



Cover: Penghu National Scenic Area
Photo: W.Y. Chiau
Penghu, Taiwan

First APEC Ocean Related Ministerial Meeting, Seoul, Republic of Korea

25-26 April 2002

*Andrew Brooke
Marine & International Section
Marine & Water Division
Environment Australia*

Bulletin on APEC Marine Resource Conservation and Fisheries

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The first **APEC Ocean Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM)** was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 25-26 April 2002. This meeting was an initiative of the Republic of Korea, and was held under the joint auspices of the APEC Marine Resource Conservation Working Group, and the APEC Fisheries Working Group.

The Ministerial Meeting was chaired by Mr. Sam-Nam Yu, Minister for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Korea, and co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Rokhmin Dahuri, Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia. The Ministerial Meeting followed two days of parallel Fisheries and Marine senior officials meetings (SOM) on 22-23 April, and a one-day Joint SOM on 24 April. The Marine SOM was chaired by Ms Alison Russell-French, Lead Shepherd of the Marine Resource Conservation Working Group, and co-chaired by Peru. The Fisheries SOM was chaired by Mr. Stetson Tinkham, Lead Shepherd of the Fisheries Working Group, and co-chaired by Korea. The Joint SOM was chaired by Ms Lori Ridgeway (Canada), and co-chaired by the Lead Shepherds.

The main outcome of the meeting was the Seoul Ocean Declaration. The Declaration sets a useful future agenda for ocean and coastal conservation and sustainable management in the Asia-Pacific region. The text is concise and calls for action on a range of specific issues appropriate for domestic action; domestic and regional action; and regional action, as well as areas where

an APEC response is recommended. An APEC contribution to World Summit on Sustainable Development and its Follow-up was also included in the Declaration

Among the actions agreed by Ministers were resolutions to: eliminate illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing; enhance scientific research in fisheries and aquaculture underpinning the ecosystem-based approach to management; improve the conservation of important and critical coastal and marine habitats; address the threat of introduced marine pests; improve cooperation and coordination between APEC working groups; and consider the Seoul Ocean Declaration in their preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

The final text of the Seoul Ocean Declaration was agreed at Ministerial level on 26 April 2002. A copy of the text as agreed on 26 April (still marked as draft until the final version is circulated by the Republic of Korea) is attached.

The Republic of Korea is to be commended on its initiative in hosting the AOMM. Indonesia kindly offered to host the next AOMM, at a date to be determined later following consultations with the relevant APEC working groups.

This bulletin has been re-titled “APEC Bulletin on Marine Resource and Fisheries.” At the second “APEC Roundtable Meeting on the Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment” held in Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei, in October 2001, both MRCWG Lead Shepherd Ms. Russell-French and FWG Lead Shepherd Mr. Tinkham suggested that this bulletin can serve to update readers on the latest developments in both the MRCWG and the FWG. The Lead Shepherds also agreed that sufficient materials would be provided for the editing efforts of this bulletin by Chinese Taipei.

Korean minister
Sam-Nam Yu gives his
speech at Opening
Ceremony of AOMM.

Photo: W. Y. Chiau



Alison Russell-French

Lead Shepherd, APEC MRC WG

Alison Russell-French is currently Assistant Secretary of the Marine Coasts and Wetlands Branch of the Marine and Water Division in Environment Australia. Her career has been mostly in natural resource management areas of the Australian Public Service, firstly in the former Department of Primary Industry for 10 years in fisheries policy, management and administration. She has worked in the Environment Department for twelve years in both the domestic and international environmental fields relating to natural resource management. She is currently Lead Shepherd of the APEC Marine Resources Conservation Working Group and she is a member of the Board of Directors of Wetlands International, a global wetlands Government and non-government organisation. She is also a member of the Board of Landcare Australia Limited in relation to coastal aspects of the Board's functions. Her qualifications include a Bachelor of Arts (Hon) from Sydney University (majors in languages especially Japanese and French) and part law degree from ANU.

The 15th Meeting of APEC Marine Resource Conservation Working Group

Venue: National Convention Centre,
Canberra, Australia.

Dates: 11-13 June 2002.

The meeting is being jointly hosted by Australia and Canada. Interested parties should visit the meeting website at <http://www.apec-oceans.org/mrcwg.html> for information that is updated regularly.



(Final Draft)

Seoul Oceans Declaration

We, the APEC Ocean-related Ministers, representing 21 economies bordering the world's largest ocean;

- I. Recognizing the importance of oceans for food security, sustainable economic development, and social and environmental values within the APEC region;
- II. Recognizing the importance of the APEC region in achieving the conservation and management of living marine resources since APEC economies constitute over 75% of the world's capture fisheries and over 90% of world aquaculture production, and that they consume 70% of the world's global fish products ;
- III. Acknowledging the current efforts of APEC economies to address the challenges of ocean-related issues, and to make use of shared experiences, lessons learned and a range of management tools;
- IV. Determined to add further momentum to the implementation of the Bogor Declaration, the Osaka Action Agenda, the 1997 Action Plan for the Sustainability of the Marine Environment, the 1998 Hawaii Declaration at the APEC Oceans Conference, the 2001 Montreal Declaration, and the 2001 Leaders' Statement on Counter-Terrorism;
- V. Welcoming the adoption of the Doha Development Agenda, noting the launch of new negotiations and committed to supporting its successful conclusion;
- VI. Aware of the need for leadership and improved regional coordination and cooperation for the responsible care of the oceans;
- VII. Understanding the value of an ecosystem-based approach to coastal and marine management and the importance of implementing such an approach in an integrated and cross-sectoral manner;
- VIII. Recognizing the economic, social and environmental benefits to APEC economies of improved forecasts derived from oceans and atmospheric observations;
- IX. Recognizing the value and guidance provided by existing measures, frameworks and programs, and of ongoing international efforts that may assist regional and domestic efforts to address sustainable oceans management;
- X. Mindful of the need to ensure that efforts of member economies are in accordance with relevant international instruments;
- XI. Noting the importance of engaging relevant sectoral and stakeholder interests in decision making processes, including NGOs and the private sector; and
- XII. Recalling the APEC Leaders' commitment in Shanghai in 2001 to contribute to the success of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and asserting the value that APEC can contribute from a regional perspective to the oceans theme at the Summit in August 2002;

Resolve to...

Domestic Action

1. Develop and promote, in an integrated manner, better coastal and oceans management using an ecosystem-based approach, including for sub-regional seas, river basins and watersheds adjacent to coastal areas;
2. Improve and strengthen market-based instruments, regulations and enforcement mechanisms for the sustainable management of marine resources;
3. Develop and promote, in accordance with applicable international law, the use of a range of tools for sustainable management, including marine protected areas within member economies' jurisdictions,

environmental impact assessment and oceans and integrated coastal zone management policy and frameworks;

4. Facilitate the adoption and implementation of international instruments relating to maritime safety, marine pollution, compensation and liability for environmental damage from ships, and the use of harmful anti-fouling paints;
5. Contribute to further international efforts for the control and management of ship's ballast water and sediments;

Domestic and Regional Action

6. Improve the conservation and sustainable management of important and critical coastal and marine habitats and related ecosystems;
7. Facilitate, through exchange of information, effective regional implementation of global fisheries instruments in achieving responsible fisheries and sustainable aquaculture;
8. Eliminate IUU fishing activities from the APEC region;
9. Support the development of scientific research in fisheries and sustainable aquaculture that will strengthen our knowledge and improve decision-making, and to advance the scientific basis for incorporating ecosystem considerations toward, *inter alia*, developing a shared understanding of the concepts and practice underpinning the ecosystem-based approach to management;
10. Accelerate efforts to address the threats posed by introduced marine pests, destructive fishing practices, and sea-based and land-based sources of marine

pollution;

11. Increase efforts to sustainably manage tourism activities that affect or potentially affect marine and coastal environments;
12. Take further steps to involve all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, NGOs and academia as partners in pursuit of sustainable development;

Regional Action

13. Strengthen cooperation for building capacity, sharing information and expertise, including for marine science and technology, responsible fisheries and sustainable aquaculture, and coastal and marine management in an integrated manner;
14. Strengthen cooperation to promote responsible trade in fishery products through, *inter alia*, APEC's TILF initiatives;
15. Encourage capacity building for food safety through such measures as the development of equivalent standards for capture fisheries and aquaculture products and on the use of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points);
16. Promote improved regional science collaboration and coordination to develop and facilitate ocean observing, assessment and forecasting systems, rapid response mechanisms for extreme weather and climate events;
17. Cooperate with economies and relevant regional institutions to develop marine scientific research capacity with respect to a range of issues including bio-prospecting and non-living marine resources;
18. Encourage the development of proposed and existing policies

and regional research, education and training initiatives and welcome the establishment of AMETEC by Korea;

APEC Response

19. Continue to improve the cooperation and coordination between APEC fora with marine-related activities, such as the Marine Resource Conservation, Fisheries, Transport, Tourism, Industrial Science and Technology, and Energy working groups;
20. Instruct the Marine Resources Conservation Working Group, Fisheries Working Group and other relevant APEC fora to develop and implement the policy goals enshrined in this Declaration and to report on progress to APEC Senior Officials;
21. Accelerate ocean outreach programs accommodating relevant stakeholders in APEC fora;
22. Welcome the kind offer by Indonesia to host a second AOMM.

APEC Contribution to World Summit on Sustainable Development and its Follow up

23. Take into account this Declaration in their preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and
24. Build on the importance of the contribution APEC is making to food security, sustainable development and poverty alleviation, which reflects APEC's regional approach to the broad global agenda of the WSSD.

The Third APEC Roundtable Meeting on The Involvement of the Business/Private Sector in the Sustainability of the Marine Environment



Group photo of the Second Roundtable Meeting in Kaohsiung, 11-12 October 2001.

(First Announcement)

*October 31-November 1, 2002
Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei*

I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The marine environment is recognized as one of the most important resources on Earth and one which performs numerous functions for the sustainability of our oceans. However, safeguarding the marine environment while wisely making use of its full resources should not be the sole responsibility of the public sector. On the contrary, the private sector ought to do its fair share by playing a more salient role in the development of ocean and coastal management, and it should redouble its efforts in conjunction with the public in all marine-related affairs. As stated in several ministerial and leaders' declarations, the "2002 Seoul Declaration of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting" for example, promoting a more active participation on the part of the private sector in the preservation of marine ecosystems and in the sustainable management of the marine environment has been one of the fundamental policies of APEC.

In response to these policies, the "APEC Conference on the Sustainability of the Marine Environment – What Can the Private Sector Do?" was held on September 1-3, 1999 in Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei. Some eighteen papers were

presented at the conference and ten recommendations were made. In order to maximize the benefits of all parties concerned in the APEC region, Chinese Taipei held the first roundtable meeting from April 11-12, 2000. The resulting "Action Strategies and Work Programs: Engaging the Private Sector in Sustainable Management of Marine Resources in the APEC Region" was endorsed by the 13th APEC MRC Working Group Meeting. It encouraged member economies to undertake as well as take responsibility for activities outlined in specific sections. The second roundtable meeting was held in Chinese Taipei from October 11-12, 2001, which focused on marine ecotourism, oil spill prevention, and marine aquaculture.

Although encouraging public-private partnership has been part of the policy initiatives and strategies of APEC and its MRC Working Group, more substantial actions and/or mechanisms need to be developed. In this context, Chinese Taipei is preparing to host the third roundtable meeting to provide a forum for stakeholders from agencies, academia, businesses, NGOs and other non-profit organizations. The aim is to share information, address common concerns and evaluate future options. The roundtable meeting is designed to further the 1997 "APEC Action Plan on

Sustainability of the Marine Environment", the 2000 "Action Strategies and Work Programs," and the "2002 Seoul Declaration of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting" by examining how best to promote public and private sector participation and partnerships so as to advance member economies' objectives of sustainable use of the marine environment, as well as to encourage investment from the private sector in the region.

II. DATES AND VENUE

The roundtable meeting has been rescheduled for October 31-November 1, 2002. The meeting is being organized by the National Sun Yat-sen University of Chinese Taipei and is to be held in Kaohsiung City. As the second largest city in Taiwan, Kaohsiung is a harbor city in southern Taiwan about 400 km south of Taipei City.

The National Sun Yat-sen University and several domestic and international organizations are also organizing the 6th Asia-Pacific NGOs' Environmental Conference (APNEC-6) from November 1-4, 2002 in Kaohsiung City. The roundtable participants interested in APNEC-6 are welcome to join the back-to-back meeting on a personal basis. For detail information, please contact Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau at the listed address.

III. THEMES OF THE MEETING

With the focus on reinforcing our efforts to establish public-private partnerships, this meeting will respond to "2002 Seoul Declaration of APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting" as well as to serve as follow-up to the Year 2000's "Action Strategies and Work Programs". Three major areas and related topics will be discussed:

Integrated Coastal Zone Management; Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); NGOs and Marine Environmental Awareness.

Each member economy is encouraged to review these topics in order to select the most appropriate delegate(s) to attend the meeting. Submission of discussion papers on the above themes is quite welcomed. Submission deadline is September 30, 2002

IV. CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Abstract

Participants of the Third APEC Roundtable Meeting are invited to submit papers for oral or poster presentation. Kindly submit a one-page abstract of your proposed presentation to Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau via e-mail (chiauyw@mail.nsysu.edu.tw), no later than July 31, 2002.

Full Paper

Please send your final manuscripts for papers for presentation to the Meeting Secretariat by e-mail (chiauyw@mail.nsysu.edu.tw), or (in case photographs are included) by international mail including one diskette and one copy of the original print(s) including photographs, by September 30, 2002.

Poster

One section of the conference hall will be open to participants to display posters and publications at no charge. A space for poster boards will also be provided, so please let us know if you or your institution will have an exhibit.

V. REGISTRATION

All participants are kindly requested to complete the "Registration Form" whether they plan to present a paper or not. Please return it to the Meeting Secretariat (Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau) by e-mail. There is no registration fee for the meeting.

VI. ACCOMODATIONS

The Meeting Secretariat will make arrangements for your stay at hotels in Kaohsiung City. These hotels provide rooms with single or double

occupancy. The room charge will be about US\$50 per night.

Local transportation will be provided between the airport and hotels at no charge. A reception desk will be set up at the Kaohsiung International Airport on October 30 and October 31, 2002, to provide assistance for attendees.

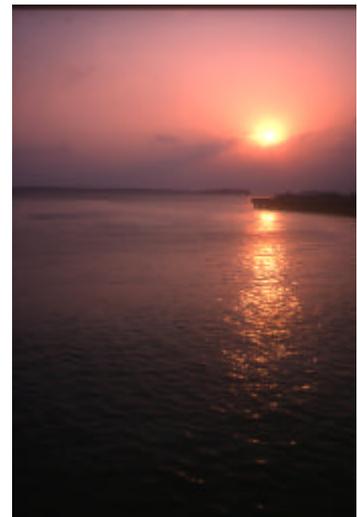
V. MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please contact:

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Sunset on the west coast of Taiwan
Photo: W. Y. Chiau
Putze Rivermouth, Chiayi, Taiwan

(Second Announcement)

The 6th Asia-Pacific NGOs' Environmental Conference (APNEC-6)



Matsue Castle, Japan.
Photo: W. Y. Chiau

***1-4 November 2002
Kaohsiung
Chinese Taipei***

I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Having realized the deteriorating environmental quality in the Asia-Pacific region and its significant impact on human health and welfare, the Japan Environmental Council (JEC), European Environmental Bureau (EEB), and environmental experts of several other countries in Asia are clearly convinced of the necessity to organize an international forum on environmental concerns in the Asian-Pacific region.

Safeguarding and managing the environment while wisely making use of its full resources should not be the sole responsibility of the public sector. On the contrary, the private sector, particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs), ought to do its fair share by playing a more-dominant role in the sustainable development of the region.

On the occasion of the 10th JEC conference which was held in Osaka, Japan in 1991, Prof. Suraphol Sadara agreed to organize the first Asia-Pacific NGOs' Environmental Conference (APNEC) in Bangkok in December 1991. As of 2000, four other APNEC meetings have been held sequentially in Seoul, Kyoto, Singapore, and Agra (India). At APNEC-5 in Agra, the meeting also proclaimed that the Secretariat of the Asia-Pacific Environmental Council (AEC) would be established in Seoul, Korea for a period of 5 years.

With some 200-300 participants from 10-15 countries, the APNEC meetings have been one of the most important environmental and NGO forums in the region. The objectives of APNEC are to provide an international forum at which NGOs can exchange information, share experiences, discuss their concerns on environmental issues at both the domestic and regional levels, and to develop strategies and actions to protect the overall environment in the Asian-Pacific region.

II. DATES AND VENUE

The APNEC-6 has been rescheduled for November 1-4, 2002. The meeting is at the International Conference Hall of National Sun Yat-sen University in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan. Kaohsiung is a harbor city in southern Taiwan and the second largest city in Taiwan, about 400 km south of Taipei City.

III. CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

The conference is being organized by the Asia-Pacific Environmental Council (AEC), Foundation of Ocean Taiwan (FOOT) and Wetlands Taiwan in association with the Japan Environmental Council (JEC), Ramsar Center Japan, and a number of organizations of Taiwan's private sector (including NGOs) and international organizations. A number of public agencies of Taiwan will also provide the necessary support to

successfully organize this conference.

IV. THEMES OF THE MEETING

With the focus on reinforcing our efforts to establish public-private partnerships, this meeting will respond to the common concerns in the Asian-Pacific region as well as to serve as a follow-up to the environmental strategies put forward at the upcoming Second Earth Summit (Rio+10) to be held in South Africa in September 2002. The following major areas and related topics will be discussed during the meeting:

Water management, including ocean and coastal management; Wetlands and biodiversity; Urban environments; Green energy; Armed conflict and environmental protection; NGO activities and environmental education; Public-private partnerships in environmental management; and Regional problems.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

Language: The official language of the conference will be English. Simultaneous translation between English and Chinese as well as Japanese and Chinese will be available for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

VI. CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Abstract

Participants of the APNEC-6 are invited to submit papers for oral or poster presentation. Kindly submit a one-page abstract of your proposed presentation to Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau via e-mail (chiauyw@mail.nsysu.edu.tw), no later than July 31, 2002.

Full Paper

Please send your final manuscripts for papers for presentation to the Organizing Committee by e-mail (chiauyw@mail.nsysu.edu.tw), or (in case photographs are included) by international mail including one diskette and one copy of the original print(s) including photographs, by September 30, 2002.

Exhibition

One section of the Conference hall will be open to participants to display posters and publications at no charge. A space for exhibition boards will also be provided, so please let us know if you or your institutions will have an exhibit.

VII. REGISTRATION

All participants are kindly requested to complete the "Registration Form" whether they plan to present a paper or not. Please return it to the Secretariat (Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau) by

e-mail. The registration fee for each participant (and accompanying individuals) will be US\$100 per person. All foreign students will be granted free registration. All registration fees must be paid in US dollars by check payable to "Foundation of Ocean Taiwan" and sent via post to: Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau, Department of Marine Environment and Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan 804.

VIII. IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Accommodations

We will make arrangements for your stay at hotels in Kaohsiung City. These hotels provide rooms with single or double occupancy. The room charge will be about US\$50 per night.

Scientific Excursions

A half-day city tour and a one-day excursion to Kenting National Park and the Chiku Lagoon will be arranged. There will be no charge for the field trips, but since there is limited space, you will need to register beforehand when you arrive at the registration table. Scientific field studies (e.g., treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes) can also be arranged for a nominal fee if requested in advance by foreign scholars and under the available conditions.

Passport and visas

All foreign visitors entering Taiwan must possess a valid passport. Conference attendees requiring a visa should apply to the Overseas Missions of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in their country of residence prior to departure. Visas may be obtained at the airport upon arrival but these are only valid for several days. Attendees are required to make all necessary visa arrangements by themselves.

The Organizing Committee will provide attendees invitation letters should these be required for visa reasons.

Local transportation

Local transportation will be provided between the conference venue and hotels at no charge. A reception desk will be set up at Kaohsiung International Airport on October 31 and November 1, 2002, to provide information for attendees.

Photo contest

Participants of the meeting are encouraged to submit entries for the 2002 APNEC-6 Photographic Awards,

which this year has as its theme, the environment. Please see the attached detailed information for the 2002 APNEC Photo Contest.

For more information, please contact:

Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau
CEO, Foundation of Ocean Taiwan
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seaocean13@yahoo.com



Wind power as green energy.
Photo: W.Y. Chiau
Penghu, Taiwan

2002 APNEC-6 PHOTO CONTEST : “FOCUS ON THE ASIAN ENVIRONMENT”

Participants of the meeting are encouraged to submit entries for the 2002 APNEC-6 Photographic Awards, which this year has as its theme, the environment. Photos can be taken anywhere in Asia. Entrants must be participants of the APNEC-6. Entries can be submitted in color or in black and white, but must not have been published previously in any form. Winners will be announced by October 15, 2002. Prizes will also be awarded at APNEC-6. However, only one work from the same individual may win an award. Their photos will be duplicated and exhibited during 2002-2003 in different areas of Taiwan or elsewhere in Asia-Pacific countries if requested. Winning photographs will be published in the form of a Year 2003 calendar, as postcards and in various newsletters of APNEC, AEC, APEC and/or FOOT and Wetlands Taiwan. The Organizing Committee of the APNEC-6 may also reserve the right to use any winning entry in future publications. There is no entry fee.

Categories: A Grand Prize winner for the APNEC-6 Photo Contest and three winners in each of the four categories will be selected and awarded. Other entries may be selected for exhibition purposes depending upon the availability of space at the exhibit venue of the APNEC-6. The four categories are:

- **Landscapes and Wildlife:** This category must depict the natural or cultural landscape as well as wildlife in Asia.
- **Wetlands:** This category should demonstrate the beauty, importance, diversity, uniqueness and/or wise use of wetlands in Asia.
- **People and the Environment:** This category should show people enjoying the outdoors or otherwise relating to natural and

manmade settings in Asia.

- **Conservation:** This category must document either efforts to conserve or threats to the environment, and should encourage people to become involved in conservation activities.

Awards: In addition to an award certificate, the winner of this year's Grand Prize will be provided an economy-class roundtrip air ticket to Taiwan, free registration fee and four-night accommodations and meals to attend the APNEC-6. Winners in each category will be awarded free registration and four-night accommodations and meals to attend the meetings. Winners from Taiwan will be awarded prizes of equivalent value. Other entries selected and exhibited will be awarded a special present provided by the organizing committee. **However, the value of the above prizes will be finally determined by the amount of funds raised.**

Limits: A total of 5 different images may be entered in one or more categories. No digitally manipulated images will qualify.

Deadline: Entries must be received by the APNEC-6 Organizing Committee by **September 1, 2002.**

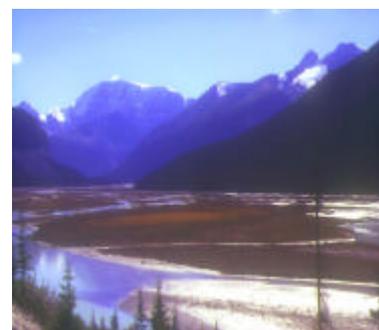
Handling: The APNEC-6 Organizing Committee will not be held responsible for any damage to any photograph. Please be certain to package your items well.

Returns: All entries will be returned and should be picked up at the venue of the APNEC-6 closing ceremony on November 3, 2002. Alternatively, the owner is responsible for retrieving entries by providing self-addressed packaging and adequate postage.

Requirements: Both negative prints and positive slides are welcomed. The minimum size of all prints must be at least 8"x10". A Plexiglas frame for each print is preferred to glass. Each entrant must submit one entry form including the following items:

- Name, occupation, address, phone, fax and email.
- Category the image is entered in (ONE category per image)
- Title of the picture and the year it was taken.
- Location of the subject matter and a short description in English or Chinese of no more than 250 words - **A MUST**
- If you are entering more than one photograph, paste the above information on the back of each photo.

Send your entries to: Dr. Wen-Yan Chiau, APNEC-6 Organizing Committee, Department of Marine Environment and Engineering, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung City 804, TAIWAN. For more information, please contact Dr. Chiau at Fax: +886-7-5255167 or e-mail: chiauyw@mail.nsysu.edu.tw



Jasper National Park, Canada.
Photo: W.Y. Chiau

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT AT FIRST AOMM Chinese Taipei



*Cheng-Chung Fan
Chairman of the Council of Agriculture
Chinese Taipei*

Minister Fan (left) makes his statement at the First AOMM in Korea.

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of Chinese Taipei, I would like to express my appreciation to the Government of Korea for its devotion in initiating and hosting this Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting and kindly hospitality. I trust that this meeting will call on all the APEC Member Economies to collectively care for the seas and oceans, to address marine environment protection issues, to promote cooperation in marine science and technology, to further information exchange on integrated coastal zone management, and to achieve sustainable marine utilization through regional cooperation.

The land area of Chinese Taipei is only 36,000 kilometer square. In contrast, its marine biodiversity is one tenth of total life forms of the world.

Our diverse coastal habitats include rocky shores, sandy beaches, estuaries, mangroves and coral reefs. Our ocean-related industries, including the fisheries of annual production at 1.3 million tons and annual value of 2.8 billion US dollars along with diverse peripheral industries, provide various economic benefits and food supplies for our people. These tangible and intangible assets derived from the oceans deserve our cherishing and protection.

The degradation of marine environment and the depletion of marine resources, nevertheless, are prevailing global problems. Having said that, as a member of the world community, Chinese Taipei' s suffer from various degree of damage due to economic development.

This situation also makes us better recognize the threats that the oceans are facing with.

Accordingly, Chinese Taipei promulgated two pieces of maritime zone laws in the month of January during 1998, the International Year of the Ocean. A White Paper on the Oceans was officially issued in 2001. Recently, Ministry of Marine Affairs was included in the draft proposal of governmental re-engineering plan with a review to strengthen the integration and management of marine affairs.

At the time being, Chinese Taipei is making its efforts in marine sustainable development from the following five dimensions.

As far as the sustainable fisheries are concerned, Chinese Taipei does expect a continuous strengthening of cooperation with various international fisheries organizations on an equal participation basis for collective efforts in regional fisheries management. In addition, associated with integrated coastal zone management, we would like to better employ various policy tools for marine living resources conservation. We also continue on the R&D for sustainable aquaculture. To exchange information and experience on this regard with other Member Economies further the common benefits in the Asia-Pacific region.

Furthermore, in responses to marine environmental degradation, Chinese Taipei enacted "Marine Pollution Control Act" in November 2000, which lays down a legal basis for marine pollution control in order to effectively reduce land-based pollution.

Furthermore, we have undertaken coastal water monitoring and initiated contingency plans to combat major ocean pollution incidents.

With respect to integrated coastal zone management, Chinese Taipei has drafted the Coastal Zone Law. With the enactment of the Law, it is hoped that Chinese Taipei will achieve a more effective performance in coastal affairs.

Last but not the least, I firmly believe that to build a society with oceanic perspective or awareness is very much important for our economy. For this, Chinese Taipei will try its best in advancing marine knowledge among its citizens and through arts, literature, music and other activities, we would like to let people care for and protect the oceans.

With this Meeting, I believe that full exchange of views could occur among all Member Economies. I hope that this Meeting will effectively harmonize the views from each individual Member Economy of different degree of development. I also believe that a comprehensive and balanced Seoul Ocean Declaration will lay down a solid foundation for the sustainability of the oceans in this region.

Finally, I would like to thank Republic of Korea again for its devotion in organizing the First Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting. I also like to offer my best wish to all the delegates for good health as well as the success of this Ministerial Meeting and for the sustainability of marine environment in the APEC region.



Recent Activities Concerning Wetlands Conservation in Chinese Taipei

Dr. W.Y Chiau
President, Wetlands Taiwan
Chinese Taipei



Weitang, a riverain wetland in Chiayi County, Taiwan.

Photo: W.Y. Chiau
Chiayi, Taiwan

In response to the rapid loss of wetlands and calls for action by nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), Chinese Taipei has adopted more-active measures than ever before. The major activities recently initiated by both the government and NGOs are summarized herein.

I. Establishing Wetland Parks

With the endorsement of the central government, some local governments have taken actions to save wetlands in their jurisdictions. The delineation of three wetland parks serves as examples. First, the protection of the Guandu Wetland at the edge of metropolitan Taipei represents a typical and lengthy struggle within a complex political environment between development and conservation to save a wetland. Guandu is a part of the floodplain of the Tamsui River as well as one of the major wetlands in Taiwan. It is uniquely located adjacent to an urban area, and with its special environmental characteristics, Guandu has long been an important habitat for

various rare migratory birds in winter. In response to concerns about degradation of the environmental quality of the wetland, the government of Taipei City recently authorized NT \$15 billion (US \$535 million) for the purchase of this 57-ha wetland to better ensure its preservation and management. This praiseworthy action is considered a very important victory for local green groups, such as the Wild Bird Society of Taipei City who has been fighting for the preservation of Guandu for more than ten years (Chiau, 1997). The Niaosung Wetland of Kaohsiung County serves as the second example. With an area of about 3 ha, the Niaosung Wetland is located adjacent to the Kaohsiung Grand Hotel and the entrance to a famous scenic point, Chengching Lake.

For several years, it was used as a sedimentation pond for backwash

water from a rapid sand filtration unit of the Taiwan Water Company (TWC). Due to the abundance of organic materials in the backwash water, the sedimentation pond gradually became a well-known wetland with various species of flora and fauna.

It was designated a nature center and educational park in 1997, representing the first step ever in the movement towards the protection of wetlands in southern Taiwan. Another case is the establishment of a protected area for Black-faced Spoonbills (*Platalea minor*) in the Chiku Wetland of Tainan County. Although the proposal is still in process, some 703 ha have been delineated for the brand-new wildlife refuge.



Oyster aquaculture in the coastal area,

Photo: W.Y. Chiau
Yuanlin, Taiwan

II. Establishing a Wetland Conservation Axis

This project was financed by the Council of Agriculture, the lead agency of conservation in Chinese Taipei, and was proposed by Drs. Hwey-Lian Hsien and Chang-Po Chen.

The approach is to establish a "wetland conservation axis", which combines previously designated protected areas and wetlands which need to be protected along the west coast of Taiwan. With the adoption of this proposal, it is believed that the continuity and entirety of these diverse wetlands can be maintained. The proposal also calls for partnerships among the government, NGOs, academia, and industries for the successful establishment of the wetland axis.

III. Organizing "Wetlands Taiwan"

In addition to the wild bird societies, "Wetlands Taiwan" was formed about ten years ago and has been one of the most-active NGO concerned with wetland and nature conservation in Taiwan. In addition to actively raising wetland awareness and monitoring the progress of wetland protection by government agencies, Wetlands Taiwan offers a professional consultation service for wetland projects.

The organization has also been publishing the monthly Chinese journal *Wetlands in Hope* since 1995.

IV. Initiation of Research on Artificial Wetlands

In light of the present problems and in response to increasing concerns over wetland conservation, the Committee on Sustainable Development of the

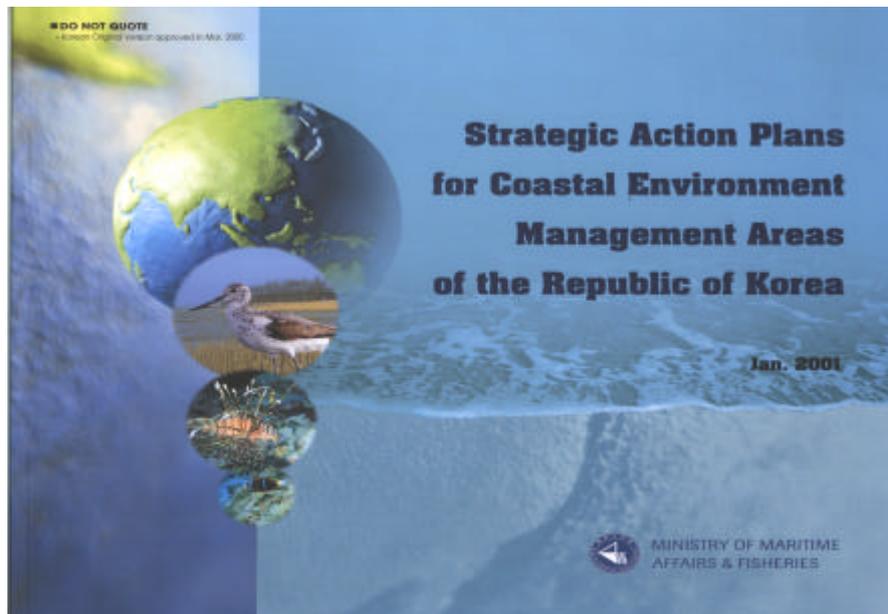
National Science Council (NSC) has granted financial support for a series of research projects on wetlands and coastal resource management. According to the Committee's mid-term plan, coastal zone management, wetland restoration and management, as well as determining the environmental impacts of artificial wetlands have been given high priority for future research. A small team of several professors was organized and was supported by the NSC; this team has finished a three-year research project on man-made wetlands. Having paid much attention to the importance of artificial wetlands, some local governments have also begun their own new projects to establish man-made wetland parks. Two "eco-parks" along the Kaoping River in southern Taiwan are good examples.

V. Organizing Wetland Conferences

International cooperation is deemed important in the field of wetland conservation. In order to facilitate exchanges of information and experience, several NGOs of Taiwan have organized various domestic and international conferences over the past five years. One of the most important regional forums to be held is the 6th Asia-Pacific NGOs' Environmental Conference (APNEC-6). Wetland conservation has been included as a key theme of this conference. Chinese Taipei is also willing to offer to host another regional conference on cooperation for wetlands conservation in the near future if a consensus can be reached in the region.



Marine and Fisheries Programs



IMO environmental meeting approves new measures on ballast water management for ships

Ballast water management is to become a major consideration in the design of new vessels following the approval by IMO of a series of measures aimed at reducing the harmful effects of marine organisms transported in ballast water and the risks involved in some ballast water management techniques.

The 47th session of the International Maritime Organization's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), which met from 4 to 8 March at IMO Headquarters in London, approved a Circular containing a raft of design suggestions for ballast water and sediment management options in new ships.

As a fundamental principle, the Circular states that ballast water management and the processes chosen to achieve it should be considered as a basic component of a

ship's design and that ballast tank design should facilitate all aspects of ballast water management.

The design of the ship should include consideration of the consequences of ballast water exchange at sea including: stability, hull girder strength, shear forces, resonance, sloshing, stemming, propeller immersion, limitations brought about by insufficient strength in various parts of the ship when the tanks are sequentially emptied and appropriate strengthening incorporated to allow this operation to be conducted safely.

A draft international convention for the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments as well as associated guidelines for its implementation is being developed for consideration and adoption by a diplomatic conference scheduled for 2003. However, until this convention is adopted and enters into force, IMO Member Governments should apply the Guidelines for the control and management of ships' ballast water to minimize the transfer of harmful

aquatic organisms and pathogens, adopted by resolution A.868(20) in 1997 and also the guidance contained in the Circular mentioned above. Governments are invited to bring the guidance to the attention of attention of ship-builders, ship-owners, shipmasters and other parties concerned.

A key part of the convention will be to agree on standards, which should guide the development of ballast water treatment techniques. These techniques should be applied on board a vessel and should be: (1) safe for the ship and crew; (2) environmentally acceptable; (3) practical; (4) cost effective; and (5) biologically effective.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.imo.org/HOME.html>



Rocky coast in Qindao, China.
Photo: W. Y. Chiau

Johannesburg Summit 2002 will focus on turning plans into action. The Summit will evaluate the obstacles to progress and the results achieved since the 1992 Earth Summit. The Summit presents an opportunity to build on the knowledge gained over the past decade, and provides a new impetus for commitments of resources and specific action towards global sustainability.

For more information please visit:
<http://www.earthsummit2002.org/>

What Is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development calls for improving the quality of life for all of the world's people without increasing the use of our natural resources beyond the earth's carrying capacity. While sustainable development may require different actions in every region of the world, the efforts to build a truly sustainable way of life require the integration of action in three key areas.

Economic Growth and Equity — Today's interlinked, global economic systems demand an integrated approach in order to foster responsible long-term growth while ensuring that no nation or community is left behind.



Fish market of Tungkang, Taiwan.
Photo: W. Y. Chiau

Johannesburg WSSD 2002

Johannesburg Summit 2002—the World Summit on Sustainable Development—will bring together tens of thousands of participants, including heads of State and Government, national delegates and leaders from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), businesses and other Major Groups. The Summit will focus the world's attention on actions to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainable development encompasses many challenges. How can we improve people's lives and conserve our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security?

Countries must re-examine their consumption and production patterns, commit to responsible, environmentally sound economic growth, and work together to greatly expand cross-border cooperation to share expertise, technology and resources. These changes can, and must, take place for our planet and its people to thrive.

Inclusiveness is the hallmark of Agenda 21, the global action plan for sustainable development agreed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development—the Earth Summit—held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Likewise, preparations for the Johannesburg Summit include all groups committed to implementing the goals of sustainable development.

All sectors of society have a role to play in making this vision a reality. Women, children and youth, indigenous people, NGOs, local authorities, workers and their trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community and farmers are recognized in Agenda 21 as the Major Groups whose input and involvement is essential to the success of sustainable development. For this reason, the global gathering of governments at the Summit will also involve meetings of business leaders, NGOs and representatives of the other Major Groups. Each will be in Johannesburg working to build a future in which global resources are protected, and prosperity and health are within reach for all of the world's citizens.

Conserving Natural Resources and the Environment — To conserve our environmental heritage and natural resources for future generations, economically viable solutions must be developed to reduce resource consumption, stop pollution and conserve natural habitats.

Social Development — throughout the world, people require jobs, food, education, energy, health care, water and sanitation. While addressing these needs, the world community must also ensure that the rich fabric of cultural and social diversity and the rights of workers, are respected, and that all members of society are empowered to play a role in determining their futures.

Some of the most important challenges facing the world today include:

- Alleviating poverty, especially in rural communities, where the majority of the world's poor live.
- Improving the ability of all countries, particularly developing countries to meet the challenges of globalization, including greater capacity building and the transfer of financing and environmentally friendly technologies.
- Promoting responsible consumption and production patterns to reduce waste and over-reliance on natural resources.
- Ensuring that all people have access to the energy sources needed to improve their lives.
- Reducing environment-related health problems that account for many of the illnesses in the world today.



Fishing at Chigu Lagoon, Tainan County, Taiwan.

Photo: W. Y. Chiau

- Improving access to clean water, to reach those who today must rely on unsafe and unsanitary sources to raise their children and maintain their livelihoods.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.earthsummit2002.org/>

Stop overfishing or fishing will be over, warns WWF's new campaign

WWF recently launched a campaign for radical reform of Europe's fisheries policy. The campaign coincides with this year's review by the European Union of its Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) - the first opportunity to fundamentally change the CFP for 10 years.

WWF kicked off its campaign with the publication of "Fishing Madness - 101 reasons why the CFP needs radical reform". In this list, WWF points out that 40 out of the 60 main commercial fish stocks in the North East Atlantic are heavily overfished, and that the European Union's fishing fleet is at least 40 per cent over-capacity. At the same time, the EU subsidises Europe's fishing fleet to the tune of some 1.4 billion Euros a year - much of which is invested in expanding fishing capacity, according to WWF. The conservation organization also believes that the EU does not do enough to reduce the bycatch of fish.

Nearly one third of total catches are thrown back into the sea, often dead, because they are either the wrong species, too small, or over-quota. WWF is calling for a new CFP to contain clear and measurable commitments to eliminate over-capacity in the EU fishing fleet within the next 10 years; to reform subsidies to ensure they support sustainable fishing; ensure fair and sustainable fisheries access agreements that respect the needs of local people and are in line with international agreements; and protect the marine environment, its habitats and species from the negative effects of fishing activities.

For more information:

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See the new website www.panda.org/stopoverfishing for more information on WWF's fisheries campaign.

Korean Coastal Environmental Management Areas (CEMA)

I. Definition

- CEMA consists of Marine Protected Areas and Special Management Areas, according to Article 4, para. 4 of Marine Pollution Prevent Act.

- Marine Protected Areas, MPA is defined as coastal waters in relatively pristine and good ecological conditions which need to be preserved and protected continuously.
- Four bays on the west and south coast have been designated as MPA since February 2000, such as Hampyong Bay, Wando-Doam Bay, Deuk-Ryang Bay, and Kamak Bay.
- Special Management Areas (SMA)
 - SMA is defined as coastal waters which do not meet water quality standards, impose significant risks or potential risks to human health, ecosystem integrity, and coastal uses, and thus need special management measures for recreation.
 - Five bays on the west and south coast have been designated as SMA since February 2000, such as Sihwa-Incheon Coastal Area, Kwang-Yang Bay, Masan Bay, Pusan Coastal Area, and Wool-San Coastal Area.

II. Criteria for Designation

The designation of MPA and SMA shall be conducted considering various environmental and socioeconomic criteria such as water quality standards, biological diversity and resources, coastal land utilization, pollutants loading, sea-use activities, etc.

Chigu Lagoon,
Tainan County,
Taiwan.
Photo: W. Y. Chiau

III. Management Boundary

Geographical Scope, the scope includes semi-enclosed bay waters and their watershed areas where pollutants directly influence coastal environment.

Scope of Management Actions, the scope includes environmental (water quality & sediment quality) management measures, resources (living resources & space utilization) management measures, and institutional measures (human, organizational, and financial resources).

IV. Management Principles of CEMA

- Principle 1: Sustainable Development—to conserve the functions and structures of ecosystem for the long-term period and to share benefits from environmental, socioeconomic and cultural resources with next generation.
- Principle 2: Ecosystem Management—to formulate and implement management strategies taking due consideration of ecosystem diversity and ecological processes.
- Principle 3: Precautionary Approach—to apply appropriate management measures to prevent potential risks based on available knowledge and

information on the impacts on coastal water and ecosystem.

- Principle 4: Integrated Management—to establish integrated management system, addressing land-sea interface issues, coordinating relevant agencies, and involving stakeholders.
- Principle 5: Building Partnerships—to safeguard common visions and interests, and to ensure transparency and accountability of policy-making process by building effective partnership among stakeholders.



The Islands of the World VII

26-30 June 2002

Prince Edward Island, Canada



Penghu, Taiwan (Left); Prince Edward Island, Canada (Top).
Photo: W. Y. Chiau

THE ISLANDS OF THE WORLD VII international conference is to be held at the University of Prince Edward Island, Canada from June 26-30, 2002. The International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA) sponsors the meeting.

In 1986, the initial world islands conference, of which this one is a direct descendant, was held in Victoria, Vancouver Island, on Canada's West Coast. Response to the conference was so positive that a follow-up Conference was held in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1988. At a third conference, held in 1992 in the Bahamas, an official international organization – ISISA -- was formed. The ISISA's membership includes scholars, researchers, and island enthusiasts from around the world. The Association continues to promote

interest in the issues particular to small islands and their inhabitants. Since 1992, the ISISA has sponsored Islands conferences: *Islands IV* (1994), in Okinawa; *Islands V* (1996), in Mauritius; and *Islands VI* (2000), in the Isle of Skye. In 2001, the ISISA approached the Institute of Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island to continue the series.

The Islands of the World VII conference will, like its predecessors, welcome a wide variety of presentations related to islands and island issues, from both traditional academic and non-traditional approaches. However, the conference will also devote special sessions to in-depth consideration of the emerging role of Island Studies in academe. The conference will feature keynote addresses on themes

crucial for islands and Island Studies, including globalization, democratization, environment, culture and identity, and population health.

But much of the conference's shape will be determined by its participants' diversity, their interchange, and their presentations.

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