

REPORT



The Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia

25-28 June 2012 Bangkok, Thailand



TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Southeast Asian Fisheries
Development Center

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**Report of
Experts Group Meeting on Fishing Licensing and Boats Registration in
Southeast Asia
Bangkok, Thailand
25-28 June 2012**

I. Introduction

1. The Experts Group Meeting on Fishing Licensing and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia was organized by the SEAFDEC Training Department (TD) in Bangkok, Thailand from 25 to 28 June 2012. The Meeting was attended by representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam as well as from the SEAFDEC Secretariat and SEAFDEC Training Department. Representatives from relevant institutions in Thailand such as the Marine Department, Merchant Marine Training Center (MMTC), National Fisheries Association of Thailand (NFAT), and Thailand Overseas Fishery Association (TOFA), also attended the Meeting. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

Opening of the Meeting

2. On behalf of the SEAFDEC Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Mr. Kenji Matsumoto* welcomed the participants and thanked them for their participation in the Meeting. He mentioned that as an initial step, the Meeting would focus on the development of a regional record of vessels in Southeast Asia. After briefly explaining the objectives and background of the Meeting, he declared the Meeting open. His Opening Statement appears as **Annex 2**.

3. As the Japanese Trust Fund Program Manager for SEAFDEC, the Deputy Secretary-General, *Mr. Kenji Matsumoto* briefly presented the status of implementation of the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) programs in SEAFDEC since 1998 to the present (**Annex 3**). Specifically, he mentioned that one of the components of JTF II deals with the Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia and includes the project on the Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures, which generally aims to combat IUU fishing and its products from being exported. As part of the activities under this project, the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia was convened in Bangkok, Thailand in October 2011. He explained that this Meeting would continue the discussions that had been started during the October 2011 Core Experts Meeting in order to improve and strengthen the systems of fishing licensing and boats registration in the Member Countries as these are considered crucial tools for combating IUU fishing in the region.

4. Furthermore, he also briefly cited the status of fishing vessels in the world which indicates that out of the 4 million vessels worldwide, 40% are located in Southeast Asia. Of

the world's total, 1.3 million are decked of which 86% are in Asia while the remaining 2.7 million are un-decked (open). However, he added that in the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia published by SEAFDEC based on statistics provided by the Southeast Asian countries, the number of fishing boats could not be properly visualized because the information is still incomplete due to the inability of some countries to submit the requested information.

Overview of the Meeting

5. The details of the JTF II component on the Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia (**Annex 4**) were expounded by *Mr. Bundit Chokesanguan* of SEAFDEC/TD. He also clarified that the October 2011 Regional Core Experts Meeting was organized in collaboration with SEAFDEC Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD). Moreover, he mentioned that the October 2011 Meeting was able to compile the procedures for fishing licensing and boats registration in some Southeast Asian countries as well as the corresponding minimum requirements for obtaining fishing licenses and boats registration certificates; strengthen SEAFDEC networking in the region through the e-mail group **combat_iuu@seafdec.org**; and obtain initial information for the possible development of the regional guidelines on fishing licensing and boats registration.

6. Based on the list of participants during the Core Experts Meeting as well those in previous relevant meetings, the list of experts in fishing licensing, boats registration and Port State Measures in the Southeast Asian region was initially compiled by SEAFDEC, and would be updated from time to time. In this connection, the representative of Thailand requested that *Dr. Suchart Inghamjitr* who is present at this Meeting be added in the aforementioned list of experts in view of his present work assignment with the Department of Fisheries of Thailand, even if he was unable to attend the 2011 Core Experts Meeting.

7. Furthermore, Mr. Bundit stressed that while the recommendations made during the October 2011 Meeting would be clarified during this Experts Group Meeting, discussions would focus on the procedures and systems of fishing licensing and boats registration in Southeast Asia in order to develop the initial regional record of fishing vessels (24 meters in length and over) for the Southeast Asian region. As envisaged, this initial regional record of fishing vessels in Southeast Asia which will initially include boats that are 24 meters in length and over, could be expanded later to cover all fishing vessels in the region.

Adoption of Agenda

8. The Agenda shown in **Annex 5** was adopted.

II. Results from the 2011 Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia

9. The output of the October 2011 Regional Core Experts Meeting was summarized by *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphivanich* of SEAFDEC/TD, where he focused on the conclusion and recommendations of the said Meeting (**Annex 6**) that are relevant to this Experts Group Meeting. He also presented the system for vessels registration and fishing licensing of some countries in the region, and requested the other countries to submit their respective information for them at this Meeting

10. In this regard, he indicated that the procedures and systems of fishing licensing and vessels registration submitted by some countries of the region during the October 2011 Meeting could be used as baseline information during the discussion on the effectiveness of the procedures and systems of fishing licensing and boats registration in the Southeast Asian countries at this Experts Group Meeting. Furthermore, he explained that the initial procedures and systems provided by the countries to SEAFDEC could also be updated and/or improved as the case may be, during this Meeting.

III. Plenary Discussion on the Effectiveness of the Procedures and Systems of Fishing Licensing and Vessels Registration in Southeast Asian Countries

11. In order to have a common understanding during the discussion, it was agreed that henceforth, vessels should be used instead of boats since vessels could include boats and ships. In addition, the discussion could focus on fishing vessels measuring 24 meters in length and over, since the number of vessels in the region with such measurements is not much and thus, compiling the relevant information is workable. However, such regional record could be expanded in the future to include vessels measuring less than 24 meters.

12. Based on the system as well as the information submitted by some countries on their vessels registration and fishing licensing during the October 2011 Core Experts Meeting, the following issues and concerns were raised at this Meeting:

3.1 Minimum Requirements for Vessel Registration and Fishing Licensing

13. The minimum requirements or necessary information for vessel registration and fishing licensing of the countries (**Annex 7**) should correspond with their respective existing national systems and procedures, and thus should be adjusted accordingly in order to come up with the regional basic requirements.

3.2 Systems of Fishing Licensing and Vessel Registration

14. Since the procedures for fishing licensing differ from those of vessels registration and in some countries these are undertaken by different national agencies, information initially provided during the October 2011 Core Experts Meeting on the systems and mechanisms adopted by the countries should be clarified including the roles of the various national agencies in vessels registration as well as those in fishing licensing.

15. Fishing vessels in the region have varying classifications, *i.e.* either based on size (length) or gross tonnage or engine power in horsepower, the need to express these classifications into length is therefore necessary to be able to analyze and harmonize the procedures and systems of registering and issuing fishing licenses for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over, and subsequently come up with the regional record for this group of fishing vessels as an initial step. Nevertheless, considering that fishing vessels smaller than 24 meters could also be involved in IUU fishing and this group could account for more than 80 percent of fishing vessels in most countries in the region, recording of such vessels could be undertaken as the next step in the future.

16. Although there are no existing fishing vessels that measure 24 meters in length and over in Cambodia and Lao PDR at present, their respective procedures and systems of fishing licensing and vessels registration would still be considered part of the regional system that could be adopted in coming up with the regional record of fishing vessels.

17. Although fish carriers may not be considered as fishing vessels *per se*, the registration procedures of fish carriers adopted by the countries should also be discussed and analyzed in view of the functions and involvement of fish carriers in fishing activities. Specifically, the record of fish carriers of the countries in the region could also be included in the proposed regional record of fishing vessels measuring 24 meters in length and over.

18. An analysis of fishing gears should also be undertaken since it has been noted that in many countries, some fishing gears could be unlicensed. Thus, information on fishing gears used by the countries in the region should also be compiled to ensure that all fishing gears are licensed.

19. Awareness building on the importance of sustainable fisheries development and combating IUU fishing should be promoted and intensified at all levels, as these could serve as means of advocating the need for vessel owners and fishers to register and license their vessels and gears, respectively, and eventually address the concern on the seemingly continuing IUU fishing operations of some fishers in the Southeast Asian region.

IV. National Records of Fishing Vessels 24 Meters in Length and Over of the SEAFDEC Member Countries

20. Focusing on vessels 24 meters in length and over, the respective systems of collecting national records on such group of fishing vessels in the SEAFDEC Member Countries were presented. Although the systems and procedures seem to vary from one country to another, problems related to fishing licensing and vessels registration were identified, while some measures to address such issues and concerns were also suggested.

4.1 Brunei Darussalam

21. The Collection of National Record on Fishing Boats above 24 Meters in Brunei Darussalam (**Annex 8**) was presented by *Mr. Alamshah bin Haji Tamin*, Senior Fisheries Licensing Officer, Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam. He cited that under the Registration of Fishing Vessels and Pleasure Craft Regulation 2011, all fishing vessels in Brunei Darussalam must be registered for national security and safety of the operators. He added that while fishing vessels registration is the responsibility of the country's Marine Department, fishing gears licensing is carried out by the Fisheries Department, which promulgates the prohibition of fishing gears from operating without vessels registration and vice versa. Thus, the Fisheries Department collaborates closely with the Marine Department which is responsible for recording all fishing vessels whether these are less or above 24 meters. However, vessel registration in Brunei Darussalam is still considered a work in progress and its full implementation could take time to be realized since the process includes enhancing the capability of all fishers.

4.2 Cambodia

22. In his presentation of the Collection of National Record on Fishing Boats Above 24 Meters in Cambodia (**Annex 9**), the Deputy Director of the Department of Fisheries Affairs, Fisheries Administration of Cambodia, *Mr. Heng Sotharith* explained that all categories of marine vessels in Cambodia with capacity of 1.0 ton or more should be registered with the Merchant Marine Department (MMD) or the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport. To be able to undertake fishing operations, all marine vessels must also apply for Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book to be shown to authorities during inspection and given to authorities after each operation. Although the Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book do not include information on catch data, these documents could be used to apply for fishing licenses with the Fisheries Administration.

23. He outlined the issues and concerns in fishing licensing and vessel registration, which include: many vessels are not yet registered; many fishing vessels are unable to meet the technical requirements for safety and sea worthiness; and many aspects are not reported to proper authorities such as construction of small vessels, changing vessels' capacities by replacing engines, and vessels quitting from fishing operations.

24. Nevertheless, he added that efforts have been undertaken by the by the Fisheries Administration and other concerned offices, to address the concerns such as: enhancing the capacity and legal knowledge of inspection units at all levels; strengthening collaboration with marine police to monitor all vessels and check compliance with technical regulations; giving chance for first time offenders to register their vessels; and subjecting certain offenders to transactional fines by the Fisheries Administration.

25. During the discussion, it was agreed that although at present Cambodia has no vessels 24 meters in length and over, the country could prepare for the next step which is the development of the regional record of vessels less than 24 meters.

4.3 Indonesia

26. The Fishing Licensing System and Procedures in Indonesia (**Annex 10**) was presented by *Ms. Elia Suwardi* of the Directorate of Fishing Business Services, Directorate General of Capture Fisheries of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. She mentioned that based on the laws and regulations on vessel registration and fishing licensing in Indonesia, three types of fishing licenses are issued, namely: fishery business license, fishing license, and fish carrier license. She also summarized the requirements and procedures for obtaining each type of license, the authorities issuing the licenses and the corresponding periods of validity of such licenses, as well as for the procurement of fishing and fish carrier vessels. She emphasized that the country does not approve the procurement of fishing vessels that are known to be ex-IUU fishing vessels.

27. Since the information provided by Indonesia includes the number of vessels from other countries operating in Indonesian waters, such numbers should not be reported by the other countries concerned to avoid possible duplication of records and ensure that the regional record would not be over-estimated. In this connection, the mechanism of changing flags should also be examined as this could be a source of duplication of records.

4.4 Lao PDR

28. The Report on the Fishing Licensing and Boats Registration of Lao PDR (**Annex 11**) presented by *Mr. Khamthone Vongphachanh*, Chief of NT2 Reservoir Management Secretariat (RMS) of Lao PDR, focused on Namtheun 2 Reservoir (NT2) in Nakai District, Khammouan Province. He stated that NT2 is not only used to generate electricity but also to provide opportunities for fishing communities around the reservoir to fish for household income and consumption. Fishing licensing and boats registration in the reservoir is the responsibility of the NT2 Reservoir Management Committee. Three types of licenses are issued by RMS, namely: license for commercial fishing, license to fish for family consumption, and license for other fisheries-related activities. Moreover, he also indicated that NT2 has its own fishing regulations in addition to those stipulated in the country's Fishery Law. These regulations include prohibition of the use of gill nets with mesh size less than 3 cm as well as the use of dynamite, chemicals, and electric shock in fishing operations.

29. Since most of the fishing vessels in NT2 are 7-13 m in length but the system and procedures used in fishing licensing and vessels registration could still be considered in the development of the regional record. Furthermore, the Meeting also suggested that the system of collecting information on fishing vessels in NT2 could be used to compile the relevant information on the number of fishing vessels along for the stretch of the Mekong River within Lao PDR.

4.5 Malaysia

30. The Collection of National Record of Fishing Vessels in Malaysia (**Annex 12**) was presented by *Mohd Sufian Sulaiman* of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia. He explained that the fisheries licensing policy of Malaysia mainly aims to maintain the condition of the fishery resources for the sustainability of fisheries. He also presented the various issues related to fishing license and vessels registration, which include: over capacity of fishing efforts or over-exploitation of resources; insufficient funds and manpower to upgrade data entry; political will; lack of coordination between implementing agencies; de-registration documents; and insufficient number of fishing vessel captains or skippers and crew members.

31. He added that the Department of Fisheries Malaysia is undertaking activities to address the aforementioned issues, such as: educating stakeholders on the importance of maintaining the sustainability of fisheries; raising awareness and encouraging boat owners to register their boats which could be done online; implementing the Blue Ocean Strategy with other implementing agencies; submitting funds required to central agency to upgrade its e-license system; and developing documentations for hiring vessel captains and crew members.

32. Nevertheless, he also cited that the main problem for fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over is the enforcement of renewal of licenses. As for the vessels registration on line, he explained that this system was established to shorten the time for registration, but ensured the Meeting that the safety aspects of the vessels are not compromised since annual inspection of vessels is conducted and assessment of the sea worthiness of the vessels is also undertaken regularly.

4.6 Myanmar

33. The Vessel Registration and Fishing Licensing in Myanmar (**Annex 13**) was presented by *Mr. Thein Than* of the Department of Fisheries of Myanmar. He indicated that from the demarcated fishing grounds of Myanmar which comprise Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy, Mon and Tanintharyi, local vessels are allowed to operate in one or two adjacent fishing grounds while foreign vessels can operate in selected fishing grounds except in Mon. The fishing vessels registration system of Myanmar covers registration of national fishing vessels operating inshore and offshore fisheries, and registration of foreign vessels.

34. With regards to management measures for combating IUU fishing, he cited that the country promotes various measures that include: intensifying inspections at sea, and strengthening the capabilities of inspection authorities at shore as well as at port.

4.7 Philippines

35. On behalf of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, the Status of Registration and Licensing of Fishing Vessels over 24 Meters in the Philippines (**Annex 14**) was presented by *Ms. Geselle Frances Zeta*, Member of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network for the Philippines and stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat in Bangkok, Thailand.

She explained that the following aspects are licensed in the Philippines: commercial fishing vessels, fishing gears, vessel officers and crew members, and fish workers. She also summarized the requirements for new commercial fishing licenses, and the process flow of the current fishing vessel registration and licensing system as well as that of the mobile fishing vessel registration and licensing system which is being promoted in far flung areas of the country. Furthermore, she also cited that mobile registration is a collaborative effort of MARINA, National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) and BFAR.

36. The most important issues related to the country's system of fishing licensing and vessels registration include: lack of harmonized database of registered and licensed fishing vessels between MARINA and BFAR; significant numbers of fishing vessels are not registered and licensed; and license fee is based on gross tonnage. She also mentioned that there is the misconception among vessel owners that once their vessels are registered, they can already fish. The Meeting suggested that the length of vessels with outriggers should be computed since some of these vessels could be more than 24 meters in length and thus, should be included in the regional record of fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over.

4.8 Thailand

37. The Boat Registration and Fishing Licensing in Thailand (**Annex 15**) was presented by *Dr. Suchart Ingthamjitr*, Director of Fisheries Licensing and Management Measure Section, Fisheries Management Bureau of the Department of Fisheries of Thailand. Fishing licensing, which covers fishing gears operating in Thai waters as well as in overseas waters, is the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand. Fishing license is required for obtaining a boat registration certificate from the Marine Department. The certificate which issued once a vessel is registered is used during the change and transfer of registration certificate, replacement of lost vessel registration certificate, building new vessels, and in the computation of vessels' registration fee and license fee. The fishing license is used for fisheries operation, fishing area and ground identification, catch information collection and reporting by DOF. Boat registration which is the undertaken by the Marine Department is required for new boats and renewal of boat license.

38. He cited that the major issues in fishing licensing include: use of licensed fishing appliance without approval; use of different methods other than those indicated in the fishing license; and delay in renewal of licenses. In this regard, he also suggested that these issues could be addressed through the strict law enforcement by fisheries patrol units, and enhanced communication with fishers to encourage them to renew their licenses not later than one month before expiry.

39. During the discussion, the Meeting suggested that the vessel recording systems of the Marine Department and those of the Fisheries Department could be standardized to ensure that no records are lost in the system. Moreover, it was also suggested that vessel records should be shared among the countries to avoid double counting, especially with regards to vessels that operate in the waters of other countries. In addition, information related to certain vessels registered by the Marine Department that altered their purpose from fishing to non-

fishing activities should also be examined in order to streamline the recording of the country's total number of fishing vessels.

4.9 Vietnam

40. The Collection of National Record on Fishing Boats in Vietnam (**Annex 16**) was presented by *Mr. Tran Van Luan* of the Department of Capture Fisheries and Resource Protection (DECAFIREP), Directorate of Vietnam Fisheries. He cited that the main purposes of fishing licensing and boats registration in Vietnam are to: prevent IUU fishing; make the fisheries policy makers and managers aware of the number of vessels to enable them to promote the management of fishing effort and set up appropriate management objectives; and to ensure safety at sea of the fishing vessels.

41. He cited that the efforts of the country to intensify fishing licensing resulted in the registration and licensing of more than 92.6% of the total fishing vessels in the country; development of a national boats registration book; registration and licensing of all vessels above 24 meters; establishment of a form of certification that include information on owner of vessels, other technical information, and types of fishing gear operated. However, there are problems related to the country's registration system, such as the increasing number of small fishing boats; difficulty in controlling and enhancing surveillance of violations in fishing (*e.g.* IUU); and inappropriate use of technical parameters for effective management of fisheries as well as better recording of fishing boats (*e.g.* length, HP, gross tonnage).

42. He offered also actions which could possibly address the aforementioned concerns. These include: strict checking of technical safety for vessels above 20 meters (24 meters) including design document of construction of new boats and development of inspection documents for technical safety of vessels; thorough recording management software of fishing vessels at fisheries agencies issuing the fishing license and registration of boats (*e.g.* national registration book); promoting adequate documents to guide and prescribe agencies issuing registration to report as well as update and collect data on fishing vessels; intensifying the promotion of monitoring, controlling and surveillance; and strengthening the collection system of fisheries statistics from fisheries villages and communities in different time periods, *i.e.* 5 years, 10 years.

43. In the discussion, the Meeting suggested that in order to improve recording of the respective countries' fishing vessels operating overseas, exchange of information related to vessel records among the countries in the region should be intensified not only to avoid double counting of vessels but also to determine the movements of vessels or the de-commissioning of vessels. In totality, this means that the development of systems of re-registration and de-registration of fishing vessels is deemed necessary.

4.10 Japan

44. The Collection of National Record of Fishing Vessels 24 Meters in Length and Over in Japan (**Annex 17**) was presented by *Mr. Tadahiro Kawata* of the SEAFDEC Secretariat. The

purpose of fishing vessel registration in Japan is to control fishing vessels for the sustainability of fisheries, while registration items are necessary for identifying each fishing vessel. He cited that in order to improve fishing vessel registration, strengthening the collaboration between fishers' groups and the authorities is very important.

V. Proposed Development of the Regional Record of Fishing Vessels 24 Meters in Length and Over

45. The framework for the proposed development of the regional record of fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over were put forward during the Meeting. Specifically, the Items of Combined List Authorized Vessel compiled by FAO which conform to the items identified by various regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) to record fishing vessels were used as reference for the development of the matrix for the items of fishing vessels registration in the region, the inputs of which were compiled during the October 2011 Meeting and discussed during this Experts Group Meeting. Thus, the said regional matrix had been updated taking into consideration the necessity of the items that would enable the countries in Southeast Asia to compile the regional record based on common available items. Moreover, other items significant for the region had been added in the regional matrix as shown in **Annex 18**, in order that the relevant database could be subsequently developed by the countries in the region.

46. While the regional record of fishing vessels would be based on the existing records available with the Member Countries, it was suggested that the regional record could also be shared later with the FAO Global Record once this is developed. Nonetheless, the experience of other regions could also be considered, especially the efforts of the European Union in combating IUU fishing. The Meeting however noted that the EU did not attempt to unify or harmonize the systems adopted by the EU countries but promoted the monitoring of the vessels' movements instead.

47. Nevertheless, in order to develop the harmonized format and procedure for vessels registration in the region, the practices and trends of other RFMOs were also examined to ensure that the items in the regional matrix cover the most relevant and important aspects. In this regard, the systems of marking vessels could also be included in the regional database to trace the movements of the vessels, as well as the standardized measurements of vessels as these could help in identifying the origin of the vessels. In this regard, the countries were encouraged to put as many items as possible in the matrix, although in the absence of information on certain items or in cases of inadequate up-to-date information at this Meeting, such information could be updated and provided in the future.

48. Since one of the main purposes of establishing the regional record is to know the movement of vessels from country to country as means of addressing the concern on continued IUU fishing operations, as well as to develop the database of fishing vessels used in by the countries in the region, the Meeting suggested that information on vessels smaller than 24 meters which are also legally moving around the countries in the region and possibly contribute to IUU fishing, should also be compiled. With the regional record, movements of vessels could be monitored and thus, help combat IUU fishing in the region. Therefore, it is

also necessary to look forward (global aspect) and backward (national system) during the development of the regional record of fishing vessels considering that the existing systems of national vessels recording is widely diverse.

49. After the discussion, the Meeting agreed to the standard format for the items that would go into the matrix of the basic requirements for fishing vessels registration in the region (**Table 1**) and the matrix for the number of fishing vessels (**Table 2**). However, the countries were requested to provide the updated information as well as additional inputs as and when necessary. The Meeting also agreed that the said matrixes should be sent to Singapore since the country was not represented during the Experts Group Meeting, and that Singapore would be requested to provide the country's inputs into the matrixes.

Table 1. Basic requirements for vessel registration in the Southeast Asian region

Name of vessel	
Type of fishing method/gear	
Port of registry	
Gross tonnage (G.T.)	
Length (L)	
Breadth (B)	
Depth (D)	
Engine Power	
Shipyard	
Date of launching	
International Radio Call Sign	
Engine Brand	
Serial number of engine	
Hull material	
Date of registration	
Area (country) of fishing operation	
Nationality of vessel (flag)	
Previous name (if any)	
Previous flag (if any)	
Name of captain/ master	
Captain/ Master nationality	
Number of crew (maximum/minimum)	
Nationality of crew	

Table 2. Number of fishing vessels in the Southeast Asian region

Country	Total	Less than 24 meters	24 meters and over	Remarks
Brunei Darussalam	2,480	2,476	4	Data for year 2011
Cambodia	7,034	7,034	0	Data for year 2011
Indonesia	570,827	569,105	1,722	24 meters and over consist of 1367 fishing vessels, 355 fish carriers
Lao PDR	1,615	1,615	0	Fiber and wooden boats in

				Namtheun 2 Reservoir only
Malaysia	49,756	49,673	83	
Myanmar	28,357	27,000	1,357	Data for year 2011
Philippines	473,400	472,804 (data covers 5,869 from 3.1 to 149.99 GT)	> 596 (data cover 150 GT and over)	
Thailand	33,915	33,050	865	Data for year 2012
Vietnam	128,000	127,700	~300	Data for year 2012

50. Furthermore, in order to facilitate the exchange of records and relevant information on fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over, the countries provided the following information on their respective national data compilation systems (**Table 3**). However, since the relevant data and information could be considered classified while their distribution is restricted, the SEAFDEC Secretariat was asked raise the issue of sharing relevant information on fishing vessels during relevant technical fora to be convened by SEAFDEC, for endorsement to the SEAFDEC Council for policy consideration and for information of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries.

Table 3. National data compilation systems for recording vessels 24 meters in length and over

Country	Format	Remarks
Brunei Darussalam	Microsoft Excel Format	Available in electronic and hard copy
Cambodia	Microsoft Excel Format	Registration with MPWT Licensing with FiA
Indonesia	Central office: database	Database on Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Lao PDR	Microsoft Excel Format	Collaborate with NTPC database sector
Malaysia	Database	Centralized and updated on-line
Myanmar	Manual recording	Assistance needed to develop electronic files
Philippines	Database (MARINA) Logbook or excel format (BFAR)	Registration: MARINA Licensing: BFAR Decentralized recording of data by region
Singapore	Information to be requested	Information to be requested
Thailand	Database	Marine Department Database for fishing license by DOF
Vietnam	Database and Excel format	Each month submitted to ministerial level

VI. Follow-up Activities

51. SEAFDEC/TD was requested to develop the initial database of fishing vessels in the region using as inputs the existing resources available within SEAFDEC. The Southeast Asian countries will then be requested to provide additional information as necessary to fill up and complete the database.

52. The Meeting was assured that the issue related to exchange of information on fishing vessels among the countries in the region would be brought up during technical consultation fora to be convened by SEAFDEC the first one of which would be organized in October 2012. The policy recommendations of such technical fora would be submitted to the SEAFDEC Council for policy consideration and to the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries for their information.

53. Moreover, in order to facilitate discussion on the systems of vessels registration and fishing licensing especially in the case of the Philippines, it was suggested that representatives from the MARINA and BFAR should be invited to attend future meetings since these national agencies are responsible for vessel registration and fishing licensing, respectively. In addition, SEAFDEC was requested to provide assistance to the Member Countries in enhancing their skills and technical capability especially in the application of advanced techniques in improving their respective systems and procedures of vessels registration and fishing licensing.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendations

1. With inputs from the countries in the region, SEAFDEC to initiate the development of the regional record of fishing vessels starting with vessels 24 meters in length and over, and later for vessels measuring less than 24 meters. The status of the development of the regional record of fishing vessels would be submitted to the SEAFDEC Council for information and policy consideration in the future.
2. With assistance from the countries in the region, SEAFDEC/TD to develop initial database of fishing vessels in the region using as inputs the existing data and information available within SEAFDEC, while the countries to regularly provide the necessary information to update and complete the database.
3. SEAFDEC to provide technical assistance to the countries in the region to enhance their skills and technical capability in the application of advanced techniques in improving their respective systems of vessel registration and fishing licensing.
4. Considering the classified and confidential nature of national records, issues related to the restricted exchange of information on fishing vessels among the countries in the region to be discussed and addressed during relevant technical fora to be convened by SEAFDEC. The recommendations of such technical fora would be

submitted to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and policy recommendation and also to the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries for information.

VIII. Closing of the Meeting

54. The Experts Group Meeting was closed by *Mr. Tadahiro Kawata* on behalf of the Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC. The Closing Statement of the Deputy Secretary-General which was read by Mr. Kawata is shown as **Annex 19**.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Mr. Kenji Matsumoto

**SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary General & Deputy Chief of TD
Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in
Southeast Asia
Bangkok, Thailand, 25-28 June 2012**

Distinguished Guests, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning!

It is indeed with great pleasure that I welcome you all to this Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia. We are all aware that many countries in Southeast Asia as well as regional organizations are now focusing their efforts in promoting sustainable fisheries management and countermeasures to reduce and combat IUU fishing in our region. This is in recognition of the importance of sustainable utilization and long-term conservation of marine living resources for food security. It is therefore an opportune time to convene this Meeting in order that we could relate all our initiatives towards creating a harmonized system of fishing licensing and boats registration as our contribution to the overall efforts of reducing if not completely putting an end to IUU fishing in our region.

Also aiming to attain such goal, the SEAFDEC Training Department since 2011, implemented a project on the promotion of fishing license, boats registration and port state measures with the main objective of combating IUU fishing in the region. Last year, the project organized the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia to compile the necessary information that could be used as inputs for the development of the regional system of fish licensing and boats registration.

To continue the project activities, this Experts Group Meeting is therefore organized to discuss the recommendations and minimum requirements raised during the last meeting. It is envisaged that the respective Member Countries' reports on the progress of their relevant efforts could pave the way for the development of a regional record of fishing boats above 24 meters in length, as a first step.

Although we are all aware that the task of forestalling IUU fishing in our region is colossal, but we hope that we could work effectively together towards attaining our common goal. We are confident that we could achieve such goal by setting our sights to the sustainability of the

fishery resources for the food security of all peoples in our region, today and in the days to come.

With that Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in declaring this important meeting open. I look forward to the success of this meeting, and await the recommendations that you would arrive at during the discussions, which SEAFDEC and the Member Countries could use for the development of regional records of all fishing boats in our region as our way forward. Thank you once again and good day!



Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures under Japanese Trust Fund II


July 25th, 2012
Japanese Trust Fund Manager
Kenji Matsumoto



The Japanese Program Implementation

1. Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) the development of responsible fisheries since 1998
2. SEAFDEC 49 wide-ranging activities from 1998 to 2011.

ASEAN /SEAFDEC
① sustainable fisheries management
② responsible marine fishing technologies
③ responsible and sustainable aquaculture
④ safe and wholesome fishery products
⑤ fisheries resources research
⑥ marine resources conservation
⑦ management and enhancement



Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures

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

Project
Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures

Countries involved
SEAFDEC member countries

Year
2011-2012
2013-2017 (Planning under New JTF 6)

Budget
93,950 US\$ (2012)



Promotion of sustainable use of shared stocks in Southeast Asia (Japanese trust fund II) (2007-2011)

1. Information Collection for Sustainable Pelagic Fisheries in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea
2. Development of Demersal Fishery Resources Living in Untrawlable Fishing Ground in the Southeast Asian Region
3. Fishery Management of Shared Stocks in Southeast Asian Waters
4. Research for the Safety of Fisheries Products in the Southeast Asia
5. Information Collection about International Fisheries Issues
6. **Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia (2010-2011)**




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

Project 1
Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia

Project 2
Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures

Project 3
Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries

Project 4
Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures



Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures

Objectives

1. To promote fishing license, boats registration and port state measures
2. To promote MCS management for sustainable fisheries in the region
3. To prevent IUU fishing and its products from being exported
4. To assist the SEAFDEC member Countries in application and implementation of IUU fishing related countermeasures

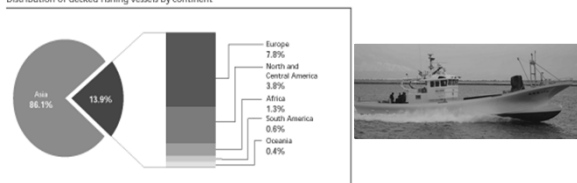


The status of fishing vessels in the World

- 2004, the world fishing vessels consisted of about 4 million
- 1.3 million were decked vessels of various types, tonnage and power
- 2.7 million were undecked (open) boats
- About 86 percent of the decked vessels were in Asia
- About 40% of world fishing vessels were in Southeast Asia

Figure 15

Distribution of decked fishing vessels by continent



Fishing vessels in Southeast Asia

Countries	No. of fishing vessels	100-200 tons	200-500 tons	500- tons
Brunei (2010)	2,743	0	0	0
Cambodia	---	---	---	---
Indonesia (2010)	570,827	1,257	295	25
Malaysia (2010)	49,756	2,032	1,763	1,310
Myanmar (2010)	32,824	607	4	0
Philippines (2010)	788,526	---	---	---
Singapore (2010)	39	0	0	0
Thailand (2007)	13,056	348	16	11
Vietnam	---	---	---	---
Total	1,457,771	4,244	2,078	1,336

Thank you for your attention



Application of International agreement

	Coastal area	Offshore
24 m in length and over	IMO ITC(69); international voyage FAO Flag state Compliance 1993; high seas	IMO ITC(69); international voyage FAO Flag state Compliance 1993; high seas
12m – 24m	FAO IPOA-IUU(2001) voluntary base	FAO IPOA-IUU(2001) voluntary base
0 m – 12 m	FAO IPOA-IUU(2001) voluntary base	FAO IPOA-IUU(2001) voluntary base

Overview of the Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia




Basic Requirements for Achievement

- 1) Establishment of good and systematic schemes:
 - Fishing vessels registration; and
 - Fishing license system
- 2) Development of an effective MCS networks
- 3) Development of laws and regulations to support the implementation




Project Implementation

TD + MFRDMD



 Implementing

The Project of Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures







Project Activities

Regional/international coordination and cooperation was enhanced through discussions and consultation with member countries and participated in the related IUU fishing meeting

Production of information materials to promote fishing license and boats registration and disseminated to the SEAFDEC Member Countries and worldwide.

- Information exchange on fishing license and boats registration in the region
- List of experts on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asian Countries
- Promotion of project implementation
- Establishment common understanding of promotion on fishing license and boats registration to combat IUU fishing










Project Activities

The Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in SEA was organized from 4-7 October 2011

- ❖ Gathering the procedure of Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asian Countries
- ❖ Strengthening SEAFDEC Network among SEAFDEC-ASEAN Member countries as initiative e-mail group (combat_iuu@seafdec.org)
- ❖ Recommendations for development of the Regional Guidelines on fishing license and boats registration
- ❖ Recommendation for development of the Regional Guidelines on Information on Export of Fisheries Products
- ❖ Minimum requirement on fishing license and boats registration in the region



The Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia 25-28 June 2012



Objectives of the Meeting

- ❖ To collect/ analyze/ harmonize the procedure and system of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asia
- ❖ To analyze the recommendation and minimum requirement
- ❖ To develop the regional record on fishing boats (length above 24 meters) for the region
- ❖ To discuss the way forward and project activities for future implementation

Expected Outcome

Concept of/ and preliminary of regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in Southeast Asia

Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements


Monday 25 June 2012	
0830-0900	Registration
	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
0900-0910	• Opening Address by SG
0910-0920	• Policy and direction of Japanese Trust Fund (by DSG and Japanese Trust Fund Project Manager)
0920-0935	Agenda 2: Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements
0935-1030	Agenda 3: Overview of the meeting
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break and group photo
1100-1230	Agenda 4: Presentation on the results from the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration
1230-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1530	Agenda 5: Analyzing of the results and plenary discussion on the effectiveness, procedure and systems of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asian Countries
1530-1600	Coffee/tea break
1600-1700	Agenda 5: Analyzing of the results and plenary discussion on the effectiveness, procedure and systems of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asian Countries (Cont'd)
1800-2000	Reception Dinner

Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements

Tuesday 26 June 2012	
0900-1030	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) ❖ Brunei Darussalam ❖ Cambodia ❖ Indonesia
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1230	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) (cont'd.) ❖ Lao PDR ❖ Malaysia ❖ Myanmar
1230-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1600	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) (cont'd.) ❖ Philippine ❖ Singapore ❖ Thailand ❖ Vietnam
1600-1630	Coffee/tea break
1630-1730	Agenda 6: Conclusion of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters (cont'd.)

Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements

Wednesday 27 June 2012	
0900-1030	Agenda 7: Introduction of an idea of the regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1200	Agenda 8: Plenary discussion and consideration to develop of regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in the region
1200-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1530	Agenda 8: Plenary discussion and consideration to develop of regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in the region (cont'd)
1530-1600	Coffee/tea break
1600-1700	Agenda 9: Follow-up activities
Thursday 28 June 2011	
0900-1030	Agenda 10: Conclusion and Recommendation
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1200	Agenda 11: Closing of the Meeting
1200-1300	Lunch Break
1300-1700	Excursion



Thank You

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS

**THE EXPERTS GROUP MEETING ON FISHING LICENSE AND
BOATS REGISTRATION
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**

BACKGROUND

In 2011, the Training Department (TD) in collaboration with the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) initiated the project on the Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures to Combat with IUU Fishing in the Region, with funding support from Japanese Trust Fund II. According to this, TD and MFRDMD jointly organized the “Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Information on Export of Fisheries Products in Southeast Asia” on 4-7 October 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, where a discussion was held on the minimum requirements for fishing license and boats registration in the region. It is also envisaged that the minimum requirements as identified at this Meeting would further serve as a basis in the development implementation on fishing license and boats registration.

Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration will be organized in order to improve/ strengthen fishing license and boats registration of each member countries to combat and reduce IUU fishing in the region. **Main focus at this meeting will be** expected to continue the discussion of the recommendations and minimum requirements from the last meeting through analyzing member countries’ report for it as well as starting the development of regional record on fishing boats of length above 24 meters as the first step.

OBJECTIVES

In order to improve/ strengthen fishing license and boats registration of each member countries,

1. To collect/ analyze/ harmonize the procedure and system of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asia
2. To analyze the recommendation and minimum requirement
3. To develop the regional record on fishing boats (length above 24 meters) for the region
4. To discuss the way forward and project activities for future implementation

PARTICIPANTS

1. Two selected/ nominated experts who are involved in/and responsible for fishing license and boats registration from SEAFDEC Member Countries
2. Selected/ nominated experts who are interested/involved in fishing license and boats registration from regional/international organizations
3. Representatives from SEAFDEC/SEC and SEAFDEC/TD

DATE AND VENUE

25-28 June 2012 (4 days) at Windsor suit hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Concept of/ and preliminary regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in Southeast Asia

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Overview of the meeting
3. Adoption of the agenda and arrangements
4. Presentation on the results from the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration
5. Analyzing of the results and discussion on the effectiveness, procedure and systems of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asia
6. Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries
7. Introduction of an idea of the regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters
8. Discussion and consideration to develop regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in the region
9. Follow-up activities
10. Conclusion and recommendation
11. Closing of the meeting

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND TIMETABLE

Monday 25 June 2012	
0830-0900	Registration
	Agenda 1. Opening of the Meeting
0900-0910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Address by SG
0910-0920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and direction of Japanese Trust Fund (by DSG and Japanese Trust Fund Project Manager)
0920-1020	Agenda 2: Overview of the meeting
1020-1030	Agenda 3: Adoption of the agenda and arrangements
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break and group photo
1100-1230	Agenda 4: Presentation on the results from the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License, Boats Registration
1230-1400	Lunch break
1400-1530	Agenda 5: Analyzing of the results and plenary discussion on the effectiveness, procedure and systems of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asian Countries
1530-1600	Coffee/tea break
1600-1700	Agenda 5: Analyzing of the results and plenary discussion on the effectiveness, procedure and systems of fishing license and boats registration in Southeast Asian Countries (Cont'd)
1800-2000	Reception dinner
Tuesday 26 June 2012	
0900-1030	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Brunei Darussalam ❖ Cambodia ❖ Indonesia
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1230	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) (cont'd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lao PDR ❖ Malaysia ❖ Myanmar
1230-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1600	Agenda 6: Presentation on collection of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters by Member Countries (20 min./country, answer 10 min.) (cont'd.)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Philippine ❖ Singapore ❖ Thailand ❖ Vietnam ❖ Japan
1600-1630	Coffee/tea break
1630-1730	Agenda 6: Conclusion of national record on fishing boats above 24 meters (cont'd.)
Wednesday 27 June 2012	
0900-1030	Agenda 7: Introduction of an idea of the regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1200	Agenda 8: Plenary discussion and consideration to develop regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in the region
1200-1400	Lunch break
1400-1530	Agenda 8: Plenary discussion and consideration to develop regional record on fishing boats above 24 meters in the region (cont'd)
1530-1600	Coffee/tea break
1600-1700	Agenda 9: Follow-up activities
Thursday 28 June 2011	
0900-1030	Agenda 10: Conclusion and Recommendation
1030-1100	Coffee/tea break
1100-1200	Agenda 11: Closing of the meeting
1200-1300	Lunch break
1300-1700	Excursion

The Result from the Regional Core Experts Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration 4-7 October 2011

Training Department

Participants of the Meeting

- Representative from each SEAFDEC Member Country, who is involved in/and responsible for fishing license and boats registration
- Representative from SEAFDEC/Sec, TD and MFRDMD

Conclusion and Recommendation

- Promote boat registration and fishing licensing slowly and step-by-step not necessarily 100% at once
- SEAFDEC to develop website design and contents on IUU fishing
- Promote the establishment of Regional Record of Fishing Vessels
- SEAFDEC to compile the minimum requirements for boat registration and fishing licensing from each country which could be used as inputs in the development of the regional guidelines on boat registration and fishing licensing
- Improve and update the list of Core Experts on IUU Fishing prepared by SEAFDEC
- Establish dedicated e-mail for the Core Experts on IUU Fishing

Recommendations for development of the Regional Guidelines on Boats Registration

- The recommendation of this issue is covered on;
- Cooperation among agencies concerned
 - HRD and encourage participation of stakeholder
 - Development of related regulation and legal
 - Harmonize measurements of fishing boats in the region and develop guidelines for boat registration
 - Promotion on life safety appliances (LSA)

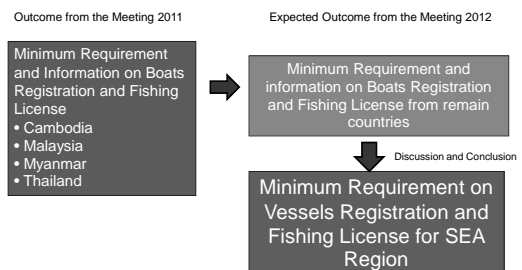
Please kindly see full recommendation at REF 02

Recommendations for development of the Regional Guideline on Fishing License

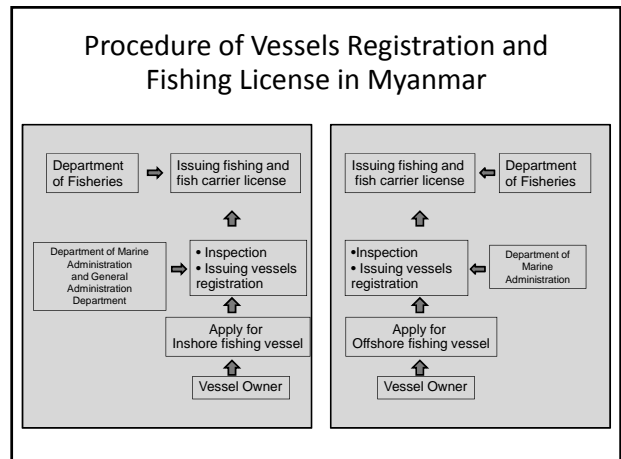
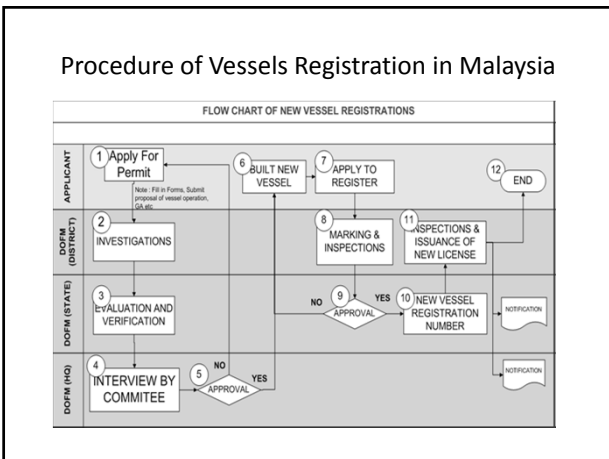
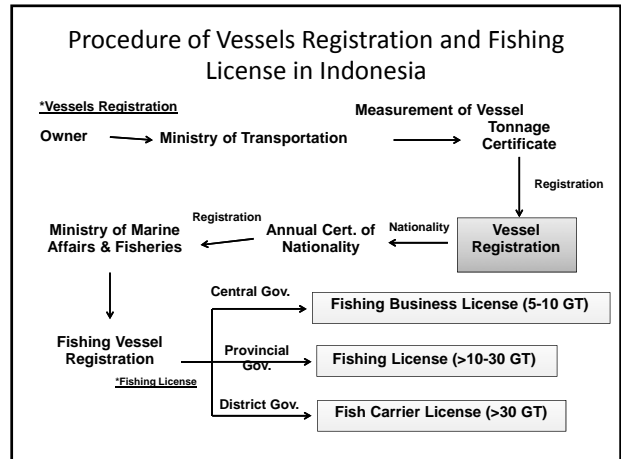
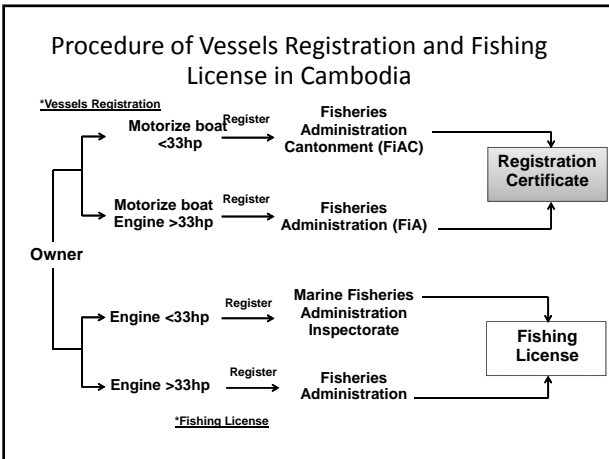
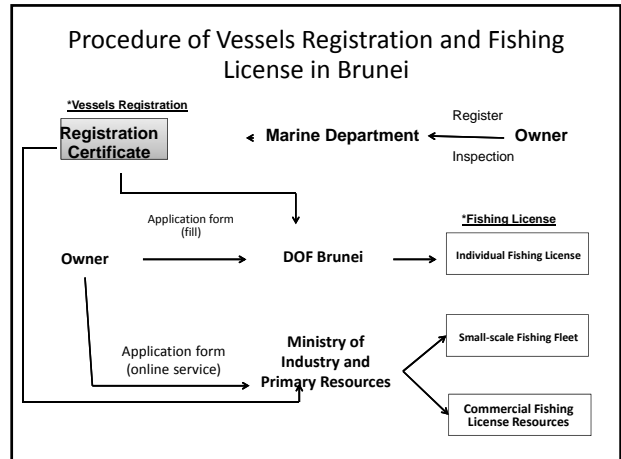
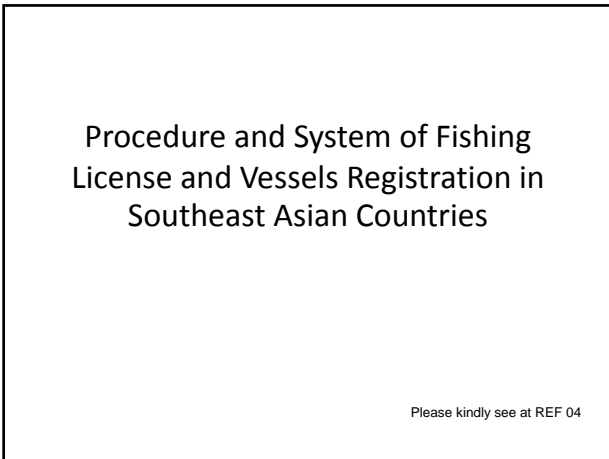
- The recommendation of this issue is covered on;
- Enhancement of collaboration among concerned agencies
 - Improvement and development of procedure/ inspection of fishing license
 - Enhancement awareness and capacity building in related issues
 - Promotion on the importance of fishing license

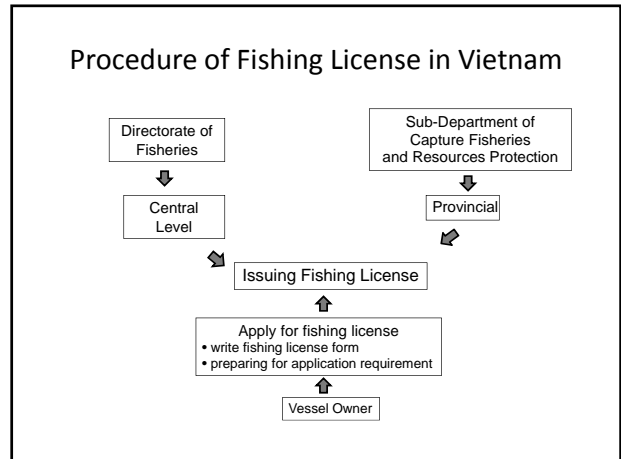
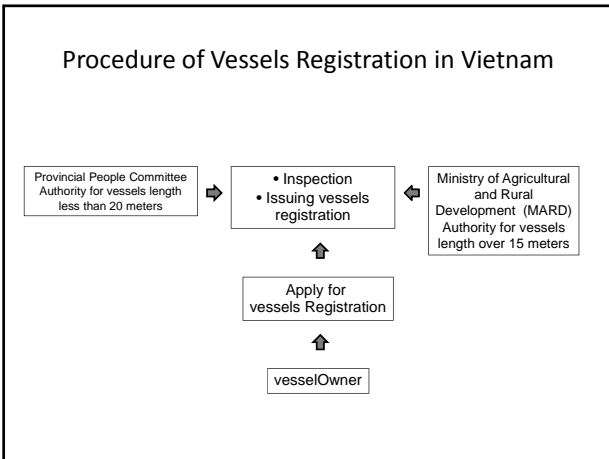
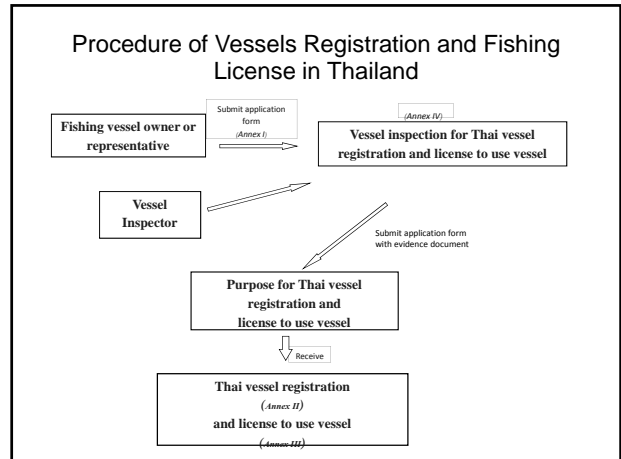
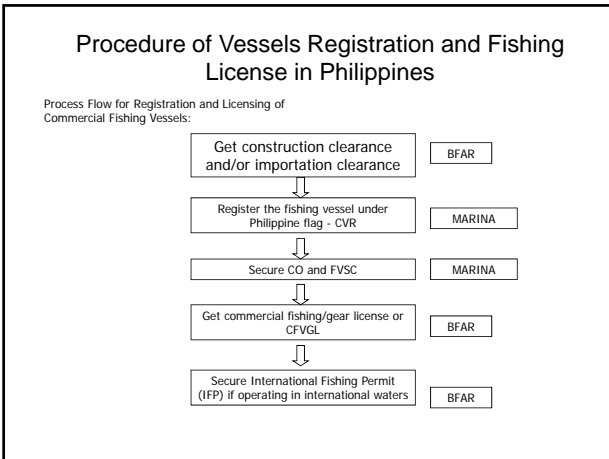
Please kindly see full recommendation at REF 02

Minimum Requirement and Information on Boats Registration and Fishing License



Please kindly see at REF 03





Thank you

Necessary Information (Minimum Requirements) from Member Countries

Necessary Information (Minimum Requirements) for Boat Registration

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia
Registration	<p>1. Application of Vessels import permit with attachment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ purchase letter ✓ letter of cancelation of Registration for old vessels ✓ builder certificate for new vessels ✓ vessels specification ✓ Company business registration certificate section 16 and 17 ✓ Vessels photo ✓ Award letter from Fisheries Department <p>Upon approval Certificate of vessels</p>	<p>1. All type of Fishing Vessel/Boat</p> <p>2. Fishing vessel/boat of 75HP and more</p>	<p>All type and size off fishing vessel fly flag of Indonesia</p>	<p>1. All type of Fishing Vessel</p> <p>2. Vessel Traditional gears more than 2 hooks</p> <p>3. Vessel Commercial gear compulsory.</p> <p>4. Free of Charge</p>

	<p>import permit will be issued valid for 3 month.</p> <p>2. Applying for vessel registration using application form provide by Marine Department with attachment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ purchase letter ✓ copy of owner identification card ✓ Certificate of competency as marine officer class 9 ✓ Company registration certificate ✓ Award letter from Fisheries Department according to fishing zone ✓ Vessel Insurance ✓ Certificate of vessel import permit 			
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<p>Renewal of Registration</p>	<p>3. Vessel inspection carried out by Marine Surveyor officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessels length 24m or more will be observe by Government surveyor on behalf of director of Marine Department for classification and in future plane need proper regulation STCW (Standard Training and Certification for watch keeping) for captain and crew. However curently captain must have Certificate Of Competency as marine officer class 9. Upon approval Certification of Vessels Registration will be issued by Marine department 			
	<p>1. There is no renewal procedure of vessel registration certificate as it is only once however Marine Department will need t be notify if there is an engine change and also if the body of the boat is change it is consider as</p>	<p>First time only</p>	<p>1. Only for first time; 2. No need for renewal of fishing vessel registration</p>	<p>First time only</p>

<p>Change and Transfer of Registration</p>	<p>new registration</p> <p>For Change and Transfer of Registration document needed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Award letter from Fisheries Department for transfer 2. Purchase letter 3. if applying for new registration number the old Registration should be apply for cancellation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every time 2. Sale & purchase agreement 	<p>Possible. The owner of fishing vessel should report to government (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) if any changes of :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. identity of the owner b. identity of fishing vessel; c. Fishing vessel identification mark. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every time 2. Sale & purchase agreement
<p>Replacing Lost Boat Registration</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit letter to Marine Department for cancellation of registration for replacing lost boat along with a copy of the polis report and award letter from Fisheries Department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police report 2. New boat will be new registration 3. Replacing boat should include changing boat, but no include modified boat and changing engine 4. Modified boat and changing engine can be made by authorization of registrar, Will be no new 	<p>If the fishing vessel is changed of flag, sink, lost, or not used as a fishing vessel, the owner should report to government for removal from registration system.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Police report 2. New boat will be new registration 3. Replacing boat should include changing boat, modified boat etc

		registration, but renew ship card.		
Donating Boats	<p>1. should have letter of donation to show the boat is donated. 2. For registration should have award letter from Fisheries Department for capture fisheries</p>		<p>Donating boat that will use for fishing vessel should be registered and follow the regulation of Fishing Vessel Registration</p>	<p>1. New registration with DOF approval</p>
Building Boats	<p>There are no shipyard that are capable building more than 24 meter fishing boat.\ in Brunei Darussalam.</p>	<p>Not required registration, but request authorization from Merchant Marine Department</p>	<p>Building new Fishing vessel should be have recommendation from government (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries).</p>	<p>1. Not required registration 2. BUT progress of boat building should inform DOF by purchaser</p>
Markings and Color Coding	<p>1. All boats/vessels is required under the Marine Department to mark a given Registration number such as B 123 and the size is according to the length of the vessels.</p>	<p>Marking & Code number subject to the licensing process</p>	<p>Marking of fishing vessel consist information of : the authority who issued the license or fishing vessel book, codification of fishing ground, codification of type of fishing gear and registration number. The marking installed</p>	<p>Marking & color code subject to licensing process</p>

			on the hull of vessel under the name of vessel, painted using a black color as base and white color for letter and number.	
Environmental Impacts	1. none		Preventing IUU fishing and to implement responsible fisheries. Data base of fishing vessel	1. Priority to HOB boat
Boat Registration Fee	B\$20.00 for per registration	1. Administrative charge: for Ship card and Technical Inspection Book	free of charge	1. Non

Necessary Information (Minimum Requirements) for Boat Registration

	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Registration	1. All motorized boats must be registered by Department of Marine Administration.	<u>Fishing vessels which are 3 GT or less (Municipal Fishing Registration is devolved to the Local Government Units (LGUs)</u>	1. Complete registration form 2. Evidence documents 3. Certificate on Vessel	The Fishing vessels are registered if they meet the following conditions:

	<p>2. Minimum length for fishing Boat Registration has seven meters.</p>	<p>pursuant to EO 305 <u>Fishing vessels which are more than 3 GT (Commercial Fishing)</u> Commercial fishing vessels are registered by the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA), which is under the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) pursuant to RA 9295 or the 2004 Domestic Shipping Development Act. The MARINA issues the Certificate of Ownership (CO) and the Certificate of Vessel Registration (CVR), upon completion of the following requirements by the applicant and payment of the corresponding fees: 1. Certificate of ad measurement 2. Skeleton plan of boat 3. Official receipt (OR) for engine 4. Certificate of stability</p>	<p>Inspection</p>	<p>a) In accordance with the guidelines of the fishing vessel development of the fisheries sector; b) Fishing vessel owners must agree not to use vessels for other purposes contrary to law; c) no longer carry any vessel registration number; d) Having completed the registration; e) If the imported fishing vessels shall not exceed eight years for wooden vessels and 15 years for hull ships of other materials; f) Fishing vessels of organizations and individuals based abroad must reside in Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam shall be permitted.</p>
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<p>Renewal of Registration</p>	<p>Fishing Boat Registration must be renew every year.</p>	<p>5. Ship station license (through the National Telecommunications Commission) MARINA also issues the Minimum Safe Manning Certificate (MSMC), upon inclusion and approval of the following information in the letter of application: 1. Ship's name 2. Owner/operator 3. Ship and rig type 4. Tonnage and break horsepower 5. Port of registry 6. International Maritime Organization and official numbers 7. Crew list, including their names, positions and licenses</p>	<p>1. No need for renewal of vessel registration 2. Renewal for vessel use license</p>	
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			undergone alterations or the fishing vessel will have to operate in international waters for which a new certificate is required.		
Change and Transfer of Registration	Fishing Boat Registration can be changed the owner name when the new owner submit application form to Department of Marine Administration with relevant documents and not transferable.	The CO and CVR are changed only when any of the following occurs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. change in ownership; 2. alterations in the make of the vessel; and 3. vessel is decommissioned or constructively or totally lost. 	Possible		
Replacing Lost Boat Registration	In time of disaster, lost Boat can be replaced and registered by Department of Marine Administration.	Lost CO/CVR can be reissued with the filing of an Affidavit of Loss of Certificate.	None		
Donating Boats	If Donor countries or person donate the Boats to Myanmar	-	None		

	Government, relevant agencies will register these boats and DOF contribute the boats to fishermen who lost their boats in disaster.			
Building Boats	Now a day, shall not allow to build the new building boats for purpose of fishing. Only can build to replace for damage boat.	-	None	
Markings and Color Coding	Markings and colour coding must be needed according to the place of license Issue.		None	
Environmental Impacts	Shall not keep or use explosive substances, poisons, chemicals and other substances.	-	None	
Boat Registration	<u>Off-shore National</u>	MARINA has corresponding	1. Depend upon size of the	

<p>Fee</p>	<p><u>Fishing Boat (DMA)</u> 1GRT/250kyats/year <u>In-shore National</u> <u>Fishery Boat</u> (1) under 15HP-7000 kyats/year (2) 15HP-20HP-18000 kyats/year</p>	<p>fees for each certificate issued.</p>	<p>vessel. 2. 80 % decrease on promotion for vessel < 20 TG until 31 December 2012.</p>	
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Necessary Information (Minimum Requirements) for Fishing Licensing

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia
Boat Registration	All vessel will require to register their vessel to the marine dept before the fishing license will be issued starting on the fiscal year of 2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fly flag of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2. Identified plate number, light sign, identified sign (symbol) 3. Radio communication, fire extinguisher, life buoy, rescuing buoys, life jackets, binoculars, compass or GPS, medicine for preliminary treatment, head-lights for seeing the way, emergency light, horn or bell. 4. Hull and engine with quality and safety for fishing operation 5. Bin or tank properly keeping waste on the vessel and the used oils discharging from the engine, then the waste has to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boat < 5 GT Register (from Marine Affairs and Fisheries District Services) 2. Vessel use license → <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) > 5 - 10 GT (Marine Affairs and Fisheries District Services) b) > 10 – 30 GT (Marine Affairs and Fisheries Province Services) c) > 30 GT (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a must to issue the license book 2. Subject to licensing regulation

Fishery	As Attached	<p>be thrown at the assigned place.</p> <p>6. Identification color painting on the edge of vessel according to the city and province.</p> <p>1. Fishing vessel license and fishing log book 2. Log book recorded fisheries products statistic on every fishing day, 3. Compliance with the criteria/requirements stipulated in fishing log book, 4. Maintain the quality and hygiene of fisheries products, 5. Use legal fishing gears mentioned in the proclamation of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 6. Use light sign or symbol light complying with order /rule on the management of national and inter-nation navigation/ (waterway transportation) mean whenever docking at under designed</p>	1. Fishing License every year	1. Fisherman and background fisheries activities only 2. Issuing Fisherman cards 3. Work permits for foreign crew – passport requirement
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		location.			
Target Fish Species	None at the moment	Depends on gears use	Depends on gears use	Depends on gears use	Depends on gears use
Fishing Area or Fishing Grounds	As attached	Cambodia coastal areas	1. Indonesian territorial waters 2. Indonesian Economic Exclusive Zone	Zoning system	
Catch Information Collection and Reporting	For Commercial Fishing Vessel is required to submit the log book which contain the detail of catch every month.	logbook recorded fisheries products statistic on every fishing day	1. Fishing logbooks 2. Capture Fisheries Statistic	1. Vessel Operation Information – {Laporan Operasi Vessel (LOV) } 2. Every landing 3. Minimum landing	
Resource Rents	None at the moment			1. Close session 2. Marine protection area 3. Artificial reef	
Fish Licensing Fee	As attached	License fee by fishing gears as below: 1. 200 Riel/meter for crab gill net over 500m, mesh size \geq 6cm 2. 200 Riel/meter for shrimp 3 layer gill nets over 500m,	1. Depends on gears use fish target species	As per table attached	

		<p>mesh size $3.8\text{cm} \geq 3.8\text{ cm}$.</p> <p>3. 200 Riel/meter for shrimp 1 layer gill nets over 500m, mesh size $\geq 3.5\text{ cm}$.</p> <p>4. 200 Riel/meter for fish gill net (Mong trey katang) over 500m, mesh size $\geq 6\text{cm}$</p> <p>5. 200 Riel/meter for clupea gill net (Mong trey kbork) over 500m, mesh size $\geq 3.5\text{cm}$</p> <p>6. 200 Riel/meter for mackerel gill net (Mong trey kamong) over 500m, mesh size $\geq 4\text{cm}$</p> <p>7. 200 Riel/meter for Scomberomorus gill net (Mong trey peka) over 500m, mesh size $\geq 8\text{cm}$</p> <p>8. 200 Riel/meter for Ptong gill net (Mong trey ptong) over</p>		
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		<p>300m, mesh size \geq 2.5cm</p> <p>9. 1,500 Riel/meter for Encircling seine over 70 m, mesh size \geq 3cm</p> <p>10. 1,500 Riel/meter for beach seine</p> <p>11. 4,500 Riel/meter for purse seine</p> <p>12. 200 Riel/meter for Karao (Mong trey karao) over 7m, mesh size \geq 7cm</p> <p>13. 500 Riel/trap for crap trap over 200 traps, mesh size \geq 6cm</p> <p>14. 5.000 Riel/trap for fish trap with mouse < 1m over 15 traps</p> <p>15. 30.000 Riel/trap for fish trap with mouse > 1m over 15 traps</p>		
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		traps		
		16. 1.500 Riel/trap for fish trap over 15 traps, mesh size ≥ 4 cm		
		17. 5.000 Riel/net for cast net length > 6m		
		18. 500 Riel/hook for Horizontal longlines over 1.000 hooks		
		19. 27.000 Riel/host power for trawl		

Necessary Information (Minimum Requirements) for Fishing Licensing

	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Boat Registration	1. <u>National Inshore</u>	Fishing vessels which are more than 3 GT	1. Boat Register (from Marine Department)	a) Having certificate of registration of

	<p><u>Fishing Boat</u> - By the Authority from the Department of Marine Administration (DMA) and General Administration Department inspect a process all Inshore vessels. - After fishing vessel have inspected, the Department of fisheries(DOF) issue fishing and fish carrier license to the inshore vessels by recommendation of the General Administration Department.</p> <p>2. <u>National Offshore Fishing Boats</u> - Department of</p>	(Commercial Fishing)	2. Vessel use license	<p>fishing vessels, for vessels fitted with engines of 20 horsepower or more or vessels without engine with a designed waterline length of 15 m or more;</p> <p>b) Having certificates of technical safety of fishing vessels</p> <p>d) Having obtained a master, chief engineer of fishing vessels under the current regulations of the Ministry of Fisheries.</p> <p>e) There are fishing gears in accordance with the Fisheries Ministry's regulations and provisions of the Ministry of Fisheries (now is MARD).</p>
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			<p>Marine Administration (DMA) inspects and process all vessel according to the procedure and rule of the IMO for registration so as to be safe from danger the LSA inspected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Department of Fisheries (DOF) issue fishing and fish carrier license to the vessel after recorded on fishing vessel registration which has vessel registration from the DMA. <p>3. The Townships(DOF) issue the license all inshore fishing vessels and gear in the regions and reports to the Head Office (DOF)</p>
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Fishery	Nil	-	Control Fishing Gears (Trawler, Push net, Anchovy lift net, Anchovy cover net, Anchovy Purse Seine) cannot get license, only renewal.	
Target Species	Nil	Mostly tuna and some seasonal pelagic species like mackerels and roundscads	None	
Fishing Area or Fishing Grounds	1. Myanmar Marine water are demarcated four fishing grounds, there are Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy, Mon and Tanintharyi. 2. Local vessels have privilege to operate fishing of one or two adjacent fishing grounds. 3. Foreign vessels have privilege to operate one	Fishing vessels which are 3 GT or less are allowed to fish in Zone 1 (from shoreline to 15 km), while vessels exceeding 3 GT must fish in Zone 2 (beyond 15 km)	Distance 3 Km from shoreline prohibit for operate Trawler and Push Net.	

<p>Catch Information and Reporting</p>	<p>selected fishing ground of three (Rakhine, Ayeyarwaddy and Tanintharyi) from outside the territorial sea up to EEZ during the license period.</p>			
<p>1. When fish is landed at a Jetty, either directly or by carrier vessels, the landing is meticulously recorded as it changes hands from the vessel operator to the Jetty operator. At this stage, product is graded and an invoice for this first sale is drawn up. This forms the basis of the Jetty's detailed records on landings. 2. Processing establishments buy fisheries products from the Jetty operator. In the</p>		<p>Fishing logbook is required</p>	<p>Some fishing vessels that involved in exported fishery products to EU will get the fishing logbooks.</p>	

			<p>invoice, it is detailed which vessel(s) the product(s) is/are originating from, how much product has been acquired, and how much has been paid for it.</p> <p>3. The processing establishment, with the invoice from the Jetty in hand, will apply for a product Movement Document (PMD) from the Provincial DOF office. The PMD transcribes the catch record of the acquired product on to an official document of which copy is retained by the DOF. The record lists vessel name, registration no, fishing area, catch/date, species and weights.</p> <p>4. <u>In catch flow (fresh fish)</u></p>
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<p>Resource Rents</p>	<p>Foreign fishing vessel is reported the designated port. DOF Inspectors record the vessel name, fishing ground a total catch. And then vessel is checked out to their countries.</p> <p>5. <u>In Catch Flow (fresh fish)</u> Local fishing vessel is landed in port/landing site. DOF inspectors record the vessel name, registration no, fishing area, catch/date, catch by spp and catch by weight. And then to go to neighbouring Country by local carrier vessel.</p> <p>Nil</p>	<p>Basis for the license fees is the gross tonnage of the vessel and not resource rent. Fee for fish caught is not recognized in current</p>	<p>None</p>	
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Fish Licensing Fee	<p>1. <u>Foreign Fishing Vessel (off-shore)</u> - 10000 US\$/100 GRT/Month for fishing right. - 9000 US\$/100 GRT/Month for Joint Venture. - 3000 US\$/100 GRT/Month for Tuna long line.</p> <p>2. <u>Local Fishing Vessel (off-shore)</u> - 30000 kyats/100 GRT/year</p> <p>3. <u>Local Fishing vessel (In-shore)</u> - stow net - 5800 kyats/net/year - Trammel net(Mechanized boat) - 11900 kyats/net/year - Trammel net(Non-Mechanized boat) -</p>	licensing/registration schemes. Vessels 3.1 to 20GT – PhP200 + PhP2/GT Vessels 20.1 to 50GT – PhP250 + PhP2/GT Vessels 50.1 to 100GT – PhP300 + PhP2/GT Vessels 100.1 to 125GT – PhP500 + PhP3/GT Vessels 125.1 to 150GT – PhP1,000 + PhP3/GT Vessels 150.1 to 250GT – PhP1,500 + PhP3/GT Vessels 250.1 and above – PhP2,500 + PhP4/GT	Few amount of fee, depend on mesh size and length of net	
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	2800 kyats/net/year - Drift Gill net (Mechanized boat) - 9900 kyats/net/year - Drift Gill net (Non- Mechanized boat) - 2800 kyats/net/year - Fence net(Mechanized boat) - 9300 kyats/net/year - Purse seine (Mechanized boat) - 11900 kyats/net/year - Bottom Set net (Non- Me: boat) - 2800 kyats/net/year			
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Annex for Brunei

FISHING GEAR TYPE	LICENCE FEE B\$ (PER YEAR)	LENGTH/SET /HOOKS
TRAMMEL NET	8.00	MINIMUM 366 M
BOTTOM SET GILL NET	8.00	MINIMUM 366 M
SURFACE GILL NET	8.00	MINIMUM 366 M
RING NET	4.00	PER SET
CAST NET	1.00	PER SET
DRIFT GILL NET	8.00	MINIMUM 366 M
BEACH SEINE	8.00	MINIMUM 366 M
LIFT NET	4.00	PER SET
RING NET FOR POMFRET	4.00	PER SET
SCOPE NET	4.00	PER SET
LARGE BEACH SEINE WITH COD END	4.00	PER SET
TRAWL NET	200.00	PER SET
PURSE SEINE	150.00	PER SET
POT TRAP	0.40	PER PCS (MINIMUM 12 PCS)
TIDAL WEIR	4.00	PER SET
SHALLOW WATER PALISADE TRAP	4.00	PER SET
DEEP WATER PALISADE TRAP	8.00	PER EST
CONICAL INTERTIDAL TRAP	4.00	PER SET

LONG LINE	0.25	PER HOOK
SIMPLE HAND LINE	0.25	PER HOOK (MINIMUM 12 HOOK)

FISHING AREA OR FISHING ZON			
ZON	DISTANCE	TYPE OF BOAT	IDENTIFICATION THROUGH COLOUR SCHEME
1	0-3 NM	Small-Scale Fishing boats using outboard engine ~ 3 - 6 GT.	Individual Small scale fishermen Licence plit pink ini colour
2	3-20 NM	Small-Scale Fishing boats using outboard engine Fishing boat using inboard engine <350 Hp	Small scale fishing fleet and new applicants which apply after monotorium in januari 2008 Licence plit gray colour for small company Licence plit purple ini colour for new applicant (part time fishermen) applyn after monotorium in januari 2008

		~ < 60 GT.	Comercial Fishing Vessels	Wheel house orange in colour
3	20-45NM	Fishing boat using inboard engine - 351 - 600 Hp ~ 60 -150 GT.	Comercial Fishing Vessels	Wheel house blue in colour
4	45- 200 NM	Fishing boat using inboard engine - 601 - 800 Hp ~ 150 -200 GT.	Comercial Fishing Vessels	Wheel house red (post office) in colour

**COLLECTION OF NATIONAL RECORD ON
 FISHING BOATS ABOVE 24 METER IN
 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

CONTENT

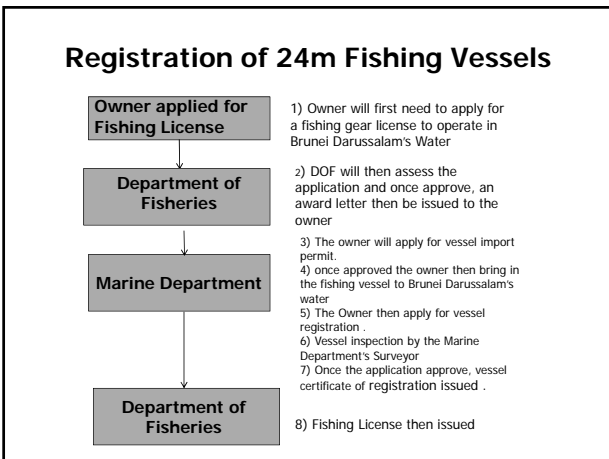
- Introduction
- Legal frame work
- Registration of 24 meter fishing vessels
- No of local commercial fishing vessels in 2011
- Record of fishing vessels
- Recording procedure of fishing vessels
- Content of record through certification of vessels registrations
- Content of record through fishing gears license for fishing vessels
- problem of record on fishing vessels

INTRODUCTION

- The main reasons for Fishing Vessel Registration :-
 - Safety
 - Security
- Total no of fishing vessels in 2011 – 2,480 (44 fishing vessels length between 15-32 meter and 2,436 are small boats)
- 4 vessels above 24 meter that are registered and licensed to operate in Brunei’s Waters.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Fishing boats/vessel under the jurisdiction of Marine Department (Registration of Fishing Vessels and Pleasure Craft) Regulation, 2011
- Fishing gears under the jurisdiction of Fisheries Department (Fisheries Order, 2009)



NUMBER OF LOCAL COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS IN 2011

TYPE OF VESSELS	ZONE2	ZONE3	ZONE 4	TOTAL
BOTTOM TRAWLER	14	6	0	20
PURSE-SEINERS	6	8	0	14
LONG LINER	4	5	0	9
DIVING EQPT	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	25	19	0	44

Record On Fishing Vessels

The Marine Department is the agency responsible for recording of fishing vessels through certification of registration issued by Marine Department either for less or above 24 meters length.

Recording Procedure of Fishing Vessels

- Vessels application for Registration at Marine Department requirement;
 - application of Vessels import permit with attachment
 - ✓ purchase letter
 - ✓ latter of cancelation of Registration for old vessels
 - ✓ builder certificate for new vessels
 - ✓ vessels specification
 - ✓ Company business registration certificate section 16 and 17
 - ✓ Vessels photo
 - ✓ Award letter from Fisheries Department for capture fisheries
- Upon approval Certificate of vessels import permit will be issued valid for 3 month.

Cont..

Recording Procedure of Fishing Vessels

- Applying for fishing vessel registration using application form provide by Marine Department with attachment;
 - ✓ purchase letter
 - ✓ copy of owner identification card
 - ✓ Certificate of competency as marine officer class 9
 - ✓ Company registration certificate
 - ✓ Award latter from Fisheries Department for capture fisheries according to fishing zone
 - ✓ Fishing Vessel Insurance
 - ✓ Certificate of vessel import permit

Cont..

Recording Procedure of Fishing Vessels

- Vessel inspection carried out by Marine Surveyor officers
- Vessels length 24m or more will be observe by Government surveyor on behalf of Director of Marine Department for classification. However as of now, captain of the fishing vessel must obtained the Certificate Of Competency as marine officer class 9.
- Upon approval Certification of Vessels Registration will be issued by Marine department

Content Of Record Through The Certification Of Vessel Registrations Issued By Marine Department

Owner Details:

- Name of company and address.
- Registration certificate number.

cont...

Content Of Record Through The Certification Of Vessel Registrations Issued By Marine Department

- Vessels Specifications
 - Registration number. (Eg. B1519)
 - Number and year. (Eg. June 2012 [77])
 - Name of vessel.
 - Gross tonnage.
 - Vessel purpose.
 - Operation area.
 - Length of vessel.
 - Width of vessel.
 - Depth of vessel.
 - Ship builder company.
 - Date of launch.
 - Date of arrival in Brunei
 - Previous registration (If any)

cont...

Content Of Record Through The Certification
Of Vessel Registrations Issued By Marine
Department

Engine Specifications;

- Engine type and brand.
- Engine serial number.
- Supplier company and address.
- Engine power (Hp).
- Engine placement/ location.

Content Of Record Through The
Fishing Gear License For Fishing
Vessels Issued By Fisheries
Department

- Type of fishing gear used.
- Operational zone.
- Registration number.
- Vessel name.
- Name of the owner's company/address.
- Validity period of fishing license.

Problem Of Record On Fishing
Vessels

- Since in Brunei Darussalam all fishing vessels must be registered by the new legal framework however there are not many fishing vessels are 24 meters above is currently registered.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

Collection of National record on Fishing boats above 24meter in Cambodia

by
 Heng Sotharith Deputy Director Dep't of Fisheries Affairs,
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 Email: hengsotharith@yahoo.com

Sum Kong Chief of marine fishery Division, Fisheries
 Administrative, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
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Presenting to the
 "Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in
 Southeast Asia"
 25-28 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand.

Legal Introduction

Refer to the Ministerial Declaration No. 006, Dated on 01 October, 1999 on Sea Shipping Management, and Ministerial Declaration No. 157, Dated on 01 April, 2010 on Delegation of Powers and Responsibilities,

- All categories of vessel and boat or ship with capacity of 1ton or more, whether belonging to the government, private or semi-government shall have their vessel license issued by Merchant Marine Department (MMD) and Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT).

The procedure of the Vessel/Boats registration

The registration is divided into two categories:

- 1- The maximum power of the vessel under 250Hp is ordered to register to the provincial Merchant Marine Department.
- 2- The maximum power of the vessel above 250Hp is need to register to the provincial Merchant Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport and Public Work.
- 3- All application and vessel/boat will be checked up in place and then making decision for getting Licensing Vessel Card and the boat plate number by the Dept of Public Work and Transport.

Issuance of License

1. Issue by the Merchant Marine Department for:

- Cargo ship with capacity 20 tons or more, Passenger ship with 30 seats or more;
- All kind of ships navigating cross provincial border,
- Fishing boat with capacity 75HP or more.
- Fishing boat with capacity 75HP or more.

Issuance of License (con't)

- Any ship sailing across country regardless of capacity or engine power, or number of passengers seats;
- All kinds of ships of belonging to foreign nationals who temporarily or permanently stay in Cambodia;
- All kinds of power boats regardless of engine power.

Issuance of License (con't)

2. Issue by Provincial DPWT:

- Cargo ship with capacity of less than 20 tons,
- Passenger ship with less than 30 seats,
- Fishing boat with capacity of less than 75HP

Regular inspections of ship at the office of provincial department except for any special case shall be done by MMD,

Issuance of License (con't)

In recent year the Declaration of Ministry of Transport and Public Work No. 157, dated on 01 April 2010, on Delegation of Powers and Responsibilities have authorized Provincial DPWT to Issue Boat License and Business License for:

- Cargo ship with capacity less than 150 tons;
- Passenger ship less than 50 seats;
- Fishing boat with capacity less than 250HP.

7

Application for vessel license

1. At the Merchant Marine Department (MMD):

- a. For vessel purchased or built in Shihanoukville, Kampot, Kep and Koh Kong within one month from the date of purchase or building completion date,
- b. For vessel purchased or built in other provinces/ municipalities within two months from the date of purchase or building completion date,
- c. For imported vessel within three months from the date custom duties payment,

8

Application for vessel license


2. At Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT):

- a. For ship purchased or built in that province within one month from the date of purchase or building completion date;
- b. For ship purchased or built in other province within two months from the date of purchase or building completion date;
- c. For imported ship within three months from the date custom duties payment.


9

Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book

Vessel's Card



Technical Inspection Book



Feature of Ship License (Inside page)

<p>នាមនាវិកា Vessel Name: _____ លេខសំគាល់រដ្ឋបាល Official No.: _____</p> <p>នាមម្ចាស់នាវា Vessel owner's name: _____ ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំកំណើត Date of birth: _____ លេខបញ្ជីសំគាល់រដ្ឋបាល ID No.: _____ អាសយដ្ឋានបច្ចុប្បន្ន Present Address: _____</p> <p>លម្អិតនៃនាវា Vessel's particulars</p> <p>១- ប្រភេទ Type: _____ ២- ពណ៌ Colour: _____ ៣- សីលក Hull: _____ ៤- បណ្តោយ Length: _____ ៥- ទទឹង Breadth: _____ ៦- កំពស់ Height: _____</p>	<p>៧- ជំរៅកម្រិតទាបបំផុត Empty load draft _____ ៨- ជំរៅកម្រិតទាបពេញ Full load draft _____ ៩- ជម្រក Depth _____</p> <p>១០- ប្រភេទម៉ាស៊ីន Type of engine _____ ១១- អង្កត់កម្លាំង Engine power _____ ១២- លេខម៉ាស៊ីន Engine No. _____ ១៣- ទំងន់ស្រួច Deadweight _____ ១៤- ចំនួនអ្នកដំណើរ No. of passengers _____</p> <p>ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំ _____ ឆ្នាំ _____ អគ្គនាយកដ៏កណ្តាល</p>
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Documents required for applying ship license

1. Application form affixed with proper stamps,
2. The agreement of sale or ship building. The license for new ship building from January 1, 2000 shall be obtained from the construction director,
3. Identification document,
4. For ship belonging to the state or a public entity, a certified letter from the head of such entity,
5. The construction blueprint and ship specifications,
6. A receipt of tax payment.

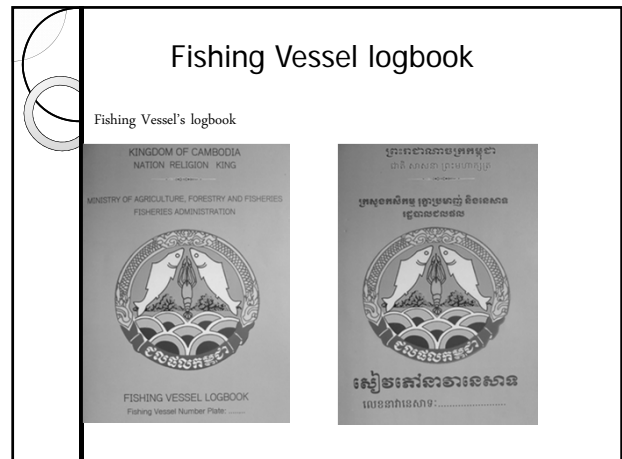
12

Vessel/Boats registration for Fishing

All marine vessel/boats registered by the Merchant Marine Authorities aims to fishing operation can apply to the fishery authority with the Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book, fishermen should be applying with the using of fishing gears to the provincial fishery administrative office.

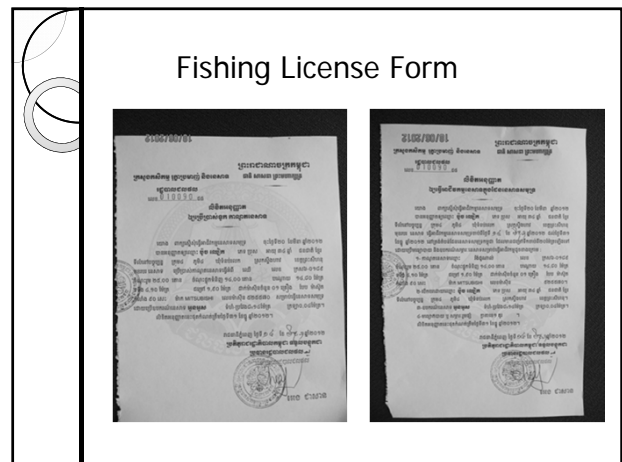
Without the Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book, fishery authority do not accept to registration for fishing.

All fishing vessel/boats need to comply the Prakas Proclamation) on Technical Requirement of Fishing Vessel Management of MAFF and Fishing vessel Logbook will given by the Fishery authority.



Fishing Licensing

- The validity of fishing license is one year from January 01 to December 31.
- The fishing license is issued by two categories according to the capacity of engine power:
 - The capacity of engine power less then <33 Hp, is required to register to provincial fisheries, administration level, logbook and license for fishing.
 - The capacity of engine bigger than >33 Hp is ordered to apply to the Fisheries Administration (central) for licensing, logbook.



Current statistic of fishing bots

VESSEL/BOATS				
Without engine	With engine			
	< 10 Hp	10-30 HP	30-50 HP	> 50 Hp
1068	2.811	2.228	392	535
Total: 5.966 Unit				

Fisheries Administrative report 2011

Fishing gears

- By the Law of Fishery, article 45: all fishery exploitation in the marine fishery domain, except subsistence fishing shall be allowed in the possession of license and these exploitations shall follow the conditions and obligations in fishing logbook.
- Use legal fishing gears mentioned in the proclamation of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Marine fishing gears in Cambodia

Marine capture fisheries in Cambodia are divided into two categories called middle-scale fisheries and small-scale or artisanal fisheries. The middle scale fisheries refer to those fishing activities that have highly efficient fishing gears and have the capacity to fish offshore and inshore using all fishing gears with the exception of trawling in inshore water.

Marine fishing gears in Cambodia

List of commercial fishing gears in the coastal areas:

1. Trawl,
2. Surrounding Net,
3. Purse seine/Ring Net,
4. Anchovy Encircling Net,
5. Beach Seine Net,
6. Encircling Seine Net,
7. Gill Net,
8. Mackerel Gill Net,
9. Scomberomorus Gill Net,
10. Shrimp Gill Net,
11. Crab Gill Net,
12. Clupea Gill Net,
13. Traps,
14. Horizontal Longlines,
15. Hooks and Lines,

Problem of Record on Fishing Boats in Cambodia

- Some of owners of fishing boats do not register yet,
- Many fishing boat not meet the technical requirements of fishing vessel management to ensure safety, waterway, orderliness and the lives of fishermen.
- Not requested or not reported to the competence authorities:
 - for building fishing vessel/boats (in small number),
 - Changing boat/vessel capacities by changing engine,
 - stop fishing without reporting.


Existing activities to solve

- To strengthen the capacity and legal knowledge of inspection unit at all level,
- Fishery competence collaborate with Marine Police to monitor all navigating vessels and boats for checking up on technical regulations,
- Illegal vessels and boats without any license, first time, will be offered to register (in the case of compromising with minute of meeting on not complying by condition stipulated in the fishing vessel logbook).
- Some cases is subjected to a transactional fine by the Fisheries Administrative.

Thank for your attention



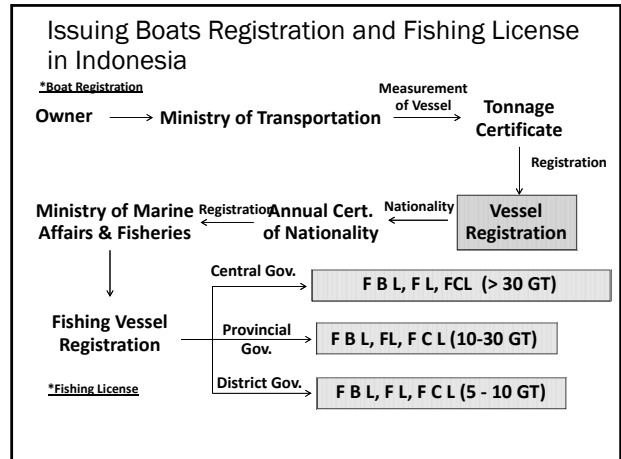
Fishing boats in Cambodia



Fishing License in Indonesia

Presented by
Elia Suwardi

Directorate of Fishing Business Services
Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
2012



Legal Aspect

- Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 31/2004 as amended by No. 45/2011 regarding fisheries.
- Law of The Republic of Indonesia No. 25/2007 regarding Capital Investment
- Regulation of Marine Affairs And Fisheries No. PER.05/MEN/2008 as amended by No. PER.12/MEN/2009 regarding Capture Fishery Business which will be replaced by Number PER.49/MEN/2011 regarding Capture Fishery Business.
- Government Regulation No. 19 Year 2006 regarding amendment to Government Regulation No. 62 Year 2002 of Tariff for Non Tax State Revenue Applicable to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 year 2006, Supplementary State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4623).
- Regulation of Marine Affairs And Fisheries No. PER.01/MEN/2009 regarding the Fisheries Management Area of The Republic of Indonesia.

Type of License

- Fisheries Business License,
- Fishing License,
- Fish Carrier License,
- Integrated Capture Fishery Business


Fishery Business License

1. Proposal business plan
2. Copy of building company certificate
3. Copy of identification card
4. Business domicile statement
5. Applicant statement (responsible for the accuracy of data and information and complying and implementing all provision)
6. Copy of tax identification number (NPWP) by showing the original
7. Direct photo and specimen signature


REQUIREMENT OF ISSUING Fishery Business License

REQUIREMENT OF ISSUING Fishing License

1. copy of siup
2. copy of grosse akta/ vessel book by showing the original doc.
3. Design of fishing gear
4. Copy of fishery association member registered on DGCF by showing the original
5. Copy of general technical specification of Vessel
6. Statement letter with official stamp, be able to:
 - hiring crew holding ANKAPIN and ATKAPIN certificate
 - hiring one QC crew
 - receiving observer on board
 - preserving and conserving fish resources
 - fill in logbook completely and right



FISH CARRIER LICENSE


5

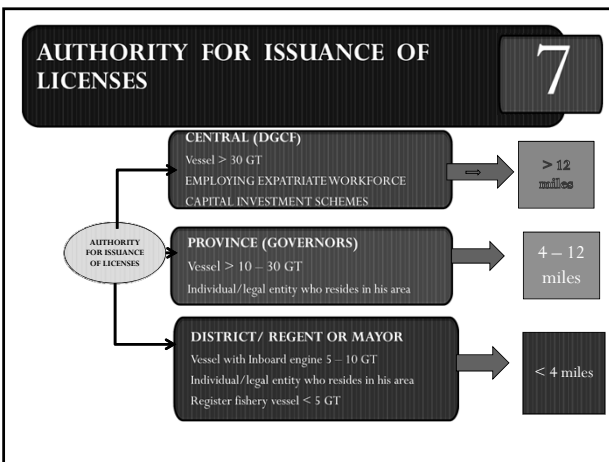
1. Copy SIUP
2. Copy vessel certificate / vessel book by showing the original
3. Copy General arrangement including ship's particular
4. Copy of fishery association member registered on DGCF by showing the original
5. Statement letter with official stamp, be able to:
 - hiring crew holding ANKAPIN and ATKAPIN certificate
 - hiring one QC crew
 - receiving observer on board
 - preserving and conserving fish resources
 - fill in logbook completely and right

REQUIREMENT OF ISSUING FISH CARRIER LICENSE

FISHING MANAGEMENT AREA OF Republic Indonesia (WPP-RI)

Regulation of Marine Affairs And Fisheries No. PER.01/MEN/2009

WPP-RI 571	Malacca Strait & Andaman Sea
WPP-RI 572	Indian Ocean (Western Sumatera) & Sunda Strait
WPP-RI 573	Indian Ocean (Southern Java to Southern Nusa Tenggara)
WPP-RI 711	Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea & South China Sea
WPP-RI 712	Java Sea
WPP-RI 713	Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea & Bali Sea
WPP-RI 714	Tolo Bay & Banda Sea
WPP-RI 715	Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea & Berau Bay
WPP-RI 716	Sulawesi Sea & Northern Halmahera Island Sea
WPP-RI 717	Sulawesi Sea & Northern Halmahera Island Sea
WPP-RI 718	Aru Bay, Arafura Sea & Eastern Timor Sea



8

PERIOD OF VALIDITY LICENSE

TYPE OF LICENSE	PERIOD VALIDITY	Note
Fishery Business License (SIUP)	No limit	Evaluated every 2 years
Fishing License (SIPI)	1 years	All fishing gears
Fish Carrier License (SIKPI)	1 years	

9


Integrated Capture Fishery Business Scheme

Who May Conduct?


10

- Business Fishery may be conducted **Only** by the citizens of The Republic of Indonesia or by an Indonesian legal entity (Article 29 (1), Fishery Act No.31/2004)


Only Indonesian Citizen


- Foreigner or any foreign legal entity may fishing in the IEEZ as long as it concerns the fulfillment of the Indonesia's Obligations arising from International Agreement or the applicable international law provisions. (Article 29 (2), Fishery Act No.31/2004)

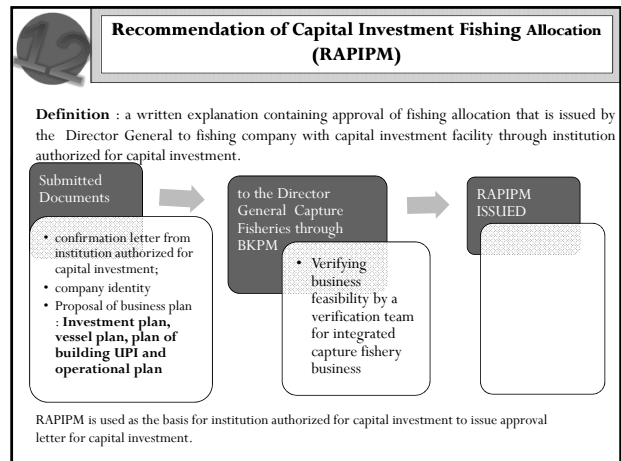
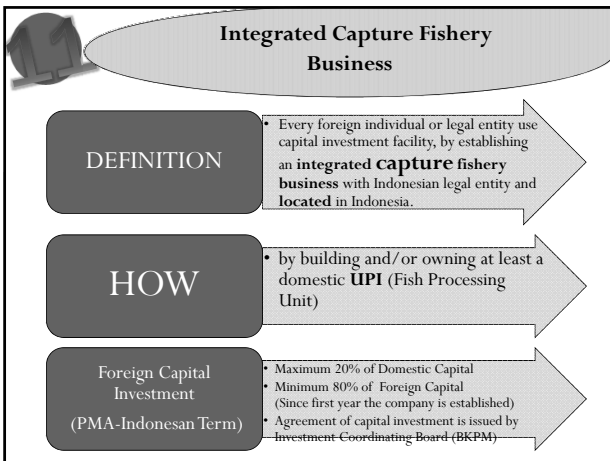
Foreigner??



By Fisheries Agreement, The regulation of Access or Other Regulation Between Indonesia Government And The Government Of the flag state (Article 29 (1), Fishery Act No.31/2004)

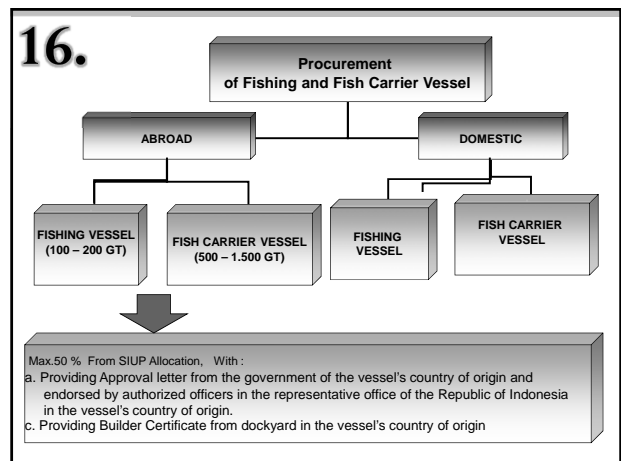
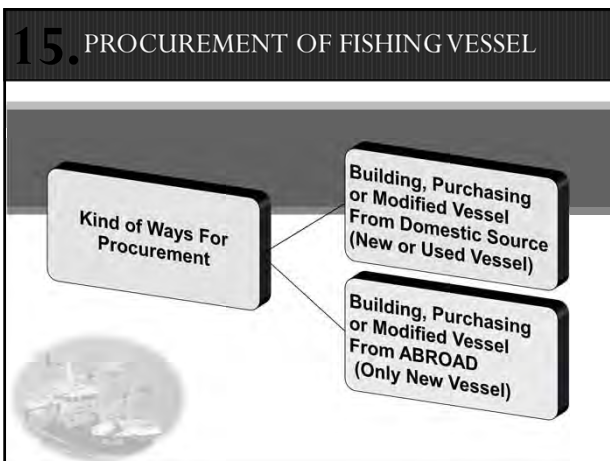


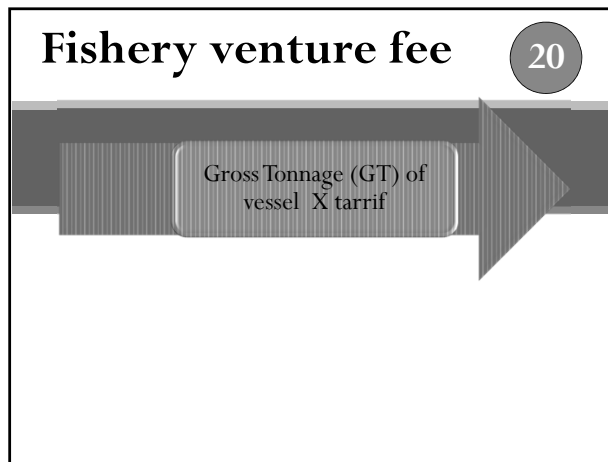
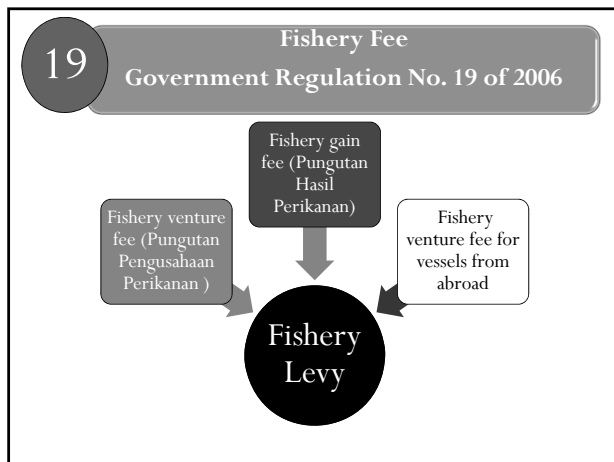
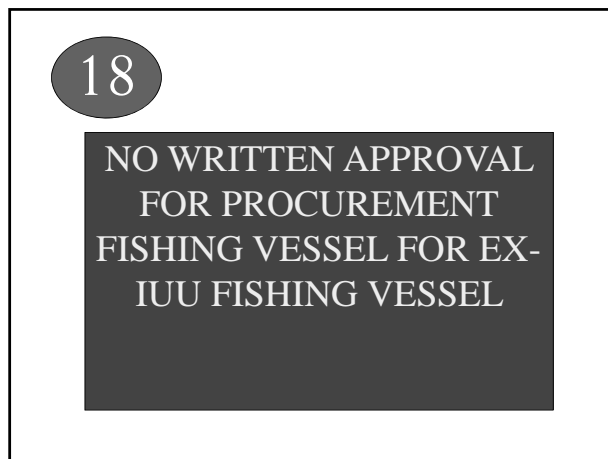
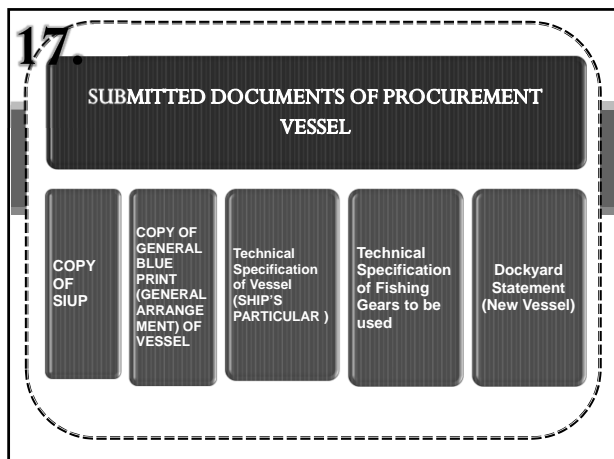
Integrated Capture Fishery Business Scheme



14 Special Provision of Issuing SIPI

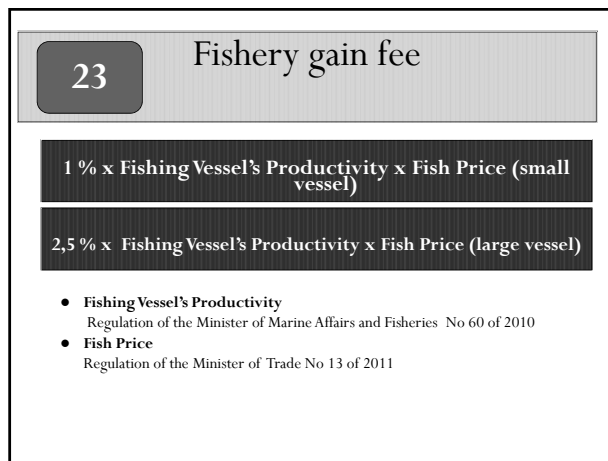
Type	Additional Requirements
Foreign capital investment facility	Copy of business registration and agreement in capital investment sector
Integrated business capture fisheries	1. Report of 85% fish processing unit development 2. Copy of valid SKP if UPI is existing.
High seas	1. Vessel identity, RFMO format 2. Fishery plan by targeting species 3. Statement letter stated that the vessel is not listed on IUUF list
Fishing fleet unit	List of fishing and fish transportation vessel and fishing gear used.
Cooperation / integrated management unit	1. List of capture fishery company and processing company, list of fishing vessel 2. Company certificate/cooperation agreement authorized by notary





21. FISHERY VENTURE FEE (PPP)

No	Alat Tangkap	Nilai
1	PUNGUTAN PENGUSAHAAN PERIKANAN	
	Pukat Udang	Rp 181.000,-
2		
a.	ZEEI Papan Sunda	Rp 88.300,-
b.	ZEEI Papan Sahul	Rp 150.000,-
	Rawai Tuna (Tuna LL)	Rp 34.000,-
3	Rawai Dasar (Bottom LL)	
a.	ZEEI Papan Sunda	Rp 19.000,-
b.	ZEEI Papan Sahul	Rp 25.000,-
4		
a.	Pelagis Kecil	Rp 14.000,-
b.	Pelagis Besar Tunggal	Rp 38.000,-
c.	Pelagis Besar Kelompok (kapal lampu)	Rp 38.000,-
5		
	Huhate (Pole and Line)	Rp 19.000,-
6		
	Jaring Insang (Gill net)	
A.	Jaring Insang Hanyut	Rp 30.000,-
a.	Pelagis Besar	Rp 23.000,-
b.	Pelagis Kecil	Rp 23.000,-
B.	Jaring Insang Dasar	Rp 23.000,-
a.	ZEEI Papan Sunda	Rp 30.000,-
b.	ZEEI Papan Sahul	Rp 30.000,-
7		
	Squid Jigging	Rp 20.000,-
8		
	Bubu	Rp 36.000,-
9		
	Bouke Ami	Rp 15.000,-
10		
	Bagan Apung	Rp 12.000,-
11		
	Long Eng Sier Net	Rp 14.000,-
12		
	Payang	Rp 12.000,-
13		
	Pengangkut Ikan	
14		
A.	Oprs. Tidak kesatuan armada (tunggal)	
a.	Perusahaan Perikanan	Rp 8.000,-
b.	Perusahaan Non Perikanan	Rp 10.000,-
B.	Oprs. Dalam kesatuan Armada	Rp 12.000,-
C.	Bagi Perusahaan Perikanan dan Non Perikanan yang menggunakan kapal pengangkut berbendera asing dikenakan Pungutan Tambahan	Rp 5.000,-
15	Pancing Ulur (Hand Line)	Rp 19.000,-



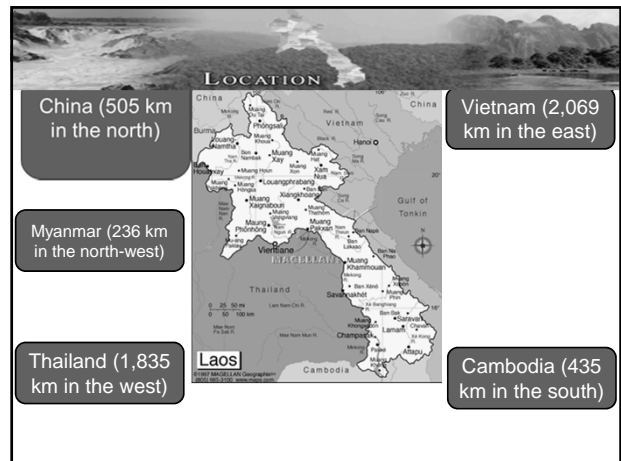
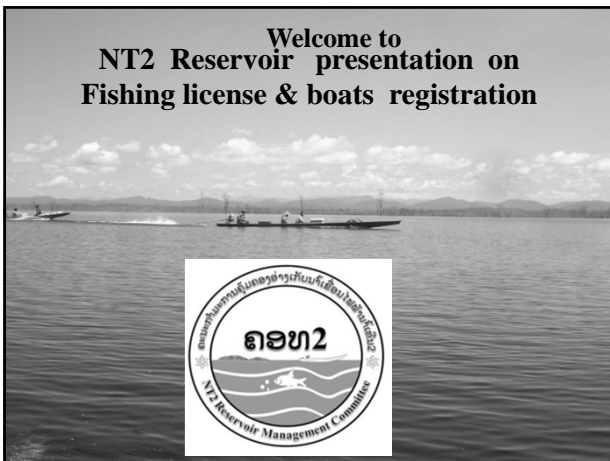
**Vessel > 24 meters in Indonesia →
 1367 Fishing Vessels, 355 Fish Carrier**

Gear's Vessel	Number of Fishing Vessels	Country of origin
Set long lines	28	26 vessels from Indonesia, 2 vessels from China
Handlines	14	12 vessels from Indonesia, 2 vessels from Philippines
Pole and lines	23	all vessels from Indonesia
Gillnets	70	24 vessels from Indonesia, 18 vessels from Taiwan/China, 2 vessels from Japan, 26 vessels from Thailand
Squid angling	85	81 vessels from Indonesia, 1 vessel from South Korea, 3 vessels from Taiwan

Gear's Vessel	Number of Fishing Vessels	Country of origin
Set long lines	14	5 vessels from Indonesia, 3 vessels from Japan, 6 vessels from China
Otter trawls 40(P.I)	405	32 vessels from Indonesia, 151 vessels from Thailand, 4 vessels from Japan, 194 vessels from China, 2 vessels from Philippines, 3 vessels from South Korea, 19 vessels from Taiwan
Shrimp trawls	62	2 vessels from Indonesia, 16 vessels from Japan, 39 vessels from China, 2 vessels from Australia, 2 vessels from Panama, 1 vessel from South Korea

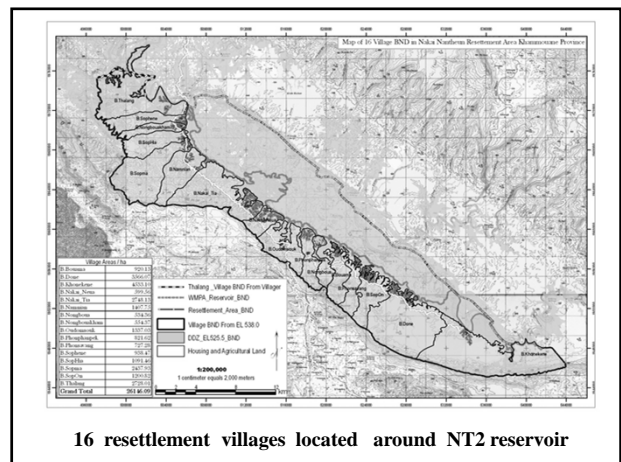
Gear's Vessel	Number of Fishing Vessels	Country of origin
Purse seines for large pelagic	40	14 vessels from Indonesia, 1 vessel from Belize, 22 vessels from Philippines, 3 vessels from Japan
Purse seines for small pelagic	396	338 vessels from Indonesia, 51 vessels from Thailand, 5 vessels from Philippines, 1 vessel from Vietnam, 1 vessel from Japan
Long lines for tuna	230	204 vessels from Indonesia, 17 vessels from Japan, 4 vessels from Taiwan, 2 vessels from South Korea, 2 vessels from Belize, 1 vessel from Philippines



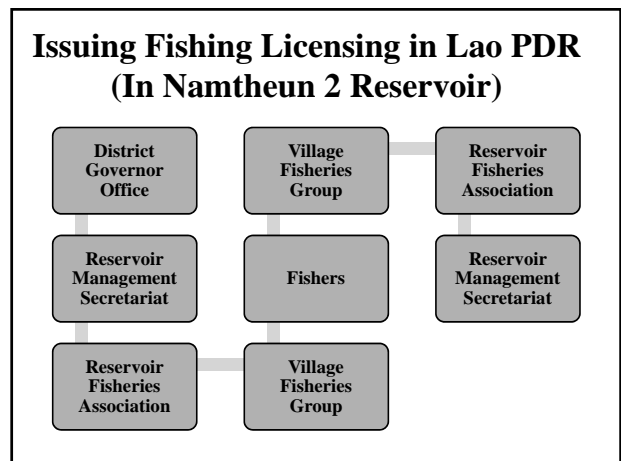


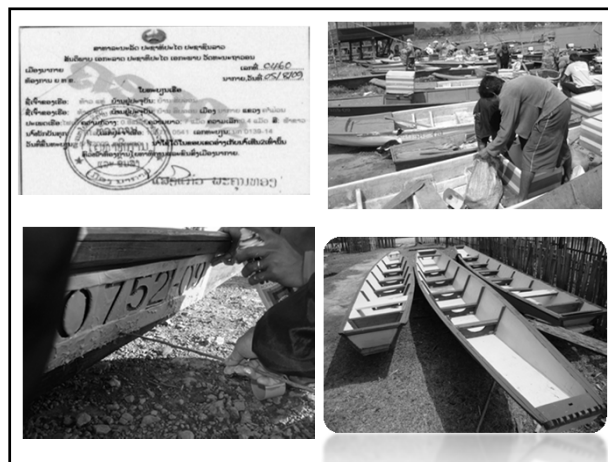
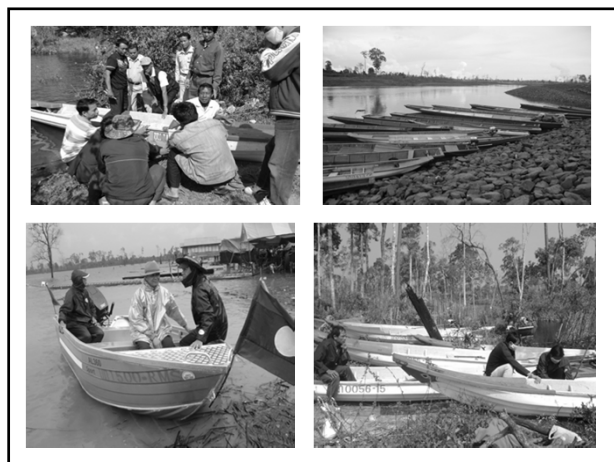
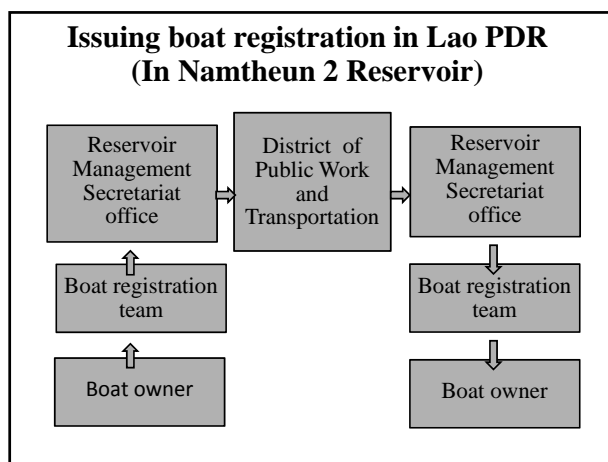
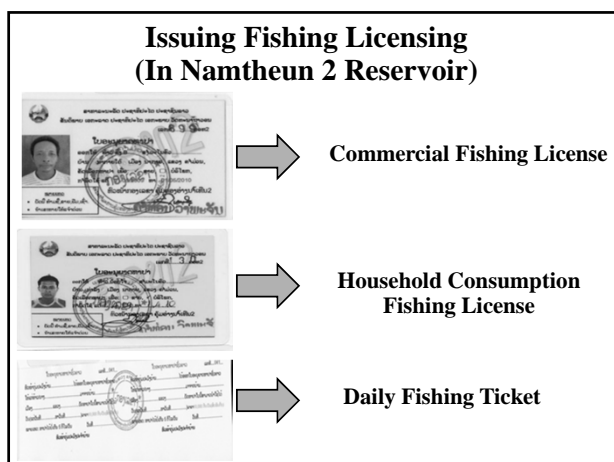
Introduction:

- The Lao PDR is landlocked country and the population mainly depend on the fish caught in the Mekong river and tributaries, floodplain, swamp, pond and rice field.
- Namtheun 2 reservoir is located in Nakai District Khammouan province, it is approximately 481 km from Vientiane capital in the direction route no 13 south, the total area is 450 square kilomet.
- Lao government & Namtheun2 hydropower company use this water for generating the electricity & sell it to Thailand.
- Other purpose is fishing where resettlers catch the fish for their household income and their household consumption. The fishing license and boats registration in Namtheun 2 reservoir is main activity for resettlers in livelihood option & responsibility by NT2 Reservoir Management Committee (RMC).




- Fishing license in NT2 reservoir started implement in year 2009.
- The total of fisherman household is around 1.312 households.
- There is 3 categories of fishing license:
 1. Commercial fishing 1.073 persons.
 2. Families consumption 152 persons.
 3. Non fishing 87 persons





Boats registration data						
No	Name of Village	Amount of household	Amount of Fiber boats	Amount of Wooden boats	Totals Amount	Remarks
1	Tatang	78	39	129	168	
2	Shopphen	58	29	29	58	
3	Nongbouakham	58	29	43	72	
4	Shophere	39	20	39	59	
5	Shopma	67	34	34	68	
6	Nammien	61	31	51	82	
7	Nakai (south)	197	98	29	127	
8	Nakai (north)	94	47	32	79	
9	Oudomsuk	107	54	271	325	
10	Phonphanpek	62	23	54	77	
11	Nongboua sathit	43	22	23	45	
12	Bouama	74	37	60	97	
13	Phonsavang	41	21	24	45	
14	ShopOne	134	67	57	124	
15	Done	148	74	47	121	
16	Khonkhen	51	25	32	57	
17	RFA		00	11	11	
Totals:		1,312	650	965	1,615	

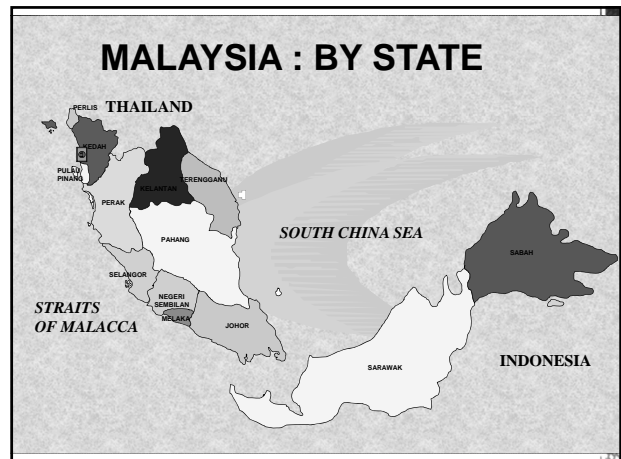




**COLLECTION OF NATIONAL RECORD ON FISHING BOATS
In Malaysia**




BY
MOHD SUFIAN SULAIMAN
Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Expert Group Meeting On Fishing Licence & Boats
Registration in Southeast Asia
25 – 28 June 2012
BANGKOK, THAILAND



INTRODUCTION

- Fishery Management was started since 1894 under The Colonial Fisheries Unit (1894 – 1950)
 - regulating fisheries activities
 - economic performance
 - equity or social needs
- Fisheries Ordinance 1909 was replaced by Fisheries Rules 1951 and Fisheries Act 1963
 - provide more comprehensive legal framework to manage the fisheries in Malaysian waters

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

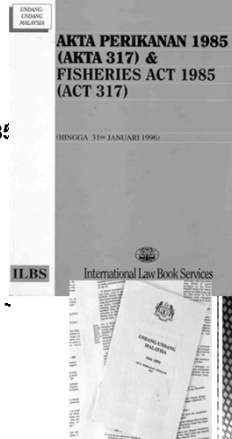
AKTA PERIKANAN 1985 (AKTA 317) & FISHERIES ACT 1985 (ACT 317)

Legal Framework


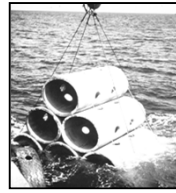

1. Fisheries Act 1963, amended in 1985
2. Regulations made under the Act

Management Measures

1. Direct limitation of fishing effort
2. Closed fishing areas
3. Management by fishing zones to reduce conflict







- Fisheries Act 1963 was repealed and replaced by Fisheries Act 1985
 - an act relating to fisheries, including the conservation, management and development of maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries

FISHERIES LICENSING POLICY

Objective of the Fisheries Licensing Policy :


- Maintain fishery resources to ascertain sustainable yield
- Ensure the maximization of catches and to increase the level of income of the inshore fishermen
- Eliminate competition and intersectoral conflict through allocation of resources

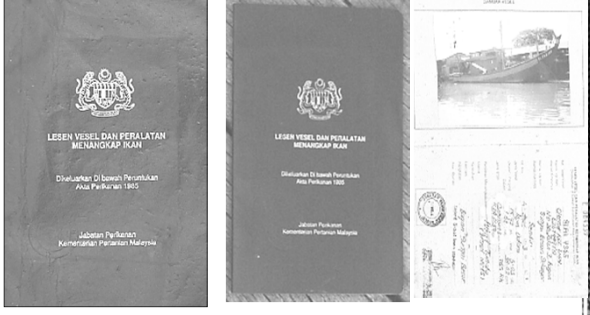
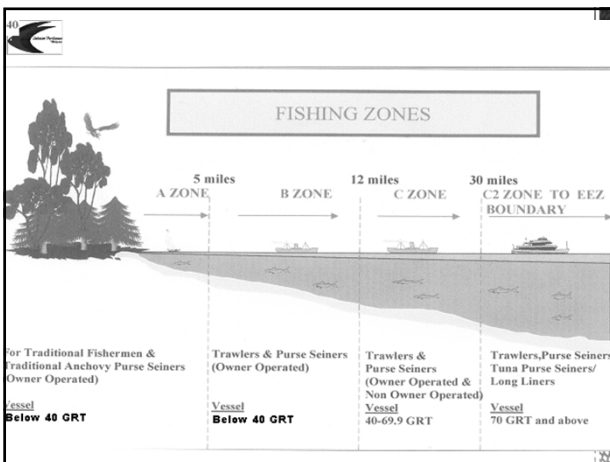
Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

FISHERIES LICENSING

- A more equitable distribution of catches between traditional and commercial fishermen
- Restructuring the ownership pattern of fishing units among various ethnic groups in accordance with the New Economic Policy




Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fishing Vessel

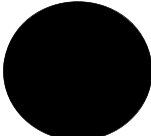



Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS

Code of Zones:

- Code of Zones must be painted on both sides of the wheelhouse in white with a black background
- Size of the code of zone to be painted is according to the vessel size



WHEELHOUSE COLOUR

Wheelhouse of the fishing vessel must be painted with color specified for the state




Eg:

State	Color
Perlis	Dark Blue
Kedah	Dark Red
Pulau Pinang	Light Blue
Perak	Dark Yellow
Selangor	Orange
N. Sembilan	Dark Green

Department of Fisheries, Malaysia


PREFIX of the Registration No.



➤ The permanent letters of the registration No. is according to state ;

eg.:

State	Permanent Letters
Perlis	PSF
Kedah	KHF
Pulau Pinang	PPF
Perak	PKF
Selangor	SLF
Negeri Sembilan	NSF




Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

REGISTRATION NUMBER

➤ The Registration number must appear on both sides of the fore part of the hull of the vessel

➤ In the case of the deep sea vessel (> 70 GRT) the number must also appear on the roof of the wheelhouse

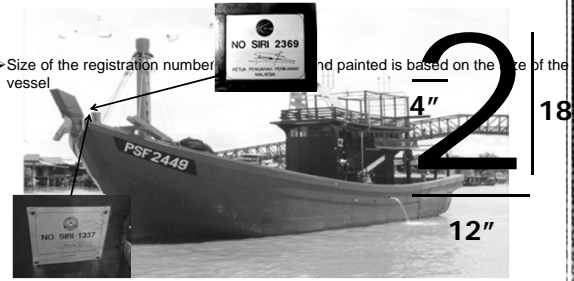
➤ The carved number must be painted in white with a black background



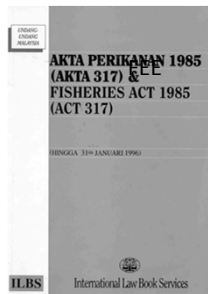
Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

SIZE OF REGISTRATION NUMBER

➤ Size of the registration number and painted is based on the size of the vessel

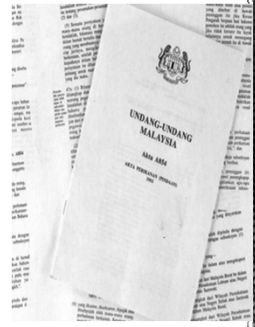


VESEL: ENGINE HORSE POWER
FISHERIES (MARITIME)
(LICENCING OF LOCAL
FISHING VESSEL)
REGULATIONS 1985



APPLIANCE: SIZE OF VESSELS
FISHERIES (MARITIME)
REGULATIONS 1967

DEPOSITS FOR
COMMERCIAL APPLIANCE



FISHERMEN REGISTRATION CARDS

- VALID FOR FIVE YEARS
- 120 DAYS /YEAR AS FISHERMAN



Licensing Process/Procedure

1. Request by fisher accompanied by relevant documents
2. Verification of documents
3. Approval
4. Issuance of permits/license/certificates

FISHING APPLIANCES

- ❖ TRADITIONAL
- ❖ COMMERCIAL



COMMERCIAL APPLIANCES

1. TRAWL NETS
2. PURSE-SEINE NETS



eLicence DOF Malaysia



<http://eservices.dof.gov.my/elesen/>

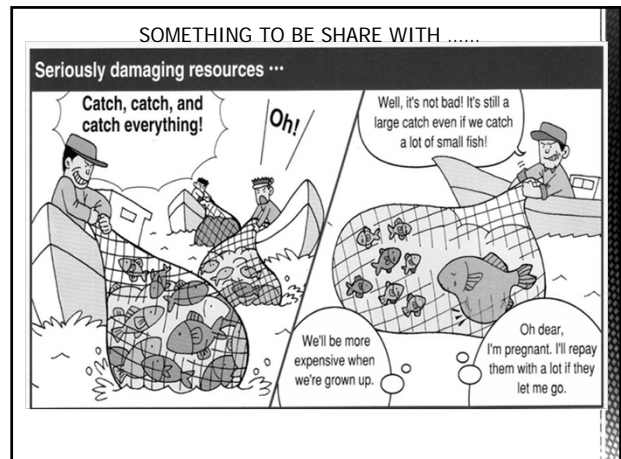
- ✓ statistic record
- ✓ vessel database & profile record
 - identify by boat number, state, district & landing site
- ✓ all type of licensing process & activities
 - reference no, boat number, identity card no, type of application & date of application

Issues in Vessel Registration and Licensing

- ⊙ Overcapacity of fishing effort/ Over exploitation of resources
- ⊙ Insufficient funds and manpower to upgrade data entry and IT system
- ⊙ Political will
- ⊙ Lack of coordination between implementing agencies
- ⊙ Global climatic change
- ⊙ Deregistration documents
- ⊙ Unsufficient number of fishing boat Captain and crews

Activities to overcome:

- Educating stake holders the importance of maintaining sustainability of fishery resources
- Educating & encourage boat owner to register their boats online thru eLicence System
- Implementation of Blue Ocean Strategy with other implementing agencies.
- Summit fund requirement to Central Agency to upgrade eLicence System
- Proper documents to hire Boat Captain and crews from country origin such as international passport and endorsement from origin country.



No seafood 'by 2048'

World's oceans heading to depletion
Overfishing and pollution are damaging marine life to the extent that all current fish and seafood species are threatened with collapse by 2048

Marine food chains: Damage to the ocean not only leads to fish stock depletion, but also threatens the stability of marine ecosystems.

Shark facts:

- Seafood provides nearly 20% of world's animal protein intake
- Tropical coral reefs are among the richest ecosystems in the ocean: 25% have already died and another 20% likely to be within reach 40 years at current rates of loss.
- Most coral water coral reefs in North East Atlantic have been damaged or destroyed by bottom trawling
- More than 75% of world's major fisheries are now fully exploited, over-exploited or depleted

Loss of biodiversity:

- Reduces seas ability to biologically filter pollutants
- Reduces chances of recovery from overfishing and climate change
- Weakens marine resistance to water-borne diseases
- Many species lost threatens the overall ecosystem

WASHINGTON: The world's fish and seafood could disappear by 2048 as overfishing and pollution destroy ocean ecosystems at an accelerating pace, US and Canadian researchers reported yesterday.

Worms said the disappearance of species from ocean ecosystems had been accelerating. "Now we begin to see some of the consequences for example, if the long-term trend continues, all fish and seafood species are projected to collapse within my lifetime - by 2048," Worms said.

At this point, 29 of currently fished species were considered "collapsed" in 2003, that is, their catches have declined by 80% or more he said. "It is a very clear trend, and it is accelerating," he said. - AFP




Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boat Registration in Southeast Asia,
 (25-28 June 2012), Bangkok, Thailand

Vessel Registration and Fishing License in Myanmar

Thein Than
 Department of Fisheries
 Myanmar

Introduction

- Land area - 676,577 sq.km
- Population - 60.88 million in 2011
- Coast line - 2832 Km
- Coastal area - Rakhine, Ayeyarwady, & Tanintharyi
- Marine water areas - 486,000 sq.km



2

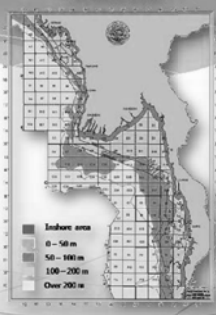
Marine Capture Fishery

a. In-shore Fishery

- 5 nautical mile from shore (Rakhine coastal)
- 10 nautical mile from shore (Ayeyarwady, Mon & Tanintharyi)
- Not more than 25 HP engine & 30 Feet length of the boat.


b. Off-shore fishery


- Outer area of inshore to end of EEZ
- More than 25HP engine boat
- Bottom trawl Pur se seine, Surrounding net, Drift net & Long line.



Number of Fishing Vessel Engage In Inshore Fishery




Year	Mechanized Boat	Non-mechanized Boat	Total
2004-05	14176	16687	30863
2005-06	14099	16361	30460
2006-07	14284	16284	30568
2007-08	14289	16219	29508
2008-09	14052	14645	28697
2009-10	13788	17054	30842
2010-11	13255	15102	28357





Number of Fishing Vessel Engaged in Off-shore Fishery

No	Type of Gear	National		Foreign			
		< 24 m	> 24m	Total	< 24 m	> 24m	Total
1	Trawl	36	878	914	218	218	
2	Purse seine	3	162	165	57	57	
3	Stow net	420	187	607	-	-	
4	Drift net (Gill net)	228	31	249	-	-	
5	Long line	2	1	3	109	109	
6	Squid cast net	22	13	35	12	12	
7	Fish Trap	9	95	104	-	-	
Total		720	1557	2077	396	396	

Off-shore Fisheries

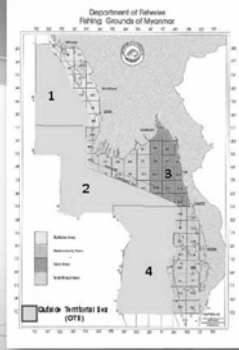
Demarcated 4 fishing grounds

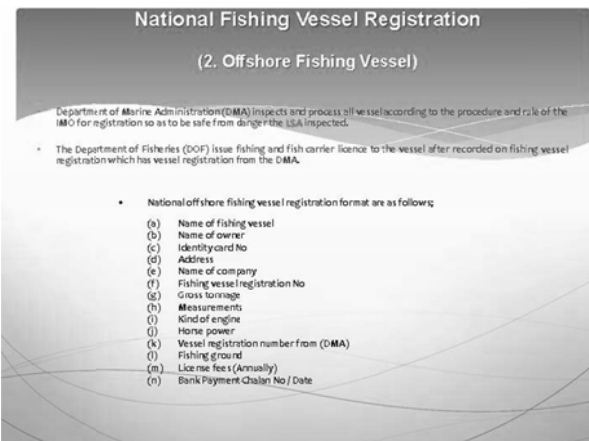
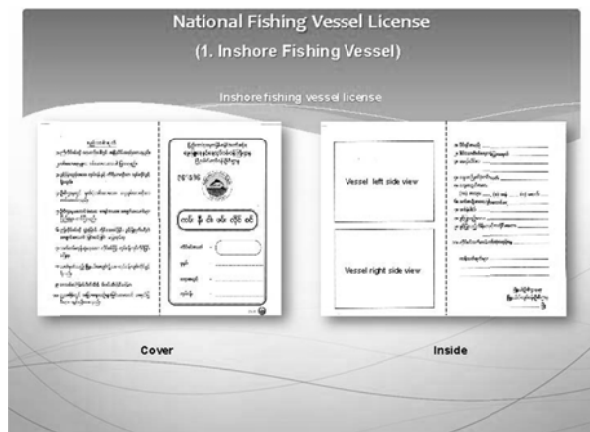
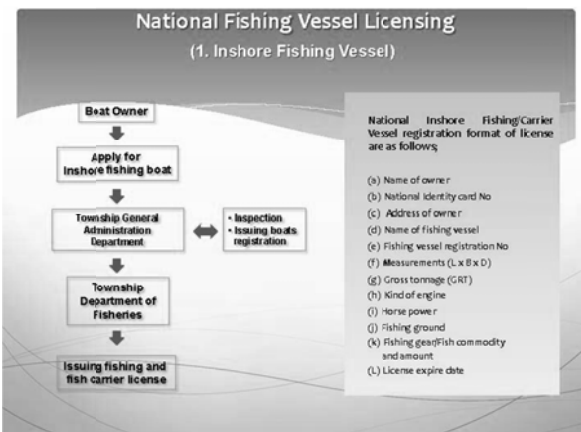
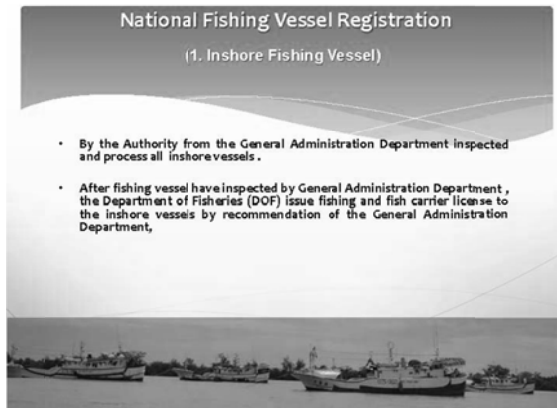
1. Rakhine
2. Ayeyarwaddy
3. Mon
4. Tanintharyi

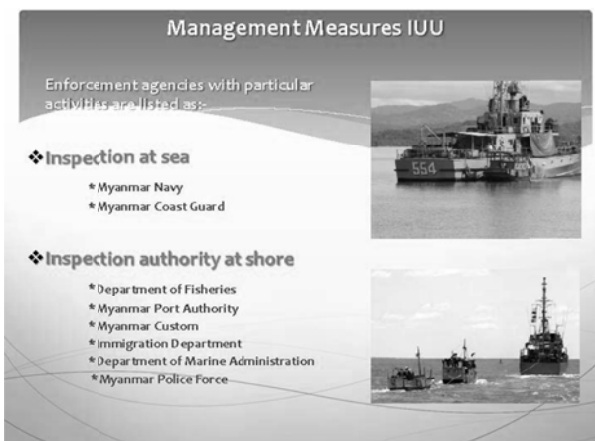
- Local vessels have privilege to operate fishing at one or two adjacent fishing grounds
- Foreign vessels have privilege to operate one selected fishing ground of three (1,2,4) from outside the territorial sea up to EEZ during the license period (The license can renewable to extend fishing period)

Foreign fishing vessel means:

(a) a vessel belongs to a foreigner
 (b) a vessel is registered in any foreign country







Management Measures

Inspection at port

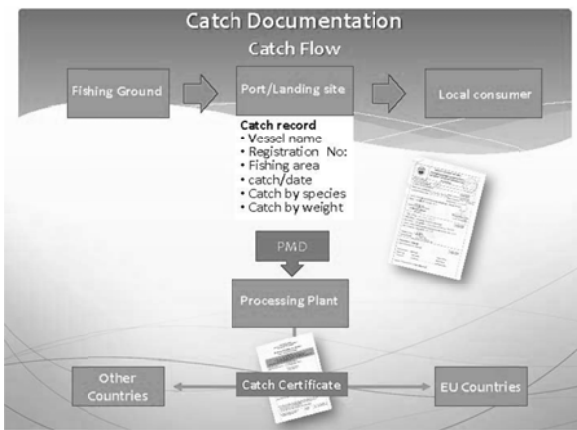
All fishing vessels (national and non nationals) are subjected to inspect at the port.

- The inspection is undertaken by a team composed with DOF, Immigration, Port authority, Custom, Police Force etc.
- The fishing vessels are inspected in priority of port calling.
- Generally the port receive registered foreign vessels: JV or licenses fishing rights.
- None has been reported on the request of unregistered (illegal) vessels in Myanmar for the port.
- There has been no request of vessels registered in foreign countries for one of the port in Myanmar, other than JV or fishing right licensed with Myanmar.

Management Measures

Word colour on line colour of fishing vessel

Description	Place of Licence Issue	Word colour on Line Colour of Hull
Off Shore Fishing Vessel	Taninthayi	White
	HQ/Ayeyarwaddy/Mon	White
	Rakhine	White
Off Shore Carrier	Local Carrier	Red
	Joint Venture	Red
Foreign Fishing	OTS (Long Line, Squid, Trap)	Red
	Fishing Right	White



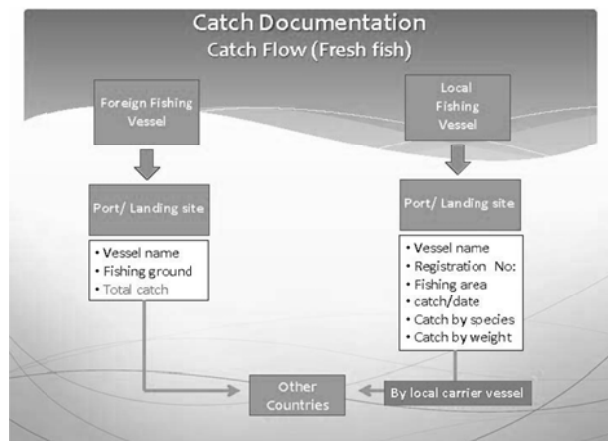
Catch Documentation

Product Movement Document (PMD)

Catch Certificate

List of vessel that have provided catches and the quantities by each vessel

Vessel Name	Registration No.	Fishing Area	Catch/Date	Catch by Species	Catch by Weight
...





Republic of the Philippines
 Department of Agriculture
BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES




Status of Registration and Licensing of Fishing Vessels over 24 meters in the Philippines



Outline

1. Overview of Commercial Fishing
2. Requirements and Process
3. Record of Commercial Fishing Licenses
4. Issues




Classification of Fishing

	Gross Tons	Fishing Zone
Commercial Fishing	Fishing vessels above 3 GT	Beyond 15 km from the shoreline
Municipal Fishing	Fishing vessels are 3 GT or below	Within municipal waters or the area of 15 kilometers from the shoreline

Commercial Fishing Boats

Category	Gross Tons	Fishing gear
Small scale	3.1-20 GT	Outrigger boats using trawls, skim nets, ringnets, liftnets and Danish seines
Medium scale	20.1-150 GT	Mostly outrigger boats including liftnet boats; large Danish seiners or super hulbot; medium trawlers; and old monohulls fitted with outriggers and engaged in ringnet or baby purse seine operations
Large	>150 GT	Mainly engaged in purse seining targeting tuna or seasonal small pelagic species such as mackerels and roundscads. The mode of operation is mostly fleet-type

Requirements and Procedure



Who may be licensed?

Any Filipino citizen

or





Duly registered Philippine corporation, partnership, or association and cooperative that is at least 60% owned by Filipinos

What should be licensed?



- Commercial fishing vessel
- Gear
- Officers and Fishworkers

What are the requirements for a new commercial fishing vessel license?

- ✓ Filled out BFAR application for fishing vessel license;
- ✓ 2 copies of 8"x10" vessel picture showing the port, starboard and vessel's name;
- ✓ Grid map indicating the proposed fishing ground/s;
- ✓ Original or authenticated copy of the following
 1. Certificate of Vessel Registry (CVR);
 2. Certificate of Ownership (CO); and
 3. Current Certificate of Inspection (CI);
- ✓ Approved Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws for corporation and business name registration certificate for single proprietorship or partnership to accompany the first vessel of the applicant to be licensed/TIN; and

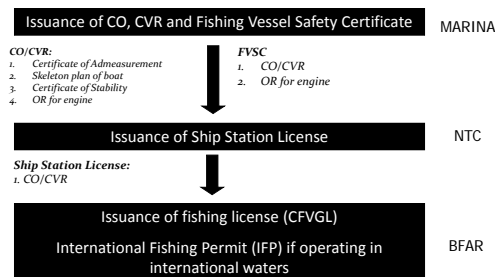
What are the requirements for a new commercial fishing vessel license?

- ✓ Fishing logbook for catcher vessel for registration and approval by BFAR upon payment of PhP50 registration fee
- ✓ Construction clearance (Sec. 33 of RA 8850)/Inventory FAO 225

Process Flow of the Current Fishing Vessel Registration and Licensing System



Process Flow of Mobile Fishing Vessel Registration and Licensing System



Preliminary Data on the Record of Commercial Fishing Licenses and Vessels



Commercial Fishing Vessels

Category	Gross Tons	No. of Fishing Licenses Issued*
Small scale	3.1-20 GT	3,040
Medium scale	20.1-150 GT	4,100
Large scale	>150 GT	870
Total		8,010

* As of April 2011, Fishing Vessel Policy and Licensing Section, DA-BFAR

PH-flagged Vessels Authorized to Fish in Convention Areas

RFMO	Longliners	Purse seiners	Handliner	Fish carriers	No. of Vessels
WCPFC*	24	130	1	188	343
ICCAT	25	-	-	-	25
IOTC	26	46	-	-	72
CCSBT	25	-	-	-	25

*Total authorized vessels is 613 which includes support vessels, bunker and unspecified fishing vessel
 Note: As of June 2012 data of each RFMO

Issues

Still, there is lack of harmonized database of registered and licensed fishing vessels between MARINA and BFAR.

There is a significant number of fishing vessels that are not registered and licensed.

License fee is based on gross tonnage.



Expert Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia
25-28 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand

Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

Suchart Inghamjitr

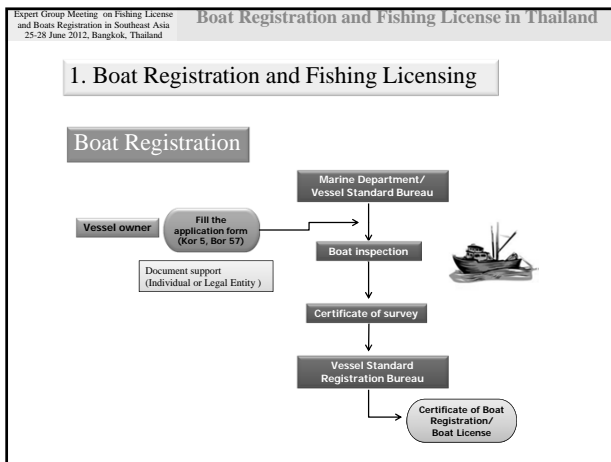
Director of Fisheries Licensing and Management Measure Section
Fisheries Management Bureau
Department of Fisheries

Expert Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia
25-28 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand

Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

Contents

1. Boat registration and fishing licensing
2. Minimum requirement for boat registration and fishing licensing
3. National record on fishing boats
 - 3.1 Procedure of record, agency authority, items of application document,
 - 3.2 Statistic of record on fishing boat by fishing method, size, certification number and joint venture
4. Problem and existing activities to solve/improve the problems situation

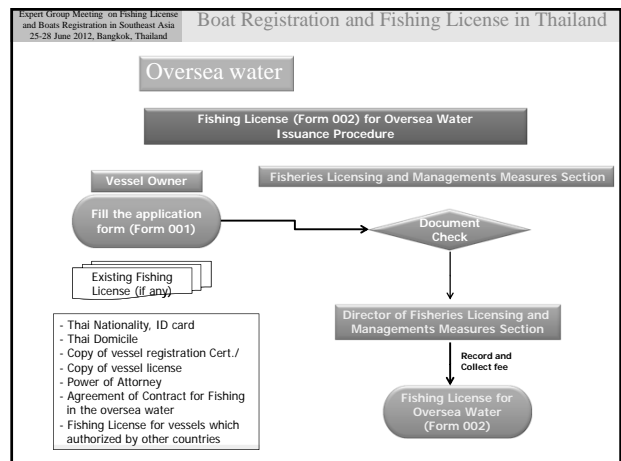
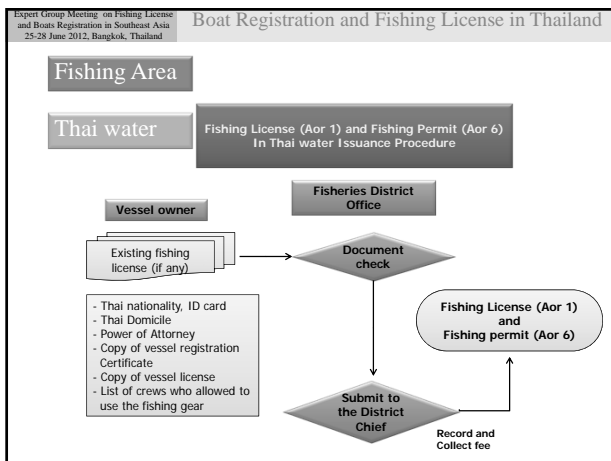


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Fishing Licensing

Fishing Gear

- **Licensed Fishing Appliance (Aor 1 Form)**
 - 14 types
 - Trawl nets, Push nets and Anchovy (falling nets, drift nets, surrounding nets)-strictly controlled
 - valid from 1 April-31 March
- **Non Licensed Fishing Appliance**
 - those other than the 14 types-no need license
 - except clam dredging, trap and fishing boat shorter than 14m under need fishing permit (Aor 6 Form)
 - valid from 1 January to 31 December



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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

2. Minimum requirement for vessel registration and fishing licensing

Vessel registration

- Registration
- Renewal of registration certificate
- Change and transfer of registration certificate
- Replacing lost vessel registration certificate
- Building vessel
- Vessel registration fee
- License fee (new boat >20 tonnage)

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

Fishing license

- Boat registration certificate (from the Marine department)
- Fisheries
- Fishing area and fishing ground
3,000 km and/or 5,400 km from shoreline not allow for trawler and push net
- Catch information collection and reporting
- Licensing fee

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

3. National record on fishing boat

3.1 Procedure of record, agency authority, items of application document

- **Procedure of record**

Information and data from application forms for fishing license in 23 coastal provinces is passed over to the Fisheries Management Bureau for compilation and further passed it to Fisheries Information Center for analysis and report in Thai Fishing Vessel Statistic.

Fishing vessel information is compiled annually during 1 April to 31 March of the next year.

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

- **Agency authority**
 - Provincial Fisheries Office in 23 coastal provinces
 - Fisheries Management Bureau
 - Fisheries Information Center
- **Items of application document for fishing license in Thai water (Aor 1 and Aor 6)**
 - ID card
 - Thai domicile
 - Power of Attorney
 - Copy of vessel registration certification
 - Copy of vessel license
 - List of crews who allowed using the fishing gear

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

- **Items of application document for fishing license in international water (Form 002)**
 - ID card
 - Thai domicile
 - Copy of vessel registration certificate
 - Copy of vessel license
 - Power of Attorney
 - Agreement of Contract for Fishing in the international water
 - Fishing License for vessels which authorized by other countries

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

3.2 Statistic of record on fishing vessel

- **Number of fishing vessel registered by type of fishing method in 2010**

Type of fishing method	Number
Otter board trawls	2,511
Pair trawls	1,096
Surrounding nets	1,371
Crab gill nets	1,629
Other gill nets	2,660
Squid falling nets	2,951
Others	3,163
Total	15,381

Source: Thai fishing vessels statistics 2010

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

• Number of fishing vessel registered by size total gross tonnage and fishing method, 2010

Type of fishing method	<14.00 m.		14.00-18.00 m.		18.01-25.00 m.		>25.00 m.	
	No. of boat	Gross ton	No. of boat	Gross Ton	No. of boat	Gross ton	No. of boat	Gross Ton
Otter board trawls	597	5,547	1,060	28,453	844	47,624	10	1,543
Pair trawls	8	126	227	6,502	851	51,285	10	1,120
Surrounding nets	145	1,399	195	6,206	943	70,564	99	20,714
Crab gill nets	1,461	4,299	139	3,141	29	1,396	-	-
Other gill nets	1,970	6,992	217	5,460	447	28,563	26	4,633
Squid falling nets	1,592	15,919	990	25,315	367	18,123	2	263
Others								
Total	7,650	45,779	3,613	94,013	3,974	245,341	144	29,794

Source: Thai fishing vessels statistics 2010

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25-28 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand

Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

• Certification number

License code in 12 digits: AA BB CCCC DD EE

AA = Provincial code
issued follow Ministry of Interior in 2 digits

BB = District code
issued follow Ministry of Interior in 2 digits

CCCC = Book number
indicated at the left top of fishing license in 4 dig.

DD = Number
indicated at the right top of fishing license in 2 digits

EE = Fishing gear code in 2 digits

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25-28 June 2012, Bangkok, Thailand

Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

• Joint venture fishing vessel (data from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012)

Country	Fishing gear	No. of vessel	No. of vessel >24 m.
Myanmar	Otter board trawls	132	40
	Surrounding nets	52	16
Iran	Otter board trawls	1	1
Papua New Guinea	Otter board trawls	44	44
Yemen	Otter board trawls	5	5
Total		234	106

Source: Fisheries Licensing and Management Measure Section (un-published data)

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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

Fishing vessel record of the Marine department

- Total fishing vessel registered with the Marine department 2012 = 33,915 units
- Oversea fishing vessel (>60 tonnage) = 3,244 units
>24m in length = 865 units

Expert Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia
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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

4. Problems and existing activities to solve/improve the problems situation

- use of licensed fishing appliance without approval
- use different fishing method from the license
Strictly inspect fishing practice by fisheries patrol unit
- delay in renewing the license
communicate with the fishers to that they can renew fishing licenses one month before its expiration.


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Boat Registration and Fishing License in Thailand

Thank You

The Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia
 Bangkok, Thailand 25-28 June 2012

Collection of national record on fishing boats in Viet Nam



By Tran Van Luan
 Nguyen Tien Thang

Department of Capture Fisheries and Resource Protection (DECAFIREP)
 Directorate of Viet Nam Fisheries

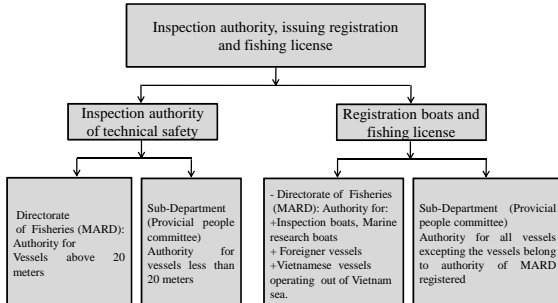
Outline

1. Main purposes
2. Regulation on authority and responsibility for registration boats, fishing license and record
3. Results of collection of record on fishing boats
4. Record on fishing boats above 24 meters
5. Problems
6. Conclusion

1. The main purpose of registration and fishing license

- ✓ Preventing IUU fishing
- ✓ Fisheries Policy makers and managers
 - To know how many vessels to measure fishing effort; fisheries strategy development
 - Setting up management objectives and solutions
- ✓ Safety at sea

2. Regulation on authority and responsibility for collection of record on fishing boats



* Decision No 10/2006/QĐ-BTS issued by Ministry of Fisheries
 * Decree 59/2005/NĐ-CP issued by Vietnam government

2. Regulation on... (cont's)

- Boat registration agencies have responsibility to record before granting a certificate of registration for boat owners.
- The Circular letter No 02/2007/TT-BTS issued by Ministry of Fisheries, regulating on Report regime and collecting information:
 - Provincial Sub-Depts of Capture Fisheries and Resource Protection (local level):
 - + Collecting and reporting on the number of fishing boats including fishing license and boats registration.
 - Department of Capture fisheries and Resource Protection (Central level):
 - + Regulating on report form and report regime: on 25th of every months, Sub-Depts (local government) have to make report and sending to MARD (Decafirep).
- There are different kind of reports: Monthly and yearly report.

2. Regulation on... (continus')

No	Vessel group	Total	Fishing gear					
			Trawl	Push seine	Collar	Hook and line	Other	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
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No	Vessel group	Number of vessels reporting period	Increasing		Decreasing		Total
			Number	Reason	Number	Reason	
1							
2							
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➢ 28 Sub-Departments have provided adequate reports as requirement to DECAFIREP (MARD)

➢ Decafirep collected and checked data for each month and submit to Minister

3. The results of fishing license and boats registration

- More than 92,6 % (118,595/128,000vessels) Vietnamese vessels have issued registration and license and having record (national boats registration book)
- All Vessels above 20 meters are registered and licensed
- A form of certificate including:
 - Owners' name, registry place, registration number
 - Technical information on boat: Length overall, width, Depth, Gross tonnage, main engine.
 - Type of fishing gear, fishing area, period of operation

The number of vessels have issued registration and licence in June 2012

No	Province	<20 HP	20 <=50 HP	50 <=90 HP	90 <=150 HP	150 <=250 HP	250 <=400 HP	> 400 HP	Total
1	Quảng Ninh	7939	2703	282	121	28	14	13	11100
2	Hải Phòng	2690	640	248	200	39	17	0	3834
3	Thái Bình	696	520	79	63	62	24	19	1459
4	Nam Định	1697	173	128	120	124	47	7	2296
5	Ninh Bình	72	36	0	0	0	0	3	112
6	Thanh Hóa	3444	1013	610	204	204	142	20	5329
7	Nghệ An	1773	1268	223	289	302	194	143	4201
8	Hà Tĩnh	3006	692	65	7	8	20	2	3800
9	Quảng Bình	3299	367	352	439	441	83	16	4997
10	Quảng Trị	1689	988	31	49	50	10	1	2315
11	Tây Ninh	3675	448	184	139	140	6	0	4592
12	Bà Rịa	547	631	130	54	39	44	30	1474
13	Quảng Nam	2024	973	167	63	87	45	26	4125
14	Quảng Ngãi	1197	2144	1062	372	289	409	122	5555
15	Bình Định	2576	1998	874	538	552	1098	71	7707
16	Phước Yên	4692	1270	574	511	374	53	3	7274
17	Khánh Hòa	0	2439	566	274	263	288	74	3903
18	Ninh Thuận	1223	468	249	185	187	228	44	2584
19	Bình Thuận	2760	2422	999	387	462	801	249	7826
20	Bà Rịa Vũng Tàu	1874	1659	579	394	676	653	865	6723
21	Tây Ninh	74	716	58	28	14	52	41	1656
22	Tam Kỳ	57	318	150	57	61	487	87	1087
23	Bà Rịa	163	1733	375	258	222	764	336	4066
24	Hà Tĩnh	282	572	249	26	33	70	19	1268
25	Bà Rịa	234	443	57	20	54	265	42	1115
26	Sóc Trăng	327	83	46	11	32	143	42	1056
27	Cà Mau	1402	1260	571	203	550	503	69	4588
28	Kiên Giang	4289	3228	744	213	594	1130	1742	11940
	Total	64621	29991	9893	6270	8869	7677	4217	118592

The number of vessel have issued fishing license and registration by fishing gears

No	Provinces	Total	Fishing gears				
			Trawl	Purse sein	Otliner	Hook and line	Others
1	Quảng Ninh	11100	1257	0	4366	3634	1843
2	Hải Phòng	3834	1158	852	1164	159	463
3	Thái Bình	1459	347	24	990	0	89
4	Nam Định	2296	432	0	1161	5	246
5	Ninh Bình	112	26	0	8	0	78
6	Thanh Hóa	5329	1266	218	1483	1235	1379
7	Nghệ An	4201	892	67	1811	292	1210
8	Hà Tĩnh	3800	210	23	2794	635	139
9	Quảng Bình	4997	77	69	1530	1093	1238
10	Quảng Trị	2315	0	88	1749	16	247
11	Tây Ninh	4592	229	119	1950	546	1729
12	Bà Rịa	1474	232	100	480	398	369
13	Quảng Nam	4125	373	375	1870	482	915
14	Quảng Ngãi	5555	678	285	2680	1697	188
15	Bình Định	7707	878	1217	593	2831	2391
16	Phước Yên	7274	1222	422	2927	744	1058
17	Khánh Hòa	3903	847	204	331	380	2041
18	Ninh Thuận	2584	130	166	1119	269	961
19	Bình Thuận	7826	1222	422	2927	744	1058
20	Bà Rịa Vũng Tàu	6723	1980	201	158	640	2424
21	Tây Ninh	1656	312	4	981	56	127
22	Tam Kỳ	1087	122	52	92	90	336
23	Bà Rịa	4066	3818	79	673	189	466
24	Hà Tĩnh	1268	206	0	304	44	381
25	Sóc Trăng	1056	508	48	248	240	240
26	Kiên Giang	11940	3179	147	4883	2346	1200
27	Bà Rịa	1115	414	0	682	5	11
28	Cà Mau	4588	747	102	2525	1242	318
	Total	118592	21629	2728	46587	22701	28218

4. Record of vessels above 24 meters

No	(Lmax,m)	Trawl	Purse seine	Gillnet	Hook and line	Other	Total
1	Lmax <12 m	6599	2105	30330	10647	19739	69420
2	Lmax =(12 ÷ < 15)	9841	1993	9463	9564	7467	38328
3	Lmax =(15 ÷ < 20)	6353	2601	4687	2199	832	16672
4	Lmax = 20 upward	1513	1189	107	291	480	3580
	Total	24306	7888	44587	22701	28518	128000

Viet Nam has 3,380 vessels above 20 meters, in which it has about 300 vessels more than 24 meters: (Inspected technical safety conditions and issued certificates) including:

- + Technical safety certificate
- + Registration certificate
- + Fishing license

Fishing boats above 24 meters in Vietnam

No	Registration	Province	Ship Owner	L	B	D	Gross tonnage	Year	HP	Material	Machinery	Design No	Fishing gear	
1	KG-91619-TS	KG	DO THE HA	28	7.62	4.14	302.88048	2006	750	wood	CUMMINS	47500766	single trawl	
2	KG-90339-TS	KG	NGUYEN THI KIM	25.3	6.94	3.8	179.80938	2005	940	Composite	cummins 112	33113102-2399	Pair trawl	
3	KG-90831-TS	KG	TRINH VAN DONG	28.5	7.61	3.97	200.80638	2004	755	Wood	CUMMINS	331103773	single trawl	
4	KG-8929-TS	KG	VUONG THE MAI	25.4	6.4	3.35	125.07928		500	Gè	-Yi mrig	CUMMINS	47500756	single trawl
5	KG-90810-TS	KG	LE VAN TU	25.4	6.62	3.82	150.93511	2004	500	Composite	CUMMINS	37169930	Pair trawl	
6	KG-90809-TS	KG	LE VAN TU	25.1	6.67	3.79	149.09874	2004	500	Gè	CUMMINS	37148736	Pair trawl	
7	KG-1841-TS	KG	NGUYEN THI LIEN	25	6.6	3.6		2002	600	Gè	CUMMINS	37158343	Cao doi	
8	KG-91349-TS	KG	QUACH THI NGA	24.95	6.92	3.74		2005	660	Gè	MTSUBISHI	SER-13558	Cao doi	
9	KG-91035-TS	KG	DUONG CONG TH	25	5.42	3.15	116.69354	1998	450	Composite	HINO V23C	B-10714	Lathi kio doi	
10	KG-90919-TS	KG	NGUYEN TH LAN	25.7	7.03	3.85		2004	840	Gè	CUMMINS	33117067	Cao doi	
11	KG-90998-TS	KG	LE KIM TOI	24.85	6.61	3.65		2004	675	Gè	CUMMINS	10968168	Cao doi	
12	KG-90965-TS	KG	TRAN VAN SEN	24.7	6.62	3.9		2004	500	Gè	CUMMINS	37161469	Cao doi	
13	KG-91202-TS	KG	PHAN TAN MINH	24.9	6.53	3.64		2004	500	Gè	CUMMINS	47500706	Cao doi	
14	KG-91204-TS	KG	DUONG THANH	25.1	5.41	3.14		0	450	Gè	HINO V23C	A-10521	Cao dem	
15	KG-91171-TS	KG	LE KIM TOI	24.7	6.59	3.6		2005	640	Gè	CUMMINS	33117100	Cao doi	

5. Problems

- Increasing the number of small fishing boats
- Difficulties to control and surveillance the violation fishing (IUU).
- Incorrect to use technical parameters for effective management of fisheries as well as better record on fishing boats (Length, HP, Gross tonnage..)

6. Conclusion

- Strictly checking technical safety for vessels above 20 meters (24 meters) including:
 - Design document of new construction boat
 - Making inspection documents of technical safety for vessels
- Recording thorough management software of fishing vessels at the fisheries agencies issuing fishing license and registration boats or (registration book)
- Having adequate documents guiding and prescribe agencies issuing registration to report as well as updating, collecting data on fishing vessels.
- Promotion of monitoring, controlling and surveillance
- Strengthening fisheries statistic according the different period: 5 years, 10 years from fisheries villages and communities
- Continuing to assign the mission and duty for local government to manage and issuing fishing license and registration boats (Decree: 33/2010/ND-CP dated 31/3/2010 by Vietnam government).



**Collection of national record
on fishing vessel
24 m in length and over
in Japan**


Tadahiro KAWATA
SEAFDEC/Secretariat

The Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration in Southeast Asia
25-28 June 2012



Contents

1. Registration items from a juristic point of view in Japan
2. Who are involved in the registration procedure ?
3. Consideration



1. Registration items from a juristic point of view in Japan

Cabinet Legislation Bureau in Japan express an official view on registration system of the fishing vessels as follows


- a. The purpose of fishing vessel registration is to control fishing vessels with the aim of the sustainable fishery.
- b. Registration items are necessary for identifying each fishing vessel.



2. Who are involved in the registration procedure ?

A) All fishing vessel


- (1) Fishery Authority (FA) in province performs procedures on the registration
- (2) Branch office of FA in province supports of Central FA works
- (3) Fisheries Cooperative Association etc supports Branch office.



2. Who are involved in the registration procedure ? (con't)


B) Fishing Vessel more than 20GT
(1), (2), (3)
+

(4) Maritime Authority (MA) certificate of Vessel Nationality (=MA measures GT, LBD)



3. Consideration

- 1) Registration items should focus attention on only the identifying of each fishing vessel in order to reduce the FA and Fisherman burden.
- 2) The cooperation between Fisheries Cooperative Association etc. and FA is absolutely necessary.



Item of fishing vessel registration in the region

Items	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Myanmar	Malaysia	Philippine	Thailand
Registration No.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Owner, charterer	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Name of vessel	/	/	/	/	-	/	/
Type of fishing method/gear	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Port of registry	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Gross tonnage (G.T.)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Length (L)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Breadth (B)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Depth (D)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Engine Power	/ (HP)	/ (HP)	/ (HP)	/ (HP)	/ (HP)	/ (KW)	/ (KW)
Shipyard	/	/	-	-	-	-	-
Date of launching	/	/	-	-	/	-	-
International Radio Call Sign	/	-	/	-	-	/	-

CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Tadahiro Kawata

Information and Training Division Head

**Experts Group Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration
in Southeast Asia**

Bangkok, Thailand, 25-28 June 2012

Distinguished Guests, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon!

First of all, please allow me to thank you for your active participation during our four-day Meeting. We are also very thankful to the representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries for providing the Meeting with the updates on the progress of their respective efforts in combating IUU fishing. The inputs from the countries had been very useful for the development of the regional system of registering boats of the Southeast Asian region above 24 meters in length, which was our initial step. Based on the system that we have just developed, we could continue with our next target which is to develop a regional record of all fishing boats. Although this is surely a very difficult task to undertake, but we have to do it as it is one of the most important means of combating IUU fishing in our region.

At this juncture, please allow me to assure you that SEAFDEC would strengthen the collaborative efforts that we have enhanced during this Meeting to be able to come up with the requirements and recommendations that could be used as inputs for the development of the necessary systems and guidelines. As we have already mentioned earlier, this could be our significant contributions to all efforts towards combating IUU fishing in this region, considering that IUU fishing has hindered the recovery of fish stocks and affected the sound condition of the ecosystems.

With our strengthened collaboration, SEAFDEC would continue to make efforts to find the ways and means of addressing the issues and concerns brought about by IUU fishing. Although this is only one of such efforts, but intensifying the promotion of the regional systems of fishing licensing and boats registration could eventually pave the way towards reducing IUU fishing activities in this region. We are therefore very hopeful that the requirements and recommendations that came out from this Meeting would be beneficial for the development of the regional record of all fishing boats in this region, which we have just started with boats that are over 24 meters long.

With that Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now declare this Experts Group Meeting closed. Lastly, I wish you all safe journey on your return to your respective countries. Thank you once again and hope to see you again when we discuss our next steps forward in order to finally attain our objective of reducing IUU fishing in Southeast Asia. Thank you and good day!



TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

