

국외출장 결과보고서

구 분	내 역														
출장자	소속	수산연구본부	성명	홍혜수	직급	전문연구원									
	소속		성명	오서연	직급										
출장목적 (중복선택 가능)	☐ 현지조사(현장, 전문가 회의) ☐ 국제행사 주최 ☐ 국제행사 참가 ☒ 국제회의(정부대표단) 참석 ☐ 세미나, 교육, 훈련 ☐ 기타 ()														
관련사업 (예산항목)	- 「글로벌 해양수산거점 연구협력사업」(일반) (사업기간 : 2026.01.01. ~ 2026.12.31.)														
출장기간	2026.2.2(월) ~ 2026.2.6(금) (4박 5일)			출장지	중국 (광저우)										
출장일정	일자	방문지	주요업무*		항공편 / 교통수단										
	2.2(월)	부산(16:10) → 인천(17:20) 인천(20:50) → 광저우(23:40)	공항 수속 및 항공 이동(환승)		KE 1410 OZ 355										
	2.3(화)	오전 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	APEC 협력사업 후속조치 회의												
		오후 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	대한민국 대표단 점검 회의												
	2.4(수)	오전 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	제25차 APEC 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG) 연례회의												
		오후 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	제25차 APEC OFWG 연례회의												
	2.5(목)	오전 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	제25차 APEC OFWG 연례회의												
		오후 : 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터	한·미 대표단 양자회의												
2.6(금)	광저우(12:40) → 인천(17:00) 인천(18:25) → 부산(19:35)	공항 수속 및 항공 이동(환승)		OZ 370 KE 1407											
출장성과	○ 출장목적 달성 정도 - 기존에 수립한 국외출장 목적 하기와 같이 달성														
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기존 계획	달성 여부														
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아국 수행 프로젝트 성과 확산	○														
KMI-해양수산부-APEC 협력사업 후속 조치 협의	○														
한·미 대표단 양자회의	○														
향후계획	○ 주요 성과 - APEC OFWG 의장국으로서 아국의 역할과 영향력 제고에 기여함 . 구체적으로 회의 발 언문 및 아국 수행 프로젝트 발표자료 작업 등 실무 업무를 수행함 - 나아가 금년 중 해양회복력 증진 로드맵(안) 개발 및 SOM 승인을 요청하기로 합의함 - 대표단 훈령 지시 사항인 AMETEC 활동 계획에 대한 회원국 지지를 이끌어내고, IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 재추진 논의에 적극적으로 참여, 살아있는 문서로 지속적 운영 가능 성을 확인함														
	○ 출장 성과 공유 계획 - 연속성 있는 APEC OFWG 대응 지원을 위해 주요 정부부처(외교부, 해양수산부)에 회의 개최 결과를 제출함 ¹⁾ ○ 정책화 등 활용 계획 - APEC OFWG 의장국으로 차기 연례회의 기획을 지원하고, 아국 주도의 해양회복력 의제 개발·확산을 통해 UNOC 의제 개발에 기여하고자 함														
참고 등 특이사항 (건의사항)	없음														

* 주요업무 수행 결과 별지 작성 후 첨부

1) 외교부 제출 문건 붙임 4, 해양수산부 제출 문건 붙임 5 참조

주요 업무내용 (계획(), 결과(√))

업무유형	☐ 현지조사(현장, 전문가 회의) ☐ 국제행사 주최 ☐ 국제행사 참가 ☒ 국제회의(정부대표단) 참석 ☐ 세미나, 교육, 훈련 ☐ 기타 ()
업무①	2.3.(화) APEC 협력사업 후속조치 회의
수행계획	☐ APEC 협력사업 후속조치 회의 - 참 석 자 : Nguyen Thu Tra(APEC OFWG 사무국), Tai-Ting Chen(Ocean Affairs Council), 홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI) - 안건 · 아국 주도 APEC 협력사업(해양회복력) 후속조치 협의 · APEC-해양수산부-KMI 제2차 해양회복력 컨퍼런스 개최 협의
수행결과	· 로드맵 개발 및 공감대 형성을 위해 지난해 개최한 APEC-해양수산부-KMI 제1차 해양회복력 컨퍼런스 결과 공유함 · 연내 APEC 해양회복력 증진 로드맵 개발을 목표로 OFWG 산하 해양회복력 증진 로드맵 개발 작업반 구성에 합의함 · 작업반 구성 시 기 참여 회원국 외에도 사무국을 통한 전체 회원국 참여를 독려할 예정임
업무②	2.3.(화) APEC OFWG 대한민국 대표단 회의
수행계획	☐ (오후) OFWG 연례회의 대비 대표단 회의 - 참 석 자 : 서진희 어업정책과 과장·OFWG 의장, 이주영 국제협력총괄과 연구관(해양수산부), 이태희 글로벌협력실 실장(한국해양과학기술원), 홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI) - 안건 · OFWG 연례회의 협상 전략 수립 · 아국 주도 APEC 해양회복력 프로젝트 성과 점검 및 해양회복력 로드맵 개발 안건 마련 · OFWG 전략문서(ToR, 전략계획, 워크플랜) 진행사항 검토 · 2025년 아국 수행 APEC 프로젝트(해조류, ARMS, 어선안전 등) 성과 점검 · AMETEC 운영 계획 및 신규 프로젝트 수행 계획 공유
수행결과	· 사무국과의 APEC 협력사업 후속조치 회의 결과를 공유함 · 중국이 제안한 해양문해력 행동계획과 아국의 해양회복력 증진 로드맵과의 중복성 해소를 위한 입장문 을 검토함 · IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 지속 이행을 위한 아국 입장문 및 3대 로드맵(해양쓰레기, IUU 어업, 소규모어업) 이행 현황 발언문 은 검토함 ²⁾
업무③	2.4.(수) APEC OFWG 연례회의³⁾ 참석
수행계획	☐ (오전) APEC OFWG 연례회의 1일차 - 참 석 자 : 서진희 어업정책과 과장·OFWG 의장 이상길 해양정책과 과장수석, 이주영 국제협력총괄과 연구관(해양수산부), 최승희 교수(해양수산연수원), 이태희 글로벌협력실 실장(한국해양과학기술원), 홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI), 외 회원국 - 안건 · 2026 APEC 정상회의 주제 및 우선순위 · 2026 APEC OFWG 연간계획 승인 · 2026 APEC OFWG ToR 회람 · 2026 APEC OFWG 전략계획 논의 및 추진 계획

2) 3대 로드맵 및 해양문해력 행동계획 관련 아국 발언문은 붙임 1 참조

3) OFWG 연례회의 세부 아젠다 붙임 2 참조

4) OFWG 산하 센터 및 아국 수행 프로젝트 발표자료, 발표문은 붙임 3 참조

주요 업무내용 (계획(), 결과(√))

	□ (오후) APEC OFWG 연례회의 1일차 - 참 석 자 : <u>사단법인 어업정책과 과장 OFWG 의장 이상길</u> <u>해양정책과 과장 수석대표 이주영</u> <u>국제협력총괄과 연구관(해양수산부)</u>, <u>최승희 교수(해양수산연수원)</u>, <u>이태희 글로벌협력실 실장(한국해양과학기술원)</u>, <u>홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI), 외 회원국</u> - 안건 - APEC OFWG 산하센터(AMETEC 등) 운영계획 보고 - APEC 기금사업 운영 지침 개정사항 및 2026년 APEC 프로젝트 수행 계획 보고 2025 APEC OFWG 프로젝트 성과 보고(해양회복력, 해조류 등)
수행결과	(APEC 거버넌스 관련) <u>아국이 개발을 주도한 APEC OFWG ToR 최종 승인을 공표</u>하고, <u>현행 전략계획 초안의 전반적 수립 방향에 대해 아국 대표단은 지지 의사를 표명</u>함 (산하센터)4) 아국의 <u>AMETEC 4대 전략 및 2026년 운영 계획</u> 보고함 아국은 AMETEC 운영에 있어 기존 로드맵과의 전략적 연계, 지역 허브, 전문가 네트워크, 장기 비전으로 구성된 4대 전략을 발표하였으며, 회원국 수요를 반영한 교육 프로그램의 지속적 운영 계획을 밝힘 (아국 수행 프로젝트) 기후변화 대응 및 해양 회복력 강화 방안으로 KMI가 수행한 <u>이해관계자 주도의 지속가능한 양식공급망을 통한 기후 회복력 프로젝트</u> 성과를 보고함 주요 내용으로는 해조류 생산, 가공, 유통 전반에 걸친 <u>가치사슬 고도화 필요성과 회원국 간 기술 및 정책 교류의 중요성을 강조</u>함 - 이 외에도 해양 생태계 기후변화 영향 모니터링 프로젝트와 소규모 어선 현대화 컨퍼런스 성과를 보고함 해양 생태계 기후변화 영향 모니터링 프로젝트에서는 자율형 산호초 모니터링 구조물 활용 사례를 소개하였으며, 소규모 어선 현대화 프로젝트에서는 정책 대응 역량 제고 및 친환경 어선 설계 확산을 통한 어업인 안전·복지 개선 중요성을 강조함
업무④	2.5.(목) APEC OFWG 연례회의 참석
수행계획	□ (오전) APEC OFWG 연례회의 2일차 - 참 석 자 : <u>사단법인 어업정책과 과장 OFWG 의장 이상길</u> <u>해양정책과 과장 수석대표 이주영</u> <u>국제협력총괄과 연구관(해양수산부)</u>, <u>최승희 교수(해양수산연수원)</u>, <u>이태희 글로벌협력실 실장(한국해양과학기술원)</u>, <u>홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI), 외 회원국</u> - 안건 - APEC 해양쓰레기 로드맵 이행 실적 보고 - APEC IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 이행 실적 보고 - APEC 소규모 어업·양식업 로드맵 이행 실적 보고 - APEC 해양회복력 증진 로드맵 개발 협의
수행결과	(해양쓰레기 로드맵) 어구 유실 및 불법 투기 해결을 위한 <u>어구 보증금제</u>를 소개하고, AI, 드론 등 <u>첨단 기술을 활용한 해양 폐기물 관리 정책과 ODA 등 역량강화 사업</u>을 소개함 (IUU 어업 근절 로드맵) IUU 어업과 관련성이 높은 기준 미달 선박 운항 방지 일환으로 어선 안전 국제 기준인 <u>케이프타운 협정 가입</u> 사실을 밝힘 - 이 외에도 2025년 'Our Ocean Conference'에서 IUU 어업 퇴치 정책 접근법을 국제사회와 공유하고, 공해상 조업 투명성 강화 및 지속적 예방 체계로 전환을 위해, 2025년부터 2028

주요 업무내용 (계획(), 결과(√))

	년까지 시행하는 <u>전자 모니터링(EM) 시범 사업</u>을 소개함 · 아국을 포함한 다수 회원국이 동 로드맵의 지속적 이행을 지지하여 <u>별도 이견 없이 로드맵 지속 추진에 합의</u>함 · IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 보고서의 경우, 그 기한을 연장하여 올해 4월까지 회원국 사례를 수집하기로 합의함 · (소규모 어업·양식업 로드맵) 소규모 어업인 지원과 안전·복지 개선 일환으로 <u>어업 부문 직업 관련 질병·부상 예방을 목표로 전국 실태 조사를 실시</u>하고, <u>어업인 복지버스 프로그램</u> 등 제도적 이행 방안을 발표함 · (해양회복력 증진 로드맵) 로드맵 개발을 위해 2025년 진행한 APEC-해양수산부-KMI 제1차 해양회복력 컨퍼런스 결과를 공유함 · 주요 결과로 <u>예측 관리로의 전환, 통합적 접근, 초국경적 협력 강화, 과학 기반 협력, IUU 어업 대응 강화</u>가 도출되었으며, 이는 향후 로드맵 개발의 핵심 사항으로 우선 고려될 수 있음을 밝힘 · 로드맵 개발을 위한 후속 조치로 <u>로드맵 개발 지원 그룹(a supporting group for roadmap development)</u> 설립을 제안하였으며, <u>미국, 중국, 대만 등이 적극적 참여 의사</u>를 밝힘
업무⑤	2.5.(목) 한·미 대표단 양자회의
수행계획	□ (오후) 한·미 대표단 양자회의 - 참 석 자 : Ruth Perry, David A Swalley(미국 대표단), 서진희 어업정책과 과장·OFWG 의장, 이주영 국제협력총괄과 연구관(해양수산부), 최승희 교수(해양수산연수원), 홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원(이상 KMI) - 안건 · APEC OFWG 전략계획(2026-2028) 수립 쟁점사항 협의(어선원 노동, 디지털 센터 등)
수행결과	· <u>미국은 행정부 교체에 따라 기후 변화 정책에 변화가 있음</u>을 밝히며, 현 행정부는 미국 경제를 주도하는 <u>해양 이용 및 비즈니스를 제한하는 기후변화 정책은 지지하지 않음</u>을 밝힘 · 미국은 수산업 및 양식업 회복력, 경제적 복원력, 재난 위험 경감 전략 발전 등의 분야가 로드맵에 포함될 수 있다면, <u>신규 로드맵 개발 과정에 적극적으로 참여하고 한국과의 협력을 지속할 의향</u>이 있음을 공식적으로 밝힘 · 정부가 기술 변화를 주도하기 보다는 민간 부문을 참여시켜 우리가 가고자 하는 방향을 정의하고 그들이 해결책을 제시하도록 유도하는 것이 효과적이라는 데 공감대가 형성됨 · 미국은 <u>러시아의 가상 실무그룹 설립 제안이 공식화되지 않았다는 점을 들어 반대 의사</u>를 밝힘 · 미국은 <u>IUU 어업 관련하여, 민간 부문 참여 부대 행사를 다음 연례회의 기간 개최하고자 계획하고 있으며, 한국의 지원과 협조를 요청</u>함

* 주요 업무 내용을 10개 내외로 작성

* 업무별 수행 결과는 각 700자 이내로 작성(관련 사진, 도표 필요시 추가)

* 보고서 총 분량은 10페이지 내외로 작성(필요시 조정)

[붙임 1] 아국 입장문(발언문)

1. 해양쓰레기 로드맵

〈 발언문 〉

Thank you, Lead Shepard.

I would like to begin by briefing you on the implementation status of the Republic of Korea's Marine Litter Roadmap.

First, with regard to policy development and coordination.

To address the loss and illegal dumping of fishing gear—which accounts for a significant share of marine plastic litter—Korea has implemented a Fishing Gear Deposit–Refund Scheme since 2024. Under this scheme, a deposit paid at the time of purchase is refunded when used fishing gear is returned to designated collection points. Starting in 2026, the scheme will be expanded beyond fish traps to include gillnets, buoys, and eel traps, thereby enhancing its overall effectiveness.

In addition, to strengthen coordination with the private sector and civil society, Korea has engaged youth groups, civil society organizations, and private companies through the Open Policy Communication Forum on Fishing Gear.

Under the theme “A Sea without Abandoned Fishing Gear and Sustainable Circular Management of Fishing Gear,” this forum aims to reflect voices from the field in policymaking and to build broader public consensus.

Second, I would like to highlight capacity-building initiatives.

Korea is expanding cooperative projects with various international organizations to enhance global capacity for addressing marine litter. In particular, we are actively promoting ODA cooperation focused on marine debris reduction in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Island countries.

Moreover, to support developing countries in strengthening their implementation of the London Convention and the London Protocol, Korea is working with the IMO on the SMART-C Project, which links sustainable maritime transport with marine environmental protection.

Since 2025, the scope of this project has been extended to the Caribbean region, enabling capacity-building support across a broader geographical area.

Third, on research and innovation.

Since 2022, Korea has been conducting research on the development of management technologies to address microplastic pollution, with the aim of systematically managing marine pollution and protecting marine ecosystems. This research is scheduled to continue through 2026.

In addition, starting this year, Korea plans to actively utilize advanced technologies such as AI and drones to enhance surveys on the distribution of marine litter, thereby strengthening science-based and evidence-driven policy responses.

Finally, on private sector participation.

To further expand private sector engagement, Korea operates the “Adopt-a-Beach” program, under which companies, schools, and other institutions voluntarily take responsibility for designated beaches, caring for them as one would for a companion. Participation in this program continues to grow steadily.

Looking ahead, Korea will continue to work closely with the international community to promote collective and sustained action to address marine litter challenges across the region.

Thank you for your attention.

2. IUU 어업 근절 로드맵

〈 발언문 〉

Thank you, Lead Shepard.

I would like to share the Republic of Korea's recent actions to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated, or IUU, fishing.

First, Korea has taken a structural approach to addressing one of the key enablers of IUU fishing: the operation of aging and unsafe fishing vessels.

In this regard, Korea completed its accession to the Cape Town Agreement, the international safety standard for fishing vessels, on 23 December 2025. This milestone strengthens efforts to prevent the operation of substandard vessels that are frequently associated with IUU fishing.

Second, in April 2025, Korea shared its policy approaches to combating IUU fishing with the international community at the Our Ocean Conference, which brings together marine leaders from around the world.

Through this platform, Korea highlighted its national efforts and showcased its fisheries monitoring and surveillance capacities.

Third, to enhance transparency in high seas fishing operations and to shift from ex post enforcement to a system of continuous prevention, Korea is implementing a pilot Electronic Monitoring program from 2025 to 2028.

This program aims to strengthen ongoing oversight of fishing activities and to deter illegal practices through real-time and data-driven monitoring.

Through these efforts, Korea remains committed to promoting transparent and responsible fisheries governance and to contributing to global cooperation to eradicate IUU fishing.

Thank you.

(필요시) Thank you, Chair.

The Republic of Korea supports the extension of the roadmap for the eradication of illegal, unreported and unregulated, or IUU, fishing.

We believe that extending the roadmap will help ensure continuity in international efforts and strengthen cooperation toward effective and measurable outcomes.

Korea stands ready to work with all member economies to advance the global fight against IUU fishing.

Thank you.

3. 소규모 어업 및 양식 로드맵

〈 발언문 〉

Thank you, Lead Shepard.

I would like to brief the meeting on the Republic of Korea's implementation of Roadmap on Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Korea has been conducting nationwide surveys to establish an evidence base for policies aimed at preventing work-related diseases and injuries in the fisheries sector. Since 2019, the survey results have been published annually, and in April 2025, Korea released the findings from the 2024 survey.

According to the results, 5.7 percent of local fishers experienced illnesses that required at least one day of work suspension, with musculoskeletal disorders accounting for approximately one third of reported cases.

In addition, to support fishers living in remote island communities with limited access to urban services, Korea has fully implemented the Fisheries Welfare Bus program since 2025. This mobile service provides occupational disease management, hygiene and grooming services, as well as labor and administrative support.

Korea is also strengthening market access for fishing communities by facilitating partnerships between fishing villages and private distribution companies. As a recent outcome, young fishers in Gyeongnam Province signed a cooperation agreement last month with a major retail company, GS Retail, enabling the distribution of 300 tons of scallops.

Through these initiatives, Korea is advancing the implementation of the APEC Roadmap and remains committed to promoting inclusive, sustainable, and resilient small-scale fisheries and aquaculture.

Thank you.

4. 해양문화력 행동계획

〈 발언문 〉

Thank you, Lead Shepherd.

The Republic of Korea recognizes the importance of enhancing ocean literacy and positively evaluates the underlying objective of strengthening sustainable ocean cooperation through raising public awareness and understanding of the ocean. Korea also shares the view that, considering the related initiatives undertaken within APEC to date and the experiences of member economies, there remains a continued need for cooperation in this field.

However, should future consensus among member economies be reached on the proposed Action Plan, Korea considers that further discussions are needed to determine whether it represents the most appropriate modality to advance cooperation. If an Action Plan is deemed necessary, Korea believes it will be important to clarify how it can be developed and implemented in a manner that avoids duplication with other existing or forthcoming roadmaps and initiatives. Korea also believes that further consideration is specifically needed regarding linkages and the division of roles with the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap

currently under development.

Therefore, Korea is of the view that it would be preferable to revisit this Action Plan after further progress has been made in updating existing roadmaps or developing new ones, ensuring full coherence and structural consistency across related frameworks. Korea remains committed to actively engaging in the discussions and cooperating constructively going forward. Thank you.

[붙임 2] 2026 25th Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Plenary Meeting



25th Ocean and Fisheries Working Group Plenary Meeting

SOM1, 2026 – Guangzhou, China

Time: February 4th-5th, 2026

***Note:** - OFWG Guests are welcome to attend and participate from Session IV

- Relevant document may be found on the [APEC Collaboration System \(ACS\)](#)

DAY 1- February 4 th , 2026		
Time	Agenda	Remarks
Session I- Opening		
09.00-09.10	1.1 Opening remarks by the OFWG Lead Shepherd	For information
09.10-09.20	1.2 Host Economy's welcoming remarks Remarks by Mr. WANG Antao, Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Natural Resources, China	For information
09.20-09.40	1.3 Delegations' introduction Lead Shepherd to invite members to introduce and announce the meeting's quorum. Members are encouraged to provide the delegation list to the OFWG Program Director (ofwg@apcc.org) in advance.	For information
09.40-09.45	1.4 Adoption of the meeting agenda Lead Shepherd to propose the adoption of the agenda	For consideration
09.45-09.50	1.5 Meeting Arrangements The Host Economy to announce OFWG25 meeting arrangements	For information

Session II – APEC & OFWG in 2026		
09.50-10.10	2.1 APEC 2026 Theme and Priorities SOM Chair Office to present about APEC 2026 Theme and Priorities	For information
10.10 -10.30	2.3 OFWG Work Plan 2026 OFWG Lead Shepherd to present key actions, timelines for deliverables of the OFWG 2026 Work Plan; and alignment of OFWG works with the Host Economy Priorities Lead Shepherd to invite members to share views on the Work Plan and open the discussion to address pending issues	For consideration
Break (15 minutes)		
Session III – OFWG Governance		
10.45-11.00	3.1 Sharing Information on OFWG renewal Program Director to brief about the Terms of Reference (ToR) and provide a refreshing overview of the APEC structure	For information
11.00-12.30	3.2 OFWG Strategic Plans 2026-2028 Lead Shepherd to brief the progress of Strategic Plan development Members are invited to share views on the Strategic Plan. The floor is open for discussion to address pending issues	For consideration
Lunch break (1.5 hours)		
Session III – OFWG Governance (cont)		
14.00-14.30	3.3 OFWG Specialized Centers' updates OFWG Specialized Centers updates on their activities and future path (<i>Time per intervention: 5 minutes</i>) 3.3.1 APEC Marine Sustainable Development Center (China) 3.3.2 APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center (Korea) Q&A and open discussion	For information
Session IV – Project Guidelines		
14.30-15.00	Project Management Unit and the Program Director to provide information regarding APEC projects Q&A and open discussion	For information

Session V – Thematic Discussions <i>OFWG members and guests are invited to exchange initiatives, APEC projects, and views on how to support the development of ocean and fisheries sector and China APEC 2026 Theme and Priorities. New topic suggestions are welcome.</i> <i>(Time per intervention: 5 minutes)</i>		
15.00-15.30	5.1 Openness: Facilitate economic growth through strengthened regional cooperation in the oceans and fisheries sectors - [China] APEC Workshop on Blue Citizen Communities for Ocean Literate Society (OFWG 103 2024A) - [China] Workshop on Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Community Development in APEC Economies (OFWG 104 2024A) - [China] Capacity Building on Community-Based Conservation and Regional Collaboration for Long-Distance Key Migratory Marine Species (OFWG 204 2025A) - [Korea] Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security via Stakeholder-Driven Sustainable Seaweed Supply Chains based on project (OFWG 203 2024A) - [Peru] - Strengthening the capacities of APEC economies in managing fisheries and aquaculture under the focus of the changing ocean environment (OFWG 101 2025) - [Peru] - Assessment of microplastic exposure in marine and continental resources for food security and trade in APEC economies (OFWG 203 2025A) - [Peru] Strengthening Circular Economy Capacities for Instructors in the Fisheries Sector (potential project) Q&A and open discussion	For information
15.30-16.00	5.2 Innovation: Promote technological and innovative advancements to protect marine ecosystems and utilize marine resources - [China] Workshop on typical marine ecosystems conservation and restoration for coastal resilience enhancement (OFWG 206 2025A) - [China] Advancing Tsunami Resilience in APEC Economies (potential project) - [Korea] Climate Change Impact on Marine Ecosystem: Digital Monitoring and Prediction Tools (OFWG 01 2025S) - [Korea] The First Conference on Strengthening Sustainable Growth and Resilience In Small- Scale Fisheries through Fishing Vessel Modernisation (OFWG 10 2024S) - [Papua New Guinea] Public Private Dialogue on Building a Sustainable Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Using Technology & AI for Climate Change Early Warning Systems (Concept Note) - [Peru] Potential of Farming Seaweed for human consumption in APEC emergent economies (OFWG 205 2024A) - [Peru] Early detection of diseases affecting main aquaculture species to enhance	For information

	sustainability (OFWG 204 2024A) Q&A and open discussion	
Break (15 minutes)		
16.15-16.45	5.3 Cooperation: Strengthen cooperation and integration among APEC fora and member economies to address challenges in the oceans and fisheries sectors. - [China] The 8th APEC Blue Economy Forum (OFWG 04 2025S) - [China] The APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report (IV) (potential) - [Korea] Capacity Building Workshop for Enhancing Ocean Resilience across the APEC Region(OFWG_102_2025A) - [Peru] Research and Workshop on Digital Transformation in Small and Medium-Scale Aquaculture: Diagnosis, Barriers, and Opportunities in APEC Economies (OFWG 202 2025) - [Peru] Exchange of experiences in the development of indicators for ex-post regulatory impact assessment of regulations on fisheries management for jack mackerel and jumbo flying squid in the Asia-Pacific economies (OFWG 202 2024A) - [Peru] Enhancing sustainability management of shark's trade in the APEC Region through digital technology and innovation to prevent and deter Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (OFWG 201 2025A) - [Peru] Improving associative for small fish farmers to strengthen the supply and trade of aquaculture products (potential project). - [Russia] Digital Transformation Project Q&A and open discussion	For information
DAY 1 WRAP-UP		

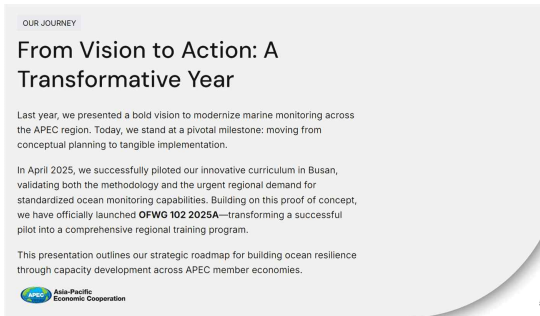
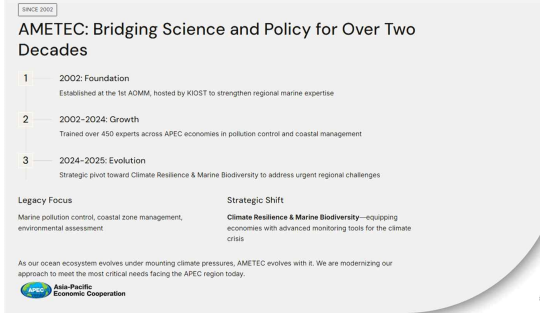
DAY 2- February 5 th ,2026		
Time	Agenda	Remarks
09.00-09.05	Settling-in time Lead Shepherd to announce the beginning of Day 2	
Session VI – OFWG Roadmaps Updates		
09.05-09.30	6.1 Roadmap on Marine Debris 6.1.1 Members to present updates on the implementation of the Roadmap (Time per intervention: 3 minutes) - China	For information

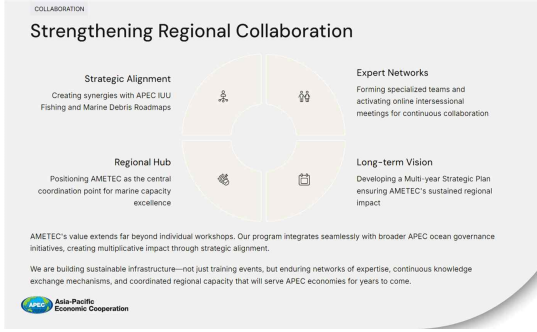
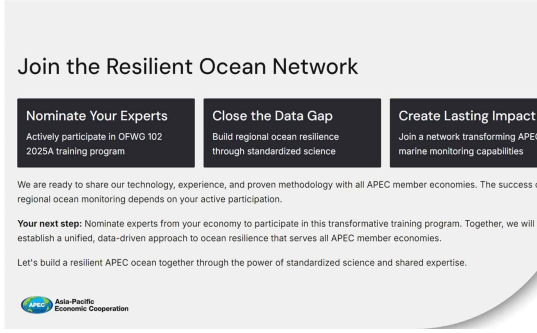
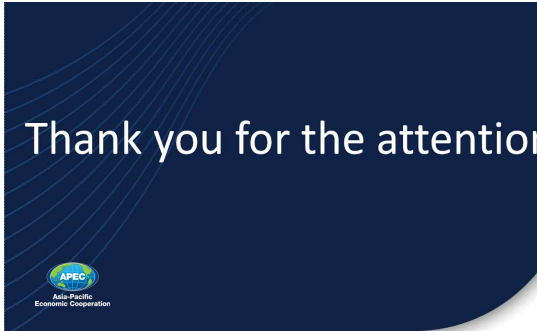
	- Korea - Peru - Chinese Taipei 6.1.2 Updates by Virtual Working group on Marine Debris (<i>Time per intervention: 5 minutes</i>) Q&A and open discussion	
09.30-10.00	6.2 Roadmap on Combating IUU fishing 6.2.1 Final Report on Roadmap on Combatting the IUU fishing 6.2.2 Members to present updates on the implementation of the Roadmap (<i>Time per intervention: 3 minutes</i>) - Chile - China - Korea - Peru - The Philippines 6.2.3 Prospect and directions for the Roadmap on Combatting the IUU fishing Q&A and open discussion	For information
10.00-10.30	6.3 Roadmap on Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture (SSFA) Members to present updates on the implementation of the Roadmap (<i>Time per intervention: 3 minutes</i>) - Chile - Korea - Peru - The Philippines Q&A and open discussion	For information
Break (15 minutes)		
Session VI – OFWG Roadmaps (cont)		
10.45-11.30	6.4 The development of Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap The Republic of Korea will present the outcomes of the 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference (OFWG_05_2025S) and seek views from member economies on the development of the Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap, including the potential establishment of a supporting group. Members to discuss	For consideration
11.30-11.50	6.5 APEC Ocean Literacy Action Plan China to brief the new action plan Members to discuss	

Session VII - Guest Speakers		
11.50-12.10	7.1 Monterey Bay Aquarium - Critical Challenges in Aquaculture: Antibiotic Management and Climate Resilience - Shrimp Aquaculture Climate Risk and Resilience 7.2 China Oceanic Development Foundation The Role of Marine Spatial Planning <i>Q&A and open discussion</i>	For information
Session IX- Other matters and Closing		
12.10-12.15	9.1 Other matters	For information
12.15-12.20	9.2 Document classification Program Director to lead	For consideration
12.20-12.30	9.3 Closing remarks by the OFWG Lead Shepherd	For information
DAY 2 Closing of OFWG Plenary Meeting		

[붙임 3] 아국 발표 자료 및 발표문

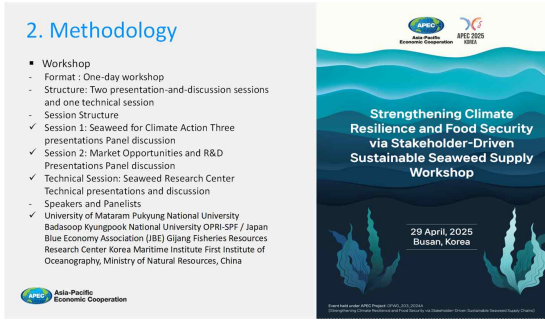
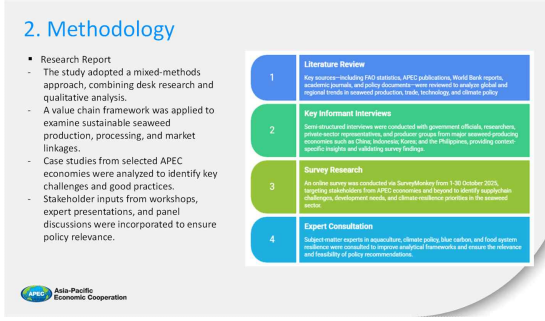
1. AMETEC 운영계획

	Good morning, distinguished delegates and colleagues. I am TaeheeLee from the Republic of Korea. Today, I am honored to present the progress and future roadmap of the APEC Marine Environmental Training and Education Center, or AMETEC. Our focus today is on how we are transitioning "From a Success Case to Standardized Training" for the entire APEC region.
	Our journey over the past year has been transformative. Last year, we stood before you with a vision to modernize marine monitoring. Today, I am proud to report that we have moved from conceptual planning to tangible implementation. In April 2025, we successfully conducted a pilot curriculum in Busan. This wasn't just a test; it validated the urgent regional demand for standardized ocean monitoring capabilities. Building on this proof of concept, we have officially launched Project OFWG 102 2025A. This marks our transition from a successful pilot to a comprehensive, standardized regional training program.
	To understand where we are going, let's briefly look at our foundation. AMETEC has been bridging science and policy for over two decades. Established in 2002 following the 1st AOMM, we have trained over 450 experts across APEC economies in pollution control and coastal management. However, as our ocean ecosystem evolves under mounting climate pressures, AMETEC must evolve with it. In the 2024-2025 period, we made a strategic pivot. We shifted our primary focus toward Climate Resilience and Marine Biodiversity. Our goal is to equip economies with advanced monitoring tools to face the climate crisis head-on.

 Delivered Promise: The Busan Workshop Proof of Concept Event Context Held alongside the 10th Our Ocean Conference in Busan, Korea Workshop Focus "Climate Change Impact on Marine Ecosystem" using ARMS and DNA Metabarcoding Validation Success Successfully tested comprehensive curriculum with enthusiastic participant engagement The Busan Workshop served as our critical proof of concept. We didn't just theorize—we executed a complete training cycle that demonstrated the practical effectiveness of ARMS technology and DNA analysis for diverse APEC member economies. Key Outcome: High demand confirmed for standardized, digital monitoring tools that provide actionable biodiversity data. Participants validated that this curriculum addresses a critical gap in regional ocean monitoring capabilities.  Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	Let me share the specific results of our efforts. Last April, alongside the 10th Our Ocean Conference in Busan, we delivered on our promise. We hosted a workshop focused on "Climate Change Impact on Marine Ecosystems," utilizing ARMS (Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures) and DNA Metabarcoding technology. This served as our critical "Proof of Concept." We didn't just theorize; we executed a complete training cycle. The outcome was clear: Participants confirmed a high demand for these standardized, digital monitoring tools. We proved that this curriculum effectively addresses the critical gap in regional ocean monitoring capabilities.
 Strengthening Regional Collaboration Strategic Alignment Creating synergies with APEC IUU Fishing and Marine Debris Roadmaps Expert Networks Forming specialized teams and activating online intersessional meetings for continuous collaboration Regional Hub Positioning AMETEC as the central coordination point for marine capacity excellence Long-term Vision Developing a Multi-year Strategic Plan ensuring AMETEC's sustained regional impact AMETEC's value extends far beyond individual workshops. Our program integrates seamlessly with broader APEC ocean governance initiatives, creating multiplicative impact through strategic alignment. We are building sustainable infrastructure—not just training events, but enduring networks of expertise, continuous knowledge exchange mechanisms, and coordinated regional capacity that will serve APEC economies for years to come.  Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	AMETEC's value extends far beyond individual workshops. We are building a sustainable infrastructure for regional collaboration. Our strategy stands on four pillars: 1.Strategic Alignment: We are creating synergies with the APEC IUU Fishing and Marine Debris Roadmaps. 2.Regional Hub: We are positioning AMETEC as the central coordination point for marine capacity excellence. 3.Expert Networks: We are forming specialized teams and activating online intersessional meetings for continuous collaboration. 4.Long-term Vision: We are developing a Multi-year Strategic Plan to ensure AMETEC's sustained impact.
 Join the Resilient Ocean Network Nominate Your Experts Actively participate in OFWG 102 2025A training program Close the Data Gap Build regional ocean resilience through standardized science Create Lasting Impact Join a network transforming APEC marine monitoring capabilities We are ready to share our technology, experience, and proven methodology with all APEC member economies. The success of regional ocean monitoring depends on your active participation. Your next step: Nominate experts from your economy to participate in this transformative training program. Together, we will establish a unified, data-driven approach to ocean resilience that serves all APEC member economies. Let's build a resilient APEC ocean together through the power of standardized science and shared expertise.  Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	We are ready to share our technology, experience, and proven methodology with all APEC member economies. But the success of this regional network depends on your active participation. Here is our Call to Action: First, please nominate your experts to participate in the OFWG 102 2025A training program. By doing so, we can close the data gap and build regional ocean resilience through standardized science. Together, let's create a lasting impact and transform APEC's marine monitoring capabilities.
 Thank you for the attention  Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	Let's build a resilient APEC ocean together through the power of standardized science and shared expertise. Thank you for your attention. I welcome any questions or comments you may have.

2. 지속가능한 양식공급망을 통한 기후 회복력 증진 워크숍

 Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security via Stakeholder-Driven Sustainable Seaweed Supply Chains Project Proposal Number: OFWG_203_2024A Presenters Name Here February 5th 2026	Good afternoon, distinguished delegates.. Today, I would like to present the key outcomes of the APEC OFWG project titled "Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security via Stakeholder-Driven Sustainable Seaweed Supply Chains."
Contents 1. Project Overview 2. Methodology 3. Key Outputs & Deliverables 4. Lesson learned 5. Way Forward  Photographer: Getty Images	The presentation is structured as follows, covering the project overview, methodology, key outputs, lessons learned, and the policy-oriented way forward for the APEC region.
1. Project Overview	First, I will explain the project overview.
1. Project Overview - Project Title: Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security via Stakeholder-Driven Sustainable Seaweed Supply Chains - Project Duration: <u>January–December 2025</u> - Background - Seaweed is a key nature-based solution for climate mitigation, supporting carbon absorption and sustainable food production. - Unsustainable production practices undermine these benefits, causing environmental and labor risks. - Scaling sustainable seaweed supply chains is essential for APEC, to strengthen ecosystem protection, competitiveness, food security - Goal - Laying the foundation for an APEC network of stakeholders to share expertise, scientific knowledge, and business opportunities in sustainable seaweed production and distribution to jointly address climate change and food security - Aligned with APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and the Aotearoa Plan of Action - Primary Driver: Driver 3 – Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth - Primary Objective: Objective 3 – Addressing Environmental and Climate Challenges and Natural Disasters - Project Outputs : 1. Workshop, 2. Research Report 	This project, titled "Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security via Stakeholder-Driven Sustainable Seaweed Supply Chains," was implemented from January to December 2025 under the APEC OFWG. It aims to reposition seaweed as a strategic resource that simultaneously contributes to climate action, food security, and sustainable coastal livelihoods. The project responds to growing concerns that unsustainable seaweed production practices can undermine environmental and social benefits. Its core objective is to establish an APEC-wide stakeholder network that promotes collaboration across science, policy, and industry.

	Next, I will explain the methodology.
	A one-day workshop was held on 29 April 2025 in Busan, Korea. The workshop was structured into two presentation-and-discussion sessions and one technical session. Participants included experts and stakeholders from seven APEC economies: Peru, Viet Nam, Chile, Thailand, China, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea.
	The research adopted a mixed-methods approach, combining desk research, qualitative analysis, and stakeholder inputs. A value chain framework was applied to analyze production, processing, distribution, trade, and governance. Case studies examined: Indonesia, Japan, Korea.

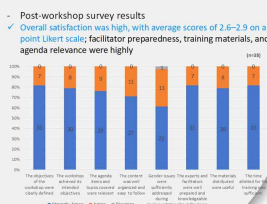
3. Key Outputs & Deliverables

Next, I will present the key outputs and deliverables.

3. Project Outputs

- Workshop
- Date: 29th April 2025
- Venue: Bexco, Busan, Korea
- Participants: Total 43 (22 male, 21 female)
- Speakers/Experts: Total 6 (4 male, 2 female)
- Participating APEC Economies
- Peru, Viet Nam, Chile, Thailand, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea

Indicators	Goal	Workshop
No. of participants	40	43
No. of speakers/experts engaged	6	6
Percentage of female participants	40%	48.8%
Percentage of female speakers	40%	33.3%
No. of attending economies	11	9
No. of travel eligible economies	11	9
No. of business and/or academic organization engaged	10	6



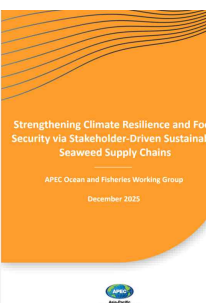
The project produced two key outputs: an APEC workshop and a policy-oriented research report.

The workshop enabled active knowledge exchange among experts from seven APEC economies and achieved high overall satisfaction.

The research report delivered a comprehensive assessment of seaweed supply chains in the APEC region and actionable, policy-relevant recommendations.

3. Project Outputs

- Research Report
- Comprehensive assessment of seaweed supply chains in the APEC region, covering production, processing, distribution, trade, and governance challenges
- Identification of key bottlenecks and development needs across the value chain, based on literature review, surveys, interviews, and expert consultations
- Evidence-based analysis of seaweed's role in climate resilience and food security, highlighting mitigation, adaptation, and nutrition pathways
- Best-practice case studies from Indonesia (blue carbon governance), Japan (J-Blue CreditTM), and Korea (laver industry) with transferable policy lessons
- Policy-relevant recommendations for APEC economies, focusing on sustainable production standards, value-chain upgrading, and inclusive governance



4. Lesson learned

Next, I will present the key lessons learned.

4. Lesson learned

- Seaweed is a strategic cross-cutting resource
- Seaweed can simultaneously contribute to climate resilience and food & nutrition security
- Value chain upgrading matters more than production expansion
- While seaweed production is highly concentrated in the APEC region, processing, R&D, standards, and certification capacities remain uneven. Investment in processing, certification, and branding is critical
- Avoided emissions are a more realistic short-term climate pathway than blue carbon sinks
- Carbon sink-based blue carbon faces high MRV costs and scientific uncertainty. LCA-based avoided emissions (feed additives, bioplastics, biofuels) are more policy-ready and scalable in the near term
- MRV costs and institutional complexity are major barriers for small-scale producers
- Small-scale and low-income producers struggle to access carbon and environmental credit schemes. Participation requires shared MRV frameworks, standardized methodologies, and cost-reduction mechanisms
- Combining community-based and science-based approaches is essential
- Indonesia highlights Just Transition and community-centered governance Japan demonstrates the value of scientifically robust, standardized MRV and certification. An integrated approach is most suitable for diverse APEC economies
- Climate resilience requires technology + institutions + risk management
- Technological innovation alone is insufficient. Seed systems, insurance schemes, and institutional support are critical to managing climate risks
- The future of seaweed development in APEC depends on shifting from volume-driven growth to resilient, inclusive, and value-added systems supported by regional cooperation.

 Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

First, seaweed should be understood as a strategic, cross-cutting resource, as it contributes simultaneously to climate resilience and food and nutrition security.

Second, to realize this potential, value chain upgrading is more critical than simply expanding production, particularly in processing capacity, standards, certification, and branding.

Third, from a climate policy perspective, avoided emissions pathways are more feasible in the short term than carbon sink –based blue carbon approaches, given current MRV costs and scientific uncertainty. Fourth, high MRV costs and institutional complexity disproportionately affect small-scale producers, limiting their participation in carbon and environmental credit schemes.

Finally, these challenges highlight the need to integrate community-based and science-based approaches, ensuring both inclusiveness and scientific credibility across diverse APEC economies.

5. Way Forward

Finally, I will present the way forward.

5. Way Forward

- Position seaweed as a strategic cross-cutting sector
- Elevate seaweed from a single aquaculture topic to a core APEC priority linking climate action, food security, and the blue economy
- Shift toward resilient and value-added supply chains
- Move beyond volume-driven growth and reduce dependence on low-value raw exports by strengthening processing, certification, and branding
- Focus climate action on practical avoided emissions
- Prioritize LCA-based avoided emissions (feed additives, bioplastics, bioenergy) while advancing blue carbon research as a long-term pathway
- Establish APEC-level MRV and standards platforms
- Develop harmonized and cost-efficient MRV frameworks and shared standards to lower barriers for small-scale producers
- Strengthen inclusive regional cooperation
- Promote participation of small-scale farmers, women, and youth through Just Transition approaches and position OFWG as a regional coordination hub



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Seaweed should be positioned as a strategic priority sector within APEC, closely linked to climate action, food security, and the blue economy.

APEC economies need to move toward resilient and value-added supply chains, going beyond volume-driven growth by strengthening processing, certification, and branding.

In the near term, climate action should prioritize practical avoided emissions pathways, while blue carbon research continues as a longer-term option.

To enable this, APEC-level MRV and standards platforms are needed to reduce costs and lower entry barriers, particularly for small-scale producers.

Finally, inclusive regional cooperation should be strengthened through Just Transition approaches, with OFWG serving as a regional coordination hub.

Thank you!

Project Proposal Number: OFWG_203_2024A



In closing, this project highlights the need to shift seaweed development in the APEC region from volume-driven growth to resilient, inclusive, and value-added systems.

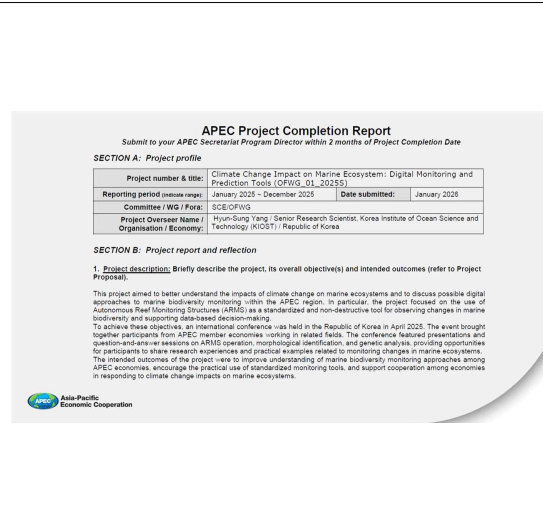
Through coordinated regional action, seaweed can serve as a practical connector of climate resilience, food security, and sustainable coastal development.

Thank you for your attention.

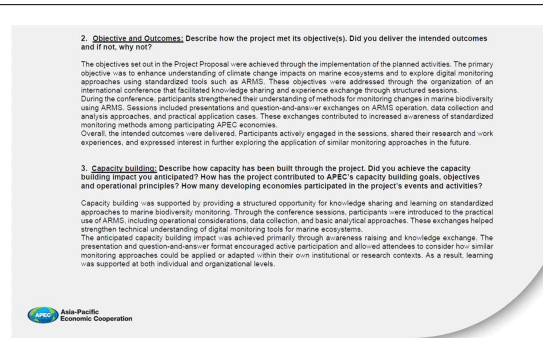
3. 해양생태계에 대한 기후변화 영향 모니터링 워크숍



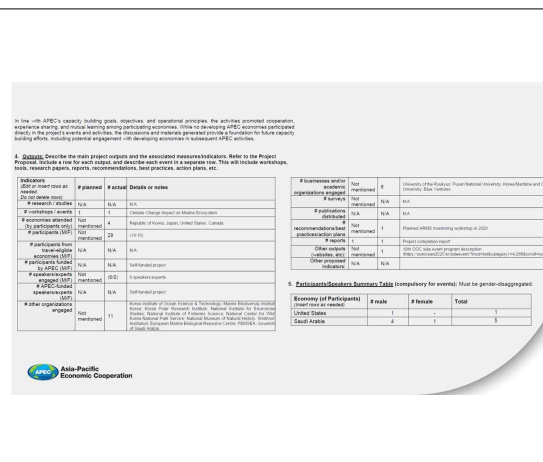
Good morning, distinguished delegates and colleagues of the OFWG. I am TaeheeLee from the Republic of Korea, Today, I am honored to present the Completion Report for project OFWG 01 2025S: "Climate Change Impact on Marine Ecosystem: Digital Monitoring and Prediction Tools."



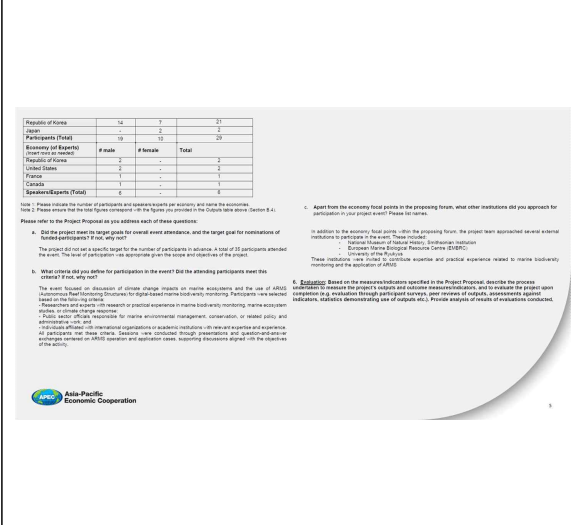
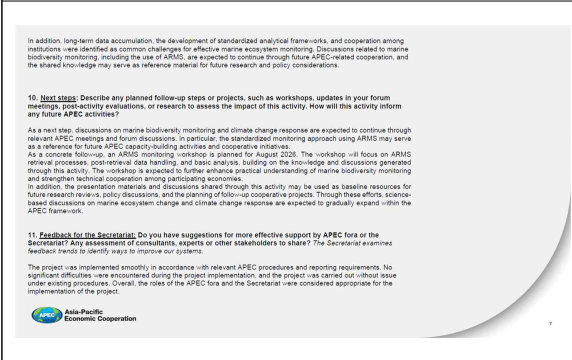
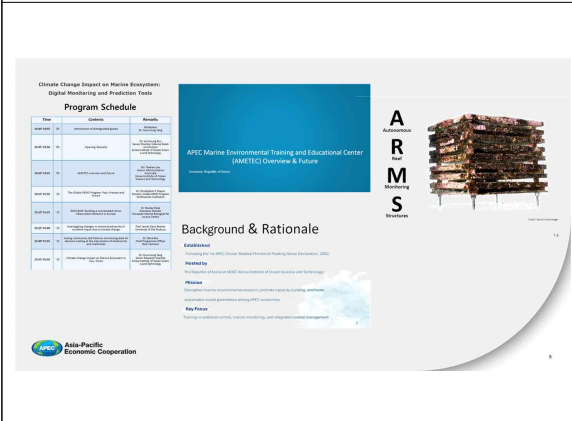
Let me begin with the project overview. As we are all aware, climate change poses a severe threat to marine biodiversity. However, we often lack standardized, quantitative data to assess these impacts accurately. The primary objective of this project was to introduce ARMS (Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures) as a standardized tool for monitoring climate change impacts. Our goal was to disseminate digital analysis techniques across the APEC region and support data-based decision-making through non-destructive and standardized survey methods.



To achieve these objectives, we successfully hosted an international conference in Busan, Republic of Korea, in April 2025. Strategically, this event was held in conjunction with the 10th Our Ocean Conference (OOC) and the 5th APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting. This alignment allowed us to engage a diverse range of stakeholders and maximize synergy with high-level global ocean initiatives.



The conference focused on three key technical sessions: First, training on the standard protocols for the installation and retrieval of ARMS. Second, techniques for the morphological identification of collected samples. And third, sharing advanced genetic analysis technologies, specifically DNA Metabarcoding. Furthermore, participants actively discussed the current status of monitoring in their respective economies and explored ways to integrate digital technologies for better data management.

	I am pleased to share the key outputs of the project. The event was attended by 63 experts and policymakers from 10 APEC member economies, including Chile, China, Indonesia, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand, the USA, Vietnam, and Korea. A highlight of this project was our commitment to gender diversity. 37 of the participants were women, accounting for approximately 59% of the total attendees. This significantly exceeded our initial target of 30%, demonstrating our successful effort to encourage female participation in marine science.
	According to the post-activity survey, the project received highly positive feedback. The majority of participants responded that the workshop content was highly relevant to their work and beneficial for acquiring new technical knowledge regarding ARMS and genetic analysis. Beyond the technical skills, the most significant intangible outcome was the establishment of a network among APEC experts and the formation of a consensus on the necessity of standardized monitoring methodologies.
	This project was a Self-Funded initiative by the Republic of Korea. The budget of approximately 10,000 USD was executed appropriately according to the plan. Thanks to the active cooperation of the APEC Secretariat and member economies, the project was completed smoothly without any administrative issues.
	In conclusion, the OFWG 01 2025S project confirmed that standardized monitoring using ARMS is essential for enhancing climate resilience in the APEC region. Building on this success, we are expanding this initiative into a more comprehensive capacity-building program. We will continue this work through the newly approved project, OFWG 102 2025A, later this year. We look forward to your continued interest and active participation.

4. 소규모 어업이 어선현대화 컨퍼런스

	Distinguished delegates and colleagues, It is my pleasure to present the completion report for APEC project OFWG 10_2024S.
1. Project overview The First Conference on Strengthening Sustainable Growth and Resilience in Small-Scale Fisheries through Fishing Vessel Modernisation • Project Number : OFWG_10_2024S • Project Overseer : Mr. Junki Bae, Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority (KOMSA), Rep. of Korea • Reporting Period : January 2025 - May 2025 • Event Details : Held on 29 April 2025(during AOMM, OOC), at BEXCO, Busan, Republic of Korea • Strategic Alignment : Endorsed as a side event of the 10th Our Ocean Conference (OOC) and aligned with the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and Bangkok Goals on BCG economy 	This self-funded initiative, overseen by the Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority(KOMSA), focused on 'Strengthening Sustainable Growth and Resilience in Small-scale fisheries through Fishing vessel modernisation'. This Project period spanned from January to May 2025, with our central conference held on April 29, 2025, at BEXCO in Busan, Korea. This event was strategically aligned with the 10th Our Ocean Conference and directly supports the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and the Bangkok Goals on the BCG Economy.
2. Objectives and Intended Outcomes Establishing a Platform for Information Exchange and Knowledge sharing • Core Goal : Foster networks related to the modernization of small-scale fishing vessels to enhance ocean protection and food security • Key Priorities: - Identifying the interests and need of APEC economies regarding vessel modernization - Understanding current status and future requirements for small-scale vessels • Specific Impacts Sought: - Promotion of low-impact vessel designs and eco-friendly engines - Improvement of fisher safety and welfare through ergonomic vessel design - Economic development via job creation in the shipbuilding and fisheries sectors	The core goal of this project was to foster professional networks to modernize small-scale fishing vessels while enhancing both ocean protection and food security. Our priorities were twofold: First, identifying the specific needs of APEC economies regarding vessel modernization; and second, understanding the current status and future requirements for small-scale fleets across the region. We sought several specific impacts, including; - The promotion of low-impact vessel designs and eco-friendly engines - improving fisher safety and welfare through ergonomic design - and driving economic development through job creation in the shipbuilding and fisheries sectors.

3. Participation and Outputs



Building Capacity through Regional Cooperation

- Attendance Summary : 27 total participants from four(4) APEC economies(Rep. of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Chinese Taipei) and one(1) non-member economy(Timor-Leste)
- Stakeholder Engagement : Involved experts from the Korea Maritime Institute, Environmental Defense Fund, and several academic institutions.
- Key outputs:
 - Policy proposal : Submitted a proposed revision to the APEC implementation plan for the Roadmap on Small-Scale fisheries and aquaculture(SSFA) to include vessel modernization as a recognized activity
 - Case Studies : Shared detailed findings on hybrid engines, standard hull designs, and eco-friendly materials like high-density polyethylene(HDPE)



"Capacity building through regional cooperation was hallmark of this project. We welcomed 27 total participants from four APEC economies- Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Chinese Taipei-along with representation from one non-member economy, Timor-Leste. We were also fortunate to engage experts from the Korea Maritime Institute, the Environmental defense fund, and various academic institutions.

A major output of this project was the submission of a proposed revision to the APEC implementation plan for the SSFA Roadmap, aimed at formally recognizing vessel modernization as an APEC activity. Furthermore, we shared technical case studies on hybrid engines, standardized hull design, and the use of eco-friendly materials such as High-Density polyethylene(HDPE)

4. Next Steps and Future Outlook

Institutionalizing Vessel Modernisation within the APEC agenda

- Knowledge Sharing : The project completion report will circulated to all OFWG member economies to inform future policy development
- Collaboration: Interested economies are invited to explore joint feasibility studies or baseline assessments of their current small-scale fleets
- Long term strategy:
 - Strengthen technical cooperation and networking among government agencies and experts
 - Establish structured follow-up mechanisms, such as technical exchange platforms or periodic dialogue sessions, to ensure continuity.
- Focus : Translating APEC-level goals into concrete economy-wide actions to improve fisheries resilience



Moving forward, our focus is on institutionalizing vessel modernization within the APEC agenda. The knowledge gained here will be shared with all OFWG member economies to inform future policy. We invite interested economies to explore joint feasibility studies and baseline assessment of their fleets.

Our long-term strategy includes:

- strengthening technical cooperation and networking between government agencies and experts.
- establishing structured follow-up mechanisms, such as technical exchange platforms or periodic dialogue sessions, to ensure continuity. Our ultimate goal is to translate these APEC-level objectives into concrete, economy-wide actions that improve fisheries resilience throughout the region

5. Appendix – Photos



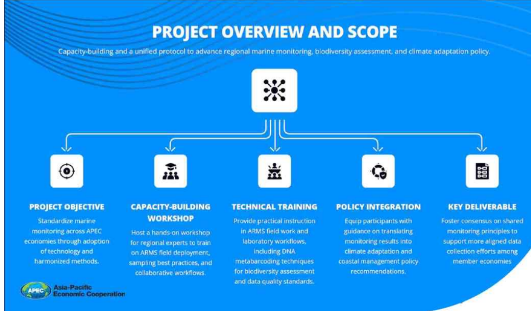
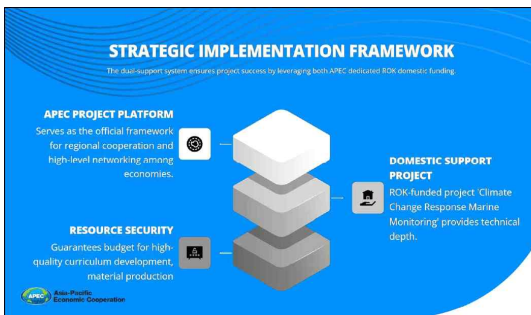
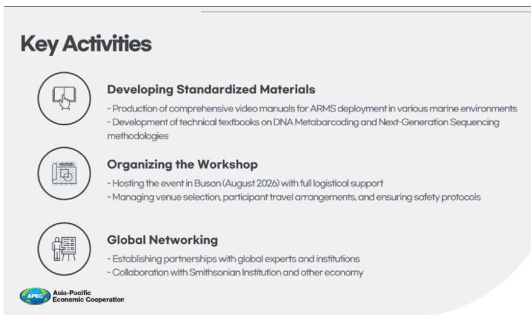
The following slides include photographs during this event.

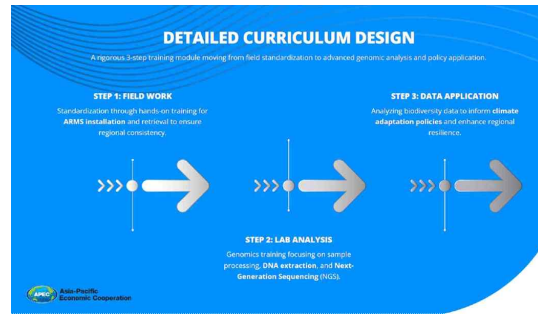
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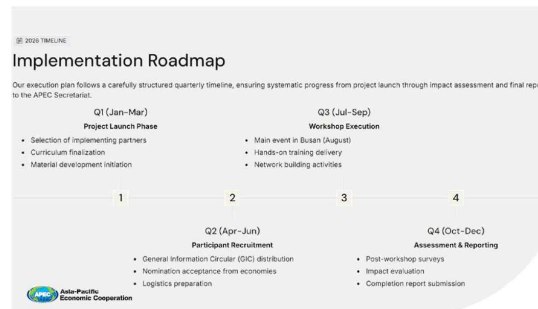
Thank you for your attention.

5. APEC 지역 해양회복력 강화를 위한 역량 강화 워크숍

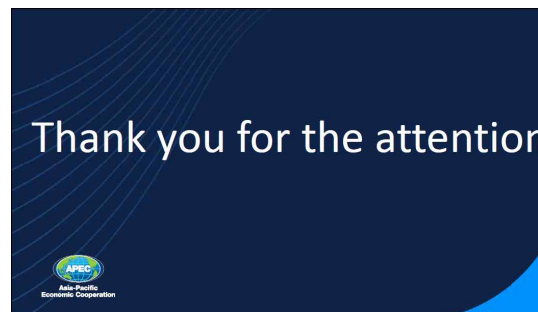
	Good morning, distinguished delegates. I am Taehee LEE from the Republic of Korea. Today, I am here to present the concrete Implementation Plan for our new project, 'Capacity Building Workshop for Enhancing Ocean Resilience (OFWG 102 2025A)'. This presentation will outline how we translate our proposal into action, supported by a robust framework established by the Korean government.
	First, let's look at the overview. Our primary objective is to enhance ocean resilience by establishing a standardized monitoring system using ARMS (Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures) and advanced digital analysis tools. We are targeting over 50 policymakers and scientists from member economies to build this capacity together. To ensure high-quality training, we have structured the budget to include substantial self-funding from the Korean government in addition to the APEC Support Fund.
	To ensure the absolute success of OFWG 102 2025A, the Republic of Korea has established a dedicated implementation framework. While OFWG 102 2025A serves as the official platform for regional cooperation, the Korean Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) has launched a parallel domestic project titled 'APEC Climate Change Response Marine Monitoring Capacity Building.' Through this domestic initiative, we have already secured the necessary resources to develop high-quality curriculum materials and manage workshop logistics flawlessly."
	Based on our detailed Task Description, we will execute three key activities this year. First is Material Development. We are producing standardized video manuals and comprehensive textbooks. This ensures that trainees can review the protocols even after they return to their home economies. Second is Workshop Organization. We are preparing to host the main workshop in Busan in August 2026, ensuring full logistical support for all participants. Third is Global Networking. We are collaborating with global experts to ensure our training curriculum meets world-class standards."



The core of this project is the curriculum, which is designed as a comprehensive 3-step module. Step 1 is Field Work, focusing on the standardized installation and retrieval of ARMS to ensure data consistency. Step 2 is Laboratory Analysis, where participants will learn modern genomic techniques, including DNA Metabarcoding. And finally, Step 3 is Data Application, teaching how to interpret this scientific data to create effective climate adaptation policies.

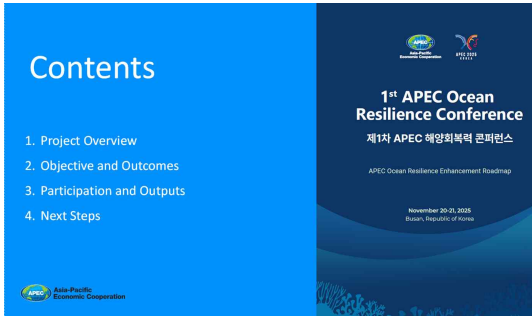
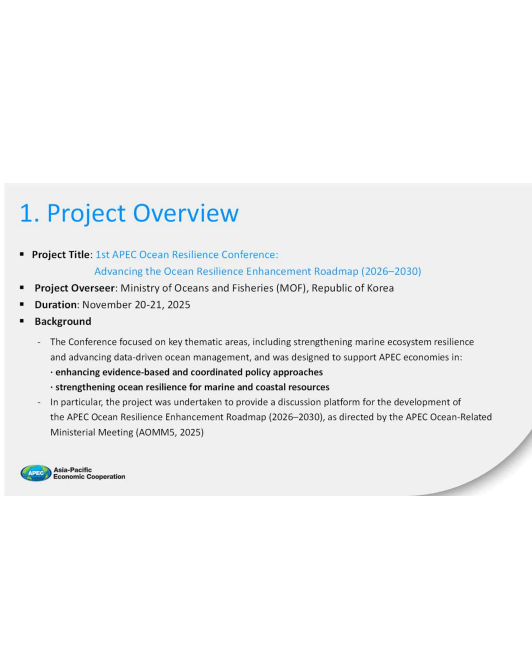


Here is our roadmap for 2026. We are currently in Q1, finalizing the training materials and selecting implementing partners through our domestic process. In Q2, we will circulate the General Information Circular (GIC) and begin accepting nominations from your economies. The main Workshop will be held in August (Q3) in Busan. Finally, in Q4, we will submit the completion report and share the outcomes with the OFWG."



Through this project, we aim to establish a unified 'APEC Marine Monitoring Protocol' and cultivate a network of experts capable of independent monitoring. Strategically, this will enhance our collective capacity to respond to climate change. We invite all member economies to actively nominate your experts for this program. Thank you for your attention and support."

6. APEC 해양회복력 증진 컨퍼런스

 Project Number: OFWG_05_20255 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference Presenters Jooyoung Lee(Project Overseer, Republic of Korea) February 5th 2026	Good morning. I am pleased to present, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea, the key implementation highlights and outcomes of the 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference.
 Contents 1. Project Overview 2. Objective and Outcomes 3. Participation and Outputs 4. Next Steps 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference 제1차 APEC 해양회복력 콘퍼런스 APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap November 20-21, 2025 Busan, Republic of Korea	In this presentation, I will briefly outline the project overview and objectives, participation and key outputs from the Conference, and the next steps toward the development of the Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap.
 1. Project Overview	First, let me begin with a brief overview of the project.
 1. Project Overview - Project Title: 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference: Advancing the Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030) - Project Overseer: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF), Republic of Korea - Duration: November 20-21, 2025 - Background - The Conference focused on key thematic areas, including strengthening marine ecosystem resilience and advancing data-driven ocean management, and was designed to support APEC economies in: - enhancing evidence-based and coordinated policy approaches - strengthening ocean resilience for marine and coastal resources - In particular, the project was undertaken to provide a discussion platform for the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030), as directed by the APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM5, 2025)	This project was initiated in response to the growing recognition that, amid accelerating climate change and ocean environmental change, risks affecting marine and coastal resources are becoming increasingly complex and structural in nature. Against this backdrop, the Conference focused on strengthening marine ecosystem resilience and advancing data-driven ocean management, with the objective of exploring ways for APEC economies to collectively enhance the resilience of marine and coastal resources through evidence-based and coordinated policy approaches. In particular, the project was designed and implemented as an initial discussion platform to support the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement

2. Objective and Intended Outcomes

Building on this background, I will now turn to the objectives of the project and its intended outcomes.

2. Objectives and Intended Outcomes

• Objectives

- Strengthen collective ocean resilience among APEC economies in response to accelerating ocean and climate-related challenges that cannot be addressed by any single economy alone
- Provide a structured platform for policy dialogue and technical exchange on priority ocean resilience issues, including disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate adaptation, sustainable fisheries, marine ecosystem protection, and data-driven ocean management
- Support the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030), as requested by the APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM5, 2025)

• Intended Outcomes

- Enhanced shared understanding among APEC economies of key ocean resilience challenges and response options
- Collection and reflection of collective views and priorities of APEC economies to inform the initial structure of the Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030)
- Strengthened cross-economy collaboration among policymakers, scientists, and technical experts to support longer-term cooperation under the APEC framework



The primary objective of this project was to strengthen collective ocean resilience at the APEC level in response to accelerating ocean challenges—such as sea-level rise, ocean warming and acidification, biodiversity loss, and increasing disaster risks—that cannot be effectively addressed by individual economies alone.

To this end, the Conference aimed to provide a platform for policy dialogue and technical exchange among member economies, focusing on key ocean resilience issues including disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, sustainable fisheries, marine ecosystem protection, and data-driven ocean management.

As mentioned earlier, a core objective of the project was also to support the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030), as directed by the 5th APEC Ocean-Related Ministerial Meeting (AOMM5).

Accordingly, the Conference sought to enable member economies to share their policy experiences, scientific knowledge, and technical approaches, and to foster a shared understanding of common priorities and directions that could be reflected in the future Roadmap as key intended outcomes.

3. Participation and Outputs

I will now move on to the outcomes of the Conference.

3. Participation and Outputs

• Participation

- The Conference brought together policymakers, scientists, and technical experts from 11 APEC member economies, representing diverse institutional, scientific, and governance perspectives
- Participants included officials responsible for ocean, fisheries, climate, and disaster-risk management, as well as experts from research institutes, universities, and operational agencies, with a total of 63 participants attending across the two days.

Economy (of Experts)	male	female	Total
Canada	1	0	1
China	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	1	1
Republic of Korea	0	1	1
Malaysia	1	0	1
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1
Peru	1	0	1
Philippines	1	0	1
Chinese Taipei	1	1	2
Thailand	0	1	1
The Russian Federation	1	0	1
Grand Total (Total)	15	4	19

Note: The United States participated in the Conference as an active participant, but did not deliver a presentation.



The 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference brought together policymakers, scientists, technical experts, and academic specialists from 11 APEC member economies, representing the fields of oceans, fisheries, climate, and disaster-risk management. Participants came not only from government agencies, but also from research institutes, universities, and operational organizations, enabling discussions to take place from multi-layered perspectives spanning policy, science, and technology.

Over the course of the two-day Conference, a total of 63 participants took part in session presentations, discussions, and question-and-answer exchanges, sharing diverse experiences and perspectives on ocean resilience.

Based on the participation of these economies, the Conference facilitated session-based discussions on key ocean resilience issues, and the outcomes were consolidated as policy- and technically relevant outputs to inform subsequent discussions on the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap.

3. Participation and Outputs

• Session-based Outputs

Session	Contents
Session 1: Fisheries and Aquaculture Resilience, Data Sharing, (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Enforcement, and Coastal Community Models	- Identified growing vulnerabilities in fisheries and aquaculture due to environmental change, stock shifts, and operational uncertainty - Highlighted the need for predictive, data-driven management, strengthened data sharing, and risk-based IUU enforcement - Emphasized coastal community-based resilience models and value-chain approaches to support small-scale and vulnerable fisheries
Session 2: Resilience in Fisheries and Aquaculture Across APEC Economies	- Shared best practices on AI-enabled forecasting, digital tools, and climate data use for resilient fisheries and aquaculture - Highlighted the importance of integrated and interoperable early-warning systems for marine and coastal hazards - Emphasized linking scientific data to timely, user-oriented decision-making for disaster risk reduction
Session 3: Ocean Resilience and Sustainable Fisheries	- Examined ecosystem restoration, biodiversity monitoring, and adaptive fisheries governance under changing ocean conditions - Highlighted the role of standardized monitoring tools and shared indicators in strengthening ecosystem resilience - Emphasized science-based and cooperative approaches to support sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation



I will now briefly highlight the main outcomes of the session discussions. The Conference consisted of three thematic presentation sessions, followed by a concluding plenary discussion. In the first session, which addressed fisheries and aquaculture resilience, data sharing, IUU fishing, and coastal community models, participants highlighted the growing variability and uncertainty of marine resources under changing ocean conditions.

There was broad recognition of the need for predictive and data-driven approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management, enhanced use of data, and risk-based approaches to IUU enforcement.

The importance of community-based approaches that take into account the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities was also emphasized.

The second session focused on strengthening fisheries and aquaculture resilience and disaster response through the use of climate data and technology.

Discussions highlighted the role of AI and digital technologies in forecasting and early-warning systems, as well as the importance of effectively linking scientific data to policy decision-making and on-the-ground response.

The third session addressed marine ecosystems, biodiversity, and sustainable fisheries, emphasizing ecosystem restoration, biodiversity monitoring, and the need for adaptive fisheries governance in response to changing ocean conditions.

3. Participation and Outputs

• Conclusion 1. Strengthening predictive approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management

- Advancing the use of environmental data, forecasting models, and digital tools to support adaptive resource management.
- Enhancing comparability and availability of climate and stock-related information across economies.
- Promoting collaborative development of scientific models and decision-support systems.

• Conclusion 2. Enhancing coastal community resilience through locally grounded approaches

- Expanding community-based adaptation models that integrate local knowledge and socio-economic considerations.
- Increasing opportunities for livelihood diversification, capacity building, and ocean-literacy initiatives.
- Supporting governance frameworks that engage all relevant groups.



Building on the session discussions, the concluding plenary enabled participants to identify key issues and insights relevant to the development of the Roadmap.

First, it was commonly recognized that strengthening fisheries and aquaculture resilience requires a shift away from reactive management approaches toward proactive and predictive management, making greater use of environmental data and forecasting information.

In particular, the importance of integrating scientific models and digital tools more effectively into policy decision-making was emphasized in light of increasing climate and stock variability. Second, participants agreed that ocean resilience should not be viewed solely through the lens of resource management, but rather as an integrated challenge that also encompasses the livelihoods and socio-economic resilience of coastal communities. Accordingly, the importance of locally grounded adaptation models, capacity building, and livelihood diversification approaches reflecting local conditions was highlighted.

3. Participation and Outputs

• Conclusion 3. Advancing interoperable and coordinated multi-hazard early-warning and disaster-preparedness systems

- Improving data interoperability and communication pathways between national technical agencies.
- Facilitating alignment of alert protocols for tsunamis, storm surges, marine heatwaves, and other hazards.
- Strengthening institutional and community-level preparedness through training and shared practices.

• Conclusion 4. Expanding coastal ecosystem restoration and resilience, and biodiversity monitoring

- Promoting joint development of restoration methodologies and harmonized monitoring indicators.
- Supporting collaborative research and information exchange on ecosystem changes.
- Advancing coastal ecosystem resilience initiatives, including for mangroves, seagrasses, and coastal wetlands.

• Conclusion 5. Enhancing innovation and cooperation to address IUU fishing and support sustainable fisheries

- Encouraging adoption of risk-based assessment tools and transparent information-sharing mechanisms.
- Facilitating wider use of traceability systems appropriate for diverse fisheries contexts.
- Supporting collaborative enforcement efforts and cross-border governance initiatives.



Third, with regard to marine disaster response, it was emphasized that the efforts of individual economies alone are insufficient.

Strengthening interoperability of early-warning systems, data sharing, and inter-agency coordination was identified as essential, particularly given the transboundary nature of marine hazards and the importance of cooperation at the APEC level.

Fourth, participants underscored that advancing marine ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation requires science-based and collaborative approaches, including the joint development of restoration methodologies and harmonized monitoring indicators.

The importance of collaborative research and information exchange related to coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrasses, and coastal wetlands, was highlighted.

Fifth, in addressing IUU fishing and supporting sustainable fisheries, there was consensus on the need to expand the use of risk-based assessment tools, transparent information-sharing mechanisms, and traceability systems. Participants also emphasized strengthening institutional and enforcement capacity through enhanced cooperation and joint efforts among economies.

These five conclusions can serve as key directions and priority considerations for APEC economies in the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030).

4. Next Steps

Finally, I will outline the next steps based on the outcomes of the Conference.

4. Next Steps

▪ Next Steps

- [Follow-up APEC projects to sustain Roadmap momentum](#)
Raise awareness and maintain momentum for the development of the APEC Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap (2026–2030) through follow-up APEC projects, including APEC Project (OFWG_102_2025A)
- [Supporting group for Roadmap development](#)
Establish a supporting group to facilitate coordination, technical input, and consultation among interested APEC economies for Roadmap development
- [Refinement of Conference outcomes](#)
Consolidate and refine session outcomes to inform the structure, priority areas, and implementation approach of the Roadmap
- [Reporting and continued dialogue under OFWG](#)
Report progress to OFWG and other relevant APEC fora, and invite continued engagement from member economies and stakeholders

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Economic Cooperation

First, to maintain and build upon the momentum generated through this Conference, APEC will seek to continue raising awareness and encouraging engagement in Roadmap development through follow-up APEC projects, including OFWG_102_2025A.

Second, to facilitate more systematic collection of views and to support technical and policy discussions, the establishment of a supporting group for Roadmap development is proposed.

This group could operate as a consultative mechanism, with voluntary participation from economies interested in contributing to the development of the Ocean Resilience Enhancement Roadmap.

In addition, building on the session discussions and the five key conclusions, APEC will continue to further elaborate the structure, priority areas, and implementation directions of the Roadmap.

Progress throughout this process will be regularly shared through OFWG and other relevant APEC fora, and continued input and engagement from member economies will be encouraged.

Through these efforts, it is hoped that the 1st APEC Ocean Resilience Conference will serve not as a one-off discussion, but as a starting point for translating APEC-level dialogue on ocean resilience into concrete actions and sustained cooperation.

Thank you

Project Number: OFWG_05_2025S

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Thank you for your attention. We would welcome your feedback, views and suggestion.

SOM 1 계기 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG) 참석 주요 결과

2026.2.5.(목), 해양수산부 국제협력총괄과

1. 주요 결과

☐ 주요 의제에 대한 논의 결과

- 그룹 내 주요 현안*에 대한 현황 공유 및 의견 수렴, 추후 논의 일정 공유

* 해양회복력 증진 로드맵 개발, 전략계획('26~'28), IUU 로드맵 최종보고서 작성 등

2. 우리측 관심사안

☐ 의장국(중국) 성과물에 대한 회원들의 전반적인 반응 및 특이 동향

- 중국은 '26년 '해양문해력 행동 계획(Ocean Literacy Action Plans)' 개발 및 고위급 회의 승인까지 추진하는 계획 제안
 - 회원들은 계획 취지에 공감했으며 논의에 지속 참여하기로 함, 중국은 추가 의견 수렴 및 수정 예정

☐ 특정 의제에 대한 회원 진영 간 입장 차

- 전략계획 내 IUU 어업 대응 관련 '강제 노동(forced labor)' 용어 사용에 대한 미국-중러 간 이견 존재

☐ 주요 쟁점 (올해 추진 중인 주요 사업에 대한 논의 결과)

- 우리나라는 작년 제5차 해양관계 장관회의(AOMM) 및 경주 선언의 성과 이행을 위해 '해양회복력 증진 로드맵' 수립을 추진 중으로 이행 경과 설명
 - 회원국들은 필요성에 공감, 미·중 등 주요국은 개발에 적극 참여 의지
 - 로드맵 개발을 위한 지원그룹 구성 등 연내 개발을 위한 향후 일정 공유
- IUU 어업 근절 로드맵에 대한 회원국 간 공감대 조성
- 러시아는 PSMA 가상작업반을 구성코자 하나 업무 범위 및 주요 내용에 대한 회원국들의 참여 의사 부족

3. 향후 계획 및 조치 필요사항

- ☐ 금년 중 '해양회복력 증진 로드맵' 안에 합의하고 SOM 승인 요청 예정. 끝

[붙임 5] 해양수산부 제출 대표단 전문

제25차 APEC 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG) 회의 결과

I. 회의명

- 국문 : 아시아태평양경제협력체(APEC) 제25차 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG)
- 영문 : APEC, 25th Oceans and Fisheries Working Group

II. 개최일시 및 장소 : 2026.2.4(수) ~ 2.5(목), 중국 광저우 바이윈 국제 컨퍼런스 센터

III. 주관기관 : 아시아태평양경제협력체(APEC)

IV. 참석자

- 한국대표단 : 해양수산부 국제협력총괄과 서진희 과장(그룹의장), 해양정책과 이상길 과장(수석대표), 이주영 연구관, 한국해양수산연수원 최승희 교수, 한국해양수산개발원 홍혜수 전문연구원, 오서연 전문연구원, 한국해양과학기술원 이태희 실장
- 호주, 캐나다, 칠레, 중국, 홍콩, 일본, 대한민국, 뉴질랜드, 파푸아뉴기니, 페루, 필리핀, 러시아, 대만, 태국, 미국, 베트남(총 16개국) 및 유관기관(Monterey Bay Aquarium(TNC)) 등 총 50여명

V. 주요 내용

1. (의제1) 개회사, 개최국 환영사, 대표단 소개 등

- 의장은 회의 개최를 선언하고, 정족수가 충족되었음을 공표함
 - 사전 회람된 회의 안건에 대한 수정 또는 이의 제기가 없음에 따라 의장은 안건이 원안대로 채택됨을 밝힘

2. (의제2) 2026년 APEC 주제 및 OFWG Work Plan 2026

- 중국 SOM Chair Office는 APEC 2026의 주제와 우선 과제를 설명함
 - APEC 2026은 'Building an Asia-Pacific Community to Prosper Together'를 주제로 개방(Openness), 혁신(Innovation), 협력(Cooperation)을 3대 우선과제로 제시함
- 의장은 2026 OFWG 업무계획(Work Plan) 초안에 대해 주요 활동 및 결과물, 개최국 우선과제와의 정합성을 설명함

- 중국이 제안한 해양 문해력(Ocean Literacy) 행동 계획의 업무 계획 포함과 관련하여, 의장은 세션 6.4 이후 재논의하는 방안을 제시함

3. (의제3) OFWG 관련 행정사항(정관 수립, 전략계획 논의, 산하센터 업무현황 등)

- 의장은 전략계획(Strategic Plan) 2026-2028 작업 경과를 공유하고, 배포된 초안(Zero Draft)에 대한 회원국 의견을 요청함
 - 중국과 러시아는 어선원 강제 노동 표현과 관련하여, 노동권 보호는 ILO 소관으로 OFWG 업무 범위를 넘어설 수 있음을 우려하며, 보다 신중한 접근을 주문함
 - 반면, 미국은 강제노동이 IUU 어업의 핵심 요소 중 하나로 전략계획에 포함되어야 함을 강조함
 - 대만은 블루카본 생태계 보전, 해양 생물자원 변화 모니터링 등 신규 목표를 제안하였으나, 미국은 모든 회원국이 해당 방향에 동의하지 않을 수 있으므로 별도의 신규 목표로 수립하기보다는 기존 목표 하위 성과로 반영할 것을 제안함
 - 대한민국 대표단은 전략계획 초안의 전반적 방향에 대해 지지를 표명함
- 의장은 OFWG 산하 전문센터(Specialized Centers)의 활동 현황 보고를 요청함
 - 중국은 APEC 해양 지속가능 발전 센터(Marine Sustainable Development Center)의 2025년 활동 실적 및 2026년 계획을 보고하며, 향후 회원국 간 협력 확대 계획을 밝힘
 - 대한민국은 APEC 해양환경교육훈련센터(Marine Environmental Training and Education Center, AMETEC)의 기존 로드맵과의 전략적 연계, 지역 허브, 전문가 네트워크, 장기 비전으로 구성된 4대 전략을 발표하고, 회원국 수요를 반영한 교육 프로그램의 지속적 운영 계획을 밝힘
 - 사무국은 전문센터 활동 및 회원국 간 협력, 정보 공유 강화를 위해 전문가 명단 공유 필요성을 제안함

4. (의제4) APEC 프로젝트 지침 안내

- 사무국은 APEC 프로젝트 제안 및 관리 절차에 대해 안내함
 - 2025년 OFWG는 8건의 APEC 기금 프로젝트와 5건의 자체 기금 프로젝트를 승인받아 타 워킹그룹과 비교 시 5번째로 높은 활동 성과를 보임
 - 사무국은 프로젝트 제안서는 정해진 공모 일정에 따라 제출되어야 하며, Concept Note 및 Full Proposal 단계로 구분되어 심사가 진행됨을 안내함
 - 사무국은 OFWG 프로젝트가 수산, 환경, 식량 안보에 주안점을 두어 푸트라자야 비전 2040의 포용적 성장과 혁신과 디지털화 목표와 높은 연관성을 갖고 있으며, 식량 안보, 환경, 기후 이슈 등에서 타 워킹그룹과 협력 잠재력

이 있음을 강조함

5. (의제5) 주제토론 - APEC 프로젝트 소개 및 경과보고

- ‘개방’ 을 주제로 다음의 발표가 진행됨
 - 중국은 ‘Blue Citizen’ 개념을 바탕으로 한 해양 문해력 증진, 해양 생물 다양성 보전 및 지역사회 지속가능 발전 연계, 장거리 이동 주요 해양생물 보호를 위한 지역 협력 및 역량강화 활동 등과 관련한 자국 수행 프로젝트를 공유함
 - 대한민국은 기후변화 대응 및 해양 회복력 강화 방안으로 해조류 기반 공급망 협력 프로젝트를 수행하였으며, 해조류 생산·가공·유통 전반에 걸친 가치사슬 고도화 필요성과 회원국 간 기술·정책 교류의 중요성을 강조함
 - 페루는 해양환경 변화에 대응한 어업·양식업 관리 역량 강화와 수산 분야 순환경제 역량 제고를 위한 프로젝트를 공유하며, 환경 변화 대응과 재난위험관리 역량 강화 및 지속가능 가치사슬 확산의 중요성을 강조함
- ‘혁신’ 을 주제로 다음의 발표가 진행됨
 - 중국은 연안 회복력 강화를 위한 해양생태계 보전·복원 프로젝트와 쓰나미 대응 역량 강화 프로젝트를 소개하며, 연안 회복력 증진과 첨단 경보 기술 및 표준운영절차 개선을 통한 재난 대응 역량 강화 중요성을 설명함
 - 대한민국은 자율형 산호초 모니터링 구조물(Autonomous Reef Monitoring Structures, ARMS)을 활용한 해양 생태계 기후변화 영향 모니터링 프로젝트와 소규모 어선 현대화를 통한 수산업 회복력 강화 프로젝트를 소개하며, 정책 대응 역량 제고와 친환경 어선 설계 확산을 통한 어업인 안전·복지 개선 중요성을 강조함
 - 페루는 주요 양식어종 어병 조기진단 및 해조류 양식 기술 역량 강화 프로젝트를 소개하며, 방역 역량 강화 및 식량 안보 중요성을 설명함
- ‘협력’ 을 주제로 다음의 발표가 진행됨
 - 중국은 제8차 APEC 블루이코노미 포럼과 「APEC Marine Sustainable Development Report(IV)」 추진 현황을 소개하며, 해양 생물자원의 지속가능한 이용과 블루이코노미 협력 강화를 위한 정책 경험 공유 및 회원국 간 협력 확대의 중요성을 설명함
 - 대한민국은 역내 해양 회복력 강화를 위한 역량강화 워크숍 추진 계획을 소개하며, 올해 ARMS 기반 해양 모니터링 교육과 회원국 간 데이터 공유를 통해 해양 회복력 역량 강화를 도모하고자 함을 설명함
 - 페루는 소규모 양식어업인 조직화 강화를 통한 수산물 공급 확대 프로젝트 추진 계획을 소개하며, 협력 기반 강화와 역내 경험 공유의 중요성을 설명

함

- 러시아는 역내 해양수산업 디지털 전환 현황을 점검하는 온라인 설문 기반 프로젝트를 소개하며, 인공지능 기술 개발과 데이터 공유 확대를 통한 디지털 격차 완화와 IUU 어업 대응, 해양 회복력 강화를 강조함

6. (의제6) OFWG 소관 로드맵 이행현황

- (해양쓰레기 로드맵) 중국은 육·해상 통합 관리체계를 소개하였으며, 대한민국은 어구 보증금제와 AI 및 드론을 활용한 해양폐기물 관리 정책을 설명함. 대만은 데이터 기반 솔루션과 역량강화, 순환경제를 축으로 하는 ‘아시아 태평양 지역 해양폐기물 협력 플랫폼’을 소개함. 해양폐기물 가상 실무그룹은 이행 성과를 공유하며 지속적 운영을 위한 운영 구조 결정을 요청함. 칠레는 플라스틱 사용 규제 법안과 국제협력 사례를 소개하였고, 미국은 가상 실무그룹 활동에 대한 지지 의사를 표명하며 해양쓰레기 대응을 위한 자국 투자를 강조함
- (IUU 어업 근절 로드맵) 칠레는 IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 보고서 초안 회람 사실을 밝히며 식량 안보와의 연계성을 강조함. 중국은 올해 5월부터 시행 예정인 강화된 자국 법·제도와 항만국조치협정 이행 현황을 공유함. 대한민국은 케이프타운 협정 가입 사실을 밝히고 Our Ocean Conference를 통한 협력 사례를 소개함. 필리핀은 법·제도 강화, 항만국 조치 이행, IUU 어업 지수 개발 등을 통한 대응 노력을 발표하였으며, 대만은 법·제도 강화, 모니터링·통제·감시(MCS) 강화, 추적성 확보 및 국제협력 사례를 공유함. 이 외에도 베트남, 호주 등이 로드맵 이행 현황을 공유하였으며, 미국은 IUU 어업 로드맵이 지속적으로 발전하는 ‘살아있는 문서(keep this document more evergreen)’로 운영될 필요성을 제안함
- 러시아는 IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 보고서 검토 기한 연장을 요청하였으며, 다수 회원국 동의에 따라 사무국은 회원국 자료 제출 기한을 4월로 연장하고 칠레에는 6월까지 최종 보고서를 제출할 것을 요청함
- 대한민국을 포함한 다수 회원국이 로드맵의 지속적 이행을 지지하였으며, 별도 이견 없이 로드맵의 지속 추진에 합의가 이루어짐
- (소규모 어업·양식업 로드맵) 칠레는 소규모 어업의 지속가능성 강화를 위한 정책 추진 현황과 지역사회 기반 관리 노력을 공유하였으며, 대한민국은 소규모 어업인 지원과 안전·복지 개선을 위한 어업인 복지버스 프로그램 등 제도적 대응 현황을 설명함. 페루는 소규모 어업 조직화와 역량 강화 필요성을 언급하였고, 필리핀은 FAO SSFA 가이드라인을 고려한 자국 프레임워크를 소개함. 중국은 소규모 어업인 권익 보호와 산업 전환 지원 사례를 공유하였으며, 대만은 소규모 어업 지속가능성 확보를 위한 어업 자원 관리와 고령화 대응을 위한 디지털 전환 사례를 설명함

- (해양회복력 증진 로드맵) 대한민국은 해양회복력 로드맵 추진 배경과 향후 개발 방향을 설명하며, 기후변화 대응과 해양생태계 보호를 위한 역내 협력 강화 및 로드맵 이행을 위한 지원체계 구성 필요성을 제시함
 - 중국은 로드맵 추진 취지에 지지의사를 밝히며, 회원국 간 협력 확대와 구체적인 이행 방안 논의 필요성을 언급함
 - 미국은 로드맵 개발의 3대 우선순위로 어업·양식업 회복력과 식량안보, 재난 위험 경감, 책임있는 이용을 통한 공동체의 안정과 번영을 제안하며, 적극적 참여 의사를 밝힘
 - 러시아는 로드맵 추진에 있어 타 로드맵과의 중복성을 우려하여 사무국 자문을 바탕으로한 정합성 제고를, 필리핀은 해양회복력 증진 로드맵이 타 로드맵을 포괄하는 상위 로드맵으로 설정하는 방안을 제안함
 - 대만은 GoOcean 플랫폼 사례를 공유하며 기술 협력과 데이터 공유를 통한 이행 지원 방안을 제시함
- (해양문화력 행동 계획) 중국은 해양문화력 행동계획 초안을 제안하며 해양문화력 증진을 통한 지속가능발전 및 지역사회 참여 확대의 필요성을 설명함. 이에 대해 회원국들은 행동계획의 범위와 단계적 추진, 기존 APEC 문서와의 정합성 등을 중심으로 의견을 교환하였으며, 일부 회원국은 문안 조정과 추가 검토의 필요성을 언급함
 - 러시아는 경제·사회·환경 결함과 디지털 전환 이행 촉진 기반으로 평가하며 동 행동계획을 지지함
 - 미국은 행동계획 중 과학·기술 혁신은 해양회복력 증진 로드맵에 적합하다는 견해를 제시하였으며, 행동 계획 개발에 참여 의사를 밝힘
 - 대한민국은 해양문화력의 범위를 고려한 행동 계획 수립 필요성을 밝혔으며, 중국은 회원국 의견을 반영한 제로 드래프트 회람 계획을 밝힘

7. (의제7) 초청 세션

- (몬트레이베이 아쿠아리움) 소규모 양식업의 항생제 사용 저감 필요성과 기후위험의 심각성을 강조하며, 지속가능한 양식 관리와 회복력 강화를 위한 협력 중요성을 언급함
 - 러시아는 항생제 과다 사용 문제를 OFWG 의제로 다룰 것을 제안함
- (중국해양발전재단) 해양공간계획(MSP)을 통한 해양 자원의 이용과 보전 간 균형의 중요성을 설명하며, 관련 정책 경험 공유와 협력 확대를 제안함

8. (의제8) 기타

- (러시아) 항만국 조치 가상 실무그룹 정관 재논의를 제안함
 - 미국과 중국은 가상 실무그룹 논의 재개에 지지를 표명하였으나, 미국은 정

관 일부 조항에 대한 수정 필요성을 언급함

- (필리핀) OFWG 회의 의제 개편을 통해 회의의 방향성과 기대 성과를 명확히 할 필요성을 제기함
- 미국과 칠레는 회의의 효율성을 높이고 토론 시간 확보 필요성에 공감하며 지지 의사를 표명함

VI. 관찰 및 평가

- 해양회복력 증진 로드맵 수립에 관한 회원국들의 지지의사를 확인함
 - 미국, 중국, 대만 등은 로드맵 수립·개발에 동의 의사를 밝혔으며, 미국은 3대 우선순위를 제시하며 적극적 참여 의사를 밝힘
 - 필리핀은 해양회복력 증진 로드맵의 역할과 범위를 고려하여 기존 로드맵을 포괄하는 상위 로드맵으로 설정하는 방안을 제안하였으며, 이는 아국 제안 의제 위상 강화 가능성을 시사함
 - 러시아가 IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 등 기존 로드맵과의 중복성 우려를 제기함에 따라 로드맵 개발 시 타 로드맵과의 관계 설정 및 문안 정교화 방안 고려가 필요함
- IUU 어업 근절 로드맵 재추진에 대한 회원국 간 합의가 이뤄짐
 - 로드맵 지속 이행에 관한 이견은 제기되지 않았으며, 미국은 ‘살아있는 문서(keep this document more evergreen)’로 운영할 것을 제안하여 향후 지속적 운영 가능성을 제시함

[붙임 6] 대표단 훈령⁵⁾



외교부

외 교 부

수신 수신자 참조

(경유)

제목 2026년 APEC 제1차 고위관리회의 계기 산하 실무회의 정부대표단 임명 및 훈령
통보

2026.2.1.(일)~2.10.(화) 간 중국 광저우에서 개최되는 2026년 APEC 제1차 고위관리회의(SOM1) 산하 제반회의와 관련, 하기 실무회의에 참가할 우리 정부대표단을 「정부대표 및 특별사절의 임명과 권한에 관한 법률」에 의거, 아래와 같이 임명하고 붙임과 같이 훈령하였음을 통보합니다.

1. 회의명 및 개최일

- 재무차관회의(FCBDM) 회의(중국 상하이, 2.4-2.5)
- 과학기술혁신 정책파트너십(PPSTI) 회의(2.1-2.2)
- 반부패당국 및 법집행기관 네트워크(ACT-NET) 회의(2.1)
- 규제조화운영위원회(RHSC) 회의(2.1-2.2)
- 보건실무그룹(HWG) 회의(2.1-2.3)
- 개인정보보호그룹(DESG-DPS) 회의(2.1)
- 반부패투명성실무그룹(ACTWG) 회의(2.2-2.3)
- 기업인이동그룹(BMG) 회의(2.2-2.3)
- 디지털경제조정그룹(DESG) 회의(2.2-2.3)
- 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG) 회의(2.4-2.5)
- 시장접근그룹(MAG) 회의(2.4)
- 통관절차소위원회(SCCP) 회의(2.4-2.6)
- 표준적합소위원회(SCSC) 회의(2.4-2.5)
- 식량안보 정책파트너십(PPFS) 회의(2.5-2.6)
- 지식재산전문가그룹(IPEG) 회의(2.5-2.6)
- 서비스그룹(GOS) 회의(2.5)

2. 대표단 : 붙임 2 참조

3. 훈령 : 붙임 3 참조

붙임 : 1. 내부재가문

5) 정부대표단 명단 및 훈령 일부 발췌

2026년 APEC 제1차 고위관리회의 계기 산하회의 정부대표단 명단

총 62명

	부처/기관	직위(직급)	성명	참석회의	출장기간	비고
1	식품의약품안전처 /식품의약품안전평가원	사전상담과장 (보건연구관)	김희성	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
2	식품의약품안전처 /식품의약품안전평가원	보건연구관	전형옥	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
3	식품의약품안전처 /식품의약품안전평가원	에디터	양지혜	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
4	식품의약품안전처	의료기술사무관	임경택	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
5	식품의약품안전처	에디터	류다영	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
6	식품의약품안전처	의약품안전평가과 (과학기술서기관)	최희정	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
7	식품의약품안전처	약무주사	이종훈	RHSC	1.31-2.3	
8	국민권익위원회	행정사무관	임석빈	ACTWG	2.1-4	
9	산업통상부	사무관	박재우	DESG, GOS	2.1-10	
10	산업통상부	주무관	선우석	DESG, GOS	2.1-10	
11	문화체육관광부	사무관	최혜윤	IPEG	2.4-7	
12	문화체육관광부	주무관	장수민	IPEG	2.4-7	
13	저출산고령사회위원회	전문위원	배지연	HWG	1.31-2.4	

44	재정경제부	주무관	이창엽	MAG	2.3-2.5	
45	산업부 국가기술표준원	연구사	김효중	SCSC	2.4-2.5	
46	고려대학교	교수 (SCSC 부의장)	강병구	SCSC	2.4-2.5	
47	한국표준협회	책임연구원	이승찬	SCSC	2.4-2.5	
48	해양수산부	과장	서진희	OFWG ※ 그룹의장	2.3-2.6	
49	해양수산부	과장	이상길	OFWG ※ 수석대표	2.3-2.6	
50	해양수산부	해양수산연구관	이주영	OFWG ※ 교체수석	2.3-2.9	
51	한국해양수산연수원	교수	최승희	OFWG	2.3-2.9	
52	한국해양수산개발원	전문연구원	홍혜수	OFWG	2.3-2.6	
53	한국해양수산개발원	전문연구원	오서연	OFWG	2.3-2.6	
54	한국해양과학기술원	실장	이태희	OFWG	2.2-2.6	
55	법무부	검사	석수민	ACT-NET	1.31-2.2	
56	개인정보보호위원회	사무관	박선엽	DPS, DESG	1.31.-2.4	
57	개인정보보호위원회	사무관	최재민	DPS, DESG	1.31.-2.4	
58	재정경제부	대외경제심의관	김동준	FCBDM	2.3-5	상하이
59	재정경제부	사무관	정소영	FCBDM	2.3-6	상하이

훈 령

[2026년 APEC 제1차 고위관리회의 계기 산하회의, 26.2.1.-10.]

1. 기본 훈령

- 가. 제1차 APEC 고위관리회의 등에 참석하는 대표단은 회의별 의제 진행 현황에 대하여 회원들 동향을 파악하고 우리나라의 입장을 고려하여 적절히 대응할 것
- 나. 의제별 세부사항은 본 훈령에 의거, 현지에서 대표단의 재량에 따라 대처하되, 우리나라와 관련된 중요한 결정이나 예기치 않은 주요 사안이 논의될 경우에는 본부에 청훈하여 대처할 것
- 다. 대표단은 정부 간 국제회의의 참가 활동에 관한 규정에 따라 회의 주요 결과를 회의 참석 직후 보고하고, 회의 참가 보고서를 회의 종료 후 2주 이내(가급적 2.24.까지)에 외교부에 제출할 것

2. 세부 훈령

가. 고위급회의

- (1) 재무차관회의(FCBDM) 및 관련 회의 (2.4~2.5)
- 금년도 재무 프로세스 우선 과제인 국민 중심의 재정정책, 디지털 인프라 재원 조달, 포용적 금융 등 논의에 있어 우리나라의 정책 경험을 회원국과 공유할 것
 - 금년도 의장국인 중국의 2026년도 APEC 재무프로세스 운영계획 및 재무장관회의 준비상황을 상세히 파악할 것

- 보건안보 강화를 위해 그간 우리나라가 취해온 제반 조치를 설명하고, APEC을 중심으로 한 국제 보건분야 발전을 위한 노력에 적극 동참할 것임을 밝힐 것
- APEC 회원들과의 전략적 협의를 통해 우리 측의 입장을 회원들에 전달하고 국제협력 증진을 꾀할 것
- 통합보건시스템 디지털 전환, 건강한 노령화 및 인구구조 변화 대응, 지속가능한 보건 재정, 감염병 감시를 포함한 공중보건시스템 강화 및 예방접종 등과 관련된 주요 의제 논의 및 헬스케어 산업 협력에 주목하여, 주요 내용 발언에 적극적인 참여 및 정보 수집을 할 것
- 고령화 및 인구구조 변화에 따른 보건·돌봄 수요 증가에 대응하는 건강한 노화 및 인구구조 변화 대응 전략과 관련하여, 회원들의 정책 및 협력 동향을 파악할 것
- 디지털 기술 및 고령친화 기술 기반 보건·돌봄 혁신 방안과 관련된 논의 동향을 파악하고 협력 가능성을 모색할 것

(4) 해양수산실무그룹(OFWG) 회의

- 2025 APEC 정상회의 및 제5차 해양관계 장관회의 성과 이행을 위해 ‘해양회복력 증진 로드맵’ 수립 및 AMETEC 활동계획에 대한 회원국의 지지 및 협력을 요청할 것
- 기존에 마련하여 추진 중인 APEC 로드맵*에 대해 우리나라의 이행현황을 설명하고, 만료된 IUU 어업근절 로드맵의 재추진과 관련된 회원국 간 논의에 적극 참여할 것

* ①해양쓰레기 로드맵('19~'30), ②IUU 어업근절 로드맵('19~'25),
③소규모 어업·양식 로드맵('22~'27)

[붙임 7] 출장 전경

