BALI PLAN OF ACTION

2nd APEC OCEAN-RELATED MINISTERIAL MEETING (AOMM2)

ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

- 21 member economies
- 45% world population (2.6 billions)
- 60% world GDP
- 47% world trade

- 75% of the world's capture fisheries
- 90% of world aquaculture production
- > 70% of global fish products consumption

AOMM2

Background:

"*Seoul Ocean Declaration*"
 (1st AOMM, April 2002 , Seoul)

➢ **clarifies** strategic ocean and coastal priorities across APEC economies

➢ **provides elements** for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources

➢ **welcomes Indonesia's offer** to host 2nd AOMM

AOMM2

➢ **Date:**
 16-17 September 2005, Bali

➢ **Participants:**
 ➢ 170 (from 20 economies and official guests)

➢ **Involvement of APEC working groups:**
 ▪ Fisheries Working Group (FWG)
 ▪ Marine Resource Conservation Working Group (MRCWG)

➢ **Co-chairs:**
 ▪ Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia
 ▪ Minister of Fisheries and Ocean, Canada

AOMM2 RESULTS:

➢ **THE BALI PLAN OF ACTION**

➢ **JOINT MINISTERIAL STATEMENT**

BALI PLAN OF ACTION

Theme:
"Towards healthy Oceans and Coasts for the Sustainable Growth and Prosperity of the Asia-Pacific Community"

Objective

to take substantial and concrete steps to balance Sustainable Management of Marine Resources and Marine Environment with Economic Growth to work domestically, regionally and internationally in the near to mid-term (2006-2009) towards:

- **Ensuring the sustainable management of the marine environment and its resources;**

- **Providing for sustainable economic benefits from the oceans**

- **Enabling sustainable development of coastal communities**

I. Ensuring the sustainable management of the marine environment and its resources

I. a. Understanding oceans, seas and coasts

A clear and comprehensive understanding of the oceans, seas and coasts will enable APEC member economies to accurately assess their potential and to manage them appropriately. Actions to be taken (10):

- *Ocean Observation and Data Collection - Built capacity to conform to the FAO Strategy for Fisheries Status Trends Report and encourage members to provide information on impact of fishing;*

- *Understanding the value of the marine sector - Study the market and non-market value of the marine environment and marine industries in the region, including by undertaking research, communication and information exchange on marine activities*

I. b. Managing the Marine Environment Sustainbly

Sustainable management of activities in the marine environment within the Asia-Pacific region should be aimed at improving the condition and productivity of marine and coastal ecosystems. Commitments to be taken (18):

- *Ecosystem-based Management – develop an agreed set of factors in defining marine ecosystem, then to establish a key set of variables to monitor and to assess changes in these ecosystems;*
- *Marine Pollution - Encourage relevant APEC economies to reduce land-based sources of marine pollution, both domestically and regionally;*
- *Marine Invasive Species - Continue to develop and implement the Regional Management Framework for APEC Economies for Use in the Control and Prevention of Introduced Marine Pests, specifically in the support of the establishment of a network and capacity building;*
- *Coral Reefs and Other Vulnerable Areas - Improve the conservation of vulnerable areas*

I. c. Managing Living Resources Sustainably

Managing resources sustainably is an integral component of the process towards achieving a healthy and productive marine environment . Actions to be taken (15):
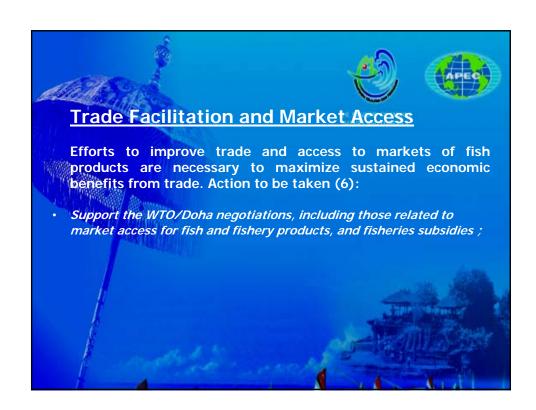
- *International Fisheries Governance - Increase the number of APEC economies that implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Strategy for Status and Trends, and International Plans of Action on Seabirds, Sharks, Fishing Capacity, and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing ;*

- *Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Management - Strengthen efforts to combat IUU fishing including by pursuing the use of at-sea, port-state and trade-related measures, in accordance with international law, as key compliance tools, through APEC capacity building and sharing of best practices, and strengthen efforts to collaborate through MCS regimes and the MCS Network;*

II. Providing for Sustainable Economic Benefits from the Oceans

Maximize Value from Use, Production and Harvesting

Economic sustainability depends not only on management for resource sustainability, but that economic value added for economies from the use of such resources is fully enabled. Action to be taken (8):

- *Undertake further work to improve understanding and management of impacts of aquaculture on environmental sustainability, to secure consumer confidence in aquaculture products, an emerging issue both domestically and regionally, and to facilitate aquaculture's sustainable contribution to coastal communities, wild stocks and food security;*

Trade Facilitation and Market Access

Efforts to improve trade and access to markets of fish products are necessary to maximize sustained economic benefits from trade. Action to be taken (6):

- *Support the WTO/Doha negotiations, including those related to market access for fish and fishery products, and fisheries subsidies ;*

III. Enabling Sustainable Development of Coastal Communities

Enabling Integrated Management
Working towards integrated coastal zone and watershed management to meet community needs while sustaining ocean health. Action to be taken (6):

- *Develop outreach tools that would increase the awareness and engagement of coastal communities' in various functions such as monitoring and conservation of the coastal environment;*

Hazard Mitigation
Increasing knowledge and the coordination of information is essential to improve the prediction of and preparation for hazards and climate extremes. Action to be taken (2):

- *Increase coordination to fulfil responsibilities to implement the IOC's end-to-end tsunami warning system, including contingency planning;*

Post-Natural Disaster Rehabilitation and Planning

It is important to ensure the swift rehabilitation and reconstruction of affected coastal communities and their economies, and build capacity to mitigate the impact of possible future events . Action to be taken (4):

- *Enhance the readiness of coastal communities for possible future tsunamis by increasing coordination with APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness and other relevant APEC fora, and increasing the use of expertise of the International Tsunami Information Center;*

Updates

- At the November 2005 APEC Summit in Busan, Leaders of APEC Member Economies endorsed the Bali Plan of Action;

- APEC Fora, in particular, the Marine Resource Conservation Working Group (MRCWG) and Fisheries Working Group (FWG) have agreed, to undertake an inventory of work done against the Bali Plan of Action and where possible, to identify ways to work closely on common priority issues, including: derelict fishing gear, marine invasive species, and aquaculture.