

# Summary Report of Establishing Yellow Sea LME Responsible Mariculture Initiative and Voluntary Alliance

Implemented under the Project:

“Improving environmental and social performances of mariculture enterprises in the Yellow Sea”

29 to 30 October 2019  
Qingdao, China



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*Cover Photos:* Project activities held at the Seafood Expo.

## **Background**

The project, “Improving environmental and social performances of mariculture enterprises in the Yellow Sea,” received a grant from the “UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project – Phase 2” to improve mariculture practices along the Yellow Sea coast. The two main proponents, China Aquatic Product Processing and Marketing Alliance (CAPPMA) and Qingdao Marine Conservation Society (QMCS), received a grant of USD 99,968.64 to implement the project from April to November 2019.

The project’s two main objectives are:

- 1) Improved knowledge of mariculture standards: By November 2019, increase the mariculture industry’s understanding on best local and global practices (Aquaculture Stewardship Council - ASC and Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture - IMTA); and
- 2) Improved social standards: By November 2019, the mariculture industry initiates actions to improve its social performance.

Activities were implemented in August and September 2019 to achieve Objective 1. This was accomplished through information exchange dialogues between aquaculture enterprises in China and Republic of Korea (ROK), and study tours to visit various kinds of aquaculture enterprises along the Yellow Sea, namely in Rizhao, Lianyungang, and Rongcheng.

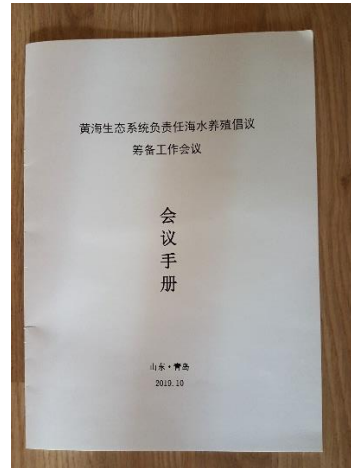
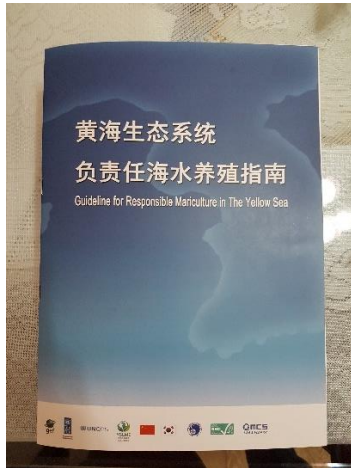
In order to achieve Objective 2, the main proposed activity was a workshop to further learn about ASC and for aquaculture businesses to exchange their best practices. There was also a discussion on establishing and operating the “Responsible Mariculture Alliance Initiative,” and a signing ceremony to cement the establishment of the Alliance. Following these activities, participants were free to visit the “China Fisheries and Seafood Expo.” These activities were implemented from 29 to 30 October 2019.

## **Summary of Activities Implemented**

The workshop, Alliance signing ceremony, and visit to the Seafood Expo were carried out from 29 to 30 October 2019 (See [Annex 1](#) for the workshop agenda). Over thirty participants representing CAPPMA, QMCS, UNOPS, ASC, owners of mariculture enterprises in China, and Chinese NGOs, SCS Global Services, experts in mariculture and fisheries, and programme development, monitoring and evaluation joined the events. The list of participants is attached as [Annex 2](#).

### Workshop

On 29 October 2019, Ms. ZHU Yaping opened the meeting by explaining the objective to exchange experiences on aquaculture practices. Speakers shared their knowledge and experiences from the point of view of business, NGO, academia, and ASC standards.



Documents for the workshop

### Yellow Sea Responsible Marine Aquaculture Project Practice Sharing

Ms. Zhu Yaping gave the first presentation on the trends of aquaculture in China, and mentioned that mariculture from 2012 to 2018 has been increasing production particularly for shellfish. There has also been an increase in deep sea mariculture. However, there is a need for more environment protection moving towards “green aquaculture,” and China is attempting to drive aquaculture’s future as a good industry, with “green development” practices. The price of farmed goods has decreased in order for the general public to purchase products, but price is also affected by competition and increased imports. For example, the South America white shrimp was imported in large quantities such as to drive down the prices of locally produced products. Foreign investors still come to China due to market space, but need to improve products. Furthermore, environmental protection has to go in hand with aquaculture.

In the past, aquaculture was carried out in any place with water; there was no planning nor environmental regulations; farmers only pursued increased production with large volumes of waste discharge. Now the focus has moved to planning, environmental protection, balancing food production and environmental protection, low carbon impact, high efficiency, and a better feed ratio. Ms. Zhu gave the example of grouper being 90% farmed now to have no impact on fishing in coral reefs. This has also created more affordable prices for the general public to consume.

There is a need to protect the Yellow Sea Ecosystem in order to provide natural resources for cleaner aquaculture products. The Yellow Sea used to contain the most extensive mud flats in the region and habitats for migratory birds. There are still natural oyster beds in Shandong and all these should be protected. Extensive land reclamation has destroyed many natural habitats. The YSLME Strategic Action Programme contains targets and is a document to guide management actions towards Yellow Sea protection; therefore, one of the targets is to promote and up-scale Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA). This and ASC standards are being employed to help China and the wider region move towards “green aquaculture.”

### The Practice of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA)

Dr. LIU Hui gave examples on IMTA models. She stated that aquaculture has assisted and improved the livelihoods of many people. The volume of aquaculture is 4x that of capture fisheries. Previously, high density aquaculture had been polluting the environment, with an increase in high-priced products. There is a need for reducing pollution yet increasing efficiency of production. One solution to achieve this is to use IMTA.

In monoculture, shellfish, fish, shrimp use 25-30% of feed, with the remainder becoming waste. Therefore, there is a need for utilisation of these wastes, and thus IMTA is a solution. IMTA can help reduce risk, increase profitability, and bioremediate the farmed area.

Dr. Liu gave a brief history of IMTA development from Canada. IMTA is a nature-based concept where one species in the food chain finds a feeding niche in the waste generated by another species. Canadian researchers tested the theory that nutrients fed to finfish would generate high-quality organic and inorganic waste that shellfish and marine plants depend on to grow. Filter-feeding animals such as mussels, oysters and scallops help to filter wastes out of the water column. IMTA thus cultivates organisms in a way that allows the uneaten feed, wastes, nutrients and by-products of one species to be recaptured and converted into fertiliser, feed and energy for the growth of the other species. In a sense, this “recycling” of aquaculture nutrients results in a reduction of the waste products in the marine environment. Some advantages of IMTA include ecosystem approach for aquaculture, effectively use resources, reduce waste discharge, restore aquaculture environment, increase profit, prevent disease, and diversified products reduce market risk.

Examples of IMTA evolution in China were given. In the years 220-265, China started simple rice polyculture of fish in rice paddies. Various kinds of carp were farmed in ponds during 1200s. In the 1600s, fish polyculture was employed where carp waste provided nutrients for plankton in the ponds. The earliest record of IMTA is from 1975. In 1980s, China started to farm various organisms including shrimp, kelp, shellfish, crabs and fish.

The eight main components for IMTA are water, seedling, feed, density, combination, rotation, prevention, management. IMTA is now widely applied for inshore longline culture of finfish-bivalve and seaweeds; multi-species pond aquaculture. China employs various kinds of IMTA using the eight concepts, and complementary species or complementary systems – water based or water-land based (rice paddies). The example of Sanggou Bay was given where seaweed-shellfish-fish and kelp-abalone-sea cucumber systems exist. Other examples of IMTA include:

- Fish farming in veg patches
- Sea asparagus and mariculture
- Fish and waterfowl in ponds – duck, goose
- Fish-turtle, fish-bullfrog cultivation
- Fish-mangrove polyculture including shrimp, oyster
- Fish-livestock - pigs and sheep

IMTA can help resource utilisation of aquaculture wastes. In China, seabass and oyster showed that oyster growth increased 35% when farmed under IMTA methods.

Ecological benefits of IMTA include mutual adaptation of species existing in harmony via a balanced quantity, structure, and function of the system. Material and energy input/output is in balance or efficiently used. Economic benefits include a good balance of economic cost vs final benefit. In summary, Dr. Liu mentioned that by integrating both benefits one can maximise ecological balance to maximise economic benefits.

#### Sharing Experiences from a Business Perspective

Mr. JIANG Xin, Shandong Oriental Ocean Group Co., Ltd., talked about how to make a company become more environmentally friendly. Feed, farmed area, labour, seedling origin, water quality, market response, are all factors that a company has to consider in order to produce high quality goods from a sustainable aquaculture company. He noted that there is a need for more sustainable operations. The source of fish stocks and supplies is important,

and it is the responsibility of each partner in each step of the aquaculture supply chain to ensure that their source and operations are environmentally sustainable.

A minimum 3,000,000-7,000,000 of production per mu can be considered as industrial activity, yet maintaining a healthy local ecosystem also needs to be considered for aquaculture production. For example, phytoplankton growth could be high in some areas. How should an aquaculture enterprise make the best use of this resource as feed? Furthermore, companies should consider how to use the water as aquaculture “habitat” and food? And also, how to restore these habitats to provide natural and healthy ecosystems for the farm?

Mr. Jiang gave some examples of habitat restoration, stating that it is usually more difficult to do so in a non-vegetated area. For his company, they use shellfish as medium, with attached seagrass seedlings that will grow and rehabilitate the area where the company wishes to provide habitat for the farmed products.

Mr. Jiang emphasised that habitat restoration, item production, and higher production efficiency can help a company become more sustainable. He concluded by talking about future production of other species. The company will not only produce more varied items, but will also restore habitats for the fish the company plans to farm.

#### ASC Aquaculture Standards

Mr. Li Haifeng introduced that abalone, oysters, tilapia and other shellfish fisheries have received ASC certification in China. He explained that there are seven ASC principles for social and environmentally friendly aquaculture.

Mr. Li also mentioned the procedure for providing ASC certification to a fishery. These include many criteria on physical, biological, and chemical situations of the farmed area and product. The habitats of the farmed product also need to meet certain healthy standards. Protected areas and habitats of endangered species should not be used for aquaculture. Factors such as biodiversity, water exchange, water quality and species density are considered for ASC. Within the aquaculture farm, the operator must employ certain waste management practices. For example, operators have to be trained on bringing their wastes back to land rather than disposing these into the sea. Recycling and other proper disposal methods are taught to farms that are interested in obtaining ASC certification.

Introduced and escaped invasive species from aquaculture farms may cause ecological instability. Seedlings should be vetted before introduction; however, ASC does not have criteria and capacity in China to assess negative impacts from this. Third party organisations are needed to assess this. GMO products are not allowed.

Antibiotic, pesticides in mariculture areas are not much used anymore. Birds may feed on the farmed products, but the farmers should not use poison to keep the birds away.

There is a risk of diesel fuel leaking to the sea as many boat engines might be old. Cooling waters sometimes contain oil and the release of these waters needed to be treated to remove the oil-based compounds.

Delineation of farm area needs to be clearly marked. The farmed area should not negatively impact local communities, such as through increased boat traffic, excessive noise and lighting from machinery, oil spills, poor disposal of cage and net equipment, poor overall waste management, conflict in resource and areal use.

Mr. Li summarised by mentioning that social aspects of ASC farms are equally important to maintain such as work hours, insurance for employees, safety procedures on the job, and appropriate staff remuneration.

#### ASC Responsible Marine Aquaculture Guidance Experience Sharing

Ms. Esther Luiten, Global Commercial Supervisor of ASC, gave a presentation on the ASC programme. ASC is a global standard that has a role to contribute to certified seafood in the market. The amount of farmed fish is growing globally, faster than capture fisheries for human consumption. As China is the world's largest aquaculture industry, ASC can play an important role in providing high quality seafood. ASC has existed for 9 years, 7 years with its logo on products in the market, and about 20,000 products carry the logo. ASC works with producers, consumers, and retailers. Chinese consumers are now starting to eat species higher up in the food chain that have an impact on the environment. Also, many farmed species are produced in China, e.g. large yellow croaker, turbot.

Ms. Luiten explained the principle of the certification programme. If people want certified seafood, then there will be an incentive for producers to become certified. Currently, there are 11 standards for 17 species groups. The seaweed standard is produced jointly with Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). ASC consists of environmental and social standards to ensure a sustainable environment is available for the products and that workers in the industry have access to social and labour benefits. ASC wants to be more relevant globally and will develop standards for flatfish, tropical marine finfish, e.g. grouper, snapper, barramundi.

Many European countries carry ASC labelled products. Many European retailers are committed to carrying ASC products, e.g. Carrefour for its shrimp, and Migros for salmon products. ASC is now collaborating with NGOs in USA to expand ASC products there. In Asia, this market is slowly growing in Japan and China. Specifically in China, Metro, Walmart, Aeon, and Ikea have dedicated sections selling ASC products.

Chinese retailers are partaking in engaging in ASC products and explaining to consumers about certified seafood, e.g. Hema and ASC signed an agreement that salmon will be supplied from ASC farms.

Globally, more than 1,100 farms have ASC certification. In China, only 17 farms are certified thus far, but this is growing and hope to expand the volume of certified seafood and have more producers collaborate in this programme.

#### Voluntary Alliance Signing Ceremony

Following the presentations, participants reviewed the draft document for the Voluntary Alliance (in Chinese). Suggestions were given on typos and slight revisions to the language to have it flow more smoothly. There was a rather extensive discussion on the actions for processing and traceability (Point #2) to express the need for abiding by national laws and not using chemicals or other illegal substances.

In addition, there was a review of participant list of members for the alliance, as well as a review of the operational plan for the alliance (in Chinese), which was accepted by the participants.

Following the agreed revisions, the final version of the Alliance agreement document was signed. This is an expression for aquaculture companies to commit to socially and environmentally friendly aquaculture practices. The document is attached as [Annex 3](#).



## Discussion

The floor was open to questions. Aquaculture company representative were interested to know how to apply for ASC certification. In general, the farm has to hire an independent company that can do an independent farm audit. There are some available worldwide, and available audit companies in China were informed to the meeting. The general steps were shared as follows:

- First, the farms should look at the standards and see if the farm meets the requirements. If anything is missing, the farm may need to get expertise externally, but it should try to make modifications by itself first.
- Second, the farm has to understand the certification process and all steps.
- Third, if the farm thinks that it meets all the requirements, it can hire a certification company to audit the farm.

It was also shared with the meeting that a certificate is valid for three years with annual audits. A farm has to announce publicly it is applying. Stakeholders may share opinions before the audit company goes to check the farm. Stakeholders have 30 days to give their opinions. A draft audit report will be posted on the ASC website. Then there is a 30 working day period for further expert input. Finally, the certification company decides if all requirements are met, and the ASC certificate is awarded. If all steps proceed smoothly, usually the process will take four months to get the certificate, but could be longer if extra preparations/revisions are needed. In China, a very big farm can take 1 to 1.5 years.

It was also shared with the meeting that all audit reports are available from ASC website.

A final question was posed on why the standards for flatfish took 2+ years to be approved. This was due to ASC needing to increase technical capacity for reviewing the standard. Some bureaucratic procedures also delayed the final sign off by the Board for final approval.

## Establishment of the Voluntary Alliance

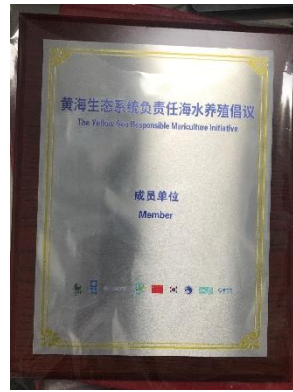
On 30 October 2019, participants held their activities at the Qingdao Seafood Expo. During this event, the Voluntary Alliance was established, the ASC-certified companies in China were given an award, and participants had the opportunity to visit the Expo. Representatives from some of the **businesses** shared their experiences in various steps in the supply chain of aquaculture operations, including both the retail and production aspects, and also expressed their willingness and commitment to prioritise responsible aquaculture products.

To kick off the event, 31 institutions from aquaculture production, processing and circulation end jointly launched the Yellow Sea Ecosystem Responsible Marine Aquaculture Initiative, committing to put ecological safety and consumer health at the top of corporate development goals and responsibly produce, process and market aquatic products, with the aim to contribute to the healthy development and ecological civilization of the Yellow Sea ecosystem.





ASC award



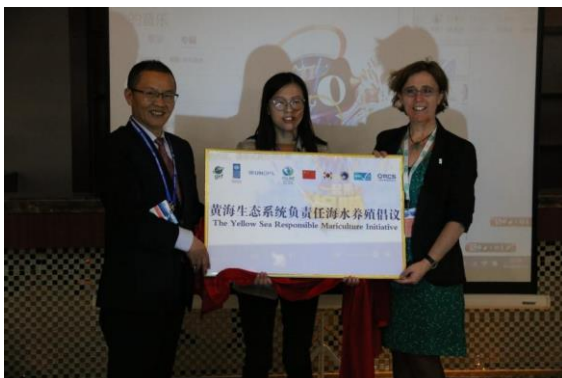
Initiative member certificate

Ms. Lutien reiterated that China is a big country for aquaculture and she was pleased to see so many companies joining the Yellow Sea Responsible Farming Initiative, and hopes to work together through the industry to continue to promote sustainable fisheries development.

Mr. Sang Shuping, Director, Qingdao Fisheries Development, said that Qingdao has a unique development of fisheries resources and scientific and technological support. In the coming years, Qingdao will continue to develop the marine economy as an important goal.

Mr. Li Jian, Deputy Director of the Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute of the China Academy of Aquatic Sciences, said that the Yellow Sea ecosystem is the home of our survival, and it has contributed to research of marine aquaculture in the Greater Yellow Sea ecosystem for many years, and that more enterprises hope to implement the declaration of the initiative in the future. Achieving sustainable development through farming improvement and optimization was a main goal.

Mr. Cui He, CAPPMA President, and Ms Lutien jointly unveiled the Yellow Sea Eco-Responsible Marine Aquaculture Initiative. Weihai Evergreen Marine Technology Co., Ltd. Lu Longfei as a representative of the enterprise read out the "Yellow Sea Ecosystem Responsible Farming Initiative." Twenty-eight initiative members received membership certificates.



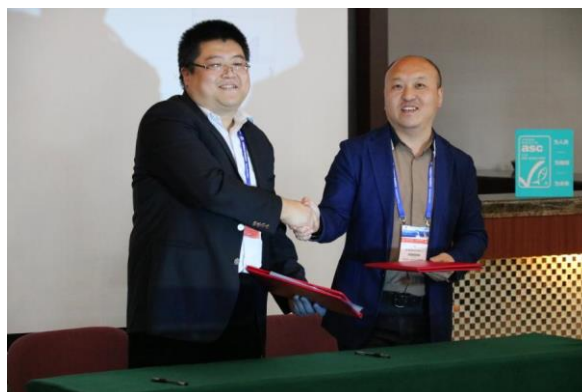
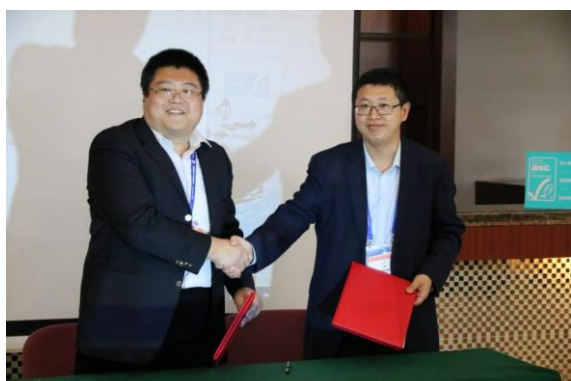
The ceremony to launch the Initiative.



Members receiving their certificates.

After the launch of the initiative, Shandong Nanchenghuang Marine Development Co., Ltd. and Rongcheng Jiayuan Food Group signed an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) agreement, promising to use IMTA aquaculture models and ASC standards to guide production, enhance enterprise responsible aquaculture production and management

capabilities, and contribute to the protection of the Yellow Sea ecosystem, as shown in the photos below.



Ms. Huang Ling, Director of Purchasing of Fresh Hema Co., Ltd., and Ms. Zhang Yu of Pengcheng Group, Shenzhen, shared success stories of the experience of purchasing water products and of responsible aquatic products procurement. Both speakers noted that the high demand for responsibly farmed aquatic products fully affirmed this initiative, and they expressed their willingness to work with the production side to continuously promote responsible aquaculture improvement in the Yellow Sea, giving priority to the selection and procurement of responsibly managed, sustainable production of aquatic products, and focusing on sustainable and responsible consumption concepts to consumers.

The event reiterated and shared the IMTA concept as well as the ASC standards. Participants were also allowed the opportunity for exchange and discussions on the Initiative for Responsible Marine Aquaculture in the Yellow Sea Ecosystem, the operational procedures and work plans. Upon reaching consensus the members unanimously adopted and signed the Initiative.

### **Challenges in Project Implementation**

Most of the challenges faced in project implementation continue to be related to the administrative procedures. Monetary instalments from UNOPS have been delivered late, which caused sub-contractors to be paid untimely.

Finding a common time for the large number of participants to join activities continued as a challenge to have everyone be available at the same time. In this case, due to the short time frame allowed for the project, Republic of Korea could not join this workshop, nor attend the Seafood Expo.

### **Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

From these activities, it was revealed that there are quite a number of aquaculture enterprises interested in pursuing ASC certification and/or improving their business operations to be more sustainable. Some Chinese business representatives were very interested in pursuing this line and will continue their dialogue and seek guidance from QMCS on how to proceed.

## Annex 1 - Workshop Agenda

### 会议议程

10月28日 13:00-20:00	
会议注册报到	
地 点：青岛海洋科学与技术国家实验室	
10月29日 研讨会	
地 点：青岛海洋科学与技术国家实验室	
主持人：朱亚平，中国水产流通与加工协会副秘书长	
09:00-09:40	黄海负责任海水养殖项目介绍 -朱亚平，中国水产流通与加工协会（CAPPMA）副秘书长
09:40-10:25	多营养层次综合水产养殖模式（IMTA）操作实践 -刘慧，中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所
10:25-10:40	茶歇
10:40-11:10	ASC 养殖标准技术分析和中国案例分享 -李海锋，SCS 中国区食品及农业首席代表
11:10-11:40	企业代表良好经验分享 -江鑫，山东东方海洋集团有限公司
12:00	午餐
14:00-14:30	ASC 负责任海水养殖指导经验 -Esther Luiten，ASC 全球商业总监
14:30-17:00	黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议筹备会议（组织框架、工作细则和倡议书）

<p><b>10月30日 黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议成立仪式</b></p> <p><b>地点：青岛国际博览中心注册大厅（南）C02 会议室</b></p> <p><b>（青岛市即墨区滨海公路与温泉二路交汇处）</b></p> <p><b>主持人：朱亚平，中国水产流通与加工协会副秘书长</b></p>	
9:30	<p>集合共同乘坐大巴前往青岛国际博览中心</p> <p>乘车地点：青岛海洋科学与技术国家实验室</p>
10:00-11:30	熟悉位置会场后渔博会现场调研
11:30-12:00	青岛国际博览中心注册大厅（南）C02 集合，午餐交流
12:00-12:02	<p>开幕式</p> <p>-主持人暖场，宣布活动正式开始</p>
12:02-12:15	<p>嘉宾致辞</p> <p>-Esther,ASC 水产养殖管理委员会全球商业总监</p> <p>-桑淑屏，青岛市海洋发展局渔业发展处处长</p> <p>-李健，中国水产科学院黄海水产研究所副所长</p>
12:15-12:25	<p>“黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议”成立仪式</p> <p>-崔和宣布“黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议”成立</p> <p>-企业代表（威海长青海洋科技有限公司）宣读倡议书</p>
12:25-12:35	<p>“黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议”授牌仪式+合影</p> <p>-“黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议”授牌</p> <p>-ASC 授牌仪式</p>
12:35-12:50	“黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议”践行企业 AIP 签约仪式
12:50-12:55	<p>零售端采购需求</p> <p>-黄玲，盒马（中国）有限公司销售总监</p>

12:55-13:05	餐饮端采购需求 -张瑜，深圳彭成集团副总经理
13:05	自由交流 宣布结束

### Agenda

<b>28<sup>th</sup> October 13:00-20:00 Registration</b> Location: Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology	
<b>29<sup>th</sup> October Workshop</b> Location: Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology Moderator: Zhu Yaping, Deputy Secretary of CAPPMA	
<b>9:00-9:40</b>	Background Introduction of Improving environmental and Social Performances of Mariculture Enterprises in the Yellow Sea Program -Zhu Yaping, Deputy Secretary of CAPPMA
<b>9:40-10:25</b>	Integrated Multi-trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) Practice Sharing-Liu Hui, Researcher of Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institution of CAFS
<b>10:25-10:40</b>	Coffee Break
<b>10:40-11:10</b>	ASC Responsible Marine Aquaculture Guidance Experience Sharing -Esther Luiten, Global Commercial Supervisor of ASC
<b>11:10-11:40</b>	Good experience sharing from Business Representative -Jiang Xin, Shandong Oriental Ocean Group Co., Ltd.
<b>12:00</b>	Lunch
<b>14:00-14:30</b>	ASC Aquaculture Standard Explanation -Li Haifeng, China Chief Representative of Food and Agriculture of SCS
<b>14:30-17:00</b>	The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative (Organizational framework, working rules and proposals)
<b>30<sup>th</sup> October The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative Ceremony</b> Location: Qingdao EXPO Exhibition Hall Meeting room C02 (Intersection of Binhai Road and Hot Spring Second Road, Jimo District, Qingdao) Moderator: Zhu Yaping, Deputy Secretary of CAPPMA	
<b>9:30</b>	Take a bus to Qingdao EXPO Exhibition Hall Location: Qingdao National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology
<b>10:00-11:30</b>	Familiar with the location of the venue, Fishing Expo site investigation
<b>11:30-12:00</b>	Gather at Qingdao EXPO Exhibition Hall Meeting room C02, Lunch

<b>12:00-12:02</b>	Open ceremony
<b>12:02-12:15</b>	Guest speech - Esther Luiten, Global Commercial Supervisor of ASC - Sang Shuping, Director of Fisheries Development Division, Qingdao Ocean Development Bureau - Li Jian, Deputy General of Researcher of Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institution of CAFS
<b>12:15-12:25</b>	The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative Ceremony -The president of CAPPMA Cui He announces the “The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative” established -Business Representation reads the proposal
<b>12:25-12:35</b>	Awarding Ceremony for “The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative” ASC awarding ceremony
<b>12:35-12:50</b>	“The Yellow Sea Responsible Mariculture Initiative” Practicing Corporate AIP Signing Ceremony
<b>12:50-12:55</b>	Retail Purchase Requirements -Huang Ling, Sales Director of Fresh Hema Co., Ltd.
<b>12:55-13:05</b>	Repast Purchase Requirements -Zhang Yu, Deputy General Manager of Shenzhen Pengcheng Group
<b>13:05</b>	Free Communication Announced the end

## Annex 2 - List of Participants

<b>No.</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所 YSFRI	李健 Li Jian	副所长 Vice-Director
2	联合国项目事务署 YSLME Project 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase	朱争光 Zhu Zhengguang	项目环境官员 Environment Officer
3	中国水产流通与加工协会 CAPPMA	朱亚平 Zhu Yaping	副秘书长 Deputy Secretary General
4	ASC 水产养殖管理委员会 ASC	Esther Luiten	全球商业总监 Global Commercial Supervisor
5	青岛海洋研究会 QMCS	方清 Fang Qing	代表 Representative
6	中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所 YSFRI	刘慧 Liu Hui	研究员 Researcher
7	SCS	李海锋 Li Haifeng	中国区食品及农业首席代表 China Representative
8	独立外审专家 Independent Expert	Connie Chiang	专家 Expert
9	青岛市海洋发展局 Qingdao Ocean Development Authority	桑淑屏 Sang Shuping	渔业发展处处长 Director, Fisheries Development
10	即墨区自然资源局 Jimo District Natural Resources Bureau	郭振峦 Guo Zhenluan	渔业分管领导 Leader, Fisheries
11	即墨区自然资源局 Jimo District Natural Resources Bureau	鲁玲 Lu Ling	渔业科负责人 Head of Fisheries Section
12	即墨区渔业技术推广站 Jimo District Fishery Technology Extension Station	王凯先 Wang Kaixian	渔技站站长 Fisheries Station Master
13	即墨区渔业技术推广站 Jimo District Fishery Technology Extension Station	郭学政 Guo Xuezheng	渔技站职员 Staff, Fisheries Station
14	盒马（中国）有限公司 Hema Co. Ltd.	姜传涛 Jiang Chuangtao	采购专家 Purchasing Expert
15	盒马（中国）有限公司 Hema Co. Ltd.	黄玲 Huang Ling	采购总监 Purchasing Director
16	深圳彭成集团 Shenzhen Pengchang Group	郑奕群 Zheng Yiqun	总经理 General Manager
17	深圳彭成集团 Shenzhen Pengchang Group	张瑜 Zhang Yu	副总经理 Deputy General Manager
18	深圳彭成集团 Shenzhen Pengchang Group	郑宝锦 Zheng Baojin	采购总监 Purchasing Director
19	深圳彭成集团 Shenzhen Pengchang Group	陈海燕 Chen Haiyan	产品部经理 Product Manager
20	北京市海和兴水产品有限公司 Beijing Haihe Xingshui Products Co., Ltd	郑镇河 Zheng Zhenhe	总经理 General Manager



<b>No.</b>	<b>Company Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
21	美菜战投 Mei Cai Zhan Tou	卢筱蕾 Lu Xiaolei	总监 Director
22	山东东方海洋 Shandong Oriental Ocean	江鑫 Jiang Xin	总经理 General Manager
23	荣成楮岛水产有限公司 Rongcheng Yudao Aquatic Products Co., Ltd.	张义涛 Zhang Yitao	经理 Manager
24	荣成楮岛水产有限公司 Rongcheng Yudao Aquatic Products Co., Ltd.	毕志强 Bi Zhiqiang	主任 Director
25	山东南隍城海洋开发有限公司 Shandong Nanxuncheng Ocean Development Co., Ltd.	刘志峰 Liu Zhifeng	经理 Manager
26	山东南隍城海洋开发有限公司 Shandong Nanxuncheng Ocean Development Co., Ltd.	张凯 Zhang Kai	总经理 General Manager
27	山东海洋现代渔业有限公司 Shandong Modern Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	范志强 Fan Zhiqiang	部长 Minister
28	山东海洋现代渔业有限公司 Shandong Modern Ocean Fisheries Co., Ltd.	毛东亮 Mao Dongliang	副总经理 Deputy General Manager
29	青岛即发集团股份有限公司 Qingdao Jifa Group	宋修江 Song Xiujiang	科长 Section Chief
30	青岛即发集团股份有限公司 Qingdao Jifa Group	王炳奎 Wang Bingkui	科长 Section Chief
31	青岛祥泰绿色农业科技有限公司 Qingdao Xiangtai Green Agriculture Technology Co., Ltd.	孟繁林 Meng Fanlin	技术顾问 Technical Advisor
32	威海长青海洋科技股份有限公司 Weihai Evergreen Marine Technology Co., Ltd.	卢龙飞 Lu Longfei	副主任 Deputy Director
33	青岛鲁海丰食品集团有限公司 Qingdao Lu Haifeng Food Group Co., Ltd.	薛清海 Xue Qinghai	副总经理 Deputy General Manager
34	北京市海和兴水产品有限公司 Beijing Haihe Xingshui Products Co., Ltd.	邢红梅 Xing Hongmei	总监 Director
35	北京市海和兴水产品有限公司 Beijing Haihe Xingshui Products Co., Ltd.	葛媛媛 Ge Yuanyuan	涉外务经理 Foreign Affairs Manager
36	青岛悦海湾海洋产业发展有限公司 Qingdao Yue Hai Gulf Marine Industry Development Co., Ltd.	王志达 Wang Zhida	总经理 General Manager
37	青岛蓝色粮仓海洋渔业发展有限公司 Qingdao Blue Granary Marine Fisheries Development Co., Ltd.	雷东 Lei Dong	董事长 Chairman
38	青岛通用水产养殖有限公司 Qingdao Tongyong Aquaculture Co., Ltd.	张和森 Zhang Hesen	董事长 Chairman

<b><u>No.</u></b>	<b><u>Company Name</u></b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Position</u></b>
39	青岛金沙滩水产开发有限公司 Qingdao Golden Beach Aquatic Development Co., Ltd	薛同明 Xue Tongming	副总经理 Deputy General Manager
40	嘉源食品集团 Jiayuan Food Group	刘元波 Liu Yuanbo	销售经理 Sales Manager
41	天津滨海新区疆北湿地保护协会 Tianjin Binhai New District Jiangbei Wetland Protection Association	王建民 Wang Jianmin	会长 President
42	唐山市野生动物保护协会 Tangshan Wildlife Protection Association	田志伟 Tian Zhiwei	副会长 Deputy President
43	青岛市海洋渔业协会 Qingdao Marine Fisheries Association	王盛 Wang Sheng	秘书长 Secretary General
44	青岛市海洋渔业协会 Qingdao Marine Fisheries Association	刘美娟 Liu Meijuan	办公室主任 Office Manager
45	即墨区渔业协会 Jimo District Fisheries Association	刘晓霞 Liu Xiaoxia	文员 Clerk
46	青岛海洋研究会 Qingdao Marine Research Association	李玉强 Li Yuqiang	品牌专员 Brand Specialist
47	青岛海洋研究会 Qingdao Marine Research Association	陈文蕾 Chen Wenlei	品牌专员 Brand Specialist
48	青岛海洋研究会 Qingdao Marine Research Association	张晓妆 Zhang Xiaozhuang	品牌专员 Brand Specialist
49	青岛海洋研究会 Qingdao Marine Research Association	曹曼 Cao Man	品牌专员 Brand Specialist
50	中国水产流通与加工协会 CAPPMA	张琳琳 Zhang Linlin	主任 Director
51	中国水产流通与加工协会 CAPPMA	董红盼 Dong Hongpan	秘书 Secretary
52	中国水产流通与加工协会 CAPPMA	刘依漪 Liu Yiyi	秘书 Secretary
53	中国水产流通与加工协会 CAPPMA	陈震楠 Chen Zhennan	秘书 Secretary

## Annex 3 – Yellow Sea Ecosystem Responsible Mariculture Initiative Voluntary Alliance Commitment Document

### 黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖倡议

从丹东到南通，从辽东湾到海州湾，从长山群岛到济州岛，黄海生态系统以其丰饶的滩涂、绵延迂回的海岸带、广袤的陆架浅海，成为中韩两国最重要的渔业生产带，数以百万计的迁徙候鸟的中转加油站，数十万水产从业人员的生计来源。作为深耕于黄海生态系统的水产养殖、加工、流通和零售企业，我们深知，唯有保护好黄海这个大海洋生态系统的健康完整，才能保障我们的业务永续发展。源于自然，回报自然，是我们的本分和责任。作为负责任的水产生产、加工、流通和零售企业，我们愿意联合为大黄海生态系统负责任海水养殖发出倡议，并承诺把生态的安全和消费者的健康放在企业发展目标的首位，为黄海生态系统的健康发展与生态文明做出自己的贡献。为实现这一目标，我们承诺：

- 养殖生产过程中用可持续的方式利用黄海生态系统的自然资源；保护好滩涂、岛屿、海湾、海草床、海藻场等关键生境；合理选择养殖区域，科学选择养殖种类，根据生态承载力设定养殖密度；在合法合规的基础上，尽可能降低渔药的使用量，最大限度地减少养殖作业对所在水域环境的负面影响；
- 加工流通过程中，严格遵守国家相关法律法规，不使用任何违禁药物和其他非法添加物，共建可溯源、受监管的负责任水产供应链；
- 优先选择和采购来自负责任管理、可持续生产的水产品，并向消费者重点推介可持续、负责任的消费理念；

在行业内部搭建对话平台，促进信息沟通与共享，积极推广水产养殖的可持续生产理念和技术；产业上下游通力协作，共同提升消费者的可持续绿色消费理念；

尊重和保障水产行业从业人员的合法劳动权益，为他们提供良好的工作条件和环境。

我们愿意为中国的绿色水产养殖转型贡献合力，推动中国从水产养殖大国转型水产养殖强国；我们也希望有越来越多的行业人士与我们共同发起倡议、遵守倡议，共同守护大黄海生态系统的金滩碧海，让我们的子孙后代也能继续享用来自海洋的馈赠。

发起单位：中国水产流通与加工协会  
ASC（水产养殖管理委员会）  
青岛市海洋生态研究会

成员单位：  
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青岛蓝色粮仓海洋渔业发展有限公司  
青岛通用水产养殖有限公司

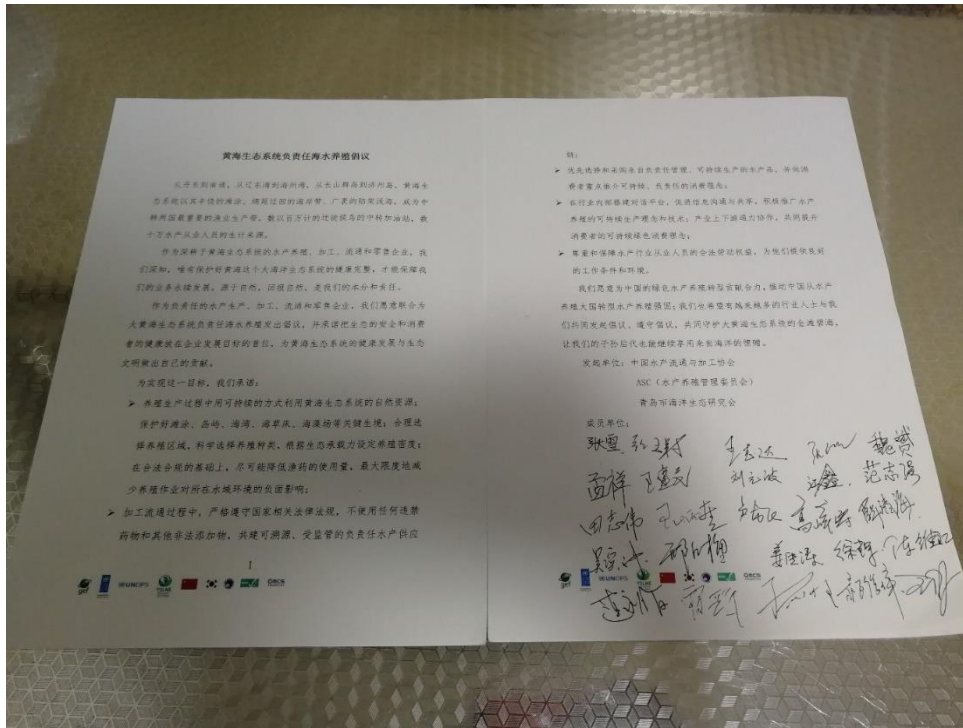
荣成楮岛水产有限公司  
山东南隍城海洋开发有限公司  
青岛即发集团股份有限公司  
青岛祥泰绿色农业科技有限公司  
威海长青海洋科技股份有限公司  
青岛鲁海丰食品集团有限公司  
青岛悦海湾海洋产业发展有限公司  
青岛金沙滩水产开发有限公司  
嘉源食品集团  
山东海洋现代渔业有限公司  
山东康科润海洋科技有限公司  
大连海洋岛水产集团股份有限公司  
辽宁安德食品有限公司  
丹东市正润食品有限公司  
渤海水产有限责任公司  
日照绿盛食品有限公司  
福建中新永丰事业有限公司  
荣成市广生食品有限公司  
盒马（中国）有限公司  
深圳彭成集团  
北京市海和兴水产品有限公司

观察员：

天津滨海新区疆北湿地保护协会  
唐山市野生动物保护协会  
青岛市海洋渔业协会  
即墨区渔业协会

技术指导单位：

中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所



The signed document of the Voluntary Alliance.

