

首届中国百优水产企业可持续发展峰会

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陈乃醒

现任中国社会科学院工业经济研究所研究室主任、研究员;中国社科院中小企业研究中心主任,著名经济学家;中国乡镇企业协会学术委员会副主任,中国劳动学会理事、企业管理学会理事;甘肃省永昌县人民政府经济顾问,中国社会科学院中小企业研究中心副主任,中国社科院研究生院教授。

1981年由中国社会科学院研究生院毕业, 获经济学硕士学位; 同年入中国社会科学院工业经济研究所从事工业经济研究和教学。先后主持和参加过工业经济发展战略、工业经济效益、苏南工业化道路、产业政策、城乡工业协调发展、劳动工资、乡镇工业、中小企业的产

业定位与生产经营的网络化建设等课题研究,并担任研究生工业经济和企业管理课程教学。论作曾多次获奖;享受政府特殊津贴,并是《九十年代中国工业》、《苏南工业化道路研究》主编之一。

独著和合著出版了《现代工业企业人事管理》、《中国乡镇工业经济学》、《中国乡镇工业发展的政策导向研究》等书;主编了《中国劳务市场的组织与管理》、《企业工资改革方案与操作方法评述》、《中国乡镇工业管理概论》;任《乡镇企业产业政策》、《社会主义市场经济》副主编,发表论文:我国快递业发展途径。

中国中小企业可持续发展政策解读

Explain the Policies for the Chinese Small and Medium Enterprises sustainable Development

- —— 十大政策促进中小企业发展
- —— Ten policies to improve the development of small and medium enterprise

◆ 导言

2010年我国中小企业发展势头强劲,全国年底宏观数字和我们去年的预测基本相符。

凭借着多年发展的实力,以及本身所具有的船小好掉头的特点,加之在改革开放中形成的灵活机制,我国中小企业顽强地与不利因素作斗争,在加大开拓国际市场的同时,加大开拓国内市场;针对国内外市场的变化,调整产品结构,使新产品更加适销对路;改造传统产业,向高新科技产业进军,在太阳能产业、风电产业、电子产业、通讯和信息产业等方面加大了投资;改造生产设备,改革产品设计,一方面提高了生产效率,另一方面节能减排,提高了效益;改革管理,改进劳动组织,节约人力资源;提高售后服务水平,改进策略;加强财务管理,提高资金利用率等。从而,在国际经济低迷,汇率不断提高的同时,发展了生产,保持了一如既往的竞争力。

◆ 应对危机的若干举措

为了应对经济危机的影响,国家对稳定和促进中小企业发展采取了一系列措施。

- 深化改革,营造较为宽松的经营环境
- 加大投入,增加了中小企业的市场需求
- 改革金融体制,缓解了中小企业融资难的问题
- 加强和完善中小企业服务体系
- 对自主创业的大学生、农民工等,给予一定数量的资金支持
- 资助中小企业培训员工,开展无偿咨询
- 维护中小企业合法权益等

◆ 政策解读

一、 简化手续,降低条件,降低中小企业进入门槛

One: Simplify procedures, Lower conditions, and Lower small and Medium enterprises enter threshold

二、扩展中小企业融资渠道

Two: Extend the financing channel for small and medium enterprises

三、 资金援助

Three: Financing support

四、税收优惠

Four: Preference tax collection

五、 逐步完善服务体系

Five: Improving the service system gradually

六、 资助培训与咨询

Six: Training and consulting of the funds assistance

七、 推行微型企业孵化器

Seven: Improving micro sized enterprise extend

八、 鼓励中小企业产业升级

Eight: Encourage the industry of small and medium enterprise upgrade

九、 促进联合与开展专业化协作

Nine: Promote association and develop professional cooperation

十、 鼓励中小企业产品出口与开展中外合作

Ten: Encourage the product of small and medium enterprise export and develop international

cooperation



杨子江

现任《中国渔业经济》编辑部主任、副主编,中国水产科学研究院信息与经济研究中心经济研究室主任;他从事企业经营分析和农业公共政策分析已有 20 多年了,积累了丰富的研究经验;作为学科带头人,他现在主要从事渔业经济与发展战略研究。多年来,杨博士作为客座教授,在清华大学 CIMS 中心、首都师范大学政法学院、大连海洋大学等,讲授"渔业经济与管理"、"博弈论与信息经济学"、"经济信息分析方法"等硕士生课程。

Dr. Yang Zijiang works as Associate Professor in Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, engaged in fisheries economic research. Mr. Yang has 20 years experience of study and research of economics, and has extensive experience of business analysis and public policy analysis. As an associate editor, editorial director of *Chinese Fisheries Economics* magazine, Mr. Yang has had deep knowledge about fisheries economics and management. Over the

years, Mr. Yang as a visiting professor at Tsinghua University, Capital Normal University, Dalian Marine University, teaching "Fisheries Economics and Management", "Game Theory and Information Economics "," economic information analysis method "and other Master courses.

中国水产业可持续发展的公共政策与科技支持

Sustainable Development of Fisheries in China's Public policy and Technology Support



报告提纲Outline

- · 1引言 Foreword
- 2 中国渔业概况与特征Overview and Characteristics of fisheries development in China
- 3 中国渔业可持续发展的主要问题The Issues of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development
- 4 中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向The Public Policy of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development
- 5 中国渔业可持续发展的科技支撑Technology Support of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development
- · 6 结论与建议Conclusion & Suggestion

1引言

Foreword

中国渔业经历了原始渔业、传统渔业,正在向现代渔业迈进。

如何把握渔业产业本身的演化发展规律、世界现代渔业发展的趋势和特点,以及我国渔业现代化的历史进程与特征,进行政策和封创新,实现中国渔业可持续发展呢?

这里概述中国渔业概况与特征,分析中国渔业 可持续发展的主要问题,提出中国渔业可持 续发展的公共政策取向和科技支撑。

2 中国渔业概况与特征

Overview and Characteristics of fisheries development in China

Total aquaculture area is 8000 hm², total motor fishing vessels are 550,000, ocean capture vessels are 1600, sea food processing production is 15 million tons, total international trade production is almost 7 million tons and total international trade value is 15 billion US\$, fishery population is 20 million, total production value is 1000 billion Chinese yuan, fisherman's net income is 7000 Chinese yuan per labour.

		million tonnes	
Inland	Capture	2.2482	14.8278
	Aquaculture	20.7250	Total capture
	Total inland	22.9732	
Marine	Capture	12.5796	
	Aquaculture	13.4032	34.1282
	Total marine	24.8995	Total aquaculture

Figure 1 Fisheries and aquaculture production in China, 2008

2 中国渔业概况与特征

Overview and Characteristics of fisheries development in China

- Since the establishment of new China, under the new political system, China fishery has made great achievements
- In particular, since the "reform and opening to the world" in China, it was introduced the market system with innovation in China fishery development, and fishery became an important industry with fast speed and high efficiency in agriculture.
- · China fishery has made great achievements.

1949-2009年中国渔业的发展

Resource: China Fisheries Yearbook

Fishery development: 1949-2009

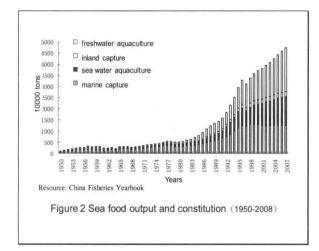
- Aggregate fishery economic volume has been increased for 108 times, proportion of fishery value in agriculture has been increased for 50 times, aquaculture production has been listed in No. 1 in the world for continuum 20 years, and there are all kinds of species, people no more lack of fishes for consumption.
- Chinese sea food exportation has been listed in No.1 among main agricultural products for continuum 9 years and China become No.1 country of sea food exportation in the world.

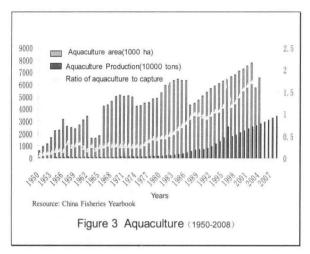
1949-2009年中国渔业的发展 Fishery development: 1949-2009

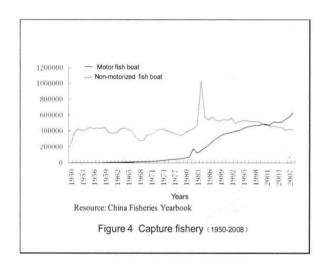
- China fishery has been transformed from capture dominant fishery to aquaculture dominant fishery.
 Aquaculture production in China has occupied 70 % in both national fishery production and international aquaculture production.
- China fishery comes into been comprehensive industry including aquaculture, capture, sea food processing, transportation and leisure fisheries. China fishery management system comes into been integrity system including fishery administration, scientific research, education, and technology extension.

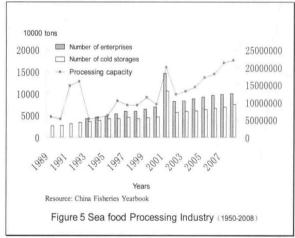
1949-2009年中国渔业的发展 Fishery development: 1949-2009

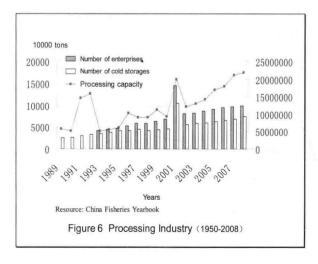
- China fishery development has employed 15 million labours. Fishermen's income has been increased for 81 times for the last 30 years.
 Many farmers have gained a lot from the fishery.
- China fishery has been greatly developed for the last 60 years. It has profited from market system, aquaculture, ecosystem, science and tecnology, sustainable development, and fishery law enforcement.

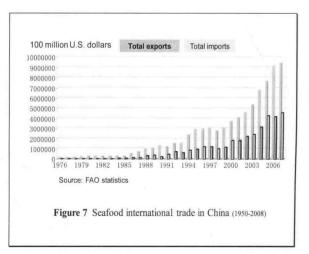












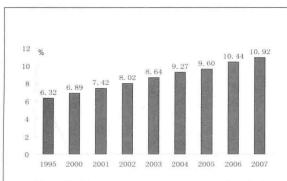


Figure 8 China's seafood in share of the world market

中国渔业的特点

China fishery characters

- (1) Sea food is substitutable.
- (2) Sea food supply is reliable.
- (3) Sea food consumers are limited by regions.
- (4) Aquaculture species are unstable.
- (5) Fishery production over relies on wild genetic
- (6) China fishery production mode is diversity.
- (7) China fishery development is affected by the mixed culture among the sea area and inland.

(1) 水产品消费可替代Sea food is substitutable

- · Grain food, cotton, and cooking oil are not substitutable in their edible functions. But, sea food is substitutable. We can see from the chart that the income elasticity numbers of the sea food in both cities and country sides are high, that means sea food is substitutable.
- · The chart shows the elasticity indexes for the different items of grain food, vegetable, cooking oil, meat, egg, and sea food in comparison with cities and countryside.

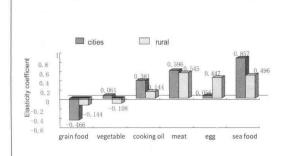


Figure 9 Chinese cities and rural income elasticity of main food consumption (1994-2003)

(2) 水产品供给可依赖Sea food supply is reliable

- · In international sea food trade, every country does not produce enough sea food for its own consumption, but relies on importing sea food from other countries.
- Inside the China, the sea food consumption in every region also relies on other regions' sea food supplies.

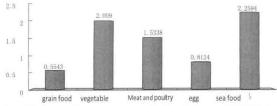


Figure 10 Food consumption of rural residents in various types of consumer spending flexibility

(3) 水产品消费群体狭小

Sea food consumers are limited by regions

China sea food consumption per family is 12kg, Hongkang sea food consumption per family is 50 kg, Japan sea food consumption per family is 70 kg. 52 million tons of sea food production in China are from 11 provinces in the coastal area. The sea food consumption also focuses on this area. There is less or no sea food consumption in some region due to natural environment and custom. In recent years, sea food restaurants become the main place for sea food consumption in China.

(4) 水产养殖品种不稳定Aquaculture species are unstable

• Supplies of grain food, cooking oil, meat, egg and milk in China are in general stable. But species of sea food are diversity, and its supplies are not stable. Beside, Chinese like to eat fresh sea food, so that, sea food need to be renewal and many new species were produced, therefore, sea food supplies are not stable.

(5)过分依靠野生资源Fishery production over relies on wild genetic resources.

 Main agricultural products germ plasm genetic resources have been basically achieved artificial conservation and production, and no more rely on natural genetic resources. But in fishery production, capture entirely relies on the wild biology resources and natural eco-environment. Aquaculture relies on wild genetic resources as well.

(6)渔业生产方式多种多样China fishery production mode is diversity.

 Both capture fishery and aquaculture have many different production and management forms. The following Table 5 shows 6 different management forms of capture fishery. Aquaculture also has different production forms, like inland factory aquaculture, pond aquaculture, offshore net case aquaculture and so on.

(7) 海陆文化交织China fishery development is affected by the mixed culture among the sea area and inland.

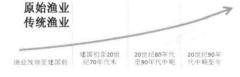
- China is a big mainland country, mainland culture and agriculture play important roles in the country.
- Fishery is part of agriculture, therefore, fishery culture is also important.
- Fishery innovation culture plays important role in fishery development in China.

3 中国渔业可持续发展的主要问题

The Issues of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

 中国渔业经历了原始渔业、传统渔业,正在向现 代渔业迈进。

传统渔业向现代渔业转变



历史地看: 我国渔业发展曲折而漫长 现实地看: 增长快、总量大、模式杂、分布散 发展地看: 新趋势、新变化、新挑战

- **历史地看**,我国渔业现代化在传统渔业的基础上经历了曲折探索、快速拓展和阔步前行的历史过程;
- **现实地看**,我国渔业经济总量不断扩大,产业素质进一步提高:
- 发展地看,我国渔业正站在新的历史起点上,面临工业化、城镇化、市场化和国际化的新趋势,适应资源约束不断加强、市场影响不断加大、要素流动不断加快、消费升级不断加速的新变化,面临着来自资源、环境、市场、科技、体制等诸方面的新挑战,这些因素不同程度地制约着我国渔业现代化的继续推进。

中国渔业发展的主要问题: 5个不适应

The main problem of Chinese fishery development: 5 unsuited

- 资源环境的刚性约束与渔业可持续发展不相适应
- 水产品质量安全保障水平与日益提高的水产品质量安 全要求不相适应
- 当前渔业科技发展水平与渔业发展方式转变的迫切要求不相适应
- 渔业组织化程度不高与应对工业化、城镇化、市场化 和国际化的新要求不相适应
- 渔业支撑保障体系薄弱与现代渔业建设要求不相适应

^{问题之一} 资源环境的刚性约束与渔业可持续发展不相适应

The rigid constraints of resources and the environment are incompatible with the sustainable development of fisheries

- 随着我国工业、旅游、航运发展以及城镇化加速,渔业水域滩涂被大量占用,发展空间遭受挤压,部分宜渔水域受到污染,鱼类的产卵场遭受破坏,珍稀水生野生动植物濒危程度加剧,渔业资源破坏加剧;
- 随着捕捞技术进步和比较利益的存在,捕捞强度仍然居高不下,渔业资源养护难度加大;
- 随着全球新的海洋制度的建立,公海渔业资源管理日趋严格,各国对公海资源开发争夺日益激烈,对专属经济区资源管理日益重视。

问题之二

水产品质量安全保障水平与日益提高的质量安全要求不相适应 The level of quality and safety of aquatic products can not meet the requirements of increasing the quality and safety

- 随着经济发展和人民生活水平的提高,国内外消费市场对水产品质量安全要求越来越高,而由于我国部分渔业水域环境质量下降、水产养殖投入品不合理使用等负面影响,水产品质量安全事件时有发生;
- 随着国际贸易保护主义抬头,日益激烈的技术壁垒使我国水产品出口屡屡受限。水产品质量安全问题已成为我国渔业现代化的主要需求性制约因素。

问题之三

渔业科技发展水平与渔业发展方式转变的迫切要求不相适应

The fishery technology can not meet the fisheries development mode change 受制于整体科技水平和渔业科技体制等多方因素,我国现有的渔业科研能力和创新水平无法满足渔业发展方式转变的迫切

- 适于养殖的优良水产苗种遗传改良率仅为16%, 远低于种植业和畜牧业;
- 安全、有效的专用渔药研发滞后,导致在养殖、保鲜、运输、加工过程中不合理使用农药、兽药或化工产品的现象较为普遍;
- 海水鱼类养殖饲料主要依赖投喂天然鱼虾,资源浪费现象严重等等。渔业发展总体上还没有摆脱依靠生产规模扩张和大量消耗自然资源为主的粗放式经营方式。
- 渔业科技水平不高的问题将成为我国渔业现代化的主要先导性 制约因素。

问题之四

渔业组织化程度与工业化、城镇化、市场化和国际化的新要求不相适应The degree of fisheries organizations can not meet the industrialization, urbanization, marketization and internationalization

- 一个产业的集中度高,产业组织发达才能化解工业化、城镇 化、市场化和国际化的竞争压力和产业持续发展的挑战并 利用其带来的发展机遇。
- 尽管我国渔业生产要素相对集中分布在沿海、沿江、沿湖的 重点渔区,但每个生产单位的规模狭小,生产活动分散, 经营组织体系不健全,渔业的社会化服务水平不高,水产 品加工率不高,产业链条短,缺乏龙头企业带动,导致渔 业产业化水平不高。
- 当前我国渔业组织化程度不高,不仅难以应对我国工业化、 城镇化、市场化和国际化带来的机遇和挑战,而且日益成 为我国渔业现代化的主要社会性制约因素。

问题之五

渔业支撑保障体系薄弱与现代渔业建设要求不相适应

Fisheries protection system is weak and can not support the modern fishery 渔业风险保障机制不完善,捕捞、养殖、加工、科研等公共 基础设施建设滞后,我国渔业抵御各种自然风险、经济风 险的能力较差,每年因自然灾害和生产安全事故给渔业造 成重大损失,一些渔民受灾后生产自救能力弱,生活无法 保障,渔民生命财产安全的保护总体水平还比较低;

- 由于渔业水域滩涂确权、水生动物疫病防治、水产品质量管 理等法制建设滞后,技术支撑体系不健全,渔业执法管理 手段不强,导致管理水平无法适应市场经济条件下现代渔 业发展的要求。
- 目前,我国渔业生产作业、市场流通、科研推广、环境检测、 安全监管、行政管理等方面的支撑保障体系不健全,日益 成为我国渔业现代化的支撑保障性制约因素。

4中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向

The Public Policy of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

把握渔业产业本身的演化发展规律、世界 现代渔业发展的趋势和特点,以及我国 渔业现代化的历史进程与特征。

中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向:

- 环境友好型高效水产养殖业
- 资源养护型近海和内陆捕捞业
- 科技领先型的先进远洋渔业
- 整合带动型水产加工业
- 文化体验型的休闲渔业

4 中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向

The Public Policy of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策框架可以 用"一二三四五"来概括,即:

- 一整套完善的渔业可持续发展公共政策系统,
- 二个能力提高的公共政策,
- 三大安全保障的公共政策,
- 四大基础夯实的公共政策,
- 五大要素优化配置的公共政策。

4 中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向 The Public Policy of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

- (1) 建立和完善一整套完善的渔业可持 续发展公共政策系统:由产业组织、结构、 资源布局、技术等多个渔业公共政策体系 构成的系统。
- (2)公共政策推动渔业综合生产能力、 渔民增收自生力的提高。渔业综合生产能力的提高着重解决水产品安全有效供给的问题:渔民增收自生力的提高,重点解决农民增收中"无路"、"无本"、"无法"、"无力"、"无助"等五大难题。

4 中国渔业可持续发展的公共政策取向

The Public Policy of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

- (3) 三大安全保障的公共政策:由水产品质量安全、渔业生产安全、渔业生态安全为重点的渔业安全保障水平的提高。
- (4) 夯实四大基础的公共政策:构筑资源养护型近海、内陆捕捞业和高效远洋渔业的产业基础,环境友好型高效水产养殖业的产业基础,整合带动型水产加工业的产业基础,文化体验型休闲渔业基础。

五大要素:水产生物资源和水域水体要素、劳动力要素、资本投资要素、渔业科技与信息要素、渔业管理及其它要素是构成现代渔业的基本要素。

Five factors of production: aquatic biological resources and water elements of water, labor factor, capital investment factors, fishery technology and information factors, fisheries management, and other factors constitute the basic elements of modern fisheries

(5) 优化配置五大要素的公共政策:通过市场机制和政府调控机制共同作用,优化配置水产生物资源与水域水体要素,最大程度的养护水产生物资源和提高水域水体产出率;优化配置劳动力要素,最大程度地提高劳动者素质和提高劳动生产率;优化配置渔业资本投资要素,确保渔业投入的可持续增加,最大程度提高渔业投资保持率;优化配置渔业科技与信息要素,不断提高渔业科技水平和渔业科技基本贡献率,不断推进渔业信息化,以信息化带动业产业化。优化配置渔业管理及其它要素,不断发现和培育渔业企业家,提高渔业管理效率。

5中国渔业可持续发展的科技支撑

Technology Support of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

系统研究,突出应用:<

堅持基础研究、应用技术研究和产业化开发并重, 突出制约产业发展的重大应用技术研究和技术集成 注重对国外高新技术的引进、消化和再创新,注重 坚持渔业生产、资源养护和环境保护相统一,推进

统筹兼顾,分类指导;

受持渔业生产、资源养护和环境保护相统 , 推进 渔业科学研究全面协调发展,落实"以养为主"的 方针、对养殖、捕捞、加工实行分类指导,重点突 破制的行业发展的关键技术和共性技术,提高产业

创新机制,凝聚力量;

建立"稳定支持、适度竞争"的投入机制和"顶层设计与生产需求相结合"的立项机制,推进跨单位、跨区域、跨学科的渔科教、产学研的大协作、形成联合攻关团队场略联盟,促进突破性成果的产生和创新效率的基础。 以国家"973"、"863"、科技支撑、国家基础条件

项目拉动,平台支撑。<

平台。国家农业科技专项、良种体系建设工程和 "948"引进计划等项目为切入点。带动渔业科技创 新工作的开展:加强重点实验室和野外台站等技术 平台建设,为渔业科技创新工作提供必要支撑条件

5 中国渔业可持续发展的科技支撑

Technology Support of China's Fisheries Sustainable Development

- · 为产业发展提供保障手段, 主要体现在为粮食安全、食品安全和生态安全提供渔业科技支撑;
- **为产业发展提供替代途径**, 主要体现为资源节 约和资源替代提供渔业科技支撑;
- **为产业发展提供提升通道**, 主要体现在渔业生产经营领域的传统技术的改造和提升;
- 为产业发展提供拓展空间,主要体现在高新技术在渔业中的应用以及为延伸渔业产业链和扩展 渔业空间提供渔业科技支撑。
- 系统研究, 突出应用;
- 统筹兼顾, 分类指导;
- 创新机制,凝聚力量;
- 项目拉动,平台支撑。

今后我国15-20年的科技发展思路

The next 15-20 years of technological development of ideas

- 1、加强基础性研究,增强渔业可持续发展的后劲;
- 2、加大现代科技成果的引入和应用,注重技术的集成组合,提升渔业科技综合实力;
- 3、以"资源、生态、安全"为重点,开展相关渔业领域的研究;
- 4、积极发展水产养殖业,重点发展养殖工业化和改变水产养殖的生产模式的科学技术,并实现重要种类的标准化养殖;
- 5、在科技创新上,把渔业生物技术和渔业生物资源、渔业食品和生态安全技术、工厂化渔业技术和渔业信息技术作为战略重点;
- 6、在战略方向上,重点建设种质渔业、装备渔业、生态渔业、水产品质量认证、数字化渔业等五大渔业科技新高地,基本建成渔业科技的服务平台;
- 7、在发展路径上,大力推进"产、学、研"战略联盟建设,提升渔业企业的研发能力:大力推进"管、学、研"相结合,提升管理水平和能力:大力推进"教学、科研、推广"三结合,促进科技普及和转化。

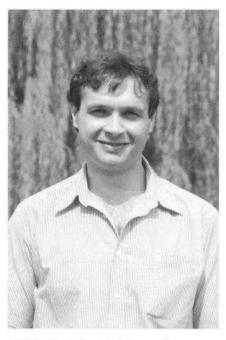
6 结论与建议Conclusion & Suggestion

- 十二五时期是我国加快推进现代渔业的重要时期It is important to accelerate modern fisheries in the period of Twelfth Five Year Plan period in China
- · 基本思路: 7个更加注重Basic idea: 7 more attention
- 更加注重资源节约、环境友好
- 更加注重水产品质量安全
- 更加注重科技创新和推广应用
- 更加注重国际竞争力的提高
- 更加注重产业发展的安全保障
- 更加注重渔业的多功能性拓展
- 更加注重渔民民生问题

6 结论与建议Conclusion & Suggestion

- 科学制定发展规划Scientific Development of Planning
- 加强渔业法制保障Strengthening the legal protection of fisheries
- 夯实渔业发展基础The basis of consolidating the development of fisheries





Flavio Corsin

Flavio Corsin is the Director of the newly established International Collaborating Centre for Aquaculture and Fisheries Sustainability (ICAFIS), based in Vietnam. Graduated with a M.Sc. in Aquaculture from the University of Stirling (UK), he was awarded a Ph.D. in aquatic epidemiology by the University of Liverpool with research in rural areas in Vietnam and India. In 2007 he started working with Jose Villalon on the WWF-led Aquaculture Dialogues (AD), coordinating the Pangasius Aquaculture Dialogue (PAD) and contributing to the overall AD program. For WWF he also coordinated several projects targeted at addressing aquaculture sustainability issues and challenges in accessing certification.

With the completion of the PAD standards and the establishment of ICAFIS he is now a member of the Shrimp Aquaculture Dialogue Global Steering Committee, which leads the development of global standards for shrimp aquaculture. He is now also member of the Aquaculture Stewardship Council

(ASC) Technical Advisory Group.

弗拉维奥·科辛是最近刚刚建立的国际水产养殖和渔业可持续性合作中心(ICAFIS,位于越南)的主任。他是英国斯特林大学水产养殖理科硕士,之后因其在越南和印度农村地区的有关研究被利物浦大学授予水生流行病学方面的博士学位。从 2007 年开始,他在水产养殖对话项目(AD)与野生自然基金会的乔斯·维拉隆进行合作并负责协调越南鲶鱼养殖对话(PAD)。同时他还配合野生自然基金组织所开展的一些有关水产养殖可持续和准入认证挑战方面的项目。随着越南鲶鱼养殖对话标准的完成以及国际水产养殖和渔业可持续性合作中心的创立,弗拉维奥·科辛现在是对虾水产养殖对话全球性指导委员会的委员,该组织是为引领全球性标准发展虾水产养殖。 他现在也是水产养殖管理工作委员会(ASC)技术咨询组的成员。

水产养殖对话: 发展负责任的全球水产养殖标准

Aquaculture Dialogues: developing global standards for responsible aquaculture



Aquaculture Dialogues: developing global standards for responsible aquaculture

Flavio Corsin – ICAFIS Director Jose Villalon – WWF Aquaculture Managing Director

China Prominent Aquatic Enterprise Sustainable Development Summit,
- 29-30 October 2010



水产养殖对话: 发展负责任的全球水产 养殖标准

Flavio Corsin – 水产养殖和渔业可持续发展中心 主任 Jose Villalon – 世界自然基金会水产养殖执行董事

中国水产百优企业可持续发展峰会, - 2010年10月29日-30日

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)



- Founded-1961
- Mission—Conserve nature
- Members-1.2M (US); 5M globally
- Budget—US\$400M globally
- Employees—3,000
- The largest privately financed conservation organization in the world
- In 47 years, WWF has undertaken >13,000 projects in 157 countries

世界自然基金会(WWF)



- *建立——1961年
- 使命—保护自然
- ■成员数量—120万 (美国);500万 (全球)
- 预算-4亿美元(全球)
- 员工-3,000
- 全球最大由私人资助的保护组织
- * 在47年中,世界自然基金会已经在157个国家中承担了超过 1.3万个项目





International Collaborating Centre for Aquaculture & Fisheries Sustainability (ICAFIS)

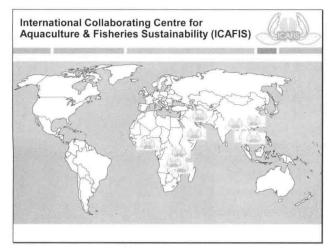


- Established in March 2010
- Objective
 - Strengthen VINAFIS: Vietnamese fisheries organisation, >800 branches & 34,000 members
 - Build capacity on aquaculture and fisheries sustainability (focus on developing countries, e.g. Africa)
 - Branding & certification
 - « Research

水产养殖与渔业国际合作中心(ICAFIS)



- ■建立于2010年3月
- = 目标
 - 加强越南渔业学会: 越南的渔业组织超过800个分支机构及34,000名成员
 - *建立可持续水产养殖和渔业的能力(集中于发展中国家, 比如:非洲)
 - *品牌推广及认证
 - *调研





Why do we care about aquaculture?

- Aquaculture is the fastest growing form of food production in the world and is responsible for producing half of the seafood eaten worldwide.
- The industry has grown at a strong and steady 8 to 10 percent rate sustained over the past 15 years.
- If current seafood consumption rates stay the same, global aquaculture production will need to increase by 50% by 2050.
- Capture fisheries stagnating/declining
- The aquaculture industry is now growing three times faster than land-based agriculture.
- Need proteins for a growing population!

为什么我们关注水产养殖?

- 水产养殖是世界上食品生产中增长最快的形式并供应了 全球可食用水产品产量的一半
- * 在过去的十五年中,这个产业以每年8%-10%的增长率 稳步增长
- 如果当前水产品消费水平保持不变,到2050年全球水产养殖产量需再增加50%。
- 捕捞业停滞/下降
- *水产养殖业现在的发展速度是以陆地为基础农业的三倍
- 人口的增长需要蛋白质

Aquaculture does have its impacts

- Habitat conversion
- Escape of exotics
- Antibiotic & chemical use
 - Benthic biodiversity
 - Feed management
 - Social & labor

When done responsibly, aquaculture's negative impacts on environment and society are minimal

水产养殖的影响

- ■栖息地的变化
- ■外来物种的逃逸
- *抗菌素和化学物品的使用
 - ■深海生物多样性
 - ■饲料管理
 - ■社会和劳动力

当认真做好每一件事, 水产养殖对环境和社会的负面影响 将降低到最小

