



APEC 第七届海洋与渔业
工作组会议

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APEC

海洋通讯

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Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

2016/OFWG/001

议程第一项：IF

第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议议程

供参考

会议前由 OFWG 牵头人提交



APEC PERU
2016

第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议
皮乌拉，秘鲁
2016年9月20-22日

亚太经合组织 (APEC) 第七届海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 会议

2016 年 9 月 20-21 日

库斯科安迪纳之家酒店，秘鲁·皮乌拉

第一天：2016 年 9 月 20 日

09:00-09:30	第一部分 - 开幕式 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● APEC 海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 临时牵头人致欢迎辞● APEC 第七届海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 会议开幕 (秘鲁) (Mr. Hector Soldi Soldi, 渔业和水产养殖部副部长, 生产部, 秘鲁, 10 分钟)● 代表团团长介绍 (OFWG 临时牵头人)● 记录员任命 (OFWG 临时牵头人)● 成立主席之友会协助起草总结报告 (OFWG 临时牵头人)● 议程通过 (OFWG 临时牵头人)
09:30-10:15	全体代表合影，咖啡间休 (或有更改)
10:15-10:30	第二部分 - 海洋与渔业工作组自 2016 年 5 月第六次会议后的工作进程 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 就即将召开的领导人会议等 APEC 相关进展作报告 (APEC 秘书处) 请注意：我们要求 OFWG 成员就自 2016 年 5 月份海洋与渔业工作组会议后开展的海洋相关活动 / 进展提交书面更新 (无需口头展示)。由于时间限制，会议将不再安排口头展示环节。
10:30-12:00	第三部分 - 海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 运行情况 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 工作计划和战略规划 (OFWG 临时牵头人) 讨论 OFWG2016 年度工作计划实施进程和 OFWG2016-2018 年战略规划，包括制定主席之友会制定 2017 年工作计划● 讨论将来海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 会务安排● 项目 (经济体)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 现有项目进展情况 (APEC 秘书处)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 海洋垃圾的预防和管理能力建设 (韩国)○ 讨论新提议的 2017 年第一期 APEC 资助项目 (经济体)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 推进 APEC 可持续发展报告二 (中国)2. APEC 海洋可持续发展中心 2017 年培训研讨班 (中国)3. 微型、小型和中型渔业企业的全球价值链 (巴布亚新几内亚)○ 讨论新提议的自筹资金项目 (经济体)<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 发展中经济体海岸与海洋生态系统的生态经济价值评价能力建设 (巴布亚新几内亚)2. 太平洋金枪鱼论坛 (巴布亚新几内亚)

12:00–12:40	<p>第四部分 – 海洋环境的可持续发展和保护及蓝色经济</p> <p>在这一部分，展示将重点围绕海洋环境的可持续发展和保护及蓝色经济等海洋与渔业工作组战略规划优先目标，尤其是食品安全。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 最新进展（日本 – 美国） – 海洋垃圾虚拟工作组 ● 讨论保护海洋环境对食品安全和蓝色经济的重要性（包括第四届蓝色经济论坛和食品安全与蓝色经济高层政策对话的所有最新成果）
12:40–14:10	午 餐
14:10–14:40	<p>第四部分 续上</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 亚太地区实施的水产养殖项目 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 展示（秘鲁） – 秘鲁的水产养殖业：现状、展望与挑战 <p>在这一部分，欢迎所有经济体分享本地区在实施水产养殖业方面的经验。</p>
14:40–15:40	<p>第五部分 – 自然灾害 / 应急准备 / 防灾减灾和气候变化</p> <p>在这一部分，展示将重点围绕自然灾害 / 应急准备 / 防灾减灾和气候变化等海洋与渔业工作组战略规划优先目标，尤其是食品安全。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 展示（秘鲁）：渔业和水产养殖业对气候变化的脆弱性调查分析和适应气候变化指南 ● 展示（秘鲁）：海洋生态系统和渔业适应气候变化的秘鲁项目 ● 展示（秘鲁）：监测和预报厄尔尼诺南方涛动，秘鲁海洋研究所
15:40–15:55	咖啡间休
15:55–18:00	<p>第六部分 – 与食品安全和论坛协调相关的交叉议题</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 展示（秘鲁）：增加鱼类消费，提升食品安全与营养 ● 待定展示（秘鲁）：渔业私营部门与鳀鱼（秘鲁鳀）的可持续性 ● 进一步与粮食安全政策伙伴关系（PPFS）协调 ● 讨论粮食安全部长会议宣言 ● 与外部组织的预期活动这一讨论是为了回应领导人和部长有关加大工商界和其他组织 / 利益相关者的参与这一呼吁。评论应重点围绕和食品安全相关的预期活动。
18:00–18:10	<p>第一天：总 结</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 主办方发布相关信息（秘鲁） ● 第一天会议总结发言（OFWG 临时牵头人）
18:10–19:00	主席之友会
第二天：2016年9月21日	
08:30–10:00	主席之友会

10:00–10:40	第七部分 – 2016 年粮食安全相关的能力建设活动 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 报告（秘鲁）：制定发展海洋产品供应链实践指南手册 ● 报告（中国）：2016 年 APEC 沿海生态养殖模式促进粮食安全培训研讨班
10:40–10:55	咖啡间休
10:55–11:30	第八部分 – 海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）运行情况 B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● APEC 中心讨论 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ APEC 中心科技创新政策伙伴关系机制（PPSTI）指南最新进展（秘书处） ○ 讨论 APEC 中心指南（OFWG 临时牵头人，经济体） ● 通过 2017-2018 牵头人
11:30–12:30	主席之友会
12:30–14:00	午 餐
14:00–15:00	主席之友会
15:00–16:00	第九部分 – 展望未来 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 展示并讨论 2017 年工作计划草案（经济体）
16:00–16:15	咖啡间休
16:15–17:30	第九部分 续上 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）第七届会议总结报告展示与讨论（经济体） ● 通过总结报告（OFWG 临时牵头人） ● 第八届海洋与渔业工作组会议时间与地点（越南）
17:30–18:00	第十部分 – 会议闭幕 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 文件分类（秘书处） ● 主办方发布相关会务信息（秘鲁） ● 闭幕致辞（秘鲁官员） ● 闭幕致辞（OFWG 临时牵头人）

第三天：2016 年 9 月 22 日

实地考察（主办方）

请注意：我们将努力在会议第二天完成海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）的实质性讨论，可能有必要讨论并通过总结报道或通过其他方法完成其他所有未完成事项。

亚太经合组织 (APEC) 第七届海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 会议报告

库斯科安迪纳之家酒店，秘鲁 皮乌拉
2016 年 9 月 20-21 日

出席 APEC 第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议的 12 个经济体包括：中国、印度尼西亚、韩国、巴布亚新几内亚、秘鲁、菲律宾、俄罗斯、中国台北、泰国、美国和越南。上海彩虹鱼海洋科技股份有限公司作为本届会议的嘉宾代表。会议由海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 临时牵头人 (ILS) Patrick Moran 先生主持。附会议执行摘要 (见附件 A)。

会议第一天：2016 年 9 月 20 日

第一部分：开幕式

一、海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 临时牵头人致欢迎词

工作组临时牵头人 Patrick Moran 先生对前来皮乌拉参会的各经济体表示欢迎并对会议主办国秘鲁表示感谢。他指出，第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议在粮食安全周期间召开具有重要意义，渔业与粮食安全联系密切，正是两者的紧密联系让海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 保持在相关工作的最前沿。牵头人指出，农业在传统粮食安全中占主导地位，希望海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 能继续重视渔业重要性，尤其希望相关经济体能继续举办粮食安全周。

二、秘鲁生产部渔业和水产养殖副部长致会议开幕词

秘鲁生产部渔业和水产养殖副部长 Hector Soldi Soldi 先生致会议开幕词。基于联合国大会等重要国际会议已指出当今海洋面临的诸多挑战，Soldi 先生强调实施海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 目标的必要性。

Soldi 先生代表秘鲁重申可持续渔业对各经济体和粮食安全的重要性，并表示海洋与渔业工作组应该成为

各经济体开展对话的平台。

三、代表团团长介绍 (OFWG 临时牵头人)

代表团团长向工作组进行自我介绍，预祝第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议成功举办并希望继续开展对话与合作。

四、会议记录员任命 (OFWG 临时牵头人)

海洋与渔业工作组临时牵头人办公室任命美国为记录员。

五、会议成立主席之友会协助起草会议报告 (OFWG 临时牵头人)

成立主席之友会起草会议报告，主席之友会包括中国、巴布亚新几内亚、秘鲁和美国。其他经济体可在会议期间随时加入。

六、会议议程通过 (OFWG 临时牵头人)

议程增加参会嘉宾展示部分，获全体代表一致通过。最终议程见文件 2016/OFWG/001。

第二部分：2016 年 5 月 APEC 第六届海洋与渔业工作组会议后的工作进展

一、就即将召开的领导人会议等 APEC 相关进展作

报告（秘书处）

秘书处简述 2016 年 5 月第六届海洋与渔业工作组会议后 APEC 的最新进展，重点介绍 OFWG 工作最新进展。秘书处特别提到海洋事务主流化主导委员会（MOISC）任期延长两年，并采纳促进跨论坛合作的建议。此外，秘书处还重点讲述将于 2016 年 11 月份在秘鲁召开的亚太经合组织领导人会议，指出《领导人声明》重点围绕四个 APEC 主题及粮食安全部长会议等专业部长会的相关重要成果。为回应粮食安全部长会议及领导人草案用语等相关问题，秘鲁建议相关 OFWG 经济体通过各自的高官办事处集中意见。

二、经济体最新进展

鉴于时间关系，APEC 秘书处要求 OFWG 成员提交各经济体自第六届海洋与渔业工作组会议后开展的海洋相关活动 / 进展情况。进展情况作为以下会议文件供传阅：2016/OFWG/003, 2016/OFWG/004, 2016/OFWG/011, 2016/OFWG/018, 2016/OFWG/019, 2016/OFWG/027 及 2016/OFWG/028。

第三部分：海洋与渔业工作组运行情况

一、工作计划和战略规划（OFWG 临时牵头人）

工作组临时牵头人指出，第六届海洋与渔业工作组会议上将展示由经济技术合作高官指导委员会（SCE）通过的 2016-2018 年战略规划及 2016 年工作计划实施情况。基于粮食安全周的重要性以及工作计划实施战略规划的优先目标，工作组临时牵头人成立主席之友会制定 2017 年工作计划，计划将粮食安全包含在内。

主席之友会负责制定 2017 年工作计划，主席之友会由美国担任主席，成员包括智利、中国、巴布亚新几内亚、秘鲁和越南。

二、讨论将来海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）会务安排

工作组牵头人组织就将来海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）的会务安排进行讨论，并指出海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）在第六届及第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议的经济体参会数量不满足每个工作组须有 14 个经济体参会的规定。秘书处解释道，尽管 OFWG7 会议仍未结束，但是连续两次未达到参会经济体数量要求的工作组需向 APEC 秘书处执行主任及相关委员会报告。尽管没有惩罚机制，但是建议高级官员应高度关注工作组确保参会经济体数量这一问题。

工作组临时牵头人指出海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）最近开展自主评估，发现过去并不存在参会数量不符合要求的问题。但表示应查清海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）参会数量未达到要求的根本原因并寻求解决方案。各经济体针对提高参与度提出相关建议，包括提高参与度，就参与海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）会议的障碍开展调查，提供参会差旅费用，增大对 APEC 项目的关注度，旨在让经济体认识到参与会议讨论的重要性。海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）决定工作组临时牵头人应在 2016 年年底前通过秘书处向所有海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）经济体成员开展简单调查问卷。

工作组临时牵头人要求秘书处确认差旅基金是否能够满足经济体差旅费及实时参会会务费用。

海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）一致同意减少纸张使用，努力确保无纸张会议，并委托秘书处评估第八届海洋与渔业工作组会议的无纸张会务落实情况。

三、项目（经济体）

1. 现有项目进展情况（APEC 秘书处）

秘书处就 APEC 项目的最新进展作报告，指出由于 APEC 项目基金竞争激烈，2016 年第一期和第二期项目的通过率约为 40%-50%。2016 年第二期项目通过两个 OFWG 项目：研发评估气候变化对渔业和水产业生态风险影响的工具（由秘鲁提出）；APEC 海洋科技和创新研讨会：促进海洋及海洋资源的科学管理及可持续利用（由日本提出）。

鼓励经济体关注新成立的 2017 年项目基金子基金，以审查将来海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）项目的适用性。秘书处还告知海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）经济体，2017 年更新后的 APEC 项目手册和模板应更加注重能力建设，并提醒各经济体与现项目相关的各种报告截止日期。

（1）APEC 地区海洋垃圾的预防和管理能力建设（韩国）

随着公众逐渐意识到海洋垃圾对海洋生物和经济的不利影响，韩国就 APEC 地区海洋垃圾的预防和管理能力建设这一项目的进展情况作报告（详见文件 2016/OFWG/007）。韩国指出该项目与 APEC 及海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）的工作具有一致性，并表示海洋垃圾应写入下一期 OFWG 战略规划中。韩国邀请经济体参

加即将于 2017 年 3 月份召开的研讨会。经济体表示该项目有助于提升相关行业就业率，对韩国所做工作表示感谢。

2. 讨论新提议的 2017 年第一期 APEC 资助项目(经济体)

(1) 推进 APEC 可持续发展报告二(中国)

中国建议根据第四届海洋部长会议的相关指示编纂《APEC 海洋可持续发展报告二》，中方报告详见文件 2016/OFWG/012。《APEC 海洋可持续发展报告二》将重点围绕实施 APEC 可持续发展目标 14，此目标有关海洋保护及可持续利用、海洋资源可持续发展。此份报告主要包括各经济体核心组专家编写的报告及经济体报告，由 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心负责编纂。

一个经济体建议其他相关 APEC 可持续可持续发展目标可能也应该编入《APEC 海洋可持续发展报告二》，而且经济体应该有其他途径报告相关进展。中国接受以上建议。

(2) 2017 年 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心培训研讨班(中国)

基于 APEC 中心以往举办研讨会的经验，中国就 APEC 资助项目(文件 2016/OFWG/013)议案作报告。此议案提出 2017 年在 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心举办海洋空间规划培训班。中方欢迎所有经济体参与研讨会，指出差旅费在资助范围内，并邀请更多经济体协办。工作组临时牵头人指出 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心是 APEC 中心完成相关工作，尤其是在经济体内分享经验方面的良好范例。

(3) 微型、小型和中型渔业企业的全球价值链分析(巴布亚新几内亚)

巴布亚新几内亚就 APEC 资助项目议案作报告，该项目旨在审查微型、小型和中型渔业企业(MSMEs)的全球价值链。巴布亚新几内亚在项目后期将主要围绕项目申请简表，但同时指出项目成果有助于政府、捐助者和国际金融组织共同为 APEC 地区的微型、小型和中型渔业企业提供机会。

一个经济体建议该议案在撰写项目申请简表时应寻求其他相关 APEC 论坛的支持，以提高申请项目基金的成功率。

(4) APEC 发展中经济体海岸与海洋生态系统的经

济价值能力建设(巴布亚新几内亚)

巴布亚新几内亚就海岸与海洋生态系统的经济价值这一 APEC 基金项目议案作报告，该议案有助于让更多海洋与渔业组(OFWG)的经济体参与讨论各自对当地自然资源的理解。巴布亚新几内亚强调该项目科学研究原则的重要性，表示愿意提供更详细的项目申请简表，并欢迎感兴趣的经济体协办。

美国认为巴布亚新几内亚的议案与美国海岸评估项目有重合，并表示愿意与巴布亚新几内亚合作探讨两个项目如何相互补充。

3. 讨论新提议的自筹资金项目(经济体)

(1) 太平洋金枪鱼论坛(巴布亚新几内亚)

巴布亚新几内亚表示该议题本身并不在于提出 APEC 项目议案，而旨在邀请所有 APEC 经济体参加 2017 年太平洋金枪鱼论坛。太平洋金枪鱼论坛是在巴布亚新几内亚举办召开、旨在影响太平洋金枪鱼管理政策行动的常规性论坛。

第四部分：海洋环境的可持续发展和保护及蓝色经济

一、最新进展(日本-美国)-海洋垃圾虚拟工作组

美国就虚拟工作组的最新进展作报告，详见文件 2016/OFWG/016。报告重点介绍经济体就海洋垃圾开展的讨论，包括各经济体在垃圾类型定义上的差异及这些差异对提出解决方案带来的挑战。美国通知并邀请各经济体参加将于 2016 年在日本召开的有关“克服废物管理系统融资困境，防治亚太区域海洋垃圾”APEC 高级会议。该会议旨在将陆地废物管理融入到海洋垃圾讨论中，以在源头上防治垃圾进入海洋。中国提到同美国在防治海洋垃圾方面的合作进展，以及建立城市合作关系(厦门与旧金山；威海与纽约)。海洋与渔业工作组(OFWG)感谢美国作相关进展报告，一些经济体表示有必要从陆源出发解决海洋垃圾问题。

二、讨论保护海洋环境对食品安全和蓝色经济的重要性(包括第四届蓝色经济论坛和食品安全与蓝色经济高层政策对话的所有最新成果)

中国简述第四届蓝色经济论坛的成果进展(详见文件 2016/OFWG/014)，介绍往届蓝色经济论坛并鼓励政府、私营部门和学术界借助蓝色经济论坛持续促进蓝色经济合作。中国表示，第四届蓝色经济论坛重点关注科技创新和最佳实践分享。海洋与渔业工作组

(OFWG) 对中国所做工作表示感谢, 至少有一个经济体提到制定蓝色经济实践指南这一概念, 以及蓝色经济的融资及实践等共同面临的挑战。海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 还鼓励 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心盘点经济体实施蓝色经济的状况。

三、上海彩虹鱼海洋科技股份有限公司作报告 (嘉宾)

来自上海彩虹鱼海洋科技股份有限公司的嘉宾代表就其公司包括对马里亚纳群岛深渊进行人工科学探索等相关深渊探测工作作报告 (无文件)。海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 感谢上海彩虹鱼海洋科技股份有限公司的精彩报告。

四、亚太地区实施的水产养殖项目

1. 展示 (秘鲁) 秘鲁的水产养殖业 : 现状、展望与挑战

来自秘鲁农业工程大学的 Christian Berger 先生就秘鲁农业的地位及面临的挑战作报告 (详见文件 2016/ OFWG/20)。Christian Berger 先生详细介绍秘鲁农业的体制和法律框架, 包括秘鲁的农业发展计划及发展目标。秘鲁发展农业, 旨在确保秘鲁粮食安全, 满足日益增长的海产品海外市场需求, 促进科技在农业中的应用以实施最优育苗系统, 有效利用自然资源。

海洋与渔业工作组 (OFWG) 对秘鲁及分享实施农业项目意见的各经济体表示感谢。美国提到美国海洋和大气局渔政处最近颁布的《国家海洋水产养殖战略规划》, 越南表示培育海岸红树林以降低气候变化对水产养殖业的影响。

第五部分 : 自然灾害 / 应急准备 / 防灾减灾和气候变化

一、展示 (秘鲁) : 渔业和水产养殖业对气候变化的脆弱性调查分析和适应气候变化指南

秘鲁重点讲述气候变化给渔业和水产养殖业带来的脆弱性影响, 并表示秘鲁最近也正致力于开展脆弱性研究, 以形成适应气候变化战略行动计划。这些研究旨在通过描述和分析相关气候及非气候风险, 制定应对策略降低脆弱性。该报告详见文件 2016/ OFWG/021。

美国提到美国也在开展鱼类资源对气候变化的脆弱性评估, 并对秘鲁的工作表示鼓励。美国和秘鲁就将来分享在鱼类资源对气候变化的脆弱性评估方面的方法及最佳实践达成共识。

二、展示 (秘鲁) : 秘鲁的海洋生态和渔业适应气候变化项目

秘鲁海洋研究所 (IMARPE) 提到气候变化对大洋的物理及生态影响, 并举例证明气候变化 (厄尔尼诺现象) 对当时已被过度捕捞的鳀鱼造成的不利影响。秘鲁海洋研究所 (IMARPE) 展示了地区气候变化模式的原始模拟 ; 详见文件 2016/ OFWG/022。

根据地区气候变化模式预示, 包括鳀鱼在内的主要生产业呈下降趋势。基于这些模式, 秘鲁海洋研究所 (IMARPE) 已经在 FAO 调整工作的基础上讲述该研究所提出的特定解决方案——强调气候变化对 APEC 各经济体渔业的重大影响。

三、展示 (秘鲁) : 监测和预报厄尔尼诺南方涛动

秘鲁地球物理研究所 (IGP) 展示了厄尔尼诺气候现象及其对环境的影响, 包括对全球雨型的影响。

该展示详见文件 2016/ OFWG/023。IGP 讲述了秘鲁监测厄尔尼诺走向的方法——包括成立国家级跨部门团队提供短期、中期和长期预测, 并同其他国家研究单位开展国际合作。IGP 报告称现有厄尔尼诺监测可提前监测出明年的常规天气情况。

第六部分 : 与食品安全和论坛协调相关的交叉议题

一、展示 (秘鲁) : 增加鱼类消费, 提升食品安全与营养

针对当今世界普遍存在营养不良状况, 以及鱼类成本低、营养价值高等优点, 生产部就秘鲁提高鱼类消费量以提高国家粮食安全及营养的国家政策作报告 (详见文件 2016/ OFWG/024)。相关政策基于供需要求, 同渔民共同拓展国内市场, 但同时实施提高消费者鱼类资源意识及粮食教育等项目。近几十年, 秘鲁人均鱼类产品消费量增长 23%。

二、展示 (秘鲁) : 渔业私营部门与鳀鱼 (秘鲁鳀) 的可持续性

秘鲁的主要工业集团 Sociedad Nacional de Pesqueria 就鳀鱼在秘鲁的可持续性及其私营部门在可持续渔业管理方面可发挥的重要作用作相关报告, 详见文件 2016/ OFWG/025。该报告回顾了联合国粮农组织在《负责任渔业行为守则》中提到的私营部门的责任, 强调企业参与渔业管理的重要性。

一个经济体同报告人就如何鼓励私营部门同政府合

作开展科学研究进行交流。另一经济体同报告人就鳕鱼可持续实践与区域渔业管理组织（RGMOs）管理金枪鱼措施之间的对比进行交流。

三、进一步与粮食安全政策伙伴关系（PPFS）协调
作为 OFWG 同 PPFS 的联络人，工作组临时牵头人（ILS）就 OFWG 成员在他本周向 PPFS 的总结报告中比较关注的议题内容开展讨论。临时牵头人建议：1）应选择专门人员担任 PPFS 同 OFWG 的联络员；2）渔业代表应加入到 PPFS 有关粮食安全的讨论；3）诸如 FAO 及亚太水产养殖中心网络（NACA）等关注国际合作的相关组织也应参与相关讨论。尽管让相关企业参与会面临诸多困难，OFWG 普遍认为在 2016 年粮食安全周期间提出的相关议题应该在 PPFS 会议中提出。

MOISC 主席印度尼西亚回顾了秘书处的早期报告，即 MOISC 任期延长两年（2017-2018）。印度尼西亚就 MOISC 广泛的 APEC 论坛成员，促进跨论坛合作作出解释，并建议 OFWG 可利用 MOISC 这一有效机制提出议题，以促进与 PPFS 之间的有效沟通。基于 MOISC 重点关注粮食安全及粮食安全和会议具有开放性这一考虑，OFWG 认可这一论坛的实用性，邀请工作组临时牵头人作为 OFWG 与 PPFS 的联络员，鼓励 PPFS 经济体参与 MOISC 会议。工作组临时牵头人提议将来把 MOISC 成果作为常设议程项目。

四、讨论粮食安全部长会议（FSMM）宣言

工作组临时牵头人感谢秘鲁将重要渔业概念加入《粮食安全部长会议宣言》草案，并提出粮食安全部长会议等部长级会议及领导人宣言之间的联系表明 OFWG 议题将有潜力首次提升到国家领导人层面。《粮食安全部长会议宣言》正处于起草的最后阶段，工作组临时牵

头人就经济体是否考虑将 OFWG 概念补充到《粮食安全部长会议宣言》中组织讨论。

一个经济体肯定 MOISC 的作用，并认为秘鲁会议加入渔业议题反映了 OFWG 会议同粮食安全周共同召开的重要意义。副部长 Soldi 先生就领导人宣言作出回应，认为领导人应该意识到加强 APEC 区域跨论坛合作的必要性，并强调继续举办粮食安全周的重要性。菲律宾对此表示支持，分享菲律宾在举办粮食安全周时会议安排的相关经验，并指出应该有一名海洋部长参与，应为参与 FSW 及部长级会议的 OFWG 成员预留足够宽带。

五、与外部组织的预期活动

这一议题下的部分议题讨论先前的议程议题（第五部分，C），即同 PPFS 协调。工作组临时牵头人回顾了上届渔业工作组开展的渔业对话，并就企业和外部组织的参与组织讨论。OFWG 回顾了中国台北每年召开的自筹项目亚太经合组织私人部门参与海洋环境永续性圆桌会议，并指出应加强圆桌会议同 OFWG 议题的联系。

OFWG 成员普遍支持进一步加大企业和私营部门的参与。OFWG 可能并不是企业直接参与渔业的最佳论坛，但是正如议程议题 C 所写，由于 PPFS 可授权私营部门参与渔业，PPFS 可作为促进私营部门参与渔业的渠道。但是按照现有非 APEC 成员参与指南，这并不妨碍企业和私营部门参与 OFWG 会议。

工作组临时牵头人要求经济体考虑适当鼓励企业参与渔业并将一系列联系人发给牵头人及秘书处，旨在帮助促进企业参与 OFWG。牵头人还建议同具有广泛企业代表的 APEC 工商咨询理事会（ABAC）共同补充完善联系人。

第二天：2016 年 9 月 21 日

第七部分：2016 年粮食安全相关的能力建设活动

一、报告（秘鲁）：编写发展海洋产品供应链实践指南手册

秘鲁向 APEC 报告了 APEC 资助项目，即编写发展海洋产品供应链实践指南手册的最新进展。该实践指南手册在第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议之前由 OFWG 成员完成并通过，作为文件 2016/OFWG/009 发行。秘

鲁报告了小型渔户面临的共同挑战，包括卫生状况不佳及处理方法不当导致的采后损失都可能导致粮食不安全。

二、报告（中国）：2016 年 APEC 沿海生态养殖模式促进粮食安全培训研讨班

中国就最近举办的 APEC 生态养殖模式培训研讨班作报告，强调环境友好型综合多营养水产养殖技术有助于减少营养污染，保障食品安全。该培训研讨班重点围

绕综合水产养殖，水产品物种疾病的诊断及预防，鼓励各 APEC 经济体分享信息和交流经验。该培训研讨班有助于进一步保障 APEC 区域的粮食安全及渔业能力建设。报告详见文件 2016/OFWG/015。

第八部分：海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）运行情况 B

一、APEC 中心讨论

1. APEC 中心科技创新政策伙伴关系机制（PPSTI）指南最新进展（秘书处）

2. 讨论 APEC 中心指南（OFWG 临时牵头人，经济体）

基于 OFWG 工作的动态性特征及 OFWG 现有的三个 APEC 中心，以及科技创新政策伙伴关系机制（PPSTI）正在为其中心制定指南，工作组临时牵头人建议 OFWG 成员提出促进与各中心交流与协调的途径。途径包括制定指南或者其他行动确保各中心能不断反映 OFWG 的优先目标并获得支持，促进自身有效运作。OFWG 下的三个 APEC 中心分别是：APEC 海洋可持续发展中心，APEC 海洋与渔业信息中心及 APEC 海洋环境培训及教育中心。

秘书处描述了 APEC 中心 PPSTI 指南包含的基本组成部分，包括目标和作用，中心建立及解散，管理，报告职责，前景及指南审查程序。由于未经 PPSTI 签署通过，指南草案还不能用于讨论。

科技创新政策伙伴关系机制（PPSTI）指南预计在 2017 年年底完成。

尽管 PPSTI 指南只适用于该机制管辖内的 APEC 中心，秘书处指出其他 APEC 论坛工作组可能会参考 PPSTI 指南为自己工作组管辖范围内的中心制定指南，或者 APEC 高级官员也可能参考 PPSTI 指南为 APEC 区域内的中心制定指南。秘书处解释说，目前包括 OFWG 在内的任何 APEC 论坛中心均没有指南或正规评估程序。

来自设于中国的 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心（AMSDC）的代表对工作组临时牵头人对这一问题的关注及秘书处对这一问题的解释表示感谢，并支持编写 OFWG 具体指南。基于 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心（AMSDC）的经验，中国提出相关建议纳入即将编写的指南。建议包括：促进 APEC 中心的参与、促进各中心间及与包括其他 APEC 论坛之间的交流，加大对中心

的支持，同意各中心将来联合申请 APEC 项目基金，促进各中心工作与 OFWG 战略和工作计划之间的联系。

工作组临时牵头人感谢中国和 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心积极为指南提出建议，并组织经济体就编写 OFWG 具体指南或其他替代方案进行自由讨论。APEC 各成员达成共识，将有关 OFWG 中心的讨论纳入将来会议议程的常设议题。各成员普遍支持编写海洋与渔业工作组 APEC 中心指南，一些经济体认为各中心活动需要同 APEC 及 OFWG 的目标保持一致。工作组临时牵头人强调，编写此类指南应保证 OFWG 的三个中心及所在经济体参加。

OFWG 认为应在 PPSTI 中心指南完成后再编写 OFWG 具体指南。秘书处将在第八届海洋与渔业工作组会议之前向各经济体征求 PPSTI 指南最终版的意见。

二、通过 2017-2018 年牵头人

工作组临时牵头人告知 OFWG 秘书处在提名牵头人截止日期（2016 年 9 月 5 日）之前尚未收到任何提名牵头人的意见。牵头人要求各经济体在场外讨论牵头人人选。秘书处称提名牵头人截止日期延长到第七次海洋与渔业工作组会议闭会之前，但是 OFWG 应该在 2017 年 12 月 ISOM 之前任命新的工作组牵头人。

工作组临时牵头人指出，牵头人提名日期于 2016 年 10 月 1 日重新开始，为期两周。

第九部分：展望未来

一、展示并讨论 2017 年工作计划草案（经济体）

美国推动主席之友会制定 2017 年工作计划，现已制定出 2017 年工作计划大纲。待细微调整后，各经济体通过工作计划。

二、展示第七届海洋与渔业工作组会议总结报告和讨论（经济体）

各经济体审查并修改总结报告。

三、通过总结报告（OFWG 临时牵头人）

海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）通过总结报告。

四、第八届海洋与渔业工作组会议时间与地点（越南）

确认第八届海洋与渔业工作组会议于 2017 年 8 月 21-22 日粮食安全周期间在越南芹苴召开。根据经济体成员及秘书处的建议，海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）的其他会议将在第一次高官会期间由越南另行安排。

关于重视发挥 APEC 海洋与渔业工作组相关中心作用的几点建议

近年来，在 APEC 海洋与渔业工作组的支持与指导下，建立了不同领域、不同工作侧面的 APEC 海洋中心，如 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心（中国）、APEC 海洋环境培训与教育中心（韩国）、APEC 海洋和渔业信息中心（印尼）等，这些中心对实施海洋与渔业工作组的工作计划、落实 APEC 海洋部长会议相关任务起到了积极的作用。随着亚太区域海洋所面临的各种挑战日益增多，以及人类对海洋的利用不断发展，重视和发挥各 APEC 海洋中心的作用日益凸显其必要性。加强 APEC 各海洋中心之间的交流，以进一步提升各 APEC 海洋中心的能力，也具有必要性和紧迫性。

APEC 海洋可持续发展中心成立于 2011 年，五年来的工作，既得到了 APEC 海洋与渔业工作组的大力支持，也得到了 APEC 各成员经济体的大力支持，所开展的重要活动和重要项目，如 APEC 海洋可持续发展报告的编制、蓝色经济论坛的机制化举办、蓝色经济示范项目、海洋空间规划与海洋保护区管理能力建设培训研讨班以及海洋生态养殖培训班等活动取得了积极成效，得到了联合国相关机构及国际组织的关注（如 UNDP、UNESCO-IOC、PICES、CI、PEMSEA 等）。这些成果得益于 APEC OFWG 建立了这样的中心和平台，得益于 APEC 海洋可

持续发展中心的依托单位和上级主管部门国家海洋局、中国外交部、财政部、发改委等的大力支持，以及中心各管委会成员单位的支持和其他 APEC 相关中心和机构的智力支持和经验分享，如 APEC 工商咨询理事会（ABAC）、南开大学 APEC 研究中心、亚太森林恢复与可持续管理组织、APEC 可持续能源中心、APEC 技能开发促进中心、亚太财经与发展中心、中国城市和小城镇改革发展中心等。同时，APEC 海洋领域重要会议所形成的成果文件，如第三届和第四届 APEC 海洋部长级会议所形成的《帕拉卡斯宣言》（2010 年）、《厦门宣言》（2014 年），以及 2015 年《APEC 粮食安全和蓝色经济高级别政策对话会议行动计划》均写入了建立并支持 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心，加强该中心能力建设等内容。这既是对 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心工作的肯定，也给了我们从事 APEC 中心工作的同事以压力和动力。从中我们也体会到，APEC 各中心，尤其是海洋中心之间加强交流合作与经验分享的重要性。感谢大会主席 Patrick Moran 先生注意到此问题，并利用会议间歇与我们交换了这方面的看法，提出了有效发挥 APEC 中心工作的建议和重要思考。基于 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心的工作和体会，为进一步发挥 APEC 海洋与渔业工作组相关中心的作用，

我们建议：

1、各 APEC 成员政府重视，予以中心一定的财政支持；拓宽中心合作渠道，引入多元化的参与力量和资金渠道。

2、充分发挥 OFWG 工作组平台作用以及工作组主席、APEC 秘书处、对中心的指导作用，并加强与各 APEC 经济体成员的协作。APEC 海洋与渔业工作组适当增加对中心申报项目的支持，以项目成果的发布和推广，带动中心工作的发展。促进中心工作与 OFWG 年度工作计划实施的密切结合，不断提升 OFWG 的吸引力和影响力。

3、将中心工作与 APEC 各级会议的指示和重点议题相结合，通过项目牵头，连续性打造一些品牌项目和公共产品服务，为参与各方及 APEC 各经济体提供公共产品，并为各 APEC 经济体提供人员交流和培训机会。同时，APEC 各经济体也能对中心的工作予以积极响应和支持，实现资源共享。

4、在 APEC OFWG 工作框架下，建立 APEC 海洋相关中心之间以及中心与各经济体之间的联系沟通机制（可采取建立联络员网络等方式），定期或不定期召开中心代表参加的工作交流会 / 研讨会；同时建立执行 OFWG 下达批准任务的年度报告机制，以及利用自筹资金开展 APEC 相关活动的成果交流机制。

5、在推动各中心充分交流的基础上，各中心可就共同感兴趣的议题联合申报项目，为 OFWG 的决策提供支持并提出有价值的工作建议和研究成果。

6、建议在 OFWG 工作动态信息通报和宣传平台上，将各中心的工作动态与工作成果纳入宣传和推介内容。

7、加强中心人员能力建设，学习、掌握 APEC 各项议事规则。建议 OFWG 对相关中心工作人员提供培训学习机会，不断提升 APEC 中心工作人员能力。

8、APEC 中心工作除了相关议题的交流研讨外，构建具有借鉴意义的示范点 / 示范区 / 案例研究区 / 示范项目对提升中心甚至 OFWG 的吸引力和影响力具有现实意义，建议 OFWG 及各 APEC 成员多予以关注不同经济体成功实践案例和示范经验的分享。

APEC 海洋可持续发展中心

2016 年 9 月 20 日



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2016/OFWG/001

Agenda Item: IF

Draft Agenda

Purpose: Consideration

Submitted by: Lead Shepherd



**APEC PERU
2016**

7th Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Meeting

Piura, Peru

20–22 September 2016

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION 7th MEETING OF THE OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP (OFWG)

Casa Andina Private Collection, Piura, Peru

Day 1: 20 September 2016	
09:00–09:30	<p>Session I – Opening Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Welcoming Remarks by OFWG Interim Lead Shepherd B. Opening of the APEC 7th Oceans and Fisheries Working Group meeting by Peru (Mr. Hector Soldi Soldi, Vice Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Production, Peru, 10 min) C. Introduction of Delegation Leads (Interim Lead Shepherd) D. Appointment of Rapporteur (Interim Lead Shepherd) E. Formation of Friends of the Chair Group to assist with drafting of Summary Report (Interim Lead Shepherd) F. Adoption of the Agenda (Interim Lead Shepherd)
09:30–10:15	PHOTO SESSION AND COFFEE BREAK (subject to change)
10:15–10:30	<p>Session II – Developments since the 6th OFWG Meeting in May 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Report on Relevant Developments in APEC, including upcoming Leaders Meeting (Secretariat) <p>PLEASE NOTE – We request OFWG members to submit written updates (no verbal presentations) on ocean-related activities/developments in their economies since the May 2016 OFWG meeting. These updates will be circulated as part of the meeting documents. Given time constraints, we will not have a session for verbal statements.</p>
10:30-12:00	<p>Session III – OFWG Operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Work Plan and Strategic Plan (Interim Lead Shepherd) Discussion of progress on implementing the OFWG 2016 Annual Work Plan and OFWG 2016 – 2018 Strategic Plan, including formation of Friends of the Chair Group to develop the 2017 Work Plan. B. Discussion of future OFWG meeting logistics C. Projects (Economies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update on Current Projects (Secretariat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity Building for Marine Debris Prevention and Management (Republic of Korea) 2. Discussion of any proposed new APEC-funded projects for Session 1 2017 (Economies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Moving forward to APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report II (China) b. 2017 Training workshop of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China) c. GVC on Fisheries Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (PNG) 3. Discussion of any proposed new self-funded projects (Economies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capacity building for economic valuation of coastal and marine ecosystems in developing APEC economies (PNG) b. Pacific Tuna Forum (PNG)

<p>12:00–12:40</p>	<p>Session IV – Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment, and Blue Economy</p> <p>During this session, presentations will focus on issues under the Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment, and Blue Economy priorities of the OFWG Strategic Plan, particularly as related to food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Update (Japan-United States) – Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris B. Discussion on the importance of the marine environment protection for Food Security & Blue Economy (including updates on any new outcomes of the 4th APEC Blue Economy Forum and the High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy)
<p>12:40–14:10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LUNCH</p>
<p>14:10–14:40</p>	<p>Session IV – Continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Implementation of aquaculture programs in Asia-Pacific region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presentation (Peru) – Aquaculture in Peru: Status, Perspectives, and Challenges <p>During this session, we welcome any Economies to share their experiences in implementing aquaculture programs in the region.</p>
<p>14:40–15:40</p>	<p>Session V – Natural disaster/Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Resilience and Climate Change During this session, presentations will focus on issues under the Natural Disaster/Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Resilience and Climate Change priorities of the OFWG Strategic Plan, particularly as related to food security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Presentation (Peru): Diagnosis of the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to climate change and guidelines for adaptation (remote participation) B. Presentation (Peru): Peruvian projects on climate change adaptation on coastal marine ecosystems and fisheries C. Presentation (Peru) – Monitoring and forecast of El Nino Southern Oscillation, from the Peruvian Institute of the Sea-IMARPE
<p>15:40–15:55</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COFFEE BREAK</p>
<p>15:55–18:00</p>	<p>Session VI – Cross cutting issues related to food security and coordinating across fora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Presentation (Peru): Promotion of fish consumption for food security and nutrition B. Presentation TBD (Peru): Fishery private sector and the sustainability of the anchovy (<i>Engraulis ringens</i>) fishery in Peru C. Furthering coordination with PPFS D. Discussion of Food Security Ministerial Meeting Declaration E. Anticipated activities with outside organizations <p>This discussion is in response to Leaders’ and Ministers’ calls for greater engagement with business sector and other organizations/stakeholders. Remarks should focus on anticipated activities that relate to food security.</p>
<p>18:00–18:10</p>	<p>Day 1 Wrap Up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Any logistical information for the Host Economy to share B. Day 1 Concluding Remarks (Interim Lead Shephard)

18:10–19:00	Friends of the Chair Group Meetings
Day 2: 21 September 2016	
08:30–10:00	Friends of the Chair Group Meetings
10:00–10:40	<p>Session VII – Capacity Building activities related to food security for 2016</p> <p>A. Report (Peru): Developing a Manual on Good Practices to Develop the Supply Chain of Marine Products</p> <p>B. Report (China): 2016 APEC Training Workshop on Coastal Eco-aquaculture Model for Sustaining Food Security</p>
10:40–10:55	COFFEE BREAK
10:55–11:30	<p>Session VIII – OFWG Operations B</p> <p>A. Discussion of APEC Centers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update of PPSTI Guidelines on APEC Centers (Secretariat) 2. Discussion on Center Guidelines (Interim Lead Shepherd, Economies) <p>B. Endorsement of the 2017-2018 Lead Shepherd</p>
11:30–12:30	Friends of the Chair Group Meetings
12:30–14:00	LUNCH
14:00–15:00	Friends of the Chair Group Meetings
15:00–16:00	<p>Session IX – Looking Ahead</p> <p>A. Presentation and discussion of draft 2017 Work Plan (Economies)</p>
16:00–16:15	COFFEE BREAK
16:15–17:30	<p>B. Presentation of Summary Report of the 7th OFWG Meeting and discussion (Economies)</p> <p>C. Endorsement of Summary Report (Interim Lead Shepherd)</p> <p>D. Date and Venue for the 8th OFWG Meeting (Viet Nam)</p>
17:30–18:00	<p>Session X – Closing Session</p> <p>A. Classification of Documents (Secretariat)</p> <p>B. Logistical Information shared by the Host (Peru)</p> <p>C. Closing Remarks (Peru Official)</p> <p>D. Closing Remarks (Interim Lead Shepherd)</p>
Day 3: 22 September 2016	
FIELD TRIP by HOST ECONOMY	
PLEASE NOTE: While we will endeavour to finish substantive discussions of the OFWG on Day 2, it may be necessary to discuss and endorse the Summary Report or complete any other unfinished business through other means.	

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION 7TH MEETING OF THE OCEAN AND FISHERIES WORKING GROUP(OFWG)

Casa Andina Private Collection, Piura, Peru

20-21 September 2016

SUMMARY REPORT

Twelve APEC Economies attended: Chile; People's Republic of China; Indonesia; Republic of Korea; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; the Russian Federation; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States; and Viet Nam. There was an Invited Guest representative from the Rainbowfish Ocean Technology Co. The meeting was chaired by the OFWG Interim Lead Shepherd (ILS) Patrick Moran of the United States. An Executive Summary of the meeting is attached as Appendix A.

Day 1: 20 September 2016

Session I – Opening Session

A. Welcoming Remarks by OFWG Interim Lead Shepherd

The OFWG Interim Lead Shepherd (ILS), Patrick Moran, welcomed the participating economies to Piura and thanked Peru for hosting. He highlighted the significance of holding OFWG 7 during Food Security Week – noting the important linkages between fisheries and food security, and how such linkages brought the work of OFWG to the forefront. The ILS noted the traditional dominance of agriculture in food security discussions, and expressed hope that OFWG would continue to be able to emphasize the importance of fisheries, particularly as further host economies continue to hold Food Security Weeks.

B. Opening of the APEC 7th OFWG meeting by

Peru's Vice Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Production

Peru's Vice Minister for Fisheries and Aquaculture from the Ministry of Production, Mr. Hector Soldi Soldi, gave opening remarks welcoming economies. Given that several prominent international fora such as the United Nations General Assembly had acknowledged the challenges facing the world's oceans, Mr. Soldi highlighted the need to implement OFWG's pillars and objectives. Reaffirming the vital importance of sustainable fisheries to economics and food security on behalf of Peru, Mr. Soldi expressed that the OFWG should be a good space for dialogue.

C. Introduction of Delegation Leads (ILS)

The head delegates introduced themselves to the group. Delegates gave their best wishes for the success

of OFWG 7 and expressed their hopes for continued dialogue and cooperation.

D.Appointment of Rapporteur (ILS)

The United States, through the ILS's office, was appointed as rapporteur.

E.Formation of Friends of the Chair Group to assist with drafting of Summary Report(ILS)

A Friends of the Chair group was formed to assist the rapporteur in the drafting of the meeting report: China, Papua New Guinea, Peru, and the United States. Other economies were invited to join at any time during the meeting.

F.Adoption of the Agenda (ILS)

The agenda was adopted by consensus, with the addition of a presentation by Invited Guests. The final Agenda can be found in document 2016/OFWG/001.

Session II – Developments since the 6th OFWG Meeting in May 2016

A. Report on Relevant Developments in APEC, including upcoming Leaders Meeting(Secretariat)

The Secretariat presented a brief update of recent developments in APEC since the OFWG 6 meeting, highlighting in particular linkages to the work of OFWG. Of particular relevance is the extension of the Mainstreaming of Ocean-related Issues Steering Committee's (MOISC) mandate for another two years, and its adoption of recommendations for improving cross-fora collaboration. The Secretariat also flagged the upcoming Leaders meeting in November 2016, and Peru's aim for a Leaders Statement which focuses on the four APEC themes and related key outcomes from sectoral meetings such as the Food Security Ministerial Meeting. In response to questions regarding the status of the FSMM and Leaders draft language, Peru recommended that interested OFWG economies channel comments through their respective Senior Official offices.

B. Economy Updates

Given time constraints, OFWG members were

requested to submit written updates on ocean-related activities/developments in their economies since the OFWG 6 meeting. These updates were circulated as part of the meeting documents: 2016/OFWG/003, 2016/OFWG/004, 2016/OFWG/011, 2016/OFWG/018, 2016/OFWG/019, 2016/OFWG/027 and 2016/OFWG/028.

Session III – OFWG Operations

A. Work Plan and Strategic Plan (ILS)

The ILS noted that at the OFWG 6 meeting, updates on the implementation of the SCE-endorsed 2016-2018 Strategic Plan as well as the 2016 Work Plan were presented. Given the prominence of Food Security Week and that the Work Plan operationalizes the priorities of the Strategic Plan, the ILS formed a Friends of the Chair Group to develop the 2017 Work Plan, with a mind to making appropriate linkages to food security.

The Friends of the Chair Group responsible for developing the 2017 Work Plan was chaired by the United States and included representation from: Chile, China, Papua New Guinea, Peru, and Vietnam.

B. Discussion of future OFWG meeting logistics

The ILS initiated a discussion on future OFWG meeting logistics by noting that OFWG did not make the required Working Group (WG) quorum of 14 economies for OFWG 6 and 7. The Secretariat explained that while a meeting can still take place, WGs failing to meet quorum twice in a row would need to be reported to the Executive Director of the APEC Secretariat and the relevant committee.

While there is no automatic sanction, it is possible that action may be recommended to the Senior Officials given broader concern about WG's consistently not making quorum.

The ILS pointed out that OFWG recently had a favorable independent assessment and had not had issues reaching quorum in the past, but noted the importance of understanding the root causes of why quorum was not being reached in OFWG and

finding solutions. There were several suggestions from economies for ways to enhance participation, including the possibility of virtual participation, circulation of a survey on potential obstacles to attending OFWG meetings, the provision of travel funds, and increased focus on APEC projects so that Economies would feel more of a stake in the discussions. The OFWG decided that the ILS should circulate, through the Secretariat, a brief questionnaire to all OFWG member economies by the end of the calendar year. The ILS requested that the Secretariat verify whether travel funds are available to offset economy travel costs and the logistics of virtual participation, such as feasibility and current practices in other APEC groups.

The OFWG also collectively agreed to reduce paper use towards moving to paperless meetings, tasking the Secretariat with evaluating the logistics for a paperless OFWG 8.

C. Projects (Economies)

1. Update on Current Projects (Secretariat)

The Secretariat provided a brief update on the APEC Project Session cycle, stating that with a project approval rating of around 40-50% for 2016 Sessions 1 and 2 due to the competitive nature of APEC Project funding. Two OFWG projects were approved for Project Session 2: Development of Tools of Ecological Risk Assessment of Impacts of Climate Change on Fisheries and Aquaculture, proposed by Peru, and APEC Workshop on Marine Science, Technology and Innovation towards Science-Based Management and Sustainable Use of Oceans and Marine Resources, proposed by Japan.

Economies were encouraged to take note of newly created sub funds for the 2017 project funding cycles to review applicability to potential OFWG projects. The Secretariat also told OFWG economies that the APEC Projects Guidebook and template were likely to be updated in 2017 to reflect a greater emphasis on capacity building and reminded economies of the

various reporting deadlines associated with current projects.

a. Capacity Building for Marine Debris Prevention and Management in the APEC Region (Republic of Korea)

Recognizing the growing awareness of the negative impacts of marine debris on marine life and the economy, Korea provided an update on their APEC Project on capacity building for marine debris prevention and management in the APEC region (document2016/OFWG/007). Korea highlighted the Project's alignment with APEC and OFWG work, noting it may be appropriate to include the topic of marine debris in the next formulation of the OFWG Strategic Plan. Korea invited economies to participate in an upcoming workshop in March 2017. Economies thanked Korea for their work, noting the importance of promoting engagement from all sectors, including the public, in marine debris issues.

2. Discussion of any proposed new APEC-funded projects for Session 1 2017(Economies)

a. Moving forward to APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report II(China)

China suggested the development of an APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report II, according to the instructions of AOMM4. The presentation is available at 2016/OFWG/012. The second report would focus on implementation in APEC of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14, regarding conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

The format would consist of a general report developed by core group of experts from Economies and facilitated by the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center, and Economy reports.

One economy suggested that there might be other relevant SDGs that should be incorporated into the second report, as well as alternate ways for economies to report their progress. China took note of these

suggestions.

b. 2017 Training workshop of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center(China)

China presented a proposal for a new APEC-funded project (document 2016/OFWG/013) to hold a training workshop at the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center in 2017 focused on the application of marine spatial planning in MPA management, based on previous workshops that had been held at the Center. China welcomed all Economies to participate in the workshop, noted that funding was available for travel, and invited other potential co-sponsors. The ILS noted that this was a good example of the work being done at APEC Centers, particularly in sharing topical experience amongst economies.

c. Global Value Chain Analysis on Fisheries Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (PNG)

Papua New Guinea (PNG) presented a proposal for an APEC-funded project that aims to examine the global value chain of fisheries and identify opportunities for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). PNG will be circulating a more developed concept note at a later stage, but noted that the outcomes of the project will assist government, donors, and international financial institutions to cooperatively develop opportunities for fisheries-related MSMEs in the APEC region.

One economy suggested that this proposal seek support from other relevant APEC fora in the development of the concept note in order to have a higher possibility of success in the project funding process.

d. Capacity building for economic valuation of coastal and marine ecosystems in developing APEC economies (PNG)

PNG presented a proposal for an APEC-funded project related to the economic valuation of coastal and marine ecosystems that could bring more economies in OFWG to the table to discuss their understanding

of local natural resources. Flagging the importance of scientific research methodologies for this project, PNG stated its intention to circulate a more detailed concept note later, and welcomed interested co-sponsors.

The United States noted some overlap between PNG's proposal and a U.S. project on coastal evaluation, stating that they are willing to work with PNG to suggest how the two projects could complement one another.

3. Discussion of any proposed new self-funded projects (Economies)

a. Pacific Tuna Forum (PNG)

PNG stated that this item was not a proposal for an APEC project per se, but an invitation for all APEC economies to attend the 2017 Pacific Tuna Forum, a regular forum held in PNG to influence policy actions in the management of Pacific tuna fisheries.

Session IV – Sustainable Development and Protection of the Marine Environment, and Blue Economy

A. Update (Japan-United States) – Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris

The United States provided an update on the Virtual Working Group, available at document 2016/OFWG/016. The presentation highlighted recent discussions where Economies discussed the differences in Economy definitions of waste types, and the challenges such differences posed to developing solutions. There was also an emphasis on including participation Economies were informed about an upcoming High Level Meeting on Overcoming Barriers to Financing Waste Management Systems to Prevent Marine Litter in the Asia Pacific Region, a meeting to be held in Japan later in 2016. The aim of the meeting is to better incorporate land-based waste management in the discussion on marine debris, so as to prevent waste from entering the ocean in the first place.

China noted the progress on cooperation with the United States on marine debris prevention as well as the establishment of city partnerships (Xiamen and San

Francisco; Weihai and New York). The OFWG thanked the United States for this update, with some Economies echoing the need for land based solutions to marine debris.

B. Discussion on the importance of the marine environment protection for Food Security & Blue Economy (including updates on any new outcomes of the 4th APEC Blue Economy Forum and the High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy)

China provided a brief presentation on updated outcomes from the 4th Blue Economy Forum, available at (document 2016/OFWG/014), describing previous Blue Economy Forums, and encouraging government, private sector, and academia to utilize the Forum as vehicle for continued regional cooperation on Blue Economy. China also noted the focus on technology innovation and best practice sharing at the 4th Forum. The OFWG thanked China for its work and at least one other economy mentioned the concept of developing common blue economy guidelines, citing shared challenges such as financing and real-world application of blue economy concepts. The OFWG also encouraged the Center to collect information on how economies are implementing blue economy concepts.

C. Rainbowfish Technology Company Presentation (Invited Guest)

An invited guest from Rainbowfish Technology Company provided a brief presentation (no document) on their company's work on deep sea exploration of hadal trenches, including a timeline for manned scientific exploration of the Marianas Trench. The OFWG thanked Rainbowfish for presenting this exciting work.

D. Implementation of aquaculture programs in Asia-Pacific region

a. Presentation (Peru) – Aquaculture in Peru: Status, Perspectives, and Challenges

Mr. Christian Berger of Peru's Universidad

Cientifica del Sur (School of Agricultural Engineering) provided a presentation on the status and challenges of aquaculture in Peru, available as document 2016/OFWG/20. After detailing the institutional and legal framework for aquaculture in Peru, including national plans for aquaculture development, the goals of aquaculture were described. These goals include aquaculture's crucial role as a means of coping with national food security as well as growing foreign demand for seafood, developing best practices in the application of science and technology to implement optimal rearing systems, and the efficient use of natural resources.

The OFWG thanked Peru for its presentation with several Members also providing some comments on implementation of aquaculture programs in their economies. The United States noted the recent publication of its National Marine Aquaculture Strategic Plan by NOAA Fisheries, and Vietnam described the cultivation of coastal mangrove forests to help mitigate climate change impacts on its aquaculture farms.

Session V – Natural disaster/Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Resilience and Climate Change

A. Presentation (Peru): Diagnosis of the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to climate change and guidelines for adaptation

Emphasizing the particular vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to the impacts of climate change, Peru described its recent work on formulating and developing vulnerability studies that will then inform an adaptation strategy-action plan. These studies characterize and analyze relevant climate and non-climate risks, with the goal of identifying adaptation measures to reduce the identified vulnerabilities. The presentation is available as document 2016/OFWG/021.

Noting the work in its own economy on carrying out fish stock climate vulnerability assessments, the United States encouraged Peru's work. The two economies agreed to share information on methodologies and best

practices on these issues in the future.

B. Presentation (Peru): Peruvian projects on climate change adaptation on coastal marine ecosystems and fisheries

The Peruvian Marine Research Institute (IMARPE) noted the physical and ecological impacts of climate change on the ocean, and noted the historic example of how climate change (El Nino phenomenon) negatively impacted the anchovy fishery which was already vulnerable due to overfishing at that time. IMARPE presented initial simulations of regional climate change models; the full presentation is available as document 2016/OFWG/022.

These models predict a decrease of primary production, including decreased anchovy recruitment. Based on these models, IMARPE described the specific adaptation solutions it has proposed based on previous FAO adaptation work-highlighting the critical impacts of climate change on fisheries in APEC Economies.

C. Presentation (Peru) – Monitoring and forecast of El Nino Southern Oscillation

The Geophysical Institute of Peru (IGP) presented an overview of the El Nino climate phenomenon and its impacts on the environment, including changes in rainfall patterns. In the presentation, available as document 2016/OFWG/023. IGP described Peruvian methods for monitoring El Nino trends – including the formation of a national multi-sectoral team that provides short, medium, and long-term forecasts and international cooperation with other country research tools. IGP reported that current El Nino monitoring predicted regular weather conditions predicted for this year.

Session VI – Cross cutting issues related to food security and coordinating across fora

A. Presentation (Peru): Promotion of fish consumption for food security and nutrition

Highlighting the rate of poor nutrition worldwide and the relatively high nutritional value of fish in relation

to its low cost, the Ministry of Production provided a presentation (available as document 2016/OFWG/024) on Peruvian strategies to promote fish consumption to improve national food security and nutrition. These strategies are demand and supply-based, working both with fishers to gain access to domestic markets but also implementing fish awareness and food education programs with consumers. There has been a 23% increase in per capita consumption of fish in Peru over the last couple years.

B. Presentation (Peru): Fishery private sector and the sustainability of the anchovy(*Engraulis ringens*) fishery in Peru

Peru's main industry group, Sociedad Nacional de Pesqueria, provided a presentation, available as document 2016/OFWG/025, on the sustainability of the anchovy fishery in Peru and the critical role that the private sector can play in sustainable fisheries management. The presentation recalled the responsibility of the private sector as described in the FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, emphasizing that industry participation in fisheries management is critical. Industry can play a role in collecting some of the data needed for scientific analysis, which in turn helps formulate appropriate fisheries management plans and regulations. An example of Peruvian industry cooperation with government and research institution (IMARPE) was the joint exploration of the anchovy current biomass.

One economy exchanged views with the presenter on how to incentivize the private sector to cooperate with the government on scientific research. Another economy exchanged views with the presenter on comparing the sustainable practices of the anchovy fishery with the measures of Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs) in managing tuna.

C. Furthering coordination with the Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS)

The ILS, as the current OFWG liaison to PPFS,

opened discussion on what issues the OFWG membership would like him to raise in his report-out to PPFS later in the week. He suggested that 1) in lieu of continuing to request a PPFS liaison to OFWG, one individual serve both liaison roles; 2) that food security discussions in PPFS could be amplified if fishing industry representatives participate; and 3) that other organizations with broader awareness of ongoing international work, such as FAO or Network of Aquaculture Centres in the Asia-Pacific (NACA), would be helpful participants in such discussions as well. Notwithstanding difficulties in getting industry participation in such meetings, the OFWG generally agreed that these issues should be raised at the PPFS meeting to be held during Food Security Week 2016 in Piura, Peru.

Indonesia, as the chair of the MOISC, recalled the Secretariat's earlier report that the MOISC's mandate had been extended for two years (2017-2018). Indonesia explained the MOISC's broad APEC fora membership, its promotion of cross-fora collaboration, and suggested that the MOISC could be another useful mechanism by which OFWG could raise issues such as better coordination with PPFS. Given the MOISC's focus on food security and food safety and that meetings were open, the OFWG agreed on the usefulness of the forum and asked that the ILS, as OFWG liaison to PPFS, encourage PPFS Economies to be engaged at MOISC meetings as well. The ILS will also recommend to future LSs to include a standing agenda item on MOISC outcomes.

D. Discussion of Food Security Ministerial Meeting (FSMM) Declaration

The ILS expressed gratitude to Peru for incorporating important fisheries concepts into initial drafts of the FSMM Declaration, noting that connections between sectoral meetings like FSMM and the Leaders Statement meant that OFWG issues had the potential to rise to the Leaders level for the first time. While

acknowledging the late drafting stage of the FSMM Declaration, the ILS opened discussion on whether economies thought there were any OFWG concepts that might further complement language in the Declaration.

One economy noted that MOISC language might be useful, and echoed that Peru's incorporation of fisheries issues reflected the importance of linking OFWG meetings with Food Security Week. Vice Minister Soldi echoed the statements, adding that Leaders should understand the need for more cross-fora collaboration in APEC, and emphasizing the importance of continuing Food Security Week. The Philippines, while supportive, shared its experience in scheduling meetings during its own host year, noting that should there be an oceans ministerial, there may be not enough bandwidth for OFWG membership to be involved in both FSW and the Ministerial.

E. Anticipated activities with outside organizations

While this item had been partially discussed under the previous agenda item (Session VI, C) on coordinating with PPFS, the ILS recalled previous fishing industry dialogues held by the former Fisheries Working Group, and opened discussion on ideas for engagement with industry and outside organizations. The OFWG recalled that Chinese Taipei holds an annual roundtable meeting on the involvement of business and the private sector in the sustainability of the marine environment as one of its self-funded projects, noting that linkages between the roundtable and OFWG issues could be strengthened.

OFWG Members generally supported the concept of increased engagement with industry and the private sector. It was noted that OFWG may not be the best forum for direct industry engagement but that fishing industry engagement should be channeled through PPFS as noted under Agenda Item C, given the PPFS mandate to engage with the private sector.

Nevertheless, this should not preclude industry and private sector participation in OFWG meetings, as per existing APEC nonmember participation guidelines.

The ILS requested economies to consider appropriate industry engagement and send a list of

contacts to him and the Secretariat to help facilitate future participation in the OFWG. It was also suggested that better contact should be established with the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), given their broad industry representation.

Day 2: 21 September 2016

Session VI – Capacity Building activities related to food security for 2016

A. Report (Peru): Developing a Manual on Good Practices to Develop the Supply Chain of Marine Products

Peru updated the OFWG on the development of a manual on good practices to develop the supply chain of marine products, an APEC-funded project. The Manual, completed and endorsed by OFWG membership prior to OFWG 7, was circulated as document 2016/OFWG/009. The presentation described the common challenges that small-scale fishers face that contribute to food insecurity, including post-harvest loss resulting from poor sanitation and handling methods. The Manual, completed after relevant stakeholder feedback, was developed for a key target audience of subsistence fishing communities.

B. Report (China): 2016 APEC Training Workshop on Coastal Eco-aquaculture Model for Sustaining Food Security

China provided a presentation on a recent APEC training workshop on eco-aquaculture, highlighting the importance of environmentally sound and integrated multi-trophic aquaculture technologies for reduction of nutrient pollution to enhance food security. The workshop focused on integrated multi-trophic aquaculture, diagnosis and control of diseases in aquaculture species, and encouraged information sharing and exchange of experiences between APEC economies. The workshop further contributed to enhancing food security in the APEC region and

fisheries capacity building. The presentation can be found at document 2016/OFWG/015.

Session VII – OFWG Operations B

A. Discussion of APEC Centers

1. Update of PPSTI Guidelines on APEC Centers (Secretariat)

2. Discussion on Center Guidelines (Interim Lead Shepherd, Economies)

Reflecting upon the dynamic nature of the OFWG's work and the existence of three OFWG APEC Centers, the ILS suggested that, given the Policy Partnership for Science, Technology, and Innovation's (PPSTI) recent work to develop guidelines for its own centers, the OFWG membership consider ways in which to enhance communication and coordination with its centers. This could include development of guidelines or other actions to ensure that the Centers similarly evolve to reflect OFWG priorities and receive the support necessary to operate effectively. The three APEC Centers established under OFWG's mandate are: the Marine Sustainable Development Center, the Ocean and Fisheries Information Center, and the Marine Environmental Training and Education Center.

The Secretariat described the basic elements of the draft PPSTI guidelines for its Centers, including: objectives and roles, Center establishment and de-establishment, endorsement, management, reporting responsibilities and expectations, and the procedure for reviewing the guidelines. The text of the draft guidelines is not available for discussion because it has not yet been endorsed by PPSTI. The Guidelines are expected

to be finalized by the end of 2017.

While the PPSTI guidelines would only apply to centers established under its mandate, the Secretariat flagged that they may be considered by other APEC fora groups to develop their own Center guidelines, or may be used by APEC senior officials to develop APEC-wide Center guidelines. Upon requests for clarification, the Secretariat explained that there are currently no existing guidelines or formal evaluation process for any APEC fora centers, including OFWG.

Representatives from the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (AMSDC), hosted by China, thanked the ILS for bringing attention to the issue and the Secretariat for the explanation, and supported the development of OFWG-specific guidelines. Drawing upon the experience of the AMSDC, China circulated some suggestions for inclusion into potential guidelines. Suggestions included promoting engagement and communication between Centers, including those under other APEC fora, increased support for Centers, the potential for Centers to jointly apply for APEC project funding, and the promotion of linkages between the work of the Centers and OFWG Strategic and Work Plans.

The ILS thanked China and the AMSDC for its proactive suggestions for guidelines, and opened the floor for economies to discuss the potential for developing OFWG-specific Center guidelines or alternative measures to achieve the same goals. There was consensus from Members to include discussion of OFWG Centers as a standing item on future meeting agendas. There was also general support for the development of OFWG APEC Center guidelines, with some economies echoing the need for Center activities to align with APEC and OFWG goals. The ILS emphasized that development of such guidelines should include full participation from the existing 3 Centers established under OFWG, and the economies that host them.

The OFWG agreed to await finalization of the

PPSTI Center Guidelines before initiating development of OFWG-specific guidelines. The Secretariat will distribute the finalized PPSTI guidelines to Member economies for consideration prior to OFWG 8.

B. Endorsement of the 2017-2018 Lead Shepherd

The ILS informed the OFWG that the Secretariat had not received any nominations for the Lead Shepherd (LS) position by the close of the nomination deadline of September 15, 2016. He requested that economies consult with one another on the sidelines. The Secretariat confirmed that the nomination period could be extended for a time period after the closure of OFWG 7, but that the OFWG Terms of Reference stipulates a new LS should be in place before the ISOM in December 2017.

The ILS stated that the nomination period would be reopened on October 1, 2016 for a period of two weeks.

Session IX – Looking Ahead

A. Presentation and discussion of draft 2017 Work Plan (Economies)

The United States, as facilitator of the Friends of the Chair Group that developed the 2017 Work Plan, provided an overview of the 2017 Work Plan. Pending minor changes, economies endorsed the Work Plan.

B. Presentation of Summary Report of the 7th OFWG Meeting and Discussion (Economies)

The Summary Report was reviewed and edited by economies.

C. Endorsement of Summary Report (Interim Lead Shepherd)

The OFWG endorsed the Summary Report.

D. Date and Venue for the 8th OFWG Meeting (Viet Nam)

Viet Nam confirmed that OFWG will meet during Food Security Week from August 21-22, 2017 in Can Tho, Viet Nam. Other meetings of the OFWG could be scheduled by Viet Nam during SOM1 according to the recommendations of the Member economies and availability of the Secretariat.

Advice on Further Playing the Role of Relevant Centers of APEC OFWG

In recent years, with the support and guidance of OFWG, several APEC marine centers have been established in different areas, such as APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China), APEC Environment Training and Education Center (South Korea), APEC Marine and Fishery Information Center (Indonesia), all of which have played positive role in implementing work plans of OFWG and relevant tasks of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting. With increasing various challenges to oceans in Asia-Pacific area and more utilization of oceans by humans, it is more necessary to attach great importance to playing the role of every APEC marine centers. Besides, it is also necessary and urgent to strengthen communications among APEC marine centers, so as to further enhance capacity of every APEC marine center.

Since the establishment of APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center in 2011, all work of AMSDC has received great support OFWG and member economies of APEC. Besides, all major activities and projects of AMSDC, including compiling APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report, periodically holding Blue Economy Forum, Blue Economy Model Program, Marine Spatial Planning Training Workshop, Marine Protected Areas Management Capacity

Building Training Workshop and Coastal Eco-aquaculture Model Training Workshop, have achieved positive results and obtained attention of relevant departments of UN and international organizations (UNDP, UNESCO-IOC, PICES, CI, PEMSEA). All the above achievements benefit from great support of APEC OFWG, TIO as support organization and superior department in charge including State Oceanic Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and National Development and Reform Commission to APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center, as well as intellectual support and experience sharing from Management Committee of APEC centers and APEC's relevant centers and organizations, including APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), APEC Research Center of Nankai University, APFnet, APEC Sustainable Energy Center (APSEC), APEC Skills Development Promotion Center, Asia-Pacific Finance and Development Center (AFDC) and China Center for Urban Development. Meanwhile, all important meetings in marine area have outcome documents, like Paracas Declaration (2010) of AOMM3 and Xiamen Declaration (2014) of AOMM4 and Action Plan for APEC High-level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy (2015). All the above is confirmation for AMSDC's work, with pressure

and impetus for staff of AMSDC. We have learned the importance of APEC centers, especially strengthening communication and cooperation and sharing experiences among marine centers. I want to thank Mr. Patrick Moran to notice the above problem and change his ideas on this with the AMSDC, and put forward advice and critical thought to improve operational efficiency of APEC centers. To further playing the role of relevant centers of APEC OFWG, we would recommend that:

1. Government of every APEC member economy should attach great importance and give financial support to APEC centers; expand cooperation channels and bring in diversified participants and financing channels.

2. Make full use of the platform of OFWG and guidance functions of the President of Working Group and APEC Secretariat, and strengthen cooperation with every APEC member economy. APEC OFWG provides more support for projects applied by APEC centers to publish and promote project outcomes, so as to lead relevant work of APEC centers, promote close joint between APEC centers' work and OFWG's annual work plan and enhance attraction and influence of OFWG.

3. Combine APEC centers' work with directions and core agenda of APEC conferences at all levels, and continually create brand projects and public product service, so as to provide public products as well as communication and training opportunities for every APEC member economy.

4. Under the working framework of APEC

OFWG, build communications mechanisms (as build Liaison Officers Network) among APEC marine centers and all member economies; build Annual Reporting Mechanism on implementing tasks approved by OFWG and Results Exchange Mechanism of relevant APEC activities by self-financing.

5. Based on sufficient communication, APEC centers can jointly apply for projects to provide support and put forward valuable advices and research results for OFWG's decision.

6. We would suggest that current work and work results are added in OFWG's information notifications and media platforms.

7. Promote capacity building of staff of APEC centers, learn and grasp APEC's Rules and Procedures. Therefore we suggest that OFWG provides more training and learning opportunities for staff of APEC centers to improve abilities of staff of APEC centers.

8. Apart from exchange and discussion, building pilot sites/demonstration zones/case study area/demonstration projects with reference meanings is of practical significance to improve attractions and influence of APEC centers. We suggest that OFWG and every APEC member economy pay more attention to sharing successful cases and demonstration experiences.

APEC Marine Sustainable
Development Center
20th, Sep, 2016

Photograph















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