

Original article

Fishery cooperation in the South China Sea under the strategy of Blue Growth

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Introduction

The European Commission in September 2012 formally proposed blue growth strategy concept, describing the marine and related industries for the European economic recovery. At present, the "blue growth" strategy has played a huge role in the development of the blue economy in Europe, and promoted the sustainable development of the European marine economy. The EU's aquaculture industry, which is launched by the European Commission, focusing on the environment and quality of aquaculture and continuing to promote the rapid development of aquaculture in Europe. The successful application of the blue growth strategy in Europe also provides a theoretical basis for the sustainable development of the global marine economy Guidance and practical experience.

The concept of blue growth

The EU Commission on Fisheries and Ocean Affairs defines blue growth as a wise, sustainable and inclusive economic and employment growth based on the oceans and coasts [1]. The marine economy includes all sectors related to oceans, coastal zones, as well as cross-sectoral economic activities. Aquaculture is one of the important areas where blue growth can be achieved. The three goals of blue growth are: wise growth, focusing on marine scientific and technological innovation, and fully exploiting the potential of marine resources; sustainable growth, while taking into account the marine environment and the healthy and sustainable use of resources; inclusive growth, making efforts increase employment, paying attention to social equity [2]. Fully developed nearshore, offshore, distant sea potential is the ultimate goal of blue growth [3]. The EU defines the blue economy as an economic activity associated with blue growth, and blue growth is at the heart of the blue economy. The development of the blue economy can fully promote the coastal and marine and even inland economic development, promote the

development of marine science and technology, while taking into account the marine protection.

Overview of Aquaculture

Status of aquaculture in the world

In the past three decades, the aquaculture industry has developed rapidly on a global scale. Aquaculture has become the main source of aquatic food by 2014, the global aquaculture productions are 73.8 million tons, the current supply of about half of aquatic products are from aquaculture, which expected to reach to about 63% by 2030 [4]. However, the dramatic expansion of the scale of aquaculture has caused environmental damage and unsustainable pattern of concern. Increased production costs, lack of skilled labor, disease threats, environmental pollution, aquaculture products, food safety and quality problems have become a bottleneck in the development of aquaculture.

Status of aquaculture in China and cooperation with ASEAN

At present, China has formed the aquaculture industry as the focus of development, the rational development of the fishing industry layout. By 2014, China has 5 million fishermen, accounting for 27% of the world's aquaculture fishermen, and has aquaculture production of 45.5 million tons, accounting for 60% of the world's total aquaculture [4]. China's aquaculture products not only solve the needs of their national aquatic products but also export to overseas.

China continues to strengthen communication and deepen cooperation with the countries along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road in the fishing industry. In 2017, China carried out guidance training on the Philippine side on aquaculture technology, cooperated with Vietnam to carry out the Beibu Gulf fishery resource proliferation and discharge operation, and carried out the China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund project to lay the foundation for further fishery cooperation.

The significance of aquaculture cooperation

First is to promote the construction of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. In April 2016, facing of the weak global economic situation China proposed the construction of "Maritime Silk Road" strategic concept, promote the development of aquaculture in China and contribute to the development of developing countries. Second, through cooperation in aquaculture, developing countries can effectively help solve the plight of food and protein, and aquaculture cooperation can promote the transformation and upgrading of aquaculture industry in developing countries and the development of related industries, create a large number of jobs and increase the employment rate. Third, reduce the South China Sea and other waters fishing pressure. Although the South China Sea fishery resources are rich, but due to overfishing, it is now facing the risk of fisheries resource depletion. The countries along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road carry on aquaculture cooperation, not only can reduce the fishing pressure on the South China Sea, but also can reduce fishing pressure on other oceans including the high seas.

Advice on deepening cooperation in aquaculture under blue growth strategy

Strengthen the cooperation mechanism

The relevant countries signed a fishery agreement to enhance the level of cooperation and build a stable cooperation mechanism. States should participate in the development of international fisheries rules on a comprehensive basis with full design and sign new fisheries agreements with the countries concerned, which should cover all areas of aquaculture cooperation.

Improve the rules and regulations on aquaculture cooperation, and build a policy support system are conducive to the development of modern fisheries. Such as providing feed recipes, processing knowledge and other farming-related training. Foreign investment and set up a higher cost and it is recommended for other countries in the aquaculture investment cooperation enterprises, groups and individuals to provide preferential policies.

Promote aquatic products trade and industrial chain construction

Deepening aquaculture cooperation as an opportunity to cooperate with the country to build aquatic products trade platform, the agreement of a unified aquatic product quality certification standards, establish aquatic product quality supervision and inspection and traceability system, and carry out labeling and certification program, strengthen certification management and supervision. Constructing modern aquaculture production system and aquaculture industry

chain, and constantly expanding cooperation with aquaculture-related industries and even extended to other industries.

Strengthen scientific and technological exchanges and collaboration

It's necessary to carry out academic exchanges and strengthen exchanges and cooperation with international organizations and scientific research institutions related to aquaculture. Encouraging the convening of multi-faced bilateral and multilateral international conferences on aquaculture development are good ways .Support bilateral and multilateral joint establishment of aquaculture research centers or laboratories, build aquaculture information sharing platform, and achieve aquaculture information sharing.

Protect the ecological environment

It makes sense to prevent aquaculture damage to the ecological environment of the waters. To carry out aquaculture digital fishing demonstration and organic aquaculture demonstration for the construction of standardized aquaculture demonstration base. Paying attention to the optimization of aquaculture feed production and management. Strengthening the design and construction of aquaculture facilities, aquaculture environmental monitoring and water treatment technology research and improvement.

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