal because they have similar activities and can share experience on how capacity building programs in Malaysia marine parks benefited local communities especially youth and women.

Peru supported the project as well to be implemented and willing to exchange information and Russia stated supported Indonesia in other session.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/025 for additional information.

**Determination and Characterization of APEC Marine Superfoods as Potential Products to Strengthen Food Security and Encourage its Commercialization in the Asia – Pacific Region" (Peru)**

There is a great concern related to malnutrition and food security in the world due to the fast population's growth, the solution aims to take advantage of the food resources that come from the oceans. At present there is a food class known as "Superfoods", characterized by its high content of proteins that are beneficial for health. There is currently no definition of "Marine superfood" and many APEC Economies have not identified which of the fishery resources or products they produced can be used as a superfood. The aim of this project is to identify and make a list of the APEC MARINE SUPERFOODS for the purpose of promoting and improve its commercialization in the APEC region and worldwide. The results of this project will contribute indirectly to the Health Working Group.

Russia, Chile, Viet Nam, and Chinese Taipei expressed interest in the project.

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Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/033 for more information.

iv. Discussion of any proposed new self-funded projects

**APEC Workshop on Marine Debris and Microplastics (China)**

China will be submitting a concept note to the Secretariat for distribution and consideration, as the developer of the project is not here to present today and take questions.

Chile looks forward to more information.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/018 for additional information.

**APEC Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP) Workshop (China)**

The workshop will include review of the five previous marine spatial planning training workshops that took place during the last seven years. The proposed workshop will take place in November 2019, and the objectives are to share best practices and enhance capacity building for the implementation of CMSP, to form an expert group on CMSP in the APEC region, and to draft a paper and report on CMSP based on the training manuals and materials of previous workshops.

Russia supports the project and would like to be a cosponsor. Chile, Chinese Taipei, Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia expressed interest and support for this project.

**APEC Clean City and Ocean Initiative (The U.S.)**

The U.S. noted that the topic of marine debris is getting high level attention within governments and international organizations. Part of the reason is that it is a cross-cutting environmental issue touching on multiple sectors with significant impacts on social and economic well being. While the skyrocketing interest resulted in great expansion in technical and financial resources, these are not well connected

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to solutions at the root of the problem which is improved land-based waste management to prevent and reduce waste flowing into the ocean. As a forum dedicated to sustainable development in partnership with the private sector, APEC has a unique role to play in bringing together both the public and private sectors to develop the most practical and cost-effective way to address land-based waste management and infrastructure deficits. The Clean City and Ocean Initiative will connect one or two city leaders with resources to develop a holistic marine debris plan of action to address marine debris, including an integrated waste management plan, marine debris removal and remediation plans, and public awareness campaigns. The Initiative will also assist city leaders access available donor funding for projects and other financial resources. A report including lessons transferable to other APEC cities, and informing economy and local leaders, will be one of the products of this project.

Korea offered to be a co-sponsor. Canada expressed interest, along with China, who stated that coastal-clean city focus is a good approach to this issue. Chile, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Russia, and Viet Nam all support the project.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/006 for additional information.

### **Session 3. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing**

A. Member economies provide updates/present projects

#### **Developing an Action Plan on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in APEC (PNG)**

The project was self-funded however the action plan wasn't ultimately endorsed by the Working Group. Five significant recommendations came out of the workshop:

- 1) Support the development of a statement about member collaboration and cooperation against IUU.
- 2) Support the development of a high-level data sharing agreement.

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- 3) Current and future cooperation to address IUU in regional fora.
- 4) Support stronger, deeper and more effective engagement in APEC.
- 5) Develop a strategic research program to improve APECs understanding of IUU.

Significantly, the Ministerial Statement included a statement regarding IUU that came out of the workshop.

Phase I next steps include a multi-year project to combat IUU, an assessment of current status, and desktop analysis regarding policies, gaps, challenges, etc. Phase II will look at targeted interventions, potentially to include PSMA, data sharing, collaboration with NGOs, score cards, and training and capacity building.

PNG will submit a concept note for next step projects that are a continuation of the work in this project.

Russia stated that they were pleased to see that PNG included fisheries subsidies language into the Ministerial Statement and support future work by PNG in this area.

Chile also supports PNGs project related to IUU, which is in line with the discussion to take place under 'Identification of OFWG Task'.

The U.S. commented on the role that APEC plays in supporting the regional implementation of PSMA and is grateful for PNG's inclusion of this in their workshop on IUU.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/036 for more information.

**Combating Transnational Organized Fisheries Crime for Sovereignty and Sustainability of the Ocean (Indonesia)**

There are many types of fisheries crimes and Indonesia has three approaches that include detection, response, and punishment. Indonesia uses vessel monitoring with transmitters, and patrol vessel operations including air surveillance. Indonesia punishes IUU violations in the Marine and Fisheries Criminal Case Adjudication and punishments can include the sinking of ships.

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Indonesia uses a multi-door approach that coordinates all stakeholders in combating IUU, and includes multi-lateral and bi-lateral agreements.

China thanked Indonesia for their presentation and stated its interest in collaborating on an international level to combat IUU. They stressed that IUU is not a criminal activity and cannot be identified as such in APEC. FAO has a clear and specific definition on IUU and identifies its scope. China suggested that APEC Economies address IUU through related FAO international Action Plans without declaring it a criminal activity because this sort of identification has very specific repercussions under international law that are outside of the scope of APEC.

Russia acknowledges that IUU issues are among the most important for Asia-Pacific economies. In fact, the OFWG's ability to address this "hot topic" is a sign of the working group's effectiveness. Russia stated that it is important to use correct terminology in discussions, because it compromises the effectiveness of the group if different Economies are working under separate definitions and assumptions. Russia mentioned that there are many examples of criminal activities like double flagging and illegal documents. Our consensus mechanism makes agreement on terminology critical, and as such, it is important that IUU fishing activity cannot be defined as transnational organized criminal activity. The Lead Shepherd said that Indonesia only speak for what they do in their country.

Chile said it is grateful for the discussion, and stated that there are different levels of the discussion – Economy's and regional. The law in Chile classifies in the category of "crimes" risk behaviours associated with violations of conservation standards referred to both certain conservation rules (eg ban) and those associated with collapsed resources.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/029 for additional information.

**Network for the Exchange of Information and Experiences among Latin American and Caribbean Countries to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Peru)**

The Network was created in October 2017, there are currently 14 Economies participating. The aims of the Network are to exchange information and experiences that contribute to strengthening the capacity

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to improve the implementation of measures and actions to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. The Network provides the links to the Global Record of Fishing Vessels and the official IUU Lists of the RFMOs, also provides information about fishery regulations of the member Economies, training, courses, workshops and presentations, and lists of fishing vessels per country. And also supports the regional implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) by providing capacity building workshops.

Chile stated that they have found the Network to be very useful for advancing regional cooperation to combat IUU.

Russia is also interested in the Network and would like to join as an observer, if possible.

The FAO stated that it was involved in the formation of this Network and said that economies needed to be already committed to addressing IUU to join, and the Network provides a platform for the exchange of information.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/031 for more information.

**System of Electronic Confirmation of the Legal Origin of Wild Catches in Terms of Transparency of Seafood Trade Among Asian Countries, Conducted Under the Framework of the Bilateral IUU Combating Agreements (Russia)**

Russia has IUU combating intergovernmental agreements with several Economies and one of the important agreements with China, with whom there is a catch certification program for the past five years. They also have an agreement with Korea and Japan. They are working on developing a paperless system but there are challenges related to limits of IT infrastructure or its level of function ability. They are looking to upgrade it to make these agreements more and effective in terms of the electronic confirmation. Russia would like to share their experience with other Economies and perhaps streamline the process of confirmation. Language barriers are another issue, but Russia believes this is the future of traceability. There is no concept note at this time, but Russia wanted to share this information now and hope to have more information to share in the next session.

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Chile thanked Russia for the information and looks forward to an opportunity to participate in issues related to transparency.

**Korea's position on PSMA**

Korea's goal is to build IUU detection capability by developing capacity building.

**Information sharing (Malaysia)**

Malaysia has undergone changes in governance in a span of nine months following the 14<sup>th</sup> General Election in 2018. One such initiatives was the restructuring of Ministries and Agencies. Management and conservation of marine parks was previously under the purview of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment while management and conservation of marine endangered species, and fisheries prohibited areas were under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry. These conservation functions have now been consolidated and mainstreamed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry.

In light of this, Malaysia is in the midst of finalizing its Fisheries Management Plan where IUU is given specific focus. Capacity building and fostering closer cooperation with internal agencies and regional organizations as well as highlighting the importance of MPAs in sustaining fisheries resources and other ecosystem services that these areas provide are other key components of the Plan.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/034 for more information.

**Day 2**

**B. TNC presentation.**

Dr. Kathy Radway, the Pacific Ocean Governance Advisor for TNC, presented on Ocean Governance for Sustainable Blue Growth. TNC works in many of APEC Economies assisting with the development of Economy programs. Involvement under APEC is mainly in the area of marine projects, such as the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report II by China and IUU Fishing Workshop in PNG. The TNC also contributed to the Fisheries Capacity Building Workshop in China.

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The goal of TNC's work in ocean governance programs is policy outcomes and governance arrangements for implantation international and Economy's level starting with seafood markets and focusing on global standards for import controls and PSMA.

TNC's work in Japan focuses on enhancing new policies to leverage global standards for import controls and PSMA. In the Pacific, TNC works to support countries who are interested in ratifying PSMA, by holding workshops on implementation minimum standards and developing gap analysis. TNC also works to support SDG 14 as co-lead with CBD for UN Community of Ocean Action on marine and coastal management.

Russia commented that the PSMA is one of the key tools to combat IUU fishing in APEC region and beyond and encouraged TNC to provide more information intersessionally to all Economies to spread awareness of their work.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/037 for more information.

### **C. FAO presentation on IUU fishing**

Alessandro Lovatelli, Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer for the FAO in South America, presented on the issue of IUU fishing. The FOA has regional offices all over the world, and the work of the FAO regarding IUU is undertaken by the Fisheries Governance Branch which is a large and growing team at the Main Headquarters. FAO headquarters manage an umbrella program with funds that contribute to capacity building and governance in countries all over the world.

FAO monitoring activities and instruments, both binding and nonbinding, play an important role in achieving the objectives of SDG 14 to sustain the health of the oceans and protect global food security.

The PSMA agreement includes a definition of what constitutes IUU, which takes place in all types of fisheries and occurs in all waters. IUU fishing impacts fisheries management by breaking the regional fisheries management process and jeopardizes these complex and vital fisheries management tools.

Port State Measures prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing



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their catches, and reducing the incentive of such vessels to engage in IUU fishing. The more countries that ratify PSMA, the stronger the act becomes. PSMA implementation is challenging and requires implementation strategies supported by sound policy, legal, and institutional frameworks, as well as operational mechanisms sustained by sufficient human and financial resources.

The FAO Global Capacity Development Program will offer technical assistance in up to 40 countries over the next five years with assistance delivered on the basis of a needs assessment exercise.

Chile thanked FAO for their help in addressing IUU fishing. Korea also thanked FAO and stated that Korea is committed to membership in PSMA.

#### **D. Identification of OFWG Task**

The Lead Shepherd stated that the Working Group needs to remember that there are already many organizations that combat IUU fishing, and the work of the Working Group should focus on strengthening existing mechanisms, rather than creating new ones, in order to advance the objectives of the OFWG.

Chile stated that many of the projects covered by the OFWG involve IUU, Climate Change, and small-scale fishers. Chile stated that they have a presentation that might encourage the discussion of APEC projects geared towards productive results. They showed a presentation on proposed actions for the OFWG. One of the deliverables proposed under Sustainable Growth is combatting IUU. Coordination of existing mechanisms is key to advancing the objectives of Chile's Sustainable Growth priority.

Chile proposes accomplish this recommendation by delivering a high-level commitment to reach specific milestones in the coming years for the strengthening of Economy's plans and measures to combat IUU fishing in the APEC region.

Chile proposes that a small group form within the OFWG to discuss how to advance work on IUU and PSMA intersessionally. Chile also emphasized the importance of collaborating with the PPFS to address the negative impacts of IUU fishing, given its harmful effects on food

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security. The idea is to create a roadmap on where each economy is relative to IUU and PSMA to present to the leaders and identify gaps and potential areas for action.

The U.S. thanked Chile for their presentation and said that relative to a small intersessional group forming, it would be important for them to focus on the PSMA document as a framework. The area where we have control in PSMA is in the area of implantation, and this should be the focus of any proposed small intersessional group.

Russia said that it would like to work with Chile and other Economies to support ratification and implementation of PSMA. Russia said that the work of the FAO could be a useful resource to the work of the group in this area. Russia signed the PSMA almost nine years ago but is still working on ratification because of various complexities and FAO regulations.

PNG thanked Chile for their presentation and was glad that they are going to continue on in the effort to get IUU into the Leaders Statement in 2019. Of course, it is a step-by-step process - a multi-year project that clearly lays out the path forward. Each economy is in a different place relative to where they are in implementing PSMA, and a desk top analysis or survey would be useful, perhaps conducted intersessionally.

China thanked Chile for their presentation. They stated that during this meeting, Chile's proposal for establishing a core group, should be circulated for consensus from all member economies, but some Economies are absent, so it is better to collect opinions on this issue by email. China will have to bring back the topic to relevant staff from China's Fishery Administration for consideration before Food Security Week and we could discuss it again during the next plenary meeting.

China believes that the Action Plans proposed by Chile should be corrected on some phrases such as "areas of convergence" because combating IUU is broad topic, how to narrow the issue needs to be further discussed to make it perfect.

China also suggested that all discussions remember to reference "economies" rather than "country" or "national" objectives as per the terms of APEC terminology regulations.

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Peru thanked Chile for the presentation and said that they consider very important all the initiatives to combat IUU fishing and this a relevant issue for them. However, it must be taken into consideration that there are several binding legal instruments for this purpose, as well as intergovernmental organizations involved directly to reduce IUU fishing in the oceans. Peru also indicated that it is necessary to be careful not to duplicate actions, and that they agree with the proposal of Chile for work in the intersessional period.

Russia agreed with PNG that things can't be done overnight and that a multi-year approach makes good sense.

Canada thanked Chile for maintaining momentum on the issue of IUU fishing. Canada agrees that there is a risk of duplication of efforts and so better regional coordination is necessary. Perhaps emerging technologies are one part of the solution to information sharing, as well as intelligence sharing. Also, a multi-stakeholder approach is important, including NGOs who are doing important work in this area.

The Philippines supported Chile in their serious effort to address IUU fishing. Economies are at different levels in their fight against IUU. There is a lot of work to be done and this usually starts with a policy framework. The PSMA is the first step towards effectively combatting IUU, and all Economies must work together to build capacity among other member Economies.

The U.S. stated that the OFWG should take a strong consensual stand in their effort to get IUU into the Leaders Statement. This is something the U.S. would support.

Russia said that the group should focus on a schedule of work. Russia stated that RFMO's can also be a source of information sharing.

FAO commented that the idea of a regional strategy proposed by Chile should include the FAO. FAO also stated that identifying gaps in PSMA implementation is an important first step because it isn't enough to just ratify, it is important to implement.

The Lead Shepherd summarized, stating that there is a consensus building that this is a multi-year approach. There is a focus on PSMA as a key element to this work, and noted that implementation is the hard

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part. We can engage in implementation work to address IUU even without PSMA.

Sharing existing experience and expertise is important among Economies and it is important to avoid duplication of effort and focus on gaps. Also, a unified statement to the Leaders for adoption is important.

The FAO added that intelligence sharing, as suggested by Canada, should look into an intelligence sharing network that already exists with the FAO and which all economies are invited to join.

### **E. Project Management Unit Project Overview**

In 2017, Senior Officials endorsed the paper “Governance Improvement for a More Effective APEC”, which provides a package of reforms to ensure that existing governance arrangements surrounding quorum and sunset clauses. In 2018, there were 13 out of 70 fora meetings which did not meet quorum. The Chemical Dialogue and Emergency Preparedness Working Group didn’t meet the quorum in 2 consecutive meetings.

In Project Session 2 - 2018, 114 Concept Notes were submitted, 46 projects were approved, with an approval rate of 40%. In 2019, March 12<sup>th</sup> is internal submission deadline, March 22<sup>nd</sup> is the final submission deadline, April 22 Pos will receive advice of Concept Note selection outcome, and May 20<sup>th</sup> project proposals are due to the Secretariat.

A presentation was given by a member of PMU on “APEC Projects – Applying for Funding”.

The Lead Shepard thanked the presenter for the condensed version of this presentation and encouraged Economies to take the training on how to submit projects effectively and efficiently.

Russia stated they would like to take the training but don’t have information as to how to sign up. The presenter said there is a sign up sheet in the lobby and two different trainings available next week.

Indonesia asked who will be the reviewer for concept notes and can they get their scores from the reviewer. The presenter explained that there are different reviewers and that the scores are not revealed.

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Chile asked if there is a way to get feedback on concept notes so that people could get a sense of what they might be lacking in their project proposals.

The Secretariat announced that Chile is the one of the best writer of the concept notes!

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**Session 4. Marine Debris Management**

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

**Ryan McFarlane (Chair), US private sector**

**Note: US NOAA coordinator is Nancy Wallace**

The private sector member of the U.S. presented on the VWG on Marine Debris. A joint initiative of private and public sectors, much of the work is supported by the Trash Free Seas Alliance. In 2015, Mayors throughout SE Asia were engaged on waste management through building better cities forum; Stemming the Tide report was released in the same year.

The Policy and Practice Recommendations include setting waste management targets, developing waste management performance indicators, addressing definitional barriers to trade and investment, concentrating the majority of solid waste responsibilities within a single government department or agency, development of incentive policies, working with informal labor force and establishing strong environmental standards.

The Asia-Pacific Infrastructure Partnership meeting focused on waste management, where they convened government officials, senior private sector infrastructure experts, and multilateral development banks and others. Some of the key challenges identified during the meeting included streamlining institutional arrangements, insufficient data, etc.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/035 for more information.

**B. Marine Debris Management and Prevention Projects**

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i. **OFWG 01 2018A - Update of 2009 APEC Report on Economic Costs of Marine Debris to APEC Economies (U.S.)**

The APEC Project to Update the 2009 APEC Report on Economic Costs of Marine Debris to APEC Economies came out with policy recommendations that addressed these issues: there is no ‘one-size fits all’ solution; improving collection systems is critical; there are a range of possible policy interventions; reducing legislative and regulatory uncertainty is important; it is necessary to develop the right incentives and risk allocation structures; and appropriate infrastructure must be in place before alternative products are introduced.

Next steps include confirming focal points within relevant APEC Economies, conducting interview with government officials, academia, and other stakeholders, conducting a literature review to examine the source of marine debris, etc. The APEC Clean City and Ocean Initiative proposes to work with cities in the APEC region to develop effective waste management systems and marine debris prevention measures.

The U.S. lead delegate presented on the update to the APEC ML Study 2019. The damaged from marine debris costs in APEC economies in 2009 were estimated to be USD 1.26 billion. The draft update is showing the costs are now in the area of USD 85 billion or more. More information from certain APEC Economies is still required for completion of the study.

The current study is looking at case studies that touch on leakage, collection and transportation, funding, and inter-ministerial cooperation.

Korea thanked the U.S. for the presentation and for putting together the project. They also thanked the VWG for their input.

Chile thanked the U.S. because knowing the costs of marine debris pollution will be very useful for them to have leverage

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to develop an Economy's marine debris management strategy and to determine the activities in which Chile could begin to develop work, taking into account their economic, technical and institutional capabilities.

Chinese Taipei thanked the U.S.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/023 for more information.

ii. **Workshop's Recommendation for Draft on APEC Marine Debris Management Guideline (Korea)**

This was endorsed last year in PNG, and the action conducted was sent to relevant working groups associated with marine debris. Three working groups commented and the compiled document was circulated for comment. Korea is now asking for endorsement by the OFWG to circulate the draft document to associated working groups. Korea is asking for the help of the associated working groups to edit the document in order for it to be more cross-fora in its application. Korea hopes to have a final document ready in time for SOM 3 2019.

Chile thanked Korea for their work and for the invitation to the workshops on marine debris held in Yeosu in 2017 and Busan in 2018. For Chile, the workshops have been very useful to generate technical skills and increase knowledge about marine debris and microplastic in the officials of the Ministry of the Environment and Chilean Navy.

The U.S. appreciates the effort of Korea to produce this action guide-line, and for their inclusion of other working groups into the formation of the document. The U.S. is still reviewing the document but looks forward to moving forward with it in a timely fashion.

Korea thanked the U.S. and Chile for their comments and asked for confirmation that it can be sent to other working groups.

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Russia asked what the deadline is for comments.

Korea clarified that this is not a final document, it just needs endorsement to send to wider working groups for comment. Korea anticipates opening up the comment period to the wider Working Group distribution for a period of time between March and June.

Russia has no objections to circulate the document but they need more time to comment themselves.

The U.S. stated that they don't have a problem with circulating the previously endorsed document, but it might make sense to incorporate comments received to make the working document tighter before opening up for more comments.

Korea explained that in order to reconcile comments received from the working groups, they need to actually work with this new document as it exists with the working groups before reconciliation can take place.

The U.S. agreed that so long as the document is clearly understood to be a working document, they agree to its circulation with the broader working groups.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/008 for more information.

iii. **OFWG 06 2015S Study on the Origin and Distribution of Microplastics in Typical and Marine APEC Region (China)**

The presentation focused on current microplastics research and associated workshops for experts.

Chile thanked China for this research because this sort of information is useful and valuable for them.

The U.S. thanked China for this research because it is important that new research be conducted to expand our understanding of the effects of microplastics on human health. The U.S. encouraged China to connect with Japan on their research in this area.



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**Indonesia's Efforts to Combat Marine Debris (Indonesia)**

Indonesia has committed to reducing land wastes by 30% and to manage through their reduce-reuse-recycle program up to 70% of land waste by 2025. The Indonesia Plan of Action on Marine Plastic Debris 2017-2025 includes public campaigns, land/ocean waste management, and partnerships.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/028 for additional information.

**C. Research in Marine Debris Management along the Peruvian Coast (Peru)**

Perú is aware that the increase of economic activities in the coastal zone has made these areas more vulnerable. Between 2014 and 2016 research was conducted in four sandy beaches on the central coast of Peru. The results of this study showed that one beach was particularly polluted – the study site closest to Lima. A workshop was conducted in 2018 with the aim to determine the chemical composition of the polymers found in samples of seawater, as well as in the stomach contents of Peruvian sea fishes. The results will be available at a later date.

Peru has six laws on reduction of plastic bags and containers with the aim of reducing plastic pollution by 35% by the end of 2019.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/032

for more information.

**D. Marine Hazards Early Warning and its Applications in Fishery (China)**

Chinese Global Operational Oceanography Forecasting System and Extended Forecast System provides additional information to aid in determining sea surface, wind speed, temperature, currents, storm surge, and risk assessment.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/021 for more information.

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**E. Management and Prevention of Marine Debris in APEC Region (Chile)**

The ocean is currently contaminated with a huge load of marine debris with high concentrations of microplastics, which has been gradually accumulating for decades. Chile noted that we lack an overall picture of what actions are being taken by APEC economies on a large scale.

In view of the foregoing background and considering that we already have knowledge of the economic, social and environmental impacts that the problem of marine litter represents, Chile believes that in order to counteract this impact it is necessary to begin to implement concrete actions in the form of prevention measures and control of marine litter. Although, these measures have been exposed in various workshops within the Ocean and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG), whose result has resulted in recommendations of good practices and guidelines, it is urgent and priority to make a diagnosis of the region in relation to the state of the art of prevention and response measures for the control of marine litter.

Along with this, we want to propose a commitment of all Economies from here to a term that we determine to have concrete measures that As an example, Chile has prohibited the use of plastic bags in commerce; It has also promulgated a law that establishes the framework for Waste Management, Extended Producer Responsibility and Recycling Promotion and seeks to reduce the generation of waste and encourage its reuse, recycling and other valuation, in order to protect to the health of people and the environment.

For this, Chile proposes a "Diagnosis of preventive measures and responses to the MD in APEC economies". The objective of the project will be to have a picture of the entire region, which will aim to determine the management of binding instruments existing in the APEC economies, in order to guide the policies of the economies and concrete actions, to advance in the work of the protection of the marine environment and prevent economic losses caused by the MD.

Chile wants to promote the commitment of APEC leaders to implement concrete actions in their Economies to reduce marine pollution and promote sustainable growth.

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The U.S. asked if the proposed concept note is to take stalk of existing laws and regulations related to marine debris across the APEC Region, and Chile replied that this is one of the objectives.

The U.S. also noted that some economies have regulations that prevent Economy's bans on plastics, for example, so this as a measure, might not be completely effective.

Chile said that they will measure the effects of their plastic bag ban over the coming years.

The U.S. said that resource consumption can be complicated and needs to be considered in a wholistic manner.

Chile stated that their Minister of the Environment is considering these issues.

Please refer to document 2019/SOM1/OFWG/009 for more information.

**Session 5. Cross cutting issues and coordinating across fora**

**A. APEC Centers (Economies/Centers provide updates)**

**i. APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China)**

A number of workshops and publications were produced in 2018.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/022

**B. The Reflection of Our Ocean Conference 2018**

The Our Ocean Conference 2018 was hosted by Indonesia and was attended by six Heads of States, 29 Ministers and 99 countries. From 2014-2017, 663 commitments were made and Indonesia followed up on these commitments, while securing 305 new commitments, with marine debris receiving the highest level of commitments from participating countries.

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Chile congratulated Indonesia on the success of this conference and appreciated the awareness and commitments they advanced in the cause of preserving and protecting our ocean.

Please refer to 2019/SOM1/OFWG/030

**C. Discussion on OFWG approach to the joint OFWG-PPFS meeting  
February 25<sup>th</sup>.**

Chile proposes raising IUU fishing and marine debris as topics that directly effect food security. Chile hopes the rest of the working group supports this approach.

The U.S. agreed that it makes sense to bring up marine debris and IUU fishing in the joint meeting with PPFS. The U.S. suggested that it might be useful to also emphasize the role of aquaculture to PPFS, as a way of expanding their focus on agriculture.

PNG also supported Chile's approach.

The Lead Shepherd suggested it is not necessary to present on the technical work of the OFWG, but rather to raise awareness on larger scale activities that dove-tail with the work of PPFS relative to food security. The Lead Shepherd also suggested that we alert counterparts in PPFS to what our expectations might be, so that they can be prepared for a fulsome discussion.

Chile echoed the importance of identifying, in advance, topics of interest to be discussed in PPFS and invited the OFWG delegations to share with their PPFS delegations this insight, so that the conversation can be productive during the Joint Meeting.

**Session 6. Looking Ahead**

**A. General Discussion on OFWG 2019**

**i. Strategic Plan for 2019 -2020 (Lead Shepheard)**

The Strategic Plan is not yet complete, but we have until March 6 to complete the document. Drafts will be sent around in the coming days and all Economies are encouraged to respond quickly.

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ii. Work Plan for 2019 (Lead Shepherd)

The Work Plan will also be circulated in the coming days and if Economies have projects they want reflected, they should insert them directly and provide comments as quickly as possible.

**B. Discussion on Draft for Leaders' statement regarding OFWG, including Marine Debris Management and IUU Fishing Control (Chile)**

Chile presented their ideas on this topic. We recognize that some Economies will need to go back to their governments for discussion. Chile is hoping for intersessional work to refine a statement in a timely fashion. Chile would like to see a recognition that marine debris is an issue for food security. Intersessional work will enable OFWG to create a document that includes commitments and frameworks for commitments at the Ministerial level and hopefully the Leaders Statement.

As for IUU fishing, Chile suggests that we draw some lines on issues that we can move forward, such as information sharing, new technology, PSMA, etc., and Chile would like to create a multi-year roadmap. Chile would like to produce a document of substance for the Ministers and Leaders to consider.

China thanked Chile for their proposal, and proposed to highlight in the statement OFWG's work supporting the priority of sustainable growth, including the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report.

The U.S. would like to know if Chile will draft the first proposal then share it with a smaller group or the whole group.

Chile is willing to do so.

The Philippines suggested that we get agreement from the Project Director before presenting to the Ministers. All member economies can create a zero draft and then all priorities can be combined in a single document which is then circulated for consideration.

The Lead Shepherd said that we are producing a document that belongs to OFWG.

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PNG stated that what we do now might be to create an action plan on how to address IUU and marine debris. PNG asked if we are agreeing to create an intersessional group at this time?

The Lead Shepherd asked if Chile intends to create an intersessional group at this time.

Chile said that what they want is to have some sort of document prior to the next meeting.

The Lead Shepherd suggested that it would be beneficial to gather information about what is out there relative to IUU fishing in the APEC region. Then to identify what are the potential streams of work where we might want to focus. The Lead Shepherd suggests that at this stage, perhaps what we want is a plan – a multi-year plan – for moving forward.

Chile said that there was an idea of a questionnaire for all Economies, but there was a feeling that a basic plan was more relevant at this point – similar to a road map.

Russia stated that they have no objections to these ideas, but they are concerned that there isn't much time. Russia suggested forming a "Whatsapp" group, and maybe Chile can create this group and invite all Economies.

PNG said it would like to work with Chile and it likes Russia's proposal, and it proposes right now that Chile set up a smaller group to germinate ideas, and include PNG, Chile, Malaysia, and New Zealand.

Malaysia stated that it is a bit uncomfortable to commit to anything on marine debris as they need to first get approval from other government agencies before agreeing, but it is agreeable to be involved in crafting ideas on IUU fishing.

The Lead Shepherd confirmed that the working group would only be working on IUU.

China said that if the group is formed, they would want to share the word.

The U.S. clarified that this agreed small group is just to create a group on IUU fishing.

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Russia stated that the host Economy has the right to initiate this kind of document even without consent of the working group.

Chile stated that it is looking for a collaborative approach. They also asked for a POC from each economy who specializes in the topic of IUU. Chile also proposed that the Program Director send a message in the coming days to all the Economies, inviting to participate in this intersessional work.

The Secretariat said that he attempted this last year, but it is difficult because people change jobs often, but he will attempt again.

The Lead Shepherd summarized that a small group will produce a road map on IUU and that document will then be passed to the larger group for consensus. The Secretariat will create a list of POCs for each economy to facilitate review of the road map, and Chile will lead this work via email among the small group members. The Lead Shepard also asked Chile to speak at PPFS about this intended roadmap. We will await a document from the small group.

A member of the China returned from PPFS meeting to say that PPFS plans to submit a first draft statement by May, so that would be a good framework for OFWG to work within for the draft IUU statement.

Chile and others agreed, and asked for the Lead Shepherd's participation.

The Lead Shepherd stated that there is agreement is for a tentative multi-year road map of general categories of work to be in draft form by the end of March.

**Regarding Marine Debris**

Chile suggests that the issue of marine debris needs to get into the Leaders Statement and they ask the group how they think this can be accomplished.

The U.S. agrees with Chile's suggestion to link marine debris and food security. In the ASEAN forum, the U.S. will be working on this very topic in the coming months. The reason that the U.S. took the track of sustainable fisheries to address the connection between food security and marine debris, is because there is existing science to draw the linkage. The U.S. explained that there is good reason to use the nomenclature of marine debris/marine litter.

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Canada said that the issue of ghost fishing nets is also important and can be included in the larger definition of marine debris.

The U.S. said that FAO is interested in socializing Fishing Gear marking guidelines.

China said that linking the economic impacts of marine debris on food security is a good approach and one which they can help with in the drafting of the statement.

Chile asked that the U.S. present on this tomorrow in the joint PPFS-OFWG meeting.

The U.S. agreed.

**Session 7. Closing Session**

**A. Summary Report Discussion and Endorsement**

The report will be circulated to the Friends group for review and compilation.

**B. Date and Venue for the 13th OFWG Meeting**

To be held in Puerto Varas, in August during Food Security Week (August 17 – 23).

**C. Classification of Documents (Secretariat)**

The Secretariat asked that documents be submitted by the deadline that the agenda can be accurate.

**D. Closing Remarks by Chile.**

Chile thanked the OFWG and noted the success of the meeting and the collaborative nature of the group.

**E. Closing Remarks by OFWG Lead Shepherd**

The Lead Shepherd thanked Chile for their outstanding hospitality and appreciated all the effort that is going into making this meeting a success.



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We look forward to seeing you again in Puerto Varas. The Lead Shepherd thanked all economies for their productive participation.

\_\_\_\_\_ **End of the Summary Report** \_\_\_\_\_

## **4<sup>th</sup> Joint PPFS-OFWG Meeting** Santiago, Chile, 25 February 2019

### **Meeting Summary Report**

The 4<sup>th</sup> Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) and Ocean Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) Joint Meeting, was held in Santiago, Chile on 25 February 2019. The meeting was attended by Canada, Chile, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, PNG, the Philippines, Peru, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States and Viet Nam.

The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Patrick Moran, OFWG Lead Shepherd, (Canada) and Mr. Adolfo Ochagavia, PPFS Chair 2019 (Chile).

- **Opening remarks**

OFWG Shepherd welcomed delegates to the Joint Meeting and expressed optimism for APEC in 2019. He also thanked Chile for the hospitality and the opportunity to collaborate on food security. OFWG Shepherd expressed appreciation to PPFS for hosting the Joint Meeting and expressed expectations that the work will improve every year.

Next, PPFS Chair 2019 welcomed attendees and expressed his confidence that the Joint Meeting will be a good opportunity to coordinate efforts and build better strategies to address common challenges beyond 2020. Mr. Ochagavia also gave a brief summary of the main outcomes of the previous PPFS meeting.

To finalize, OFWG Lead Shepherd opened the floor for comments on the agenda, the agenda was adopted without comments.

- **Interlinked PPFS/OFWG new policy/project initiatives by economies for discussion and to obtain feedback from PPFS & OFWG FORAS**

Chile gave an update on their project *Strengthening Rural Areas as a Contribution to Food Security in the Asia-Pacific Region*, to be held in Chile in July 2019. The project is co-sponsored by New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Peru and Chinese Taipei.

New Zealand presented progress of their project *Services and the Food System*. The scope of the project is to assess the impact of the services environment on parties engaged in the food supply chain (development, production, processing distribution and sales of agriculture and fisheries sectors). The focus will address critical barriers for services in order to improve efficiency in the food systems and to enhance food security. New Zealand expects to present a concept note in 2019 or early 2020 and hold a workshop on this topic in 2020. Finally, New Zealand called support for the said concept note and invited all economies to take part in the said workshop.

Chinese Taipei presented their *Reducing Food Losses in the Supply Chain* initiatives and invited all economies to attend to the workshop in June 2019. In this regard, Chile recalled that in October 2018, they hosted a workshop on full usage of fish, in order to reduce organic waste, which received much interest from members of the government, academia, and fishermen and fisherwomen. Chile would like to replicate the success of this project again and they will present phase two of the said project. OFWG Lead Shepherd commented on the various crossover between OFWG and PPFS which are also emerging issues in the Ocean context, and he appreciated the presentation.

Following, Chile presented its project *the threat of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing on Food Security*, outlining both the importance of global fish consumption, which provides more than 20% of the average per capita animal protein intake for 3 billion people, and the threat of IUU fishing, which is estimated to account for 20% of global catches. Fisheries resources available to bona fide fishers are removed by IUU fishing, which can lead to the collapse of local fisheries, where small-scale fisheries in developing countries are particularly vulnerable. Also, products from IUU fishing can find their way into overseas markets thus throttling local food supply. IUU fishing therefore threatens livelihoods, exacerbates poverty, and increases food insecurity. Chile further believes OFWG can play a deeper role on IUU fishing and their negative impacts. OFWG aims to agree on an IUU roadmap with a multi-year approach. Russia took the floor and agreed with Chile and proposed these comments to be included in the next ministerial and leaders meeting.

PNG gave an updated of *APEC women on agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries* project. PNG thanked the support of Australia and New Zealand. They also expressed support for better practices and policies to support women participation since they face greater challenges and have low visibility in agriculture and aquaculture. Delegate invited participants to the workshop in August 2019 and thanked Chile for hosting these initiatives. Chile expressed appreciation for PNG's presentation, which highlighted the importance of the inclusion of women in this sector. Additionally, Chile announced the presentation of a project on women participation in non-traditional activities related to maritime industry.

- **Beyond 2020: what is next?**

OFWG Lead Shepherd raised the question on how to improve coordination between OFWG and PPFS and the opened the floor for suggestions in case there is a need to make changes to the current format.

Russia supports to continue with the current format since it is a useful and allows both groups to share experiences and gain a better perspective of their issues. He also expressed interest in exploring new tools and approaches and would like to expand the agenda to focus on digital developments.

United States also agreed that this is a format worth keeping but should focus only on one or two topics.

Chile intervened and valued this meeting as host economy since it gives an opportunity to collect interesting inputs that will be useful for the upcoming Ministerial Meeting in August.

China suggests deeper discussions on how to improve opportunities and access for small farmers. Moreover, discussions on how the public sector can learn from the private sector in order to generate proper policies.

The Philippines recalled the progress made since the first meeting, which helped defined common policies. Moreover, this is a good platform to share experiences and good practices.

Malaysia agreed and argued the importance of holding both PPFS and OFWG under the same meeting and supported the current format.

PPFS Chair took the floor and stated there is a great connection between agriculture and aquaculture, therefore both issues are related and the current format should remain.

To finalize the discussion, OFWG Lead Shepherd indicated that all these are important inputs and urged the group to work together in view of the upcoming Ministerial Meeting.

- **Initial exchange of view on the fifth food security ministerial declaration**

Chile presented the tentative calendar, venue and proposed areas to discuss for the fifth Food Security Ministerial: sustainable food system, digital opportunities, enhance food trade and rural development. Furthermore, Chile invited all economies to participate in the said Ministerial Meeting.

United States proposed to include marine plastic pollution and IUU fishing in the discussions during next Food Security Week. Chile appreciated US for highlighting these topics and agreed the need to include them in the Ministerial Meeting Declaration. Finally, Chile thanked all economies for their inputs and participation. Chile invited all economies to submit their inputs and comments in writing and hopes to see everyone at the Ministerial Meeting in August.

- **Closing session**

To finalize the Joint Meeting, both Chairs thanked active participation of economies and invited them for a family photo.