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REPORT

The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products

3-5 September 2019



SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

2019

REPORT

The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products

3-5 September 2019

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Prepared by:

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SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

2019

Abdul Razak Latun

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Table of Contents

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| I | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| II | OPENING OF THE MEETING | 1 |
| III | ADOPTION AGENDA | 2 |
| IV | PROJECT OVERVIEW | 2 |
| V | PRESENTATION OF THE CURRENT STATUS AND INITIATIVES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND UPDATE ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES | 2 |
| VI | REGIONAL STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES | 4 |
| VII | UPDATE OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF eACDS AT THE PILOT SITE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM | 4 |
| VIII | THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA TRANSPARENCY IN COMBATING IUU FISHING | 5 |
| IX | GENERAL DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD | 5 |
| X | CLOSING OF MEETING | 6 |
| ANNEX 1 | LIST OF PARTICIPANTS | 8 |
| ANNEX 2 | WELCOME REMARK | 14 |
| ANNEX 3 | OPENING ADDRESS | 16 |
| ANNEX 4 | MEETING AGENDA AND TIME-TABLE | 20 |
| ANNEX 5 | PROJECT OVERVIEW | 24 |
| ANNEX 6 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM | 28 |
| ANNEX 7 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN CAMBODIA | 32 |
| ANNEX 8 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN INDONESIA | 37 |
| ANNEX 9 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN LAO PDR | 43 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----|
| ANNEX 10 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN MALAYSIA | 48 |
| ANNEX 11 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN MYANMAR | 51 |
| ANNEX 12 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN THE PHILIPPINES | 56 |
| ANNEX 13 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN SINGAPORE | 64 |
| ANNEX 14 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN THAILAND | 67 |
| ANNEX 15 | STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN VIET NAM | 76 |
| ANNEX 16 | OVERALL SELF-EVALUATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN AMSS | 81 |
| ANNEX 17 | ISSUES AND STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN GUIDELINES | 84 |
| ANNEX 18 | UPDATE OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EACDS | 88 |
| ANNEX 19 | THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA TRANSPARENCY IN COMBATING IUUFISHING | 95 |
| ANNEX 20 | CLOSING REMARK | 103 |



The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products

3-5 September 2019

Meliá Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products was convened by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD from 3rd to 5th September 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The meeting was attended by participants from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam; Resource Person from the Global Fishing Watch; the Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC; official from SEAFDEC Training Department; Chief, Deputy Chief, Project Coordinator, and officials from SEAFDEC/MFRDMD. The list of participants appeared in Annex 1.

II. OPENING OF THE MEETING

2. The Project Coordinator welcomed all participants to Kuala Lumpur and to the project terminal meeting. He hopes their stay at Meliá Hotel, Kuala Lumpur will be informative, productive and enjoyable. He looks forward to hearing and learning from the participants experiences, to share ideas and best practise as how to move forward the important issues and concerns on combating IUU fishing in the region. He also thanks the Japanese Trust Fund for making this meeting possible. His welcome remarks appeared in Annex 2.
3. The Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD welcomed all participants from member countries and Department of Fisheries Malaysia to the terminal meeting. He informed that the ASEAN Guidelines has been endorsed by ASEAN Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (AMAF) in 2015 and since then SEAFDEC/MFRDMD started promoting the implementation of the guidelines. He also mentioned the newly amended Malaysian Fisheries Act 1985 (Amendment 2019) which was approved by the Dewan Rakyat imposed penalties of MYR 6 million and MYR 600,000 respectively for the owner or skipper and crew of a foreign fishing vessel which

encroached into Malaysian fisheries waters, six times higher than former provisions. His opening address appeared in [Annex 3](#).

III. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4. The session was chaired by Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan, Chief of MFRDMD. Provisional Agenda and Timetables for the meeting was briefly presented by Ms. Mazalina Ali, Senior Researcher from SEAFDEC/MFRDMD. The meeting agenda was adopted without any amendment as appeared in [Annex 4](#).

IV. PROJECT OVERVIEW

5. Mr. Abdul Razak Latun, the Project Coordinator presented the overview of the project. He briefly described the progress of the project since the project started in 2013. He highlighted that SEAFDEC/MFRDMD started the IUU project under Japanese Trust Fund II (JTF II) from 2011 to 2015 but the project was funded by JTF VI from 2013 – 2017. The project was later extended for two years until 2019. He also explained that the ASEAN Guidelines was endorsed by AMAF in 2015 and since then SEAFDEC/MFRDMD started promoting implementation of the guidelines. His presentation appeared in [Annex 5](#).
6. The representative from Indonesia enquired about the way forward after the completion of this project at the end of 2019. Deputy Secretary General responded perhaps SEAFDEC will consider the project activities that will focus on the evaluation of the guideline implementation by the AMS. However, the funding does not necessarily come from the JTF. According to Deputy Chief of MFRDMD, the future project on combating IUU fishing under JTF6 Phase 2 will be led by SEAFDEC Training Department (TD).

V. PRESENTATION ON THE CURRENT STATUS AND INITIATIVES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING AND UPDATE ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES

7. Mr. Sheikh Haji Al-Idrus Sheikh Haji Nikman, representative from Brunei Darussalam presented the status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in Brunei Darussalam. According to him, transshipment at sea is prohibited. Brunei agree to collaborate regionally on Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Presently, Brunei Darussalam has no bilateral or multilateral agreement with adjacent countries regarding fishing in its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). He reiterated the urgency to combat IUU fishing as it was estimated that annually BND 19 million was loss due to IUU fishing. His presentation appeared in [Annex 6](#).

8. Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea from Cambodia presented the Updated Self Evaluation on Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for Combating IUU Fishing in Cambodia. According to him, Cambodia will receive support from European Union to equip their fishing vessels with tracking system or VMS. At present, Cambodia do not have any vessel operating in the high sea. His presentation appeared in [Annex 7](#).
9. Mr. Fery Sutyawan from Indonesia presented the Status of Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in Indonesia. He informed that e-logbook are being used by 6,000 Indonesian fishing vessels. An Integrated Database Sharing System (DSS) was introduced. VMS integration with DSS is obligatory. His presentation appeared in [Annex 8](#).
10. Mr. Oudone Khounsavan from Lao PDR presented the Updated Self Evaluation on Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for Combating IUU Fishing in Lao PDR. He informed that there are three organizers helping Lao PDR to implement co-management approach for fisheries management *i.e.* World Bank, WWF and SEAFDEC. His presentation appeared in [Annex 9](#).
11. Ms. Marlinda Anim Marham from Malaysia presented the Malaysia Status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines. Presently, the usage of e-logbook in Malaysia is on trial stage. She informed the meeting that Malaysia is developing the Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) in collaboration with SEAFDEC. She also informed that Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT) in Malaysia is regulated under the CITES and MAQIS Acts; not under the Fisheries Act. Her presentation appeared in [Annex 10](#).
12. Ms. Aye Aye Maw from Myanmar presented the status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in Myanmar. She informed the meeting that closed season is practiced in Myanmar as one of approach for the fisheries management. Biological data before and after the closed season has also being collected by Myanmar. During the closed season, fishermen in Myanmar will involve in processing industry to generate income. Since 2013, no foreign fishing vessel were allowed to fish in Myanmar waters. Her presentation appeared in [Annex 11](#).
13. Mr. Eugene M. Casas from the Philippines presented the status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in the Philippines. He highlighted that the Philippines already have their own electronic licensing system. Moratorium on the issuance of new fishing vessel and gear license was implemented since January 2019. The Philippines already ratified PSMA since 2018. His presentation appeared in [Annex 12](#).
14. Mr. Adrian Lim Yeong Hun from Singapore presented the status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in Singapore. Presently, issuance of fishing license and fishing gears inspection is under the jurisdiction of the Singapore Food Agency

(SFA). He told the meeting encroachment by foreign vessels in Singapore waters is minimal. He also recognized the challenges faced by Singapore on CITES listed species especially for sea cucumbers and shark fins trade. His presentation appeared in Annex 13.

15. Mr. Teerapong Apaipakdee from Thailand presented Thailand's Achievement in Combating the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing). He told the meeting regarding intensified effort by Thailand to combat IUU fishing. His presentation appeared in Annex 14.
16. Mr. Nguyen Van Hung from Viet Nam presented the Current Status and Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing and Update on Achievement Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines. He told the meeting that transshipment by local fishing vessels is allowed in Viet Nam waters. Usage of logbook is compulsory for all fishing vessels and transshipment activities. Fishing vessels can land their catches at any fish landing sites. His presentation appeared in Annex 15.

VI. REGIONAL STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN GUIDELINES IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES

17. The session was chaired by Dr. Masaya Katoh, Deputy Chief of MFRDMD. Mr. Abdul Razak Latun, the Project Coordinator presented the overall implementation status of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs. The meeting agreed to amend the scores for Singapore and Lao PDR. The meeting was informed that the self-evaluation results will be presented at the next Program Committee and SEAFDEC Council Meeting. His presentation appeared in Annex 16.
18. Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan, Chief of MFRDMD facilitated the discussion on the Issues and Strengthening Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMS. The representative from Cambodia informed the meeting that fishing vessels inspection at sea was conducted for 10 days in a month throughout Cambodian waters. The output of the discussion appeared in Annex 17.

VII. UPDATE OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE eACDS AT THE PILOT PROJECT SITE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

19. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, Information Technology Officer from SEAFDEC Training Department presented on the Update of the Status of Implementation of the eACDS. He informed the meeting that there are five (5) stages for development of the eACDS *i.e.* (i) Introduction, (ii) Baseline survey status analysis, (iii) develop system, (iv) testing system and (v) IT transfer. The progress of eACDS in the pilot country *i.e.* Brunei Darussalam is on stage 4. SEAFDEC also conduct trial of eACDS in expansion country *i.e.* Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam. The progress of the

eACDS development are stage two (2) for Malaysia and Myanmar and stage three (3) for Viet Nam. He explained this system is secured because the user ID and password for the skipper can only be used once. The meeting was informed that eACDS has been accepted in principle by ASEAN. His presentation appeared in [Annex 18](#).

VIII. THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA TRANSPARENCY IN COMBATING IUU FISHING

20. Mr. Ahmad Aki Baihaki, Resource Person from Global Fishing Watch presented the Towards Global Transparent Fishery. He told the meeting that Indonesia is the only country in Southeast Asia which embraced data transparency by fully sharing their fishing vessels VMS data. By combining satellite images, VMS and AIS data we can determine whether a fishing vessel is engaged in IUU fishing or transshipping at sea. Global Fishing Watch permitted these data to be globally accessed and it is free for everyone. His presentation appeared in [Annex 19](#).

IX. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD

21. The session was chaired by Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan, Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD. The Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC informed that SEAFDEC will also conducted few related activities such as responsible fishing technology, management of small-scale fisheries through EAFM and other resources for food value chain.
22. The representative from Cambodia informed the meeting that Cambodia planned to adopt NPOA-IUU this year and amend their Fisheries Law by next year. Cambodia also requested SEAFDEC to conduct PSM training and eACDS in Cambodia. Representative from TD informed that Cambodia needed to propose it in the next SEAFDEC Council Meeting.
23. The representative from Lao PDR requested SEAFDEC to continue support for combating IUU and data collection on aquaculture. The meeting was informed that IFRDMD and AQD can support aquaculture activities in AMSs especially in Lao PDR.
24. The resource person from Global Fishing Watch, Mr. Aki Baihaki suggested to consider sharing the RFVR database with some open access and combined VMS and AIS database from all AMSs. This will work faster to combat IUU fishing which will have common room, contact persons and tools for traceability. He also suggested to use the eACDS to map for traceability. He informed that AMSs can discuss with Global Fishing Watch for assistance. Representative from TD informed that RFVR was on process to get agreement from SEAFDEC Council to open the RFVR database to all.

25. Dr. Masaya Katoh, Deputy Chief of MFRDMD mentioned that IUU Fishing Index by Poseidon Aquatic Resource Management Limited and the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (<https://globalinitiative.net/iuu-fishing-index/>) was available in 2019 for all SEAFDEC member countries except Lao PDR.
26. The representative from TD, Mr Kongpathai informed the meeting that the main activities conducted for the project on combating IUU fishing in 2020 will be as follows in the Table 1. The Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC informed that SEAFDEC also conducted few related activities such as responsible fishing technology, management of small-scale fisheries through EAFM and other resources for food value chain.

Table 1: Way Forward for 2020

| Activities | | Timeline |
|------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Enhancing RFVR for fishing vessels in Southeast Asia | 2020 |
| 2. | Strengthening capacity building on port inspection to support PSM | 2020 |
| 3. | Sharing information on detection of IUU fishing vessels | 2020 |
| 4. | Development of eACDS in Viet Nam, Malaysia and Myanmar | 2020 |

X. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

27. Mr. Akito Sato, the Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC expressed his sincere appreciation to everyone for their cooperation and active participations during the meeting. He then thanked to all participants as well as members of the secretariat for making this meeting a success. Lastly, he wished everyone a safe journey home and then declared the meeting closed. His closing remark appeared in Annex 20.



Participants of the JTF6 IUU Project Terminal Meeting, 3 – 5 September 2019, Melia Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Annex 1



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

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Annex 2



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

WELCOME REMARKS

by

Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan

Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

**Welcome Remarks
for the Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project:
3-5 September 2019 at Melia Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Assalamualaikum and a very good morning.

Mr. Akito Sato, Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC

Mr. Raja Bidin Bin Raja Hassan, Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Dr. Masaya Katoh, Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Officials from the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, SEAFDEC / Training Department and MFRDMD

Mr. Ahmad Aki Baihaki, Resource Person from Global Fishing Watch

Ladies and gentleman.

It is a great pleasure to welcome you to Kuala Lumpur and to the Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project on Combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products from today 3rd of September till 5th of September 2019.

I hope your stay here at Melia Kuala Lumpur Hotel will be an informative, productive and enjoyable three days.

As this is the final meeting under the JTF6 project, I am really looking forward to hearing and learning from our ASEAN colleagues' experiences and to share ideas, best practices and way forward as how we can mobilise these important issues and concerns on combating IUU fishing in the region.

I would like to put on record our sincere thanks to the JTF6 for enabling this important meeting.

So welcome to Kuala Lumpur, welcome to this meeting. Please enjoy your stay here.

Thank you.

Annex 3



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

OPENING ADDRESS

by

Dato Hj. Munir Hj. Mohd Nawi

**Director General of Fisheries Malaysia
*SEAFDEC Council Director for Malaysia***

OPENING ADDRESS

BY

DATO HJ. MUNIR HJ. MOHD NAWI
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
SEAFDEC COUNCIL DIRECTOR FOR MALAYSIA

THE TERMINAL MEETING OF THE JTF6 PROJECT: COMBATING IUU FISHING IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH APPLICATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS,
HOTEL MELIA, KUALA LUMPUR,
3 – 5 SEPTEMBER 2019

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahiwabarakatuh

Mr Akito Sato, Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC

Mr. Raja Bidin Bin Raja Hassan, Chief of MFRDMD

Dr. Masaya Katoh, Deputy chief of MFRDMD

Officials and Officers from SEAFDEC Training Department and SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Distinguish Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning!

1. First and foremost, let me take this opportunity to bid all of you Selamat Datang or Welcome to the **Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products** here in Kuala Lumpur. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the organizer for having me here and I am truly honoured to grace this important gathering.

2. IUU fishing undermines sustainability and threatens food security. It is widely held that IUU fishing poses major hurdle in global quest for sustainable fisheries and effective fisheries management in both areas of national jurisdiction and on the high seas. IUU fishing

impairs the management of fish stocks by fishing outside of prescribed limits and thereby threatens the fisheries that may depend on for food and income. IUU fishing has a disproportionate effect on non-target species, habitat and ecology compared with legal fishing because IUU vessels bypass the fishing technique and gear requirements imposed on legal vessels. In addition, it undermined the endeavour to rebuild fish stock. Malaysia is not spared from the threat of IUU fishing inflicted by both local and foreign fishing vessels. And the fact that IUU fishing is a complex and multi-dimensional issue, it has to be tackled strategically through multi-pronged approaches and this brings us back to basic, beefing up the MCS.

3. In this respect, let me now take you on our journey to combat IUU fishing, starting with the most recent effort to strengthen legal framework. The new amended Fisheries Act 1985 (Amendment 2019) which has been approved by the Dewan Rakyat imposes penalty of **RM 6 Million** for the owner or skipper and **RM600,000** for every crew member of a foreign fishing vessel which encroached into Malaysian Fisheries Waters, a penalty six-time heavier than that of the former provisions. In the same vein, and in support of global quest to ensure sustainable fishing on the high seas, the newly amended law imposes penalty up to **RM 4 Million** for any local fishing vessel which fished without valid license or in violation of license condition on the high seas. Such a deterrent punitive measure is a manifestation of our determination to put a stop to IUU fishing and deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from such fishing consistent with FAO- IPOA-IUU.

Distinguish Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

4. While strengthening the *control* phase of the MCS, we chose to employ the most cost-effective *surveillance* aspect of it which is preventive enforcement or by promoting voluntary compliance. For this reason, Malaysia joins the global trend utilizing the suitable technologies which enable the tracking of fishing vessel's movement and activities. DOF imposes mandatory use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Mobile Tracking Unit (MTU) for certain categories of fishing vessel in view to prevent local fishing vessels from violating conservation and management measures and fishing illegally outside national waters. Furthermore, it also increases safety at sea, reducing conflict between commercial and small-scale fisheries. While government's eyes are on them 24/7, fishermen are inclined to comply with all the conservation and management measures to avoid legal action.

6. I trust that you agree with me that no single country can effectively combat IUU fishing on its own when it comes to transboundary activities. As such, regional initiatives like this one led by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD is indeed a laudable regional move. Our concerted and collective actions are crucial if we want to make life difficult for IUU actors in particular through strengthening traceability and eventual prevention of the entry of IUU product into international commerce.

7. This region needs more support especially in capacity building in our effort to combat IUU fishing. SEAFDEC's role being the ASEAN's fisheries technical arm in promoting information sharing and knowledge on IUU fishing has been increasingly important in recent years. In light of this, it is our aspiration to see SEAFDEC continue putting more effort and necessary supports for another 5-year project under JTF6 phase 2, starting in 2020. In the same vein, I also would like to see MFRDMD to better position itself by undertaking regional initiatives. In this connection, MFRDMD should be given opportunities and responsibilities to carry out bigger tasks under SEAFDEC program – in line with MFRDMD mandate, roles and functions.

Distinguish Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

8. Once again, my sincere appreciation to the organizer for this opportunity to be here and address the distinguished delegates and experts. To the organizing team of MFRDMD and everyone involved in making this meeting a success, you did a great job, congratulations! I wish you a fruitful deliberation, and please make time to visit this vibrant and beautiful city and enjoy all the wonderful places and experiences it has to offer.

9. Dengan lafaz Bismillahhirahmanirrahim, in the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate I declare THE TERMINAL MEETING OF THE JTF6 PROJECT: COMBATING IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH APPLICATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS officially opened.

Thank you.

Annex 4



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

MEETING AGENDA AND TIME TABLE

by

Ms. Mazalina Ali

Senior Research Officer
SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
|  | <p>The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products</p> <p>3-5 September 2019 Melia Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p> | <p>WP01</p> |
|---|--|--------------------|

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND TIME TABLE

2 September 2019

Arrival of participants

Day 1: 3 September 2019 (Tuesday)

Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting by SEAFDEC Council Director for Malaysia

0830 Arrival of participants

0850 Arrival of invited guest

0900 National anthem

Reciting prayer

Welcome remarks by Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Opening address by Y.Bhg. Dato' Hj. Munir Hj. Mohd Nawi, Director General of Fisheries Malaysia cum SEAFDEC Council Director for Malaysia

Group photo

Press conference

Refreshments

Chairperson: Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

1100 - 1110 **Agenda 2: Adoption of Agenda** by Ms. Mazalina Ali (WP01)

1110 - 1125 **Agenda 3: Project overview** by Project Coordinator (WP02)

Agenda 4: Country Presentation on the Current Status and Initiatives to Combat IUU Fishing and Update on Achievements in the Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines by AMSs

1125 - 1155 Brunei Darussalam

1155 - 1225 Cambodia

1225 - 1400 *Lunch*

Agenda 4: Continued Country Presentation

- 1400 - 1430 Indonesia
- 1430 - 1500 Lao PDR
- 1500 - 1530 Malaysia
- 1530 - 1600 *Tea Break*
- 1600 - 1630 Myanmar
- 1630 - 1700 Philippines
- 1930 - 2130 Welcome Dinner

Day 2: 4 September 2019 (Wednesday)

Chairperson: Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Agenda 4: Continued Country Presentation

- 0900 - 0930 Singapore
- 0930 - 1000 Thailand
- 1000 - 1030 Viet Nam
- 1030 - 1100 *Coffee Break*

Agenda 5: Regional Status and Issues during Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs

- 1100 - 1130 Presentation on Status of Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs by Project Coordinator (WP03)
- 1130 - 1230 Discussion on the Issues and Strengthening Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs (Facilitator: Chief of MFRDMD) (WP04 – Discussion template)
- 1230 - 1400 *Lunch*

Agenda 5: Continued Discussion

- 1400 - 1500 Continued Discussion on the Issues and Strengthening Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs (Facilitator: Chief of MFRDMD) - WP04
- 1500 - 1530 *Tea Break*
- 1530 - 1600 **Agenda 6: Status of Implementation of the e-ACDS at the Project Pilot Site in Brunei Darussalam** by Mr Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, SEAFDEC/TD

1600 - 1700 **Agenda 7: The Importance of Data Transparency in Combating IUU Fishing** by Mr. Ahmad Aki Baihaki (Resource Person) from Global Fishing Watch, Jakarta

Day 3: 5 September 2019 (Thursday)

0730 - 1230 Field site visit to DOFM HQ VMS Operation Centre

1230 - 1400 *Lunch*

Chairperson: Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

1400 - 1530 **Agenda 8: General Discussion and Way Forward on the Project and Other Forms of Market Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the Region** (Facilitator: Deputy Chief of MFRDMD)

1530 - 1600 *Tea Break*

1600 - 1630 **Agenda 9: Adoption of Meeting Report**

1630 - 1700 **Agenda 10: Closing of the Meeting** by Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC

Annex 5



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

PROJECT OVERVIEW

by

Mr. Abdul Razak Latun

Project Coordinator
SEAFDEC/MFRDMD

Program title for 2013-2019 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



Objectives

1. To provide suggestions for Member Countries to strengthen cooperation in combating IUU fishing.
2. **To study existing fishing and trading practices in small-scale fishery in the region.**
3. To analyze associated problems in compliance with the EC Regulation No. 1005/2008 in the region.
4. **To suggest a possible catch certification system for large- and small-scale fisheries to ensure only non-IUU/legal fish and fishery products traded in the region.**

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 developed 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 finalised 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**

Development of the regional guidelines

| | Meetings | Title of guidelines | Stage |
|---------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 2013 MFRDMD | 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 | Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products | Draft |
| 2014 MFRDMD | Meeting with Malaysian officials to further developed the Regional guidelines from 10 to 11 February 2014 at Empress Hotel, Salak Tinggi , Malaysia | Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products | Draft |
| 2014 MFRDMD And Sec | IUU project discussion between officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat and MFRDMD, 28-30 April 2014 at SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Terengganu, Malaysia | Asean Regional Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into the Supply Chain | Draft |
| | The meeting with Singapore (ASEAN Lead Country) on Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region 25 Aug. 2014 Furama Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | Asean Regional Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into the Supply Chain | Draft |
| | 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. | Asean Guidelines For Preventing The Entry Of Fish And Fishery Products From IUU Activities Into the Supply Chain | Finalised |

Cont'd development of the ASEAN Guidelines

- ▶ "The Guidelines was developed through a series of meetings, participatory and consultative processes until being finalised in 2014
- ▶ 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.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE GUIDELINES

- ▶ 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 Activities into the Supply Chain".
- ▶ The 23rd Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFJ) 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

Publication of the Guidelines

- ▶ The Guidelines was finalized incorporating from MCs, and was published in 2016
- ▶ Available from SEAFDEC Web Page

Comprises 3 main parts:

- ▶ Part 1: Introduction
- ▶ Part 2: Forms of IUU Fishing Activities
- ▶ Part 3: Provisions of the Guidelines



Promotion for implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in 2015

- ▶ 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

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
- ▶ Objectives of country visits
- ▶ To discuss and list-up the practical and appropriate actions/protocols to enable implementation of "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain",

Activities in 2017

1. CORE EXPERT MEETING include :-

- ▶ 1a. Self - Evaluation on implementation of the ASEAN guidelines
- ▶ 1b. Progress on establishment and dissemination of the ACDS

Project activities in 2018

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD continue to promote the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines.

The status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs were assessed based on self-evaluation by each AMSS.

Consultative visits to eight (8) AMSs were performed by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD in 2018. The countries visited are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD compiled and summarized the feedback from the eight (8) AMSs on the current status of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in the visited AMSs

Self - evaluation scores in 2018

Scores of self-evaluation on implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs were (excl. Brunei and Singapore) as follows:

- Lao PDR 60% of total score;
- Cambodia, 84.8% of total score;
- Malaysia, 92.4% of total score;
- Thailand, 94% of total score;
- Myanmar, 94% of total score;
- Indonesia: 96.4% of total score;
- Philippines, 96.4% of total score;
- Viet Nam, 96.4% of total score.

▶ The self-evaluation scores for 2018 will be compared to the score during the project this project terminal meeting (in September 2019), this will show progress of implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines by AMSs.

Aktivities in 2019

The JTF6 Project Terminal Meeting

- ▶ Self evaluation on the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines
- ▶ Looking at the project continuation starting from 2020 or way forward

▶ Thank you

15



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

by

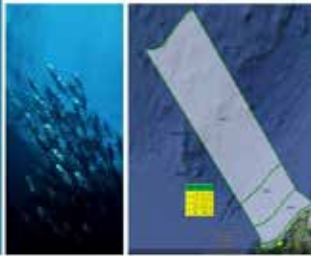
Mr. Sheikh Al-Idrus Sheikh Nikman

Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Brunei Darussalam

The TERMINAL MEETING
of the JTF6-IUU PROJECT

Combating IUU Fishing in
Southeast Asia Through
Application of Catch
Certification for
International Trade in Fish
and Fishery Products*

3-5 September 2019, Hotel Melia
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) | | |
| 1.1 Controlling fishing access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the provision of Fisheries Order, 2009, fishing access is controlled through the issuance of fishing gear licences by Department of Fisheries (DOF), Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism; All commercial fishing vessels and outboats must be registered under the provision of Merchant Shipping (Registration of Fishing Vessel and Pleasure Craft) Regulations, 2011 by Maritime And Port Authority of Brunei Darussalam (MPABD), Ministry of Transport and Info-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 waters; Beginning 2015, fishing gear licence card as fishing licensed documentation was introduced for better management and surveillance purposes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of VMS will support the Monitoring, Control & Surveillance program of the DOF & other authorities; Widely used an commercial fisheries to allow DOF and other authorities to carry out real-time monitoring of commercial fishing fleets. This helps to ensure fishermen are in their designated fishing area and/or Zones. |

FISHING GEARS SPECIFICATION BY ZONE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

| Zone 1 (0-3nm) | Zone 2 (3.1-25nm) | Zone 3 (25.1-45nm) | Zone 4 (45.1-55nm) |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Small Scale Fisheries Boat | <p>VESSEL & ENGINE SPECIFICATION</p> <p>Vessel: < 40 GT Colour: Orange (behalfless) Engine: < 552 HP</p> | <p>VESSEL & ENGINE SPECIFICATION</p> <p>Vessel: 40 GT – 150 GT Colour: Marine Blue Sahat/height: 10m Engine: 352 – 400HP</p> | <p>VESSEL & ENGINE SPECIFICATION</p> <p>Vessel: 150 GT – 300 GT Colour: Red (behalfless) Engine: 500 – 800HP</p> |
| | <p>LONGLINE TRAP & MANULINE</p> <p>Mesh: Max 1000 fms / 1000 Max Long: 10m</p> | <p>LONGLINE TRAP & MANULINE</p> <p>Mesh: Max 1000 fms / 1000 Max Long: 40m</p> | <p>PURSE SEINE</p> <p>Net: 400 mesh size Max Long 400 meter Mesh: Carbon, Soft lead & Light lead</p> |
| | <p>PURSE SEINE</p> <p>Net: 400 mesh size Max Long 400 meter Mesh: Carbon, Soft lead & Light lead</p> | <p>PURSE SEINE</p> <p>Net: 400 mesh size Max Long 400 meter Mesh: Carbon, Soft lead & Light lead</p> | <p>SCROLLING TUNA</p> <p>Net: Max 1000 fms / 1000 Max Long 1000m</p> |
| | <p>TRAWLER</p> <p>Net: 1000 fms / 1000 Max Long 1000m</p> | <p>TRAWLER</p> <p>Net: 1000 fms / 1000 Max Long 1000m</p> | <p>TUNA PURSE SEINE</p> <p>Net: 400 mesh size Max Long 400 meter</p> |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) | | |
| 1.2 Promotion of responsible fishing practices method | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of moratorium to the fishing activity in Zone 1 (0-3 nm) was imposed in 2008 with main objectives to reduce/ban the use of fishing gears that are not considered as environmental friendly and outnumbered as well as to mitigate overfishing; The use of bigger mesh size at code end from 38mm to 51mm of trawl nets was imposed in 2000, aiming to reduce fish wastage and promote better fish growth and stock. The implementation of trawl exit in Brunei; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous promotion of awareness program on responsible fishing practices to stakeholders and public. |
| 1.3 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fish caught by commercial fishing vessels are required to record in the fishing logbook and all fish landing made at designated fish landing ports in Brunei must be declared and submitted to DOF. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous strengthen awareness to fishermen/public on the importance of catch data compilation inline with international requirement and for stock assessment use for future plans; Implementation of ASEAN catch documentation scheme for commercial marine capture fisheries is to be introduced as part of the conditions of fishing gear licence issued. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) | | |
| 1.4 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to their national laws and regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The performance of all commercial fishing vessels in terms of their production and complying the rules and regulation is monitored by the extension officers of Mobile Technical Unit, DOF as well as by the licensing officers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring and surveillance program by DOF and strengthen collaboration with other relevant enforcement agencies. |
| 1.5 MCS for Implementation of VMS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present, no VMS has been implemented yet by DOF. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any instruction by DOF regarding the use of VMS is legally supported by existing legal instruments; Brunei Fishery Limits Cap. 130 3. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, Brunei fishery limits extend to 200 miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to Brunei is measured. Fisheries Order 2009, Order made under Article 83(3) – provision 9 (1) The Director may issue directions in writing in relation to the proper management of fisheries to be complied with by every person to whom they are applicable. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans | Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1. Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) | | | 2. Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders | | |
| 1.6 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, especially destructive fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Any offence related to destructive fishing (eg blast and cyanide) included under jurisdiction of Fisheries Order, 2009 where if found guilty can be convicted to a fine up to B\$10,000 or imprisonment for a term of one year or both; ➢ Awareness program through road shows / briefings to the public on the implications of destructive fishing activities; ➢ Establish coordination with the fishers in combating IUU fishing in Brunei. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Continuous monitoring and surveillance program by DOF and strengthen collaboration with other relevant enforcement agencies; ➢ Continuous promoting capacity building among the enforcement staffs and the fishers on the issues of IUU fishing and its impact to their social and economy. | 2.1 Establish formal arrangement with respect to landing between cross bordering countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ No landings between bordering countries has been conducted, so far; ➢ No request from foreign fishing vessel to land at designated fishing ports in Brunei yet. ➢ In the present legislation of Fisheries Order, 2009 states that no transshipment is allowed at sea and no landings from foreign fishing vessel at designated fishing ports in Brunei. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brunei restricts any transshipment activities at sea to avoid IUU fishing activities. |
| 1.7 Intensify Surveillance during fishing operation and port state control. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The intensification of surveillance is made through joint operation with other relevant enforcement agencies such as the Marine Police of the Royal Brunei Police Force, the Royal Brunei Navy of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces, Maritime and Port Authority of Brunei Darussalam etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Continuous monitoring and surveillance program by DOF and strengthen collaboration with other relevant enforcement agencies. | 2.2 Regular bilateral multi lateral meetings to agree on licensing system data recording and to share relevant information and fishing vessels registration database | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brunei acknowledged that some neighbouring countries have similar regulation as Brunei in terms of landing report by their local fishing vessels, licensing system, regulations, (including chartered fishing vessels); ➢ Brunei provides information requested by SEAFDEC to update the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The bilateral/multi-lateral meetings could be done through exchange information and sharing experiences. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans | Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| 2. Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders | | | 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States | | |
| 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 neighbouring countries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Currently, no foreign fishing vessels land their catch/ tranship their fish into designated fishing ports in Brunei or any other fishing landing ports. However, it is a mandatory for all local commercial fishing vessels (including chartered fishing vessels) to land and report their catch at designated fishing ports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Implementation of ASEAN catch documentation scheme for commercial marine capture fisheries is to be introduced as part of the conditions of fishing gear licence issued. | 3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record RFVR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brunei provides information requested by SEAFDEC to update regularly the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Continuous regular update on information requested by SEAFDEC. |
| | | | 3.4 Mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ No mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements on landings between bordering countries has been established yet. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Not applicable. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States | | |
| 3.1 Action against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas i.e using the VMS. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ 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. ➢ Since 2010 – 2017 ➢ 289 total sightings (usually only a small % of the total infringement) ➢ 28 (caught & prosecuted) ➢ B19M/ year (estimated economic losses) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Brunei should consider regional collaboration on VMS to strengthen means to deter/ prevent IUU fishing. |
| 3.2 Cooperate in compiling a black list of illegal vessels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Being part of the RPOA-IUU, Brunei 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, Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, Gulf of Thailand and the Arafura-Timor Sea. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Continuous sharing of information between AMS. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|--|---|
| 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. | ➤ The exportation, 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. | ➤ Continuous strengthen the collaboration with relevant enforcement agencies for better understanding and management. |
| 4.2 Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades. | ➤ Data collection has been done to monitor the status of live fish production and its market. | ➤ Continuous strengthening of data collection and analysis. |
| 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. | ➤ The exportation, importation and transit of all aquatic species is under the jurisdiction of DoF guided by the Fisheries Order, 2009 and its Regulations; ➤ The exportation, importation and transit of endangered aquatic species is restricted according to CITES. | ➤ Continuous monitoring and surveillance program by DOF; ➤ Continuous strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance through joint operation with other relevant enforcement agencies. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species | | |
| 4.4 Encourage participating of small scale artisanal fisher who account for majority of LRFF production in management and to enhance their awareness of the impact of IUU fishing | ➤ 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. | ➤ Continuous awareness programs conducted. |
| 4.5 Should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFF management at the regional level. | ➤ No network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries is established so far. | ➤ Supporting Catch Certification and therefore acceptance of export fisheries products from Brunei by the major importing countries such as EU, US and Australia; |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|--|---|---|
| 5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas | | |
| 5.1 Strengthening port state measure | ➤ Being part of the RPOA-IUU, Brunei 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, Sulu-Sulawesi Sea, Gulf of Thailand and the Arafura-Timor Sea. | ➤ Formulation of one common SOP is required for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM. |
| 5.2 Implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries. | ➤ At present, commercial fishing vessels in Brunei are not allowed to fish in the high seas and no commercial fishing vessels reported to fish in the high seas. | ➤ Brunei would consider to implement if commercial fishing vessels requested to fish in the high seas. |
| 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. | ➤ Brunei as a pilot country to implement electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) to comply the requirement of RFMO. | ➤ Brunei would implement eACDS to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing at designated fishing port; ➤ Brunei would consider attending meetings held by RFMO that overseas shared and straddling stocks such as Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and in-lieu of being a cooperating non-member. |

| Statement in the Guidelines | Present Status | Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Review of the Guidelines | | |
| 6.1 These Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSS. | ➤ With the implementation of NPOA-IUU to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, Brunei is able to conduct the activities in combating the IUU fishing within Brunei 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 AMS as well as in fulfilling the establishment of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), 2015. | ➤ These guidelines should be reviewed at least every 3 years. |





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN CAMBODIA**

by

Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea

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The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery products,
3-5 September 2019, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Updated Self evaluation on implementation of ASEAN Guidelines for Combating IUU Fishing in Cambodia

Fisheries Administration
Ministry of Forestry and Fishery

Action1: Management fishing activities

| I.1 Control fishing access | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Evaluate existing system that control fishing access | 4 | 5 | For inland fisheries, it is open access for fishing communities but must use only the legal, non-destructive gear and method. Also implemented area restriction in inland waters (conservation area). For marine fisheries, all fishing vessels and gears must be registered and licensed but only 60 - 70% fishing vessels and gears already registered. Joint Working Group between MAFF and MPWT was established in January 2019. Marine fishing vessels census was surveyed by the end of 2018. Data and information of marine fishing vessels are entering into marine fishing vessel database. |
| b. Conduct capacity building to share/ exchange experiences among AMSs for control fishing access | 3 | 4 | Sharing experience with other AMSs through regional meetings / consultations / trainings. |

Action1: Management fishing activities

| I.1 Control fishing access | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|
| c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate | 4 | 4 | Marine Fisheries Law already amended to align with the international and regional instruments. Drafted the marine fisheries related provisions in the fisheries law including provisions on enforcement and offences and penalties scheme are being reviewed by FiA. The penalties scheme of the New Fisheries Law is being consulted with the Ministry of Justice. Development of the draft Sub-Decree on marine fisheries and distant have continued and will be finalized by 2019. |
| d. Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system | 5 | 5 | Cambodia planned to request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system. |
| e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license | 5 | 5 | Cambodia willing to learn from other AMSs through technical support from SEAFDEC. |

Action1: Management fishing activities

| I.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF | 4 | 4 | - FiA has developed a five year management plan that includes the management of the two Marine Fisheries Management Areas (MFMA) with an area of 518.42 Km2 establish in Kep and Preah Sihanouk Provinces - Illegal fishers including trawlers have been prevented in these areas through development of fish boxes. - The Development of fish boxes in critical habitats including sea grasses and coral reefs are planned in the 5 year management plan. - Fourteen potential Marine Fisheries Refugia are planned in the management plan to be legally created and managed in the coastal area of Cambodia. |
| b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity | 3 | 4 | Cambodia is developing NPOA-IUU. Cambodia interested to develop NPOA-Capacity. The drafted NPOA-IUU was to the Council Ministers for review and approval. FiA has planned to implement of some actions identified in the NPOA-IUU within the next few months while the documents is being reviewed by the Council Ministers. |



Action1: Management fishing activities

| I.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|
| c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS | 4 | 3 | Cambodia is starting developing the National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI). The drafted NPCI will be completed by early 2019, the process of approval will be continued by the end of 2019. The cost of controlling and monitoring a fleet operating outside the Cambodian waters as well as the possible establishment of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) are included in this plan. National and provincial MCS management team will be established in 2019-2020. The National Committees for Maritime Security is restructured, where an annual conference was convened. There is the Tactical Comment Post, who works for maritime national security in the EEZs of Cambodia. The IUU National Committee is being formulated. The new FiA-IUUF- Task Forces and sub-group was formulated. |
| d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods | 5 | 3 | Cambodia already have a Cambodian CCRF (CamCode). |

Action1: Management fishing activities

| I.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration | 3 | 3 | Catch declaration is already on-going. |
| b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook | 2 | 2 | Already using the logbook but not fully comply by fishermen. |
| I.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations | | | |
| a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program | 4 | 4 | On-going program. |

Action1: Management fishing activities

| 1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities | 1 | 1 | Draft of Cambodian Marine Fisheries Law required all fishing vessel to be equipped with some sort Mobile Tracking Unit (MTU). FiA is considering VMS for large-scale vessels operating in the Cambodia EEZ. |
| b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system | 1 | 1 | All Cambodian fishing vessels don't have VMS yet. The feasibility study and AIS will be assessed during the development of NPCT/MCS with the support from EU and FAO. |
| c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems | 1 | 5 | Cambodia requested SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems. |



Action1: Management fishing activities

| 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co-management approach | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management | 4 | 4 | On-going program by community fisheries (Cfi) to patrol and report to Fisheries Administration Cantonment (FIAC). Co-management with community fisheries(CFi) is secondary management measures undertake by Cambodia. The process to establish a CFi is defined by Prakas 316 on Guidelines for CFi adopted in 2007. |
| b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing | 3 | 3 | On-going program by FiA. |

Action1: Management fishing activities

| 1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Enhance capacity building for MCS | 3 | 3 | On-going program by FiA. There are no foreign vessels landing fish in Cambodia. |
| b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea | 4 | 4 | On-going program by FiA. |
| c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures | 3 | 4 | The Law on adoption Cambodia became party of PSMA was endorsed by National Assembly dated 1 July 2019, Senate dated 11 July 2019 and Signature by the King dated 25 July 2019. MAFF requested Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation to accession the PSMA in August 2019. |

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

| 2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing | 3 | 5 | A signed MOU between FiA Cambodia and Directorate of Fisheries of Vietnam (April 2017) was extended the validity period until 28 December 2019. The MOU between the FiA of Cambodia and DoF of Thailand was signed on 24 January 2019. |
| b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries | 3 | 5 | Depending on MOU with bordering country by legal framework. |

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

| 2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information | 4 | 4 | Cambodia actively participation in bilateral/multi-lateral meeting with bordering countries in licensing system/data recording and sharing of relevant information. |
| b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSS especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length | 5 | 5 | Cambodia actively sharing and updating information to the RFVR. |

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

| 2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipment and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighboring Countries | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system | 3 | 4 | Cambodia support the development and implementation of the ACDS by SEAFDEC. |
| b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme | 3 | 5 | By supported from FAO and technical support from DoF of Thailand, 10 FiA Officers and Inspectors were trained from 3-7 June 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. 2 Officers were trained from 22-26 Jul 2019, in TD-SEAFDEC. With support from EU programme, FiA conducted a training on PSMA in Koh Kong province from 29-31 October 2019. Cambodia support the development and implementation of the ACDS by SEAFDEC. |
| c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM | 2 | 4 | On-going |
| d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing | 3 | 4 | On-going |

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

| 3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request | 3 | 5 | Cambodia strongly support cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing |
| b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas | 4 | 5 | Cambodia has Marine Fishery Management Area (MFMA) for the coral reefs and seagrass beds including fishery refugium and implementation of the ACDS by SEAFDEC. |
| c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies | 4 | 5 | On-going inter-agencies cooperation. |

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

| 3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|---|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing | 3 | 5 | Continuous sharing of information on black listed vessel. In Feb, 2018, after received an email of notification from the international compliance, Fisheries Operation Branch from Australia, informed us to conduct a port inspection on the carrier vessel "Renown Reefer" being suspected conducting IUU activities, FiA/MAFF collaborated with MPWT and National committee for maritime security conducted inspection and take strong measure to send suspected vessel out from Cambodia (the vessel left at 16:00 on 22 Feb 2018) |



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

| 3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System | 0 | 5 | Cambodia actively sharing and updating information to the RFVR. |
| b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length | 5 | 5 | Cambodia and other AMSs requested SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length. |
| 3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas | | | |
| a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters | 2 | 5 | Cambodia not allow foreign vessels to fish in Cambodia waters except for the research vessels. |

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

| 4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species. | 3 | 5 | On-going and strongly willing to develop guidelines and cooperate with relevant agencies for quarantine activities for endangered species and ornamentals fish. |

ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), 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 | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades | 3 | 5 | Strongly willing to apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades. |
| b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades | 3 | 5 | On-going and willing to strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades. |

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

| 4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | 5 | 5 | On-going and strongly willing to develop guidelines for monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species. |
| b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders | 3 | 5 | Cambodia start to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders. |
| c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | 4 | 5 | Strongly willing to collaborate with relevant agencies for monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species. |

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

| 4.4 Encourage Participation of Small-scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production | 3 | 5 | At least 1 MFMA in each community fisheries. |
| b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species | 3 | 4 | Continuous program |

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

| 4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|--|
| a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network | 4 | 5 | Cambodia and other AMSs requested SEAFDEC the establishment of LRFFT network. |
| b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established | 5 | 5 | Cambodia and other AMSs strongly willing to actively participate in LRFFT network. |

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

| 5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|-----------|---|
| a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials | 5 | 5 | The observer programme is plan in NPCI (Observer program will apply only for Foreign Fishing Vessel), but there is still not yet implemented. At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the high seas. |
| 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 | 4 | 5 | The observer programme is plan in NPCI (Observer program will apply only for Foreign Fishing Vessel), but there is still not yet implemented. Cambodia and other AMSs encouraged development and implementation of observer program in the high seas fisheries. |
| b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs | 2 | 5 | FIA conducted training on the procedures of boarding and inspection at landing site and at sea in Kep province from 22-25 October 2019. |

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

| 5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas | Cam Score RTC | Score Cam | Remark |
|--|---------------|--------------|--|
| a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes | 4 | 5 | At present, Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the RFMO areas. Cambodia and other AMSs agree to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes. |
| b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes | 3 | 5 | Cambodia agree to explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes. |
| Total Score | | 167 | 216 |
| % | 66.80 | 86.40 | |

OTHER MATTERS AND WAY FORWARD

| Other matters | Comments / Suggestions |
|--|---|
| Other issues during implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. | <p>a. Review the ASEAN Guidelines for Action 4 to include the word 'fish' in the title of Action 4 to be ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF FISH INCLUDING LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC</p> <p>b. Cambodia request capacity building on implementation of ASEAN Guidelines as in the remarks of the self-evaluation exercise by Cambodia.</p> <p>c. Cambodia request capacity building and funding support from SEAFDEC on the MCS.</p> |
| The JTF6 IUU Project will end in 2019 and a JTF7 Project will start from 2020 to 2024. The promotion of the ASEAN Guidelines will be continued and a new project proposal on other market related measures such as Non-IUU labelling activities (domestic market) under JTF7 activities 2020-2024. | <p>a. Cambodia request translation of the ASEAN Guidelines into their national language with funding support under SEAFDEC JTF VII Project.</p> |

Thank You!



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN INDONESIA**

by

Mr. Ferry Sutyanan

Fisheries Officer
Directorate General for Capture Fisheries
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Status of Implementation of The ASEAN Guidelines

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



1

Managing Fishing Activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS)

1.1 Controlling fishing access

Present Status

- Fisheries Law No. 31/2004 as amended with Fisheries Law no.45/2009 :
 - Obligatory Fishing License (SIUP) and Fishing Permit (SIPI) for >5 GT fishing vessels
 - Not Transferable Catch
 - Registration for fishing boat (< 5 GT)
- Ministerial Regulation No.23/2013 on Registration and Marking of Fishing Vessel.
- Ministerial Regulation No.30/2012 amended by Ministerial Regulation number 26/2013 and 57/2014 on Capture Fisheries Business
- Ministerial Regulation No.48/2014 on obligatory fishing logbook for any fishing vessels holding Fishing Permit (SIPI)
- Ministerial Decree No.56/2014 on the prohibition of ex-foreign vessels,
- Ministerial Decree No.2/2015 on the prohibition of trawling in all Indonesian waters, including the IEEZ, starting from January 9, 2015

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ◆ Enforcing and expanding the authorized regulations



1.2 Promote responsible fishing practices

Present Status

- ◆ Authorization of ministerial regulations related to:
 - Limited entry
 - Vessels/Boat restriction, e.g. size and engine power
 - Gear restriction, e.g. mesh regulation
 - Area Restriction, e.g. Fishing zones, designated fishing grounds
 - Temporary closure in some locally fishing community
- ◆ Ministerial Regulation No. 42/2014 Juncto, 2 of 2011 on Fishing Zones and Deployment of Fishing Gears.
- ◆ Ministerial Regulation No. 02/2015 on Prohibition of Trawling.
- ◆ Implemented NPOA on IUU Fishing, endorsed through Ministerial Decree No.50 of 2012.
- ◆ Ministerial Regulation No.1/2015 on Size Limitation of harvested Lobster and Crabs.
- ◆ Indonesia has been promoting the environment friendly fishing gear, such as Pole and Line



Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ◆ Enforcement and Expansion of existing regulations

1.3.1 Reporting and compiling logbook

Present Status

- ◆ Ministerial Regulation No. 48/2014 on Fishing Logbook
- ◆ Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2013 on Observer Program.
- ◆ Fishing Logbook is mandatory for any fishing vessels holding a Fishing Permit (SIPI) > 5 GT
- ◆ Fishing Logbook = reference for issuing Catch Certificate
- ◆ Developing and implementing e-logbook (more than 5,000 fishing vessels)

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.

1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels

Present Status

- ◆ Monitoring fishing operation of fishing vessels holding Fishing Permit (>5 GT)
- ◆ Integrated Database Sharing System for fisheries management (DSS): (1) Registration of Fishing Vessel, (2) Fishing License, (3) Logbook, (4) Catch Certificate, (5) Vessel Monitoring System/VMS, (6) Authorization of Fishing Vessel to RFMO, (7) Information Centre of Fishing Port, (8) Port Clearance, (9) Operation Legal Letter of Fisheries Vessel.
- ◆ 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 No. 10/2012 and Ministerial Decree No. 42/2015 on VMS for fishing vessel
- VMS is obligatory for NRFV (> 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 No. 56/2014 and 57/2014 on moratorium and prohibition of transshipments.
- Analysing and Evaluation (ANEV) has been conducted to evaluate compliance on commercial fishing vessel to national laws and regulation.
- Establishing the Presidential Task Force on Combating Illegal Fishing (Presidential Decree No.115/2015 or Task Force 115)
- Heavy sanction for illegal fishing vessels poaching in Indonesia waters

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Focusing on Unregulated and Undocumented fishing activities



1.4 Respective surveillance during fishing operations where appropriate

Present Status

- Intensify surveillance = VMS System, Patrol Boat and etc
- Port state control is conducted through Report of inspection on ports
- Obligatory Port Clearance for every departing fishing vessels
- Market report by destination for export (Data on Catch Certificate)



Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- continue conducting several activities, such as:
 - Expanding the use of VMS system;
 - Joint patrol with related institutions dealing with law enforcement
 - Joint patrol with neighbouring countries [Australia, Malaysia]



2

Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch Across Borders

2.1 Formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries

Present Status

- Every catch from Indonesian fishing vessels must be landed in Indonesian Fishing Ports (Law No.45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries).

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- to enforce and to expand the existing regulations



2.2 Regular bilateral/ multi-lateral meetings

Present Status

- Indonesia supports the Regional Fishing Vessel Record initiated by SEAFDEC
- Fisheries Vessel Registration Database has been established.
- Foreign Fishing Vessels are prohibited to operate in Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (WPPNRI)

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Preparing and submitting the requested data and information to support the RFVR Program



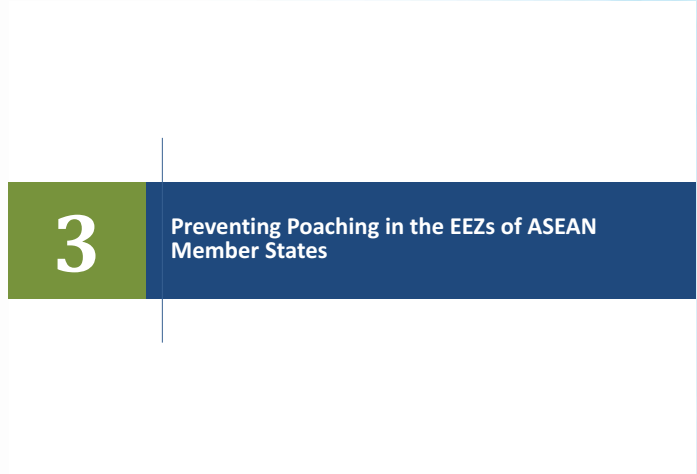
2.3 Strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing ports

Present Status

- Indonesia is a signatory country to Port State Measures Agreement in 2009 and has ratified PSMA in 2016
- Prohibits blacklisted vessels in RFMO and other international organization to enter in Indonesian waters
- Catch Certification has been implemented in Indonesia since 1 January 2010
- Application system of issuance Catch Certificate has been integrated with implementation of DSS
- Ministerial Regulation No. 74/2016 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)
- Setting up on foreign fishing vessel entering fishing port by DG Decree No. 51/DJPT/2012 on Implementation Guidelines Fishing Vessel in Fishing Port

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Improve the implementation of existing regulations



3.1 Appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated area

Present Status

- Establishing the Task Force 115 (MMAF, Navy, Police, Coast Guard)
- Regular patrol (including airborne surveillance) conducted by the Task Force to detect IUU Fishing activities in Indonesia
- Providing VMS data – for accused illegal fishing vessels operating in the high seas.
- Active coordination with RPOA IUU
- Designated 4 ports for PSM (Jakarta, Benoa, Bitung, Bungus,)
- Convening several workshops and FGDs including PSM training curriculum (in cooperation with NOAA –USAID, IOTC)
- Improving the quality of the fishing port infrastructure and facilities;
- Dissemination of PSMA to the relevant stakeholders.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Optimizing the use of VMS system 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 Thunder - Benoa in 2013, and FV Perlon - Batam 2014
- Reporting the blacklisted fishing vessels



3.3 Regularly updating information for the RFVR

Present Status

- Providing data requested by SEAFDEC for Regional Fishing Vessel Registration (RFVR).
- Verifying the requested data.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Preparing and submitting the requested data and information to support the RFVR Program



3.4 Establish mutual bilateral/ multilateral agreements among neighbouring countries

Present Status

- Foreign Fishing Vessels are prohibited to fish in Indonesia waters

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Continuously enforcing the existing regulation



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

Present Status

- ♦ Indonesia is actively participating the relevant forum to this discuss the concern issues.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ♦ Strengthen collaboration among relevant Indonesian agencies and stakeholders.



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

4.2 Appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data

Present Status

- ♦ DG Capture Fisheries established the coral reef fish database in 2016, to collect and monitor data and information on Live Reef Food Fish and Reef-based Ornamentals
- ♦ 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.



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

4.3 Ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided

Present Status

- ♦ Trading (Exporting and Importing) of the endangered species are regulated under the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES).

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ♦ Review and revise the International Trade in the Endangered Species Act 2008 (CITES) if necessary.



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

4.4 Encourage participation of small- scale / artisanal fishers

Present Status

- ♦ Collaborating with FAO and SEAFDEC in organizing the South East Asia Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of Voluntary Guideline for Small-Scale Fisheries.
- ♦ Involving the representatives of artisanal/small scale fisheries in co-management forum (the coordination forum for fisheries resources management and utilization/FKPPS).
- ♦ Encouraging the establishment of *Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas/Pokmaswas* (the local community engagement in surveillance system)

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ♦ Developing co-management program for small-scale / artisanal fishers; focusing on the value vs the sustainability of fisheries habitat and resources



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

4.5 Establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries

Present Status

- ♦ Active participation in LRFFT network established under SEAFDEC.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- ♦ Improving participation in LRFFT network



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

5

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

5.2 Implement observer programs

Present Status

- Observer program is regulated under Ministerial Regulation Number 1/2013 on Observer Program.
- > 400 trained observers
- 254 deployed observers (in 2018)



Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Improving and expanding the fishing observer program

6

Review of the Guidelines



• **Terima Kasih**

5.1 Port States Measures should strengthening

Present Status

- Please refer to the information available in 2.3
- Indonesia has ratified PSMA based on Presidential Regulation No. 43/2016
- Convening the capacity building improvement programs 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

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

Present Status

- Full member of IOTC, WCPFC and CCSBT.
- Non-cooperating member of IATTC
- As a full member of CCSBT, Indonesia is strictly applying Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) for SBT in complying with its relevant Resolution.

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Indonesia will actively continue its involvement in the RFMO forum.

Review

Possible Actions and Recommended Future Plans

- Independent Assessor to review the implementation of this guidelines, including its effectiveness



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN LAO PDR**

by

Mr. Oudone Khomsavan

**Deputy Head of Aquaculture Management Section
Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Lao PDR**



The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery products,
3-5 September 2019, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Updated

Self evaluation on implementation of ASEAN Guidelines for Combating IUU Fishing in Lao PDR

Division of fishery
Department of Livestock and Fishery
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Action1: Management fishing activities

| 1.1 Control fishing access | Remark |
|---|---|
| a. Evaluate existing system that control fishing access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing legal framework e.g. Fisheries Law. Registration of boat at some areas e.g. Khammouan province (Nam Then 2 - NT2 hydropower), only certain types of fishing gear are allowed, destructive fishing method not allowed e.g. electric fishing and using poison. |
| b. Conduct capacity building to share/ exchange experiences among AMSs for control fishing access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR officials attending meeting organizes by SEAFDEC, RPOAs. |
| c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constantly revising policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate |

| 1.1 Control fishing access | Remark |
|---|--|
| d. Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database only for some areas. |
| e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing experience through attendances at regional meetings. |

| 1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | Remark |
|---|---|
| a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness program conducted by DLF to local communities |
| b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the future |
| c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing MCS activities at Khammouan province (Nam Then 2 - NT2 hydropower) and reservoirs. |
| d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness program conducted by DLF to local communities. |

1.3 State are encouraged

| 1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | Remark |
|--|---|
| a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For certain projects and water bodies. |
| b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For certain projects e.g. with IFRDMD and MRC and water bodies. |
| 1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations | |
| a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going and strengthening in future. |

| 1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |
| b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |
| c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |

| 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co-management approach | Remark |
|--|---|
| a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three organizers helping to implement co-management i.e. World Bank, WWF and SEAFDEC. |
| b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going |

| 1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Enhance capacity building for MCS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going |
| b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going |
| c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |

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

| 2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar in the Mekong region |
| b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |

| 2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only in Mekong region with MRC and SEAFDEC |
| b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |

| 2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipping and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighboring Countries | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider implementing ACDS for inland fisheries Consider implementing ACDS for inland fisheries |
| b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |
| c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |
| d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future activities |

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

| 3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA |
| b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For inland fisheries in the Mekong region |
| c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going activities with Environment, Water and Forestry Departments |

| 3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSS | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Share information among AMSS on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA |

| 3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA |
| b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA |
| 3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas | |
| a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSS waters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thai fishermen not allow to catch fish in the Lao PDR Mekong region. Everybody cannot catch fish in Conservation Zones. The giant catfish is protected by CITES. |

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

| 4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going activities with Environment, Water and Forestry Departments and fishery communities in local areas. |

| 4.2 Appropriate Mechanisms for the Monitoring and Data Collection of Live Reef Food Fish and Reef-based Ornamentals Trades | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Apply co-management mechanisms for collecting information on live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going |
| b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef-based ornamentals trades | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going |

| 4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents | Remark |
|--|--|
| a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going monitoring and surveillance on the Mekong Giant Catfish and Freshwater Stingray but at present not exporting them |
| b. Encourage AMSS to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going activities |
| c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going activities |

| 4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species | Remark |
|---|--|
| a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA |
| b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA |

| 4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRF and Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level | Remark |
|---|--------|
| a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network | • NA |
| b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established | • NA |

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

| 5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures | Remark |
|--|--------|
| a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials | • NA |
| 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 | • NA |
| b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs | • NA |

| 5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas | Remark |
|--|--------|
| a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes | • NA |
| b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes | • NA |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



- ✦ The DLF, MAF, Lao PDR would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to NACA, FAO, JICA, SEAFDEC, and other international organization and donors for their kind support and assistance extended to the strengthening capacity for the fisheries and aquaculture in Lao PDR.
- ✦ DLF and myself personally hope you will continually assistance us on upgrading the meteorological station in the country to get the precise data at the aquaculture statistics at local level



Tank you for your attention





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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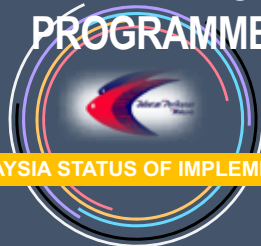
**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN MALAYSIA**

by

Ms. Marlinda Anim Marham

Head of Licensing Section
Department of Fisheries
Malaysia

TERMINAL MEETING OF JTF6 PROGRAMME



MALAYSIA STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

COMBATTING IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH APPLICATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

3-5 SEPTEMBER 2019, K. LUMPUR

TABLE OF CONTENT

- 01 MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)
- 02 REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS
- 03 PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES
- 04 CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES
- 05 STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS

1. Policy and Legislation

NATIONAL AGRO-FOOD POLICY 2011-2020

"Sustainable development of capture fisheries industry is important to ensure fisheries resources are preserved and could be sustained for the future."

"For this reason, effort s will be put into emphasizing on compliance with international instruments in managing fisheries resources such as FAO Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries, Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) and EC Regulation 1005/2008."

"Commitment to combat IUU fishing through sound capture fisheries management" is clearly spelled out in the Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan 2011-2020



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

Policy and Regulations

1. Existing systems are in place and enforce through national law (Fisheries Act 1985 and regulations).
2. All fishing vessel and fishing gear license renewed annually.
3. Malaysia is continuously revising relevant policies and procedures from time to time and continuously promoting CCRF
4. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS. Capacity building through trainings, workshop, meetings
5. No foreign fishing vessels allowed to fish in Malaysian Waters
6. Continuously monitor catch declaration by commercial vessel. LOV has been implemented administratively in the license renewal of C2 vessels. Currently in process to implement eblogbook for vessels 70GRT and above

MCSE

1. Continuously conduct enforcement and yearly inspection of fishing vessel
2. Monitoring fishing vessels movement and activities is part of NPOA-IUU
3. Establishment of MyKP and EAFM in promoting co-management approach for fisheries management. Inter-agencies cooperation has been established to conduct surveillance activities.
4. Draft of National Plan of Control and Inspection has been prepared.

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

1. Strong cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries has been established.
2. Malaysia will participate in bilateral / multi-lateral meeting with bordering countries. Malaysia has been sharing the relevant information to the RFVR program since 2016.
3. Get assistance from SEAFDEC-OCEANS on preparing Malaysia CDT Gap Analysis and Partnership Appraisal
4. Malaysia is developing electronic system of ACDS with SEAFDEC.



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

1. Cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request, Malaysia shall share the information based on request. Regular inspection and surveillance of fishing vessels in Malaysian waters. Inter-agencies cooperation has been established.
2. Malaysia does not permit other foreign fishing vessels to fish in the Malaysian waters
3. Malaysia vessels not allowed to enter EEZS of ASEAN member states without permission.



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

1. Close cooperation among national relevant agencies and stakeholders in Malaysia to implement the CITES ACT (686 Act) and MAQIS Act (728 Act)
2. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species. Enforcement of CITES Act 2008. Malaysia is continuously reviewing the existing regulation for complying the CITES Act and conduct awareness program for stakeholders
3. Establishment of Marine Parks under Fisheries Act 1985



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

1. Malaysia has requested capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant officials
2. Continuously revising relevant policies and procedures from time to time. Malaysia has the intention to develop and implement observer programs
3. Malaysia cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes
4. FAO TCPF Project Support to Combating IUU and Implementing Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)



ACTION 6 : REVIEW OF GUIDELINES

1. Malaysia is in the process to 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.
2. Malaysia 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





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN MYANMAR**

by

Ms. Aye Aye Maw

Deputy Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Myanmar



**THE TERMINAL MEETING OF THE JTF6 PROJECT :
COMBATING IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH
APPLICATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISHERIES
PRODUCTS**



**3-5 SEPTEMBER 2019
KUALALUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

Department of Fisheries Myanmar

AYE AYE MAW
Deputy Officer , Myanmar

Fishery Policy and Plans

- **Policy**
Ensuring food security, food safety and sustainable development of fisheries sector by conservation of fisheries resources in accordance with the fisheries laws.
- Plans**
- The establishment of accurate operational frame work for systematic improvement and implementation of fisheries co-management and ecosystem approach to fisheries management.
- Implementation of the fisheries co-management and ecosystem approach to fisheries management, by promoting community fisheries organizations and their fisheries co-management committees, capacity building, gender promotion (women empowerment) and provision of technical assistance to fisheries sector.
- Implementation of National Plan of Action Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
- Promoting collaboration with related Ministries, Local, Regional and International Organizations for the implementation of the International, and Regional provisions, ASEAN declarations and commitments.
- Promotion of conservation areas for marine and freshwater resources in critically important habitats.

Activities of DoF

- ❖ Modified the Vision, Mission, Objectives and Plans in accordance with current situation
- ❖ Prepared the new fisheries Laws and submitted to the Parliament as final draft.
- ❖ National Coastal Resources Management committee which is organized by inline institution and forces has established since 2016.
- ❖ In 2016, Government of Myanmar published the Marine Spatial Planning of Myanmar.

Marine Spatial Planning In Myanmar

- Myanmar has established the Lampi National Park(Marine Protected Area)and planned to expand the Myeik Archipelago.
- Flora and Fauna International (FFI) has sponsored and co-sponsored a range of studies to expand the knowledge base and facilitate the development of a network of Marine Protected Areas in Myanmar, particularly in the Myeik Archipelago.
- In 2017, three Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) are being set up in the Myeik Archipelago in addition to the Lampi Marine National Park. LMMAs tend to be largely or wholly managed at the local level by coastal communities and represent a traditional approach to community-based fisheries.

Offshore Fisheries Management

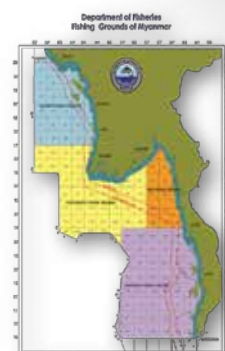
1.Managing Fishing Activities

- Policy and legal framework has already set up for the MCS measure.
- Department of Marine Administration (DMA) carry out the vessel measurement and vessel registration. Department of Fisheries issue the fishing licence including fishing gear.
- Vessel marking system (hull colour, word colour, and diameter) has identified for all fishing vessels including foreign fishing vessels.
- Fisheries management and conservation measure such as Closed season and Closed area.
- VMS system has to be installed in all foreign fishing vessels since 2012.
- DoF has been trying to start the VMS installation in all offshore fishing vessel in end of 2019.

Offshore Fisheries Management (Management measure-Close season)

For all fishing grounds

- In 2015, June, July, August, allowed for 50 % of operating vessels
- In 2016, June, July, August, allowed for 40 % of operating vessels
- In 2017, May, June, July, allowed for 30 % of operating vessels
- In 2018 June, July, August allowed for 20% of operating vessel
- In 2019 June , July, august allowed for 0% of operating vessel



Before go to sea, regional DoF inspectors check the offshore fishing vessel with the co-operate other department from one stop service staffs



1. Managing fishing activities in Myanmar

- ✓ Licence condition for using Logbook for all offshore fishing vessels.
- ✓ Data Collecting for vessel inventory for offshore fishing vessel .
- ✓ Data updating for Regional fishing Vessel Record of Myanmar
- ✓ Check in , check out reporting system and inspection by one stop service
- ✓ Awareness for using of the destructive fishing gears
- ✓ Encouragement of the formation of fisher groups and development of cooperative works in fisheries.
- ✓ Designated landing site and check points for local and foreign fishing vessels for inspection and port control.



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

- ❖ To strength the cooperation on trade with neighboring states , FOB system has been implementing.
- ❖ Port entry and port inspection has been conducting by One Stop Service.
- ❖ EU catch certification scheme has been implementing in Myanmar.
- ❖ Other documents - Country of Origin and Product movement Document (PMD) and Health Certificate etc has been issuing .
- ❖ DoF has been cooperating with DoF, Thailand for promotion of legal trade and implementation of PSMA.

3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States



- DoF is trying to start the VMS system in all local offshore fishing vessel in 2019.
- local fishing vessel is not allowed to fish in High Sea and other country's EEZ.
- Information sharing for the blacklist of fishing vessel has not been initiated yet.
- DoF confiscates the fishing vessel which operates without licence in Myanmar EEZ.
- Myanmar supports the data of RFVR to SEAFDEC . It will be continued to update annually.
- Bilateral agreement between Myanmar and Thailand has been signed in 2017.

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

- To get the reliable data, Fisheries Information System will initiated by support of Norway Project. At the present time, The Improvement of Data Collection on fisheries and Aquaculture Production :Pilot system for the Yangon Region (FAO-3601)Project has implemented in Yangon Division from 2017 to 2019.
- Myanmar has been conducting the control for export/ import permission of aquatic species followed by national and international requirements such as Country of Origin, Health certificate and Catch Certificate Which is issued by import or export country.
- Department of Trade issues the import and export licence based on the recommendation of DoF.
- Co-ordination mechanism is implementing from the Union level to community level for example fisheries co-management.
- Listed CITES species (Appendix I &II), prohibit in trading working with CITES Authority and inline institutions.

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

- Myanmar signed PSMA in 2010 for instrument of accession. Myanmar and Thailand has been cooperating in implementation of PSMA and combating IUU fishing after signing MOU.
- Local fishing vessel is not allowed to fish in High Sea and RFMO area till now.
- In the law relating to the fishing right of foreign fishing vessels (1989) , it is already prescribed contexts for port state measure.
- The new fisheries laws is under the process to be approved by Parliament. The Aquaculture law and Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law are filled by the regional and international context.
- DoF set up the licence conditions with regards to port inspection for local and foreign fishing vessels which are operation in the Myanmar EEZ.

IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain Serious Challenges

- Overfishing and the use of destructive fishing method (Bottom trawling practice, fishing, threaten the use of coral reef in the country)
- Fishing without a license (including copy vessels)
- Fishing vessels register and licensed as inshore vessels.
- Zone violation-encroach on inshore waters or protected areas
- Violation of maximum number of sailing days (especially foreign fleet)
- Deployment of excessive number of stationary unit (traps, stow nets, rafts, etc...)
- Dynamite and cyanide fishing
- Fishing with illegal gears(e.g baby trawls)
- Fishing in closed areas(MPAs/ Inshore area)

Future Plans of Myanmar

- To Set up and operation of MCS Unit inside DoF.
- To Explore coordination, cooperation, and integration mechanisms with other M stakeholders;
- To Explore how the fishing community level is integrated into and contributes to MCS collaboration with DoF and local authorities;
- Strengthening the MCS functions by the Myanmar fisheries administration
- Combating the IUU fishing from national waters and Myanmar EEZ
- Improving the scientific knowledge for a better marine resource management.
- Improving the safety at sea;
- Protecting the marine environment.

Future Plan

- Improve the vessel registration and vessel licencing system.
- limit the fishing capacity based on the licencing system
- promote the effective implementation of National Plan of Action
- Effective law enforcement, Preparing the draft procedure for news fisheries laws.
- Effective data collecting and reporting system using the electronic system
- Promotion of inspection at sea by Myanmar NAVY and maritime police
- Using VMS in all offshore fishing vessels.
- Promotion of community base co-management approach in the coastal area.
- DoF will set up the procedures for foreign fishing vessels to be more effective post state management.
- Its needs to be strengthened procedure for issuing Catch Certificates and PMD.
- Myanmar needs development of the rules and regulations for permission to fish in the High Sea or other EEZ.
- Effective MCS system in collaboration with related agencies
- Raise awareness for destructive fishing practice especially for dynamite fishing in southern area.
- Capacities building for observers and fisheries inspectors.

Conclusion

- Myanmar will implement the electronic Catch Documentation Scheme.
- Myanmar will encourage strengthening the port state measure in accordance with PSMA. Myanmar will try to promote effective measure of MCS



Myanmar DoF announced vessel owners to contact with the companies tender passed for E-MTU/Transponder Type Approval] at the News Light of Myanmar and Kyae Mone news. (1-9-2019)

| E-MTU/Transponder Type Approval | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ဆောင်ရွက်သည့် ကုမ္ပဏီများအား ကြေညာခြင်း | | |
| No | Company Name | Type of Product |
| 1 | CHANGING SUEC CO., LTD. | SEA 2013 |
| 2 | SYLPHON SYNERGY CO., LTD. | SEA 2013 |
| 3 | ACE COMMUNICATION CO., LTD. | SeaTalk 2000 |
| 4 | R. COMPANY LIMITED | SeaTalk 2000 |
| 5 | RENSE ROYAL TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD. | SeaTalk 2000 |
| 6 | TECHNOLOGY LIMITED | SeaTalk 2000 |

In 2019, Myanmar DoF and eACDs groups had discussed three Jetty owner for eACDs software application (Aung Myat Pyo Jetty, Ei Phyo Yadanar Jetty and Ngwe Pinlei Jetty)



In 2019, Myanmar Dof, FAO and Myanmar-Noray project groups discussed for Online Liencing and Certificate and Data collection.



Thank You for you attention





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia


3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN THE PHILIPPINES**

by

Mr. Eugene M. Casas

Officer -In-Charge
Fisheries Regulatory & Licensing Division
Philippines

| | | |
|---|---|------|
|  | The TERMINAL MEETING of the JTF6-IUU PROJECT "Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products" 3-5 September 2019, Melia Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | WPXX |
|---|---|------|

Scoring Sheet for Self-Evaluation Score Sheet on the Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines by ASEAN Member States

Country: PHILIPPINES

Respondent: EUGENE M. CASAS

Office: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

| SELF EVALUATION BY ASEAN MEMBER STATES ON IMPLEMENTATION THE ASEAN GUIDELINES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN | Remarks |
|---|---|
| ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS) | |
| 1.1 Controlling Fishing Access | |
| a. Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access | Control of fishing access is in place thru vessel registration and gear licensing and other related fishing regulations |
| b. Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access | PH is willing to share/exchange experience in controlling fishing access |
| c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate | Ongoing initiative to strengthen regulation on traceability system |
| d. Request SEAFDEC or other organisations for capacity building on electronic database system | Already have an fisheries electronic licensing system. |
| e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license | Philippines is willing to share experience with other AMSs |
| 1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | |
| a. Promote responsible fishing practices / | Philippines is promoting the responsible fishing |

| | |
|---|--|
| methods in the region accordance to CCRF | practices. Moratorium on the issuance of new fishing vessel and gear license since January 2019 |
| b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity | Philippines already have NPOA-IUU but not yet for NPOA-Capacity |
| c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS | Strengthening MCS is continuous |
| d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods | PH continuously promote awareness program on responsible fishing thru seminar/orientation |
| 1.3 States are Encouraged to: | |
| 1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | |
| a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration | Catch declaration is required by PH regulation |
| b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook | Catch declaration through logbook is required and implemented |
| 1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations | |
| a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program | Vessel inspection is continuously conducted |
| 1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS | |
| a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities | Philippines already developed plan to monitor fishing vessel movement thru installation of transponder/ vessel monitoring system |
| b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system | Philippines already using VMS to fishing vessel operating HSP1 and other coastal states |
| c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems | No need to request |
| 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach | |
| a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management | Continuing program |
| b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing | Training of Fisheries enforcement officers is continuous together with other agencies to combat |

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| | IUU Fishing |
| 1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports | |
| a. Enhance capacity building for MCS | Capacity building for MCS is continuously conducted |
| b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea | Inspection at sea is conducted jointly with other agencies |
| c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures | PH already ratified PSMA last year 2018 |

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| ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS | |
| 2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries | |
| a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing | Already collaborated with Malaysian authority to disallow their flagged vessel from landing catches in Philippines ports. |
| b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries | No need to request |
| 2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database | |
| a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information | Philippines actively participating in bilateral/multi-lateral meeting with other AMSs |
| b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length | Philippines is willing to share |
| 2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipping and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including | |

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|---|--|
| Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries | |
| a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system | PH developed and updating eCDTS |
| b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme | UN-FAO conducted capacity building on PSM and CDS |
| c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM | Already drafted SOP for the implementation of FSM and PSM |
| d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing | PH has started paper based CDS since 2010. Local transport permit is required for the domestic movement of fish and fishery product. |

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| ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES | |
| 3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures | |
| a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request | PH is willing to share VMS data upon official request |
| b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas | Continuous joint effort |
| c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies | Continuous inter-agencies cooperation |
| 3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs | |
| a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing | Continuous information sharing on black listed vessel engaged in IUU fishing |
| 3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | |

| | |
|--|--|
| a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System | Continuously sharing and updating |
| b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length | Developing the RFVR database system for fishing vessels less than 24m in length is necessary |
| 3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas | |
| a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters | PH do not allow other foreign vessel to fish in Philippines waters |

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| ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES | |
| 4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra-Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species | |
| a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species. | Continuously conducting collaboration/ meeting with relevant agencies and stakeholders |
| 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 | Collaboration with other agencies in order to collect valuable information. |

| | |
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| b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades | Continuous program such as National Stock Assessment Program. Local transport permit is required for the transboundary movement of fish and fishery product. |
| 4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents | |
| a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | Strict implementation of the regulations especially at the border or port of exit |
| b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders | Continuously conducting awareness program |
| c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | Continuous collaboration/coordination with other relevant agencies especially at the border or port of exit |
| 4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species | |
| a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production | Continuous encouragement for the participation of small-scale fishers |
| b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species | Continuous promotion and awareness program on the impact of IUUF thru seminar/orientation |
| 4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level | |
| a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network | Highly requested |

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| b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established | PH will actively participate in the regional network |
|---|--|

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| ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS | |
| 5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures | |
| a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials | UN-FAO already conducted capacity building on the implementation of PSM |
| 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 | PH already implemented fisheries observer program in the high seas and during fishing closure in accordance with RFMOs |
| b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs | Continuous capacity building for the implementation of fisheries observer program |
| 5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas | |
| a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes | PH complied catch documentation schemes required by RFMOs and EU |
| b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes | Harmonization is possible but only key data elements |



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
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Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN SINGAPORE**

by

Mr. Adrian Lim Yeong Hun

Director
Infra Mgt Department
Food Infra Devt & Mgt Division
Singapore

Status of Implementation Singapore

JTF6 Project Terminal Meeting
3-5 Sept 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Action statements from ASEAN GUIDELINES

1. Managing Fishing Activities Within An ASEAN Member State (AMS)
2. Regulating Transshipment And Landing Of Fish/Catch Across Borders
3. Preventing Poaching In The EEZs Of ASEAN Member States
4. Controlling Illegal Fishing And Trading Practices Of Live Reef Food Fish (LRFF), Reef-based Ornamentals And Endangered Aquatic Species
5. Strengthening The Management of Fishing In the High Seas and RFMO Areas
6. Review Of The Guidelines

2

Action 1: Managing Fishing Activities Within An ASEAN Member State (AMS)

- Annual renewal of Commercial Fishing Vessel and Fishing Gear Licenses.
- Prohibition on Use of poisons and explosives.
- All catch have to be declared and landed at designated sites. Inspectors are stationed at these sites.
- No commercial fishing vessels above 70 GRT. All vessels have been installed with AIS transponder.
- No foreign fishing vessels allowed to fish in Singapore Territorial Waters.

3

Action 2: Regulating Transshipment And Landing Of Fish/Catch Across Borders

- SFA-licenced Fishing Vessels can only operate in Singapore Territorial Waters and land fish at designated sites within Singapore.
- Active support and participation at regional fisheries meetings to discuss mutual agreements on licensing system, data recording, and sharing of information on licensing system, regulations e.g. SEAFDEC Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR).
- RFMO IUU listed fishing vessels denied entry and provision of port services.
- Cooperating with CCAMLR, IOTC, ICCAT, CCSBT eg independent observers on board fish carrier.

4

Action 3: Preventing Poaching In The EEZs Of ASEAN Member States



- SFA-licenced Fishing Vessels can only operate in Singapore Territorial Waters and land fish at designated sites within Singapore.
- Location of fishing vessels can be determined by their transponders.
- No license issued to foreign fishing vessels.
- Cooperate in the programs of the RPOA-IUU, which include setting up of a watch list of illegal vessels.
- Regular update of the SEAFDEC RFVR.

5

Action 4: Controlling Illegal Fishing And Trading Practices Of Live Reef Food Fish (LRFF), Reef-based Ornamentals And Endangered Aquatic Species



- Active participation 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.
- All import and export of reef-based ornamentals to be declared.
- Signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Singapore supports a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries, to strengthen LRFF management at the regional level, where applicable.

6

Action 6: Review Of The Guidelines



- 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.
- 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.

7

Thank you



8



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3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN THAILAND**

by

Dr. Teerapong Apaipakdee

Fisheries Biologist
Port in-Port out Control Center (Area 2)
Thailand

Thailand's Achievement in Combating the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)

By **Teerapong Apaipakdee**
 Director of Port in and Port out Control Center, Area 2 (Songkhla)
 Fishing and Fleets management division

Department of fisheries : Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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- ✓ Situation Before 2015
- ✓ Overview Thailand's Combating IUU since 2015
 - Legal requirement
 - Resources and Fleet Management
 - Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)
 - Traceability
- ✓ At Port inspection
- ✓ At Sea inspection
- ✓ Current operational video
- ✓ Self Evaluation By Thailand On Implementation
- ✓ Asean Guidelines

Thailand Path To Sustainable Fisheries

1.1 SITUATION BEFORE 2015

- 1 Inefficient legal framework**
 - Fisheries Act of 1947, unregulated fishing effort
 - Thai Vessels Act of 1938, uncontrolled fishing vessel registrations
- 2 No control of fishing licensing**
 - No catch limit
 - No limitation on fishing gear
- 3 No control of fleet size**
 - Open system : unsustainable growth
 - Unknown Fleet figures
 - No UVI
- 4 Poor national-international collaboration**
 - Poor MD-DOF collaboration
 - No international cooperation
- 5 Ineffective operational systems**
 - Paper-based operation
 - Lack of data verification
 - Delay in data processing
 - Inefficient operation

1.2 OVERVIEW Thailand's Combating IUU since 2015

- The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) And B.E.2560 (2018)
- Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
- Established the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU)
- Established Command Center for Combating Illegal Fishing (CCCIF)
- Frozen registration of new fishing vessels
- Reform of the fishing license regime
- Eliminate overcapacity of the fishing fleet and overfishing

1.2 OVERVIEW Thailand's Combating IUU since 2015

- Set up a Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)
- Set up Port In – Port Out (PIPO) Control Centers
- Implement Port State Measures (PSM)
- Have Stricter rules and requirements for the issuance of overseas fishing license
- The Cabinet approved a budget of 810 million baht (about 22.5 million USD)
- Etc.

2. Legal requirement

| | DOF | MD |
|---|--|--|
| Vessel permit Navigation in Thai Waters Act | DOF needs to certify renewal of permit | Assess of permit Renewal of vessel permit |
| Vessel registration Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessels | Too many fishing vessels / vessel certified as IUU (article 46-48) on Fisheries DOF needs to certify request for allocation/transfer of ownership/destination | Maneuver on vessel registration MD to control vessel registration |
| Fishing Licence Royal Ordinance on Fisheries | Fishing license issue Fishing license revoked on no new license requested | Vessel must have valid permit and registration Vessel registration revocation |

3. Resources and Fleet Management



7

Resources and Fleet Management

3.1. Inefficient legal framework

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|
| <p>Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OUT OF DATE Fisheries Act of 1947, unregulated fishing effort Thai Vessels Act of 1938, uncontrolled fishing vessel registrations | <p>Action taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgated RO on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting allowable catch and fishing days Fishing licensing criteria Promulgated RO on Thai Vessels B.E. 2561 (2018): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling vessel registrations: Moratorium Regulating criteria for revocation of registrations Joint MD-DOF workflows Promulgate regulations to control sunk or damaged (grey) vessels in port and shipyard | <p>Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive legal framework to enable control of fishing effort and fleet Efficient operation and collaboration among DOF and MD Amendments for Moratorium registration of fishing, support and carrier vessels | <p>Future plan</p> |

8

Prohibited fishing tools

Section 67



Section 69

Section 67. No person shall use or have in possession the the possessors of using any of the following fishing gears:

- a net bag net, a Rice Tuo Man bag net or Rice Tuo Man bag net, a La bamboo trap, or any other net exhibiting a similar structure and employing a similar method;
- a fishlike trap in an elongated collapsible trap (Ai Nakh with both end sides obstructing on the sides for the purpose of trapping aquatic animals);
- a trawl net with the size of the stretch (read the bottom part) as prescribed by Notification of the Director-General;
- a pruk net attached to a motor vessel with the exception of a pruknet for the catching of krill.

Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to any stretch exhibited by the government for the benefit of fishing an appropriate mesh size which people can use and is approved or exempt by the Director-General or his assignee.

Paragraph one shall not apply to a person who conducts research on fisheries fishing and is permitted to use fishing gears in accordance with the form of gear, the size of vessel, the fishing method, the fishing area, and conditions prescribed by the Director-General.

An application for the permission, a prohibition, and a period of prohibition shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures, and conditions as prescribed by the Minister.

Section 69. No person shall use a surrounding net with the size of the net smaller smaller than two point five centimeters to engage in a fishing operation at night.

9

Important measure in Combating IUU

Section 81. An owner of a vessel registered under the law on Thai vessels the fishing purposes and has a size provided by notification of the Minister must undertake the following:

- install a vessel monitoring system and maintain the operability of such system at all times in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General;
- prepare a fishing logbook which must at least consist of the date of departure from or arrival to a fishing port, type of fishing gear, area of fishing operation and vessel location, type and quantity of catch or disposal of aquatic animals, landing of catch at fishing port, incineration of aquatic animals, which must be verified by the master and must be reported to the Department of Fisheries in accordance with the rules and by means prescribed by notification of the Director-General;
- report every port-in and port-out at the port-in port-out counter in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General, and in the case of a port-in for transshipment of aquatic animals or landing of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products at a fishing vessel port, a copy of the fishing logbook and other evidence as prescribed by notification of the Director-General must also be submitted;
- affix a marking on the vessel in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General;
- return to a fishing vessel port in accordance with rules and within the period prescribed by the Director-General.

10

Resources and Fleet Management

3.2. No control of fishing licensing

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No catch limit No limitation on fishing gear | <p>Action taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled fishing effort: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting catch below MSY level License combination programme Controlled size and number of fishing gears: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling efficiency of fishing gears Reducing number of vessels with high efficient fishing gears | <p>Result</p> <p>Reduced fishing effort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gulf of Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pelagic fish: 37% Demersal fish: 38% Anchovy: 52% Andaman Sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pelagic fish: 30% Demersal fish: 30% Anchovy: 62% | <p>Future plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving application of TAC (2020-2021) Improving MSY assessment method (By 2023) Introducing area-based management and seasonal fishing license (2019-2020) Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) (By 2023) |


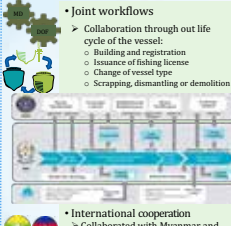

11

Resources and Fleet Management


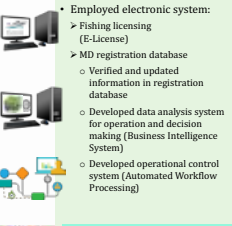
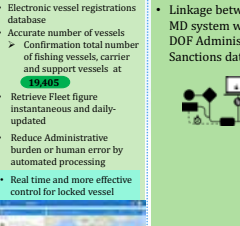

3.3. No control of fleet size

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open system : unsustainable growth Unknown Fleet figures No UVI | <p>Action taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlled vessel registrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-year moratorium Verified vessel registrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revoking inactive vessel registrations (vessel use permits were expired) Comprehensive fleet survey (5 times: 1 in 2015 and 4 in 2017) Investigating vessels reported as sunk, damaged, sold abroad Operation purge to clarify status of remaining grey vessels Increased registration controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying IUU fishing eligibility: Banning vessels in the IUU list and grey vessels from registration Establishing stringent measures on registrations throughout the vessel life cycle (from the construction to scrapping) Screening vessels by Watch List and publishing White List Monitoring shipped and port activities Controlling unregistered vessels and non-compliance vessels by locking and marking with white orange stripe Marking UVI on every vessel | <p>Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced fishing fleet by 26% Accurate and updated fleet data Registered vessels are under control with applicable law Expanded the monitoring of Watch List vessels from PIPO to ports and shipyards Over 1,100 unregistered vessels and non-compliance vessels have been locked More than 42,000 have been marked with UVI | <p>Future plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employing Electronic UVI and Vessel Identification Plate (2019) Introducing an area-based painting system (2019) Introducing identification system for shipyards and ports (By 2019) Conducting MD-DOF regular review and assessment |

3.4. Poor national and international collaboration

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|--|---|
| Situation  MD DOF > Poor MD-DOF collaboration > No international cooperation | Action taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint workflows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration through out life cycle of the vessel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building and registration Issuance of fishing license Change of vessel type Scrapping, dismantling or demolition International cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborated with Myanmar and Cambodia Initiated regional cooperation on vessel registration in MTWG 36  | Result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated collaboration between MD and DOF Reduced gaps in operations of MD and DOF significantly Information related to fisheries management of MD and DOF are accurate and consistent The status of 34 vessels sold or detained abroad are verified | Future plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing detailed discussion in MTWG 37 @ Singapore (2019)  |

3.5. Ineffective operational systems

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|--|---|--|---|
| Situation  > Paper-based operation > Lack of data verification > Delay in data processing > Inefficient operation | Action taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employed electronic system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing licensing (E-License) MD registration database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verified and updated information in registration database Developed data analysis system for operation and decision making (Business Intelligence System) Developed operational control system (Automated Workflow Processing) Introduced an Electronic Monitoring (EM) system for locked vessels since Sep 2018  | Result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic vessel registrations database Accurate number of vessels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation total number of fishing vessels, carrier and support vessels at 19,405 Retrieve Fleet figure instantaneous and daily-updated Reduce Administrative burden or human error by automated processing Real time and more effective control for locked vessel  | Future plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkage between MD system with DOF Administrative Sanctions database.  |

4.MCS

Monitoring control Surveillance


SITUATION BEFORE 2015 OF MONITORING CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1 Lack of legal framework to allow MCS activities > The out-of-date Fisheries Act (1947) > Open-access system, no FMP | 2 No core MCS agency and no coordination among existing Agency > No national focal point > Weak and uncoordinated MCS activities among existing agencies > No sharing information | 3 Weak MCS capability > human resources > Lack of investigation mindset | 4 No MCS system and technology > No MCS system > No technology, centralized database > No procedure e.g. SOP |
|--|---|--|--|

MCS

Monitoring control Surveillance

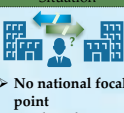
4.1. Lack of legal framework to allow MCS activities

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
| Situation  The out-of-date Fisheries Act (1947) No FMP | Action taken Issued of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) together with amendments made in 2017 Monitoring activities > Developed FMP to manage of fishery resources e.g. MSY > Benchmarks for issuance of licenses Controls on fishing activities > Spatial control: MPA/zoning > Input control (no. of license, fishing days, gears) > Technical control (gear, mesh size) > Output control (prohibited species) Surveillance on fishing activities > Set up surveillance system > Introduced tool kits and technology (VMS/ERS/EM, logbook, observer, etc.) | Result A comprehensive legal framework to enable control and enforcement of MCS activities | Future plan |

MCS

Monitoring control Surveillance


4.2. No core MCS agency and no coordination among existing Agency

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Situation  > No national focal point > Weak and uncoordinated MCS activities among existing agencies > No sharing information | Action taken Return The MCS to Thailand 3,957 officers > 208 CCCIF officers > 2,482 DOF officers and 425 local temporary staff employed by DOF > 842 THAI-MECC officers (200 MP, 300 RTN, 54 DOF, 198 DMCR, 49 TCD and 41 MD) > 5 new DOF's Divisions + recruitment training (LAI, etc.) > 30 Port In Port Out Centers > 21 Forward Inspection Points | Result > Core agency to operate MCS > Closer inter-agency coordination > Integrated system and database | Future plan |

MCS

Monitoring control Surveillance

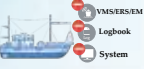
4.3. Weak MCS capability

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | On going & Future plan |
|--|---|--|--|
| Situation  3,957 | Action taken Invested 94.9 M Government + FMC > FMC building: THB 49.0 m (ca. USD 1,580,000) > VMS system: THB 11.5 m (ca. USD 371,000) > ERS & EM, server, EMA, Observer: THB 9.8 m (ca. USD 316,000) > e-PIPO, FI, and CRA: THB 14.4 m (ca. USD 464,500) > Training: THB 4.6 m (ca. USD 148,400) | Result A robust and well-integrated Monitoring, Control and surveillance (MCS) system which allows Thailand to prevent, deter and prosecute any perpetrators involved in IUU fishing activities through closer inter-agency coordination | On going & Future plan > PIPO centers are periodical audit by FITs > SAT will remain as a special task force (once per month operation) > Compliance inspection by SAT, and Air surveillance by FIT. |

MCS

Monitoring Control Surveillance

4.4 No MCS system and technology in place

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | On going & Future plan |
|--|--|--|---|
| Situation  VMS/ERS/EM System No MCS system No technology, centralized database No procedure | Action taken Set up of MCS system Electronic surveillance Port inspections At sea inspections Introduced tool kits and technology to surveillance e.g. VMS, AIS, ERS, EM E-PIPO Logbook Transshipment control Observer pre-common risk assessment behavior analysis software FI, MISC Set up and improved operational procedure : SOP | Result A robust and well-integrated Monitoring, Control and surveillance (MCS) system which allows Thailand to prevent, deter and prosecute any perpetrators involved in IUU fishing activities through closer inter-agency coordination Cross-sectoral actions led concrete results Port inspection - Urgent targets At sea inspection | VMS anti-tampering safeguard device Complete system of the CRA Surveillance of carrier less than 30 GT in TH water Surveillance of FV 10- less than 30 GT More proactive international role in MCS activities |

4.4 MCS in Thailand- MCS Agencies (surveillance)



4.5 MCS Core Components (Surveillance)

| 1 BEFORE FISHING | 2 WHILE FISHING | 3 DURING LANDING | 4 POST LANDING |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspection at port Part Out 1. Inspect base on Risk Assessment Vessel & gear Crews License VMS device etc. Transshipment plan/list of parts or donor vessels % of inspect at port High Risk 100% inspect Medium 200% inspect Normal 100% inspect (Cooperation with related agencies) Electronic Surveillance Tools & Technology for cross checking Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) AIS/ERS Checking for data transmission status (before/after fishing) | Electronic Surveillance Applied surveillance technology VMS AIS/ERS application ERS/EM If any unusual behavior is identified through the VMS, a notification is sent to the relevant inspection units. Fishing pictures Inspection at sea Inter-agency coordination of surveillance & interdiction of illegal fishing 1) Fisheries patrol 2) Thai-MERC 3) Marine police Scientific research Observers on board >5-day report (observer) | Inspection at port Part In 1. Inspect base on Risk Assessment Vessel & Gear Crews Logbook Check composition of catch retained on board against gear used gear used License VMS device etc. (Cooperation with related agencies) Electronic Surveillance Tools & Technology for cross checking 1. VMS Reviewing of fishing data & VMS status during catch landing 2. ERS Logbook, request and report transshipment 3. EM Crew check video recorder, snapshot and sailing photo | Post Landing Catch landing inspection 1) MCFD 2) MCTD Electronic Surveillance VMS Warning when the vessel has ported out without permission. Checking for data transmission status before fishing. |

5. Traceability

SITUATION BEFORE 2015 OF TRACEABILITY

- 1 No comprehensive laws and regulations**
- 2 No information system or electronic tracking infrastructure**
- 3 Lack of sufficient inter-agency and international coordination**
- 4 Insufficient control of Thai flagged vessels especially Thai flagged vessels fishing in waters of third countries**
- 5 No clear regulations and schemes guiding controls of foreign flagged vessels, no comprehensive inspection**



5.1 Traceability

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|--|--|---|---|
| Situation 1. No comprehensive laws and regulations | Action taken Established legal framework in the R.O. on Fisheries Registration : fishing vessel, ports, processing establishments Control : ports, processing establishments, importer and exporter Implemented traceability system in processing establishments Power to confiscate and seize Accredited to PSMA | Result Fish from importation 8 stateless vessels were confiscated 1 IUU fishing vessel was confiscated 46 containers from IUU Fishing were rejected 1 truck was rejected Fish from Thai flagged vessels 12 infringements detected in 2017 and 21 infringements detected in 2018 | Review the need for revisions of the laws and regulations to ensure effectiveness in preventing and deterring illegal fishing |

5.2 Traceability



| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|--|---|---|--|
| Situation 2. No information system tracking or electronic infrastructure | Action taken Develop and implement of various electronic systems PSM TF Others IT system e.g. Fishing Info, ERS/EM | Result Comprehensive traceability across supply chain and all modes of transport Data are systematically collected and reliable Data are available for verification and control Integrated IT-system Consequence agencies have access to all available data Increase transparency and reduce human error | Future plan Increase digitisation DOF will upgrade automatic cross-checks of LD and logbook for Thai flagged vessels fishing outside Thai waters Launch the Offloading Control and Inspection Application Develop a digitalized risk assessment guiding import inspection control Develop a paperless Catch Certificate Upgrade Thai Flagged Catch Certification System and PPS to allow CA in importing countries direct access for verification of CC and PS |

5.3 Traceability

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|--|--|--|---|
| Situation 3. Lack of sufficient inter-agency and international coordination  | Action taken Strengthened the internal cooperation with MD and TCD ✓ MOU between DOF and MD ✓ MOA between DOF and TCD Enhanced cooperation with third countries and international agencies ✓ MOUs with flag states such as Marshall Island, Cambodia, Myanmar, etc. ✓ Draft MOU for several countries, such as Spain, New Zealand etc.  | Result - Ensure the reliability, effectiveness and transparency of the control and inspection system - Ensure the correction, accuracy of information in the certified document from flag, coastal states - Rapidity, transparency in inspection - Data and information sharing with flag states - Networking for data/information exchange - Coordination across government agencies | Future plan Improve inter-agency and international cooperation ✓ Revise MOU and MOA with TCD and MD ✓ Accelerate signing of MOUs/IAs with encountered countries |



25

5.4 Traceability

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|--|---|---|
| Situation 4. Insufficient control of Thai flagged vessels especially Thai flagged vessels fishing in waters of third countries  | Action taken A comprehensive control system is implemented along the whole supply chain ✓ Implemented a robust and risk-based inspection process ✓ Audited processing establishments' traceability systems ✓ Audited PIPO officers Implementation of various (electronic) systems ensuring monitoring of all Thai fishing vessels both fishing in Thai waters and outside Thai waters e.g. VMS, ERS/EM, observer on board, transshipment plan, Thai-Flagged Catch Certification System | Result No IUU fish entering into the supply chain in Thailand The result of reform Thai flagged vessels fishing in waters of third countries are shown in MCS  | Future plan Ensure process optimisation through internal audits |


26

5.5 Traceability

| Before 2015 | 2015-2018 | 2019 | Future plan |
|---|--|--|---|
| Situation 5. No clear regulations and schemes guiding controls of foreign flagged vessels, no comprehensive inspection  | Action taken A comprehensive control system is implemented along the whole supply chain ✓ Implemented a robust and risk-based inspection process verifying information provided by all stakeholders before arrival, at all entry points, during transport and at the processing establishments ✓ Audited processing establishments' traceability systems ✓ Audited PSM inspectors | Result No IUU fish entering into the supply chain in Thailand No non-cooperating countries fish (unauthorized fish) imported to the Market  | Future plan Ensure process optimisation through internal audits |

27

6. At Port Inspection




PIPO Center : The Port-in and Port-out (PIPO) Declaration, as part of the MCS activities, has been in operation since 2015. The goal of the PIPO operation is to more effectively inspect fishing vessels on the basis of risk assessment .

- PIPO Center for inside Thai water
 - 30 PIPO Center
 - 21 FIP
- Designated Ports for outside Thai water (Over sea)
 - Samutprakarn
 - Ranong
 - Trat
 - Samutsakorn
 - Phuket
 - Songkla




PO to bordering Coastal States (Myanmar & Cambodia): 3 hrs. in advance.
 PO to other Coastal States or high sea: 24 hrs. in advance

28

Control



- ✓ Commercial FV of 10-30 GT operated three types of fishing gears:
 1) trawler
 2) Surrounding net
 3) Cambodian fishing nets
- ✓ Carriers of Catch both ice and freezer of all Reefers of ≥ 30 GT
- ✓ Fishing Support or Auxiliary Vessels , e.g. oilers , fresh water suppliers , etc.
- ✓ Overseas FVs

29

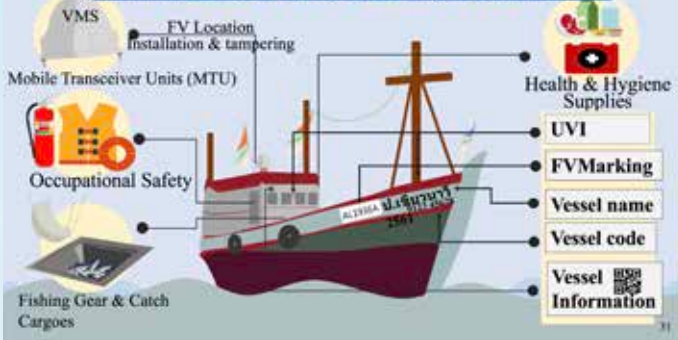
Inspection

At Port Inspection : Port In - Port Out Process

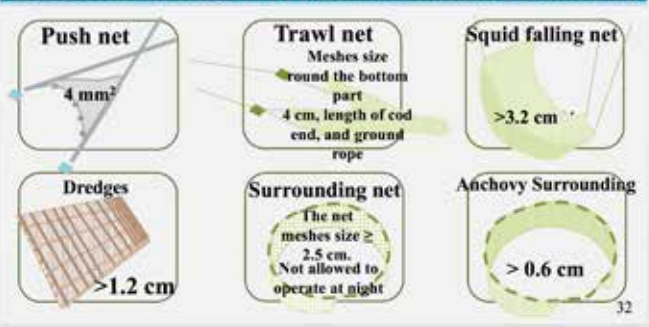


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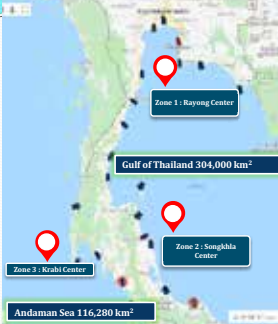
6.3 What do PIPO Teams check FV?



6.4 Check fishing gear (Mesh's size and quantity)



7. At Sea Inspection : Fishery Patrol



Under the new organizational structure of the DOF that started on 1 October 2016, the **Fishery Control & Surveillance Division** of the DOF is now responsible for the inspection of commercial fishing vessels at sea together with the **THAI-MECC**, i.e. THAI MECC Anti-Illegal Fishing Task Force and the Royal Thai Navy. This enhances Thailand's capacity in conducting inspection at sea

Structure

| |
|--|
| Zone 1 : Rayong Center (8 Units) No. of Officers 188, No. of Patrol vessels 66 |
| Zone 2 : Songkhla (4 Unit) No. of Officers 76, No. of Patrol vessels 28 |
| Zone 3 : Krabi Center (3 Units) No. of Officers 76, No. of Patrol vessels 23 |

7.1. At Sea Inspection : Thai - MECC

9 Mission of Thai - MECC

- 1 Anti-piracy and armed robbery at sea
- 2 **Illegal Fishing**
- 3 Preventing slavery and human trafficking
- 4 Narcotics
- 5 Dual-use items under UN convention
- 6 Search and rescue
- 7 Anti-terrorism
- 8 Disaster relief
- 9 Environmental laws

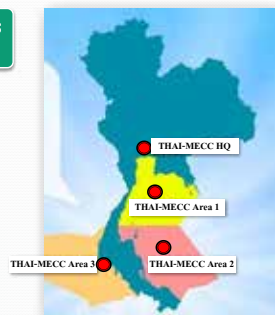
The National Security Council approved the establishment of the THAI-MECC in 1997

7.2 At Sea Inspection : Thai - MECC

THAI-MECC: Cooperation Towards Safe, Secure, and Prosperous Sea

Structure

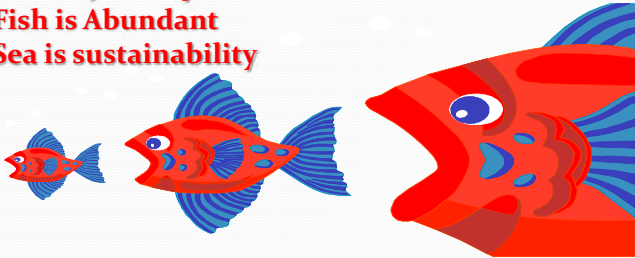
- ◆ 1st THAI-MECC Area
 - Upper Half of Gulf of Thailand
- ◆ 2nd THAI-MECC Area
 - Lower Half of Gulf of Thailand
- ◆ 3rd THAI-MECC Area
 - Andaman Sea



7.2 At Sea Inspection : Thai - MECC



**“Son of sea”
time is Journey
Fish is Abundant
Sea is sustainability**



IMPLEMENTATION THE ASEAN GUIDELINES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

| YEAR | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Score | 226 | 245 | 245 |
| Percent | 92.24 | 98.00 | 98.00 |

a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network



EXEMPLE



Inspection in Port



- Administrative Sanctions**
- Confiscated fish and fishing gear
 - Detained vessel until case is concluded
 - 30 day Suspension of commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Case
Case Concluded, Krabi Provincial Court ordered the 13 offenders to pay fine THB 100,000 (ca. EUR 2,637) each

Successful Case via coordination

General Information

Size (GRT) : 37.48 GT
Fishing gear : Anchovy Purse Seine
Urgent target : Possible fishing in a seasonal closure area



40

Inspection at Sea



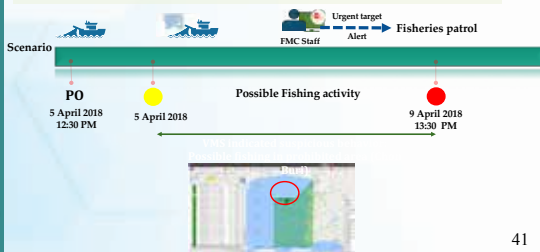
- Administrative Sanctions**
- Confiscated fish and fishing gear
 - Detained vessel until case concluded
 - 45 day Suspension to commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Case
- Being tried in the criminal court (criminal case 51/61)

Successful Case via coordination

General Information

Size (GRT) : 44.34 GT
Fishing gear : Beam trawls
Urgent target : Possible fishing in prohibited area



41

Air Surveillance



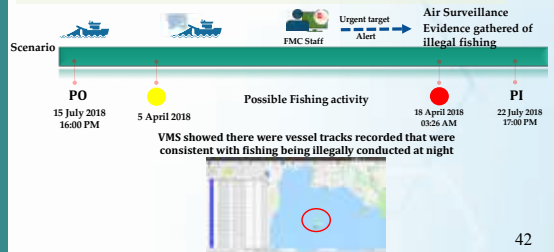
- Administrative Sanctions**
- Confiscated fishing gear and fish
 - Detained vessel until case concluded
 - Revoked commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Cases
Currently with Police Inquiry Officer (criminal case 2227/61)

Successful Case via coordination

General Information

Size (GRT) : 177.65 GT
Fishing gear : Anchovy Purse Seine
Urgent target : VMS tracks indicated strong possible of Anchovy purse seine fishing at night



42





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**STATUS AND ISSUES DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN VIET NAM**

by

Mr. Nguyen Van Hung

Officer
Department of Capture Fisheries
Vietnam

MEETING OF THE JTF6 PROJECT
COMBATING IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA THROUGH APPLICATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH AND FISHING PRODUCTS

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 03-05 September 2017

Current Status and Initiatives to Combat IUU fishing and update on Achievement implementation of the ASEAN Guideline

Mr. Nguyen Van Hung
 Directorate of Fisheries, Viet Nam



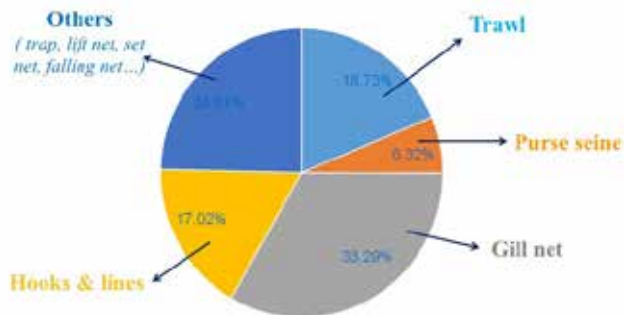
OVERVIEW

- Viet Nam's marine fisheries are open access, largely small-scale, multi-species and multi-gear.
- Land area: 329.560 km²
- Coast line: 3.260 km
- EEZ area: about 1 million km²
- Number of fishing vessels: almost 96,000 units (6.2019)
- Fishing port: 84 unit
- Fisheries Yields of : 3.4 million ton
- 28 coastal provinces;
- Fishing zones: Coastal, inshore and offshore



FISHING GEARS

Structure of capture fisheries



Source: DFDFL, 2011

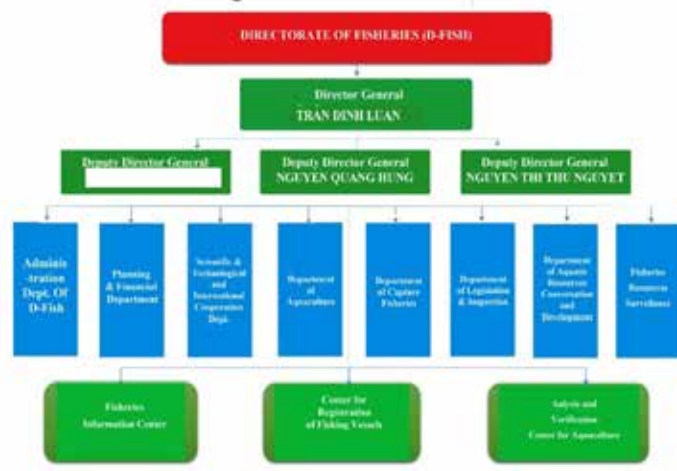
ACTION 1. MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS)

1.1 Controlling fishing access

Directorate of Fisheries (D-Fish), under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), is responsible for the state administration, development and management of the fisheries .



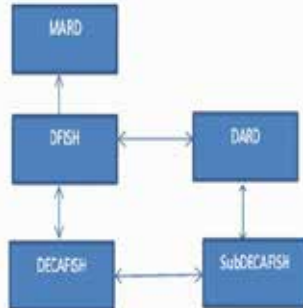
Organization chart of D-Fish,



ACTION I. MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS) - (Cont)

1.1. Controlling fishing access

The Sub Department of Fisheries in Provinces (Sub DEFISH) is responsible for issuing fishing licenses for all fishing vessels belonged to authority management of provinces; fishing vessels registration, checking logbook



1.2. New Legal Framework

- Fisheries Law 2017 (substitution Fisheries Law 2003), effective on 01/01/2019
- Decree 26/2019/NĐ-CP date on 08/3/2019 by Government regulating and guiding a number of articles and enforcement measures of the Fisheries Law.
- Decree 42/2019/NĐ-CP date on 26/5/2019 by Government administrative sanctions in fisheries activities

1.2. New Legal Framework

- Circular 19/2018/TT-BNN date on 15/11/2018 by MARD Minister guiding Fisheries Resource Protection and Development
- Circular 21/2018/TT-BNN date on 15/11/2018 by MARD Minister regulating the filling and submission of catch declaration and fishing logbook; announcement of the list of designated fishing ports for verifying catch statement; announcement of the list of IUU fishing vessels; verification of catch statements and catch certificates
- Circular 22/2018/TT-BNN date on 15/11/2018 by MARD Minister regulating the Registration, Inspection of fishing vessels

1.3. New provisions

1. Quota for fishing licenses at Sea (Art.49 Fisheries Law)
 - MARD shall allocate the quota of fishing license for **31.541** fishing vessel operating in offshore zone (Decision 1481/QĐ-BNN date on 02/5/2019).
 - Provincial People's Committee shall allocate the quota of fishing licenses for **65.059** fishing vessels operating in inshore and coastal zone
2. The vessel monitoring system for fishing vessel: (Art.50 Fisheries Law and Art.44Decree 26/2019/NĐ-CP)
 - The fishing vessel of 15m and over in maximum-length must be equipped with vessel monitoring devices.

1.3. New provision

3. To classify the fishing vessels (Art.43 Decree 26/2019/NĐ-CP)
 - The engine capacity (HP) change-over the maximum-length (L max)
 - + The vessel of L max > 15m: offshore zone
 - + The vessel of L max 12-15m: inshore zone
 - + The vessel of L max <12m: coastal zone
4. 14 Activities considered as IUU (Art. 64 Fisheries Law)
5. To Allow transshipment at sea

1.3. New provisions

6. Administrative sanction: increase lever sanction

| Violations | Sanction (old) (million VND) | Sanction (new) (million VND) |
|---|--|--|
| Illegally fishing in the waters of a country or other territory | 50-70 Equivalent to about 2.170 – 3.040 (USD) | 500-700 Equivalent to about 21.700 – 30.400 (USD) |
| FV has L max beyond 15m fishing in inshore and coastal zone | 2-4 Equivalent to about 86 – 170 (USD) | 20-40 Equivalent to about 860 – 1.700 (USD) |
| Not recording fishing logbook (L max beyond 24m) | 0.5-1 Equivalent to about 22 – 45 (USD) | 300-500 Equivalent to about 13.000 – 21.700 (USD) |
| Not recording fishing logbook (L max smaller 24m) | 0.3-0.5 Equivalent to about 13 – 22(USD) | 30-40 Equivalent to about 1.300 – 1.700 (USD) |

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

- 84 fishing ports.
- Viet Nam has 12 fishing port for foreign vessels landing Vietnamese water
(Decesion 3192/QĐ –BNN-TCTS on 19/8/2019)



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

- 2.1 Establish formal arrangements with respect to landings between bordering countries
- MOU with some AMSs
 - Landing in the Vietnam fishing ports.
 - Willing to cooperate and collabrate with AMSs to address the transshipment and landing of fish/catch across bordering countries.



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

- Organizing official meeting with some AMS
- Cooperating with SEAFDEC to provide and share relevant information about fishing vessel with length over 24 meters.

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

- Fishing port management and PSM are being considered, especial designated fishing ports
- Developing the VNFISHBASE: Implementing in 9 pilot sites (9 provinces),
- Developing eCDT:

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

- Control of fishing operating at port: vessels go out and landing;
- Control of fishing operating at sea: Coordination with Navy, Border Defence Force;
- all vessels beyond 15 meter to be equipped with monitoring devices
- Dissemination: training course for fisherman, by public media, posters at fishing port

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

- Attended the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System meeting and shared relevant information for fishing vessels over 24 meters.
- Considering to develop the database system for fishing vessels over 24 meters

3.2. Establish bilateral/multilateral agreement for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas

- Viet Nam has not yet issued any fishing licences for foreign fishing vessels operating Vietnamese waters except fishing carriers

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

- Minister of MARD has approved the Circular No 04/2015/TT-BNN regarding to trading some fish products
- Establishing MPA: 10 MPA among 16 planned MPA

5. Strengthening the management of fishing in the High seas and RFMO Areas

5.1. Strengthening port state measures

Ratified become a member of PSM Agreement

5.2. Cooperating with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their catch documentation schemes to prevent the landing of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing in the RFMO Areas.

- Implementation the EC 1005/2008
- Cooperating non member of WCPFC

Thank you for your attention



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

**OVERALL SELF-EVALUATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN AMSS**

by

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Overall Self-Evaluation on Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines in AMSs (2019)

| ASEAN GUIDELINES ACTIONS | Notes | B r u n e i D S | C a m b o d i a | I n d o n e s i a | L a o P D R | M a l a y s i a | M y a n m a r | P h i l i p p i n e s | S i n g a p o r e | T h a i l a n d | V i e t N a m |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS) | 0 = Not implemented 80 % implemented | 1 = 1 - 20 % implemented 5 = 81 - 100 % implemented | | 2 = 21 - 40 % implemented | | | 3 = 41 - 60 % implemented | | | 4 = 61 - | |
| 1.1 Controlling Fishing Access | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Evaluate existing systems that control fishing access | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Conduct capacity building to share / exchange experience among AMSs for controlling fishing access | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Revise policy, fisheries regulation, legal framework and procedures when and where appropriate | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| d. Request SEAFDEC for capacity building on electronic database system | 5 = request or does not request because has own electronic database system, 0 = did not request but required by the country 5 = Yes, 0 = No | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| e. Encourage AMS to share their experience to help other member states developing their national electronic database system including for fishing license | | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 1.2 Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Promote responsible fishing practices / methods in the region accordance to CCRF | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Consider developing and implementing NPOA – IUU and NPOA – Capacity | | 3.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Review and strengthen capacity building for MCS | | 4.0 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| d. Promote awareness program on responsible fishing practices / methods | | 4.0 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 1.3 States are Encouraged to: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Update related laws and regulations as well as system of reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Evaluate and strengthen the regulations on catch declaration | | 4.0 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| b. Develop, implement and improve a systematic catch declaration through logbook / e-logbook | | 4.0 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| 1.3.2 Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance with respect to compliance to national laws and regulations | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Strengthen fishing vessel inspection and enforcement program | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| 1.3.3 MCS for implementation of VMS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Consider developing the national strategic plan to monitor fishing vessels movement and activities | | 4.0 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Consider equipping appropriate fishing vessels with suitable fishing vessels monitoring system | | 3.0 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Request SEAFDEC for advice on the principle of fishing vessel monitoring systems | 5 = request if needed or does not need to request, 0 = did not request but required by the country | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 1.3.4 Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing and promote co – management approach | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Promote co-management approach for fisheries management | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Strengthen capability of fisheries enforcement staff and agency to combat IUU fishing | | 4.0 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| 1.4 Intensify Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Enhance capacity building for MCS | | 4.0 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| b. Consider intensifying surveillance during fishing operations by increasing the frequency of inspection at sea | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 |
| c. Consider implementation of relevant port state measures | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH ACROSS BORDERS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Establish Formal Arrangements with Respect to Landings between Bordering Countries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Strengthen cooperation and collaboration between bordering countries with respect to landing | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Request assistance from SEAFDEC to facilitate formal arrangement with respect to landing between bordering countries | Y=0, N=5 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 2.2 Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings to Agree on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Share Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Consider active participation in bilateral / multi-lateral meetings with bordering countries in licensing system / data recording and sharing of relevant information | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Consider sharing relevant information among AMSs especially RFVR program including vessel less than 24 meters in length | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 2.3 Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipment and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Consider developing and implementing an appropriate regional catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including an electronic system | | 5.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Enhance capacity building on port state measures and catch documentation scheme | | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Consider formulating SOP / manual for better understanding and implementation of FSM, PSM and CSM | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| d. Consider strengthening effective monitoring at landing sites including preventing entry of fish and fishery product from IUU fishing | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |

| ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| 3.1 Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally beyond their Designated Areas, for Example by Using Some System of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Implementation and Strengthening of Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Encourage cooperation with other AMSs on VMS data sharing upon request | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Strengthen inspection and surveillance against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Enhance cooperation among national management and enforcement agencies | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 3.2 Cooperate in Compiling a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating beyond their Respective EEZs and Sharing the Black List among AMSs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Share information among AMSs on the black listed vessels engaged in IUU fishing | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 3.3 Regular Update of Information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Share and update regularly information for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over to the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Request SEAFDEC to consider developing the RFVR Database System for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length | Y=5, N=0 | 4.0 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 3.4 Establish Bilateral / Multilateral Agreements for Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Consider establishing bilateral / multilateral agreements for permission to fish in AMSs waters | Y=0, N=5 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and Endangered Aquatic Species | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Strengthen collaboration among relevant agencies and stakeholders including exporting company for agreements on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish, reef- based ornamentals, and endangered aquatic species. | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 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 | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Strengthen data collection and analysis of live reef food fish and reef- based ornamentals trades | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| 4.3 State Should Ensure that Export of Endangered Aquatic Species is Avoided, Except for Research and Experimental Purposes for which such Export Should be Accompanied by Appropriate Documents | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Strengthen regular monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Encourage AMSs to review existing regulation to comply with CITES and strengthen awareness building program for stakeholders | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| c. Enhance collaboration among relevant agencies monitoring and surveillance on the export of endangered aquatic species | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 4.4 Encourage Participation of Small- scale / Artisanal Fishers, who Account for Majority of LRFF Production, in Co-management and to Enhance their Awareness of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and Trading of Such Aquatic Species | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Encourage development of co-management program for participation of small – scale or artisanal fishers in LRFF production | | 4.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Create, promote and implement the awareness program on the impact of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species | | 4.0 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 4.5 Should Consider Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFF Management at the Regional Level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Request SEAFDEC to expedite establishment of the regional LRFFT network | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Encourage AMSs to join and actively participate in the regional LRFFT network once it has been established | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Strengthening Port State Measures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Request capacity building for better understanding and implementation of PSM for relevant AMS officials | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 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 | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Enhance capacity building for implementation of observer programs | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| 5.3 Cooperate with the Relevant RFMOs in Complying with their Catch Documentation Schemes to Prevent the Landing of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing in the RFMO Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Encourage AMSs to cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with the RFMOs Catch Documentation Schemes | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| b. Explore the possibility of harmonizing the Catch Documentation Schemes | Y=5, N=0 | 5.0 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| TOTAL SCORE | | 212.0 | 216.00 | 244.00 | 200.00 | 246.00 | 237.00 | 249.00 | 240.00 | 245.00 | 241.00 | |
| % | | 84.8 | 86.40 | 97.60 | 80.00 | 98.40 | 94.80 | 99.60 | 96.00 | 98.00 | 96.40 | |



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

***ISSUES AND STRENGTHENING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES IN AMSS***

**ISSUES AND STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN
GUIDELINES**

| ACTION 1: MANAGING FISHING ACTIVITIES WITHIN AN ASEAN MEMBER STATE (AMS) | |
|--|--|
| Controlling Fishing Access | <p>Sharing electronic database on fishing permit / license</p> <p>Encourage collaboration and cooperation among AMSs</p> <p>RFVR for less than 24m length planned for next year but not for very small vessel maybe 18 – 24m but will confirm next year.</p> <p>Suggest to include GT / GRT in the RFVR less than 24m length</p> |
| Responsible Fishing Practices / Methods | Suggest SEAFDEC to come out with list of responsible fishing practices as reference to AMSs. |
| Reporting catch and compiling appropriate logbook information | Suggest SEAFDEC to come out the minimal data requirement for small scale fisheries |
| Monitor and maintaining records of fishing vessels including compliance to national laws and regulations | All AMSs except Lao PDR agreed to maintaining the RFVR database and o compliance with national laws and regulations |
| MCS for implementation of VMS | <p>VMS is very costly and some fishermen have problem to operate it.</p> <p>Suggest to utilize the mobile software for small scale fisheries as it is cheaper.</p> |
| Efforts to address IUU fishing, including destructive fishing | <p>Increase awareness among fishermen</p> <p>Public campaign through social media</p> <p>Suggest SEAFDEC to come out with list of responsible fishing practices as reference to AMSs.</p> |
| Surveillance during Fishing Operations and Port State Control at Designated Landing Ports | PIPO is good example for the other AMSs |

ACTION 2: REGULATING TRANSSHIPMENT AND LANDING OF FISH / CATCH

| ACROSS BORDER | |
|--|---|
| Establish formal arrangement with respect to landings between bordering countries | All AMSs agreed to strengthened cooperation and collaboration between neighbouring countries with respect to landing. |
| Regular Bilateral / Multi-lateral Meetings on Licensing System / Data Recording and to Sharing Relevant Information and Fishing Vessel Registration Database | All AMSs willing to consider participation in bilateral / multilateral meetings with bordering countries and sharing of relevant information upon request |
| Port States Should Strengthen Measures to Regulate Fishing Vessels Accessing their Ports for Trans-shipping and/or Landing Catch and Collect and Exchange Relevant Information including Origin of Catch, among Neighbouring Countries | All AMSs consider developing and implementing appropriate regional catch documentation scheme including electronic system. |

| ACTION 3: PREVENTING POACHING IN THE EEZS OF ASEAN MEMBER STATES | |
|--|--|
| Actions against Fishing Vessels Operating Illegally, implement and Strengthen Flag States Measures, Port State Measures and Coastal State Measures | All AMS agreed to strengthened cooperation with other AMS, strengthened surveillance and inspection of fishing vessels operating illegally and cooperation amongst national management and enforcement agencies. |
| Cooperate in Compiling and sharing of a Black List of Illegal Vessels Operating | SEAFDEC will consult with AMSs to come out a Watch List for the black list vessels. |
| Regular Update of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) | Myanmar and Viet Nam in progress to develop their database before submit to RFVR |
| Permission to Fish in Each Other's Fishing Areas | No AMSs allow foreign fishing vessels to fish in their waters. |

| ACTION 4: CONTROLLING ILLEGAL FISHING AND TRADING PRACTICES OF LIVE REEF FOOD FISH (LRFF), REEF- BASED ORNAMENTALS AND ENDANGERED AQUATIC SPECIES | |
|--|---|
| Conduct Regular Inter- and Intra- Meetings among Relevant Authorities (including Customs Departments) and Exporting Companies for Agreements on Harvesting Practices and Data Reporting of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef- based Ornamentals, and | All AMSs agreed to strengthened collaboration among agencies and stakeholders including exporting companies on harvesting practices and data reporting of live reef food fish (LRFF), reef- based ornamentals and endangered aquatic species. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Endangered Aquatic Species | |
| Appropriate Mechanisms for the Monitoring and Data Collection of Live Reef Food Fish and Reef- based Ornamentals Trades | Suggest AMSs to have quota to catch LRFF e.g. groupers |
| Ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided, except for research and experimental, such export should be accompanied by Appropriate Documents | All AMSs agreed to strengthened regular monitoring and surveillance on export of endangered aquatic species |
| Encourage participation of small- scale / artisanal fishers, in co-management and to enhance awareness of the impacts of IUU fishing and trading of such aquatic species | More awareness campaign and include also commercial fishermen |
| Establishing a Network between the LRFF Importing and Exporting Countries, also to Strengthen LRFFT Management at the Regional Level | Request SEAFDEC to establish the regional LRFF network |

| | |
|--|--|
| ACTION 5: STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING IN THE HIGH SEAS AND RFMO AREAS | |
| Strengthening Port State Measures | Suggest AMSs to list the designated fishing port for PSM |
| Implement, where appropriate, Observer Programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations with respect to high seas fisheries | Suggest AMSs to use observer program also for the data collection in the EEZ waters Observer program could be replaced by using high technology e.g. CCTV |
| Cooperate with the relevant RFMOS to comply with their Catch Documentation Schemes and prevent landing of fish and fishery Products from IUU fishing in the RFMO Areas | All AMS were encourage to cooperate with relevant RFMOs including compliance to RFMOs catch documentation scheme. |



**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
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Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



3-5 September 2019

UPDATE OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF eACDS

by


Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich

Information Technology Officer
SEAFDEC/TD





Update of the status of implementation of the eACDS

Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich
SEAFOC/ TRAINING DEPARTMENT



INTRODUCTION



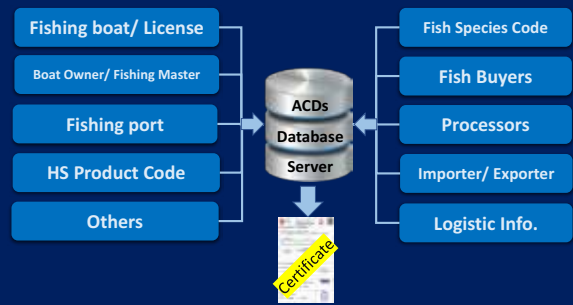
- Introduction of the EC-Regulation in 2010
- AMMs expressed their support toward the development of common regional catch documentation scheme/system in 2014 herein after called "ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)"
- The series of Expert Meetings and Regional Technical Consultations were organized and came up with "Concept of ACDS"
- the Concept of ACDS was drafted & endorsed by 25ASWGFI in May 2017
- To support the implementation of ACDS, the electronic system (eACDS) is needed
- Development of eACDS for Pilot Testing (2017)

WHAT'S eACDS ?

- A Software for Enhancing A Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products from fishing to plate
- Implementing eACDS required Good Governance in Fisheries Management: Port control, catch reporting, recording movement of fish in the supply chain, export-import, etc.



KEY DATA ELEMENTS (KDEs)



Left side elements: Fishing boat/ License, Boat Owner/ Fishing Master, Fishing port, HS Product Code, Others

Right side elements: Fish Species Code, Fish Buyers, Processors, Importer/ Exporter, Logistic Info.

Central element: ACDS Database Server

Output: Certificate

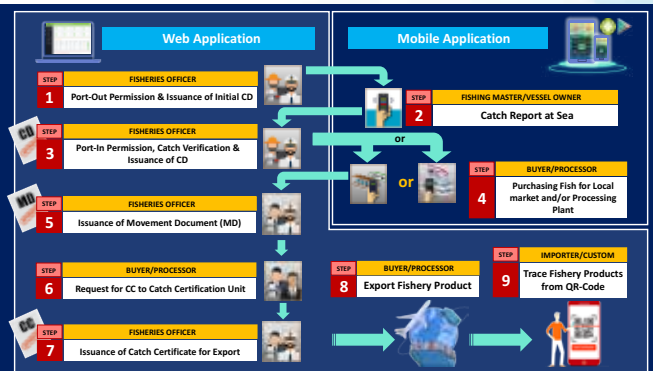
eACDS DATABASE SYSTEM

Web-based Application

- Fisheries Officer**
 - Admin
 - Director Account
 - Approve Port-out
 - Approve Port-in
 - Issuance Catch Declaration
 - Issuance Movement Document
 - Issuance Catch Certificate Document
- Buyer/Processor**
 - Request Catch Certificate Document

Mobile Application

- Fishing Master/Fishing Owner**
 - Catch report at sea
- Buyer/Processor**
 - Purchasing Fish



Web Application

- STEP 1: FISHERIES OFFICER - Port-Out Permission & Issuance of Initial CD
- STEP 3: FISHERIES OFFICER - Port-In Permission, Catch Verification & Issuance of CD
- STEP 5: FISHERIES OFFICER - Issuance of Movement Document (MD)
- STEP 6: BUYER/PROCESSOR - Request for CC to Catch Certification Unit
- STEP 7: FISHERIES OFFICER - Issuance of Catch Certificate for Export

Mobile Application

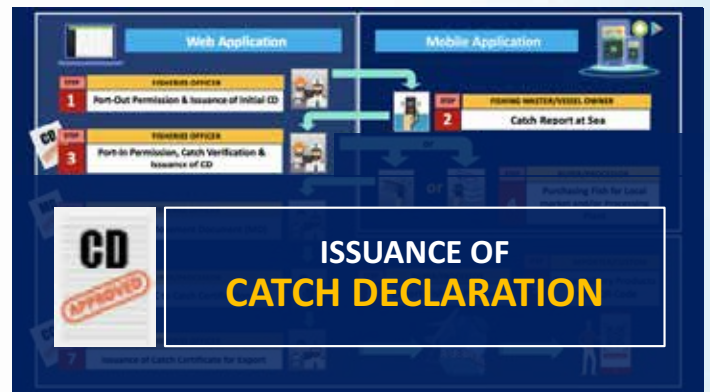
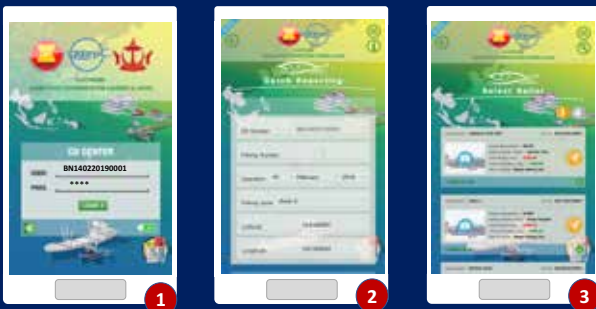
- STEP 2: FISHING MASTER/VESSEL OWNER - Catch Report at Sea
- STEP 4: BUYER/PROCESSOR - Purchasing Fish for Local market and/or Processing Plant
- STEP 8: BUYER/PROCESSOR - Export Fishery Product
- STEP 9: IMPORTER/CUSTOMER - Trace Fishery Products from QR-Code

A PROTOTYPE eACDS SOFTWARE

A Prototype of eACDS Software: Web-based Application

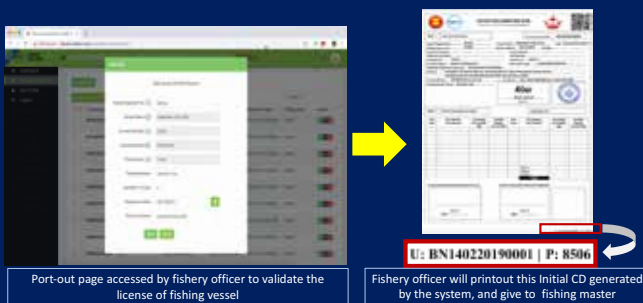


A Prototype of eACDS Software: MOBILE APPLICATION



STEP 1 CATCH DECLARATION PART

1 Port-Out Permission & Issuance of Initial CD



STEP 2 CATCH DECLARATION PART

2 Catch Report at Sea



STEP 3 CATCH DECLARATION PART
Port-In Permission & Issuance of CD

1 Port-in page for fishery officer who has responsibility for port-in control

2 Verify Weight Page

3 Completed Catch Declaration (CD)

ISSUANCE OF MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

Web Application | Mobile Application

1 Port-In Permission & Issuance of Initial CD

2 Catch Report at Sea

3 Port-In Permission, Catch Verification & Issuance of CD

4 BUYER/PROCESSOR Purchasing Fish for Local market and/or processing Plant

5 FISHERIES OFFICER Issuance of Movement Document (MD)

MD APPROVED

STEP 4 EXAMPLE FOR MOVEMENT DOCUMENT PART
Purchasing Fish for Local market and/or Processing Plant

1 Login Page for Buyer/Processor fisheries officer will give account after registered

2 List of Fishing Vessel ready for sell

3 Purchasing Page (Fish Species and Weight)

STEP 5 EXAMPLE FOR MOVEMENT DOCUMENT PART
Issuance of Movement Document (MD)

1 Issuance MD page for fishery officer who has responsibility for Issuance MD

2 Movement Document (MD)

ISSUANCE OF CATCH CERTIFICATE (CC)

Web Application | Mobile Application

CC APPROVED

6 BUYER/PROCESSOR Request for CC to Catch Certification Unit

7 FISHERIES OFFICER Issuance of Catch Certificate for Export

8 BUYER/PROCESSOR Export Fishery Product

9 FISHERIES OFFICER Press Fishery Products from QR Code

STEP 6 EXAMPLE FOR CATCH CERTIFICATION PART
Request for CC to Catch Certification Unit

1 Login Page for Buyer/Processor

2 Request CC page show list of CC of Buyer/Process

3 Request CC Form

STEP 7 EXAMPLE FOR CATCH CERTIFICATION PART
Issuance of Catch Certificate for Export

Issuance CC page show list of CC of Buyer/Process as request
 For green color: already approve
 For orange color: waiting for approve

Approve → Send Catch Certificate

Not Approve → Request more detail/document

EXPORT PRODUCT

8 BUYER/PROCESSOR Export Fishery Product

9 IMPORTER/CUSTOM Trace Fishery Products from QR-Code

STEP 8 EXAMPLE FOR EXPORT PRODUCT
Export Fishery Product

Login Page for Buyer/Processor

Issued CC page show list of CC of Buyer/Process already approved
 Click "Print" for get CC and QR-Code

Catch Certificate

STEP 9 EXAMPLE FOR EXPORT PRODUCT
Importer & Custom trace fishery products from QR-Code

Scan QR-Code from Product Link to CC, MD and CD

Catch Certification (CC)

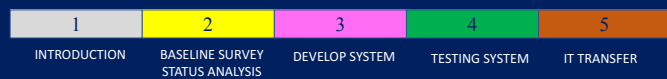
Movement Document (MD)

Catch Declaration (CD)

DASHBOARD

Monitoring the fishing license validation from the system

PROGRESSES ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE eACDS FOR PILOT COUNTRY & TO EXPANSION COUNTRIES



PILOT COUNTRY: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM eACDS is on Stage # 4

- AUG 2016** Baseline survey and Gap Analysis on Fisheries and Trade in BN
- JAN 2017** Consultation for Compilation of KDEs and Developing eACDS
- JUN 2017** 1st Training on overall database module and CD of eACDS
- OCT 2017** 2nd Training on CD, MD and CC of eACDS and Consultation
- APR 2018** 3rd Training on all eACDS System and Kick-off Pilot Testing in BN
- JAN 2019** 4th Training on Final Version 1 of eACDS Software for all Stakeholders



29-31 January 2019



EXPANSION SITE TO MALAYSIA As of June 2019 at Stage# 2

- MAR. 2018** Introduction of eACDS to Government Officers in conjunction with the Oceans Gap Analysis
- SEP. 2018** Consultation visit to DOF/Malaysia on updated introduction and Interest for implementation of the eACDS system
- FEB. 2019** SEAFDEC received a focal point on eACDS and proposed pilot sites in Kelantan and Kuantan from the DOF/ Malaysia
- APR. 2019** eACDS Team visited the pilot sites in Kelantan and conduct baseline survey on required KDEs
- JUN. 2019** eACDS Team visited the pilot sites in Kuantan including discussion with relevant stakeholders



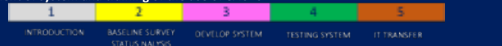
EXPANSION SITE TO MYANMAR As of June 2019 at Stage# 2

- JUN. 2018** Introduction on eACDS system to all relevant stakeholders and fisheries officers in Yangon
- SEP. 2018** 1st Consultation visit on initial planning and cooperation with DOF/Myanmar for eACDS implementation
- FEB. 2019** 2nd Consultation visit for pilot sites selection and Key Data Elements (KDEs) to support development of eACDS system in Myanmar
- JUL. 2019** 3rd Collections of KDEs and Demonstration/Training on 1st Part (Catch Declaration Part)



EXPANSION SITE TO VIET NAM As of June 2019 at Stage# 3

- OCT 2017** Introduction of eACDS to Stakeholders in NhaTrang, Viet Nam
- DEC 2017** Introduction of eACDS to D-Fish officers on updated introduction and Interest for implementation of the eACDS system
- SEP 2018** Consultation visit to D-Fish on initial planning and cooperation for eACDS implementation
- DEC 2018** eACDS Team Visit pilot sites in Binh Thuan and in Khanh Hau Province including discussion with relevant stakeholders
- 2019** eACDS Team cooperated with Sub D-Fish at the pilot sites in Binh Thuan conducted baseline survey on required KDEs , development of system and training of the use of eACDS



WAY FORWARD

- Continued support the development of eACDS to expansion countries namely Malaysia, Viet Nam and Myanmar;
- Japan continues support through the JTF for 2020-2024;
- Promote the eACDS to others AMS as requirement
- Apply eACDS for small-scale fisheries that require access to intra-regional and international market.

Strengthening a regional cooperation and enhancing national capacities to eliminate IUU fishing in Southeast Asia (2020-2024)

1. Enhancing RFVR
2. Strengthening national capacities in the implementation of PSM
3. Further promoting eACDS
4. Monitoring the implementation of National Plan of Action for IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU) / Information gathering of Eco-labelling (In collaboration with MFRDMD)
5. Coordinating and promoting a national/regional/international network for collaborative activities to combat IUU fishing.





**The Terminal Meeting of the JTF6 Project: Combating IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asia Through Application of Catch
Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**



(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

Meliá Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3-5 September 2019

THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA TRANSPARENCY IN COMBATING IUU FISHING

by

Prof. Ahmad Aki Baihaki

Resource Person
Global Fishing Watch
Indonesia

Towards Global Transparent Fishery

By Aki Baihaki
Indonesia Programme Manager
aki@globalfishingwatch.org

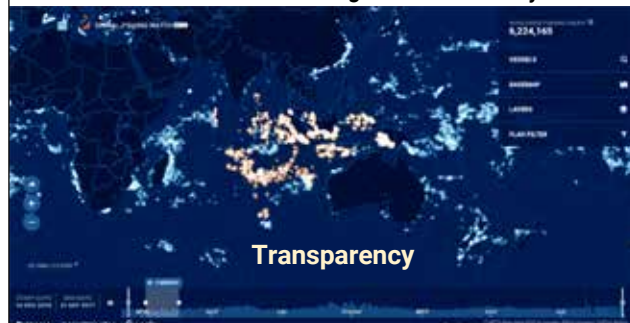


IUU Fishing

- 1 in 5 fish
- 26 million metric tons/year
- costs \$10b - 23.5/year
- linked to crimes: drugs & arms smuggling, human trafficking, money laundering, etc
- damaging the environment



How do we confront such challenges to sustainability?





sqbaggage_enquiry@sats.com.sg

Key attributes



Global
Shows fishing activity of ~ **70,000** publicly trackable commercial fishing vessels operating in the ocean



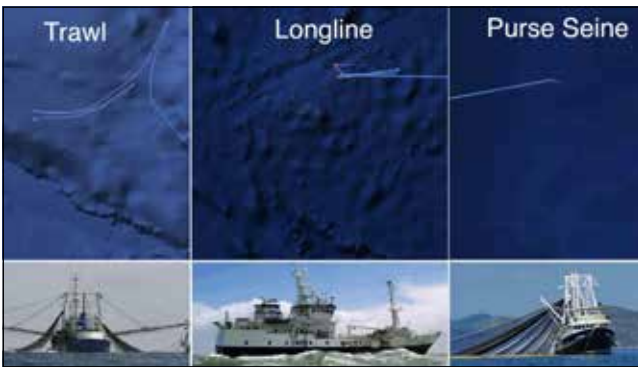
Near real-time
Regularly updated to show vessel tracks and fishing activity from **January 1, 2012** through **three days** prior to present time



Easy to use
Designed so both experts and non-experts can see and measure fishing activity at a glance and track individual vessels over time



Free for everyone
Available to anyone in the world with an internet connection



Countries embracing transparency

| Fully launched | Public commitment | In consultation |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Indonesia Peru | Chile Panama Namibia Costa Rica | Ecuador Mexico Colombia Bangladesh |



Susi Sukses Tangkap Kapal Jumbo Maling Ikan MV NIKA Buruan Interpol



GFW work in Indonesia

Public and Private Platform

Private Workspace

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Nama Kapal | Notori Transmitter |
| MARGO ASIH | 4722273 |
| Alat Tangkap | Only in Private |
| Purse Seine Rig Pelagics with one boat | Bendera |
| | Indonesia |
| Lebar Kapal | Gross Tonnage |
| 8.38 | 117 |
| Panjang Kapal | WPP NRI |
| 26.88 | 572, 573 |

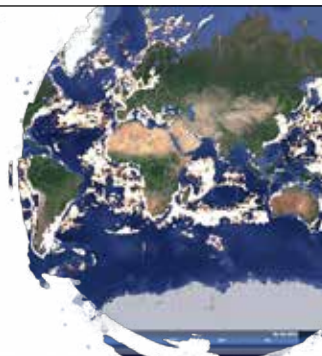
Public Workspace

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Registered Gear Type | Flag |
| Purse Seine Small Pelagics | Indonesia |
| Width | Gross Tonnage |
| 9-10 | 75-100 |
| Length | GFW ID |
| 20-40 | 5243027 |

1. Anonymous
2. At least 72 Hour Delay before shared publicly

What Can Be Seen

- Transshipments VMS-VMS
- Transshipments VMS-AIS
- VMS entering wrong FMA
- VMS with expired license
- Vessels outside port > 3months
- Vessels turning off transmitters
- Foreign vessels incursion





Indonesia eLogbook

- Location validation
- Data automation and integration



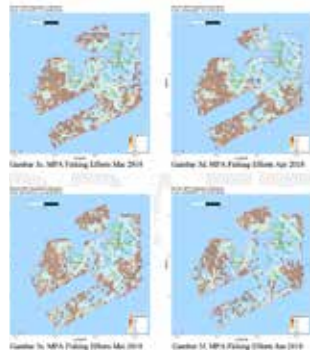
Small-scale fisheries

Because 90% of catch comes from small-scale fisheries

- Device trial
- Collect data from partners
- Help partners with analyses
- Working with local government

Marine Protected Areas Management

- Analysis
- Evaluation
- Planning



Small-scale fisheries

- NGO
 - *The Nature Conservancy* – 300+ small vessels track (snapper, groupers)
 - *RARE* – Raja Ampat, Wakatobi – **buyer app**
 - *Wildlife Conservation Society* – Aceh (Sharks)
- Industry
 - *AP2H* – tune handline, pole and line (MSC)
 - *APRI* – Blue swimming crab MSC – **member app**



GFW Goes to Campus

- Encourage use of GFW data for research
- Promote quality research through research network
- Introduce alternative areas for fisheries students

Research Partners



“Results suggest fishing at the current scale is enabled by large government subsidies, without which as much as 54% of the high seas fishing grounds would be unprofitable”

“Supports recent calls for subsidy and fishery management reform of the high seas”

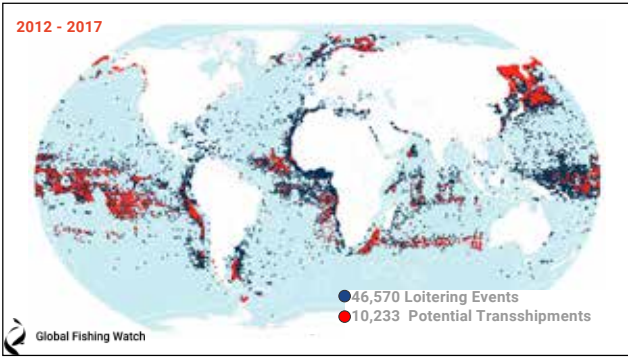
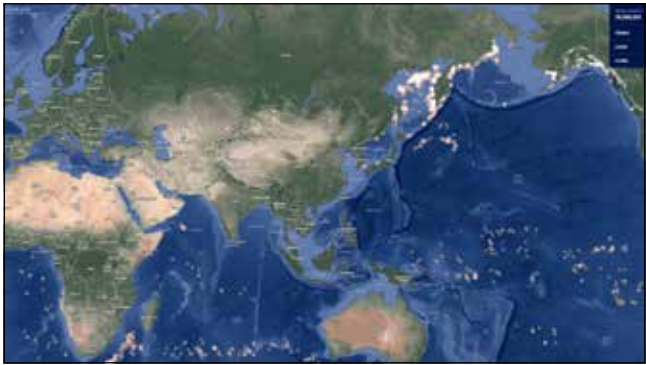
Science Advances

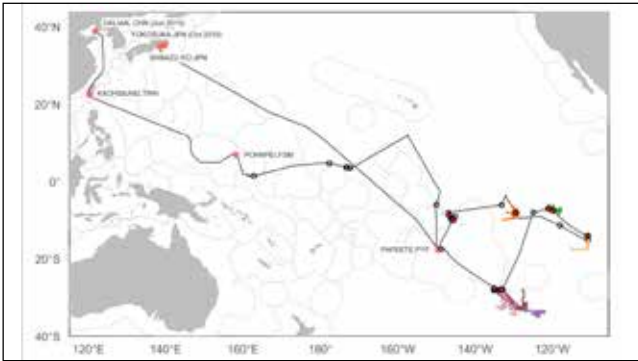
The economics of fishing the high seas

Authors: B. Worm, C. Christie, C. Cappelletti, B. Evesness, M. G. White, D. Pauly, C. B. Baxendale, B. Zeller

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⁴The University of British Columbia, BC, Canada
⁵The University of Western Australia
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Abstract:
 While the ecological impacts of fishing the waters beyond national jurisdiction (the high seas) have been widely studied, the economic impacts remain difficult to measure. Because of sparse data on the costs and revenues of the fleets that fish these “openly” managed grounds, the economic benefits of these areas to most industrial fishing vessels on the high seas is not well known. Using satellite-derived data on spatially high resolution fishing effort, catch and biomass, and vessel behavior, we use high seas fishing vessel economic data to estimate the global high seas fishing fleet and report the economic benefits of fishing the high seas globally, nationally, and by scale of vessel fleet. Our results suggest that fishing the current scale is enabled by large government subsidies, without which as much as 54% of the high seas fishing grounds would be unprofitable at current vessel costs. The patterns of fishing, particularly near world fisheries centers and sites of fishing, also are highly variable and spatially patchy, and economic benefits may decline as climate and fishing by force and license would likely be unprofitable without subsidies and vessel costs. These results support recent calls for subsidy and fishery management reform on the high seas.





A collage of news articles related to illegal fishing in the Pacific region. The articles include:

- KEEP Fisheries 21 Rampant Illegal Fishing
- Malaysia's New Illegal Fishing Task Force in the Spotlight
- Boating of Philippine Reef Fish South China Sea Risk or Issue
- Malaysia's New Illegal Fishing Task Force in the Spotlight

A regional issue

Voyage Reports

These data can be used to generate voyage reports, here for the Panama-flagged, refrigerated cargo vessel, **Atmoda Reefer**

The block contains a map showing the voyage route of the Atmoda Reefer and a table of voyage data. The table has columns for Date, Time, Location, and other details. The map shows the route from the Philippines to the Pacific Islands.

A collage of news articles and a video. The articles include:

- Malaysia's New Illegal Fishing Task Force in the Spotlight
- RPCA-IUU CAPACITY BUILDING

 The video shows a group of people in a meeting, with the title 'RPCA-IUU CAPACITY BUILDING' overlaid.

A regional solution?

A screenshot of the RFVR (Regional Fisheries Vessel Reporting) interface. It shows a dashboard with various data points, including vessel information, fishing activity, and reporting status. The interface is designed for monitoring and reporting on illegal fishing vessels.

RFVR

Would your RFVR have more benefit to the public if it were publicly accessible?

Key points to ponder

- Data being put on the public. Is it that scary?
- There may be some concerns but can the positive impact outweighs them?
- How much resource do you have to run this on your own? How much can you save if you share/put in public?



Thank you

Aki Baihaki

Indonesia Programme Manager

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(JAPANESE TRUST FUND VI)

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3-5 September 2019

CLOSING REMARKS

by

Mr. Akito Sato

Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC

CLOSING REMARKS

by **Mr. Akito Sato**

Deputy Secretary-General, SEAFDEC

TERMINAL MEETING of the JTF6-IUU Project **Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products**

Hotel Melia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
3-5 September 2019

Mr. Raja Bidin, Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD
Representatives from the ASEAN Member States,
Resource person, Mr. Aki Baihaki from Global Fishing Watch
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

First of all, I would like to thank all of you, on behalf of SEAFDEC, for your active participation during our three-day meeting. I am also grateful to MFRDMD to share with you each country efforts in combating IUU fishing in our region.

I especially commend the participation from member countries for contributing significant inputs to the meeting leading to the realization of the meeting objectives because we all believe with much conviction that IUU fishing is a threat to the sustainability of our fishery resources. SEAFDEC has been advocating the adoption in the Southeast Asian countries of the various tools that it had developed to combat IUU fishing in support of the global campaign to stop IUU fishing as it threatens the well-being of our fishery resources. One of the tools that SEAFDEC through MFRDMD has been promoting is the **ASEAN Guidelines on Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain**, of which the status of its implementation and remain issues in the region was discussed thoroughly during the past two days. As we have seen through the presentations, the Guidelines have been promoted and evaluated under the Project and this project will be terminated at the end of this year.

However, as you must have noted, the promotion of the eACDS, PSM, RFVR and so on established through this project is still ongoing which will be under the extension of JTF 6 Phase II starting in 2020. Thus, you will be assured of the commitment of SEAFDEC to continue our efforts towards combating IUU fishing in our region.

With that note, Ladies and Gentlemen, please allow me now to close this meeting and hope that as we go back to our countries, we will all intensify our efforts towards combating IUU fishing in our respective waters for the sustainability of our fishery resources and for the sake of the future generations. Thank you very much and good day!



SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
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