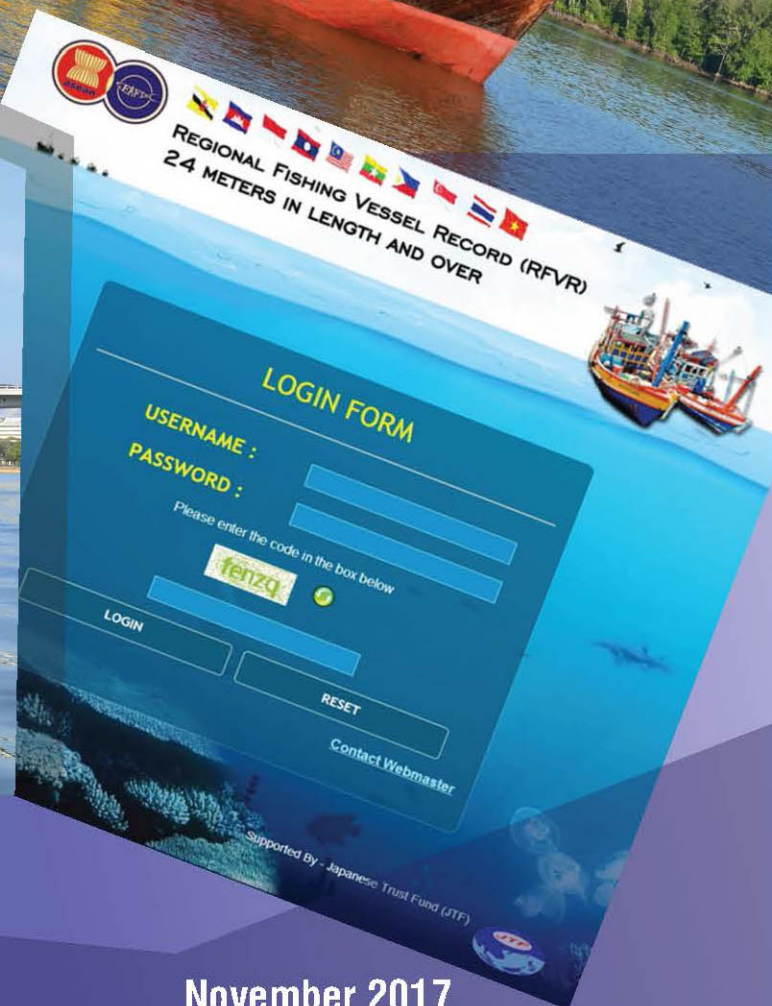
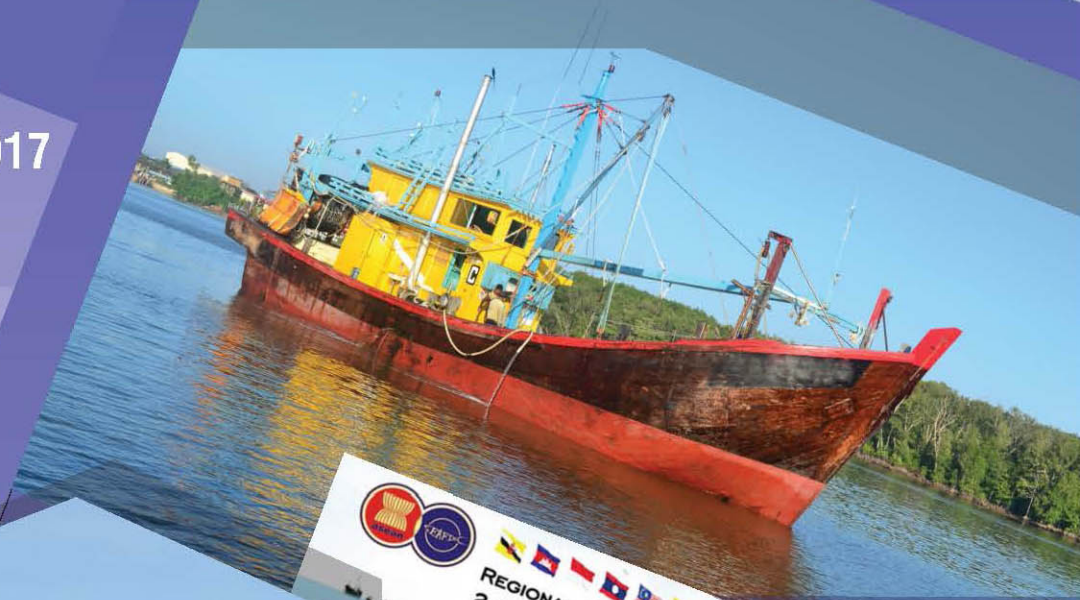




# REPORT OF THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE RFVR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER TO REDUCE IUU FISHING IN ASEAN

12-14 September 2017  
Bangkok, Thailand



**REPORT OF  
THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON  
EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF  
THE RFVR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER TO REDUCE  
IUU FISHING IN ASEAN**

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**12-14 September 2017**

**Bangkok, Thailand**

**TRAINING DEPARTMENT**

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**TD/RP/198**

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## **PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

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## CONTENTS

I.	Opening of the Consultation	1
II.	Introduction of the Consultation	2
III.	Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangement of the Consultation	2
IV.	Country Report on Current/Update Information to Reduce IUU Fishing	2
V.	Evaluation on Utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over	8
VI.	Update Progress of Instrument to Combat IUU Fishing	10
VII.	Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region	11
VIII.	Conclusion on the Strategies to Improve RFVR and Way Forward	12
IX.	Closing of the Consultation	18
Annex 1	.....	19
Annex 2	.....	24
Annex 3	.....	26
Annex 4	.....	28
Annex 5	.....	32
Annex 6	.....	35
Annex 7	.....	38
Annex 8	.....	40
Annex 9	.....	45
Annex 10	.....	47
Annex 11	.....	50
Annex 12	.....	51
Annex 13	.....	54
Annex 14	.....	56
Annex 15	.....	58
Annex 16	.....	61
Annex 17	.....	63





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**I. OPENING OF THE CONSULTATION**

1. The “Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR 24 Meters in Length and Over to Reduce IUU fishing in ASEAN” was convened from 12 to 14 September 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Consultation was attended by representatives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, representatives from SEAFDEC Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD), Training Department (TD), Secretariat, and members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) from Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam were also attended the Consultation. The list of participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn* welcomed the participants to the consultation and cited that SEAFDEC has been assisting the Southeast Asian members countries in their efforts to combat IUU fishing through the implementation of the Project on the Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia funded by the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF). He pointed out that one of the activities under this project is the development of a Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) starting with vessels measuring 24 meters in length and over. As a result of series of workshops and meetings, it was successfully agreed with the basic requirements of the RFVR, and RFVR for vessels 24 meters in length and over were officially launched in April 2015, during the Forty-seventh SEAFDEC Council Meeting. He reiterated that compilation of Regional Fishing Vessel is not the goal, but must be noted that RFVR is a tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. Practical strategies must be considered to combat IUU fishing and by making use of RFVR, which is a powerful and concrete tool. He also pointed out that RFVR is a comprehensive set of information on vessels with certain size and it can be used as an effective tool to facilitate domestic information sharing and coordination among Ministries and Agencies within ASEAN Member States for better enforcement of such vessels. In this regard, he encouraged the participants to work earnestly and closely together to attain the common goal of the consultation as well as that of combating IUU fishing in the region. With that note, he then declared and opened the Consultation. His Opening Remarks appears in **Annex 2**.

## **II. INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSULTATION**

3. The Training and Information Section Head of the SEAFDEC Training Department, *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich* introduced the Project on “Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing” which has been implementing since 2011. He mentioned that under this project has been organized two (2) meetings namely: 1) Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information Gathering on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia in 2011, and 2) Experts Group Meeting on Fishing Licensing and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia in 2012. He also informed the meeting that the output of these meetings is agreement on the compilation of the RFVR which should focus on the information of larger fishing vessels with length from 24 meters and over. He informed the Meeting that SEAFDEC/TD submitted the proposed establishment of the RFVR which was considered and approved by the SEAFDEC Council during its Forty-fifth Meeting on April 2013 in the Philippines and the Special Senior Officials Meeting of the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (Special SOM-35<sup>th</sup> AMAF) also support the establishment of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) as a tool to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region. The meeting aims on the evaluation of implementation and utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over; promotion of the strategies for utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over in AMSs; lessons learnt from the international initiatives on data exchange; and sharing implementation activities between AMSs to reduce IUU fishing. His presentation appears in **Annex 3**.

## **III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE CONSULTATION**

4. The agenda which appears as **Annex 4** was adopted.

## **IV. COUNTRY REPORT ON CURRENT/UPDATE INFORMATION TO REDUCE IUU FISHING**

- *Cambodia*

5. The National Focal Point of RFVR for Cambodia, *Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea*, presented the current/ Updated Information to Reduce IUU Fishing in Cambodia. He mentioned that Cambodia has 435 Km coastline in the Gulf of Thailand, in which, it is stretched between Vietnam borders in the South to Thailand border in the West. There are four coastal provinces namely; Kok Kong, Preah Sihanouk Ville, Kampot and Kep. Almost 90% of the marine fisheries productions are coming from Sihanouk Ville and Koh Kong provinces. There are about 527 species found in the coastal water (430 species of marine finfish, 42 species of marine gastropods, 20 species of marine crap, 24 species of

marine bivalves and 11 species of marine mammals). He also mentioned that there are three categories of fishing gears used in Cambodia, namely: 1) Family-scale fishing gear - no need fishing registration fee, it has about 30 types of gear, 2) Medium-scale fishing gear - for vessels less than 500 Hp, required fishing license, it has about 25 type of gears, and 3) Industrial-scale fishing gear – for vessels 500 Hp and over. Cambodia marine fisheries is consist of mainly small and medium-scale operators. The local boats use a variety of fishing gears including Trawl nets, drag nets, gill nets, hook and lines, and traps. Most of the motorized fishing vessels are the medium-scale fishing gears and required license to operate. Based on current data, it increased noticeably from 3,684 boats in 2000 to 7,948 boats in 2016 (FiA, 2016). In addition, he cited about the management and zoning areas, number of fishing vessels, type and size of fishing vessels, type and size of fishing vessels and gears licensed and the progress of combating IUU fishing activities. He highlighted that Cambodia do not have fishing vessels that is more than 24 meters in length. Before 2015, there were some Thailand fishing vessels authorized to fish in the border, between Koh Kong and Trat provinces, but currently there is no foreign fishing vessels come to fish and land their fish catch in Cambodia landing sites. Regarding the progress of the implementation activities in combating IUU fishing, there were many documents that have been prepared such as; a draft amendment to the fisheries law 2006, a draft of the Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distance Water Fishing, a draft of NPOA-IUU and three year rolling plan, a draft of fishing license database system, a final draft of MOU between Fisheries Administration of Cambodia and Department of Fisheries of Thailand etc. He also highlighted that the draft of the NPOA-IUU is now being finalized and it will be presented and consulted with stakeholders. Translation of the PSMA into the Khmer language was completed in August 2017 with FAO support. The document was sent out to MAFF to proceed the ratification processes for the endorsement from the Council of Ministers, and the national assembly. The IUU task force, the national IUU committee, and IUU sub-group have been established to support the development and implementation of the NPOA-IUU. Details information of his presentation is appeared in **Annex 5**.

- *Indonesia*

6. The Head of Sub Division for Fishing Vessel Management Directorate General Capture Fisheries - MMAF, *Mr. Afzil Ramadian* presented the ‘Country report of Indonesia Fisheries Profile including latest information related to Fishing Vessels length 24 Meters and over’. In his presentation, he, again, highlighted the global issues related to declining stocks of fish which mostly due to IUU fishing practices. He, then, informed the meeting that the Indonesia National Strategy would tackle those issues which cover fisheries management plan, re-evaluation of vessel registration system as well as law enforcement status. In this occasion, he also informed the meeting that currently only 19 percent of Indonesian fishing vessels are categorized over 30GT and dominated by purse seine.

7. In response to the question raised by *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon* related to classification of vessel over 24 meter, the meeting was informed that in Indonesia, classification for vessel in fisheries sector is based on Gross Tonnage (GT). While for other sector, especially transportation vessel which is under the authority of the Ministry of Transportation, classification is based on length (meter). Therefore, by this classification, it is assumed that 24 meter or more falls under category of vessel over 100GT. He also added that the number of fishing vessel based on data 2016 much more decreased due to moratorium policy which mainly excludes the number of foreign fishing vessel and ex foreign fishing vessel. The meeting was also informed that current regulation does not allow foreign fishing vessel to operate anymore in Indonesia waters. His presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

- *Lao PDR*

8. The Fisheries Officer of Fishery Division, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF) from Lao PDR, *Ms. Somphou Phasulath* introduced the background and the physical of Lao PDR. She also presented the fishing boats registration in Lao PDR and the regulation for boats using around Namthern 2 reservoirs such as boat characteristics, boat scope, and prohibition of using boat. Her presentation appears as **Annex 7**.

- *Malaysia*

9. The Head of Licensing Section from Department of Fisheries Malaysia, *Mr. Jackson Clive Jusak* presented on the Fisheries Management Area and Zoning in Malaysia. He informed the Meeting that Malaysia revised the fishing area in the West Coast of Peninsular of Malaysia and fishing area in the other part of Malaysia. He also informed the Meeting that for the Zoning Management in Malaysia was established through a limited licensing scheme which the zones were designated for specific fishing gears, class of vessels and ownership. The zoning aims to equitable allocation of resources, to reduce conflict between the traditional and commercial fisherman, and the owner-operated for vessels in fishing Zone A and Zone B. In addition, he informed the Meeting that Malaysia has been developed the National Fisheries Management Legislation and National Fisheries management Policy. His presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

10. The representative from Cambodia asked Malaysia on how Malaysia marks it's zoning area and what type of vessels are using VMS. In response, Malaysia fisherman relies on GPS to navigate and fish in the designated zone. Currently only vessels greater than 70 GRT are required to use VMS.



11. While the representative from Indonesia suggested on the standard in vessel's classification since there are three (3) types of classification used by the member countries which are by length, GT and GRT.

12. The representative from Thailand asked about the fishing gear marking in Malaysia. In response, Malaysia marks fishing vessel's wheel house to indicate type of gears used but did not mark the fishing gear.

13. The representative from Viet Nam asked how monitor vessels that are less than 70 GRT since it is not required to use VMS. While the representative from Malaysia clarified that the vessels less than 70 GRT usually only operated in areas less than 30 nm due to its small size and safety concerns. It is monitored through other MCS tools under national MCS program. However, trawler less than 70 GRT are also tracked using AIS program.

14. The meeting was clarified on how Malaysia calculates its vessels size. Malaysia used Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) instead of Gross Tonnage (GT) to measure fishing vessels. The formula are Length x Width x Depth x 2.83. Malaysian fishing vessels are only allowed to land its catches in Malaysia and it is against the law to land catches in other country. In addition, he informed the meeting that in Malaysia, there is no carrier vessel used to land its cargo.

15. The meeting was informed that DOF Malaysia will register fishing vessels up to 500 GRT and the bigger vessels will be registered by Marine Department of Malaysia.

- *Myanmar*

16. The Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Myanmar, *Ms. Nilar Kywe* presented that Myanmar have five (5) coastal regions, among them, 4 fishing grounds for administration purpose such as Rakhine, Ayeyawaddy, Tanintharyi and Mon. She also informed the issued license places and data collection system in Myanmar as appear in **Annex 9**.

17. Moreover, she explained according to the Fisheries Statistics Book, 3089 fishing vessels are operating in 2016-2017. DoF issued the fishing license for 3089 local fishing vessels which are owned by national in offshore fisheries.

18. In addition, she reported to the meeting that Department of Marine Administration is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and fish carrier vessels under the flag of Myanmar. Department of Fisheries carry out the granting, suspending and withdrawing fishing licenses from

fishing vessel or carrier vessels of Myanmar. Department of Fisheries has the authority for implementing, controlling and enforcing laws, regulations and conservation and management measures which must be complied with by fishing vessels of Myanmar.

19. To apply the fishing license to DoF, the fishing vessel must have vessel registration issued by Department of Marine Administration. It must have prior permission of DoF for importing of fishing vessel from other countries and building of fishing vessels. Application for prior permission must be attached legal documents for import permit and duties of tax. For application of the fishing vessel registration, the recommendation of Department of Fisheries shall be submitted to Department of Marine Administration.

20. Meanwhile, she also explained the fishing gear registration is included in the fishing license. One fishing vessel is permitted one fishing gear only. If the fishing vessel owner wants to change the fishing gear, he shall apply to DoF for permission. The specification and limitation of fishing gears and other license conditions is stated in the fishing license card. Currently, DoF is trying to improve the licensing system in electronic format under the government system.

21. She mentioned, in Myanmar, current issues are electric fishing, using small mesh sized net in fishing, water pollution due to chemical using in agriculture and mining, decreasing fish habitats by expansion of civil expansion and climate change and overfishing of illegal fisher. DoF has a lot of barrier to combat this fishing due to lack of information, man power, inspection boat and poor cooperation between concern agencies as well as it is not priority issue for the regional government. Though DoF increase the inspection and awareness program in fisheries village, electric fishing is still arising.

22. Finally, she presented the current activities to reduce IUU fishing in Myanmar, these are effective sanction for the violated fishing vessel, encourage the compliance of Fishing vessel owner with consultation, enhancement of patrolling at sea by NAVY, implementation of Catch Certification Scheme (EU regulation to export other countries), collaboration with Thailand according to the bilateral agreement and improvement of rules and regulations in inspection and certification.

- *Philippines*

23. The RPFN Member for the Philippines, *Mr. Napoleon S. J. Lamarca* on behalf of the representatives from his country who were not able to attend because of unavoidable circumstances, provided information on the zoning system, licensing system, and fishing vessels statistics of the Philippines. His presentation appears as **Annex 10**.

24. In his presentation, *Mr. Lamarca* informed the Meeting that fish capture is classified into commercial fisheries and municipal fisheries. The former is fishing with the use of fishing vessels above 3 Gross Tonnage (GT) and operating beyond 15 kilometers from the shoreline and the latter is fishing with the use of fishing vessels 3 GT and below and operating within the area of 15 kilometers from the shoreline. He also mentioned that commercial fishing is further sub-classified into small commercial (*i.e.*, 3.1 – 20 GT), medium commercial (*i.e.*, 20.1 – 150 GT), and large commercial (*i.e.*, 150 GT above). He also provided information on the number of registered commercial fishing vessels by GT in 2016 as well as the number of registered municipal fishing vessels by region as of May 2017.

25. The RPFN Member for the Philippines also emphasized that the registration of commercial fishing vessels is administered by the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) while the registration of municipal fishing vessels is under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Units (LGUs). He also stated that the issuance of commercial fishing vessels license is the mandate of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) while licensing of municipal fishing vessels is the authority of the Local Government Units (LGUs) or the municipality/city. He then mentioned the recent efforts of the BFAR to combat IUU fishing, such as strengthening the Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) system, deployment of fisheries observers, and gear marking.

- *Singapore*

26. The Senior Executive Manager from Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore, *Mr. The Kihua* presented on the Management Area and Zoning in Singapore. He provided the information on the number of fishing vessels in Singapore have two (2) types of fishing gears namely Otter Trawl and Gillnet and the landing and loading by foreign vessels. In addition, he mentioned that on the measures to reduce IUU fishing in Singapore for local fishing vessels such as registered and licensed for fishing vessels only in Singapore and territorial and foreign fishing vessels. His presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

27. During the meeting the representative from Malaysia asked about fishing carrier from Malaysia landing fish in Singapore. The fishing carrier is actually vessels carrying imported fish from Malaysia legally. *Dr. Somboon S.* mentioned that it's a good opportunities to test RFVR system. Meanwhile the representative from Indonesia also mentioned that they are aware of fish exported to Singapore using vessels and it is done legally.

- *Thailand*

28. The representative from Thailand, *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont* presented on the Country Report on Current/ Update information to reduce IUU Fishing. He briefed about the Royal Ordinance of fisheries for management area and zoning (means of coastal zone, offshore zone, small-scale fishery and fishing permit). He also mentioned the number of fishing vessels which have been registered in 2017 were 8,670 fishing vessels including 8,286 fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length and 384 fishing vessels more than 24 meters in length. He also mentioned the foreign vessels which landing and loading fish products in Thailand ports including the number of foreign vessels, port names in Thailand that foreign vessels landed, name and flag of foreign vessels which landing and loading fish products in Thailand ports. Moreover, he explained the current situation of Thailand on implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing such as implementation activities for MCS, port in port out control center, VMS, inspection at sea. His presentation appears as **Annex 12**.

- *Viet Nam*

29. The representative for Viet Nam, *Mr. Pham Hung* provided information on the zoning system, implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing, and fishing vessels statistics by size of Viet Nam. He informed the Meeting that capture fisheries is classified and manage follows the engine horse power (HP). He said that the regulation of Vietnam government is allowed the fishing vessels operating at sea in 3 fishing zones and following order: the vessels with engine less than 20 HP operate in Coastal zone, the vessels with engine from 20-90 HP operating in In-shore zone and the vessels with engine over 90 HP operating in Off-shore zone. He also informed that the data statistic of number of fishing vessels on fishing methods in Viet Nam following the regulation of RFVR for 24 meters in length and over are available but he will provide to SEAFDEC later. He also provided some regulation of Viet Nam government on implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing. His presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

## **V. EVALUATION ON UTILIZATION OF THE RFVR DATABASE FOR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER**

### **5.1. Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over**

30. The Information Technology Officer of SEAFDEC Training Department, *Ms. Namfon Imsamrarn* presented “Introduction of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database for 24 meter in Length and Over”. She informed the Consultation that the Database is an online system established for the AMS with the aim to share information on fishing vessels identification and to

promote as tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. She presented the establishment of RFVR for 24 meters in length and over and rationales of RFVR that providing AMS with reliable and rapid tools.

31. Meanwhile, she explained 28 Key Data Elements and time frame for submission date. And then, she informed to the meeting for the list of RFVR National Focal Point.

32. She summarized the data submission from member countries into the RFVR 24 meters since 2015. Right now, the total 3065 of fishing vessels in RFVR database system. And then, she informed the size range of fishing vessel from each member countries, percentage of fishing vessels types in 2017 and number of access to database (2015-2017). Her presentation appears as **Annex 14**.

## **5.2. Evaluation on utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over**

33. The representative from SEAFDEC/TD, *Ms. Namfon I.* provided update on the information submitted by the Member Countries (MCs). In her presentation, she summarized the number of fishing vessels submitted by the MCs from 2015 to 2017. She then mentioned the trends of fishing vessels in 2017 compared to previous years. It was reflected in her presentation that the number of fishing vessels in 2016 is a bit higher compared to 2015. However, she said that Viet Nam didn't provide data in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter for 2016 and 2017.

34. The representative from SEAFDEC/TD also summarized the issues of MCs for consideration. She informed the Meeting that Indonesia provided some Key Data Elements (KDEs) in local language, such fishing gears. It was also said that the fishing license and expiration date were not mentioned. It was also reflected in the evaluation that all data from the Philippines don't have fishing license and expiration date.

35. The evaluation shows that Philippines had an error typing in length and provided same fishing vessel name but different KDEs. The evaluation also shows that all types of Thailand fishing vessels don't have information for engine power, shipyard, launching date, and others.

36. The representative from SEAFDEC/TD also mentioned the Future Consideration for the Improvement and Standardize the Regional System to Support the RFVR-24M (*e.g.*, sharing of data format, area of fishing operation, name of fishing vessels are not key criteria for searching because of some country using the same vessel name, the RFVR-24M data are not updated, in case if they were inspected by the port state, and others if any). Her presentation appears as **Annex 15**.



### **5.3. Discussion on issues and problems on implementation and utilization of the RFVR Database**

37. The Information Technology Officer from SEAFDEC Training Department, *Ms. Namfon Imsamrarn* presented on the summary of the data inputs from relevant Member Countries within a period from January till August of 2017. She informed the Meeting that on the issues found from inputs data from AMSs namely local language, fishing license and expiration date, country flag, incomplete data/information, error/missing data related to sizes of fishing vessels in length, double counting of fishing vessels, Same Vessel Name but different KDEs information, Same registration number, and the last related to 9 KDEs that are not in the system.

## **VI. UPDATE PROGRESS OF INSTRUMENT TO COMBAT IUU FISHING**

### ***Global Record***

38. The Policy and Program Coordinator, *Dr. Somboon S.* provided information on Global Record. He informed the Meeting that the Global Record has been discussed by the Food and Organization (FAO) since 2005 as a tool to combat IUU fishing. He then stated that this system is not only covers fishing vessels but also refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels.

39. *Dr. Somboon S.* mentioned that the Global Record has been envisioned to address the impact of the fishing activities in the EEZ and high seas on the ecosystem. He then cited the status of the world fishery resources in terms of exploitation rate and the increasing IUU fishing activities in the high seas as well as in the coastal fisheries of many countries, such as Andaman Sea and South China Sea. Therefore, he stated that several Regional Fisheries Management Organizations under FAO and Non-FAO management organizations have been established to manage the fishery resources in these areas. His presentation Appears as **Annex 16**.

40. Because of the complexity of information (i.e., refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels), *Dr. Somboon S.* informed the Meeting that the Global Record hasn't been approved by the Member Countries (MCs) in the Southeast Asian Region yet, so it hasn't been implemented in the region yet. Meanwhile, he mentioned that SEAFDEC is looking for an opportunity to initiate discussion on sharing information among MCs on the Global Record related activities to come up with common consensus that will be brought to the Committee on Fisheries (COFI).

41. The Policy and Program Coordinator also informed the Meeting that FAO is persistent to work with the Global Record to address the USD 23 billion worth of fish caught each year by IUU fishing methods. He also mentioned that the port inspectors, port state administrations, flag state administrations, NGOs, and the general public will be benefited by the Global Record. He further stated that the Global Record will be implemented in three phases, namely – vessels 24 meters and above, reduced the size of vessels up to 18 meters, and vessels 12 to 18 meters.

42. Recalling the 32<sup>nd</sup> session of the COFI on 11-15 July 2016, *Dr. Somboon S.* mentioned that many parties supported the Global Record to include fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels and link it to RFVR.

43. Meanwhile, the representative from the DOF Thailand, *Dr. Kamonpan A.* mentioned the 5 data requisites of the a fishing vessel for the Global Record (*e.g.*, IMO number, name of country, name of vessel, length of vessel, and gross tonnage).

## **VII. DISCUSSION ON STRATEGIES AND WAY FORWARD TO IMPROVE, PROMOTE AND UTILIZE OF THE RFVR DATABASE FOR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE IUU FISHING IN THE REGION.**

- **Effective Mechanism on Provisions/Submission Updating of the RFVR Database (Key Data Elements: KDEs) from AMS to SEAFDEC**

44. With regards to Key data Elements (KDEs), *Mr. Kongpathai S.* highlighted that some of the issues in the development of RFVR are fishing gear classification and fishing area. This is because fishing gear types vary across the Southeast Asian nations. Therefore, in order to simplify the classification according to its characteristics, SEAFDEC try to categorize those gears. Likewise, fishing areas in each country also varies from country to country, depending on the countries definition. In addition, other issue such as fishing vessel name also varies among countries. For some countries, name on their vessel is not compulsory rather than the registration number, while for other countries, naming the fishing vessel might be common practices, which later increase problem of duplicate although it has different registration number.

45. With regards to Key Data Elements (KEDs) number 24 Name of Captain/master, 25 Nationality of captain/master and 26 number of crew, representative from Indonesia suggested that the status of these elements should be changed as “if available” since data might change frequently. Therefore, in the future, these elements should not be set as ‘compulsory’ to the RFVR system.

46. With regards to IMO number, *Dr. Somboon S.* indicated that in Southeast Asian Countries, majority of fishing vessels did not have IMO number yet. Therefore, if using IMO number for sorting method, the number of vessel cannot be identified. Meanwhile, he added, in the future, besides using IMO number, implementing Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) system which also contains IMO registration number might be considered to improve the RFVR system to tackle this issue.

47. Representative from Indonesia and Malaysia raised an issue related to trace back the story of the vessel related to IUU fishing practices. They suggested that KDEs should also include not only data related to vessel builder and the country builder but also date of build, although it might also subject to the availability of the data, where the more data, the more information will be drawn (covering date, month and year, or only year of built). To support, representative from Thailand also highlighted those importance since vessel that was sold/bought must have history behind.

48. Representative from Cambodia requested the simplification of the KDE number 14, date of launching. She added that this is because some vessel cannot provide historical data of sell/buy in detail but rather on the yearly basis. Therefore she suggested that it will better to put “/” on those key data element to keep maintaining information although in year basis only.

49. With regards to upgrade data period, representative from Vietnam and Indonesia requested 6-months period of upgrading, since the registered vessel bill be changed frequently. As a respond, the meeting agreed to upgrade two (2) times a year, depending on the availability of each countries’ data. This is also due the fact that each country has its own registration system and time period.

**VIII. CONCLUSION ON THE STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE RFVR, AND WAY FORWARD**

50. The Workshop made the following conclusions:
- a. The Retention of 28 KDEs, for the Shipyard/ shipbuilder must input the country of build. Date of launching/ year of build/year of purchase must input the Year. Put the name of Captain/master if available. Put also the Nationality of Captain/master if available. The number of crew (maximum/minimum) if available and nationality of crew if available, and IMO number if any.

*Updated basic information requirements for RFVR database for 24 meters in length and over*

Information on fishing vessels	Information on fishing vessels
1. Name of vessel	15. International Radio Call sign

Information on fishing vessels	Information on fishing vessels
2. Vessel Registration Number	16. Engine Brand
3. Owner Name	17. Serial number of engine
4. Type of fishing method/gear	18. Hull material
5. Fishing License number	19. Date of registration
6. Expiration date of fishing licenses	20. Area (country) of fishing operation
7. Port of registry	21. Nationality of vessel (flag)
8. Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	22. Previous name (if any)
9. Length (L)	23. Previous flag (if any)
10. Breadth (B)	24. Name of captain/master (if available)
11. Depth (D)	25. Nationality of captain/master (if available)
12. Engine Power	26. Number of crew (maximum/minimum)
13. Shipyard/Ship Builder	27. Nationality of crew (if available)
14. Date of launching/Year of built/ year of purchase	28. IMO Number (If any)

- b. For the fishing gear classification and fishing gear name, must follow the International standard classification by FAO. Communication with Indonesian expert for translation of local fishing gear to English.

Fishing gear classification	Abbreviation
<b>SURROUNDING NETS</b>	
Purse seines	PS
Surrounding nets without purse lines	LA
Surrounding nets (nei)	SUX
<b>SEINE NETS</b>	
Beach seines	SB
Boat seines	SV
Seine nets (nei)	SX
<b>TRAWLS</b>	
Beam trawls	TBB

<b>Fishing gear classification</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Single boat bottom otter trawls	OTB
Twin bottom otter trawls	OTT
Multiple bottom otter trawls	OTP
Bottom pair trawls	PTB
Bottom trawls (nei)	TB
Single boat midwater otter trawls	OTM
Midwater pair trawls	PTM
Midwater trawls (nei)	TM
Semi pelagic trawls	TSP
Trawls (nei)	TX
<b>DREDGES</b>	
Towed dredges	DRB
Hand dredges	DRH
Mechanized dredges	DRM
Dredges (nei)	DRX
<b>LIFT NETS</b>	
Portable lift nets	LNP
Boat-operated lift nets	LNB
Shore-operated stationary lift nets	LNS
Lift nets (nei)	LN
<b>FALLING GEAR</b>	
Cast nets	FCN
Cover pots/Lantern nets	FCO
Falling gear (nei)	FG
<b>GILLNETS AND ENTANGLING NETS</b>	
Set gillnets (anchored)	GNS
Drift gillnets	GND
Encircling gillnets	GNC
Fixed gillnets (onstakes)	GNF
Trammel nets	GTR
Combined gillnets-trammel nets	GTN
Gillnets and entangling nets (nei)	GEN
<b>TRAPS</b>	
Stationary uncovered poundnets	FPN



<b>Fishing gear classification</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Pots	FPO
Fykenets	FYK
Stownets	FSN
Barriers, fences, weirs, etc.	FWR
Aerial traps	FAR
Traps (nei)	FIX
<b>HOOK AND LINES</b>	
Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines	LHP
Mechanized lines and pole-and-lines	LHM
Set longlines	LLS
Drifting longlines	LLD
Longlines (nei)	LL
Vertical lines	LVT
Trolling lines	LTL
Hooks and lines (nei)	LX
<b>MISCELLANEOUS GEARS</b>	
Harpoons	HAR
Hand implements (Wrenching gear, Clamps, Tongs, Rakes, Spears)	MHI
Pumps	MPM
Electric fishing	MEL
Pushnets	MPN
Scoopnets	MSP
Drive-in nets	MDR
Diving	MDV
Gear nei	MIS
<b>GEAR NOT KNOW</b>	
Gear not known	NK

- c. For the vessels types, no need to identify in details, for Carriers/Reefers/ Refrigerated Transport Vessels (any vessels authorized/ under purview of DOF)

d. Fishing areas of each country

Country	Fishing Areas/Management Areas
CAMBODIA	Zone 1: 0-20 m depth Zone 2: > 20 m depth Zone 3: Within EEZ Zone 4: Outside EEZ Zone 5: High sea (International Water)
INDONESIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea</li> <li>2) Indian Ocean (West Sumatera) and Sunda Strait</li> <li>3) Indian Ocean (South Java,, South Nusa Tenggara, Sawu Sea, North West Timor)</li> <li>4) Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China</li> <li>5) Java Sea</li> <li>6) Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea, Bali Sea</li> <li>7) Tolo Bay, and Banda Sea</li> <li>8) Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, Berau Bay</li> <li>9) Sulawesi Sea, Northern Part of Halmahera Island,</li> <li>10) Cenderawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean</li> <li>11) Aru Sea, Arafura Sea, North East Part of Timor</li> </ol>
MALAYSIA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia/C2</li> <li>2) East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia /C2</li> <li>3) Sarawak waters/C,C2</li> <li>4) East Coast of Sabah</li> <li>5) West Coast of Sabah</li> <li>6) C3 (Indian Oceans)</li> </ol>
MYANMAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Rakhine fishing area / zone 2</li> <li>2) Ayeyawaddy fishing area/ zone 2</li> <li>3) Tanintharyi fishing area/ zone 2</li> <li>4) Mon fishing area/ zone 2</li> </ol> <p><i>Remark:</i></p> <p><i>Zone 1 : Shoreline to 10 nm</i></p> <p><i>Zone 2 : Beyond 10 nm to EEZ</i></p>
THE PHILIPPINES	Zone 1: Shoreline-15 km Zone 2: Beyond 15 Km

Country	Fishing Areas/Management Areas
	Zone 3: High seas
SINGAPORE	Territorial waters of Singapore
THAILAND	1) Gulf of Thailand (T) 2) Andaman Sea (A) 3) Overseas (H)
VIET NAM	1) Coastal Zone 2) Inshore Zone 3) Offshore Zone  <i>Remark: Need official letter to ask confirmation from Viet Nam government</i>

51. Submission / updating of RFVR DATA, 2 times/year for the whole data and start up new development of RFVR database will be on April 2018.

Country	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Indonesia												
Malaysia												
Myanmar												
Singapore												
Thailand												
Viet Nam												

52. Communication mechanism between SEAFDEC and MCs by sending an official letter from SEAFDEC to Council Director / cc: National coordinator, NFP of RFVR. The official letter to confirm NFP of RFVR will be send to Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Philippines.

53. Web-based Application is needed to ACCESS to the system. For security of the system, it must have the User Account + Password, Captcha Code, and Lock user Account in case wrong user account/ and password inputs for 3 times, then user account will be locked.

54. For the promotion of utilization to all relevant agencies, Conduct by National Focal Point, SEAFDEC, and in case of monitoring the utilization of RFVR database, SEAFDEC will send quarter summary of utilization of RFVR database to NFP by e-mail.

## **IX. CLOSING OF THE CONSULTATION**

55. The Senior Expert and Technical Coordinator from SEAFDEC Secretariat, *Mr. Tetsuya Kawashima* expressed his sincere gratitude to all participants for their hard cooperation and support during the deliberations in this three-days Regional Technical Consultation. He thanked all representatives from SEAFDEC Member Countries for sharing information on the situation to reduce IUU fishing through ideas and suggestions to develop RFVR Database system. At this juncture, he also cited that the inputs had indeed led to more development of RFVR Database system including will be strategies and way forward on improvement, promotion and utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region. His Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 17**.



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## **OPENING REMARKS**

*Dr. Kom Silapajarn  
SEAFDEC Secretary-General*

*The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN  
12 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand*

Distinguished Delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries;

My colleagues from SEAFDEC, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

It is indeed an honor for me and for SEAFDEC to welcome you all to this “Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN”.

We are all aware that IUU fishing undermines national and regional efforts for fisheries management, and inhibits progress towards sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. We are also aware that IUU fishing is not a simple issue, and we see various forms of IUU fishing within Southeast Asian Region.

In order to support efforts of SEAFDEC Member Countries to combat IUU fishing, SEAFDEC has been working on projects for Promotion of countermeasures to reduce IUU fishing, with funding and technical support by the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF). One of the activities under this project is development of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) for vessels 24 meters in length and over. As a result of a series of workshops and meetings, we successfully agreed with the basic requirements of the RFVR, and RFVR for vessels 24 meters in length and over were officially launched in April 2015, during the 47<sup>th</sup> SEAFDEC Council meeting.

However, I would like to reiterate that compilation of Regional Fishing Vessel database is not our goal. We must note that RFVR is just a tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. So, we have to consider practical strategies about how we will actually combat IUU fishing by making use of RFVR as a powerful and concrete too

I also would like to point out another aspect of RFVR. Because RFVR is a comprehensive set of information on vessels with certain size, RFVR can be used as an effective tool to facilitate domestic information sharing and coordination among Ministries and Agencies within ASEAN Member States for better enforcement of such vessels.



As a fora for SEAFDEC Member Countries to discuss these issues through evaluation of implementation and utilization of RFVR-24m Database system to develop RFVR Database in the near future, SEAFDEC Training Department organizes this three (3) –days Consultation.

Although we have a lot of challenging tasks ahead of us, I hope you work earnestly and closely together to attain our common goal. I am confident that we can achieve our goal, and take one more step forward towards sustainable utilization of fishery resources for food security of all people in the region, not only for people today but also for people in the next generation.

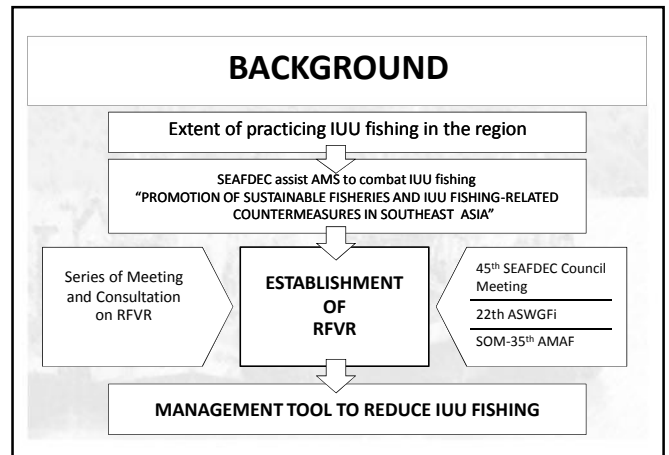
With that, Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in declaring this important RTC open. I look forward to a great success of this RTC, and encourage your active participation and contribution to this meeting.

Thank you once again and have a good day!

Agenda 2

THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON  
EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF  
**THE REGIONAL FISHING VESSEL RECORD (RFVR) FOR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER**  
AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL TOWARD COMBATING IUU FISHING IN ASEAN

12-14 September 2017  
Bangkok, Thailand



**OBJECTIVES**

- Evaluation of implementation and utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over;
- Promotion of the strategies for utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over in AMS;
- Lessons learnt from the international initiatives on data exchange;
- Sharing implementation activities between AMS to reduce IUU fishing

**EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

- Situation from AMS to reduce IUU fishing through update number of fishing vessels by size (categories) and by type of fishing
- Utilization, issues and problems of the RFVR-24m
- Strategies and way forward on improvement, promotion and utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region

Agenda 2

**THANK YOU**



Agenda 3

## AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CONSULTATION

### 12 SEPTEMBER 2017

- Agenda 1: Opening of the Consultation
- Agenda 2: Introduction of the Consultation
- Agenda 3: Adoption of the agenda and arrangements of the Consultation
- Agenda 4: Country Report on Current /Update information to reduce IUU fishing
  - ✦ Number of fishing vessels by size (Categories) and by type of fishing gears
  - ✦ Situation of countries on implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing
- Agenda 5: Evaluation on utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.1 Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.2 Evaluation on utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.3 Discussion on issues and problems on implementation and utilization of the RFVR Database

Reception Dinner host by SEAFDEC

### 13 SEPTEMBER 2017

- Agenda 6: Update progress of instrument to combat IUU fishing
  - ✦ Global record
- Agenda 7: Discussion on strategies and way forward to improve, promote and utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region. The issues to be discussed are as follows:
  - ✦ Effective mechanism on provisions/ submission updating of the RFVR Database (Key Data Elements: KDEs) from AMS to SEAFDEC
  - ✦ Web-based application or Database system
  - ✦ Format and template of data
  - ✦ Possible online data update
  - ✦ Possible mobile application for field work
  - ✦ How to promote the utilizations by all relevant agencies. Who should be used?

### 14 SEPTEMBER 2017

- Agenda 7: Discussion on strategies and way forward to improve, promote and utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region. (Cont')
- Agenda 8: Conclusion on the strategies to improve RFVR, and way forward
- Agenda 9: Closing of the Consultation

Agenda 3

## THANK YOU





## **PROVISIONAL AGENDA**

1. Opening of the consultation
2. Introduction of the consultation
3. Adoption of the agenda and arrangements of the Consultation
4. Country report on current/update information to reduce IUU fishing
  - 4.1. Number of fishing vessels by size (Categories) and by type of fishing gears
  - 4.2. Situation of countries on implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing
5. Evaluation on utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.1. Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.2. Evaluation on utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
  - 5.3. Discussion on issues and problems on implementation and utilization of the RFVR Database
6. Update progress of instrument to combat IUU fishing
  - o Global record
7. Discussion on strategies and way forward to improve, promote and utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region.
  - o Effective mechanism on provisions/ submission updating of the RFVR Database (Key Data Elements: KDEs) from AMS to SEAFDEC
  - o Web-based application or database system
  - o Format and template of data
  - o Possible online data update
  - o Possible mobile application for field work
  - o How to promote the utilizations by all relevant agencies. Who should be used?
8. Conclusion on the strategies to improve RFVR, and way forward
9. Closing of the consultation



## TIMETABLE

### Day 1-Tuesday 12 September 2017

0830-0900	Registration
0900-0910	<b>Agenda 1:</b> Opening of the Consultation
0910-0940	<b>Agenda 2:</b> Introduction of the Consultation (by Mr. Kongpathai S.)
0940-1000	<b>Agenda 3:</b> Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements of the Consultation
1000-1030	<i>Coffee/Tea Break and Group Photo</i>
1030-1200	<b>Agenda 4:</b> Country Report on Current/Update Information to Reduce IUU Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cambodia</li><li>• Indonesia</li><li>• Lao PDR</li><li>• Malaysia</li><li>• Myanmar</li></ul>
1200-1330	<i>Lunch break</i>
1330-1430	<b>Agenda 4:</b> Country Report on Current/Update Information to Reduce IUU Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Philippines</li><li>• Singapore</li><li>• Thailand</li><li>• Viet Nam</li></ul>
1430-1440	<b>Agenda 5:</b> Evaluation on Utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
	5.1 Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over (by Ms. Namfon I.)
1440-1500	5.2 Evaluation on Utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over (by Ms. Namfon I.)
1500-1530	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
1530-1630	<b>Agenda 5:</b> Evaluation on Utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
	5.3 Discussion on Issues and Problems on Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR Database
1800-2000	<i>Reception Dinner</i>



### Day 2-Wednesday 13 September 2017

- 0900-1000      **Agenda 6:** Update Progress of Instrument to Combat IUU Fishing
- Global Record
- 1000-1030      *Coffee/Tea Break*
- 1030-1200      **Agenda 7:** Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region.
- Effective Mechanism on Provisions/Submission Updating of the RFVR Database (Key Data Elements: KDEs) from AMS to SEAFDEC
  - Web-based Application or Database System
  - Format and Template of Data
  - Possible Online Data Update
  - Possible Mobile Application for Field Work
- How to Promote the Utilizations by all Relevant Agencies. Who should be used?
- 1200-1400      *Lunch Break*
- 1400-1500      **Agenda 7:** Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region. (Cont')
- 1500-1530      *Coffee/tea break*
- 1530-1630      **Agenda 7:** Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region. (Cont')

### Day3-Thursday 14 September 2017

- 0900-1000      **Agenda 7:** Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region. (Cont')
- 1000-1030      *Coffee/tea break*
- 1030-1200      **Agenda 7:** Discussion on Strategies and Way Forward to Improve, Promote and Utilize of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Region. (Cont')
- 1200-1400      *Lunch break*
- 1330-1500      **Agenda 8:** Conclusion on the Strategies to Improve RFVR, and Way Forward



1500-1530 *Coffee/Tea Break*

1530-1600 **Agenda 9:** Closing of the Consultation

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Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Records (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Towards Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN  
12-14 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

## Cambodia Country Report on Current/Update information to reduce IUU Fishing


by  
**CHHUON Kimchea and Dr. KAO Sochivi**  
Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Forestry and Fishery, Cambodia

## Outline

1. Background
2. Management Areas and Zoning
3. Number of Cambodian Fishing Vessels
4. Number of Foreign Vessel landing and loading fish products in Cambodian Port
5. Name of Port that foreign vessels landed
6. Name and flag of foreign vessels landed
7. The current situation of the implementation activities to reduce IUU Fishing

### Background

- ❖ Cambodia has 435 Km coastline in the Gulf of Thailand, in which is stretched between Vietnamese borders in the south to Thai border in the west. There are four provinces (Kok Kong, Preh Sihanouk, Kampot and Kep) located along the coastline.
- ❖ Almost 90% of the marine fisheries production in Cambodia comes from two coastal provinces, Sihanoukville and Koh Kong.
- ❖ There are about 527 species found in the coastal water (430 species of marine finfish, 42 species of marine gastropods, 20 species of marine crab, 24 species of marine bivalves, 11 species of marine mammals).



- ❖ Cambodia has divided marine fishing gear into 3 categories:
  - **Family-scale fishing gear:** no need fishing registration fee, it is about 30 types of gear.
  - **Medium-scale fishing gear:** for vessels less than 500 Hp, required fishing license, it is about 25 type of gear.
  - **Industrial-scale fishing gear:** for vessels 500 Hp and over.
- ❖ Cambodian marine fisheries **consist mainly of small and medium-scale operators.** Local boats use a variety of fishing gear including trawl nets, drag nets, gill nets, hooks and lines, and traps etc. The most of motorized fishing vessels are the medium-scale fishing gears and required to have licenses to operate and it increased noticeably from 3,684 boats in 2000 to 7,948 boats in 2016 (FiA, 2016).

### Management and zoning

#### Classification of small scale and commercial fisheries

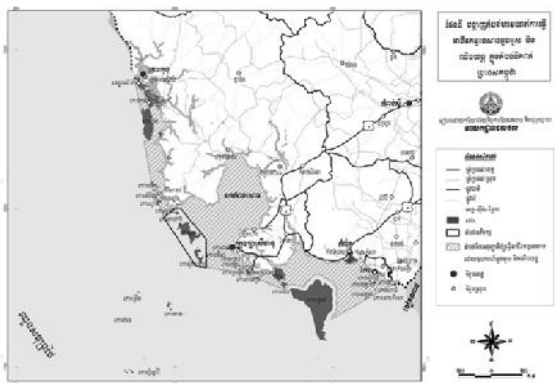
	Small-scale Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
Cambodia	Coastal fisheries small-scale fisheries with/without engine (from 5-50 Hp) operating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: more than 50Hp operating in Zone 2

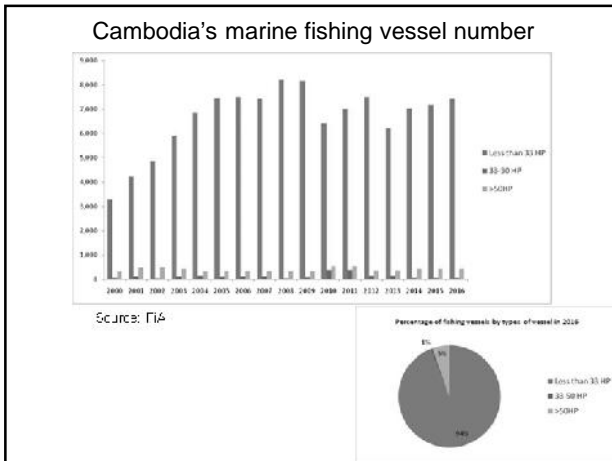
#### Fishing Zones

Countries	Fishing Zone 1	Fishing Zone 2	Fishing Zone 3
Cambodia	From shore line to 20 m depth	From 20 m depth to EEZ limit	

Source: Fishery statistical bulletin of southeast Asia 2009

### Map shows the prohibition areas for trawl operation





### Type of fishing vessels and fishing gears

Type of vessel	Size of fishing vessel			Type of fishing gears used	Remarks
	HP	Length(m)	Width (m)		
Inboard engine (use second-hand car engine)	75-450	10.5- 22	2.4-6.5	Trawl net, dragged basket for blood cockle and undulate venus, purse seine (70%) and other fishing gears such as gill nets for fish, and crap, shrimp, traps (30%)	About 60% of vessels are inboard engine.
Inboard engine (use marine engine)	12-42	10-14	2.5-4		
Outboard engine (use gasoline)	5-35	7-14	1.2-2.8	Gill nets, lift net, traps, etc (60%) and other gears such as dragged basket for blood cockle and undulate venus, tonline, etc (40%)	About 40% vessels are outboard engine
Outboard engine (use fuel)	20-60	7-14	1.2-2.8		

### Fishing gear licensed (for vessel >33 Hp)

Fishing Gear Licensed	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trawl net	89 (61%)	82 (53%)	66 (45%)	41 (34%)	48 (42%)	57 (40%)	42 (45%)
Spanish mackerel gillnet	53 (36%)	51 (33%)	53 (36%)	46 (38%)	53 (46%)	49 (34%)	29 (31%)
Dragged basket for undulate venus	1 (0.5%)	20 (13%)	25 (17%)	33 (27%)	10 (8%)	23 (16%)	19 (20%)
Anchovy seine net	1 (0.5%)	0	1 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
Crab trap	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)	3 (2%)	0
Fish Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)
Dragged basket for blood cockle	0	0	0	0	0	7 (5%)	4 (4%)
Purse seine	3 (2%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>94</b>

### Number of Foreign Vessels and Landing Port

- Currently there is no foreign fishing vessels fish and land fish products in Cambodia Port.
- In the pass, there were 12 Chines and 2 Korean commercial fishing vessels authorized to fish in Cambodia EEZ for a short time period but it was failed. They landed fish productions in Tumnap Rolok landing site in Pheh Sihanouk Province.
- Before 2015, there were some Thai fishing vessels authorized to fish in the boarder between Koh Kong (Cambodia) and Trat (Thailand) Provinces. These vessels used inboard engine with power from 90-450 HP and with the length from 12-22 meters. They used the main fishing gears include trawl net, purseine, anchvy seine net and Spanish mackerel gill net. The fish productions were usually landed in Trat fishing ports.

### The current situation of the implementation activities to reduce IUU Fishing

➤ Update on the dialogue on IUU Fishing with the EC

- In 2016, the RGC and EC-DG MARE agreed to restarted the dialogue on IUU fishing and a meeting between the two parties was convened in Brussels, Belgium, on 17 Jan 2017 with the follow up progress report by May 15, 2017 and October 01, 2017. This meeting was cordial and resulted in the DG MARE proposing an IUU Action Plan for Cambodia to address IUU Fishing in waters under its sovereignty or jurisdiction and in areas beyond national jurisdiction and also focus response to the 9 action plan requirement of the DG-Mare.

### ➤ Update on the action undertaken to implement IUU Action Plan

- The IUU Action Plan proposed by the EC is broken in 9 different sets of actions. This section will focus on actions 1 to 4 pertaining to the revision of the legal framework which falls within the remit of the legal support provided by FAO. The main issues to be address are:
  - Registration of fishing vessels and vessel involved in fishing related activities.
  - Ratification of binding international fisheries agreements and conventions
  - Effective control over the high sea vessel
  - Modification of the fisheries legal framework to address IUU fishing
- Finalize the NPOA-IUU with the specific of action Plan for implementation
- Official letter informing from the RGC to o all major RFMOs and other relevant organization of the closure of the ISROC to report any signing of Cambodia-flagged vessels operating in their area of competence and committed to investigating any reported incidents involving a Cambodian-flagged vessel or any fishing vessel claiming to be registered in Cambodia



- The MAFF has decided to initiate the ratification of PSMA which is supported both technical and financial by FAO.
- Documents and information provided to meet the first deadline under the IUU Action Plan:
  1. Ratification of international instruments such as PSMA and UNFS
  2. Drafting and adoption of a new fisheries law in to 3 section combination for Marine Fisheries law, Inland Fisheries law and Aquaculture fisheries law.
  3. Conducting Marine Vessels Census and Licensing (included in the data based system and its train by SEAFDEC )
  4. Drafting and adopting a National Plan of Control
  5. Training of the Cambodian Observers and Landing office
  6. Drafting and adopting Policy for reporting and data recording
  7. Establish a vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
  8. Drafting and adopting a NPOA-IUU
  9. Develop of Marine Fisheries Management Plan





## Country Report

Directorate of Fishing Vessels and Fishing Gears  
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries  
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries  
Republic of Indonesia

**Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in ASEAN**  
Bangkok, 12 - 14 September 2017

### GLOBAL FISHERIES ISSUES

- Global fish stocks are declining
- Dominated by Small Scale Fisheries (issue: food security, poverty alleviation and poverty prevention)
- Overcapacity in fishing fleet, (IPOA Management of Fishing Capacity: INDUSTRI or SMALL-SCALE?)
- Fish Trade and Commodities (Issue: Traceability, Catch Certificate)
- IUU Fishing (Flag state performance; 2009 PSM Agreement IUU Fishing; study by UNODC: Transnational organized crime in fishing industry)
- LIFE (Low-Impact Fuel-Efficient) Fishing

Size distribution of fishing vessels by region in 2010

Global trends in the state of world marine fish stocks since 1974

Source: The State of World Fisheries & Aquaculture (SOFIA, FAO 2012)

### VISION & MISSION of MMAF 2015-2019

"This is our time to bring back everything, to achieve *Jalaseva Jayamahe*, our glory is in the ocean"

President Joko Widodo, October 20<sup>th</sup> 2014

**VISION: 2015-2019** Make the Marine and Fisheries Sector in Indonesia to be more Self-reliant, developed, strong and to be based on National interests

**MISSION:**

- Sovereignty
- Sustainability
- Prosperity

### The Fundamental of Indonesia's Fisheries Management Plan

Modified from Encourage Capital (2015)

### 11 Fisheries Management Areas

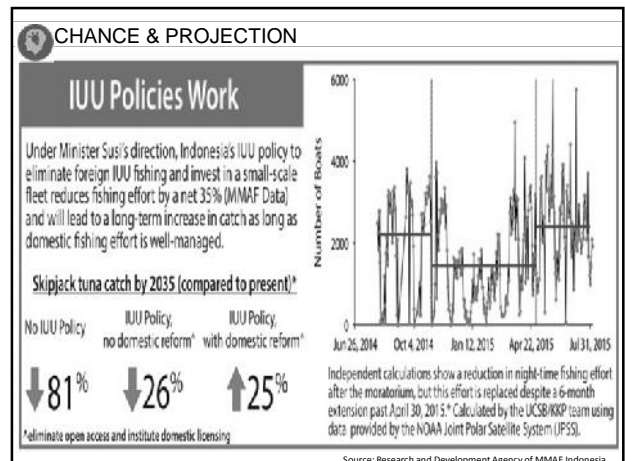
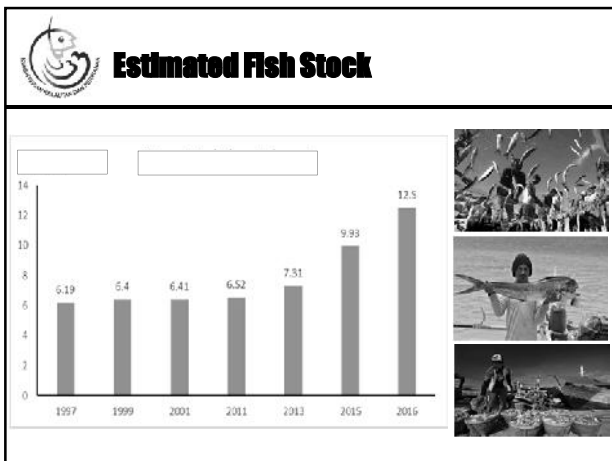
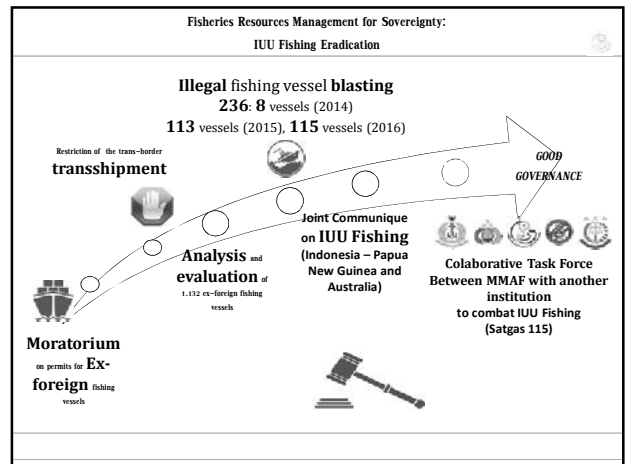
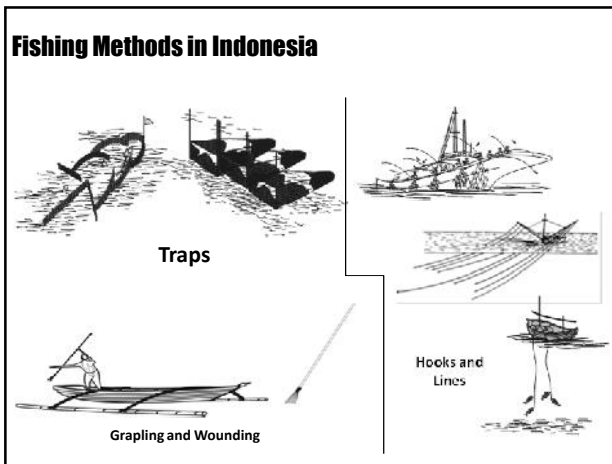
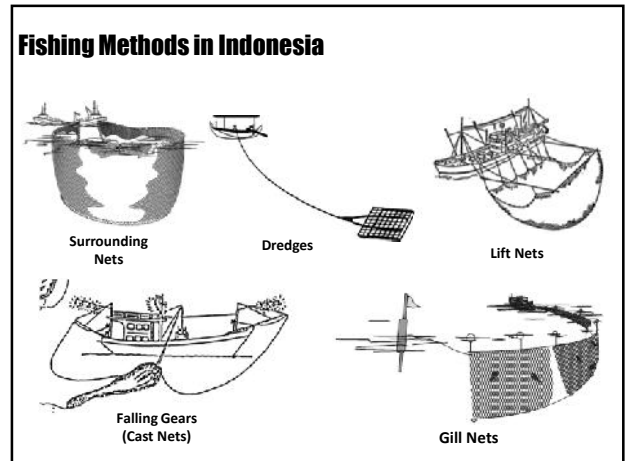
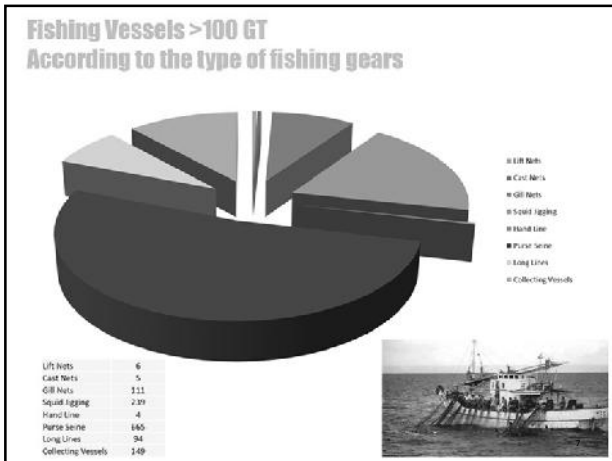
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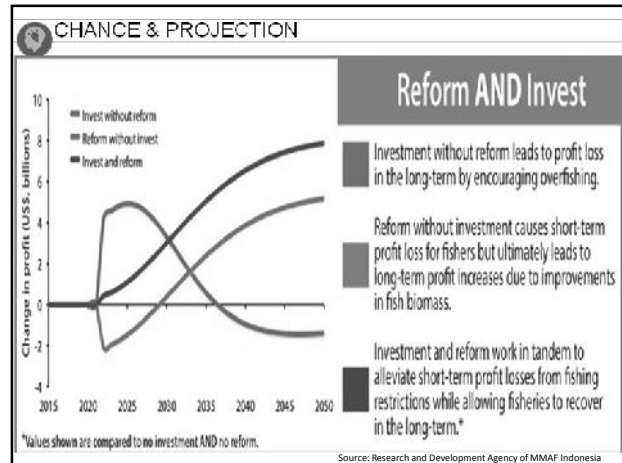
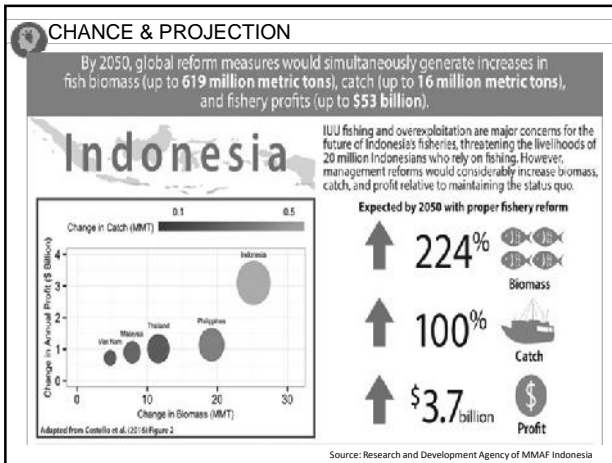
- 071: Selat Sunda dan Laut Andaman
- 072: Kepulauan Maluku dan Laut Banda
- 073: Samudera Hindia Selatan, Jawa hingga Laut Timor bagian Barat
- 111: Selat Karimata, Laut Natuna, dan Laut Cina Selatan
- 112: Laut Jawa
- 113: Selat Makassar, Teluk Bone, Laut Flores, dan Laut Gilli
- 114: Selat Thailand, Laut Banda
- 115: Selat Torres, Laut Moluk, Selat Sula, dan Selat
- 116: Laut Sulawesi dan sebagian Laut Maluku
- 117: Selat Cendrawasih dan Samudera Pasifik
- 118: Laut Arafuru dan Laut Timor bagian Timur

### The Stocks

MMAF (2013)







**“The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN”**

Ms. Somphou PHASULATH


Fishery Division, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF)  
Lao PDR.

**Introduction**

- Lao PDR is a mountainous, landlocked country located in the heart of Southeast Asia.
- Total population: 6.5 million
- 75 to 80 per cent still live a rural lifestyle
- The people of Lao PDR, especially in the rural communities, still rely heavily on aquatic resources, i.e. fish and other aquatic animals, as the most reliable sources of animal protein.

**Fishing boats registration**

- There are 16 villages around Namthern Reservoirs
- Total: 966 boats
- Registered 610 fishing boats
- There are 290 fisher families
- Fishing gear: hook and line, net, trap, Hook and Long line hook



**The regulation for the boats using around Namthern2 Reservoirs**

**I. Boat character and registration number**

- The mostly boats in Laos made by wood and fiber length about 7x2 meters, it can be loaded 0.5 to 1.5 tons , responsible and allowed by Namthern2 association and district transportation
- If it is a tourist boat, boarding boat or a tanker loads over 1.5 tons , it must be submitted and registered by Provincial transportation .

**Boat character (continued)**

- The boats registration has to recheck the number that boat has been registered, the registration must start from 0001 to the last with 4 digital number, put the village code and symbol with different of boat characters: fiber boat marks blue and wood boat marks yellow
- All of boat using in Namthern2 reservoir should be registered by association and district transportation office and district relevant parties.

**II. The aim and boat scope**

- According to the water transportation, fisheries, goods transportation, of daily life, daily activities to improve income generating activities for families and other social.
- The scope of the permitted for using boats, secretariat and other relevant parties, the route of the boat between villages and other routes that are considered safety and also no allow to use boat in the prohibition place.

### III. Prohibitions of using boat

- Do not use boats as fishing vehicles, fishing, fishing and other aquatic fauna in the conservation zones spawning areas.
- Do not use boats as a moving vehicle for wildlife transport for domestic consumption and for goods.
- Do not use vessels as motor vehicles, transport services, people who have behaviors that violate the laws of the city, such as prisoners, groups of people who are at risk of social security and home security.



Thank you for your  
kindly attention

ຂໍຂອບໃຈ



**MALAYSIA**

“The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN”

September 12-14, 2017 | Bangkok, Thailand

## Fisheries Management Area and Zoning in Malaysia

**MALYSIAN FISHERIES WATERS AND THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE**

- Malaysia is a maritime nation with a coastline of 4,675 km.
- Declaration of EEZ on 25 April, 1980
- Expansion of maritime waters to 4 x from 46,000 to 162,000 sq. nautical miles.

## Fisheries Sector in 2015

<b>Capture Fisheries</b>	<b>Aquaculture</b>
Fishermen 140,949	Fish culturist 25,060
Licensed fishing vessels 56,211	

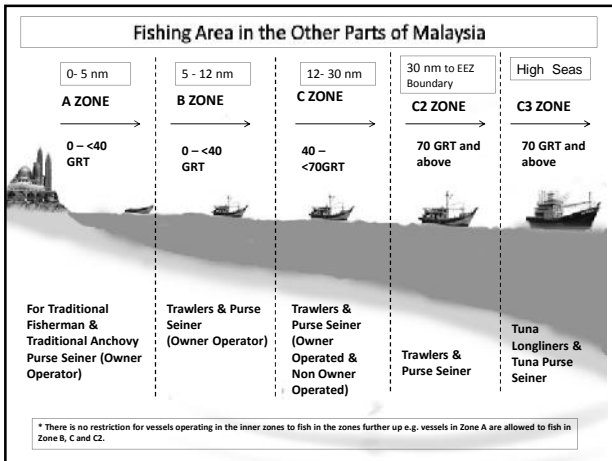
## Fisheries Sector in 2015

Fish production = 1.99 million tonnes (1.1% to the national GDP)	Capture fisheries = 1.47 million tonnes (RM9.32 billion)	Coastal fisheries = 1.15 million tonnes (RM7.66 billion)	Deep sea = 0.34 million tonnes (RM1.66 billion)
	Aquaculture = 0.51 million tonnes (RM3.30 billion)		

### Revised Fishing Area in the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia

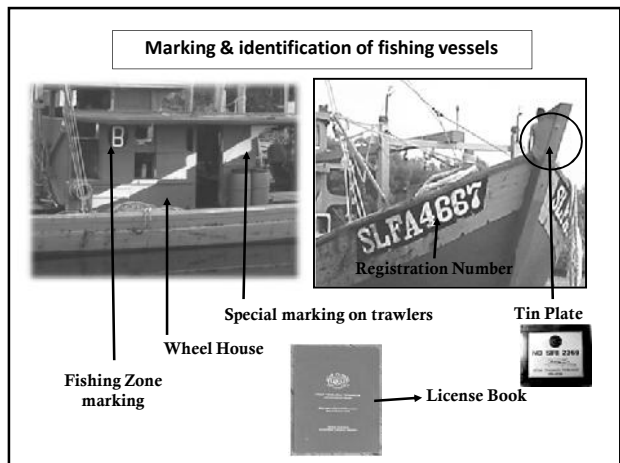
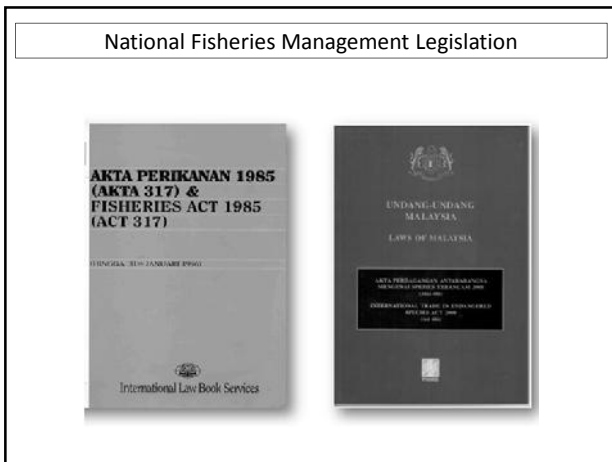
Conservation Zone	0 - 1 nm	1-8 nm	8- 15 nm	15 nm -ZEE	Indian Ocean
	<b>Zone A</b>	<b>Zone B</b>	<b>Zone C</b>	<b>Zon C3</b>	
	< 40 GRT	< 40 GRT	40 - 70 GRT & above	70 GRT & above	
Aquaculture, cockle & fishermen community activities	For Traditional Fishing Gear (Owner Operator) & Traditional Anchovy Purse Seine	Trawl Net & Purse Seine (Owner Operator)	Trawl Net & Purse Seine (Owner Operator & Non Owner Operator)	Tuna Longline & Tuna Purse Seine	

\*Kedah, Perak & Selangor



### Zoning Management

- Establishment of fishing zones through a limited licensing scheme: zones were designated for specific fishing gears, class of vessels and ownership.
- Aimed for equitable allocation of resources and to reduce conflict between the traditional and commercial fisherman.
- Owner-operated for vessels in fishing Zone A and Zone B





### Number of Fishing Vessels (Malaysia)

No.	Type of fishing gear	< 12m	Type of fishing gear	12 - 17.99m	Type of fishing gear	18 - 23.99m	Type of fishing gear	>= 24m
		(< 10 GT) (< 100 Hp)		(10 - 49.99 GT) (100 - 220 Hp)		(50 - 99.99 GT) (221 - 500 Hp)		(>= 100 GT) (>= 501 Hp)
1	GILL/DRIFT NET	29,984	GILL/DRIFT NET	1,951	GILL/DRIFT NET		HOOKS AND LINES	1
2	HOOKS AND LINES	5,172	HOOKS AND LINES	577	LINES		LONGLINES	5
3	LONGLINES	547	LONGLINES	38	LONGLINES		PURSE-SEINE	43
4	PURSE-SEINE	121	PURSE-SEINE	286	PURSE-SEINE		TRAWL NETS	19
5	TRAPS	1,841	TRAPS	594	TRAPS		SUPPORT VESSEL	1
6	TRAWL NETS	89	TRAWL NETS	3,697	TRAWL NETS	1,947		
7	SEINE NETS	119	SEINE NETS		OTHERS	24		
8	LIFT NETS			62	LIFT NETS			
9	OTHERS	1,066	SQUID NET	83				
10	MARINE CULTURE SYSTEM		OTHERS	175				
11	SUPPORT VESSEL		MARINE CULTURE SYSTEM	25				
12			SUPPORT VESSEL	361				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,162</b>		<b>7,843</b>		<b>2,635</b>		<b>69</b>

Year : 2017  
Total : 49,709

### Foreign Vessels Landing and Loading Fish Products in Malaysia

Type of vessels	Number of vessel by type and size of vessels		
	< 17.99 m (<49.99 GT) (<220Hp)	18 – 23.99 m (50 – 99.99 GT) (221 – 500 Hp)	24m and over (100 GT and over) (501 Hp and over)
Fishing vessel (Long line)	1	0	0

Year : 2016  
Port Name : Penang Port, Penang  
Name and flag : Sheng Jing Fong ( CT3 5223 ), Taiwan

### Actions Taken By Malaysia In Combating IUU Fishing

#### How the issues on IUU being addressed?

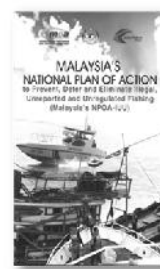
##### 1. Policy

###### 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



**2. Legislation**

**CATCH CERTIFICATE SCHEME**

European Union has enforced the EC Regulation 1005/2008 starting 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. To comply with the international instrument, Malaysia already implemented two (2) regulations under Fisheries Act 1985 that need to be complied by all fisheries entrepreneurs and exporters that wish to export to EU:

Fisheries (Quality Control of Fish for Export to the European Union) Regulations 2009;

Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessels) (Amendment) Regulations 2010.

Amendment to the Fisheries Act 1985 will include elements of the provisions in the PSMA 2009.



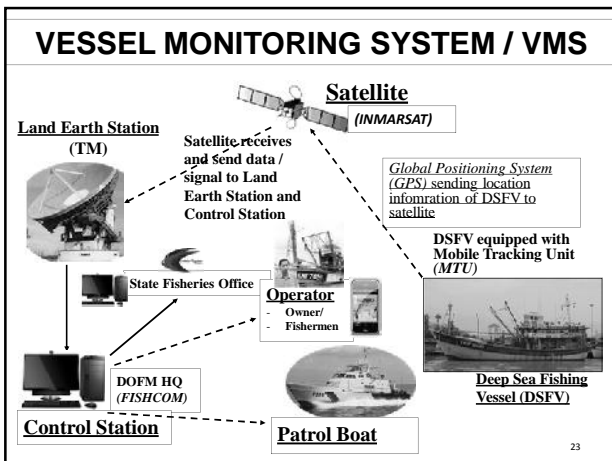
**3. Capacity Building Programmes**

- Will be continuously and actively conducted/ implemented to ensure that all maritime enforcement agencies fully understood the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to Handle Foreign Fishing Vessels that have Engaged in IUU Fishing.
- Collaboration and cooperation with international agencies for more capacity building programme.
- Training provided for port inspectors.

**4. Operational**

- Malaysia is not a party to PSMA and at present, the control of allowing foreign fishing vessels into any ports has been done through agents where these vessels to submit their application to the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOFM) to load and unload fish, fuel and supplies within the Malaysian fisheries waters ( Section 15 (2) Fisheries Act 1985).
- The DOFM cross refers to all IUU listed vessels with RFMOs before making any decisions in approving any application to call into port.
- DOFM cooperates with Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) and Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) through RPOA Secretariat Jakarta to transmit and receive information regarding IUU vessels in the region. (Article 6 of the PSMA 2009).

- **Mandatory installation of MTU in deep-sea fishing vessels and trawlers.**  
(VMS installed in fishing vessels operating in zone C2 and beyond. AIS tracking system installed in trawlers operating in zone B and beyond. ARGOS monitoring system in all tuna vessels operating in high seas.)
- Implementation of catch certification for fisheries products that are exported to EU.
- Implementation of national MCS program and EAFM.
- Heavy penalties imposed according to the Fisheries Act 1985 (Act 317) to any fishing vessels convicted of IUU activities.
- Fishing license will not be renewed for deep sea operators who fail to submit vessel operation report and comply with the minimum MTU hours.



- SUPER (fishers volunteer program) acts as the eyes and ears of the DOFM.
- Inter-agency collaboration (MMEA, NAVY, FDAM, Marine Police, etc).
- Close cooperation with CCAMLR, AFMA and RPOA-IUU in notifying on vessels suspected of IUU activities.
- Adopted the "Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products" on 3 Aug 2016 in Bangkok, which lists 11 key actions.
- Cooperation with CCAMLR, AFMA and Interpol in capacity building programs for DOFM officers.







**SURVEILLANCE**

*"the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities"*

1. Inspection by Fisheries Officer/ Authorised Officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;
2. Air, sea and land surveillance;
3. Law Enforcement.



**AIR SURVEILLANCE WITH AIR OPERATIONS FORCE, ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE**



**SEA SURVEILLANCE BY DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA PATROL BOAT**

25

## CONCLUSION

*In line with international efforts to achieve **global sustainable fisheries**, Malaysia is committed in combating **IUU fishing** by **improving its policy and legislations**, **strengthening the human capacity and enforcement collaboration among enforcement agencies** – *domestically and internationally.**

26




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# Thank You

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**Jackson Clive Jusak**  
**Department of Fisheries Malaysia**  
**jackson@dof.gov.my**



**The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record(RFVR)for 24 meters in Length and over as a Management of Tool Toward Combating IUU fishing in ASEAN**

12-14 September 2017 ,  
Bangkok, Thailand

Department of Fisheries , Myanmar

**INTRODUCTION**

**5 Coastal States and Regions**

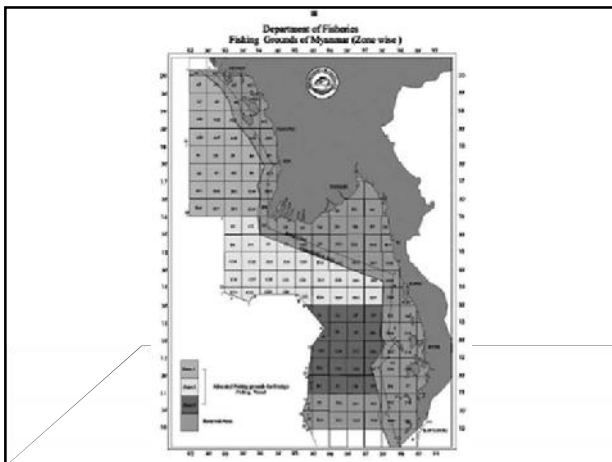
- Rakhine, Ayeyawady, Yangon, Mon , Tanintharyi

**4 fishing grounds for administration purpose**

- Rakhine, Ayeyawady, Mon and Tanintharyi

**Places where are issued licence**

- Yangon , Yangon Regional office for Yangon based fishing vessel
- Patheln , Ayeyawady Regional office for Ayeyawady fishing ground
- Sittwe , Rakhine regional office for Rakhine fishing ground
- Mawiamyine, Mon regional office for Mon Fishing ground
- Dawel , Tanintharyi Regional office for Tanintharyi Fishing ground
- Head office (Yangon & Nay Pyl Taw) for 2 adjacent fishing ground e.g. Ayeya & Mon



**DATA COLLECTING SYSTEM**

- All records are kept in the ledger books and all copies of documents in files
- Monthly or quarterly report to Head office
- carry out measurements of vessels while applying licence
- Number of fishers while vessel check in or check out at the port
- Master while LSA inspection by DMA
- Changing engine, owner or partner , vessel name and their based need prior permission of DoF
- If it needs to change measurements of vessel due to repair or maintenance , it needs prior permission

**ISSUE AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF RFVR DATA BASE**

**licencing systems in region and state**

- permanent licence number system
- vessel inventory
- inspection for fishing vessel licence
- electronic system for data collecting
- Long time for data collecting and checking

**ISSUE AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF RFVR DATA BASE**

- The registration system of Department of Marine Administration
  - register office in some area which is vessel based
  - different registration standard of fishing vessel
  - specific registration record for fishing vessel



**ISSUE AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND UTILIZATION OF RFVR DATA BASE**

- The Department of General Administration
  - Inspection for registration of fishing vessel
  - record and numbers of fishing vessel registration
  - Cooperation between the concern Departments

**IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING VESSEL RECORD**

- Preparing the e-licencing and e-certification system
- Preparing electronic system for data collecting of RFVR and Vessel inventory
- Planning for the marking system for the fishing gears
- Planning for the VMS system

**CURRENT ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE IUU FISHING**

- Effective sanction for the violated fishing vessel
- Encourage the compliance of Fishing vessel owner with consultation
- Enhancement of patrolling at sea by NAVY
- Implementation of Catch certification scheme
- Collaboration with Thailand according to the bilateral agreement
- Improvement of rules and regulations in inspection and certification

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



## Registration, Licensing, and Statistics of Fishing Vessels in the Philippines

Napoleon S. J. Lamarca  
RFPN Member for the Philippines



## Order of presentation

- Fishing Vessel Registration and Licensing System
- Registered Commercial Fishing Vessels
- Municipal Fishing Registration
- Registered Municipal Fishing Vessels
- Recent Efforts of BFAR to Eliminate IUU Fishing

## Fishing Vessel Registration and Licensing System

Fishing in the Philippines is an "open access" system that is classified into:

1. Commercial Fishing – fishing with the use of fishing vessels above 3 GT and operating beyond 15 kilometers from the shoreline.
  - a. Small commercial (i.e. 3.1 to 20 GT)
  - b. Medium commercial (i.e. 20.1 to 150 GT)
  - c. Large commercial (i.e. 150 GT above)
2. Municipal Fishing – fishing with the use of fishing vessels 3 GT and below and operating within the area of 15 kilometers from the shoreline.

Registration of commercial fishing vessels is the mandate of the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) while registration of municipal fishing vessels is delegated to the Local Government Units (LGUs)

Licensing of commercial fishing vessels is the mandate of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources while licensing of municipal fishing vessels is the authority of the Local Government Units (LGUs) or the municipality/city

## COMMERCIAL FISHING

### Commercial Fishing Vessel License (CFVL)

Authorizes the fishing vessel and owner to conduct commercial fishing in waters beyond fifteen (15) kilometers from the shoreline.

Issued by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

-new licenses are issued in BFAR Central Office while renewal of licenses are done in BFAR Regional Field Offices

-fishing vessel and gear license is issued separately pursuant to the IRR of R.A. 10654.

- only Filipino citizens are qualified

- if a corporation, must have at least 60% of capital stock owned by Filipinos

- support vessels such as carriers, lightboats, etc. are also required to be issued with CFVL

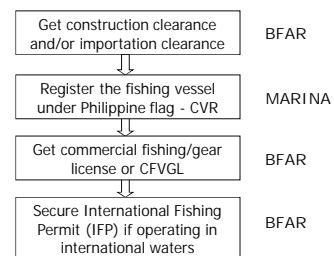
## COMMERCIAL FISHING

### Requirements for CFVL:

- Duly accomplished CFVGL application form
- Duly Notarized Affidavit of Undertaking and Certification
- Two (2) copies of 8" X 10" colored pictures (starboard/port side)
- Grid map indicating proposed fishing grounds
- Authenticated copy of Certificate of Vessel Registry (CVR), Certificate of Ownership (CO) and Fishing Vessel Safety Certificate (FVSC)
- approved Articles of Incorporation from SEC (for corporations), cooperation papers from CDA (for cooperatives)
- fishing logbook/logsheets (for catchers only)
- Tax Identification Number (TIN)

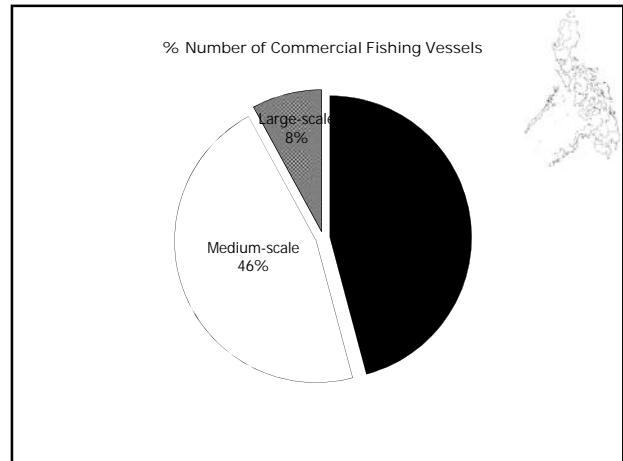
## COMMERCIAL FISHING

### Process Flow for Registration and Licensing of Commercial Fishing Vessels:



### Registered commercial fishing vessels As of May 2016

Fishing vessels	TYPE			GRAND TOTAL
	LARGE (1-150 GT) 15 km beyond	MEDIUM (20-1,100GT) 15 km beyond	SMALL (1-20 GT) 15 km beyond	
Ring Net		348	429	777
Trawl		156	338	494
Handline		138	229	367
Sardine/Mackerel/ Scad Purse Seine	88	221	15	294
Tuna Purse Seine	86	54	3	143
Bag Net	1	28	103	132
Longline	24	23	68	115
Push Net		0	39	39
Beach/Drift Seine	1	14	20	35
Gill Net		5	22	27
Paaling/Drive - In Net	18	8	1	27
Round Haul Seine	1		1	2
Others	31	135	545	1,011
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>3,473</b>



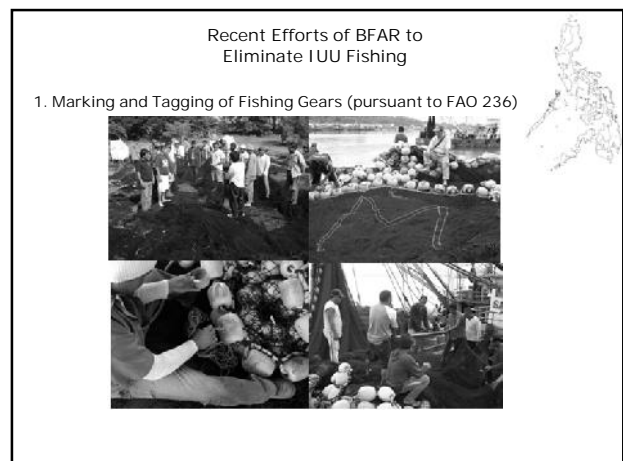
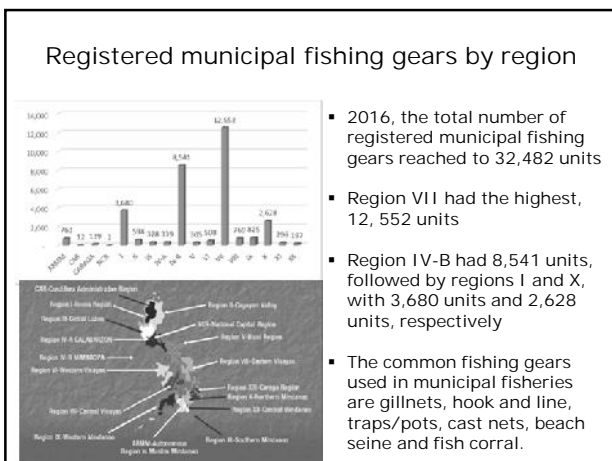
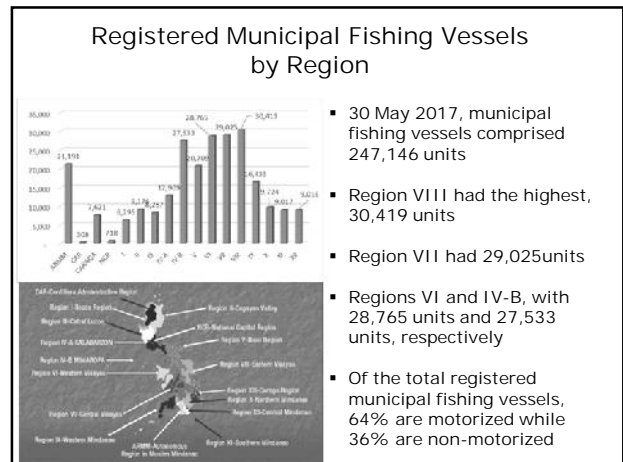
### MUNICIPAL FISHING

**Municipal Fishing Registration**

- Covered by Executive Order No. 305
- registration/licensing is the responsibility of the Local Government Units (LGUs)
- used in information generation, granting of priority rights, revenue generation and regulation
- only registered fishermen in the municipality are eligible to apply

**Requirements:**

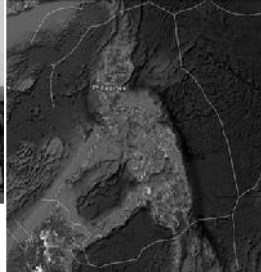
- municipal fishing license application form
- Certificate of Number (CN)
- Clearance from PNP-Maritime Group
- Payment of license fees





Recent Efforts of BFAR to Eliminate IUU Fishing

- 2. Deployment of 46 Fisheries Observers (pursuant to FAO 236)
- 3. Deployment of Patrol Vessels During FAD Closure Period (pursuant to FAO 236)



A typical commercial fishing vessel operating Tuna Purse Seine



A typical municipal fishing boat

**Thank you**

**Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR for 24m in length and over as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in ASEAN**

**SINGAPORE REPORT**  
12-14 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

**Management Area and Zoning**

- ▶ Singapore does not have any flagged fishing vessels.
- ▶ Singapore currently only has 4 commercial fishing vessels that are < 24m.
  - ▶ Registered to AVA and licensed to fish within Singapore territorial waters.

**Number of Fishing Vessels**

Type of fishing gear	< 17.99m (<49.99GT) (<220Hp)	18 - 23.99m (50 - 99.99GT) (221 - 500 Hp)	24m and over (100GT and over) (501Hp and over)
Otter Trawl	-	3	-
Gill net	1	-	-



**Landings and Loadings by Foreign Vessels**

- > Data from 2016
- > Foreign fishing vessels land and load fish at Jurong Fishery Port.

Flag	Vessel type	< 17.99m (<49.99GT) (<220Hp)	18 - 23.99m (50 - 99.99GT) (221 - 500 Hp)	24m and over (100GT and over) (501Hp and over)
China	Fishing Vessel	0	0	143
Indonesia	Fishing Carrier	470	1290	450
Malaysia	Fishing Carrier	147	0	0
Seychelles	Fishing Vessel	0	0	22
Taiwan	Fishing Carrier	0	0	18
	Fishing Vessel	5	25	78
Others	Fishing Vessel	0	0	10

**Measures to reduce IUU fishing**

Local fishing vessels

- ▶ Registered and licensed to fish only within Singapore territorial waters.
- ▶ All fishing vessels in Singapore are installed with AIS-B transponders that are monitored by the Maritime Port Authority.
- ▶ Monitor of catch through monthly catch reporting.

Foreign fishing vessels

- ▶ Advance notification of arrival in port
- ▶ Designated port for landing and unloading of fish for all fishing vessels.
- ▶ AVA works with shipping agents to discourage them from representing IUU fishing vessels.
- ▶ Denial of all port services and inspection of IUU fishing vessels if they enter port.

**Thank You**

Fisheries and Port Management Department, AVA, Singapore  
Mr Teh Kihua Email: teh\_kihua@ava.gov.sg  
Mr Zulkifli Yaakop Email: zulkifli\_yaakop@ava.gov.sg



**Country Report on Current / Update information to reduce IUU Fishing**  
Kamonpan Awaiwanont and Wudtichai Wungkahart  
Senior Fisheries Biologist Professional Level  
Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand

Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR for 24 meters in length and over as a management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in ASEAN 12-14 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

**Scope of my presentation**

1. Management Area and Zoning.
2. Number of Fishing Vessels in Thailand.
3. Foreign Vessels which landing and loading fish products in Thailand ports.
  - 3.1 Number of Foreign Vessels which landing and loading fish products in Thailand ports.
  - 3.2 Port names in Thailand that foreign vessels landed.
  - 3.3 Name and flag of foreign vessel which landing and loading fish products in Thailand ports.
4. Current situation of Thailand on implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing.
5. Others (FAO Global Record).

**1. Management Area and Zoning**

**Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015**

1. Coastal zone means the sea in the Kingdom of Thailand distance from the coastline to 3 nautical miles away.
2. Offshore zone means the sea in the Kingdom of Thailand out of coastal zone through the exclusive economic zone.
3. Small-scale fishery means fishing in the coastal zone.
4. Article 34 No fishing permit in offshore zone for the small-scale fishing license.
5. Article 38 No fishing permit in coastal zone for the commercial fishing license.

**Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2017**

1. Article 34 No fishing permit in offshore zone for the small-scale fishing license, unless authorized by the Director-General.



**2. Number of Fishing Vessels**

Type of Fishing Gear	Number of fishing vessel by type of fishing gears and size of vessels			
	<12 m. (<10 GT) (<100 Hp)	12-17.99 m. (10-49.99 GT) (100-220 Hp)	18-23.99 m. (50 – 99.99 GT) (221-500 Hp)	24 m. and over (100 GT and over) 501 Hp and over)
Trawls	87	1,207	2,250	148
Surrounding Nets	12	188	721	220
Lift Nets/Falling Nets	126	1,255	549	7
Gillnets and Entangling Nets	105	413	245	9
Acetes Push Nets	2	77	47	0
Dredges	2	78	9	0
Traps, Pots	94	580	150	0
Hook and Lines	7	72	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>384</b>
				<b>8,670</b>

**3.1 Number of Foreign Vessels which landing and loading fish products in Thailand port**

Month 2017	PSM		Neighbour Country	
	Fishing Vessel	Transshipment	Fishing Vessel	Transshipment
January	31	20	7	1,370
February	26	18	6	1,292
March	21	12	4	1,387
April	3	14	0	1,174
May	5	12	2	905
June	8	19	0	415
July	7	12	0	420
August	13	13	0	661
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7,624</b>

**3.2 Port name in Thailand that foreign vessels landed**

No.	Province	Port Name	Total (Port)
1	Bangkok	Port NO.27A, 33, 41	3
2	Samutprakarn	Port NO.7, 7C, 11B, 21A, 23	5
3	Samutsakorn	Chainavy, Cheen-Unionport	2
4	Chonburi	Sayam Seaport Terminal	1
5	Phuket	FMO Phuket Fishery, Srethai Phuket, Numlue Phuket	3
6	Songkhla	Numlue Songkhla	1
7	Trad	Ban Hard Lek, Kalrapangha, Po Kasemsiri	3
8	Ranong	FMO Ranong Fishery, Sakpornchai(Komound), Sayamchai, Thongthaidee, Chokpornchai, Wasana Adisom	6
9	Narathiwat	FMO Narathiwat Fishery, Borisat Takbai Pacific	2
10	Satun	FMO Satun Fishery	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>27</b>

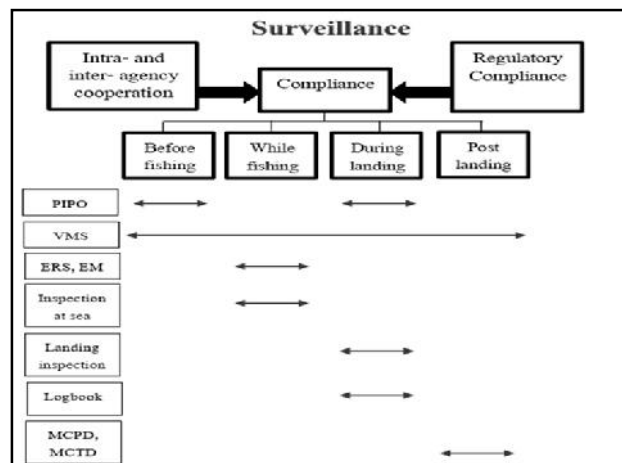
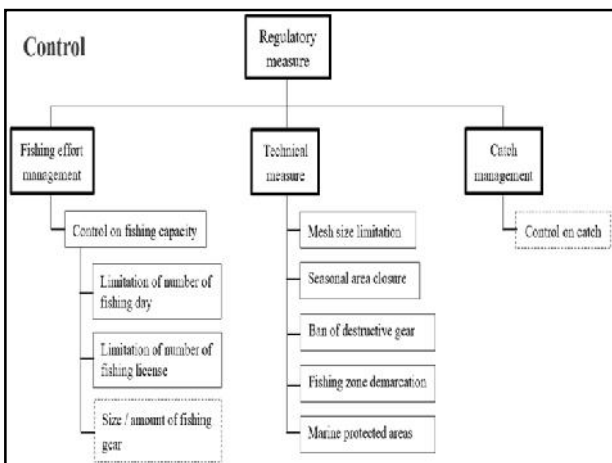
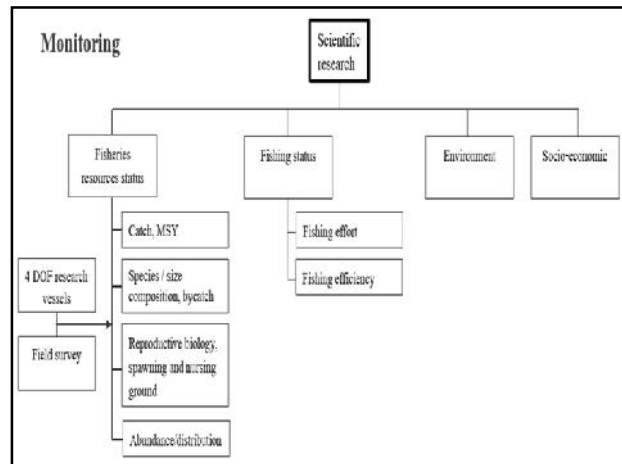
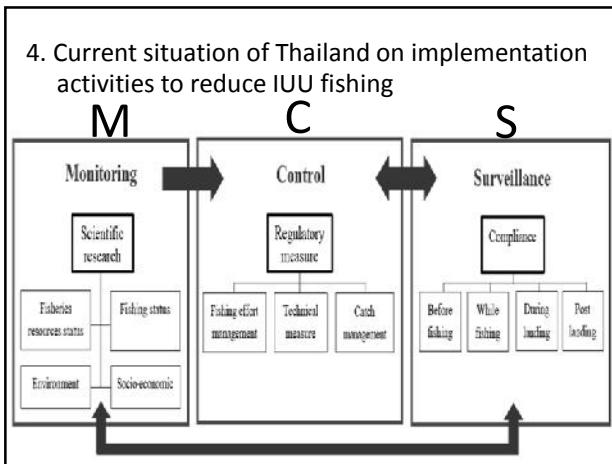


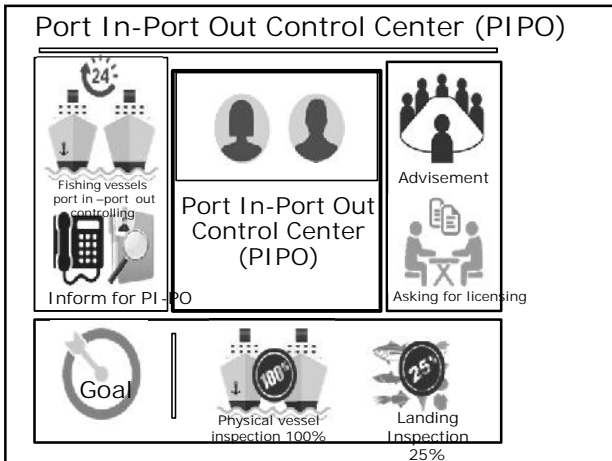


Flag	Vessel Name
JAPAN	TAKEI MARU NO.1, KOYO MARU NO.88
MALAYSIA	BUAH NAGA 1, BU WIRA 3
MALDIVES	ASPIRE 7, ASPIRE 10, MARCO POLO 6
TAIWAN	CHEN YI FA NO.18, CHEN YI FA NO.20, CHEN YI FA NO.28, CHIN LONG CHENG NO.18 DONG CHENG NO.128, DONG CHENG NO.88, DONG CHENG NO.888
	DONG CHENG NO.988, FU MING SHENG NO.3, FUH FUH HORING
	HSING FA CHENG NO.10, JIA YI CAI, JIN LI CHEN, JIN YEU SHUENN
	JIN YU FA NO.12, JIN YI CHYUN NO.66, JIN YI CHYUJ NO.6
	LIEN YI HSING NO.12, LONG WANG CHANG, LONG WANG CHIN
	LONG WANG CHYUN NO.37, LONG WANG HSI, LONG WANG LHI NO.97
	LONG WANG SHENG, LONG WANG SHENG NO.7, LONG WANG SHING
	LONG WANG SIN, LONG WANG TZAY, MAN TSAI LI, RUI YI QUN
	SHENG CHI FA, SHENG FENG SHENG NO.3, SHENG JI CYUN
	SHENG JIN FONG, SHENG LI MAN, SHENG MANN FA NO.6
	SHIN SHUN FA NO.1, SHING CHUAN JY, SHUN YING, SHUN YING NO.168
	SHUN YING NO.268, SHUN YING NO.368, SHUN YING NO.668
	SIN SHUN FA NO.1, SRI FU FA NO.999, YELIN DER TSAIR, YU MAN FONG
	YU PAI TSAIR, YU PAI TSAIR NO.8, YU PAI TSAIR NO.9
4	57

3.3 Name and flag of foreign vessel which landing and loading fish products in Thailand port (Transshipment) Jan.-Aug. 2017

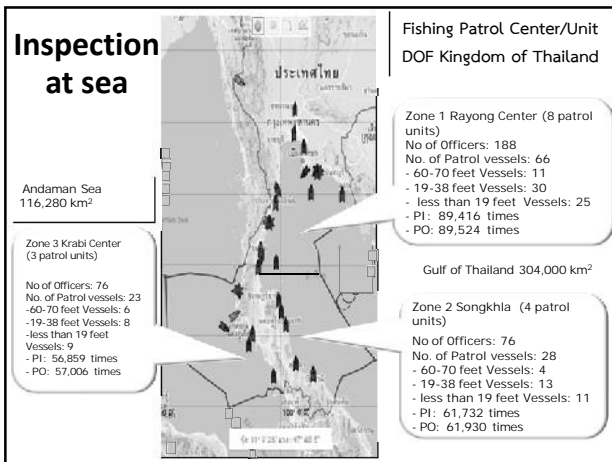
Flag	Vessel Name
BAHAMAS	GREEN OCEAN, GREEN MAGNITIC, GREEN MAGIC, GREEN AUSTEVOLL
KIRIBATI	WIN UNI, XIN RUI
KOREA	CHERRY STAR, KATAH, LAKE CASTLE, LAKE GLORY, LAKE NOVA, LAKE SUCCESS, OCEAN CHO, PHAROSTAR
	SALLAKE, SEIN FRONTIER, SEIN QUEEN, SEIN STAR, SEIN SUN, SEIN VENUS, SOHOH, SUN FLOWER 7
MALDIVES	BAROASAA 102
PANAMA	ANGARA, CHAN HAN 6, EITA MARU, EURO STAR, FARO, FONG KUO No.818, FONG KUO No.819, FRO ANTBARTIC
	HAI FENG 638, HARU, HAN XING, HIKARI 1, HUA FU 107, ISLAND REEFER, ISLEMAN, JONATHAN ACE, KAI DE
	KURIKOMA, MABAH, OSTROV BERINGA, PLATTE REEFER, RUI SHENG, SALGIR, SEA GLORY II, SEA MARK, SEA PEARL I
	SEA STAR V, SEA TRADER 1, SEIN GRACE, SEIN PRINCESS, SHIN HO CHUN No.102, SYOTA MARU, SUAH, TAI FU NO.1
	TAI NING, TAI XING, TALOFA, TIARA 108, VIVA 106, YUNG DA FA 101, YUNG DA FA 108
SPAIN	IZAR ARGIA
SIERRA LEONE	OCEAN RICH
7	66





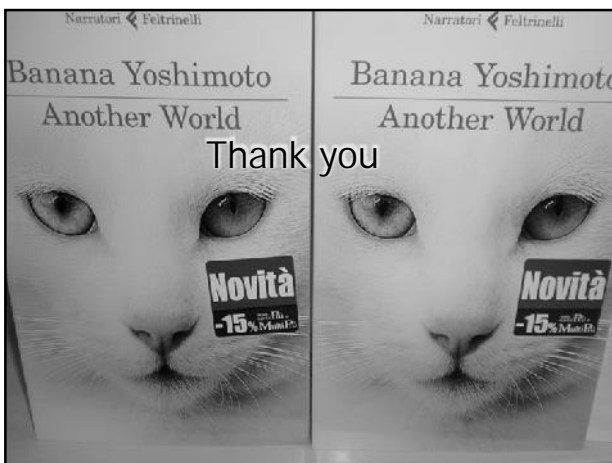
### VMS

1. Development of VMS software phase 3
2. Capacity building (Investigation)
3. Development of SOP for FMC to cover 9 procedures and SOP for joint FMC and related agencies (Thai - MECC patrols and PIPO)
4. Control system for oversea fishing vessels and transshipment vessel (ERS/EM)



### 5. Others (FAO Global Record)

- A 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Global Record Working Group has been organized during 26-28 June 2017 in FAO HQ, Rome, Italy participated by 26 countries and 8 related organizations .
- Participant from Asia only Thailand while in the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting attended by Indonesia and the Philippines .
- Phase 1: 24 m Overall Length (LOA) (or 100 GT/GRT)
- Phase 2: 18 m but <24 m LOA (or 50 GT/GRT but <100 GT/GRT)
- Phase 3: 12 m but <18 m LOA (or 10 GT/GRT but <50 GT/GRT)





**The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the RFVR for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in ASEAN**  
 12-14 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

**Report on Current/ Update information to reduce IUU fishing of Vietnam**

*Mr. Pham Hung  
 Ms. Nguyen Thanh Ha  
 Directorate of Fisheries, Viet Nam*

### Outline of presentation

- Introduction
- Management area and zoning
- Number of fishing vessels by size
- Foreign Vessels landing and loading
- Current situation of implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing
- In conclusion

### 1. Introduction

- ❖ a long coastline of 3,260 km;
- ❖ and a large Exclusive Economic Zone of more than 1 million km<sup>2</sup>;
- ❖ 28 coastal provinces;
- ❖ contributed about 3% GDP, and provide of 40% animal protein consumption;

### 2. Management area and zoning

**Management areas**

- I) Gulf of Tonkin
- II) Central
- III) Southeast
- IV) Southwest
- V) Bien Dong

### 2. Management area and zoning

#### Fishing Zones

- I) Coastal area (Fishing vessels with engine under 20 HP)
- II) In shore area (FV with engine from 20-90 HP)
- III) Off- Shore area (FV with engine over 90 HP)

### 3. Number of fishing vessel by size

Type of fishing gear	Number of fishing vessel by type of fishing gears and size of vessels			
	<12 m.	12-19.99 m.	19-23.99 m.	24 m. and over
All fishing vessels (including carrier vessels)	64126	36874	6426	2160

**4. Foreign Vessels landing and loading fish products in Vietnam fishing port**

No foreign vessels landing, loading fish products and designated fishing ports for foreign fishing vessels have been found in Viet Nam fishing ports.

Those fishing vessels can load in the Vietnam fishing ports if they provide all relevant information: fishing vessel name, signal, registration number, length overall



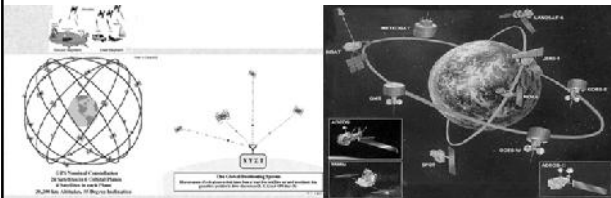
**5. Current situation of implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing**

- Circular No 50/2015/TT-BNN-TCTS regulation on validation of catch certificate and catch statement (implementation EU regulation No 1005/2008)
- MARD has approved the Desison No 930/QD-BNN-TCTS date on 5 May 2014 regarding to NPOA combating IUU fishing (amending ....)
- Amending the Law of Fisheries



**5. Current situation of implementation activities to reduce IUU fishing**

- Amending the Decree No 53/2012/ND-CP in which all fising vessels with engine over 20 HP will be installed with the monitoring fishing vessel system
- Increasing punishment fee for violation fishing vessels



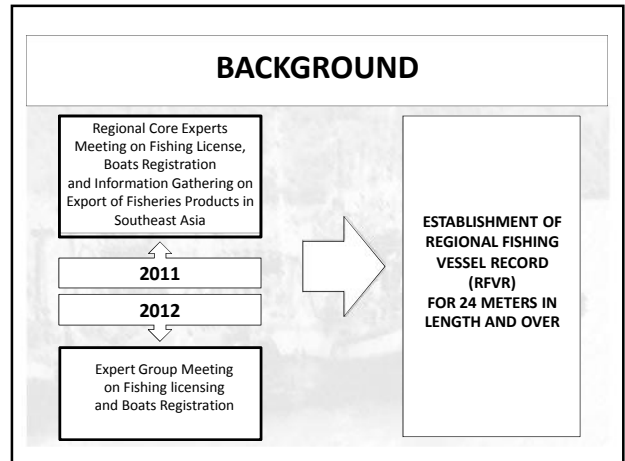
**6. In conculsion**

- Small scale fisheries
- improving infrastructure and management system
- Many people living dependently on the small scale fisheries
- Poor awarenass of fishers
- Lack of information
- Weak data statistic system

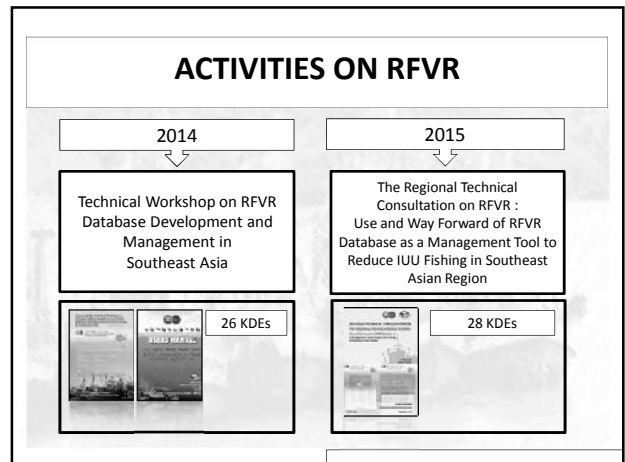
**Thank you!**

Agenda 5 WP03

### INTRODUCTION OF THE REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD (RFVR) FOR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER

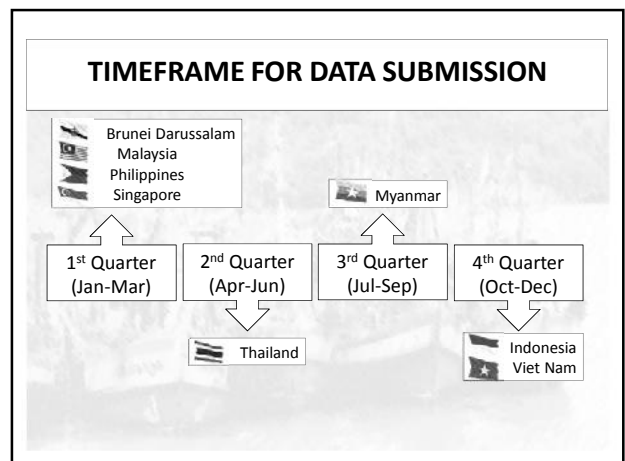


- ### RATIONALES OF RFVR ESTABLISHMENT
- Management tool to reduce IUU fishing
  - Enhancing collaboration initiative among AMSS, through the information sharing on fishing vessels data/information
  - Providing AMSS with reliable and rapid tools to share information on vessels engaging in "International Fishing Operations"
  - A practical tool for related authorities of AMSS elimination of IUU fishing in the region
  - Facilitation AMSS to take coordinated countermeasures against IUU fishing



### 28 KEY DATA ELEMENTS

1. Name of vessel	15. International Radio Call sign
2. Vessel Registration Number	16. Engine Brand
3. Owner Name	17. Serial number of engine
4. Type of fishing method/gear	18. Hull material
5. Fishing License number	19. Date of registration
6. Expiration date of fishing licenses	20. Area (country) of fishing operation
7. Port of registry	21. Nationality of vessel (flag)
8. Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	22. Previous name (if any)
9. Length (L)	23. Previous flag (if any)
10. Breadth (B)	24. Name of captain/master
11. Depth (D)	25. Nationality of captain/master
12. Engine Power	26. Number of crew (maximum/minimum)
13. Shipyard/Ship Builder	27. Nationality of crew
14. Date of launching/Year of built	28. IMO Number (If available)





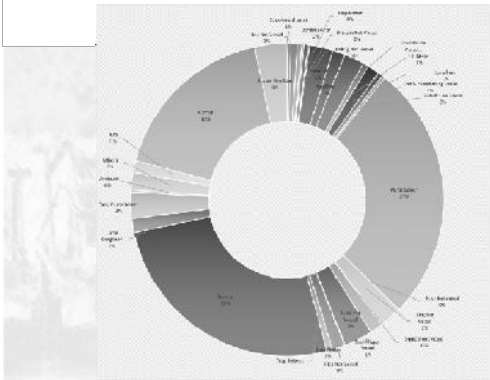
SUMMARY OF THE DATA SUBMISSION FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES INTO THE RFVR-24M SINCE 2015

Period of submission/ updating information	1 <sup>st</sup> QUARTER				2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
	BN	MY	PH	SG				
<b>Country</b>	BN	MY	PH	SG	TH	MM	ID	VN
<b>Number of Vessels in 2015</b>	1	125	997	-	250	664	-	445
<b>Number of Vessels in 2016</b>	1	332	-	1	402	-	380	-
<b>Number of Vessels in 2017</b>	1	waiting	1007	1	420	424	434	-
<b>Total of Fishing Vessels in RFVR database system</b>	<b>3,065</b>							

SIZE RANGE OF FISHING VESSELS FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES

Period of submission/ updating information	Country	Range of FISHING VESSEL SIZE in length (m)	Range of CARRIER VESSEL SIZE in length (m)
1 <sup>st</sup> QUARTER	BN	25.00	-
	MY	24.00-80.00	-
	PH	24.00 -226.00	24.08-334.00
	SG	-	127.81
2 <sup>nd</sup> QUARTER	TH	24.00-82.10	24.37-107.66
3 <sup>rd</sup> QUARTER	MM	24.02-58.72	-
4 <sup>th</sup> QUARTER	ID	24.00-24.99	-
	VN	24.00 - 34.66	-

PERCENTAGE OF FISHING VESSEL TYPES IN 2017



NUMBER OF ACCESS TO DATABASE (2015-2017)

Country	Number of Accounts	Number of Registers	Number of access
Brunei Darussalam	12	4	8
Cambodia	12	2	3
Indonesia	12	1	2
Lao PDR	10	1	1
Malaysia	12	7	45
Myanmar	12	0	0
Philippines	12	1	10
Singapore	12	3	14
Thailand	12	3	23
Viet Nam	12	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>109</b>

Agenda 5 WP03

**THANK YOU**



Agenda 5 WP04

### EVALUATION OF THE RFVR FOR 24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER DATA INPUTS FROM AMSS

### INTRODUCTION

PERIOD OF SUBMISSION/ UPDATING INFORMATION	1 <sup>st</sup> QUARTER				2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	
	BN	MY	PH	SG	TH	MM	ID	VN
Number of Vessels in 2015	1	125	997	-	250	664	-	445
Number of Vessels in 2016	1	332	-	1	402	-	380	-
Number of Vessels in 2017	1	waiting	1007	1	420	424	434	-
Trends of Numbers of fishing vessels in 2017 compared to previous year	0	waiting	+10	0	+18	-240	+54	waiting

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

- 1 LOCAL LANGUAGE**  
INDONESIA provides some KDE information in local language such as the data of gear and fishing method
- 2 FISHING LICENSES AND EXPIRATION DATE**  
INDONESIA do not mention the number of fishing licenses and expiration date.

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS cont'd

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

- 3 COUNTRY FLAGS**
  - INDONESIA reported the fishing vessels that are not national flag (such as P.R. China)
  - Not identify the flag

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS cont'd

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

- 4 INCOMPLETED DATA/INFORMATION**
  - INDONESIA, there are 130 fishing vessels that do not have fishing licenses numbers so it is link to no others information such as expiring date, port of registry, no flag, fishing areas and etc.
  - PHILIPPINES, all data do not have fishing licenses and expiration date

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS cont'd

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

- 5 ERROR / MISSING DATA (SIZES OF FISHING VESSELS IN LENGTH)**
  - INDONESIA : Comparing the sizes of fishing vessels in length for 2 years is very different.

INDONESIA		
YEAR	2016	2017
SIZE RANGE (m)	25 – 51.91	24.00 - 24.99
NUMBER OF FISHING VESSEL	330	434

cont'd

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

**5** ERROR / MISSING DATA (SIZES OF FISHING VESSELS IN LENGTH)

- MYANMAR: were recorded less than 10 m in length, but those vessels are over than 84 GRT

No.	Vessel Name	Owner name	Registration No.	Date of registry	Port of Registry	License No.	Expiration Date of License	GRT	Beam (M)	Length (Meter)
51	Bia-Gun	Mr. Huan Lwin	027224	20.01.09	Yangon	1556	30-06-2015	100.00	6.4	9.00
154	Miao-Yun-Haike-5	Mr. Tian Xiao-Win	039176	20.08.10	Yangon	1581	30-06-2015	170.83	5.71	8.37
54	Chun-Ming-Guo-7	Mr. Tian Wu-Huang	039066	15.09.10	Yangon	1903	30-06-2015	202.28	7.32	9.15
71	Phawara-Pear-Aung-3	Mr. YICK MAH	066606	14.7.12	Yangon	1874	30-06-2015	185.51	6.51	9.00
129	Mo-Mai-Lwin-8	Mr. Kyan Han	5026	17.7.06	Yangon	1181	30-06-2015	100.07	6.59	7.18
55	Chun-Pear-Aung	Mr. Mung Mung Aung	95306	23.9.04	Yangon	1038	30-06-2015	84.00	5.6	9.27
120	Mo-Mai-Lwin-5	Mr. Kyan Han	50676	1.6.12	Yangon	1049	30-06-2015	110.172	6.59	8.44

cont'd

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

**5** ERROR / MISSING DATA (SIZES OF FISHING VESSELS IN LENGTH)

- PHILIPPINES: Error typing in length

#	Vessel Reg. Registration	Vessel Name	Vessel Beam (M)	Vessel Length (M)	Vessel Type	International Radio Call Sign	Owner Name	Date of Registration	Port of Registry	License No.	Expiration Date of License	GRT	Beam (M)	Length (M)
188	PHILIPPINES 02-022345	WAGNE EDNA B	SAOON/TANABUSE-SENER	EDNA B	SAOON/TANABUSE-SENER	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
189	PHILIPPINES 02-022346	WAGNE EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
427	PHILIPPINES 02-022347	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
428	PHILIPPINES 02-022348	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
190	PHILIPPINES 02-022349	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
302	PHILIPPINES 02-022350	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
303	PHILIPPINES 02-022351	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
304	PHILIPPINES 02-022352	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
305	PHILIPPINES 02-022353	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
429	PHILIPPINES 02-022354	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B
430	PHILIPPINES 02-022355	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B	EDNA B

cont'd

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

**6** DOUBLE COUNTING OF FISHING VESSELS

- Port of registry more than one port (refers to Table 3)
- Fishing vessel has a same vessel name, but different vessel registration number, and different owner in deferent time period. (refers to Table 4)
- Same registration number, but most of KDEs are the same information, but different types of gear. (refers to Table 8)
- Error typing on the fishing vessel name create a new fishing vessel and double counting the number of fishing vessel. (refers to Table 8)

cont'd

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

**7** SAME VESSEL NAME BUT DIFFERENT KDEs INFORMATION

- same name of fishing vessels but the registration number are different (refers to Table 4)
- PHILIPPINES: same vessel name but different other KDEs. (refers to Table 7)

cont'd

### EVALUATION THE RFVR-24M DATA FROM AMSS

The following issues are summarized for consideration:

**8** SAME REGISTRATION NUMBER

- MYANMAR: same registration number, but all other KDEs are different (refers to Table 5)

**9** KDEs

- THAI: All Thai commercial fishing vessels, oversea fishing vessels, and carriers do not have KDEs for engine power, shipyard, launching date, IRCS, Engine brand, engine number, hull material, name of captain, etc. (refer to Table 9)

cont'd

### FUTURE CONSIDERATION FOR IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARDIZE THE REGIONAL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE RFVR-24M

**1** Sharing of data format: such as Registration Number, Registration Date, Fishing Area code

- INDONESIA: The registration number of Indonesian fishing vessels are the running number from 1 to xxxxx, which are different format from Other countries. To understand which AMS using any format it is suggest to share and publicize this information
- INDONESIA: The date of registration in Indonesia include not only date but also time as follows: YYYY-MM-DD HH-MM-SS;





cont'd

**FUTURE CONSIDERATION FOR IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARDIZE THE REGIONAL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE RFVR-24M**

**2** Area of Fishing Operation

- INDONESIA: specify more than one areas such as L. Arafura, L. Aru, L. Seram, L. Timor (Bag. Timur RI)
- PHILIPPINES: specify fishing areas into 3 areas: coastal area, within EEZ, and International waters
- THAILAND: specify fishing areas into 3 areas: Gulf of Thailand, Andaman sea and international waters
- MYANMAR: specify fishing areas into 4 areas namely: Aya, Mon, Tanintharyi and Rakhine. Fishing vessels can operate more than one area.

cont'd

**FUTURE CONSIDERATION FOR IMPROVEMENT AND STANDARDIZE THE REGIONAL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE RFVR-24M**

**3** Name of fishing vessels are not key criteria for searching because of some country using the same vessel name

**4** The RFVR-24m data are not updated, in case if they were inspected by port state.

**5** Others (if any)

Agenda 5 WP03

**THANK YOU**



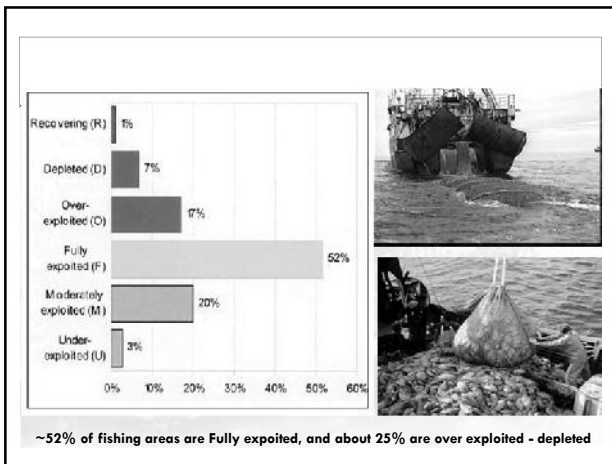
Agenda 06

## GLOBAL RECORD

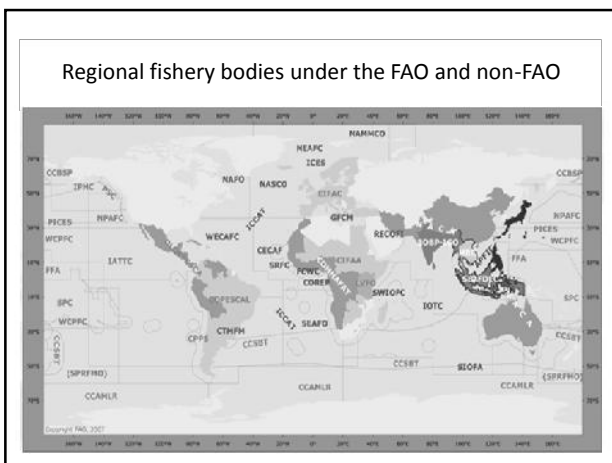
12-14 September 2017  
Bangkok, Thailand

### EEZs of the World and High-seas

Exclusive Economic Zones of the World



### IUU fishing Activities in High Seas



### Refrigerated transport vessels, Reefer

While the fisheries sector contends with declining stocks and catches, it also faces a parallel increase in IUU fishing – now estimated at **USD10-23 billion** worth of fish caught each year by IUU fishing methods.

The Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), is a new and powerful tool, spearheaded by FAO, that supports international instruments such as the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and can be used by the fisheries sector to combat IUU fishing.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**THE Global Record**  
of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels

Providing a single access point for information on vessels used for fishing and fishing-related activities to combat *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing*

### Who Use the Global Records

The Global Record gathers and disseminates certifies, unequivocal information about vessels and vessel-related activities provided by the official State authorities responsible for it. It also gathers and provides historical information, such as data on vessels not currently holding any fishing authorization.

This means, for example, that:

- PORT INSPECTORS** can refer to the Global Record when carrying out risk analysis to determine which vessels to inspect;
- PORT STATE ADMINISTRATIONS** can rely on the Global Record when deciding whether to allow foreign-flagged vessels to land their catches in their ports;
- FLAG STATE ADMINISTRATIONS** can use the Global Record to check a vessel's history before issuing a flag, which can avoid double flagging or flag hopping – which are often used by IUU fishers;
- NGOs AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC** can use the Global Record – which is accessible to all – when there are questions about the current or past status of a vessel and its fishing-related operations.

### Phased implementation of the Global Record

FAO's 5-year strategy for a sustainable Global Record, resulting from a meticulous set-up process, calls for:

- SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT** – developing and implementing a user-friendly Global Record web portal, making timely data on the global fishing fleet accessible to all;
- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** – ensuring that countries have the technical and human capacity needed to gather and share data on their fishing fleets;
- SECTORAL SYNERGY** – facilitating relationships between the Global Record and other initiatives in the fight against IUU fishing;
- AWARENESS RAISING** – sharing information about the benefits of participating in the Global Record and obtaining an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number that serves as the Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI) required by the Global Record.

The Global Record is incorporating vessels in phases according to vessel size, in gross tonnage (GT or GRT) or vessel length.

- PHASE 1**  
all vessels of 200 gross tonnage, or 24 m and above
- PHASE 2**  
all vessels between 80 and 199 gross tonnage, or between 18 and 23 m
- PHASE 3**  
all vessels between 30 and 79 gross tonnage, or between 10 and 17 m

Once Phase 1 is in operation, the Global Record will conduct a feasibility study to assess the most effective ways to move into Phases 2 and 3.

### Report of the Thirty-second Session of the COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Rome, 11–15 July 2016

- Parties voiced strong support for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessel and Supply Vessels.
- The GR is not approved by the COFI yet.
- Present practices: Voluntary

Agenda 2

**THANK YOU**



## **CLOSING REMARKS**

*By Mr. Tetsuya Kawashima  
Senior Expert and Technical Coordinator*

*The Regional Technical Consultation on Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for 24 meters in length and over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN  
14 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand*

Distinguished Delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, colleagues from SEAFDEC, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

While this Consultation is coming to an end, please allow me to express my appreciation to all of you for your cooperation and support during our deliberations. I would like to thank the representatives from SEAFDEC Member Countries for sharing information on the situation to reduce IUU fishing through idea and suggestion to develop RFVR Database system. Your inputs had indeed led to more development of RFVR Database system including will be strategies and way forward on improvement, promotion and utilization of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region.

Considering that our three (3)-days Consultation has been very successful, I am indeed very grateful to all of you and allow me now to declare this Consultation closed. Thank you once again, and for those who will be travelling back to your countries, I wish you all safe journey. Thank you!



**TRAINING DEPARTMENT**  
**Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**  
[www.seafdec.or.th](http://www.seafdec.or.th)

