

AN INTERIM REPORT:

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Prepared by:

Abdul Razak Latun
Mazalina Ali
Raja Bidin Raja Hassan
Annie Nunis Billy

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
TAMAN PERIKANAN CHENDERING
21080 KUALA TERENGGANU
MALAYSIA

2019

Abdul Razak Latun

AN INTERIM REPORT: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA / Prepared by: Abdul Razak Latun, Mazalina Ali, Raja Bidin Raja Hassan, Annie Nunis Billy

ISBN 978-983-9114-77-5

1. Fisheries--Research--Law and legislation
2. Fishery law and legislation
3. Fishery product--Law and legislation
 - I. Mazalina Ali
 - II. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan
 - III. Annie Nunis Billy
 - IV. Title

343.07692

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

An Interim Report: Status of Implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain in Southeast Asia was prepared by the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

Abdul Razak Latun, Mazalina Ali, Raja Bidin Raja Hassan and Annie Nunis Billy. 2019. An Interim Report: Status of Implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain In Southeast Asia. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD/SP/41

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

The publication may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any method or process, without written permission from the copyright holder. Application for such permission with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction desired should be made through and address to:

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD,
Taman Perikanan Chendering,
21080 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu,
Malaysia

All Right Reserved
© **SEAFDEC/MFRDMD 2019**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	iii
List of Figures.....	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES TO PREVENT ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN.....	2
3.0 METHODOLOGY FOR SELF-EVALUATION ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES.....	3
4.0 CONSULTATIVE VISITS TO ASEAN MEMBER STATES IN 2018	4
5.0 SELF-EVALUATION RESULTS AND REMARKS.....	8
6.0 ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES	8
6.1 Legal Framework.....	9
6.2 Lack of Resources.....	9
6.3 Awareness Building.....	9
7.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	9
8.0 WAY FORWARD.....	10
9.0 REFERENCES	10
Annex 1: Recommended Actions to Implement the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain.....	12
Annex 2: Scoring Mechanism for The Self Evaluation by ASEAN Member States for The Implementation of The ASEAN Guidelines	18
Annex 3: Remarks by AMSs Against Self-Evaluation Scores	24
Annex 4 : Scores of self-evaluation	46

List of Figures

Figure 1: The ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain	2
Figure 2: Consultative visit/meeting at DOFM Meeting Room in Putrajaya, Malaysia.....	4
Figure 3: Consultative visit/meeting 24 July 2018 at the Ministry of Marine Affairs in Jakarta, Indonesia.....	5
Figure 4: Consultative visit/meeting 24 August 2019 at FiA Meeting Room in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.....	5
Figure 5: Consultative visit/meeting 2 October 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw , Myanmar.....	6
Figure 6: Consultative visit/meeting, 7 August 2018 at BFAR Meeting Room in Manila, Philippines	6
Figure 7: Consultative visit to Lao PDR 16 October 2018	7
Figure 8: Consultative visit to Thailand, 13 November 2018.....	7
Figure 9: Consultative visit to Hanoi, Vietnam 26 November 2018.....	8

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The demand for fish has driven fishers to catch more fish including practising illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. IUU fishing not only contributes to overexploitation but also hindering the recovery of fish populations and ecosystems. IUU fishing damages the marine habitats and puts those fishers who operate legally at a disadvantage, adversely affecting the economic and social well-being of fishing communities, especially in the third world countries. IUU fishing is a big problem and is difficult to quantify. IUU fishing can occur in virtually any fisheries from inland waters, coastal or even in offshore areas. It is a particular issue in developing countries including the Southeast Asian countries where fisheries management strategies need to be strengthened, and where resources for landing controls and vessel inspections, and number of patrol vessels are limited to enforce the necessary regulations.

Most countries in the Southeast Asian region have developed their respective regulations based on EC Regulation 1005/2008. Therefore, it is possible for the countries to support the efforts to use trade measures to combat IUU fishing within the region. Countries should ensure the primary responsibility of flag state and counter measures to combat IUU fishing.

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD lead the Japanese Trust Fund VI project (2013-2019) entitled Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products involves identification of existing trade practices/mechanisms in small-scale fishery and of associated problems in compliance with the EC Regulation No.1005/2008 for large-scale capture fishery in the region through core expert meetings. The information gathered were analysed and comparison among countries will provide a possible catch documentation system for combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region with possible expansion and/or modification for the regulation of international trade in fish and fishery products within the region.

This project corresponds to Resolution number 8 and the Plan of Action number 67 of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in 2011 on strengthening cooperation among ASEAN Member States (AMSs) to implement international standards with regards to trading of fish and fishery products within the Asian region.

ASEAN Member States cooperated with SEAFDEC/MFRDMD for the development of the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain (ASEAN Guidelines). The ASEAN Guidelines aimed to establish the foundation that could serve as basis in formulating relevant policies at national level as well as in developing clear direction and understanding of the need to prevent the entry of IUU fish and fishery products into the supply chain.

The development of the ASEAN Guidelines took into consideration relevant international instruments such as IPOA IUU Fishing and the EC Regulation, implementation of this guidelines would need additional budget for capacity building of concerned stakeholders in the respective AMSs.

The ASEAN Guidelines was published by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD in 2015. After publishing and disseminating the published ASEAN Guidelines, under funding by JTF 6, the project commenced with promotion of the ASEAN Guidelines for implementation in AMSs. AMSs required SEAFDEC/MFRDMD to assist them to implement the ASEAN Guidelines.

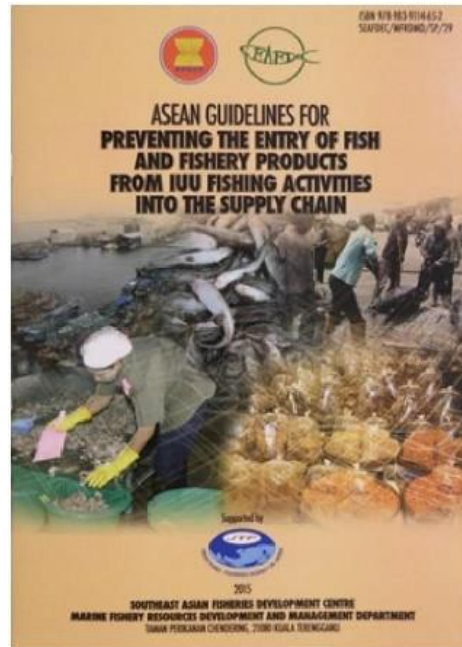


Figure 1: The ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain

2.0 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES TO PREVENT ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

During the series of regional technical consultations for development of the ASEAN Guidelines, from 2013 to 2015, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD analysed the information compiled from AMSs on the issues, processes and procedures in exporting fish and fishery products from the Southeast Asian Region and utilized the information to develop the ASEAN Guidelines known as the “ASEAN Guidelines to Prevent Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into The Supply Chain”. All the AMSs agreed that implementation of the ASEAN guidelines would mean that all AMSs will undertake all necessary actions necessary to combat IUU fishing through market measures. All illegal fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities should not be allowed to be traded.

The ASEAN Guidelines was finalized with all AMSs during “The Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain” at Horizon Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia from 23 to 25 September 2014. The final draft of the ASEAN Guidelines was later endorsed at the 17th FCG-ASSP Meeting in December 2014. The 47th Meeting of the SEAFDEC

Council held from 31 March to 3 April 2015 in Le Meridien Chiang Rai Resort, Chiang Rai, Thailand approved in principle the final draft of the ASEAN Guidelines. The 23rd Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) (10-12 June 2015, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar) endorsed the ASEAN Guidelines. Subsequently the ASEAN Guidelines was endorsed by 36th SSOM- AMAF in August 2015 and finally by 37th AMAF in September 2015.

The recommended actions (refer to Annex 1) to implement the ASEAN Guidelines are divided into five main actions namely Action 1: Managing fishing activities within an AMS, Action 2: Regulating transshipment and landing of fish / catch across borders, Action 3: Preventing Poaching In The EEZs of AMSs, Action 4: Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish (LRFF), Reef- Based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species, and Action 5: Strengthening the management of fishing in the High Seas and RFMO areas.

3.0 METHODOLOGY FOR SELF-EVALUATION ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES

As the ASEAN Guidelines was voluntary in nature, the implementation of the Guidelines will be according to capacity of each AMSs. The status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines is based on self-evaluation by each AMSs. Consultative visits to eight (8) AMSs were performed in 2018. The countries visited are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD was not able to visit Brunei Darussalam and Singapore in 2018 due to budget constraint.

Self-evaluation by AMSs was conducted by giving score to actions taken by AMSs to implement the recommended actions under the ASEAN Guidelines, as illustrated in Annex 2. Where possible remarks were recorded to explain why the score were given for any action taken. Some actions will be scored 0 – 5 indicating percentage of action implemented where score of 0 mean not applicable or not implemented, score of 1 mean 1-20 percent implemented, score of 2 mean 21 -40 percent implemented, score of 3 mean 41-60 percent implemented, score of 4 mean 61-80 percent implemented and a score of 5 mean 81 – 100 percent implemented. There are 50 sub-actions giving a total score of 250. A total score of 250 means an AMS has implemented 81-100 percent of the actions to combat IUU fishing.

As the scoring was a self-evaluation by AMSs, the scoring will be subjective rather than objective based on what AMSs felt that the state had implemented the various actions under the ASEAN Guidelines. As the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines was voluntary this exclude the need to benchmark the various recommended actions. The emphasis will be on the progress of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines by each member state throughout the project period and beyond rather than status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines between member states as it is not easy to choose a benchmark value for every action. The self-evaluation will indicate progress of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in every AMS. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD will continue to promote implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines until the end of 2019.

4.0 CONSULTATIVE VISITS TO ASEAN MEMBER STATES IN 2018

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD conducted a series of consultative visit to Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam in 2018 to promote the implementation and evaluate the status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines. During the consultative visit, several discussions and technical visits to selected fishing ports and export points at the airports were conducted. These included the self-evaluation on the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs.



Figure 2: Consultative visit/meeting at DOFM Meeting Room in Putrajaya, Malaysia



Figure 3: Consultative visit/meeting 24 July 2018 at the Ministry of Marine Affairs in Jakarta, Indonesia



Figure 4: Consultative visit/meeting 24 August 2018 at FiA Meeting Room in Phnom Penh, Cambodia



Figure 5: Consultative visit/meeting 2 October 2018 in Nay Pyi Taw , Myanmar



Figure 6: Consultative visit/meeting, 7 August 2018 at BFAR Meeting Room in Manila, Philippines



Figure 7: Consultative visit to Lao PDR 16 October 2018



Figure 8: Consultative visit to Thailand, 13 November 2018



Figure 9: Consultative visit to Hanoi, Vietnam 26 November 2018

5.0 SELF-EVALUATION RESULTS AND REMARKS

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD compiled and summarized the feedback from eight (8) AMSs on the current status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs based on information gathered during consultative visits to Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar, LAO PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. An interim report of the feedback and self-evaluation conducted on the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines will be published in the first quarter of 2019. The remarks and the scores for every recommended action to implement the ASEAN Guidelines were summarized in Annexes 3 and 4.

Scores of self-evaluation on implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs were as follows: Cambodia, 84.8% of total score; Indonesia: 96.4% of total score; Lao PDR 60% of total score; Malaysia, 92.4% of total score; Myanmar, 94% of total score; Philippines, 96.4% of total score; Thailand, 94% of total score; and Viet Nam, 96.4% of total score.

The self-evaluation scores for all AMSs will be compare to the score during the project terminal meeting in September 2019, to show progress of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines by AMSs.

6.0 ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES

Although the AMSs recognize the importance of combating IUU fishing through trading measures and are seriously tackling the issues on IUU fishing, implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines which differs from country to country based on the circumstances surrounding their respective fishery and trading industries in the countries and capabilities of agencies responsible for management of the fisheries including handling of fish and fishery products traded in the country. To promote the ASEAN Guidelines in the AMSs need appropriate strategies and measures to ensure that effective and practical national plans are formulated and

their effective implementation is in place. Nevertheless, the AMSs are still encountering various issues, concerns and difficulties that need to be addressed to fully implement the ASEAN Guidelines.

6.1 Legal Framework

Some AMSs lack the necessary legal frameworks for implementing some parts of the ASEAN Guidelines, *e.g.* installation of Mobile Tracking Unit (MTU) on fishing vessels. Without any legal framework, the countries would not have any enforcement power. In some aspects, difficulties in establishing legal framework reflect the lack of technical guidance and assistance or lack of human and/or financial resources to follow the provisions stipulated in the ASEAN Guidelines. Another issue is related to the evaluation and improvement of existing systems and governance which needs to be looked into by the management authorities in AMSs.

6.2 Lack of Resources

The ASEAN Guidelines covers a wide range of fishing and trading activities. For the AMSs to follow the ASEAN Guidelines in its every aspect, the countries should have certain amount of capacities and resources, which include human and financial resources, to be able to fully monitor and control their fishing/trading activities. Some AMSs lack knowledges and experiences to implement Port State Measures (PSM) and Flag State Measures (FSM) to combat IUU fishing.

6.3 Awareness Building

Another challenge that confronts the AMSs in the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines is the awareness of the stakeholders regarding impacts of IUU fishing and the need to combat IUU fishing. The key stakeholders in the supply chain of fish and fishery products are unaware about the benefits and advantages of using a traceability system in their operations. Also, some traditional stakeholders are averse to change and are reluctant to implement any traceability system when additional cost are needed.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions based on the self-evaluation during consultative meeting in visited AMSs are as follows:

- a. Most AMSs have initiatives to implement the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain based on their own legal and governance frameworks.
- b. AMSs are aware of the negative impacts of IUU fishing towards fishery habitats and resources.

- c. Although the ASEAN Guidelines has been established and disseminated since 2015, some AMSs still require assistance from SEAFDEC to develop plans to enhance implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines at national levels.
- d. In order to promote the ASEAN Guidelines and assist the AMSs in developing effective and practical national implementation plans, domestic circumstances in their legal framework for access to fishing and trading should be carefully examined taking into consideration each country's situation.
- e. For smooth and effective implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines, active participation of all stakeholders in decision-making processes is essential.
- f. The scores from the self-evaluation on implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines indicated that all AMSs are actively implementing the Guidelines. The scores will be steadily increased in the near future with AMSs making amendments to their existing fishery laws including fishing access and standard operating procedures for trade of fish and fishery products.

8.0 WAY FORWARD

The way forward for the project are as follows:

- a. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD will continue to promote implementation the ASEAN Guidelines in the AMSs. Technical assistance through capacity building activities by SEAFDEC on request by AMSs to enable the AMSs to adopt the ASEAN Guidelines, since its total implementation would mean significant reduction in the IUU fishing activities in the Southeast Asian region.
- b. The Terminal Regional Technical Consultation on Promotion of ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain will be held in September 2019 in Malaysia to clarify current status and issues in implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs. The project terminal report will be published in the fourth quarters of 2019 or early 2020.
- c. A new project on market measures to combat IUU fishing in the region will be formulated for the new JTF 7 project based on feedback by AMSs for the period 2020 till 2024.

9.0 REFERENCES

- a. Kawamura, Hajime and Somboon Siriraksophon. 2014. Sustained Promotion of Responsible Fisheries to Secure the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products in Intra- and Inter-Regional Trade: SEAFDEC Initiative. *In*: Fish for the People, Volume 12 No. 3 (2014). Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand; pp 9-14
- b. Latun, Abdul Razak, Abu Talib bin Ahmad, Mazalina Ali, Masaya Katoh, and Virgilia Sulit. 2013. Developing Market Measures to Control IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia. *In*: Fish for the People, Volume 11 No. 1 (2013). Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand; pp 19-25

- c. Latun, Abdul Razak, Mazalina Ali, Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin, Somboon Siriraksophon, Virgilia Sulit, and Ahmad Firdaus Siregar Abdullah. 2016. Promotion of Measures to Avert Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing into the Supply Chain. In: Fish for the People, Volume 14 No. 2 (2016). Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand; pp 2-11
- d. Latun, Abdul Razak, Mazalina Ali, Mohd Tamimi Ali Ahmad, and Masaya Katoh. 2016a. Boosting National Mechanisms to Combat IUU Fishing: Dynamism of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Sector. In: Fish for the People, Volume 14 No. 1 (2016). Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand; pp 36-43
- e. Mazalina A., Mahyam M.I., Katoh M., Abdul-Razak L., Mohd- Tamimi A., Kawamura H., and Siriraksophon S. (Eds.). 2015. ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and 6. Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. SEAFDEC/ MFRDMD /SP/29; 22 p
- f. SEAFDEC. 2011. Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand; 23 p
- g. SEAFDEC/MFRDMD. 2016. Report of the Regional Technical Consultation on Promotion of the “ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain”, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7-9 March 2016

Annex 1: Recommended Actions to Implement the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain

ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)

1.1 Controlling fishing access

- Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access
- Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access
- Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate
- Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system
- Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license

1.2 Promotion of responsible fishing practices / methods

- Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region in accordance to CCRF
- Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity
- Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS
- Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods

1.3 States are encouraged to:

1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information

- Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration
- Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook

1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations

- Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program

1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS

- Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities
- Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system
- Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems

1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach

- Promote co-management approach for fisheries management
- Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing

1.4 Intensify surveillance during fishing operations and port state control at designated landing ports

- Enhance capacity building for MCS
- Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea
- Consider implementation of relevant port state measures.

ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS

2.1 Establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries

- Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing
- Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries

2.2 Regular bilateral / multi- lateral meetings to agree on licensing system / data recording and to share relevant information and fishing vessel registration database

- Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information
- Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length

2.3 Port states should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for trans-shipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant information including origin of catch, among neighbouring countries

- Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system
- Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme
- Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM
- Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing

ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES

3.1 Actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas, for example by using some system of vessel monitoring system (VMS), implementation and strengthening of flag states measures, port state measures and coastal state measures

- Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request.
- Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas
- Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies

3.2 Cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels operating beyond their respective EEZs and sharing the black list among AMSs

- Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing

3.3 Regular update of information for the regional fishing vessels record (RFVR)

- Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System
- Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish In Each Other's Fishing Areas

- Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters

ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES

4.1 Conduct regular inter- and intra- meetings among relevant authorities (including customs departments) and exporting companies for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species

- Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.

4.2 Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades

- Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades
- Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades

4.3 State should ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided, except for research and experimental purposes for which such export should be accompanied by appropriate documents

- Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species

- Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders
 - Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species
- 4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- Scale / Artisanal Fishers, Who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-Management and to Enhance Their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species**
- Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production
 - Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species
- 4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network Between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management At The Regional Level**
- Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network
 - Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established

- 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in The High Seas and RFMO Areas**
- 5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures**
- Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials
- 5.2 Implement, Where Appropriate, Observer Programs in Accordance with Relevant National, Regional or International Regulations with Respect to High Seas Fisheries**
- Encourage AMSs to develop and implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries
 - Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs

5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas

- Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes
- Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes

6. REVIEW OF THE GUIDELINES

6.1 Guidelines Should Be Reviewed Regularly When Necessary as Proposed by AMSs

- The guidelines should be reviewed as requested by AMSs during the annual council meeting

Annex 2: Scoring Mechanism for The Self Evaluation by ASEAN Member States for The Implementation of The ASEAN Guidelines

SELF EVALUATION BY ASEAN MEMBER STATES ON IMPLEMENTATION THE ASEAN GUIDELINES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN	Notes	2018 Scores	Remarks	
ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)				
1.1 Controlling Fishing Access				
a. Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented			
b. Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access				
c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate				
d. Request SEAFDEC or other organisations for capacity building on electronic database system		5 = request or does not request because has own electronic database system, 0 = did not request but required by the country		
e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license		0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods				
a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented			
b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity				
c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS				
d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods				
1.3 States are Encouraged to:				
1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information				
a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented			
b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook				
1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations				

a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS			
a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented		
b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system	4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems	5 = request if needed or does not need to request, 0 = did not request but required by the country		
1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach			
a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented		
b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing	4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports			
a. Enhance capacity building for MCS	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented		
b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea	4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures			

ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS			
2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries			
a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing	5 = strengthen if needed or not applicable, 0 = did not but needed by the country		
b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries	Y=0, N=5		
2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database			

a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length			
2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipment and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries			
a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme			
c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM			
d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing			

ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES			
3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures			
a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas			
c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies			
3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs			
a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		

3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)			
a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length	Y=5, N=0		
3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas			
a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters	Y=0, N=5		

ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES			
4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species			
a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
4.2 Appropriate Mechanisms for the Monitoring and Data Collection of Live Reef Food Fish and Reef- based Ornamentals Trades			
a. Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades			
4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents			
a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented		

b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders	3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species			
4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species			
a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production	0 = Not implemented 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented 4 = 61 - 80 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented		
b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species			
4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level			
a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network			
b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established	5 = request if needed or does not need to request if NA, 0 = did not request but required by the country		

ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS			
5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures			
a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials	5 = request if needed or does not need to request if NA, 0 = did not request but required by the country		
5.2 Implement, where Appropriate, Observer Programs in Accordance with Relevant National, Regional or International Regulations with Respect to High Seas Fisheries			
a. Encourage AMSs to develop and implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries	5 = request if needed or does not need to request if NA, 0 = did not request but required by the country		

b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs			
5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOS in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas			
a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes			
b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes	5 = request if needed or does not need to request if NA, 0 = did not request but required by the country		
TOTAL SCORE	250		
% of score against total score			

Annex 3: Remarks by AMSs Against Self-Evaluation Scores

REMARKS FOR SELF-EVALUATION ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES TO PREVENT ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN (2018)								
	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)								
1.1 Controlling Fishing Access								
a. Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access	For inland fisheries, it is open access for fishing communities but must use only the legal, non-destructive gear and method. Also implemented area restriction in inland waters (conservation area). For marine fisheries, all fishing vessels and gears must be registered and licensed but only 60 - 70% fishing vessels and gears already registered	Regulation about the SLO (Notification of Deserve to Operate) and SPB (Notification on Fishing Approval) Permit has regulated and implemented very well in MMAF Indonesia.	Existing legal framework e.g. Fisheries Law. Registration of boat at some areas e.g. Khammouan province (Nam Then 2 - NT2 hydropower), only certain types of fishing gear are allowed, destructive fishing method not allowed e.g. electric fishing and using poison.	Malaysia still developing FMP. Malaysia NPOA Fishing Capacity Plan 2 will complete in end 2018.	Myanmar stop issuing fishing license for new fishing vessels. All fishing and carrier vessels must be registered and all fishing gears must be licensed for small and commercials fishing vessels.	92% of commercial fishing vessel, fishermen and fish workers were registered. Fisheries electronic licensing system,	On-going. Every 2 years renewing the fishing gear licenses.	Existing system for boat registration and fishing gear licensing in place, close season, mesh size regulations, fishing ground.
b. Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for	Sharing experience with other AMSs through regional meetings /	Indonesia has shared / received experiences on controlling fishing access through regional and	Lao PDR officials attending meeting organizes by	Malaysia is the lead country for the implementation of ASEAN	Myanmar have MOU with DOF, Thailand for the fishery cooperation especially for		Always attending capacity building	Viet Nam officials attends many SEAFDEC meetings.

controlling fishing access	consultations / trainings.	international forum.	SEAFDEC, RPOAs.	RPOA Fishing Capacity.	the IUU fishing.		program / meeting for controlling fishing access	
c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate	Marine Fisheries Law already amended to align with the international and regional instruments	Some regulations are still under revisions process.	Constantly revising policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate	Malaysia (DOF) is continuously revising Fisheries Policy and Regulation.	Myanmar willing to revise the policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures whenever necessary.	Ongoing initiative to strengthen regulation with the municipal government	On-going.	New law and under laws regulation will be affective in 1 January 2019.
d. Request SEAFDEC or other organisations for capacity building on electronic database system	Cambodia didn't have database yet just in Microsoft excel forms. Cambodia planned to request SEAFDEC for capacity building.	Indonesia has established own electronic database system i.e. DSS (Database Sharing System).	The database only for some areas.	Malaysia has established own electronic database system.	Myanmar already requested SEAFDEC	Already have an electronic database licensing system.	The DOF Thailand has it own database system and request the capacity building from RFMOs	VN Fishbase for registration and licensing, fishing fleet management and for issuing catch certificates.
e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license	Cambodia willing to learn from other AMSs through technical support from SEAFDEC.	Indonesia is available to share experience on developing electronic database system.	Sharing experience through attendances at regional meetings.	Malaysia has shared her experienced during the RFVR RTC.	Myanmar already developed the electronic software for the database but not started yet.	Philippines open to share experience with other AMSs.	The DOF Thailand has Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) and are proactively sharing their experience with other AMSs.	On-going
1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods								

a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF	Cambodia already have a Cambodian CCRF (CamCode)	Indonesia committed to continue effort in promoting responsible fishing practices through its role as regional secretariat of RPOA-IUU.	Awareness program conducted by DLF to local communities.	Promote responsible fishing practices through the Fisheries Act 1985.	On-going program	Philippines promoting the responsible fishing practices for the last 7-8 years.	Thailand always promoting responsible fishing practices / methods, also some bilateral arrangement regarding this with Viet Nam, Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar.	
b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity	Cambodia is developing NPOA-IUU. Cambodia interested to develop NPOA-Capacity.	Indonesia already have Ministerial Regulation about NPOA-IUU, and NPOA-Capacity	In future	Malaysia has her own NPOA-IUU and NPOA-Capacity	NPOA-IUU already developed and implemented but for NPOA-Capacity still on-going.	Already have NPOA-IUU but not yet for NPOA-Capacity	Thailand is already implement the NPOA-IUU and will be revised the NPOA-IUU in 2019. Thailand still doesn't have NPOA-Capacity but implement the Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) to reduce and control the fishing capacity.	NPOA-IUU and NPOA-Capacity already approved by prime minister.
c. Review and strengthen	Cambodia is starting developing the	Indonesia still need capacity building on MCS.	Existing MCS activities at Khammouan	DOFM continuously send officials	On-going program	Continuing of the capacity building	On-going	Viet Nam officials attended many

capacity building for MCS	National Plan of Action to Control and Inspection (NPCI).	Some activity conducted through RPOA-IUU Forum.	province (Nam Then 2 - NT2 hydropower) and reservoirs.	for training and capacity building		program for MCS		SEAFDEC meeting on MCS.
d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods	Cambodia already have a Cambodian CCRF (CamCode)	Indonesia has promoted continually in National, regional, and International level.	Awareness program conducted by DLF to local communities.	Continuously conduct awareness program	On-going program	Continuing program	On-going	On-going
1.3 States are Encouraged to:								
1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information								
a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration	Catch declaration is already on-going.	The regulations is possible to be revised based on necessity.	For certain projects and waterbodies.		Will use eACDS in future	The rules already amended to include the reported for every month	On-going	Details regulation on the usage of logbook and catch declaration, port inspection.
b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook	Already using the logbook but not fully comply by fishermen.	Indonesia already established and implemented regulation about logbook system.	For certain projects e.g. with IFRDMD and MRC and waterbodies.		Will use eACDS in future	Include use of log sheet for EU	Logbook and Marine Catch Purchasing Document (MCPD) are mandatory for all commercial fishing vessels. For the small-scale fishing boats, the catch data in MCPD is required only	Implementing the pilot electronic catch documentation scheme.

							if selling to factory.	
1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations								
a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program	On-going program	MMAF Indonesia already established Fisheries Inspector, Monitoring and Surveillance Vessel, and also collaborate with related office to conduct capacity building.	On-going and strengthening in future.	Continuously conduct enforcement and yearly inspection of fishing vessel	On-going program	Continuing program	The DOF Thailand already have team to conduct fishing vessel inspection involved various related agencies. Thailand also have Fishing Info System shared among the related agencies for support fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program.	
1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS								
a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities	Draft of Cambodian Marine Fisheries Law required all fishing vessel to be equipped with some sort Mobile Tracking Unit (MTU).	Indonesia has implemented Ministerial Regulations on VMS.	NA	Monitoring fishing vessels movement and activities is part of NPOA-IUU	On-going program	Philippines is developing the program to monitor the domestic fishing vessel movement.	On-going	Compulsory regulation in the new law for VMS installation for vessels more than 15m in length. Have the specific road map to

								install VMS for fishing vessels larger than 24 m in length before 1 April 2019 and specific road map for fishing vessels for 15- 24m.
b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system	All Cambodian fishing vessels don't have VMS yet.	Every fishing vessel within size >30 GT, must install VMS.	NA	Currently ongoing installation of AIS units for zone B trawl vessels	VMS program for foreign fishing vessels since 2012 and for local vessel to start in 2019. On-going PDS (Pelagic Detection System) program for smaller vessels.	Philippines is planning to equip fishing vessel with the monitoring system	All commercial fishing vessels (larger than 30GT) (30 GT and over) must be equipped with VMS and try to find out suitable monitoring system for small scale fishing vessels. Any size of fishing vessels that operated the purse seine, anchovies purse seine and trawl net must be equipped with VMS. For Thai flagged fishing vessels (include fishing carrier vessel) operating in	

							waters beyond national jurisdiction must be equipped with VMS, electronic monitoring system and electronic reporting system (ERS).	
c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems	Cambodia requested SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems.	Indonesia does not need advice on VMS.	NA	Malaysia does not need advice from SEAFDEC on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems	Already received the information from DOF Thailand and DANIDA project.	Philippines already have meeting with other AMS to share experience for fishing vessel monitoring system.	Thailand already used fishing vessel monitoring systems.	Already have infrastructure.
1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach								
a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management	On-going program by community fishery (Cfi) to patrol and report to Fisheries Administration Cantonment (FiAC).	Promotion trough fisheries community surveillance group (Pokmaswas).	Three organizers helping to implement co-management i.e. World Bank, WWF and SEAFDEC.	Formation of Kumpulan Keselamatan Nelayan (KESAN) for search and rescue activities, and to monitor and report encroachment activities	Co-management and MCS project by DANIDA, WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) and FFI (Flora and Fauna International).	Philippines promote the co-management and EAFM	Thailand established a National Fisheries Committee in national level and Provincial Fisheries Commission in regional level to promote co-management at	On-going program for MCS.

							national and regional regional and local levels.	
b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing	On-going program by FiA.	MMAF Indonesia has conducted some capacity building activity for Fisheries Inspector through cooperation with AFMA and NOAA.	On-going	All government agencies cooperate to combat IUU fishing	On-going program by DOF Myanmar	Continuing program	On-going	Establishing the inspection and control office at the fishing port, telegram of prime minister on inspection cooperation by different forces at sea (723, 1275).
1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports								
a. Enhance capacity building for MCS	On-going program by FiA. There are no foreign vessels landing fish in Cambodia.	MMAF Indonesia has conducted some capacity building activity for Fisheries Inspector through cooperation with AFMA and NOAA.	On-going	Mostly for tuna fisheries at IOTC and commercial ports.	PSM training under SEAFDEC and FAO.	Continuing program	On-going. From 2015 - 2018, Thailand invested 2.5 million Euro for the MCS capacity building, Fisheries Monitoring Centers. VMS, ERS, EM, observer program, Fishing Info, electronic PIPO, Common Risk	On-going program for MCS.

							Assessment and training.	
b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea	On-going program by FiA.	Monitoring and surveillance activity conducted through water and aerial. Indonesia is the 1st country who Joined Global Fishing Watch.	On-going	Mostly by MMEA	On-going program by Maritime Police and Navy.	Intensifying all efforts	Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Thai-MECC) compose of DOF Thailand Fisheries Patrol, Navy, Marine Police, Customs Department, and DMCR conduct regular inspection at sea and also urgent inspection on request by FMC	Establishing the inspection and control office at the fishing port, telegram of prime minister on inspection cooperation by different forces at sea (723, 1275).
c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures	Cambodia under the process to ratify the PSMA.	Indonesia has ratified PSMA through presidential regulations, and also as contracting parties in several RFMO's (IOTC, WCPFC, and CCSBT) implemented PSMA principle.	NA	Mostly for tuna fisheries at IOTC and commercial ports.	Myanmar already signed for PSMA since 2010	Already ratified the PSMA	On-going implementing PSM.	Integration PSMA articles in the new laws and under laws regulation.

ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS								
2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries								
a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing	Cambodia already have MOU with Viet Nam and Lao PDR, and draft MOU with Thailand.	According to the Indonesian Fisheries Law No.45 2009, Every single fish catch should be landed in Fishing Port.	Collaboration with Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar in the Mekong region.	Malaysia requested Thai authorities to deny landing of catches from Malaysian fishing vessels at Thai port	All Myanmar fishing vessels should be landed catches at Myanmar port. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Myanmar waters. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed to land in Myanmar fishing ports.	Collaboration with Malaysia to disallow Malaysian flagged vessel from landing their catch in Philippines ports.	Thailand have bilateral cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries.	Viet Nam have new regulation on landing of fish at designated port for fishing vessels larger than 15m length.
b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries	Depending on MOU with bordering country by legal framework.		NA	Malaysia did not seek assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries	No request		No request	Viet Nam have new regulation on designated port for fishing vessels larger than 15m length.
2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database								

a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information	Cambodia actively sharing and updating information to the RFVR.	The mechanism of sharing relevant information has been conducted through RPOA-IUU, ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation.	Only in Mekong region with MRC and SEAFDEC	Malaysia will continue to participate in bilateral / multi-lateral meeting with bordering countries	Myanmar cooperate with SEAFDEC and AMSs in licensing system / data recording	Philippines actively participated and updating information to the RFVR	ASEAN SEAFDEC RFVR program, RFMOs as sharing platform.	Viet Nam officials regularly attending SEAFDEC meeting.
b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length	Cambodia actively sharing and updating information to the RFVR.	Indonesia has submitted RFVR data for vessel more than 24 meters in length to SEAFDEC Training Department twice a year.	NA	Malaysia will share relevant information to the RFVR program	Myanmar cooperate with SEAFDEC and AMSs in RFVR program	Philippines updating information to the RFVR for vessel more than 24 meters in length	Thailand willing to share information upon request for vessel less than 24 meters in length.	On-going
2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipment and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries								
a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system	Cambodia support the development and implementation of the ACDS by SEAFDEC.	Indonesia has implemented paper based CDS since 2010 with many improvements until present, the electronic CDS are still on-going	Consider implementing ACDS for inland fisheries.	Malaysia will implement the eACDS when the system for Malaysia completed and endorsed	On-going program	Philippines is in the process of development of electronic catch documentation system	Thailand already have own catch documentation scheme.	Viet Nam consider implementing regional catch documentation scheme when it is ready.

		process to be implemented.						
b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme	Cambodia under the process to ratify the PSMA. Cambodia support the development and implementation of the ACDS by SEAFDEC.	Many officer and fisheries Inspector from indonesia has followed various capacity building in national, regional, and international level.	Consider implementing ACDS for inland fisheries.	Malaysia continously conduct capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme	On-going program	Philippines request capacity building on port state measures from FAO	Thailand already ratify the PSMA and participated on PSM and CDS capacity building.	Viet Nam already acceded the PSMA and integrated PSMA articles in the new laws and under laws regulation.
c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM	On-going	Formulation of SOP to Implement FSM, PSM, and CSM is on-going process. Applicable to FSM and PSM.	NA	Malaysia has implemented the SOP for Landing of Tuna Vessel at Port	On-going program	Ongoing	Thailand already develop the SOP for FSM, PSM and CSM.	On-going
d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing	On-going	Indonesia has implemented paper Based CDS since 2010 with many improvements until present, the electronic CDS are still on-going process to be implemented.	Future activities	Malaysia continuously monitor and prevent entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing at landing sites	On-going program	Philippines already issued circular that prevent landing of IUU fish	On-going	On-going
ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES								

3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures

<p>a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request</p>	<p>Cambodia strongly support cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing.</p>	<p>Data Sharing on VMS is possible as long as it is requested officially from member countries and not open sources.</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Malaysia continuously cooperate with other AMSs on VMS data sharing</p>	<p>On-going program</p>	<p>Philippines willing to share the information subject to regulation upon request.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Viet Nam have hotline with Philippines and later with Thailand. Viet Nam also fully attend SEAFDEC meeting on VMS.</p>
<p>b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas</p>	<p>Cambodia has Marine Fishery Management Area (MFMA) for the coral reefs and seagrass beds including fishery refugia.</p>	<p>Cooperation with related unit such as Water Police, Navy, and Coast Guard, has been initiated and conducted</p>	<p>For inland fisheries in the Mekong region.</p>	<p>Regular inspection and surveillance of fishing vessels in Malaysian waters</p>	<p>On-going program</p>	<p>Continuous relentless enforcement by Philippines authorities</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>On-going under the new law and regulations.</p>
<p>c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies</p>	<p>On-going inter-agencies cooperation.</p>	<p>Through establishment of Special Presidential taskforce on combating illegal Fishing.</p>	<p>On-going activities with Environment, Water and Forestry Departments</p>	<p>Close cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies in Malaysia</p>	<p>On-going program</p>	<p>At present, there is ongoing inter-agencies cooperation (5 agencies)</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>Already have the MOU with all enforcement agencies and conduct regular meetings and joint operations.</p>

3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs								
a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing	Continuous sharing of information on black listed vessel.	Bilateral, RFMO, RPOA-IUU	NA	For RFMO IUU vessels	On-going program	Continuous sharing the information on black listed vessel in IUU fishing	On-going	Viet Nam have IUU black listed vessels on the website.
3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)								
a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System	Cambodia actively sharing and updating information to the RFVR.	Updated twice a year (April and October).	NA	Malaysia regularly update information for RFVR Database System	On-going program	Continuous sharing and updating	DoF Thailand shared and regularly update information on fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to RFVR Database System. The more update data, the more precision data.	On-going changing the database from HP to length
b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length	Cambodia and other AMSs requested SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than	Indonesian fisheries dominated by SSF 90%. Indonesia still updating their database of small vessel that less than 10 GT.	NA	Malaysia request SEAFDEC to develop the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24	On-going program	Strong request to SEAFDEC on developing the database system	The DoF did request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database system through the previous	Viet Nam have IUU black listed vessels on the website.

	24 meters in length.			meters in length			Council Meeting	
3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas								
a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters	Cambodia not allow foreign vessels to fish in Cambodia waters except for the research vessels.	Sovereignty	Thai fishermen not allow to catch fish in the Lao PDR Mekong region. Everybody cannot catch fish in Conservation Zones. The giant catfish is protected by CITES.	Malaysia does not permit other foreign fishing vessels to fish in Malaysian waters	Not considering to do so	Philippines not allowing other foreign vessel to fish in Philippines waters	No request from Thailand	Not allowed
ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES								
4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species								
a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of	On-going and strongly willing to develop guidelines and cooperate with relevant agencies for quarantine activities for endangered species and ornamentals fish.	MMAF has conducted several FGD with Indonesian Institute of Science, Endangered Fish Exported, and Association of Coral Fish Indonesia. This FGD discuss to	On-going activities with Environment, Water and Forestry Departments and fishery communities in local areas.	Close cooperation among national relevant agencies and stakeholders in Malaysia to implement the CITES ACT (686 Act)	On-going program	Ongoing	Thailand's Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 has been launched since 2015, covering importing and exporting issues of which relevant	On-going

live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.		formulate about recommendation to regulate some particular species that need to protected.					agencies and stakeholders have involved.	
4.2 Appropriate Mechanisms for the Monitoring and Data Collection of Live Reef Food Fish and Reef- based Ornamentals Trades								
a. Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades	Strongly willing to apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades.	Collecting information mechanism has been applied in all area.	On-going	*to refer to Jabatan Taman Laut, Jabatan Laut	On-going program	Established MPA involving communities and agencies.	Fisheries Single Window (FSW) has been initiated to monitor the application, license and certificate system for import and export of fisheries product. Database has been monitored by the DoF and the Customs Department.	Already implemented CITES convention
b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades	On-going and willing to strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based	Managed by MMAF.	On-going	*to refer to Jabatan Taman Laut, Jabatan Laut, MAQIS, Biosecurity	On-going program	Continue program to strengthen data collection	All kinds of fish and fisheries product to be traded must be permitted by the DoF, so the DoF has its system to	On-going

	ornamentals trades.						collect data efficiently.	
4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents								
a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species	On-going and strongly willing to develop guidelines for monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species.	Regular monitoring and surveillance has conducted under CITES management.	On-going monitoring and surveillance on the Mekong Giant Catfish and Freshwater Stingray but at present not exporting them.	Custom Department prohibition import and export of CITES species	On-going program	Continue monitoring	Relevant laws and regulations have been revised when appropriate, in accordance with the CITES CoP's agreement.	On-going
b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders	Cambodia start to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders.	Indonesia actively improve and encourage all AMS to comply with CITES compliance principle.	On-going activities	Malaysia continuously review the existing regulation for complying the CITES Act and conduct awareness program for stakeholders	On-going program	Regular updating	The DoF always participates in regional meetings and plays an important role to support, cooperate and bring up the attitude to the CITES's regulation.	On-going
c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of	Strongly willing to collaborate with relevant agencies for monitoring and surveillance on the export of	MMAF has conducted several FGD with Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Endangered Fish	On-going activities	Close cooperation among national relevant agencies for monitoring and surveillance on	On-going program	Regular updating	DoF (Fisheries Resources Management and Measure Determination Division, Fish Quarantine and	On-going

endangered aquatic species	endangered aquatic species.	Exporter, and Association of Coral Fish Indonesia. This FGD discuss to formulate about recommendation to regulate some particular species that need to be protected.		the export of endangered aquatic species			Inspection Division), The Customs Department and Royal Thai Police also collaborate in monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species.	
4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species								
a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production	At least 1 MFMA in each community fisheries.	Through establishment of fisheries community surveillance group and Local Marine Conservation Area.	NA	Malaysia continuously conduct EAFM program	On-going program	Continuing program	Development Projects have been implemented in accordance with the Master Plan of Fisheries Management of Thailand, including Provincial Fisheries Management Promotion that Fisheries Management Activities have been implemented by	On-going

							Communities and Marine and Coastal Aquatic Stock Enhancement	
b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species	Continuous program	Through establishment of fisheries community surveillance group and Local Marine Conservation Area	NA	Malaysia continuously conduct awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing through EAFM	On-going program	Continuing program	Development Projects have been implemented in accordance with the Master Plan of Fisheries Management of Thailand, including Provincial Fisheries Management Promotion that Fisheries Management Activities have been implemented by Communities and Marine and Coastal Aquatic Stock Enhancement	On-going
4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level								

a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network	Cambodia and other AMSs requested SEAFDEC the establishment of LRFFT network.	Indonesia encourage SEAFDEC to establish the network.	NA	Malaysia and other AMSs request SEAFDEC to develop the regional LRFFT network	Agreed during the RTC on ASEAN Guidelines	Philippines and other AMSs request SEAFDEC to establish the regional LRFFT network	-	Request
b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established	Cambodia and other AMSs strongly willing to actively participate in LRFFT network.	Indonesia encourage SEAFDEC to establish the network.	NA	Malaysia will actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established	Agreed during the RTC on ASEAN Guidelines	Philippines and other AMSs willing to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established	absolutely	Agree to actively participate in the LRFFT network
ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS								
5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures								
a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials	At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the high seas.	Indonesia propose capacity building activity in various meeting/forum.	NA	Malaysia request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant officials	Two Myanmar participants attended the PSM training conducted by SEAFDEC.	The Philippines will request help from FAO for operation of PSM	Thailand already ratify the PSMA	

5.2 Implement, where Appropriate, Observer Programs in Accordance with Relevant National, Regional or International Regulations with Respect to High Seas Fisheries								
a. Encourage AMSs to develop and implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries	At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the high seas. Cambodia and other AMSs encouraged development and implementation of observer program in the high seas fisheries.	MMAF Indonesia already have Observer Program for Fishing Vessel with size >30 GT and <30 GT as part of Port Sampling activity in RFMO compliance.	NA		At present, Myanmar not a member of any RFMO organisations. For future, Myanmar willing to develop the observer program in collaboration with other AMSs.	Continuing program	Thailand have the national regulation to have the observer onboard for fishing and transshipment in the high seas.	Compulsary regulation for observer onboard with RFMOs requirement and other countries regulations (under law regulations).
b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs	At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the high seas. Cambodia and other AMSs agree to enhance implementation of observer program in the high seas fisheries.	MMAF Indonesia already have Observer Program for Fishing Vessel with size >30 GT and <30 GT as part of Port Sampling activity in RFMO compliance.	NA					Cooperation with WCPFC on for observer and application training onboard. Cooperation with WWF on observer for Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) for tuna.
5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOS in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas								
a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with	At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing	Indonesia has implemented CDS	NA	Malaysia cooperate with the relevant		On-going	Thailand is contracting party to IOTC	Viet Nam is a non-member cooperating

<p>the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes</p>	<p>vessels in the RFMO areas. Cambodia and other AMSs agree to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes.</p>	<p>in fisheries sector consistently</p>		<p>RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes</p>	<p>At present, Myanmar not a member of any RFMO organisations. In the future, Myanmar consider to fish in the RFMO areas.</p>		<p>and South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) and cooperating non-member of Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Thailand consider to be non-contracting parties cooperating with CCAMLR for traceability system</p>	<p>party of WCPFC.</p>
<p>b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes</p>	<p>Cambodia agree to explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes.</p>	<p>Indonesia has implemented CDS in fisheries sector consistently</p>	<p>Na</p>			<p>On-going</p>	<p>Thailand explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes through the RFMOs.</p>	<p>Viet Nam willing to explore</p>

Annex 4: Scores of self-evaluation

SELF EVALUATION SCORES FOR IMPLEMENTATION THE ASEAN GUIDELINES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN IN AMSs (2018)								
Recommended actions	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam
ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)								
1.1 Controlling Fishing Access								
a. Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access	4	5	2	4	4	4	5	5
b. Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5
c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
d. Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database systemScore : 5= request or does not request because has own electronic database system, 0= did not request but required by the country	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license... Yes=5, No= 0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods								
a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity	4	5	2	5	4	4	5	5
c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS	2	4	2	4	4	5	5	4
d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5
1.3 States are Encouraged to:								
1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information								
a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration	3	5	2	4	4	5	5	4
b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook	2	3	2	3	4	5	5	3
1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations								
a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS								
a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities	1	5	0	5	4	5	5	5
b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system	1	5	0	5	4	5	5	5
c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systemsScore : 5= request if needed or does not need to request, 0= did not request but require by country	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach								
a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	4
1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports								
a. Enhance capacity building for MCS	3	5	2	5	4	5	5	3
b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4
c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures	3	5	0	5	4	5	5	4

ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS								
2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries								
a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing.....Score: Yes=5, No=0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countriesScore: Yes=5, No=0	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5
2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database								
a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5
2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipment and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries								
a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5
b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5
c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM	4	5	0	4	4	5	5	5
d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5
ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES								
3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures								
a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	3
b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4
c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5
3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs								
a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	3
3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)								
a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	3
b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas								
a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES									
4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species									
a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
4.2 Appropriate Mechanisms for the Monitoring and Data Collection of Live Reef Food Fish and Reef- based Ornamentals Trades									
a. Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades	5	5	3	2	4	4	5	5	5
b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades	5	5	2	2	4	4	5	4	4
4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents									
a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species									
a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5
b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species	4	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	5
4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level									
a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5
b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS									
5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures									
a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5.2 Implement, where Appropriate, Observer Programs in Accordance with Relevant National, Regional or International Regulations with Respect to High Seas Fisheries									
a. Encourage AMSs to develop and implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5
5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas									
a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes.....Score: Yes=5 , No=0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL SCORE	212	241	150	231	235	241	245	231	
%	84.80	96.4	60	92	94	96.4	98	92.4	