



APEC粮食安全和蓝色经济
高级别政策对话会议专刊

APEC 海洋通讯

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APEC海洋可持续发展中心
2015年10月

APEC粮食安全和蓝色经济 高级别政策对话会议

粮食安全与蓝色经济：
“运用韧性资源建立可持续的食品供应链，促进包容性增长”

时间

2015年10月4日-6日

地点

菲律宾怡朗市会议中心



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议程安排

2015年10月4-6日

第1天 2015年10月4日

08:00-09:00 注册

开幕式

09:00-09:20 欢迎辞
Hon. Proceso J. Alcala
农业部部长
Hon. Ramon J.P. Paje
环境与自然资源部部长
Hon. Doris Magsaysay-Ho
APEC 工商咨询理事会主席

09:20-09:30 开幕辞
Hon. Franklin M. Drilon
菲律宾参议院主席
09:30-10:00 合影
10:00-10:30 咖啡间休

第1部分：蓝色经济推动粮食可持续供给与安全

10:30-10:50 海洋保护区和渔业
Theresa Mundita S.Lim 女士
菲律宾环境与自然资源部生态系统多样性管理局主任
10:50-11:10 蓝色经济最佳实践分享
余兴光博士
中国国家海洋局第三海洋研究所所长

11:10-11:30 新西兰渔业配额管理最佳实践分享
Tony Nowell
PPFS 副主席，新西兰 ABAC 负责人

11:30-12:00 公开讨论/问答环节

12:00-13:30 午宴

13:30-13:50 创新渔业管理和非法捕捞 (IUU)
Andry G.Kim
俄罗斯联邦渔业局代表
13:50-14:10 菲律宾打击非法捕捞 (IUU) 方面做出的努力
Atty Asis G.Perez
菲律宾农业部渔业部门副部长

14:10-14:30 美国非法捕捞 (IUU) 专门行动小组信息分享
Allison Reed
美国 NOAA 国际事务办公室国际事务专员
14:30-15:00 公开讨论 / 问答环节
15:00-15:30 咖啡间休

第2部分：减少渔业损失，增加渔业产量

15:30-15:50 鱼产品损失评估与减损战略的公私合作
Ching-cheng CHANG
Chinese Taipei 国立台湾大学
农业经济部，教授

15:50-16:10 精确测量捕获的海产品量 - 改变新西兰渔业的方式
Tony Nowell
PPFS 副主席，新西兰 ABAC 负责人
16:10-16:40 公开讨论 / 问答环节

19:00之后 欢迎晚宴

第二天 2015年10月5日

第3部分：发展综合农业企业，促进粮食安全和包容性增长

09:00-09:20 食品安全能力建设项目 -APEC 粮食安全合作论坛 (FSCF)
Karen Kristin A.Roscom 女士
农业与渔业标准局执行主任
09:20-09:40 打造牡蛎与网络连接的电商模式 (澳大利亚 CSIRO 项目 / 澳大利亚水产养殖业的最佳实践分享)
Tony Nowell

PPFS 副主席，新西兰 ABAC 负责人
09:40-10:00 促进渔业贸易发展
Waraporn Prompoj 博士
泰国渔业部副部长
10:00-10:30 咖啡间休
10:30-11:00 公开讨论 / 问答环节

第4部分：行动计划

11:00-11:30 行动计划报告

11:30-13:00 午宴

13:00-15:00 全体讨论 -- 行动计划
15:00-15:30 咖啡间休
15:30-16:30 全体讨论 -- 行动计划

16:30-17:00 批准通过《粮食安全和蓝色经济高级别政策对话会议行动计划》(菲律宾 农业部部长)
闭幕辞 (菲律宾 环境与自然资源部部长)

18:00之后 鸡尾酒会

第三天 2015年10月6日

09:00-12:00 实地考察

12:00-13:00 午餐

APEC粮食安全和蓝色经济高级别政策对话会议

行动计划

粮食安全与蓝色经济：

“运用韧性资源建立可持续的食品供应链，促进包容性增长”



认识到当前的粮食产量并不能满足世界持续增长的人口数量的挑战，这要求在韧性资源、可持续的粮食生产、成熟的市场和开放的粮食贸易活动等领域建立可持续的食品供应链；

认识到亚太区域的资源可以生产粮食，捕捞渔业产量占全球的 2/3，水产养殖量占全球的 80%，鱼产品人均供应量比全球平均水平高 65%¹；

肯定“APEC 海洋和渔业工作组为实现 APEC 的目标和促进经济增长将蓝色经济视为推动海洋及海岸带资源和生态系统可持续管理和保护、实现可持续发展的一种有效途径”；

认识到 APEC 作为区域经济一体化和增长重要平台的关键作用，并且认识到在最近讨论和开展的与蓝色经济相关倡议以

及 APEC 各成员在挖掘这一潜力方面的努力，呼吁亚太地区就蓝色经济开展合作；

进一步认识到在渔业资源的保护与管理方面所做的努力还不够，尤其是非法、不报告和不管制捕鱼（非法捕捞，IUU）、海洋生态系统的退化和海洋资源的减少、气候变化的脆弱性和灾害等对资源基础的韧性构成严重威胁；

通过发展蓝色经济和其他方式确保粮食安全，认识到生物多样性、海洋和渔业资源的保护和可持续管理的重要性；

注意到鱼产品可以提供重要的动物蛋白需求，尤其在低收入缺粮的经济体；

意识到亚太区域的鱼产品消费量占全球的 70%，饥饿人口数量占全球的 1/4²；

认识到水产养殖是增速最快的食品生产行业之一，并且由于野生鱼类捕捞量持平，同时全球新兴中产阶级需求大幅上升，预计到 2030 年水产养殖量将占全球鱼产品总量的 62%；

认识到负责任水产养殖实践的发展对全球粮食安全和经济增长发挥持续性的积极作用；

强调到小规模渔业对粮食安全、营养和海洋社区生境的重要性，注意到它占全球渔业捕捞量的 1/2，并意识到小规模渔业社区的脆弱性通常体现在经济与环境方面；

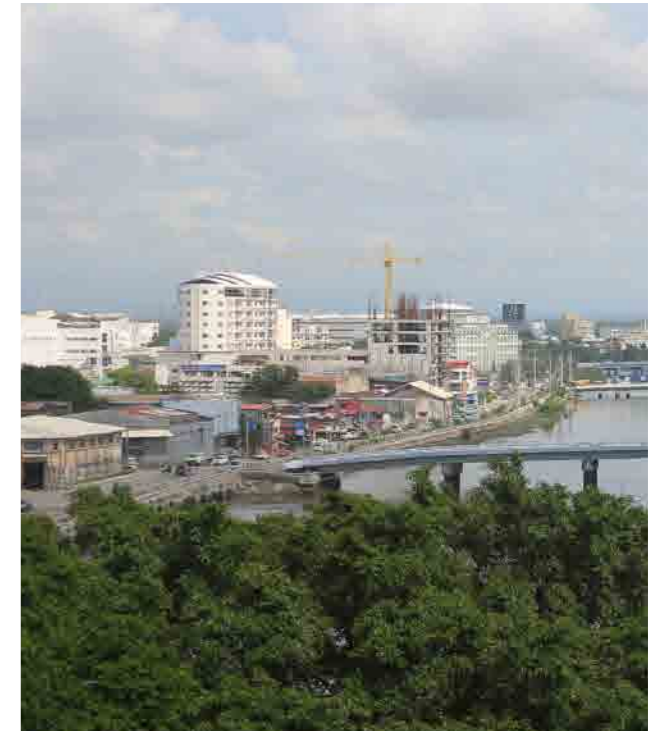
意识到食物损失和浪费是保障粮食安全的主要约束因素，它占全球食物总量的 1/3，因此批准通过粮食减损战略将提高食品供应的可持续性；

强调到亚太区域鱼产品的损失与浪费量约为每年人类消费鱼产品总量的 20%-75%³；

意识到农业综合企业可向小规模渔民、养殖户、合作团体和食品供应链的其他利益相关者提供增加收入，促进一体化发展的机会；

强调到非法捕捞（IUU）、鱼产品损失和浪费与脆弱和弱势群体的有限食物获取是确保粮食安全的重大挑战，同时要求更进一步的行动确保粮食安全；

感谢代表私营部门的 APEC 工商咨询理事会（ABAC）的积极参与和积极分享极具价值的观点，并且重申我们将与 ABAC 共同努力确保粮食安全和蓝色经济的承诺；



认识到我们在粮食安全和蓝色经济领域面临的挑战，我们，APEC 粮食安全与蓝色经济高级别官员对此负有责任，因此，重申《2010 年新泻粮食安全宣言》、《2012 年喀山粮食安全宣言》、《2014 年 APEC 粮食安全政策伙伴关系面向 2020 年粮食安全路线图》、2005 年《巴厘行动计划》、2010 年《帕拉卡斯宣言》和 2014 年《厦门宣言》的承诺；

意识到海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）和粮食安全政策伙伴关系（PPFS）通过当前机制（如：合作机制）和在各自的战略规划中协同合作等方式推动行动计划的积极开展，加强合作的重要性；

鼓励 APEC 经济体在 APEC 相关承诺下，在其经济体内执行该行动计划；

1，第三届APEC海洋部长会议 帕拉卡斯宣言；

2，APEC PPFS 序言部分；

3，粮农组织：《2014年世界渔业和水产养殖状况》；

倡议行动

第 1 优先领域

有韧性的海洋与海岸带资源和生态系统、海洋社区和可持续的水产养殖

促进海洋和海岸带资源与健康生态水产养殖的可持续管理和保护，确保建立一个有韧性的食品供应机制，包括保护与可持续管理资源和他们的生态系统、降低气候变化和灾害的脆弱性。

- 加强本地区、区域和国际层面的能力建设和合作，可持续地保护和管理渔业资源，包括打击非法捕捞（IUU）和增强经济层面和区域性的能力建设活动；
- 在研究、科学和技术申请、生态系统服务⁴、保护和海洋生态系统的恢复与可持续发展、生态系统多样性和海洋生境等方面加强能力建设和合作；
- 继续加强在海岸带与海洋环境综合可持续管理最佳实践分享，包括海洋保护区，从而推动蓝色经济的可持续发展和渔业生态系统多样性的保护；
- 推动可持续水产养殖和渔业实践，通过信息共享、能力建设、最佳实践分享和在考虑基于生态系统方式的情况下私营部门利益相关者在研究发展和创新方面的参与和不断增进的合作中促进蓝色经济发展；
- 在亚太区域鼓励食用水生植物的创新养殖和加工技术；
- 扩大研究并加强在养殖鱼类种群出现病症的信息分享，从而提高鱼类的健康状况；
- 在疾病防治、减缓和适应方面和海洋酸化与气候变化的影响，包括海平面上升和风暴潮增强对生态系统多样性与渔业和水产养殖对降低脆弱性的影响等方面增进合作，发展综合战略，加强监测和研究；
- 在防止和减缓污染、负责任的废弃管理和渔具的丢失与非法遗弃等方面加大力度，减少地面和海洋污染与海漂垃圾；
- 促进创新的废弃管理解决方式严防海漂垃圾，同时推动 APEC 虚拟工作组积极参与海漂垃圾防治；
- 开展能力建设活动和分享最佳实践关于蓝色经济是推动海洋及海岸带资源可持续管理和保护从而促进经济增长的一种有效途径，积极参与 APEC 海洋可持续发展中心（简称“中心”）所开展的项目和活动，提高中心的能力；

第 2 优先领域

鱼产品减损

减少鱼和鱼产品损失，特别是其质量和数量，有助于提高食品安全，提升产品价值和增加食品供应。

- 对小规模渔民、小农渔民、合作团体和相关方、妇女团体和当地居民社区继续开展有关鱼产品减损战略和技术、食品安全与质量标准和鱼产品及其副产品的增殖加工能力建设项目；
- 向小规模渔业社区优化有关食品安全与质量标准的的信息系统，提高其认知度，促其遵守；
- 支持 APEC 关于加强公私合作伙伴关系以减少在粮食供应链中减少流失的多年期项目中关于最佳

实践、数据和工具包的分享，同时在鱼产品减损战略尤其是在 APEC 相关工作组内解决质量基线数据的需求方面加强与私营部门合作；

- 在合适的情况下，鼓励公私合作伙伴关系在储藏、运输、加工、包装和相关技术创新与基础设施水平提高等方面加大投资力度；
- 在鱼产品与粮食减损方面进一步加大合作力度，包括制定一个综合与全面的 APEC 范围内的粮食减损战略；

第 3 优先领域

农业综合企业与蓝色经济

促进农业综合企业发展、市场开发和开展开放的粮食贸易活动，把小规模渔民和渔业生产者纳入全球食品链条，从而增强粮食安全，促进包容性增长。

- 促进鱼产品和水产养殖产品等相关的粮食贸易活动，同时确保资源与它们相关环境的可持续性；
- 在中小企业和农业综合企业开展能力建设，促进小规模渔民、小农渔民尤其是妇女与当地居民社区的市场一体化发展，积极融入全球鱼产品链条；
- 在供应链环节，提高食品安全与利用率，加强公私合作伙伴关系；
- 推动海洋与渔业工作组（OFWG）、粮食安全政策伙伴关系（PPFS）和 APEC 其他相关工作组在渔业和水产养殖的农业综合企业、市场开发、冷链技术、鱼产品保护实践和鱼产品与水产养殖产品的贸易活动等方面加强合作；
- 确保海洋社区生存环境的安全，对小规模渔民、小农渔民包括妇女和当地居民社区增强和提高冷链管理和鱼产品保护实践的能力建设活动；
- 若合适，鼓励农业综合企业和市场开发对水产品推行认证计划，并实施供应链管理从而确保可持续的渔业和水产养殖、水产品的可追踪性与粮食安全；
- 对小规模渔业、小农渔民尤其是妇女团体开展鱼苗质量、鱼产品质量和食品安全标准的能力建设活动；
- 通过组织生产与销售团体和合作团体推动鱼场集群，增强小规模渔民的能力建设，以适应质量标准和市场准入的要求；
- 在农业综合企业、研究团体和私营部门就创新技术开发合作，从而提高技术水平，提升产品质量与价值，改善水产养殖行业的状况；
- 在渔业与水产养殖行业加大其基础设施建设的投资力度，加强公私合作伙伴关系，有助于确保粮食安全。

4, 生态系统服务是指人类能够从生态系统中获得利益（MA 2006）；

“渔业减损” (Reduction of Fish Loss) 成为2015 APEC 粮食安全与蓝色经济 高级别政策对话的热门议题

国家海洋局第三海洋研究所 徐长安研究员

本次 APEC 高级别政策对话的主题为粮食安全与蓝色经济，在这里，粮食安全 (Food Security) 系指粮食供应安全，即在粮食供应上保证应有的数量安全边际。

粮食安全一直是 APEC 关注和关心的一个重要领域，APEC 框架下专设有 FFP 工作小组，而引起 APEC 关注粮食安全的一个重要事实是，我们生产的粮食产品，有高达约三分之一的可食部分以这种或那种形式损失掉，相当于全球每年损失 13 亿吨粮食，这是联合国粮农组织 (FAO)2011 年公布的数据，FAO 在 2014 年关于《倡议全球努力减少粮食损失》的报告中，估算了每年粮食损失的价值约为 1 万亿美元！

渔产品(海洋里的粮食/海洋食品)是粮食的重要组成部分，并代表了食品中的优质蛋白、脂肪、多糖、矿物质、维生素等营养成分。而渔产品同样也存在“损失”问题，即“渔业损失”(Fish Loss/Fishery Loss)，渔业损失比粮食损失更加严重，有关研究得出，渔业损失高达 35% 至 40%。

对话会议上，与会各经济体就“渔业减损”(Reduction of Fish Loss)进行热烈讨论，APEC 工商咨询委员会 (ABAC) 提出了一些解决共性问题的政策和技术方案，如改变消费模式、构建渔产品质量标准、研发冷藏和冷链运输技术等；中国台北经济体展示了一项关于“粮食减损”的研究成果，认为可持续的粮食减损(包括渔业减损)需要公私合作，共同努力，公共机构(包括政府部门、研究所、检验所等)应提供先进的粮食加工技术(以提高出成率和成品率)、质量保证技术(如保鲜保藏技术，以减少产品腐败变质)及技能培训等；

新西兰经济体介绍了一种绿色精准捕捞技术，该技术使用“柔性”渔网，捕捞作业时可最大限度避免伤及鱼体，起网上甲板后，可保证小规格的鱼能被安全筛选出来，活着回归大海。该技术一旦成熟投入使用，将是一种有效的“渔业减损”措施，提出该技术的新西兰经济体同时认为，该技术也很好体现了“蓝色经济”的可持续发展含义。

中国作为 APEC 成员中水产养殖规模、养殖产量最大的经济体，在此次高级别政策对话会议上对减少渔业损失倡议作了积极的评价，并就自己在该领域所做的努力及实践进行了介绍和展示。中国经济体认为，就养殖水产品而言，可持续的渔业减损措施，应覆盖渔产品实现的全过



程，包括实施绿色、生态、环境友好型水产养殖、先进的水产加工技术、先进的冷藏冷链运输技术、先进的质量保证技术，以及水产加工副产物 (By-product of aquatic processing) 高值化利用策略与技术，其中实施绿色、生态、环境友好型水产养殖及对水产加工副产物进行高值化利用这两个策略观点新颖，紧密呼应蓝色经济理念，又易于实践，渔业减损显著，得到了新西兰、越南、泰国、中国台北、俄罗斯等经济体的赞同，泰国和新西兰两个经济体尤其欣赏水产加工副产物高值化利用策略，两个经济体分别生产、出口了大量的牡蛎和对虾，其加工副产物牡蛎壳和虾壳作为废弃物数量庞大，对环境造成了巨大的压力，如能实施资源化、高值化利用，则既减少了渔业损失，增加了渔户收入，又解决了环境污染，因此两个经济体表示将利用 APEC 机制，分享中国经济体的相关实践经验和技术。APEC 工商咨询委员会 (ABAC) 也对“水产加工副产物高值化利

用策略”表示赞同，认为是行之有效的“渔业减损”措施，有利于践行“粮食安全”和“蓝色经济”。由于该策略(措施)在会上得到高度赞同和很好的呼应，因此，“实施水产加工副产物高值化利用策略”作为“减少渔业损失，提高粮食安全”的有效措施，以新增条款，加入到这次高级别政策对话会议形成的“行动计划”(The Plan of Action)中。

“渔业减损”、“粮食减损”任重道远，在 APEC 平台上，中国经济体将和 APEC 的其他经济体一道，积极探索，努力实践，实施各种渔业减损策略，发展蓝色经济，提高粮食安全水平。

2015-10-20

现场纪实



▲ 中国代表团一行合影

中间为中国代表团团长余兴光（国家海洋局第三海洋研究所所长）
右二为中国代表团副团长韩继志（国家粮食局副局长）
右一为中国代表团团员徐长安、左二为中国代表团团员刘正华
左一为中国代表团团员赵鹏



▲ 会场



▲ 部分参会代表合影



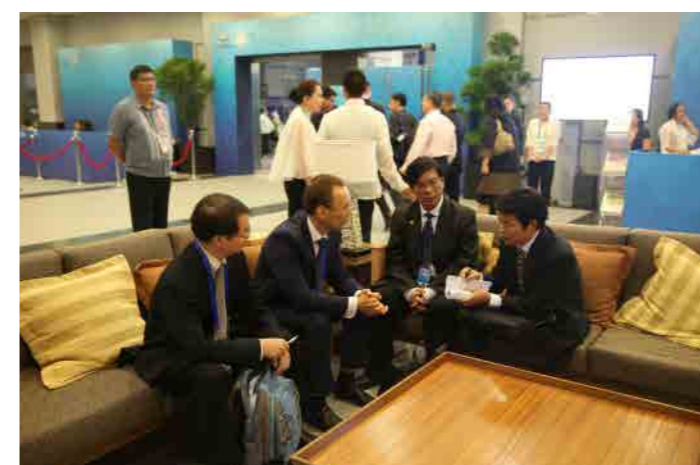
▲ 代表团团长合影



▲ 与APEC海洋与渔业工作组主席交流



▲ 中国代表团团长余兴光（中）发言



▲ 与俄罗斯团长交流



▲ 与巴布亚新几内亚团长交流



▲ 与美国代表团交流



▲ 与美国代表团合影

APEC HIGH LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUE ON FOOD SECURITY AND BLUE ECONOMY

*Food Security and Blue Economy:
“Sustainable Food Supply Chains from Resilient Resources for Inclusive Growth”*

Time

4 – 6 October 2015

Location

Iloilo Convention Center, Iloilo City, Philippines



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PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Day 1

4 October 2015

08:00–09:00	Registration
Opening Ceremonies	
09:00–09:20	<p>Welcome Message</p> <p>Hon. Proceso J. Alcala Secretary, Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Hon. Ramon J.P. Paje Secretary, Department of the Environment and Natural Resources</p> <p>Hon. Doris Magsaysay-Ho Chair, APEC Business Advisory Council</p>
09:20–09:30	<p>Opening Message</p> <p>Hon. Franklin M. Drilon Senate President, Senate of the Philippines</p>
09:30–10:00	Official Group Photo
10:00–10:30	Coffee Break
Session 1: Blue Economy towards sustainable food supply chains for food security	
10:30–10:50	Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries Ms. Theresa Mundita S. Lim Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau Department of Environment and Natural Resource, Philippines
10:50–11:10	Sharing of Best Practices on Blue Economy Dr. Yu Xingguang Director General of the Third Oceanography Institution State Oceanic Administration of China
11:10–11:30	New Zealand's Fisheries Quota Management System (Sharing of Best Practice) Mr.
11:30–12:00	Tony Nowell PPFS Vice Chair, ABAC New Zealand Open Forum / Q&A
12:00–13:30	Luncheon
13:30–13:50	Innovative Fisheries Management and IUU Fishing - Mr. Andry G. Kim, representative of the Russian Federal Agency for Fisheries
13:50–14:10	Efforts to Combat IUU Fishing Atty. Asis G. Perez Undersecretary for Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Philippines
14:10–14:30	Information Sharing on the U.S. IUU Task Force Ms. Allison Reed International Affairs Specialist, US NOAA, Office of International Affairs
14:30–15:00	Open Forum / Q&A
15:00–15:30	Coffee Break

Session 2 : Fish loss reduction for increased fish production

15:30–15:50	Public - Private Partnerships for Fish Loss Assessment and Reduction Strategies Prof. Ching - Cheng CHANG Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, NTU Chinese Taipei
15:50–16:10	Precision Seafood Harvesting - Changing the Way New Zealand Fishes Mr. Tony Nowell PPFS Vice Chair, ABAC New Zealand
16:10–16:40	Open Forum / Q&A
19:00	Welcome Dinner Hosted by City of Iloilo

Day 2

5 October 2015

Session 3: Agribusiness development for food security and inclusive growth	
09:00–09:20	Capability Building Programs on Food Safety - APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF) Ms. Karen Kristin A. Roscom Executive Director, Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards
09:20–09:40	Connected Oysters and the Internet of Things (Sharing of Best Practice from Australian CSIRO/ Australian Aquaculture Industry) Mr. Tony Nowell PPFS Vice Chair, ABAC New Zealand
09:40–10:10	Facilitating and Enhancing Fish Trade Dr. Waraporn Prompoj Deputy Director General, Department of Fisheries, Thailand
10:00–10:30	Coffee Break
10:30–11:00	Open Forum / Q&A
Session 4: Plan of Action	
11:00–11:30	Presentation of the Plan of Action
11:30–13:00	Luncheon
13:00–15:00	Plenary Discussion of the Plan of Action
15:00–15:30	Coffee Break
15:30–16:30	Plenary Discussion of the Plan of Action
16:30–17:00	Adoption of the High Level Policy Dialogue on Food Security and Blue Economy Plan of Action Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Philippines Closing Statement Secretary, Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines
18:30 - onwards	Cocktails followed by Dinner at Royal Garden

Day 3

6 October 2015

09:00–12:00	CITY TOUR	12:00–13:00	LUNCH
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APEC HIGH LEVEL POLICY DIALOGUE ON FOOD SECURITY AND BLUE ECONOMY

PLAN OF ACTION

***Food Security and Blue Economy:
“Sustainable Food Supply Chains from Resilient Resources for Inclusive Growth”***



Acknowledging that the challenges to meet the food demand of the world’s rising populations require sustainable food supply chains anchored on resilient resources and coastal communities, sustainable food production, developed markets, and open and fair trade;

Recognizing that the marine resources in the Asia Pacific region are vital to ensuring food security in the region, accounting for two-thirds of the world’s capture fishery production, 80 percent of the world’s aquaculture production, and where per capita supply of fish is 65 percent higher than the world average¹ ;

Confirming that “for the purposes of IPEC, the IPEC Oceans and Fisheries Working Group views

Blue Economy as an approach to advance sustainable management and conservation of ocean and coastal resources and ecosystems and sustainable development, in order to foster economic growth” ;

Recognizing the key role of APEC as an important platform for regional economic integration and growth, as well as recognizing discussions and initiatives related to Blue Economy, and efforts to

explore its potential by economies, therefore calling for cooperation on Blue Economy in the Asia Pacific region;

Recognizing that insufficient efforts in conservation and management of fishery resources, inter alia, combatting illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, degradation of the coastal ecosystems and marine resources, vulnerability to climate change and disasters pose serious threats to the resilience of these marine resources and the coastal communities dependent on them;

Acknowledging the importance of conservation, protection and sustainable management of habitats, biodiversity, oceans, and fishery resources through Blue Economy and other means for food security;

Noting that fish provides a significant portion of animal protein requirement in the Asia Pacific region, especially in low-income food-deficit economies;

Aware that the Asia Pacific region consumes 70 percent of the world’s fish products and where one-fourth of the world’s hungry reside² ;

Acknowledging that aquaculture is one of the fastest growing food producing sectors and is projected to increase to 62 percent of total fishery production by 2030, while catches from wild capture fisheries level off, and demand from an emerging global middle class substantially increases;

Recognizing that development of responsible aquaculture practices can provide continuing benefits for global food security and economic growth;

Stressing the important role of small scale fisheries to food security, nutrition and livelihoods of coastal communities, noting that the sector accounts for one half of the global fish catch and considering that small scale fishing communities are often economically and environmentally vulnerable;



Recognizing that food loss and waste across the supply chain are a major constraint to food security, yet one third of the total world food production is lost or wasted, and that adopting food loss reduction strategies will substantially increase food supply;

Emphasizing that losses and waste of fish for human consumption in Asia-Pacific Region is estimated to be 35 percent per year³ ;

Aware that agribusiness offers opportunities for increased income and integration of small scale fishers and fish farmers, cooperatives, associations, and other stakeholders in food supply chains;

Emphasizing that illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, food fish loss and waste, and limited access to food of the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are challenges to food security that need more enhanced actions;

Expressing appreciation to the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) for their active participation in the meeting on behalf of the private sector and their valuable perspectives, and reaffirming our commitment to working closely with ABAC to address food security and blue economy;

Recognizing the challenges we are facing on Food Security and Blue Economy, we, APEC High Level Officials responsible for food security and blue economy, therefore,

Reaffirm the commitments made on food security in the Niigata Declaration on APEC Food Security (2010), Kazan Declaration on APEC Food Security (2012), Beijing Declaration on APEC Food Security (2014), APEC Food Security Road Map Towards 2020 (2014), as well as the commitments relating to oceans and fisheries such as the Seoul Oceans Declaration (2002), the Bali Plan of Action (2005), the Paracas Declaration and its Action Agenda (2010), and the Xiamen Declaration (2014);

Recognize the importance of strengthened joint collaboration between the Oceans and Fisheries Working Group (OFWG) and the Policy Partnership on Food Security (PPFS) and other relevant fora in advancing the Plan of Action through existing mechanisms such as joint projects as well as through promoting synergies in their respective strategic plans;

Encourage APEC economies to implement the following Plan of Action within their economies, building upon previous APEC commitments:

1AOMM3 Paracas Declaration
2 Note: Verify data and cite source.

3 Note: Site data source.

PLAN OF ACTION

Recommended Actions

Priority 1

Resilient Ocean and Coastal Resources and Ecosystems, Coastal Communities and Sustainable Aquaculture.

Advancing sustainable management and conservation of oceans and coastal resources and sustainable aquaculture to ensure a resilient food supply, including conserving, protecting and sustainably managing resources and their ecosystems, and reducing their vulnerability to climate change and disasters.



- Strengthen local, regional and international capacities and collaboration to sustainably conserve and manage fishery resources, including, to combat IUU fishing and enhance economy-level and regional capacity building.
- Enhance capacities for and collaboration on research, science and technology application, ecosystem services⁴, conservation, restoration and sustainable development of coastal ecosystems, biodiversity and marine habitats.
- Expand on-going efforts to share information on best practices on integrated sustainable management of the coastal and marine environment, including marine protected areas, to contribute substantially to blue economy and fishery biodiversity.
- Promote sustainable aquaculture and fisheries practices to achieve blue economy through information sharing, capacity building, sharing of best practice, private sector stakeholders' engagement and increased cooperation on research development and innovation, taking into account ecosystems based approaches.
- Encourage innovative farming and processing technologies of edible aquatic plants in the APEC region.
- Expand the research and information sharing on diseases found in farmed fish populations for improved fish health.
- Increase collaboration, develop integrated strategies, and enhance monitoring and research on preventing, mitigating and adapting to disasters and the impacts of ocean acidification and climate change, including sea level rise and enhanced storm surge on biodiversity, fisheries and aquaculture to reduce vulnerability.
- Expand efforts on preventing and mitigating pollution, responsible waste management, and the loss or illegal discarding of fishing gear, to reduce land based and marine pollution and marine debris.
- Promote innovative waste management solutions to prevent marine debris, and promote participation in the APEC Virtual Working Group on Marine Debris.
- Conduct capacity building and share best practices on Blue Economy as an approach to advance sustainable management and conservation of oceans and coastal resources to foster economic growth, participate in projects and activities of the APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (Center), and improve the Center's capacity.

⁴ Note: Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems (MA 2006).

Priority 2

Fish Loss Reduction

Reducing loss of fish and fish products, in terms of quality and quantity to improve food safety, to add product value and ensure food security.

- Expand on-going capacity building programs to advance fish loss reduction strategies and technologies, food safety and quality standards, and value added processing of fishery products and by-products for small scale fishers, small holder farmers, cooperatives and associations, women groups and indigenous communities.
- Enhance information systems to promote food safety and quality standards to small fishing communities for awareness and compliance.
- Support efforts of the APEC Food Loss Multi-Year Project on sharing best practices, data, and toolkits
- and strengthen partnerships with the private sector on fish loss reduction strategies in particular to address the need for quality baseline data across relevant APEC sub-fora.
- Encourage where appropriate, public private partnerships on investment in storage, transportation, processing, packaging, and related technical innovations and infrastructure improvements.
- Enhance further collaboration on fish loss and food loss reduction efforts, including development of an integrated and comprehensive APEC - wide food loss reduction strategy.





Priority 3

Agribusiness and Blue Economy.

Increasing food security and inclusive growth by promoting agribusiness, market development, and open and fair trade to enable the integration of small scale fishers and fish farmers into global food chains.

- Facilitate food trade in fish and aquaculture products while ensuring the sustainability of resources and their related environment.
- Enhance capacity on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), agribusiness and foster market integration and development of small-scale fishers and smallholder fish farmers, in particular women and indigenous communities into the global fish and fish food chains.
- Strengthen public private partnership on improving food safety and efficiency along supply chains.
- Enhance OFWG and PPFS and relevant APEC sub-fora collaboration on agribusiness in fishery and aquaculture, market development, cold chain technology, preservation practices of fish and fish products and trade in products of fisheries and aquaculture.
- To ensure livelihoods of coastal communities, strengthen and improve capacity building on cold chain management and preservation practices of fish and fish products to small scale fishers, small holder fish farmers, including women, and indigenous communities.
- Encourage agribusiness and market development to implement, as appropriate, certification schemes on aquatic products, and supply chain management to ensure sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, aquatic products traceability and food safety.
- Expand capacity building on fish seed quality, fish product quality and food safety standards for small scale fishers and small holder fish farmers, in particular women groups.
- Promote fish farm clusters through organizing production and marketing groups and cooperatives to enhance the capacity of small-scale holder fish farms to meet quality standards and market access.
- Foster cooperation on technology innovation between agribusiness, the science community and private sector industry to improve techniques, product quality and added value for upgrading aquaculture sector.
- Facilitate investment and public private partnerships on infrastructure building in fisheries and aquaculture in order to contribute to food security.

