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”

7-9 March 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
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"

7-9 March 2016,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Prepared by:
Abdul Razak Latun
Mazalina Ali
Ahmad Firdaus Siregar Abdullah
Adam Luke Pugas

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND
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REPORT OF THE 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", 7-9 March 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Prepared by: Abdul Razak Latun, Mazalina Ali and Ahmad Firdaus Siregar Bin Abdullah


1. Fishery products – Southeast Asia. 2. Fish trade – Southeast Asia.

I. Mazalina Ali. II. Title

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the 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", 7-9 March 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia was prepared by the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department to participants of the meeting, SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. 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" was organized by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD in AnCasa Hotel and Spa Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 7 – 9 March 2016. The meeting was attended by the representatives from all ASEAN Member States (AMSs); Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, officer from the Fisheries Development Authorities of Malaysia (LKIM), officials from SEAFDEC/TD and the Chief and officials from SEAFDEC/MFRDMD. The List of Participants appeared in Annex 1.

II. WELCOME REMARKS AND OPENING OF THE MEETING

2. The Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin welcomed and thanked all the participants and MFRDMD officials for attending this meeting. He highlighted that the objectives of the meeting are to discuss the practical and appropriate actions to enable implementation of the “ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain” and for Member Countries to come up with their own national implementation plan of the Guidelines. He requested full cooperation and active participation from all participants during the discussions to achieve the objectives of the meeting.

III. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. The Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Dr Osamu Abe introduced the Provisional Agenda and Timetable as proposed by the meeting secretariat. The Provisional Agenda and Timetable was adopted without amendment.

IV. PROJECT OVERVIEW
4. Mr. Abdul Razak Latun, the Project Coordinator presented an overview of the project. He described briefly the series of meeting related to the development of the guidelines that have been conducted from 2011 – 2015. His presentation appeared in Annex 2.

V. BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE “ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN”

5. Ms. Mazalina Ali, research officer of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD explained briefly about the guidelines. She highlighted that the guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs. Her presentation appeared in Annex 3.

VI. PRESENT STATUS, POSSIBLE ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDED FUTURE PLANS FOR AMSS TO IMPLEMENT THE “ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN”

6. All country presentations were based on the feedback of the questionnaires sent to countries as in Annex 4.

7. Brunei Darussalam country report was presented by Mr. Irwan Hj. Mohd. Noor. The meeting was informed that at present there are 31 trawls fishing vessel. The trawls fishing license was frozen since the year 2000 and will be totally ban in the year 2015. The trawls fishers were given 5 years in time to change the fishing gears from trawler to long line or purse seine.

8. Cambodia country report was presented by Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea. He comprehensively presented the related laws, status and future planned to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing into the supply chain.

9. Indonesia country report was presented by Mr. Bambang Sigit Sugiharto. The meeting was informed that at present there are 600 fishing vessel in data statistic with 5 – 30 GT in size. These fishing vessels will be license by province and for fishing vessels with size more than 30 GT will be license by central government. For the fishing vessels with size less than 5GT will be registered with the ‘wilayah’.

10. Lao PDR country report was presented by Ms. Dongdavanh Sibounthong. She briefly presented the background of the country, IUU and recommendations for the inland fisheries since the Lao PDR doesn’t have any sea. The meeting was informed that in Lao PDR the catches were decreasing in quantity and size as compared to many years before. There is an article in the Lao PDR fisheries law that mentioned the controlled fishing access but unfortunately with limited fund to enforce it. Licenses were given only to the fishers at two
big reservoirs. The Mekong River Commission (MRC) project helps to record CPUE at only one locality.

11. Malaysia country report was presented by Ms. Noraisyah Abu Bakar. She briefly presented the present status and possible action for preventing the IUU fishing. She also explained the fishery zoning system of Malaysia. The meeting was informed of the steps for licensing fishing vessels and registration of fishing gears and crews. All catches are declared to LKIM officers using e-declaration. LKIM helps in collection of catch data from fishing vessels.

12. Myanmar country report was presented by Mr. S. Julius Kyaw. The meeting was informed that Myanmar is planning to develop the NPOA-IUU together with improvement of the MCS program. There will be a moratorium on trawl fisheries in the near future.

13. The Philippines country report was presented by Mr. Eugene M. Casas. The Philippines succeeded in removing the EU yellow card by April 2015. The observer program was implemented for the purse seine fishing vessel operating in the high sea. The officer must be trained at Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) before joining the program. The nationality of the observer must be the same as the flag of the fishing vessel. The registered fish-folk included fishermen, aqua-culturist and the people involved in the fishery sector.

14. Singapore country report was presented by Mr. Teh Kihua. Singapore is the lead country for combating IUU. The Ocean and Fisheries Partnership under USAID will modified the ACDS so that it can be applied using a mobile phone. The system will be tested at pilot sites before being implemented in the region.

15. Thailand country report was presented by Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont. He explained the situation in Thailand since getting the yellow card from EU in April 2015. There are many changes since then i.e.: a) New Fisheries Law (Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015), b) NPOA – IUU, c) Fisheries Management Plan, d) Port In Port Out (PIPO) Centres. He explained that sharing of information among AMSs is very important especially for listing and delisting of IUU fishing vessel from one country to another. The traceability system in Thailand is still 50% manual and 50% electronic system and planned to achieve 100% electronic system in the future. The imported fish and fishery products must be accompanied by a movement document and catch certificate for local material. Foreign fishing vessel must request for port entry three (3) days before landing, and officer will check the relevant documents and port entry will be deny if requirements are not fulfil.

16. Viet Nam country report was presented by Dr. Pham Viet Anh. Viet Nam has a large fleet (more than 1000) of small scale fishing vessels. Management of fishing capacity means reducing the number.
VII. DISCUSSION ON POSSIBLE / PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS FOR SPECIFIED FORMS OF IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE GUIDELINES

17. Mr. Abdul Razak Latun, the Project Coordinator leads the discussion on Possible / Practical Implementation of the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain" for specified forms of IUU Fishing activities. Details of the discussion can be viewed in Annex 5.

VIII. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD

18. The Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Dr. Osamu Abe leads the general discussion and way forward for the project. Details of the discussion can be viewed in Annex 6.

IX. CONCLUSION

19. The draft meeting report will be circulated to all member states for comment and suggestion before being printed.

20. MFRDMD will continue to promote the implementation of the Guidelines in ASEAN member states.

21. A second RTC on promotion of the Guidelines will be conducted in the 3rd quarter of 2017. Assessment of the status of implementation of the Guidelines in ASEAN member states will be conducted during this RTC.

X. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

22. Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin, Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD expressed his appreciation to all participant for their cooperation and active participations during the meeting. He then thanked all SEAFDEC/MFRDMD officers and staffs for making this meeting a success. Lastly, he wished everyone a safe journey home and then declared the meeting closed.
# Annex 1

## List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY / DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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Japanese Trust Fund II Project
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)

Component Title: Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia

Program Title: Promotion of fishing license, boats registration system and port state measures

Responsible Department: TD and MFRDMD

Total Project Duration: Year 2011-2015

· JTF II 2011 -2015

SEAFDEC Initiative involving (TD) and (MFRDMD) has initiated a project on the promotion of fishing license, boats registration and port state measures to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region

· Funded by Japanese Trust Fund.

The three main activities are:

(1) promotion of fishing license, boats registration and port state measures (SEAFDEC/TD)

(2) promotion of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Southeast Asian (SEAFDEC/TD) and

(3) preventing the export of products from IUU fishing (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
2011 Activities

1. Gathering information regarding export of fisheries products

2. The Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boat Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia, 4-7 October 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand

2012 Activities (JTF II)

1. Information gathering on process and procedure in trade of fish and fishery products and the regulation involved

2. The Regional Core Expert Meeting On Preventing Export of IUU Fishing Products in Southeast Asia, 20 – 22 November 2012 at Concorde Inn KLIA, Sepang, Malaysia
Program title for 2013-2017 JTF VI

Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products

Responsible Department: SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Activities for 2013

1. Developing questionnaires and information collection on existing fishing and trading practices in small scale fisheries in SEAFDEC member countries and Impact of the implementation of EC Regulation 1005/2008 in small scale and large scale fisheries in Southeast Asian Region

2. The Meeting with Malaysian officials for preparation of the “Core Expert Meeting on Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region through application of Catch Certification for international trade in fish and fishery products”, 11-13 June 2013, KL International Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3. The Regional Core Expert Meeting On Combating IUU Fishing In Southeast Asian Region Through Application Of Catch Certification For International Trade In Fish And Fishery Products” 07-09 October 2013, Quality Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
ACTIVITIES in 2014

1. Meeting with Malaysian officials to further develop the regional guidelines from 10 to 11 February 2014 at Empress Hotel, Sepang, Malaysia

2. IUU project discussion between officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat and MFRDMD, 28-30 April 2014 at SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Terengganu, Malaysia

3. The Meeting with Singapore as the Lead country to finalise the regional guidelines on the 25th of August 2014 at Furama Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

4. The Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the Regional Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain, 23 to 25 September 2014 at Horizon Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Meetings</th>
<th>Title of guidelines</th>
<th>Stage</th>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>MFRDMD</td>
<td>The Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boat Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia, 4-7 October 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand</td>
<td>Regional Guidelines For Preventing Export Of IUU Fishing Products</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>MFRDMD</td>
<td>The Regional Core Expert Meeting on Preventing Export of IUU Fishing Products In Southeast Asia, 20-22 November 2012, Sepang, Malaysia</td>
<td>Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>The Regional Core Expert Meeting On Combating IUU Fishing In Southeast Asian Region Through Application Of Catch Certification For International Trade In Fish And Fishery Products 07-09 October 2013, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>Meeting with Malaysian officials to further develop the Regional guidelines from 10 to 11 February 2014 at Empress Hotel, Salak Tinggi, Malaysia</td>
<td>Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>MFRDMD</td>
<td>IUU project discussion between officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat and MFRDMD, 28-30 April 2014 at SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Terengganu, Malaysia</td>
<td>Asean Regional Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into The Supply Chain</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>MFRDMD And Sec</td>
<td>The meeting with Singapore (ASEAN Lead Country) on Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region 25 Aug 2014 Furama Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>Asean Regional Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into The Supply Chain</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>MFRDMD And Sec</td>
<td>The Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) 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, Sabah, Malaysia 23-25 Sept. 2014.</td>
<td>Asean Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into The Supply Chain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENDORSEMENT OF THE GUIDELINES

- The Guidelines was finalized with all SEAFDEC Member Country during "The Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing into the Supply Chain" in Horizon Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia from 23 to 25 September 2014.

- The final draft of the Guidelines was 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 for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing into the Supply Chain".

- The 23rd Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi)(10-12 June 2015, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar endorsed the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities Into the Supply Chain.

- Endorsed by 36th SSOM-AMAF in August 2015

- Endorsed by 37th AMAF in September 2015

2015 ACTIVITIES

- Meeting with Malaysian Officials On Promotion Of "Asean Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From Iuu Fishing Activities Into The Supply Chain", 11-13 August 2015, Dynasty Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

- Proposed : RTC On Promotion Of the "Asean Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From Iuu Fishing Activities Into The Supply Chain", scheduled from 2-4 November 2015, HIG Hotel, Langkawi, Malaysia

- Proposed in the 4th quarter of 2015 : Co-organising with the SEAFDEC Secretariat the Core Expert Meeting for the Establishment of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme
PROPOSED ACTIVITIES IN 2016

Promotion of the guidelines for implementation by AMSs:

- Developing a set of questionnaires, feedback to questionnaires and country visits to gather information on possible actions to implement the ASEAN Guidelines

- RTC on Promotion of the "Asean Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From Iuu Fishing Activities Into The Supply Chain"

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES IN 2017

1. TERMINAL CORE EXPERT MEETING include:

1a. Project evaluation on implementation of the ASEAN guideline

1b. Progress on establishment and dissemination of the ACDS
ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

ENDORSED BY 37TH AMAF

SUPPORTED BY

2015

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

INTRODUCTION

- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a big problem particularly in developing country including the Southeast Asian Region.

- It very difficult to quantify, as it occur in virtually any fishery, from shallow coastal or inland to the offshore areas.

- IUU fishing will:
  - contribute overexploitation of fish stock
  - hindrance to the discovery of fish population
  - damages the marine environment
  - adverse affecting the economic and social well-being of fishing community
  - negative impacts on the ecological attributes of fisheries that affect food security
INTRODUCTION

❖ SEAFDEC has adopted several measures include the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR), Port State Measures (PSM), ASEAN Guidelines IUU and ASEAN Catch Documentation Schemes (ACDS).

❖ Therefore, the ASEAN Guidelines IUU had been developed through a series of meetings with all ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries before been endorsed by the:
  - 17th FCG/ASSP meeting
  - 47th Council SEAFDEC meeting
  - 23rd ASWGFi meeting
  - SSOM-36th AMAF meeting (Revision by 24th August 2015)
  - 37th AMAF meeting

INTRODUCTION

❖ The Guidelines outlines the possible future actions in the ASEAN region in combating IUU fishing.

❖ The Guidelines comprises three main parts:
  - Part 1: introduction includes objective, nature and scope, guiding principle, and definition of terminologies;
  - Part 2: the forms of IUU fishing activities found in the Southeast Asian region;
  - Part 3: preventing the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain.
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of these Guidelines is to enhance the credibility of the region's fish and fishery products.

The specific objectives of the Guidelines are:
- To introduce strategies and recommend appropriate measures for the AMSs to prevent the entry of IUU fish and fishery products into the supply chain;
- To provide guidance for the AMSs to develop, strengthen and implement effective fisheries management for responsible and sustainable fisheries; and
- To promote regional collaboration among the AMSs in strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance systems of fish and fishery products entering in the supply chain.

NATURE AND SCOPE

The Guidelines is applicable to all marine and inland catch of small-scale / artisanal and large-scale / commercial fisheries

Voluntary and non-legally binding in nature

The Guidelines is directed to the AMSs

The Guidelines takes into consideration many forms of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing that occur in the Southeast Asian region
VARIOUS FORMS OF IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES

1. Illegal fishing activities within a country:
   - Fishing without valid license or registration document
   - Vessel with specifications different from those indicated in the fishing license
   - Double flagging
   - Fishing in outside designated areas
   - Operating prohibited fishing gear or methods
   - Landing in unauthorized port
   - Transferring catches at sea
   - Unreporting or misreporting of catches

2. Unauthorized transshipment and landing of fish/catch across borders

   Fishing vessels operating in a country but transhipping or landing their catch across border without authorization

3. Poaching in the EEZs of other countries

   Foreign fishing vessels illegally fishing in another country's waters
VARIOUS FORMS OF IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES

4. Illegal fishing and trading practices of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamental and endangered aquatic species

Illegal fishing activities such as the use of chemicals and other unregulated practices to collect and trade LRFF etc. for consumption and aquarium industry

5. IUU fishing in the high seas and RFMO areas
   - Fishing without permission or during out-season
   - Using outlawed types of fishing gears
   - Disregarding catch quotas
   - Unreporting and misreporting catch volumes and species

PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN
1. MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN A ASEAN MEMBER STATES

Flag States should consider controlling fishing access:
- Proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and gears including their accurate specifications

States should promote responsible fishing practices and methods:
- Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia
- RPOA-IUU

States are encouraged to:
- Update related laws and regulations, system of reporting, logbook
- Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance
- Implement, where appropriate, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for all commercial fishing vessels
- Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing include destructive fishing: promoting community-based management approach with support from relevant government agencies and communities

Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operations as well as port state control.
2. REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND
LANDING OF FISH/CATCH ACROSS
BORDERS

✓ States should establish formal arrangements between bordering countries

✓ States should consider conducting regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings for mutual agreements:
  - Licensing system
  - Data recording
  - Sharing of information on licensing system, regulations

✓ Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports, collect and exchange relevant data among neighboring countries

3. PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS
OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES

✓ Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas:
  - Flag state measures
  - Port state measures
  - Coastal state measures

✓ States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating beyond their EEZs and share among relevant countries
3. PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES

- States should support in regularly updating information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) endorsed by Special SOM – 34th AMAF

- States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighboring countries to set terms and conditions for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas.

4. CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH, REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES

- States should conduct regular inter- and intra- meetings among relevant authorities and exporting companies:
  - Harvesting practices
  - Data reporting

- States should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection.

- States should ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided except for research and experimental – accompanied by appropriate documents.
4. CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH, REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES

✓ States should encourage participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers in co-management.

✓ State should enhance awareness of small-scale/artisanal fishers on the impact of:
  ✓ illegal fishing
  ✓ trading of LRFF, reef-based ornamentals and endangered aquatic species

✓ States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries to strengthen LRFF management in the regional level.

5. STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS

✓ Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures:
   ✓ Control of port entry
   ✓ Use of port services
   ✓ Requirement for pre-port entry
   ✓ Designated of port

✓ Flag States should implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations.

✓ Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their CDS to prevent the landing of IUU products.
These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs.
# Brunei Darussalam

**Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans for implementation of the**

"ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain"

**7 March 2016**

## Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
--- | --- | ---
1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) | | |
1.1 Flag States should consider controlling fishing access through proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and gears including their accurate specifications e.g. photographs of vessels, standard vessel markings i.e. colour coding of hull, marking system (engraving and use of copper plate) which could be shared with the AMSs. The vessel identification and licensing system of Malaysia (Annex 3) could be used as reference by other AMSs. | | |
- Under the provision of Fisheries Order 2009, fishing access is controlled through the issuance of fishing gear licenses by Department of Fisheries (DOF), Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism; | Proposed installation of transponder would be enforced by the Marine Department, Ministry of Communication to all vessels including fishing vessels for safety and security purposes. The inclusion of transponder installation would be considered as additional requirement stipulated under the conditions of fishing gear licence. |
- All fishing vessels and boats are compulsory to be registered under the provision of Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessel and Pleasure Craft) Regulations, 2011 by the Marine Department, Ministry of Communication. The size and specification of the vessel meant for commercial fishing operation such as purse seiner, trawler and long liner are determined by fishing area (fishing zones) of Brunei Darussalam Waters; | |
- Beginning 2015, fishing gear licence card as fishing licensed documentation was introduced for better management and surveillance purposes. | |
### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans for Implementation of the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from EU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 States should promote responsible fishing practices and methods based on the Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia. Responsible Fishing Operations, and the RPOA-IJU.</td>
<td>- The implementation of moratorium to the fishing activity in Zone 1 (0-3 nm) was imposed in 2008 with main objectives to reduce the use of fishing gears that are not considered as environmentally friendly and outnumbered as well as to mitigate overfishing. - The use of bigger mesh size at code end from 35 mm to 51 mm of trawl nets was imposed in 2000 aiming to reduce fish wastage and promote better fish growth and stock.</td>
<td>- Proposed implementation of total trawling ban in Brunei Darussalam; - Continuous promotion of awareness program on responsible fishing practices to stakeholders and public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 States are encouraged to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information.</td>
<td>- All fish caught by commercial fishing vessels are required to record in the logbook and all fish landing made at designated fish landing ports in Brunei Darussalam must be declared and submitted to DOF.</td>
<td>- Continuous strengthen awareness to fishermen/public on the importance of catch data compilation inline with EU requirement and for stock assessment use for future plans; - Implementation of catch documentation is to be introduced as part of the conditions in the issuance of fishing gear licence.</td>
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**Note:**

- The table above outlines the present status, possible actions, and recommended future plans for implementing the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from EU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. The guidelines aim to ensure sustainable management of fishery resources within the ASEAN region. The table highlights specific aspects such as the implementation of fishing bans, the promotion of responsible fishing practices, and continuous awareness programs among stakeholders. The ultimate goal is to reduce the impact of EU fishing activities on the Southeast Asian fishery resources.
### 1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)

1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing (e.g., blast and cyanide fishing) by promoting community-based management approach to prevent, deter and eliminate any violations with support from relevant government agencies and communities.

- Any offence related to destructive fishing (e.g., blast and cyanide) included under jurisdiction of Fisheries Order, 2009 where if found guilty can be convicted to a fine not exceeding B$10,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding 1 year or both.
- Awareness program through road shows briefings to the public on the implications of destructive fishing activities.
- Establish full cooperation with the fisheries in combating IUU fishing in Brunei Darussalam.

1.4 Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operations where appropriate, as well as port state control at designated landing ports (after landing and at market places by checking market reports).

- The intensification of surveillance is made through joint cooperation with other relevant enforcement agencies such as the Marine Police of the Royal Brunei Police Force, the Royal Navy of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces, the Marine Department, the Internal Security Department, etc.

- Continuous strengthen the surveillance and enforcement program by DOF and with the collaboration with other relevant enforcement agencies.

### 2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish/Catch across Borders

2.1 States should establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries.

- No landings between bordering countries has been conducted, so far.
- In the present legislation of Fisheries Order, 2009 states that no transhipment is allowed at sea and no landings from foreign fishing vessels at designated landing ports in Brunei Darussalam.

- Brunei Darussalam restricts any transhipment activities at sea to avoid IUU fishing activities.

2.2 States should consider conducting regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to discuss mutual agreements on licensing system, data recording, and sharing of information on licensing system, regulations, and other relevant information.

- Brunei Darussalam acknowledged that some neighbouring countries have similar regulation as Brunei Darussalam in terms of landing report by their local fishing vessels, licensing system, regulations (including chartered fishing vessels).
- Brunei Darussalam provides information requested by SEAFDEC to update the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR).

- The bilateral/multi-lateral meetings could be done through exchange information and sharing experiences in the implementation of PSM in each country.
### 2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish/Catch across Borders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transhipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch, among neighboring countries.</td>
<td>Currently, no foreign fishing vessels land their catch transhipping their fish into designated landing ports in Brunei Darussalam or any other fish landing areas. However, it is mandatory for all local fishing vessels (including chartered fishing vessels) to land and report their catch at designated fish landing areas.</td>
<td>Implementation of catch documentation is to be introduced as part of the conditions in the issuance of fishing gear licence. Development of capacity building on PSM with the reference to regional framework is necessary in order to strengthen the personal capability for both agencies (Ministry of Fisheries and Department of Fisheries).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas, e.g., through flag States measures, port State measures and coastal State measures.</td>
<td>At present, no VMS has been implemented yet by DoF. However, the MCS program is getting stronger with full cooperation from other relevant enforcement agencies in Brunei Darussalam.</td>
<td>Formulation of one common BCP is required for better understanding and implementation of PSM, PSM and CSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating (poaching) beyond their respective EEZs, and share this list among the relevant countries.</td>
<td>Being part of the ROCA-UU, Brunei Darussalam is able to get updated information on ROCA UU fishing vessels’ catch list and extend efforts hand in hand with other members in combating IUU fishing in the areas of South China Sea, Bulu-Buluwesi Sea, Gulf of Thailand and the Aruca-Timor Sea.</td>
<td>Continuous sharing of information between MAFS.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.5 States should support in regularly updating information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) endorsed by the Special SOM-04/14 ATAF. The basic requirements for the RFVR database are shown in Annex 4.</td>
<td>- Bruno Dafussalim provides information requested by SEAFDEC to update regularly the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR).</td>
<td>- Continuous regular update on information requested by SEAFDEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighboring countries to set terms and conditions (including enforcement, penalties, and other regulations), for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas.</td>
<td>- No mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements on landings between bordering countries has been established yet.</td>
<td>- Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 States should conduct regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities (including customs departments) and exporting companies for mutual agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.</td>
<td>- The exploitation, importation and transit of all aquatic species is under the jurisdiction of DOF guided by the Fisheries Order 2009 and its Regulations. Mutual agreement among relevant authorities (including the Royal Customs and Excise Department) is always established through regular consultation, discussion and meetings.</td>
<td>- Continuous strengthen the collaboration with relevant enforcement agencies for better understanding and management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 States should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades.</td>
<td>- Data collection has been done to monitor the status of live fish production and its market.</td>
<td>- Continuous strengthening of data collection and analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 States 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.</td>
<td>- The exploitation, importation and transit of all aquatic species is under the jurisdiction of DOF guided by the Fisheries Order 2009 and its Regulations.</td>
<td>- Continuous strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance through joint operation with other relevant enforcement agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement in the Guidelines</td>
<td>Present Status</td>
<td>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species</td>
<td>Promotion on the awareness program through roadshows and briefings to the public on the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such fishes and fisheries products.</td>
<td>Continuous awareness programs will be conducted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 States should conduct regular inter- and intra- meetings among relevant authorities (including customs departments) and exporting companies for mutual agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.5 States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFFT management at the regional level.</td>
<td>No network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries is established so far.</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1 Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures, including control of port entry, use of port services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels.</td>
<td>Being part of the RPOA-IUU, Brunei Darussalam is able to get updated information on RPOA IUU fishing vessels watch list and extend efforts hand in hand with other members in combating IUU fishing in the areas of South China Sea, Bulu-Sulawesi Sea, Gulf of Thailand and the Andama-Timor Sea.</td>
<td>Formulation of one common SOP is required for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Flag States should implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries.</td>
<td>As in para 5.1.</td>
<td>As in para 5.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in compiling with their Catch Document Schemes to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing in the RFMO areas.</td>
<td>As in para 5.1.</td>
<td>As in para 5.1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Review of the Guidelines

**6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMBs.**

- With the implementation of VPD/A-IUU to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, Brunei Darussalam is able to conduct the activities in controlling the IUU fishing within Brunei Darussalam Waters not only by DOF but with full support and cooperation with other relevant enforcement agencies.
- ASEAN Guidelines for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain is seen as a good initiatives in promoting full cooperation among AMB as well as in fulfilling the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), 2015.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMBs.</td>
<td>&gt; With the implementation of VPD/A-IUU to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, Brunei Darussalam is able to conduct the activities in controlling the IUU fishing within Brunei Darussalam Waters not only by DOF but with full support and cooperation with other relevant enforcement agencies.</td>
<td>&gt; These guidelines should be reviewed at least every 3 years.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
# ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Activities into the Supply Chain

Present Status and Possible Actions and Recommendations of Cambodia

## 1. Managing Fishing Activities Within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.1 Flag State should consider Controlling of fishing access through proper Registration and License System | How we control fishing access?  
- Law on fisheries  
- Prakas on technical order of fishing vessels management  
- Prakas on fishing vessels' logbook model,  
- Prakas on identification of gears permitted to use in Cambodian water  
- Zoning for fishing  
Do you have a registration system for vessel registration and licensing of fishing gears?  
- For fishing operation with EEZ:  
  - Boat registration under responsibility of MPWT  
  - Fishing licensing under responsibility of FIA  
- For fishing operation outside EEZ and in the High Sea: under authorized agency of CM |  
- Online registration  
- Improvement of monitoring system (e.g., VMS, MCS)  
- Improvement of communication among agencies  
- Update the database for fishing vessel registration and licensing. |
1. MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 State should promotion of responsible fishing Practices/Methods</td>
<td>Promotion for capacity building for officer and fisher at provincial level and landing sites related to: Fishing ground (conservation areas) Close season Requirement for fishing Fishing gears Landing sites Lack of budget for awareness building</td>
<td>Strengthen human and institutional capacity building for MCS Training for proper fishing operation Information sharing Implement strategies for promotion of responsible fishing practice/ methods and co-management.</td>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 States should encouraged to: 1.3.1. Update related laws and regulations, system of reporting catch and compiling logbook information</td>
<td>Status of related laws and regulations: a. Amendment of Fisheries Law, sub-decree on community fishery management and updated 10 years strategic planning framework for fishery (SPF) starting from 2015 b. Development of NPOA-IUU Fishing from 2016 System of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information: a. Lack of capacity for fishers to record catch appropriately b. Requirement of validation for catch record</td>
<td>Dissemination of related fisheries law and regulations by Fisheries Administration to fishery community and stakeholders Promote of using the fishing vessel logbook and technical requirement of fishing vessel management Improve catch reporting system</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guideline</td>
<td>Present Status</td>
<td>Possible action/recommendations</td>
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</table>
| 1.3 States should encouraged to: 1.3.2 Monitoring of fishing vessels | > Regular check the fishing license for fishing vessel and fishing gears  
> Regular check on the fishing logbook and technical requirement of fishing vessel management  
> The number of licensed vessels is monitored by FiA, but these is no database that would allow analyses and sharing of the data. | > Monitor of fishing vessel for all scale.  
> MCS for implementation of VMS  
> Strengthening landing site inspections. |
| 1.3.3 Implementation of VMS | There is no VMS to track on vessels | Explore option for installing VMS in medium-scale vessels |

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<tr>
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<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
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</table>
| 1.3.4. Intensification of efforts in addressing IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing | Efforts in addressing IUU Mechanism for combatting effort in IUU  
> Fisheries line (national, regional and local)  
> Sub-national administration (committee)  
> Community fisheries (Cfi committee, patrolling team)  
> Developed the National Committee on IUU  
> FiA Task Force for IUU  
> Development of the NPOA-IUU | > Awareness raising and capacity building on IUU fishing and type of destructive fishing among existing organs and stakeholders  
> Establish volunteer team for IUU combatting among local community and stakeholders (NGOs, civil society and private sector)  
> Annual forum among stakeholders |
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<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.4. Intensification of efforts in addressing IUU fishing</strong></td>
<td>Promotion of community-based management approach</td>
<td>&gt; Develop and implement Marine fisheries resources management and conservation Action Plan  &gt; Strengthen CFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Legal framework and instrument for community fisheries (CFi) management (Royal Decree on the establishment of CFI, Sub-decree on CFI management, Prakas on CFI Guideline)  &gt; 516 CFi established  &gt; 389 conservation zones within CFI areas established  &gt; Community-based patrols and community-based fisheries management assists in surveillance small-scale fisheries and also for detecting encroachment of trawlers into restricted areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.4 Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operation where appropriate as well as port state control at designated landing ports</strong></td>
<td>limited man power and facilities/devices capacity in supporting to the surveillance system (only inspection boat with low capacity - fishing zone, vessels, gears, number, license, marking, season)  &gt; Routine plan (10 days per inspection)  &gt; There has limited intervention on port state</td>
<td>&gt; Upgrading (inspection vessel capacity; manpower, surveillance system based VMS)  &gt; Develop MCS plan of action  &gt; Capacity building: FiA staff at all level (inspection procedure, performance)  &gt; Increase regular surveillance activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT LANDING OF FISH/CATCH ACROSS BOARDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
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<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 State should establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries</td>
<td>Cambodia has difficulties in controlling fishing vessels unload fish at the bordering countries landing sites.</td>
<td>Propose to formulate formal arrangements and implementation with respect to landing between bordering country of Cambodia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 State should conduct regular bilateral/mutual meeting to discuss mutual agreement on licensing system, data recording, sharing information on licensing system, regulations, and other relevant information</td>
<td>MoU: Cam-Viet (Marine)</td>
<td>Strengthening bilateral and multi-lateral dialog and action with Thailand and Viet Nam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MoU: Cam-Laos: Draft (inland)</td>
<td>Review MoU, establish, and implementation of agreement on licensing system/data recording, and to share relevant information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MoU: Cam-Thai: Under process (marine)</td>
<td>Implementation of Fisheries vessel registration database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan to develop and implement by 2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Port State should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch among neighboring countries

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Port State should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch among neighboring countries</td>
<td>How to strengthen PSM</td>
<td>Improve port/landing site inspections for foreign IUU fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To date access to the landing site has been difficult and no PSM have been undertaken</td>
<td>Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations on IUU fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign fishing vessels unloading their catch at landing site in Koh Kong (Cambodia) to avoid the strict clampdown on illegal fishing practices in Thailand.</td>
<td>Awareness raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building for implementing port state measure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**NOTES:**

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
(SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
### 2. REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT LANDING OF FISH/CATCH ACROSS BOARDERS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Port State should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch among neighboring countries</td>
<td>Measures to control transport and resupply vessels</td>
<td>Register all vessels involved in transport and support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>License all vessels involved in transport and support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In collaboration with the Customs and other appropriate authorities monitor transshipment of fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Get black list of fishing vessels through cooperation with other countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will consider to implement the ASEAN catch document scheme after approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening an effective monitoring surveillance at landing sites and bilateral-multi-lateral dialog with neighbouring countries.</td>
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### 2. REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT LANDING OF FISH/CATCH ACROSS BOARDERS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Port State should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch among neighboring countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will include aspect of preventing Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain into the law/regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work with neighboring countries to ensure foreign fishing vessels to have a permit from their flag State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop and maintain a register of foreign vessels in the Cambodian EEZ and the fishing gear they are using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Consider implementing the right to exclude foreign fishing vessels in the Cambodian EEZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 State should take appropriate action against fishing vessels operation illegal beyond their designated areas</td>
<td>&gt; Foreign vessels authorize to fish in Cambodia EEZ without overall assessment of impact and control.  &gt; Foreign vessels fishing without authority from their own flag state,  &gt; Without an effective registration system in Cambodia  &gt; Fishing with gears that are illegal under Cambodia law</td>
<td>&gt; Strengthening (MCS) and implement inspection and surveillance plan against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas  &gt; Promote the implementation of VMS  &gt; Will follow and implement of FAO guideline on Flag States measures, port State measures and coastal State measures.  &gt; Work with neighboring countries to ensure foreign fishing vessels to have a permit from their flag State  &gt; Develop and maintain a register of foreign vessels in the Cambodian EEZ and the fishing gear they are using  &gt; Consider implementing the right to exclude foreign fishing vessels</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 State should cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels reported to have been illegally operate beyond the respective EEZs</td>
<td>Lack of cooperation in compiling a list of illegal fishing vessels.</td>
<td>&gt; Will cooperate in compiling a blacklist of illegal vessels beyond the respective EEZs  &gt; Will share the blacklist among the relevant countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 State should support in regular updating information for regional fishing vessels record (RFVR)</td>
<td>&gt; Cambodia has no fishing vessels 24 m in length.  &gt; Data on fishing vessels are not regular updated.  &gt; Report to SEAFDEC and FAO</td>
<td>&gt; Availability of accurate and reliable information for sharing to the ASEAN member states  &gt; Work with SEAFDEC to develop the regional database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 State are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighboring countries to set terms, and conditions for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas</td>
<td>No mutual bilateral agreements among neighboring countries.</td>
<td>&gt; Will consider to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreement for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH, REEF-BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
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</table>
| 4.1 State should conduct regular inter and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting/data reporting including stakeholder consultations | > Some inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting practices / data reporting including stakeholder consultations were conducted  
> For LRFF: (Identify the coral reef species, Establish management of coral reef conservation area, Control trade, Proclamation on the list of endangered species)  
> Reef-based ornamentals and endangered species:  
  > Sub-decree on identification of endangered fisheries resources (58 species: 29 species from inland and others 29 from marine)  
  > Proclamation on protection measure for endangered fisheries resources | > Promote regular / joint inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting practices / data reporting including stakeholder consultations  
> MOU/MOA with other stakeholder and neighbouring country  
> Assessment, promoting intervention and research on controlling illegal fishing and trading practices of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals and endangered aquatic species |

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<tr>
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</table>
| 4.2 State should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection | > Flat in collaboration with partners to list coral reef fish species in Koh Rong Archipelago. | > The monitoring will take place at least every two year.  
> Documentation and dissemination |
| 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 accompanies by appropriate document | > A Sub-decree on Identification of Endangered Fisheries Resources and MAFF’s proclamation on protection measure for the Endangered Fisheries Resources has been promulgated.  
> Also convention on CITES has been applied. 58 species identifies as endangered and the actions on protection of these species have been acted very where. | > Stock enhancement is main action  
> Public awareness to all stakeholder on the importance of these resources |
### 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-Based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.4 State should encourage participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers</td>
<td>Marine network for fisheries community has been established within the Koh Rong</td>
<td>Try to understand and manage the port state measures including control of port entry, use of port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in co-management and Enhance their awareness of the impacts of IUU</td>
<td>Archipelago.</td>
<td>services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fishing and trading of such fish and products</td>
<td></td>
<td>in high seas and RFMO Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 State should consider establishing a network between the LRFF</td>
<td>No network between the LRFF import and export countries.</td>
<td>Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importing and exporting</td>
<td></td>
<td>organizations on IUU fishing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Strengthening the Management in the High Sea and RFMO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline</th>
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<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Port State should strengthen their respective port state measures</td>
<td>Cambodia is looking at ways to introduce port state measures in landing sites</td>
<td>Try to understand and manage the port state measures including control of port entry, use of port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used by foreign vessels</td>
<td>services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels</td>
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<td>in high seas and RFMO Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management</td>
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<td>organizations on IUU fishing</td>
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</table>
### 5. STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT IN THE HIGH SEA AND RFMO

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Flag state should implement, where appropriate, observe programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulation with respect to high sea fisheries</td>
<td>ISROCC maintains a register of all Cambodian flagged vessels, including the type of vessel (e.g. &quot;Fishing vessel&quot;, &quot;fish carrier&quot; etc). Lack of control from the government and lack of authorization and licensing by FA. There is no established mechanism to de-register vessels that have committed IUU offences or prevent an IUU vessel to register</td>
<td>Communicate and coordinate to implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high sea fisheries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nine RFMOs maintain or share lists of vessels that have been found to carry out or support IUU fishing within their own or adjacent convention areas. These can be searched on <a href="http://iuu-vessels.org/iuu">http://iuu-vessels.org/iuu</a>.</td>
<td>Maintaining a register of all Cambodian flagged vessels involved in fishing and/or transshipping in the high seas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Work with RFMOs and their IUU black lists, establish a mechanism whereby IUU vessels are not permitted to be registered or known IUU vessels are deregistered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT IN THE HIGH SEA AND RFMO

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Guideline no</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Flag State should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing in the RFMO areas</td>
<td>In the past, Cambodia FA has not authorized any vessels fishing or transshipment vessel flying its flag to fish or transship in the coastal waters of another State or on the high seas.</td>
<td>Consider mechanisms to grant authorization to fish to non-IUU vessels flying the Cambodian flag in another country’s EEZ or on the high seas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issue permits to fish and/or transship to non-IUU vessels flying the Cambodian flag in another country's EEZ or on the high seas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperate with RFMOs by denying port entry upon receipt of notification on IUU fishing vessels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issue permits to fish and/or transship to non-IUU vessels flying the Cambodian flag in another country's EEZ or on the high seas, working with RFMOs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. REVIEW OF THE GUIDELINES

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<tr>
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<th>Possible action/recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 The Guideline should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambodia suggest that review should be made when necessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Present Status, Possible Practical and Appropriate Actions

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE “ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN”

Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)
1.1 Controlling fishing

Present Status
- Fisheries Law No. 31/2004 as amended with Fisheries Law no.45/2009 which regulate on:
  - Not Transferable
  - License attached to person and boat ≥ 5 GT
  - Boat < 5 GT shall be registered
  - Currently adapted to
- ministerial regulation of marine affairs and fisheries No. 23 of 2013 on registration and marking of fishing vessel.
- ministerial regulation No. 30 of 2012 amended by ministerial regulation number 26 of 2013 and 57 of 2014 on capture fisheries business

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Continued to implement that regulation

1.2 Promote responsible fishing practices

Present Status
- Enactment of relevant ministerial regulations, including regulations on:
  - Limited entry
  - Boat restriction, eg. size and engine power
  - Gear restriction, eg. mesh regulation
  - Area Restriction, eg. zonation, determined fishing ground
  - Temporary closure in some locally fishing community
- Ministerial Regulation of Marine Affairs and Fisheries number 42 of 2014 Juncto, 2 of 2011 on Fishing Lanes and Deployment of Fishing Gears.
- Ministerial Regulation number 02/2015 on Prohibition of Trawling).
- implemented NPOA on IUU Fishing, endorsed through Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.50 of 2012.
- Ministerial Regulation No.1 Year of 2015 on Capturing of Lobster and Crabs in certain sizes.
- has implemented the promotion of using environment friendly fishing gears in such as pole and line, in cooperation with relevant national and international,

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Improving and strengthening cooperation
1.3.1 Promote responsible fishing practices

Present Status
- ministerial regulation number 48 of 2014 on fishing logbook and Ministerial regulation number 1 of 2013 on observer program.
- Logbook has been implemented for all fishing vessel with license, which is >5 GT n and as reference for issuing catch certificate

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- To improve the implementation of logbook for all fishing vessel >5GT, and this would cover all the Technical Implementing Unit of Fishing Ports in the Centre and Regions as well.
- Indonesia to develop and implement e-logbook.

1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels

Present Status
- monitors all fishing all operation which has a permit to operate in all Indonesian archipelagic waters, EEZ and high seas.
- DSS can be used as a tool for traceability

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Continue and strengthening the implementation of DSS
1.3.3 Vessel Monitoring System

Present Status
- Ministerial regulation number 10 of 2012 and Ministerial Decree number 42/2015 on VMS for fishing vessel > 30 GT: VMS online also integrated with DSS

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Continue and strengthening the implementation of VMS

1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU Fishing

Present Status
- Ministerial regulation number 56, 57 on moratorium and prohibition of transhipments. Analysing and Evaluation (ANEV) has been conducted to evaluate compliance on commercial fishing vessel to national laws and regulation
- Ministerial regulation number 02/2015 on prohibition of trawling
- Promotion of community based management approach is granted by Fisheries Law number 31 of 2014

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- to facilitate and strengthen community based surveillance groups.
1.4 Respective surveillance during fishing operations where appropriate

Present Status

- Intensify surveillance has been conducted from time to time through implementation of VMS System, Patrol Boat and etc.
- Port state control is conducted through Report of inspection on ports
- Implementation of Port Clearance for every Fishing Vessels for conducting fishing operation
- Market report by destination for export (Data on Catch Certificate) and etc.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- continue conducting several activities, such as:
  - Monitoring the existence of activated VMS;
  - Surveillance patrol at sea;
  - Data of FV, VMS data, Information from CBS, other data /information available
  - Joint patrol with related institutions dealing with law enforcement
  - Coordinated patrol with neighbouring countries [Australia, Malaysia]

2 Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish / Catch Across Borders
2.1 Formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries

**Present Status**
- Indonesia implements several regulations to obligate every fishing vessel that operate in Indonesian and the catches to be landed in Indonesian fishing ports.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- to continue the implementation of the regulations

2.2 Regular bilateral/ multi-lateral meetings

**Present Status**
- Indonesia supports Regional Fishing Vessel Record initiated by SEAFDEC
  - Fisheries vessel registration database has been established.
  - Indonesia do not regulate the cooperation of foreign flag vessels fishing in WPPNRI

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- prepare and send the necessary data and information to support the RFVR Program
- continued to not provide fishing permits for foreign fishing vessels in WPPNRI
2.3 Strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing ports

Present Status
- Indonesia is a signatory country to Port State Agreement in 2009
- prohibits black listed vessels in RFMO and other international organization to enter in Indonesian waters
- Catch Certification has been implemented in Indonesia since 1 January 2010
- Ministerial Regulation no.46 year of 2014 on quality and safety control of fish and fishery product entry to Indonesia
- Inspection on Port has been conducted by inspectors from DG Surveillance (MCS) and DG of Capture Fisheries (Quality of Fish)
- The catch certification system application in Indonesia has been integrated with the implementation of DSS
- Setting up on foreign fishing vessel entering fishing port by DG Decision No. 51/DJPT/2012 on Implementation Guidelines fishing vessel in fishing port

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Indonesia to improve promoting in regional and international forums that Indonesia fish and fish products are not from IUU Fishing.
3.1 Appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated area

**Present Status**
- Indonesia optimizing the surveillance patrol at Indonesian waters
- Indonesia also provided VMS data – vessel arrested because fishing in the high seas, the action will be taken through vessel clarification
- Actively cooperate with RPOA IUU
- Enhance coordination with all national law enforcement agencies
- Designated 5 ports (Jakarta, Bitung, Bungus, Ambon and Pelabuhan Ratu)
- Conducted several workshops and FGDs including PSM training curriculum, as in cooperation with NOAA – USAID, IOTC
- Improvement of the quality of the fishing port infrastructure and facilities;
- Socialization of PSMA to the relevant stakeholders.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- VMS system is expected to be a tool to be used by fishermen as an early detection system

3.2 Cooperate in compiling a list of vessels

**Present Status**
- Actively cooperate with RPOA IUU participating countries including with relevant agencies at national level
- Investigation on FV Wuhan - Benoa in 2013, and FV Perlon - Batam 2014
3.3 Regularly updating information for the RFVR

**Present Status**
- Indonesia will provide SEAFDEC data for regional fishing vessel. The verification on the data is being process in line to support the current national policy on combating IUU Fishing Practices.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Indonesia will prepare and send the necessary data and information to support the RFVR Program

3.4 Encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/ multilateral agreements among neighbouring countries

**Present Status**
- Indonesia has regulation that obligate only fishing vessel with Indonesian national flag is permitted to catch fish in Indonesian water
- Indonesia do not regulate the cooperation of foreign flag vessels fishing in WPPNRI

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Indonesia to continue the implementation of the relevant regulations
4.1 Conduct regular inter- and intra- meetings among relevant authorities

Present Status

- Indonesia is actively participating the relevant fora to discuss the concern issues.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Strengthen collaboration among relevant Indonesian agencies and stakeholders.
4.2 Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data

**Present Status**
- Under the Coremap Project implemented by DG of Capture Fisheries, the database information for coral reef fish is being established in 2016, to collect and monitor data and information on Live Reef Food Fish and Reef-based Ornamentals.
- Database will also be integrated with the existing DSS in DG of Capture Fisheries for traceability purposes.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Expertise from SEAFDEC or other regional and international organization is expected.

4.3 Ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided

**Present Status**
- Import and export of endangered species are regulated under International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES).

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Review and revise the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES) if necessary.
4.4 Encourage participation of small-scale / artisanal fishers

Present Status
- Indonesia with collaboration with FAO an SEAFDEC has organized South East Asia Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of Voluntary Guideline for Small Scale Fisheries
- Participation of artisanal/small scale fisheries in co-management reflected in the coordination forum for utilization of fish resources in Indonesia (FKPPS).
- Pokwasmas (involvement of local community in surveillance system)

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Develop co-management program for small-scale / artisanal fishers on value vs sustainability of fisheries habitat and resources

4.5 Establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries

Present Status
- Indonesia participates in LRFFT network which was already established under SEAFDEC.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans
- Indonesia will actively participate in LRFFT network under SEAFDEC
5.1 Port States Measures should strengthening

Present Status

- Please refer to the information available in 2.3
- Indonesia in now in ratification process of PSMA and in terms of that, Indonesia is now implementing the capacity improvement program for fisheries inspector/fishing port officers.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Indonesia to continue the capacity improvement program for fisheries inspector/fishing port officers
5.2 Implement observer programs

**Present Status**
- Observer program is regulated under Ministerial regulation of marine affairs and fisheries number 1 of 2013 on observer program.
- Indonesia is now implementing the observer on board program for fishing vessel operating in Indonesian fisheries management areas.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Indonesia to continue the implementation of the observer on board program for fishing vessel operating in Indonesian fisheries management areas.

5.3 Cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes

**Present Status**
- Indonesia is a full member of IOTC, WCPCF and CCSBT. Indonesia also cooperate with IATTC as non-cooperating member countries.
- As a full member of CCSBT, Indonesia is strictly applying CDS for SBT in complying with its relevant Resolution.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**
- Indonesia will actively continue its cooperation in the RFMO forums.
Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

• ASEAN-SEAFDEC in cooperation with Member Countries should conduct this review in order to see its effectiveness. The other way, by hiring independent Assessor to review this guideline implementation.
Status of IUU in Lao PDR

By Dongdavanh Sibounthong
Fisheries Management Davison, DLF, Lao PDR
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Contents

- Background of Fishing situation in Lao PDR,
- IUU
- Recommendation
Lao PDR is a mountainous, land-linked country in the heart of Southeast Asia. Its area is 236,800 km². Almost all Lao territory is of enormous importance, both for fishery resources and for its rich aquatic biodiversity. In Lao PDR, the most current estimated yield of inland fish amounts to 167,922 tonnes per year.

Capture fisheries and aquaculture in Lao PDR are based on water resource ecosystems mainly consisting of rivers and streams, hydropower and irrigations, small water bodies. Flood plains and wet-season rice field.

Fisheries Law protect all of fisheries activities in Lao PDR.

The estimate of fish consumption is per capital is 24.5kg.

These estimated yields at are almost US$ 150 million.

The estimate of fish consumption is per capital is 24.5kg.
IUU

- Illegal – minor issue as many rural people have access to rivers and fish for subsistence
- Use of gears that are prohibited
- Fishing in closed areas - mainly conservation areas
> Unregulated
> Subsistence fishing is unregulated but a fundamental part of the food security needs of local peoples.
> Most local fishing operations are not regulated because of the high dispersed nature of the fishery across the Mekong and its tributaries – some comanagement arrangements but little enforcement.
IUU

- Unreported
- Most fishing operations and catches are unreported.
- National catch statistics based on household surveys and fisheries monitoring – mainly lee trap and gillnet monitoring for MRC.
- Coverage inadequate and insufficient resources to improve statistics.
Recommendation

- Comanagement arrangements to regulate fishing activities, ensure compliance with legal gears, monitor catches through log book schemes.
- Household surveys to determine consumption of fish and aquatic products.
- Fisheries specific questions in Government Statistical Surveys to determine extent of fishing operations as frame for upscaling fish harvest.
- Dedicate monitoring of key fishing gears - las trap and gill net fisheries.
## Malaysia

**Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans for AMSs to implement the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain"**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)</td>
<td>Controlling fishing access Proper registration for vessel/gear Vessel/gear licensing system</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.1 Flag States should consider controlling fishing access through proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and gears including their accurate specifications e.g. photographs of vessels, standard vessel markings i.e. color coding of hull, marking system (engraving and use of copper plate) which could be shared with the AMSs. The vessel identification and licensing system of Malaysia (Annex 3) could be used as reference by other AMS.

### Present Status:

1. Policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures are in place.
2. Implementation of fishing zones are in place.
3. All fishing vessels are registered and fishing gears are licensed.
4. All unsustainable and destructive fishing practices/gears are prohibited.
5. All fishermen are registered by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia by issuing fishermen identification card.

### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:

1. Policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures should be revised when and where appropriate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| 1.2 States should promote responsible fishing practices and methods based on the Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia: Responsible Fishing Operations, and the RPOA-IUU. | ➢ Promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods | 2. All new fishing vessels and fishing gears should be licensed and existing license should be renewed regularly.  
3. All possible unsustainable and destructive fishing practices/gears should be review and prohibited.  
4. Develop and implement policy and regulation to control recreational fishing.  
5. Conduct capacity building to share/exchange experiences among AMSs for licensing system. |

**Present Status:**

1. Strategies are in places for the promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods:  
   
1. Awareness building:  
   a. Dialogue  
   b. Seminar  
   c. Roadshow  
   d. Exhibition  
   e. Pamphlet  
   f. Mass media/social media  
   g. Education
2. Pilot project on responsible fishing practices/methods based on EAFM:
   a. Value vs sustainability
   b. Fishermen transformation program
3. Stakeholder consultation involving the target group:
   a. Fishermen / Fishermen Association
   b. School children / young generation
   c. Consumers
   d. Traders
   e. NGOs
   f. Relevant government agencies
   g. Politician

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:
Existing strategies will be strengthen and review for the promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods.

**Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3 States are encouraged to:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | ➢ Update related laws and regulations  
➢ Conditions of fishing license require declaration of catch (for fishing vessel more than 70 GKT).  
➢ System of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | Present status:
1. The Fisheries Act 1985 and Regulations review is ongoing.  
2. Fisheries management and information system are in place.  
3. All catches should be reported using Landing of Vessel (LOV) and E-Declaration.  

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:
1. The Fisheries Act 1985 and Regulations review will continually be reviewed as when and where necessary.  
2. Fisheries management and information system will continually be reviewed as when and where necessary.  
3. All catches should be reported using logbook in addition to LOV and E-Declaration.  
<p>|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| **1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to their national laws and regulations, including current owners and operators authorized to undertake fishing activities at designated fishing areas.** | ➢ Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance ➢ Verify compliance to the national laws and regulations, | **Present status:**
1. All fishing vessels records are maintained by using E-license system.
2. Non-compliance to the national laws and regulations are recorded in the Offences SIRIP System (Sistem SIRIP Penundangan).

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**
1. E-license system should be upgraded as needed.
2. The Offences SIRIP System will be renewed as Offences Data System.

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</table>
| **1.3.3 Implement, where appropriate, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for all commercial fishing vessels licensed by the respective States.** | ➢ MCS for Implementation of VMS | **Present status:**
All fishing vessels are monitored using an appropriate Vessel Monitoring System e.g. for Malaysia, VMS (Vessel Monitoring System) used for vessels more than 70 GRT (C2) and AIS (Automatic Identification System) used for all trawlers less than 70 GRT.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**
All fishing vessels should be monitored by appropriate system such as VMS / VTU / MTU or AIS.
<table>
<thead>
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</table>
| 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing (e.g., blast and cyanide fishing) by promoting community-based management approach to prevent, deter and eliminate any violations with support from relevant government agencies and communities. | ➢ Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing  
➢ Promote community-based management approach | Present status: 
Community-based management approach is promoted to prevent, deter and eliminate any violations with support from relevant government agencies and communities e.g. Fisheries Volunteers (SUPER) as:  
a. Extension agent  
b. Eyes and ears for the government  
c. Communication channel between the government and the fishermen  
d. Search and rescue supporting team  
Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans: 
Strengthen the functions of the Fisheries Volunteers (SUPER) |

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1.4 Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operations where appropriate, as well as port state control at designated landing ports (after landing and at market places by checking market reports) | ➢ Intensify surveillance during fishing operations  
➢ Port state control at designated landing ports by checking market reports | Present status: 
MCS activities are undertaken by the following agencies:  
a. DOFM  
b. MMEA (Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency)  
c. Marine Operation Force under Royal Malaysian Police  
d. Royal Malaysian Navy  
Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:  
1. Intensify surveillance during fishing operations by appropriate agencies.  
2. Identify the designated fishing port for foreign fishing vessels. |
### 2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders

**2.1 States should establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries.**

**Present status:**
Malaysia seek cooperation from bordering country to deny landings by Malaysian vessels in bordering countries and vice versa

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**
Strengthen the cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries.

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### 2.2 States should consider conducting regular bilateral / multi-lateral meetings to discuss mutual agreements on licensing system, data recording, and sharing of information on licensing system, regulations, and other relevant information.

**Present status:**
1. Malaysia supports RFVR database.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**
1. Malaysia will actively participate in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries on licensing system / data recording, and sharing of relevant information.
### 2.3 Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transshipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch, among neighboring countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Port State Measures,</td>
<td>Present status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Black listed vessels,</td>
<td>1. Malaysia is strengthening PSM through the establishment of the technical committee under the MOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Market measures</td>
<td>2. SOP already in place under NPOA-IUU for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Certification of Non-IUU Fish and Fishery Products</td>
<td>a. handling local and foreign fishing vessel that has engaged in IUU fishing in Malaysian fisheries waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Monitoring surveillance at landing sites</td>
<td>b. handling foreign IUU fishing vessel that enter Malaysian ports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Formulate / Strengthen existing law and regulations for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain</td>
<td>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Implement catch documentation scheme relevant to local scenarios and circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. The catch confiscated from IUU fishing vessels can be ordered by the court for disposal in any manner upon advice by DG of DOFM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Introduce observer on-board program for deep sea fishing vessels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas, e.g. through flag States measures, port State measures and coastal State measures.</td>
<td>➢ Appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas.</td>
<td>Present Status:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Flag States measures, port State measures and coastal State measures.</td>
<td>1. Movement of local fishing vessels are detected by using AIS or VMS and DOFM alerts the vessel owner when the fishing vessel encroaching bordering country waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Develop and implement action plan for capacity building to strengthen flag state, port state and coastal state measures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement in the Guidelines

3.2 States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating (poaching) beyond their respective EEZs, and share this list among the relevant countries.

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels beyond the respective EEZs
- Share the black list among the relevant countries

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

#### Present Status:

1. Malaysia informed the flag state of IUU fishing vessels through the diplomatic channels.
2. Information on IUU vessels are exchanged among AMSs upon request.
3. The black list of IUU vessels provided by EU, IOTC and other RFMOs are utilised.

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:

1. The diplomatic channels for exchanging information on IUU fishing vessels should be improved.
2. Encourage sharing any information on black list of IUU fishing vessels to relevant respective organisations/RFMOs.

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### Statement in the Guidelines

3.3 States should support in regularly updating information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) endorsed by the Special SOM-34th AMAF. The basic requirements for the RFVR database are shown in Annex 4.

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Regular update of information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

#### Present Status:

Malaysia shared information for the RFVR database (for fishing vessels more than 24 m in length).

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:

Malaysia will regularly update information for the RFVR database (for fishing vessels more than 24 m in length).
### Statement in the Guidelines

3.4 States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighbouring countries to set terms and conditions (including enforcement, penalties, and other regulations), for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas.

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

#### Present Status:

1. At present Malaysia has no bilateral agreement with foreign country to allow fishing in Malaysian fisheries waters:
   a. Under Section 15 of Fisheries Act 1985, it is mandatory to have a government to government agreement before allowing foreign fishing vessels to fish in Malaysian fisheries waters.

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:

1. Malaysia will consider bilateral agreement with foreign country to allow fishing in Malaysian fisheries waters if necessary.

### Statement in the Guidelines

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

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting practices / data reporting

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

#### Present Status:

Regular meetings have been held among relevant Malaysian agencies and stakeholders and led by MOA:

- **DOFM**
- **LKIM**
- **State Fisheries Authorities**
- **Marine Parks**
- **Sabah Parks**
- **Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)**
- **MMEA**
- **MAQIS**
- **Customs**
- **NGOs**
- **Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**
- **Sarawak Forestry Department**
- **Ministry of Tourism**
- **Stakeholders (live fish traders, aquaculturist, aquarist, relevant importers and exporters, tour operators and fishermen association)**

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:

Strengthen collaboration among relevant Malaysian agencies and stakeholders.
### Statement in the Guidelines

4.2 States should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades.

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection.

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

**Present Status:**

1. Fisheries Management Information System (FMIS) by Data Collection Section, DOFM is collecting information on landing by species and fishing gears.
2. MAQIS is managing and monitoring import and export of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals at entry point.

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**

1. The DOFM should extend the collection of information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals.

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### Statement in the Guidelines

4.3 States 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.

### Items to be considered under the Statement

- Avoid inappropriate export of endangered aquatic species.

### Present Status, Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)

**Present Status:**

Import and export of endangered species are regulated under International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES).

**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:**

Review and revise the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES) if necessary.
### 4.4 States should 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 illegal fishing and trading of such aquatic species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation of small-scale artisanal fishers in co-management</td>
<td>1. Awareness building program are ongoing on the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of LRFF production through:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Enhance their awareness of the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such fish and products | a. Dialogue  
b. Seminar  
c. Roadshow  
d. Pamphlet  
e. Exhibition  
f. Mass media / social media  
g. Education |

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:
1. Develop co-management program for small-scale / artisanal fishers on value vs sustainability of fisheries habitat and resources.

### 4.5 States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFFT management at the regional level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Establish a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries | Malaysia participates in LRFFT network which was already established under SEAFDEC.  

#### Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:
Malaysia may actively participate in LRFFT network under SEAFDEC.
### 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

#### 5.1 Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures including control of port entry, use of port services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the port state measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Present Status:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Malaysia is complying with the resolution of IOTC although it has yet to ratify PSM Agreement.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Capacity building on PSM conducted by IOTC to train relevant officials on port inspections which include control of port entry, use of port services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Malaysia may comply with any resolution of IOTC / RFMOs.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capacity building on PSM will be continuously conducted by relevant authorities / RFMOs.</td>
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</table>

#### 5.2 Flag States should implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Implement observer programs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Present Status:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Observers are placed on-board Malaysian flagged carrier vessel in accordance to IOTC resolutions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Observers should be on-board Malaysian flagged fishing vessel in accordance to IOTC resolutions.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.3 Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing in the RFMO areas.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans (MALAYSIA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Status:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. IOTC does not have a Catch Document Scheme yet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Apart from being a member of IOTC, Malaysia is not member of other RFMOs yet.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Malaysia may comply IOTC’s requirement if necessary.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Review of the Guidelines

**6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs.**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain</td>
<td>1. The guidelines should be reviewed as requested by AMSs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of the Guidelines</td>
<td>2. A mechanism should be established to monitor the implementation of the guidelines after the termination of the JTF project on combating IUU fishing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaboration among AMSs.</td>
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</tbody>
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THANK YOU
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Department

"ASEAN Guideline for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain"

Mr. S. Julius Kyaw
Deputy Director
Department of Fishery, Myanmar
Managing Fishing Activities

1. Policy and legal framework has already set up for the MCS measure.
2. Department of Marine Administration (DMA) carry out the vessel measurement and vessel registration. Department of Fisheries issue the fishing licence and fishing gear.
3. Vessel marking system (hull colour, word colour, and diameter) has identified for all fishing vessels including foreign fishing vessels.
4. Fisheries management and conservation measure such as Closed season and Closed area.
5. VMS system has to be installed in all foreign fishing vessels.

6. Preparing the Draft of new fisheries law. (international instruments)
7. Licence condition for using Logbook for all offshore fishing vessels.
8. Data collecting of Vessel inventory for offshore fishing vessel.
9. Data updating for regional fishing Vessel Record of Myanmar. (submitted to SEAFDEC.)
10. Installation of VMS in Foreign fishing vessel and local fishing vessel which contravene the law and regulations.
11. Assistance for the VMS system in local offshore fishing vessels.
Managing Fishing Activities

12. Awareness for using of the destructive fishing gears to fisheries.
13. Encouragement of the formation of fisher groups and development of cooperative works in fisheries.
14. DOF has been implementing the project Sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture livelihoods in Coastal mangrove ecosystems by FAO.
15. Check in check out system and inspection by one stop service (agencies).
16. Designated landing site and check points for local and foreign fishing vessels for inspection and port control.

Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish

1. Some arrangement on trade with bordering country has been implementing such as F.O.B.
2. In existing Myanmar fisheries laws, the provision for port entry and port inspection has been identified.
3. EU catch certification scheme has been implementing in Myanmar.
3. Preventing poaching in the EEZs

1. DoF is trying to initiate the VMS system in local fishing vessel.
2. Local fishing vessel is not allowed to fish in High Sea and other country’s EEZ.
3. Information sharing the blacklist of fishing vessel has not been initiated yet. DoF confiscated the fishing vessel which operated without licence in Myanmar EEZ.
4. Myanmar support the data of RFVR to SEAFDEC. It will be continued to update annually.
5. Recently in Myanmar there are no mutual and bilateral agreement with neighbouring countries for permission to fish in Myanmar EEZ or other EEZ.

4. Controlling illegal fishing and trading Practices of Live Reef Food fish, Reef- based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

1. Myanmar Fisheries Federation is regular inter and intra meeting among the relevant authorities and fisheries stakeholders to solve the problem of fisheries related issue.
2. DoF will establish the appropriate mechanism for monitoring the data collection and data analysis.
3. The stakeholder who export or import the aquatic species needs prior permission of DoF. It is also needs to be attached with Country of Origin, Health certificate and Catch Certificate which is issued by import or export country.
4. Department of Trade issues the import and export license based on the recommendation of DoF.
5. It is prohibited importing or exporting as well as trading in country for endanger species including CITIES.
5. Awareness for using of the destructive fishing gears, especially for using explosive substance and electric to fisheries and promotion of responsible fishing practice. Fisheries Co-management in small-scale fisheries was initiated in Delta Area by implementation of project funded by FAO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>National Designation</th>
<th>International Area</th>
<th>Establishment Year</th>
<th>Total Area (sq km)</th>
<th>LC Category</th>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>Use Regime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lamps</td>
<td>96.21</td>
<td>05.36</td>
<td>Marine National Park</td>
<td>Destructive Fishing</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2041</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mangrove Habit, coral reef areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nakersa</td>
<td>96.79</td>
<td>05.55</td>
<td>Middle Sanctuary</td>
<td>Destructive Fishing</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>143.1</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mangrove Habit, coral reef areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Noenie</td>
<td>97.02</td>
<td>05.16</td>
<td>Middle Sanctuary</td>
<td>Destructive Fishing</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>452.5</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mangrove Habit, coral reef areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Haltend</td>
<td>96.49</td>
<td>05.73</td>
<td>High Sanctuary</td>
<td>Destructive Fishing</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mangrove Habit, coral reef areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tannah Kina</td>
<td>97.34</td>
<td>05.16</td>
<td>Middle Sanctuary</td>
<td>Destructive Fishing</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>237.2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mangrove Habit, coral reef areas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of MPAs in Myanmar

5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas.

1. Myanmar signed APSM in 2010 for instrument of accession.
2. Local fishing vessel is not allowed to fish in High Sea and RFMO area till now.
3. In the law relating to the fishing right of foreign fishing vessels (1989), it is already prescribed contexts for port stage measure.
4. DoF set up the licence conditions with regards to port inspection for local and foreign fishing vessels which are operation in the myanmar EEZ.
Future Plan

1. To endorse and implement the NPOA.
2. To be improved the vessel registration and vessel licencing system.
3. To limit the fishing capacity based on the licencing system.
4. Development of National Plan of Action
5. To be effective law enforcement
6. To Prepare the draft procedure for new fisheries laws.
7. To improve data collecting and reporting system using e.g. government.
8. To Promote the inspection at sea.
9. To encourage using VMS in all offshore fishing vessels.
10. To enhance the community base co-management approach in the coastal area.

Future Plan

11. To setup the procedures for foreign fishing vessels to be more effective post state management.
12. To strengthen the procedure for issuing Catch Certificates and PMD.
13. To be effective MCS system in collaboration with related agencies.
14. To raise awareness for destructive fishing practice especially for dynamite fishing in southern area.
15. To Promote the co-management between local legal fishers and authorities for prevent the dynamite fishing and electric fishing.
16. To conduct capacities building for observers and fisheries inspectors.
Conclusion

- Myanmar will strengthen the procedure of EU Catch Certificate and catch Documentation Scheme.
- Myanmar will encourage strengthening the post stage measure in accordance with APSM.
- Myanmar will collaborate with AMSs in implementation of post stage measure.
- Myanmar will cooperate with AMSs to prevent the entry of fish and fisheries products from IUU fishing Activities into the supply chain.

Recommendation

- Promote the implementation of the ASEAN Guideline for preventing entry of fish and fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into Supply Chain in each member country.
- Promote the Collaboration among AMSs.
- Promote the information sharing for preventing the IUU fishing Activities among the AMSs.
"ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN"

The Philippine Status

EUGENE M. CASAS
Senior Fishing Regulations Officer
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Department of Agriculture, Philippines

MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES

FV Registration - MARINA
FV /Gear License - BFAR
CONTROLLING FISHING ACCESS

MUNICIPAL FISHERFOLK REGISTRATION SYSTEM (FishR)

- across the archipelago, a national database created
- accessed by all local government units
- to date, 1,656,174 fisherfolks already in the registry system, and counting
MUNICIPAL BOAT REGISTRATION SYSTEM (BoatR)

- a centralized database system to guide local government in the registration of fishing boats three (3) gross tonnage and below nationwide

- a mobile application for BoatR to validate and transmit information on the fishing vessels being registered

- 151,550 municipal fishing vessels are now registered in the system

RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE PLANS

- Continuous strengthening of FLE for better MCS

- Improvement on Fishing Vessel Electronic Licensing System
PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE FISHING PRACTICES

Temporal Closed Fishing Seasons
- East Sulu Sea, Basilan strait, Sibuguey Bay
- Visayan Sea
- Davao Gulf*
- Palawan*

FAD Closure
Mesh size regulation

USING REMOTE SENSING FOR RESOURCE PROTECTION: VIIRS FOR CLOSED SEASON, WITH NOAA/USAID

JANUARY 27, 2016
BOAT DETECTION ALERT = 0
Continuous promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods

EO 154, s. 2013, National Plan of Action against IUU Fishing

RA 10654 (February 2015) amended the 1998 Fisheries Code that increased penalties up to PhP45 Million (USD 1M), based on gross tonnage

- Require declaration of catch
- Submission of logbook

Strengthened measures against IUU fishing

Facilitated lifting of "Yellow Card" from EU
MONITORING FISHING VESSELS

VEssel Monitoring System

- RA 10654 requires VMS for commercial vessels, on a phased approach.
- Development of a fully operational, online VMS for all vessels above 30GT, in particular for fishing vessels operating in the High Seas, RFMO areas, and EEZ of third countries.

Verifying Compliance

Observer Program

- RA 10654 mandates Fishery Observers.
RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE PLANS

- Install VM device in FV operating in the national jurisdiction

- Continuous training, retooling, and deployment of technical personnel as observers onboard fishing vessels (both local and foreign)

VERIFYING COMPLIANCE

- FLEQRT & QRT, with a target of 700 enforcement officers
- with intensive professionalized training
- supported with Multi Mission Vessels
USING LAW AND TECHNOLOGY FOR STRENGTHENED LAW ENFORCEMENT

Executive Order No. 57, s. 2011

National Coast Watch

- Integrates and strengthens Philippine maritime security initiatives
- By creating a central inter-agency mechanism for a coordinated and coherent approach on maritime issues and maritime security operations towards enhancing governance of the Philippine's maritime domain

REGULATING TRANSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH
BILATERAL FISHERIES COOPERATION

TRACEABILITY/FISH ACCOUNTANCY

- Sharing of data/information
- Inspection and monitoring of landings

PORT STATE MEASURE

National Inspection Plan

- Validation/Issuance of Catch Origin Landing Declaration (COLD)
RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE PLANS

- Ratify the 2009 FAO-PMSA

PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH FROM IUUF

CATCH CERTIFICATION

- Fisheries Administrative Order 238
- BFAR Administrative Circular 251 (Traceability System for Fish and Fishery Products)
• Implement electronic catch certification system
PREVENTING POACHING

- VMS
- FISHERIES OBSERVER
- FLE-QRT

CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LRFF

INAPPROPRIATE EXPORT OF ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES

- Fisheries Inspection and Quarantine Services
- Regional Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee
NATIONAL STOCK ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Expanded data collection points from 173 to 739 landing sites.

RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE PLANS

• Enhance cooperation with other government agencies
STRNGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS

- PH PSM/NIP
- FOP
- Cooperation with other flag state

RECOMMENDATION/FUTURE PLANS

- Strengthen coordination/cooperation with other flag state, port state and market state
Importance of this information gathering exercise:
As a continuation of the project on Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia and under the program title: Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD hope for further cooperation from AMSs to fill up this questionnaires.

A Regional Technical Consultation Meeting will be convened in January 2016 to consult AMSs on the implementation of the "ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN. To facilitate discussion in the Meeting, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD would like to collect information from ASEAN member states on what is the current status and how member states plan to implement the Guidelines. Please return the filled form to SEAFDEC/MFRDMD by 15th October 2015.

Name of respondent(s): Dr Cheryl Goh, Mr Teh Kihua

Designation: Senior Executive Managers

Organization /Department: Fisheries Management & Compliance Section, Food Supply and Resilience Group

Country: Singapore

Date: 15 Nov 2015
Possible practical and appropriate actions/protocols for AMSs to implement the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Flag States should consider controlling fishing access through proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and gears including their accurate specifications e.g. photographs of vessels, standard vessel markings i.e. colour coding of hull, marking system (engraving and use of copper plate) which could be shared with the AMSs. The vessel identification and licensing system of Malaysia (Annex 3) could be used as reference by other AMS.</td>
<td>➢ How do you control fishing access? Do you have a registration system for vessel registration and licensing of fishing gears?</td>
<td>Singapore has an established system for vessel registration and the licensing of fishing gears. In this system, all fishing vessels and fishing gears used on board the fishing vessels need to be licensed by AVA. The licenses are renewed annually.</td>
<td>Regular reviews of the licensing procedures are conducted periodically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 States should promote responsible fishing practices and methods based on the Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia: Responsible</td>
<td>➢ Promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods</td>
<td>Singapore prohibits the use of poisons and explosives in fishing practices/methods.</td>
<td>Singapore is in the process of reviewing our legislation to include a more comprehensive list of prohibited fishing practices/methods that will be aligned with international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Operations, and the RPOA-IUU.</td>
<td>1.3 States are encouraged to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information</td>
<td>➢ Update related laws and regulations - Conditions of fishing license require declaration of catch (for fishing vessel more than 70 GRT).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ System of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to their national laws and regulations, including current owners and operators authorized to undertake fishing activities at designated fishing areas.</td>
<td>➢ Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➢ Verify compliance to the national laws and regulations,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore does not have fishing vessels more than 70 GRT. Nonetheless, Singapore has a system in place whereby all commercial fishing vessels declare their catch landed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3 Implement, where appropriate, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for all commercial fishing vessels licensed by the respective States.</td>
<td>➢ MCS for Implementation of VMS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Singapore licensed commercial fishing vessels have been installed with a vessel monitoring system (VMS).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing (e.g. blast and cyanide fishing) by promoting community-based management approach to prevent, deter and eliminate any violations with support from relevant government agencies and communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do your country intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing?</td>
<td>Singapore prohibits the use of poisons and explosives in fishing practices/methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do your country promote community-based management approach? Please elaborate.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.4 Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operations where appropriate, as well as port state control at designated landing ports (after landing and at market places by checking market reports).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intensify surveillance during fishing operations</td>
<td>Singapore does not allow foreign fishing vessels to fish in our waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port state control at designated landing ports by checking market reports</td>
<td>Singapore has designated sites for landing fish. Inspections are carried out at these sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders

#### 2.1 States should establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries</td>
<td>Singapore licensed commercial fishing vessels can only operate in our waters and land fish only in Singapore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.2 States should consider conducting regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to agree on licensing system/data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to agree on licensing system/data</td>
<td>Singapore actively participates and supports regional fisheries meetings to discuss mutual agreements on licensing system, data recording, and currently, the RFVR includes fishing vessels longer than 24m. The RFVR will be expanded to include vessels less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Meetings to discuss mutual agreements on licensing system, data recording, and sharing of information on licensing system, regulations, and other relevant information. | Recording, and to share relevant information  
- Fisheries vessel registration database | Sharing of information on licensing system, regulations e.g. SEAFDEC Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) that has led to the establishment of a regional fishing vessel registration database. | Than 24m. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.3 Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transhipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch, among neighbouring countries. | How do your country intent to strengthen implementation of Port State Measures?  
- Black listed vessels,  
- Will your country implement Market measures? Such as implementing catch documentation scheme relevant to local scenarios and circumstances  
- Certification of Non-IUU Fish and Fishery Products for example issuing catch certificate  
- Monitoring surveillance at landing sites  
- Formulate / Strengthen existing law and regulations for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain | Singapore actively monitors RFMO IUU lists. Foreign fishing vessels on these IUU vessels lists are denied entry and provision of port services.  
Singapore is the lead country for the development of the ASEAN Catch Documentation System (ACDS).  
Singapore is a cooperating non-contracting party to CCAMLR, IOTC and ICCAT. We cooperate with these RFMOs to comply with their catch documentation requirements.  
Singapore has designated sites for landing fish. Surveillance and inspections are carried out at these sites.  
Singapore is carrying out a comprehensive review of our fisheries legislation to strengthen our existing law and regulations for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. |
### 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

| 3.1 Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas, e.g. through flag States measures, port State measures and coastal State measures. | • Appropriate 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. | All Singapore licensed commercial fishing vessels have been installed with a vessel monitoring system (VMS) and are licensed to fish only in Singapore waters.  
Only licensed fishing vessels are allowed to operate in Singapore waters. Non-compliance may lead to revocation of licenses, fines and imprisonment. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3.2 States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating (poaching) beyond their respective EEZs, and share this list among the relevant countries. | • Cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels beyond the respective EEZs  
• Share the black list among the relevant countries | Singapore cooperates in the programs of the RPOA-IUU, which include setting up of a watch list of illegal vessels. |
<p>| 3.3 States should support in regularly updating information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) endorsed by the Special SOM-34th AMAF. The basic requirements for the RFVR database are shown in Annex 4. | • Regular update of information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | Singapore regularly updates the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR). |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.4 States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighbouring countries to set terms and conditions (including enforcement, penalties, and other regulations), for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas.</th>
<th>Establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas</th>
<th>Where there is a requirement to establish such agreements, Singapore will cooperate with the relevant neighbouring countries to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.1 States should conduct regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities (including customs departments) and exporting companies for mutual agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species.</strong></td>
<td>Singapore participates in inter- and intra-agency coordination meetings on trade and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species, when necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting practices / data reporting including stakeholder consultations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection.</td>
<td>Singapore has a system in place whereby all commercial fishing vessels declare their catch landed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore requires all import and export of reef-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 States 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.</td>
<td>Avoid inappropriate export of endangered aquatic species</td>
<td>Singapore is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Singapore has zero tolerance on the use of Singapore as a conduit to smuggle endangered species and their parts and products. Singapore will continue to cooperate and collaborate with partner enforcement agencies nationally and internationally to 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 States should 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 illegal fishing and trading of such aquatic species.</td>
<td>Participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers in co-management</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance their awareness of the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such fish and products</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFFT management at the regional level</td>
<td>Establish a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries</td>
<td>Singapore supports a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFF management at the regional level, where applicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

#### 5.1 Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures including control of port entry, use of port services, requirements for pre-port entry notification and designation of ports for fishing vessels.

- Strengthen the port state measures

  Singapore requires foreign fishing vessels to provide advance notification for pre-port entry. IUU vessels are denied entry into Singapore.

- Implement observer programs

  Singapore fishing carriers plying the high seas have implemented observer programmes, where necessary, as per the requirements of the relevant RFMOs.

- Cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes

  Singapore is a cooperating non-contracting party to CCAMLR, IOTC and ICCAT. We work closely with these RFMOs to comply with their catch documentation requirements.

#### 5.2 Flag States should implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries.

#### 5.3 Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing in the RFMO areas.

### 6. Review of the Guidelines
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs.</td>
<td>Promote the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for preventing entry of IUU Fishing Products into the Supply Chain</td>
<td>Review of the Guidelines Collaboration among AMSs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore supports the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for preventing entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain and will support the review of the Guidelines when deemed necessary by AMSs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thailand

RTC on ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain 7-9 March 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont
Senior Fishery Biologist Professional Level
Prevention and Combating Illegal Fishing, Department of Fisheries, Thailand

Situation on combating IUU Fishing in Thailand

- October 2014 evaluated by EU mission
- April 2015 received Yellow Card
- November 2015 and continue on January 2016 2nd evaluated by EU mission
- Now waiting for the result (April 2016)
- Many things changes
  - New Fisheries Laws (Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015)
  - National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI)
  - MCS sea control
  - VMS for fishing vessel 30 GT and over
  - Port in Port out (PIPO) control center
1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)

1.1 Flag state should control fishing access...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control fishing access</td>
<td>- Base on Fisheries Laws, all Thai FVs must have authorization to fish both inside and outside Thai waters. All FVs are registered and licensed by MD and fishing gear are licensed by DOF.</td>
<td>✓ To implement electronically fishing gear license system base on the MSY calculation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration system</td>
<td>- Developing an E-Licensing system and vessel marking system. Prohibited destructive fishing gear.</td>
<td>✓ There are collaboration between MD and DOF for vessel registration, information sharing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Set up PIPO control centres for Thai fishing vessels 30 GT and over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 State should promote responsible fishing practices and methods...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of responsible fishing practices/methods</td>
<td>- Thailand established and adopted the NPOA-IUU at the end of 2015.</td>
<td>✓ Strengthen cooperation and sharing information with RPOA-IUU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Ongoing to promote responsible fishing practice and method to both commercial fisheries and small scale fisheries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Managing Fishing Activities...

1.3 State are encouraged to:

1.3.1 Update related laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>q Update related laws and regulations</td>
<td>- The New Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 force on 14 November 2015</td>
<td>✓ Developing the E-logbook system for applying to Thai fishing vessels operating in outside Thai waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q System of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information</td>
<td>- Sub-ordinate laws require catch reporting information for fishing license issuance. - FMP and NPOA-IUU have been adopted and implemented. - Fishing logbook is applied to FVs 30 GT and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>q Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance</td>
<td>- Established National Plan of Control and Inspection</td>
<td>✓ Find suitable methods for monitoring of FVs 10-30- GT such as AIS system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| q Verify compliance to the national laws and regulations | - Monitoring of FVs through Port in-Port out control center Inspection at port and inspection at sea have implemented  
- Using VMS System to monitor FVs 30 GT and over | ✓ Strengthen the fishing vessels behaviour analysis by the VMS |
### 1. Managing Fishing Activities...

#### 1.3 State are encouraged to:

#### 1.3.3 Implement VMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ☐ MCS for Implementation of VMS          | - All FVs 30GT and over must equip with VMS  
- At present 30GT and over are 5,200 FVs, over 60GT installed VMS and functioned 2,076 vessels covers 2,000 FVs operate in Thai waters and 76 FVs operate outside Thai waters and 3,124 fishing vessels between 30-60 GT | ✓ Find suitable methods for monitoring of FV 10-30 GT  
✓ Developing the automatic warning system for VMS |

---

### 1. Managing Fishing Activities...

#### 1.3 State are encouraged to:

#### 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU Fishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ☐ How do your country intensify efforts to address IUU Fishing, especially destructive fishing | - FMP, NPOA-IUU and MCS are established focusing fighting IUU fishing  
- Destructive fishing gears were banned and control of some fishing gears such as push net while 4 cm. cod end mesh size must be used for trawler.  
- Promoted community base management approach as a community base fisheries management | ✓ Strengthen enforcement of law and regulations  
- Increase the number of community applying community-based fisheries management approach  
- Strengthen existing community-based fisheries management approach |

| ☐ Do your country promote community-based management approach? Please elaborate | | |
### 1. Managing Fishing Activities...

#### 1.4 Coastal States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intensify surveillance during fishing operations</td>
<td>For surveillance system, VMS monitoring are function 24 hrs</td>
<td>✓ Intensify surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port state control at designated landing ports by checking market reports</td>
<td>For surveillance along the coastal areas, DOF has sea control units by using fisheries patrol</td>
<td>✓ Ratify PSMA in 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Announced designated ports to IOTC and other RFMOs. In addition, the PSM operation for foreign FVs started since September 2015</td>
<td>✓ Reduce designated port to intensify the port state measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 27 designated ports implement PSM for foreign vessels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Regulating Transshipment and Landings...

#### 2.2 States should consider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to agree on licensing system/data recording, and to share relevant information | - Thailand has a regular bilateral/multi-lateral with neighbouring countries via the Gulf of Thailand Project  
- Thailand support the RFVR database | - Thailand will actively participate in bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to agree on licensing system/data recording, and to share relevant information  
- To have RFVR database system on the fishing vessels less than 24 m |
| Fishing vessel registration database | | |

---

#### 2.3 Port States should strengthen measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| How do your country intent to strengthen implementation of Port State Measures? | - Thailand implement PSM since September 2015 based on IOTC resolution in 27 designated ports  
- Notified the list of foreign IUU fishing vessels  
- Established catch certification system of fish and fishery products and has been implemented since Jan. 1, 2010  
- Established program of fish inspection at landing site and PIPO control since 2015 | - Thailand plan to ratify PSMA within 2016  
- Plan to establish the list of Thai IUU fishing vessels  
- Develop the electronic Traceability system to more transparent and credible  
- Strengthen the inspection at landing sites and in processing plants and improve verification by cross checking the information for issuance catch certificate and processing statement |
| Black listed vessels | | |
| Implement market measures | | |
| Monitoring surveillance at landing sites | | |
| Formulate/ Strengthen existing laws | | |

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**FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)**

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

3.1 Coastal State should take appropriate actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally</td>
<td>Established Fishery Operational and Monitoring Center to monitor and surveillance of FVs by VMS</td>
<td>✓ Increase number and capacity building of staff in FOMC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation and strengthening</td>
<td>Fishing vessels 30 GT and over must be equipped and functioned with VMS</td>
<td>✓ Cooperation with coastal state on VMS data sharing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NPOA-IUU as well as the FMP prescribed the activities as flag State, port State and coastal State measures</td>
<td>✓ Implementation of FMP and NPOA-IUU and review every 5 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NPOA-IUU already adopted by the cabinet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels beyond the respective EEZs</td>
<td>Thailand compiled and notified the IUU vessels list for the foreign IUU FVs</td>
<td>✓ Establishing blacklist of Thai fishing vessels and sharing to relevant countries/RFMOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share the black list among the relevant countries</td>
<td>Shared from RPOA-IUU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs...

### 3.3 States should support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Establishing blacklist of Thai fishing vessels and sharing to relevant countries / RFMOs</td>
<td>- Information on FVs 24 m and over have been sent to SEAFDEC for RFVR database system and update once a year</td>
<td>✓ Plan to submit information on FVs less than 24 m. to SEAFDEC for RFVR database system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 3.4 States are encouraged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Establish mutual bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in each other’s fishing areas</td>
<td>- Developing MOU on fisheries cooperation between Thailand and coastal countries i.e. Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Viet Nam and PNG</td>
<td>✓ Continue and extend to have cooperation with other coastal countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

#### 4.1 States should conduct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities on harvesting practices/data reporting including stakeholder consultations</td>
<td>- MOU among agencies on sharing information (Marine Department, Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Centre, Royal Thai Navy, Marine Police Division, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security) to establish a fishing info networking to use in PIPO Control - Cooperation with Custom Department on import, export and transit of fish and fishery products</td>
<td>Joint implementation among agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.2 States should have appropriate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection</td>
<td>- DOF already set up the mechanism for monitoring and data collection on import, export and transit of fish and fisheries products</td>
<td>✓ To improve the mechanism for monitoring and data collection on import, export and transit of fish and fisheries products as appropriate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing...

#### 4.3 States should ensure that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid inappropriate export of endangered aquatic species</td>
<td>- Comply with CITES regulation and Thai Wildlife Reservation and Protection Act 1992. For example: the permit system is regulated to control import export transit of the endangered aquatic species</td>
<td>✓ Improve procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing...

#### 4.4 States should encourage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers in co-management</td>
<td>- Involve small scale/artisanal fishers in co-management activities</td>
<td>✓ Strengthen participation of the small scale fishers in co-management process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance their awareness of the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such fish and products</td>
<td>- Awareness program of the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such fish and products is implemented</td>
<td>✓ To enhance the awareness program to broader target audiences particularly to the consumers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Controlling Illegal Fishing...

4.5 States should consider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish a network between the LRFFT importing and exporting countries</td>
<td>Not yet implement</td>
<td>Planning to join the LRFFT network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

5.1 Port States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Strengthen the port state measures | - Thailand started implementation of PSM since September 2015 at 27 designated ports  
- PSM Manual has been developed | ✓ Train relevant officials on PSM  
✓ Strengthen the implementation of PSM |
### 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing...

#### 5.2 Flag States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement observer programs</td>
<td>Thailand started observers onboard program. The training program of 20 observers was done and plan to have the first implementation in February 2016</td>
<td>✓ Implement of observers onboard for Thai fishing vessels operate overseas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.3 Flag States should cooperate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
6. Review of the Guidelines

6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items to be considered under the Statement</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Promote the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for preventing entry of fish and fishery products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain | none          | • Plan to promote the implementation of the Guidelines  
• Agree to review the guidelines as proposed by AMSs |
| Review the Guidelines                     |               |                                               |
| Collaboration among AMSs                   |               |                                               |
**Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans**

**1. Managing Fishing Activities in AMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement in the Guidelines</th>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Flag States should consider controlling fishing access through proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and</td>
<td>- Legislations to require licensing. However, there are no any quota system taken place. - Zoning system was set. - Vessel marking requirements</td>
<td>- Set up a quota system to limit fishing capacity (input control) and catches (output control) based on resource status. - Enhance legal compliance. - Enhance MCS activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 States should promote responsible fishing practices and.</td>
<td>- ANPOA-IUU approved by Minister on 5 April 2014. - Freezing trawler registration since Nov 2015; not allow to move into trawlers from other gears</td>
<td>- Allocate sufficient budget to implement these NPOAs. - Regularly revise and amend the NPOAs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1. Managing Fishing Activities in AMS

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

- Logbook provision is compulsory for all fishing vessel under fisheries law.
- However, compliance is still a problem and low coverage of returned rates.
- Raising awareness;
- Develop more strict regulations;
- Apply market-based regulation.

#### 1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels

- Fisheries surveillance department was established recently;
- Port sampling activities have been currently implemented for fisheries especially for tuna fisheries;
- Develop legal framework for port monitoring;
- Allocate sufficiently budget and manpower;
- Raising awareness for better compliance

#### 1.3.3 Implement a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for all commercial fishing vessels licensed by the respective States.

- VMS was set up in 3000 offshore vessels initially.
- Lack of legal legislation to require VMS installation.
- Develop legal framework for VMS system;
- Continue raising awareness;

#### 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing by promoting community-based management approach.

- EBM concepts were introduced for some provinces under a national project.
- Some pilot sites were selected to implement EBM approach.
- Allocate sufficient resources to implement effectively and efficiently the NPOA-IUU;
- Need to develop legal framework on require EBM implementation.
2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders

| 2.1 States should establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries. | Being considered | - Take actions as soon as possible
- Develop supply chain studies;
- Establish a traceability system for domestic and foreign catches |
|---|---|---|
| 2.2 States should consider conducting regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings to discuss mutual agreements | MoUs signed with some countries in the region such as Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines…
- Actions in these MoUs are very board not specified (involved in RFVR by SEAFDEC) | - Consider to allocate sufficient resources to implement these MoUs;
- Revise regularly these MoUs and amend accordingly;
- Develop more bilateral/multi-lateral agreements to other countries in the region. |

2. Regulating Transhipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders

| 2.3 Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports for transhipping and/or landing catch and collect and exchange relevant data including origin of catch, among neighbouring countries. | - Legal framework ask local authorities to provide blacklist their vessels to send to central government for publicity;
- Member of RPOA-IUU;
- Only Catch Certificate required to EU markets; | - Enhance active participation on RPOA-IUU
Consider to approve the Port State Measures;
- Cooperation with regional states to develop regional CDS;
- Consider to establish other CDS for other markets. |
3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

### 3.1 Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 3000 vessel installed VMS; - Not yet approved Port State measures, flag state measures</td>
<td>Consider to approve and domestically legalize Port State measures, flag state measures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating (poaching) beyond their respective EEZs, and share this list among the relevant countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Involving in RPOA-IUU - Established regulations on a national IUU vessel black list.</td>
<td>- Enhance raising awareness; - Improve involvement of all national management agencies;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighbouring countries to set terms and conditions (including enforcement, penalties, and other regulations), for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Status</th>
<th>Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation RPOA-IUU</td>
<td>- Need to enhance further implementation; - Actions should be indicated in the national legal frameworks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 4. Controlling Trading Practices of Live Reef and Endangered Aquatic Species

### Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Future Plans
--- | --- | ---

4.1 States should conduct regular inter- and intra-meetings among relevant authorities (including customs departments) | Conducted annually | - Avoid overlapping;  
- Allocate sufficient budget

4.2 States should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades. | Data collection mechanisms are included in the MPAs regulations | Improve MCS activities;  
Apply co-management mechanisms;

### 4. Controlling Trading Practices of Live Reef and Endangered Aquatic Species

### 4.3 States should ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided. | Following CITES regulations | Enhance raising awareness;

### 4.4 States should encourage participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers in co-management, | Conduct roundtable meeting to discuss on how to manage fisheries;  
Conduct trials at pilot sites to implement co-management and EAFM approaches. | De-centralize authorities for local communities to manage their fisheries resources;  
Fully implementation of EAFM and co-management mechanisms for small scale fisheries;

### 4.5 States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF | Unknown | Unknown
## 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.1 Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures.</th>
<th>Reflect in the NPOA-IUU</th>
<th>Consider to approve the Port State Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Flag States should implement observer programs.</td>
<td>Conducted some observer trips; Not national observer program established</td>
<td>Revise legal framework to establish a national observer program; Consider to implement WCPFC CMMs on observer regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes.</td>
<td>Implementing effectively EU regulation; Partly implementing ICCAT’s BET and SWO catch statistic document.</td>
<td>Enhance the implementation; Enhance cooperation with stakeholders;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.1 Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures.</th>
<th>Reflect in the NPOA-IUU</th>
<th>Consider to approve the Port State Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Flag States should implement observer programs.</td>
<td>Conducted some observer trips; Not national observer program established</td>
<td>Revise legal framework to establish a national observer program; Consider to implement WCPFC CMMs on observer regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their Catch Document Schemes.</td>
<td>Implementing effectively EU regulation; Partly implementing ICCAT’s BET and SWO catch statistic document.</td>
<td>Enhance the implementation; Enhance cooperation with stakeholders;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 5

Discussion on Possible / Practical Implementation Plans for Specified Forms of IUU Fishing Activities in the Guidelines

General Comment / Summary of Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans to Implement the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1 CONTROLLING FISHING ACCESS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Evaluation of existing systems that control the fishing access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures should be revised when and where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Sharing information to establish national electronic database system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Develop an electronic database system including for fishing license.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.2 PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE FISHING PRACTICES/ METHODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Strengthen and review the capacity building for MCS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region in accordance to CCRF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices/methods to stakeholders and public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.3 STATES ARE ENCOURAGED TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3.1 UPDATE RELATED LAWS AND REGULATIONS- CONDITIONS OF FISHING LICENSE REQUIRE DECLARATION OF CATCH (FOR FISHING VESSEL MORE THAN 70 GRT) SYSTEM OF REPORTING CATCH AND COMPILING APPROPRIATE LOGBOOK INFORMATION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration / logbook / e-logbook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Develop and implement a systematic catch declaration system through compilation and submission of logbook.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3.2 MONITOR ALL FISHING VESSELS BY MAINTAINING RECORDS AND THEIR PERFORMANCE AND VERIFY COMPLIANCE TO THE NATIONAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

a) Strengthen the inspection and enforcement program for fishing vessel.

1.3.3 MCS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF VMS

a) Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities.
b) Consider to explore the suitable fishing vessels monitoring system.
c) Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable monitoring system.
d) Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems.

1.3.4 INTENSIFYING EFFORTS TO ADDRESS IUU FISHING, ESPECIALLY DESTRUCTIVE FISHING AND PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACH

a) Promoting co-management approach for fisheries management.
b) 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

a) Capacity building for MCS.
b) Consider intensify surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea.
c) Consider implementation of relevant port state measures.

2. REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS

2.1 ESTABLISH FORMAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH RESPECT TO LANDINGS BETWEEN BORDERING COUNTRIES

a) Strengthen the cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing.
b) 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 FISHERIES VESSEL REGISTRATION DATABASE

a) Consider to actively participate in bilateral/multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system and data recording and sharing of relevant information.
b) Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including for vessel less than 24 meters in length.

2.3 PORT STATES SHOULD STRENGTHEN MEASURES TO REGULATE FISHING VESSELS ACCESSING THEIR PORTS FOR TRANSSHIPPING AND/OR LANDING CATCH AND COLLECT AND EXCHANGE RELEVANT DATA INCLUDING ORIGIN OF CATCH, AMONG NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

a) Consider implementing an appropriate catch documentation scheme including an electronic system.
b) 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.

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 based on request.
b) Strengthening the inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas.
c) Enhance the cooperation mechanism among national management and enforcement agencies.

3.2 COOPERATE IN COMPILING A BLACK LIST OF ILLEGAL VESSELS BEYOND THE RESPECTIVE EEZS, SHARE THE BLACK LIST AMONG THE RELEVANT COUNTRIES
a) Sharing 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)

a) AMSs should share and regularly update information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System.
b) SEAFDEC to explore developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length.

3.4 ESTABLISH MUTUAL BILATERAL / MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS FOR PERMISSION TO FISH IN EACH OTHER’S FISHING AREAS.

a) Consider to establish mutual bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters.

4. CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH, 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 MUTUAL AGREEMENTS ON HARVESTING PRACTICES AND DATA REPORTING OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH, REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS, AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES.

a) Strengthen the collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for mutual 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

a) Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades.
b) Strengthening data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades.
4.3 ENSURE THAT EXPORT OF ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES IS AVOIED, 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.
b) Review and revise the International Trade in Endangered Species Act (CITES) if necessary for recommendation to CITES.
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 IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING OF SUCH AQUATIC SPECIES.

a) Encouraging development of co-management program for small-scale and artisanal fishers for LRFF production, impact of illegal fishing and trading of such aquatic species.
b) Create, promote and implement the awareness program on IUU fishing, destructive fishing practice and trading.

4.5 SHOULD CONSIDER ESTABLISHING A NETWORK BETWEEN THE LRFF IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES, TO STRENGTHEN LRFFT MANAGEMENT AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL.

a) Encouraging AMSs to join and actively participate in the LRFFT network under SEAFDEC.

5. STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS

5.1 STRENGTHENING PORT STATE MEASURES

a) Request for 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.
a) Encourage AMSs to develop and implement observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries.
b) Capacity building for implementation of observers program.

5.3 COOPERATE WITH THE RELEVANT RFMOS IN COMPLYING WITH THEIR CATCH DOCUMENT 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 Document Schemes.
b) Explore the possibility of harmonizing the catch documentation scheme

6. REVIEW OF THE GUIDELINES

6.1 GUIDELINES SHOULD BE REVIEWED REGULARLY WHEN NECESSARY AS PROPOSED BY AMSS.

a) The guidelines should be reviewed as requested by AMSs during the annual council meeting.
General Discussion and Way Forward

1. Follow Up of this RTC Meeting
3. General Discussion

1. Follow Up of the RTC Meeting

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Goals of the program: Enhancing Credibility of Fish and Fishery Products from AMSs

- Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing impacts on fishery resources and stocks in the region;
- Most countries in the Southeast Asian region which are directly affected by the EC Regulation have developed their respective regulations;
- Therefore it is also important for the countries in the region to support the efforts to use trade measures to combat IUU fishing within the region.

Project Components

Activity 1: Meetings for Effective Program Implementation
- To provide suggestions for MCs to strengthen cooperation in combating IUU fishing;
- Sub Act 1.1: Core Expert Meeting
- Sub Act 1.2: Terminal Core Expert Meeting

Activity 2: To study existing fishing and trading practices in small-scale fishery & problems in compliance with the EC Regulation 1005/2008 in large-scale fishery
- To study existing fishing and trading practices in small-scale fishery in the region to combat IUU fishing;
- Sub Act 2.1: Identification of existing practices/mechanisms and associated problems
- Sub Act 2.2: Consideration of possible solutions to the problems

Activity 3: Establishment and dissemination of a possible catch documentation scheme in the region
- To assist the establishment of a possible catch documentation scheme for capture fisheries to ensure only non-IUU/legal fish and fishery products are traded in the region;
Proposed Activities for 5 Years

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1. Meetings for Effective Program Implementation
   1.1 Core Expert Meetings
   1.2 Terminal Core Expert Meeting

2. To study existing fishing and trading practices in small-scale fishery & Problems in compliance with the EC Regulation 1005/2008 in large-scale fishery
   2.1 Identification of existing practices/mechanisms and associated problems
   2.2 Possible solutions to the problems

3. Establishment and dissemination of a possible catch documentation scheme in the region
   3.1 Establishment and dissemination of a catch documentation scheme for ASEAN countries

Proposed Activities for 2016 (1) – 12,884 USD

1. Consideration of possible solutions to the problems (Sub-Activity 2.2) 4,884 USD

   1. Consultation on the possible solutions associated with implementation of the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain" in each SEAFDEC member countries.
      - By request, MFRDMD will plan to visit MCs to consult with possible implementation plans of the Guidelines at national level

2. Expected Outcomes/Outputs: Suggestions on the solutions in the implementation of the "Guidelines" in each SEAFDEC MC.
Proposed Activities for 2016 (2)

2. Establishment and dissemination of a catch documentation scheme for ASEAN countries (Sub-Activity 3.1) 8,000 USD

1. Establishment and dissemination of the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain" and a possible catch documentation scheme for ASEAN MCs.

2. Expected Outcomes/Outputs: Strengthening countermeasures to IUU fishing in each SEAFDEC MC.

*MFRDMD will participate in the related meetings for ACDS projects under SEAFDEC

Way further forward

• 2017:
  • Project Terminal Meeting:
    • before PCM (2Q 2017)?
    • To discuss and assess country’s Guidelines implementation status

• 2018~
  • Any suggestions for next challenge?
Discussion on JTF VI Project

1. Any Question on Overall Project?
2. Suggestion for 2016 Activities?
3. Suggestion for 2017 Activities?
4. Suggestion for 2018 and onward?

General Discussion

• Any topics to be discussed by using this opportunity?
Discussion on JTF VI Project

1. Any Question on Overall Project?
2. Suggestion for 2016 Activities?
3. Suggestion for 2017 Activities?
4. Suggestion for 2018 and onward?

General Discussion

• Any topics to be discussed by using this opportunity?