COURSE REPORT

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10–12 June 2025
Bangkok, Thailand

Training Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

TD/RP/260
June 2025

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Executive Summary

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia was organized by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) under the ASEAN-JICA Capacity Building Project on IUU Fishing Countermeasures in Southeast Asia. The training took place from 10 to 12 June 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand, and aimed to strengthen the capacities of ASEAN Member States (AMSs) in implementing traceability systems and effective management tools to combat IUU fishing in the region.

The training brought together 41 participants from ten ASEAN countries, as well as representatives from Japan, SEAFDEC, and observers from relevant organizations. Participants represented government agencies responsible for fisheries, trade, inspection, and traceability systems. The training program covered a wide range of topics including international traceability schemes such as the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) of the United States, the EU Catch Certification Scheme (EU CATCH), Korea's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), Japan's CDS, and the ASEAN electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS).

In addition to technical lectures, the course included country presentations from AMSs, regional tool sharing, and group discussion sessions. These components facilitated knowledge exchange, allowed participants to reflect on their national contexts, and provided a platform for identifying both common challenges and successful practices in implementing traceability systems. Special attention was paid to small-scale fisheries, aquaculture traceability, digital data management, and the integration of traceability into broader legal frameworks. Through collaborative group exercises, participants jointly identified needs, opportunities, and recommendations for strengthening traceability across the region.

Lessons learnt from the training indicated that while most participants were able to comprehend the technical content, further orientation or pre-training materials could help bridge knowledge gaps, especially regarding international frameworks. Group discussions and real-case examples proved highly effective in enhancing engagement and deepening understanding. Participants expressed interest in expanding practical components such as field visits and real-time demonstrations, as well as incorporating more training on database systems and mobile-based applications for digital traceability.

Based on these outcomes, the training recommends that future initiatives emphasize practical and hands-on learning, continued capacity building through Training of Trainers (ToT), improved legal harmonization, and strengthened regional cooperation. The course contributed significantly to enhancing the understanding of traceability and management tools in the context of IUU fishing and helped foster collaboration among AMSs to promote responsible and sustainable fisheries in Southeast Asia.

PHOTOS


JICA
The Regional Training Course on
Traceability and Effective Management Tools
for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia
10 - 12 June 2025, Bangkok, Thailand


Country Report:
Current Implementation for Traceability of Fish
and Fisheries Products
(Malaysia)


ve feedback from all who attended.
2023 GFETW and the lessons learned, we
kshop that provides interactive training
ons and opportunities to build connections.
ill promote the diverse voices of our members
nd regional work. The 2026 GFETW will be
utheast Asia.
IMCS
NETWORK


Japan's
Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic
Distribution and Importation of Specified
Aquatic Animals and Plants
June 2025
Fisheries Agency of Japan

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIS	Automatic Identification System
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APPD	Aquaculture Product Purchasing Document
ARISE	ASEAN Regional Integration Support from the European Union
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CATCH	Catch Certification Scheme
CDS	Catch Documentation Scheme
DOF	Department of Fisheries
eCDS	electronic Catch Documentation Scheme
eACDS	electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme
eCDTS	electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System
e-PIT	Quota-Based Fishing Application (electronic – Penerapan Izin Tangkap)
EU	European Union
EU CATCH	EU Traceability system
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBOs	Fisheries Business Operators
FiA	Fisheries Administration (Cambodia)
FMD	Fry Movement Document
GDST	Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
I-FISH	Integrated Fisheries Information System
IMCS	International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LKIM	Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia
MAQIS	Department of Quarantine and Inspection Services (Malaysia)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MOH	Ministry of Health (Malaysia)
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MYeCDS	Malaysia electronic Catch Documentation Scheme
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PIPO	Port-in Port-out Control System
PORT-MIS	Port Management Information System
PPS	Processing Statement and PSM Link System
PSMART	Port State Measures Analysis Report Tools
RA	Republic Act
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
RFPN	Regional Fisheries Policy Network
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAFDEC/TD	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center/ Training Department
SIMP	Seafood Import Monitoring Program
STELINA	Sistem Informasi Traceability Ikan Nasional (National Fish Traceability and Logistics System)
TFCC	Thai Flagged Catch Certificate System
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRACES	TRAde Control and Expert System (EU's digital platform for sanitary and phytosanitary certification)
VGCDS	Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WTO-SPS	World Trade Organization – Sanitary and Phytosanitary

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Fish and fishery products continue to rank among the most traded food commodities globally. In 2022, international trade amounted to 70 million tons, equivalent to 38 percent of total fisheries and aquaculture production. Over 200 countries and territories take part in aquatic trade during the year, compared to 150 in the mid-1970s. The global trade in aquatic animal products has seen substantial growth in value, with exports increasing from USD 7.9 billion in 1976 to a record high of USD 192 billion in 2022. This growth reflects an average annual increase of 7.2 percent in nominal terms and 4.0 percent in real terms. The total export value of all aquatic products reached USD 195 billion in 2022.

Since 1976, Asia has demonstrated the highest average annual growth rate in the export value of aquatic animal products, followed by Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania. In 2022, Europe and Asia maintained their positions as the leading exporting continents, accounting for 37 percent and 35 percent of the total export value, respectively.

Taking into account the significant contribution of fish and fishery products from Southeast Asian countries to the world market, the ASEAN Secretariat in cooperation with regional partners led by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) has strengthened regional initiatives for facilitating the sharing of experiences and information among the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) to enhance the respective countries' capacities and efforts to deal with eliminating IUU fishing and market-driven measures. This was demonstrated when the AMSs adopted in 2016 "The Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating IUU Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products" to strengthen efforts in implementing regional initiatives to combat IUU fishing and promoted the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain," endorsed by The 37th Meeting of The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (The 37th AMAF) in 2015.

In 2016, SEAFDEC convened the "High-level Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards the ASEAN Economic Community" in Bangkok, Thailand. The ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries declared and planned to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region and enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the region and internationally, following international laws and agreements. SEAFDEC has been promoting the development of regional tools and supporting ASEAN Member States (AMSs) in combating IUU fishing which is relevant to the traceability of fish and fishery products as ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme.

To enhance the capacity of AMSs to prevent and combat IUU fishing through a series of training and/or workshop activities, the ASEAN-JICA Capacity Building Project on IUU Fishing Countermeasures in

Southeast Asia under the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between ASEAN and the Government of Japan (the ASEAN-JICA cooperation framework) has implemented together with SEAFDEC. This project aims to improve AMS's understanding of the practices and action necessary to deter IUU fishing and to think about the tangible countermeasures that could be adopted in their own countries, as well as to strengthen concrete countermeasures based on specific issues and concerns for eliminating IUU fishing in the AMSs through the training capacity building workshop activities.

Therefore, the "Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia" will be conducted with main aims to capacity building of AMSs prevent and combat IUU fishing through traceability and effective management tools for fish and fishery products at international and regional levels.

2. COURSE CONTENTS AND EVALUATION

2.1 COURSE CONTENTS

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia is held from 10 to 12 June 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The objectives

1. Promoting the traceability and effective management tools for fish and fishery products to eliminate IUU fishing in Southeast Asia
2. Imparting the knowledge and sharing the lessons learned about existing traceability of fish and fishery products systems including effective management tools inside and outside the region

The expected outputs

1. Understanding the traceability of fish and fishery products to eliminate IUU fishing in Southeast Asia
2. Increasing knowledge of the traceability of fish and fishery products from expertise inside and outside the region and skills through lessons learned

The participants are:

- 41 representatives from each ASEAN Member States (AMS), SEAFDEC staff, and observers engage and conduct traceability of fish and fishery products. All genders are welcome, but nominations should be from personnel only, who are not related to the military. The list of participants is provided in Annex 1.

Invited Countries	Number of Applicants	Number of Selected Participants	Remarks
Brunei Darussalam	-	2	
Cambodia	-	3	
Indonesia	-	3	
Japan	-	3	
Lao PDR	-	4	
Malaysia	-	3	
Myanmar	-	4	
Philippines	-	3	
Thailand	-	12	
Viet Nam	-	4	

The training method:

The training employed various methods, including lectures delivered by resource persons from the Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries (U.S. Department of Commerce), the International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (IMCS) Network, the Fisheries Agency of Japan, and the SEAFDEC Training Department. In addition to the lectures, the program also featured country presentations and group discussion sessions to facilitate knowledge sharing and regional dialogue on traceability systems. The list of resource persons and their presentations is provided in Annex 2.

Method		**Local Instructor**	**Japanese Experts**	**Joint Work**	**Participants**
Lecture	50 %	10%	20 %	30 %	-
Country report	30 %	-	-		30%
Group Discussion	20 %	-	-		20%

The timetable is as follows:

10 June 2025 (Tuesday)

Time	Activities
0830-0900	Registration
0900-0910	Opening Session • Statement by JICA Thailand office • Opening address by Secretary-General • Group photo
0910-1200	The Current Implementation of Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia (Country Report) • Brunei Darussalam • Cambodia • Indonesia • Lao PDR • Malaysia
1200-1300	*Lunch*
1300-1630	The Current Implementation of Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia (Country Report)

Time	Activities
	• Myanmar • Philippines • Thailand • Viet Nam
1800-2000	Reception Dinner

11 June 2025 (Wednesday)

Time	Activities
0900-1030	USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) *(Ms. Rachael Confair, Trade Monitoring Branch Chief, Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, NOAA Fisheries)*
1030-1100	*Refreshment break*
1100-1200	EU Traceability System: EU CATCH *(Ms. Kate (Woojin) Chung, MCS specialist, IMCS Network)*
1200-1300	*Lunch*
1300-1430	• Republic of Korea traceability of fish and fishery products to combat IUU fishing • Principle implementation of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) *(Ms. Kate (Woojin) Chung, MCS specialist, IMCS Network)*
1430-1530	*Refreshment break*
1530-1700	Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants *(Mr. Tsubasa Tanizawa and Mr. Tatsuki Oshita, Fishery Agency of Japan)*

12 June 2025 (Thursday)

Time	Activities
0900-1200	Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products *(Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, SEAFDEC/TD)* • Importance of Catch Documentation Scheme for Fisheries Management and Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products

Time	Activities
	• Introduction of Concept on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)
1200-1300	*Lunch*
1300-1600	Group Discussion: *(Facilitation by SEAFDEC/TD)* • Identification of Priority Needs of Traceability Fish and Fishery Products System in Southeast Asian
1615-1630	Closing session • Closing address by SEAFDEC

The presentation sessions covered the following topics:

- **Brunei Darussalam**

Brunei Darussalam is currently developing a national traceability database, targeting full implementation by 2026, especially for small-scale fisheries. The Department of Fisheries has enforced the use of Automatic Identification System (AIS) for commercial vessels and carries out joint patrols with enforcement agencies and the military to monitor compliance within designated fishing zones. Challenges include limited monitoring capacity and a lack of expertise in AIS and traceability tools. The country has identified the need for training on logbooks, electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (ECDS), Global Fishing Watch, and new technologies. Brunei Darussalam aims to align with international traceability systems and is interested in joining Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), to enhance regional cooperation and knowledge sharing.

- **Cambodia**

Cambodia is in the early stages of implementing traceability systems. While no national traceability program is fully operational yet, the country piloted the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) in 2022 and began training officers from the Fisheries Administration (FiA) on catch documentation. Export-oriented traceability is guided by the Integrated Fisheries Information System (I-FISH) and FiA Circular No. 03/2017**,** which applies Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) lot tracking and inspection for certification, primarily for products exported to the European Union. Furthermore, Challenges include widespread Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing**,** lack of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)**,** poor cold chain infrastructure, and low awareness among small-scale fishers. Cambodia primarily uses manual or hybrid systems, and digital tools are

still in the pilot stages. Capacity building is urgently needed across both small-scale and commercial sectors, especially in digital literacy, cooperative traceability models, software implementation, and understanding international market requirements.

- **Indonesia**

Indonesia has advanced in implementing digital traceability through Sistem Informasi Traceability Ikan Nasional (National Fish Traceability and Logistics System) or STELINA, developed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). This system tracks fish products from capture to distribution and integrates tools such as the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and the Quota-Based Fishing Application (e-PIT). Challenges also include limited digital access for small-scale fishers, complex supply chains, and reluctance to share data by some Fisheries Business Operators (FBOs). The upgraded STELINA, mandatory since April 2025, is now being aligned with the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST) to meet international standards and combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

- **Lao PDR**

Lao PDR is in the early phase of developing national traceability systems for fish and fishery products. Current practices are mostly paper-based, using spreadsheets and basic documentation for import-export activities. The country recognizes the importance of traceability and has received technical support from international partners, including the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Challenges include limited digital infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, and insufficient funding. To address these, Lao PDR is focusing on capacity building, upgrading technology, and legal reforms such as the new Law on Aquatic and Fisheries No. 41/NA (2023). Efforts are also underway to improve food safety standards through good practices and certification systems such as the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

- **Malaysia**

Malaysia regulates fishing activities through a zoning system and multiple governance roles under the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOF), Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM), Department of Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS), and Ministry of Health (MOH). These agencies jointly issue the Catch Certificate, Processing Statement, and Health Certificate required for export control. The country has begun implementing the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) through phased training programs under the ARISE+ project, funded by the European Union. While Malaysia plans to develop its own Malaysia's electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (MYeCDS), progress is limited by budget constraints and the need for further coordination among

stakeholders.

- **Myanmar**

Myanmar applies paper-based traceability systems for both wild-caught and aquaculture products, led by the Department of Fisheries (DOF). Traceability relies on documentation such as catch certificates, freezing records, and labeling. The system supports product recalls and health certification for exports, with trace codes linked to raw material sources. However, traceability for small-scale fisheries is still not implemented. Key challenges include low awareness, limited infrastructure, and weak enforcement. The government is working to improve institutional capacity, develop traceability for small-scale sectors, and align with regional and international standards such as the World Trade Organization – Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO-SPS) agreement and ASEAN traceability guidelines. Myanmar is seeking international support to strengthen food safety, effective management tools, and digital traceability systems.

- **Philippines**

The fisheries traceability system in the Philippines is mainly manual and paper-based, especially at the local level. Core documents include the Fish Catch Report (FCR) and logsheets. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) issues the Catch Certificate, Processing Statement, and Health Certificate to comply with export requirements. Technologies in use include electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System (eCDTS) and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for tracking commercial vessels. Legal frameworks include the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act No. 8550), amended by RA 10654, and BFAR Administrative Circular No. 251, which outlines requirements for catch documentation. Additional voluntary guidelines are provided under Fisheries Administrative Order No. 268 (2023) for municipal traceability. Key challenges include limited digital infrastructure, lack of awareness, and socio-economic constraints. Capacity-building needs to focus on training for small-scale operators, improving digital literacy, and strengthening compliance across the supply chain.

- **Thailand**

Thailand has established a comprehensive legal and electronic framework for traceability under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its 2017 amendment. The Department of Fisheries (DOF) operates several digital systems, such as the Port-in Port-out Control System (PIPO), Port State Measures Analysis Report Tools (PSMART), Processing Statement System (PPS), and the Thai Flagged Catch Certificate System (TFCC) to trace fish and fishery products across import, export, wild catch, and aquaculture sectors. In 2024, Thailand imported 2.1 million tons of fishery products worth USD 4.2 billion and exported 1.46 million tons worth USD 5.7 billion. Key export markets include the United States, Japan, and China. Traceability steps involve pre-arrival inspections, document

verification, landing declarations, and issuing certificates such as the Catch Certificate, Simplified Catch Certificate, Processing Statement, and Aquaculture Product Purchasing Document (APPD). Despite progress, challenges remain in system integration, stakeholder awareness, and international data exchange. Thailand plans to upgrade digital systems, provide training, and enhance regulatory alignment to improve traceability performance.

- **Viet Nam**

Viet Nam has developed a legal and operational framework for fishery traceability through regulations, which cover fishing logbooks, port inspections, and the issuance of Catch Certificates (CC). The current system includes 50 designated fishing ports and authorities in 28 coastal provinces for certification. While the country has introduced an electronic Traceability System with web and mobile interfaces, full integration with systems like the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (eCDT) is still under development. Key challenges include limited awareness among fishers, lack of digital infrastructure, and the high number of small vessels (over 82,000 units, mostly under 15 meters). Viet Nam exports major species such as shrimp, catfish, tuna, crabs, squid, and octopus to markets including China, the United States, Japan, and the European Union. Emerging technologies like QR codes, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), blockchain, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are being explored. The government emphasizes the need for funding, technical training, and awareness campaigns to improve traceability, especially for small-scale operators.

The lecture sessions covered the following topics:

- **USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)**

This session introduced the United States (U.S.) Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP), implemented by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, to prevent illegally harvested and misrepresented seafood from entering the U.S. market. SIMP is a risk-based traceability tool requiring importers to obtain permits, report harvest and landing information, and maintain chain-of-custody records for selected high-risk species groups, such as tuna, shrimp, and grouper. Additionally, the lecture highlighted SIMP's development, key requirements, and its role in supporting global efforts to combat IUU fishing. Participants also learned about the Global Seafood Data System (GSDS), which enhances monitoring efficiency through data automation and risk analysis. The U.S. approach demonstrated how technology and regulatory frameworks can work together to strengthen seafood trade transparency.

- **EU Traceability System: EU CATCH**

This session introduced the European Union (EU) Catch Certification Scheme, a traceability and import control system designed to prevent IUU-caught fishery products from entering the European market. Participants learned how the system ensures that all imported seafood is legally harvested, with mandatory submission of validated catch certificates. Key elements include vessel identification, fishing methods, catch area, and transshipment details. A digital system known as EU CATCH was developed to replace paper-based processes and facilitate data sharing, fraud detection, and risk-based verifications across EU Member States. Moreover, the lecture emphasized that as of January 2026, the use of the EU CATCH digital platform will be mandatory for all imports, representing a significant step toward full electronic traceability. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries exporting to the EU, especially those with small-scale fisheries, were encouraged to consider digital readiness, interoperability, and regulatory alignment. The EU model offers a valuable example of how digital certification systems can enhance transparency, trade efficiency, and sustainability in fisheries management.

- **Republic of Korea traceability of fish and fishery products to combat IUU fishing**

This session presented the development and implementation of Korea's National Catch Documentation Scheme (Korea's CDS), established to strengthen the country's capacity in combating IUU fishing. The system was introduced following a yellow card issued by the EU in 2013 and focuses on monitoring high-risk species, including bobo croaker, longneck croaker, and Pacific saury. The traceability system requires incoming vessels to submit verified catch certificates through an electronic platform called the Port Management Information System (PORT-MIS), with entry prohibited if documentation is invalid or missing. In addition, Participants were introduced to a real case in 2023 involving forged documents for Pacific saury imports, where Korean authorities successfully detected and rejected the shipment. This highlighted the importance of strict validation procedures and digital traceability systems to prevent the import of IUU-caught products. Korea's experience offers a model for enhancing transparency and regulatory control over seafood trade through national-level traceability frameworks.

- **Principle implementation of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)**

This session provided an overview of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), a globally recognized certification system for sustainable wild-capture fisheries. MSC operates on three core principles: maintaining sustainable fish stocks, minimizing environmental impact, and ensuring effective fisheries management. Participants learned about the step-by-step certification process, performance scoring, annual audits, and the costs and timelines involved, ranging from $20,000 to over $100,000 for initial assessments. The lecture also discussed the benefits and challenges of MSC certification, especially for small-scale fisheries in Southeast Asia. While MSC certification offers access to premium markets and

builds consumer trust through eco-labeling, it also requires significant technical and financial resources. The example of Dongwon Industries demonstrated how long-term investment, observer coverage, and data transparency can yield both environmental and market rewards. MSC implementation in the region will require coordinated efforts in capacity building and stakeholder engagement.

- **Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants**

This session provided an overview of Japan's legal framework to address IUU fishing through the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants. The Act, which took effect in December 2022, establishes two separate regulatory measures. The first focuses on the domestic distribution of high-risk species, referred to as Class I, which includes sea cucumber, abalone, and glass eel. The second concerns import under Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (Japan CDS), or Class II, which applies to species such as mackerel, squid, and Pacific saury. Under the import control scheme, Japan requires bilateral consultations with flag states and the submission of validated catch certificates. These certificates may be issued directly from the country of origin or through third countries, depending on the trade route. The system enforces strict documentation procedures and supports electronic traceability to verify the legality of imports. Updates made in 2024 further strengthened domestic measures and promoted digital information sharing. Japan's model emphasizes the importance of international collaboration and unified standards in preventing IUU products from entering its seafood market.

- **Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products**

This session introduced regional traceability tools for fish and fishery products with a focus on the importance of Catch Documentation Schemes (CDSs). The lecture emphasized that traceability systems are essential for preventing IUU products from entering legal markets and for ensuring food safety, improving process controls, and enhancing market access. Reference was made to the EU's Catch Certification Scheme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations's (FAO's) Voluntary Guidelines on CDSs, which guide developing national and regional schemes in line with international standards. A key highlight was the demonstration of the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS), developed by SEAFDEC as a prototype software to enhance traceability from fishing to final sale. The eACDS system includes mobile and web-based applications that allow stakeholders to issue and manage digital documents such as Catch Declarations, Movement Documents, and Catch Certificates. The system supports QR-code traceability, vessel activity monitoring, and bilingual interfaces, and has been successfully piloted in several ASEAN Member Countries, including Viet Nam. The implementation of eACDS reflects a growing regional commitment to sustainable fisheries and the fight against IUU fishing.

The group discussion sessions covered as follows a topic

- **Identification of Priority Needs of Traceability Fish and Fishery Products System in Southeast Asian.**

During the group discussion sessions, participants were divided into two working groups to identify key priorities and needs for capacity building on traceability of fish and fishery products in the region by assorted countries. The discussions emphasized prioritizing needs, each group prioritized by sorting in descending order of needs as follows

Group 1

1. Updated regulations and laws for the import of fish and fishery products (EU, US, China, Australia, Japan, and ASEAN)
2. Traceability of aquaculture products
3. Training in traceability and electronic systems for stakeholders, including sharing and experience exchange
4. Traceability and effective tools for small-scale fisheries
5. Principles and updates of TRACES of the EU
6. Reference to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) by NOAA

Group 2

1. Fishing logbook data collection improvement
2. Identification of technology and regulatory needs
3. Categorization of fishing vessels
4. Supply chain process and flow mechanism of the Integration of aquaculture and wild harvest traceability into one system
5. Training of Trainers (ToT) for local implementation
6. ToT of the CATCH system
7. Labeling for by-catch free products

Future efforts should focus on harmonizing regional regulations, improving aquaculture and small-scale fisheries traceability, enhancing digital systems (eACDS, CATCH), and building national capacity through Training of Trainers (ToT) and stakeholder engagement.

2.2 COURSE EVALUATION

2.2.1 Evaluation Design

The objective of this evaluation design is to comprehensively examine the training program in terms of its effectiveness, content quality, delivery methods, and overall impact on participants. It aims to capture participant feedback, highlight the program's strengths and areas for improvement, and collect recommendations for enhancing future training sessions. The evaluation is structured into three main sections:

Section 1: General Information
Section 2: Evaluation of the Contents
Section 3: Overall Evaluation of the Training Course

2.2.2 Evaluation Method

The course evaluation will be done using Google Forms. A QR code linking to the form will be shared with participants on the last day of the training. Answers will be collected right away, and the results will be shown in summary graphs and charts for easy understanding. The evaluation uses a questionnaire format, which is attached as Annex 6.

2.2.3 Evaluation Results

The evaluation results of Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia in each section as follows

- **Section 1: General Information**

The evaluation results for the training included a total of 31 respondents: 17 females, representing 54.8%, and 14 males, representing 45.2%. The age group with the highest number of respondents was 31-40 years, with 15 individuals accounting for 48.4%. This was followed by the 41-50 age group, with 8 respondents accounting for 25.8%, and another group aged 21-30 and 51-60, also with 4 respondents, each accounting for 12.9%

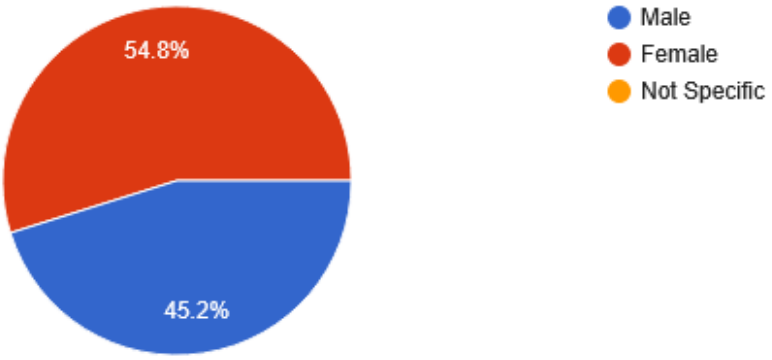


Figure 1: Sex

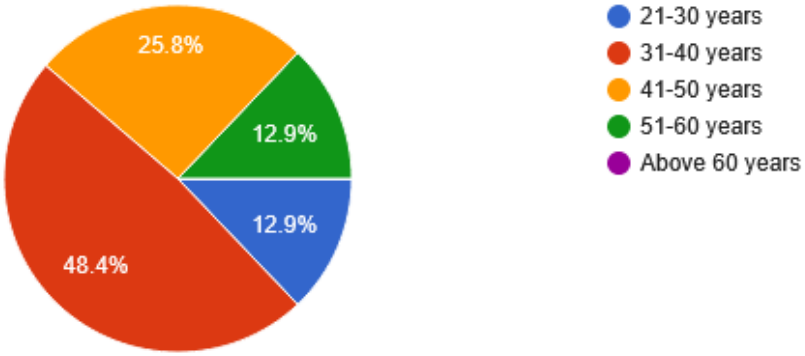


Figure 2: Age

- **Section 2: Evaluation of the Contents**

Overall, participants were satisfied and interested in the content of each training topic. They provided several additional suggestions, such as requesting video clips showing activities during the lectures and more content on the traceability system for aquaculture products. They also asked for in-depth information about SIMP and its related new regulations, with longer presentation times and more detailed content on these subjects. Furthermore, participants noted that although the MSC system is expensive, it is effective. They requested additional materials and more information regarding Japan's import regulations, as well as more practical activities. Finally, they recommended organizing Training of Trainers (TOT) programs from the stakeholder level up to the departmental level to ensure continuity and a deeper understanding for practical application.

Subject 1: USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)

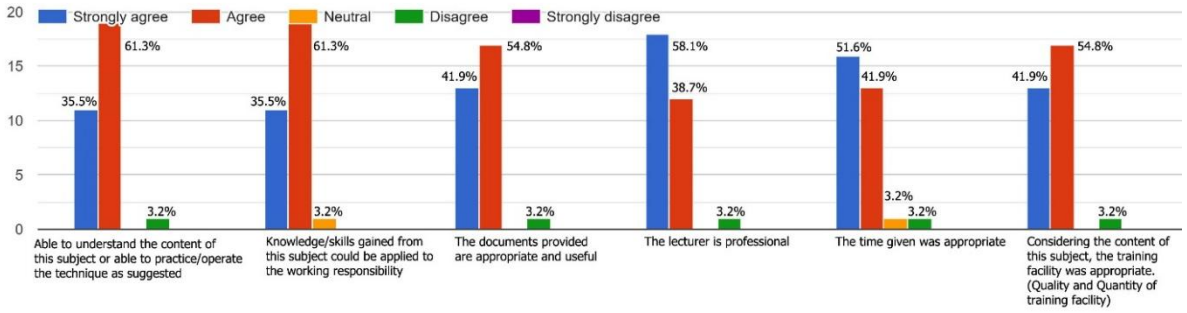


Figure 3: Effectiveness and efficiency of subject 1

Subject 2: EU Traceability System: EU Catch

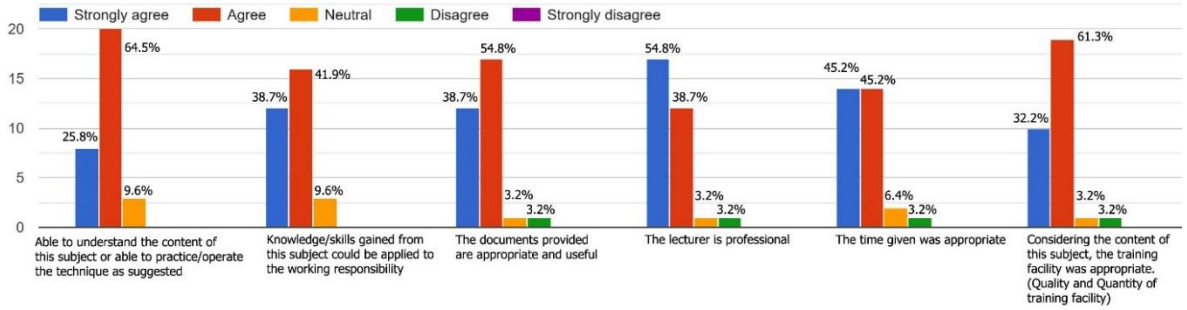


Figure 4: Effectiveness and efficiency of subject 2

Subject 3: Korea's Traceability System and MSC Implementation

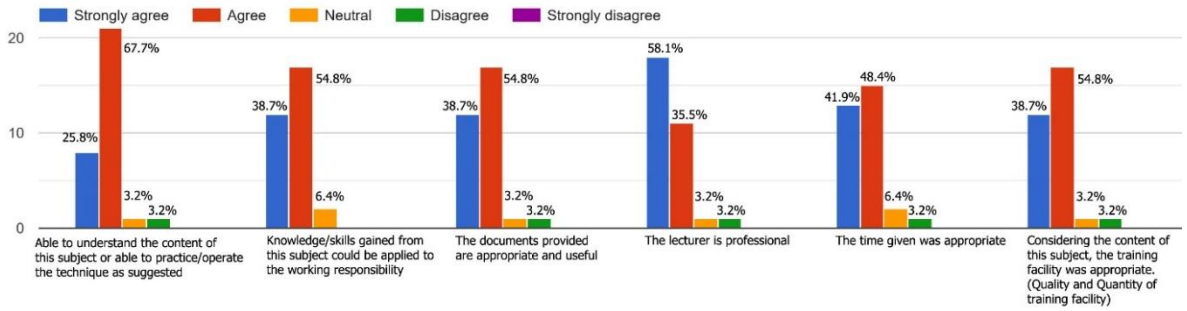


Figure 5: Effectiveness and efficiency of subject 3

Subject 4: Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants

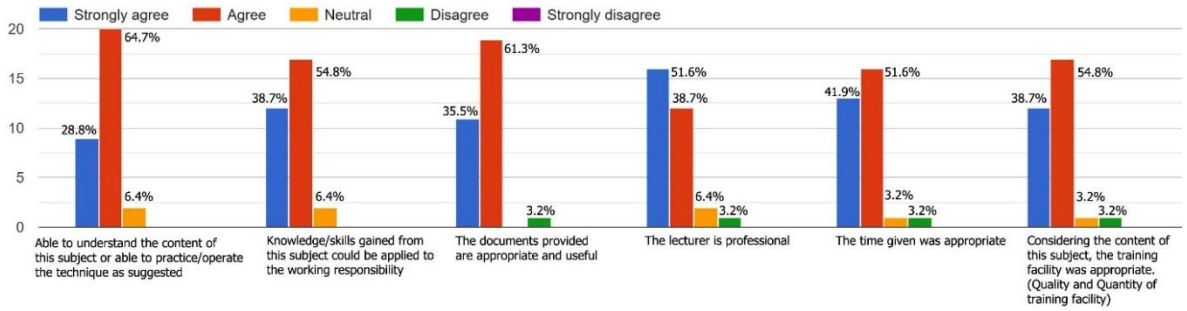


Figure 6: Effectiveness and efficiency of subject 4

Subject 5: Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products: Importance of Catch Documentation Scheme for Fisheries Management and Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products – Introduction of Concept on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)

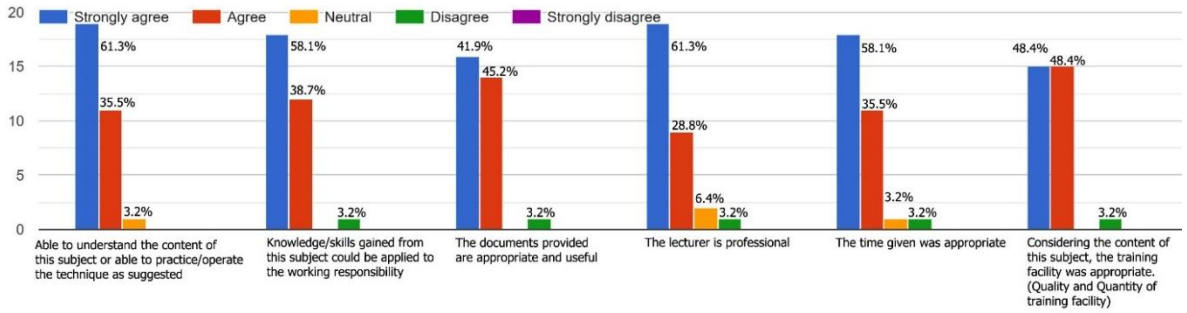
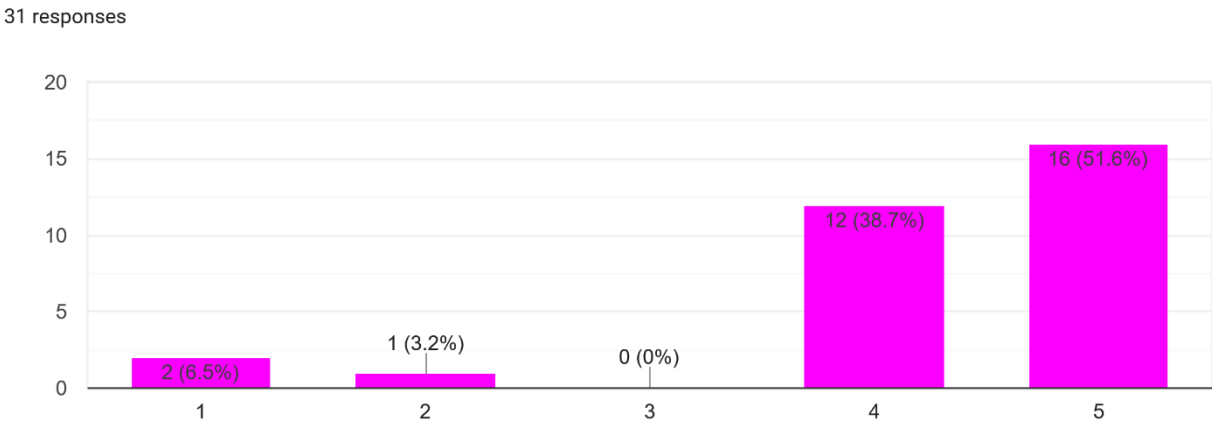


Figure 7: Effectiveness and efficiency of subject 5

- **Section 3: Overall Evaluation of the Training Course**

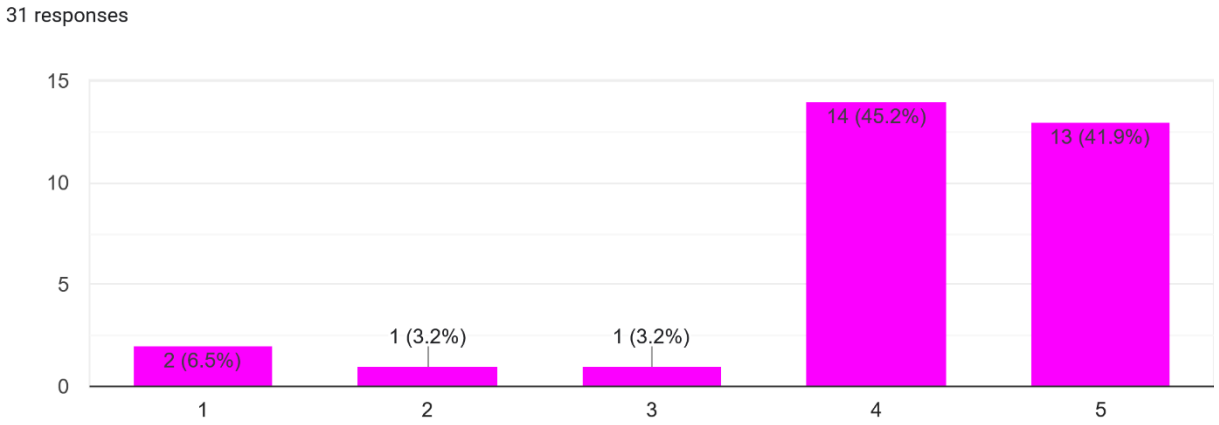
Using the following score to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the statements below, where 5 = Strongly agree and 1 = Strongly disagree

The objective of the course is one of the priority needs, and your concerns



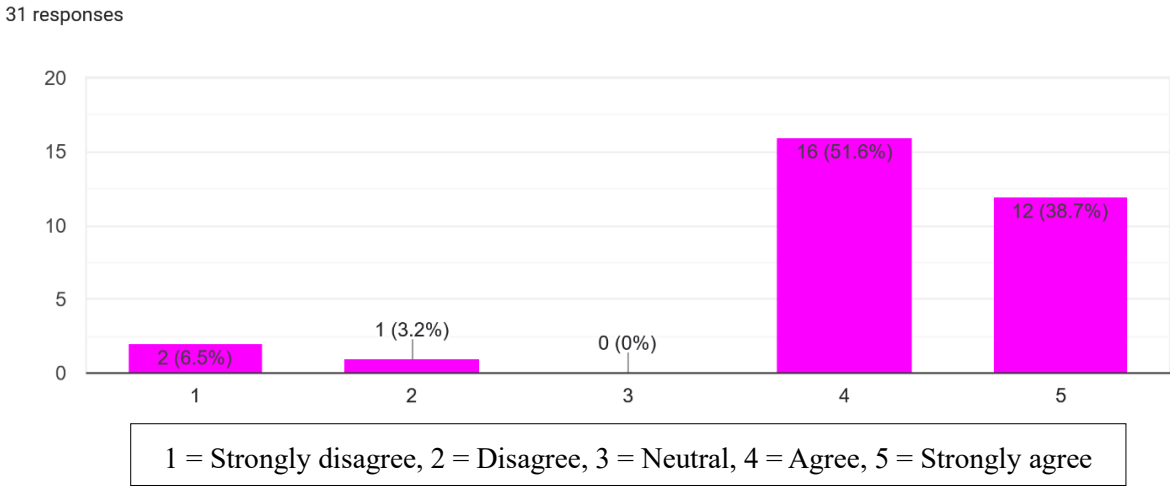
1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

The content of the course meets the needs in my country

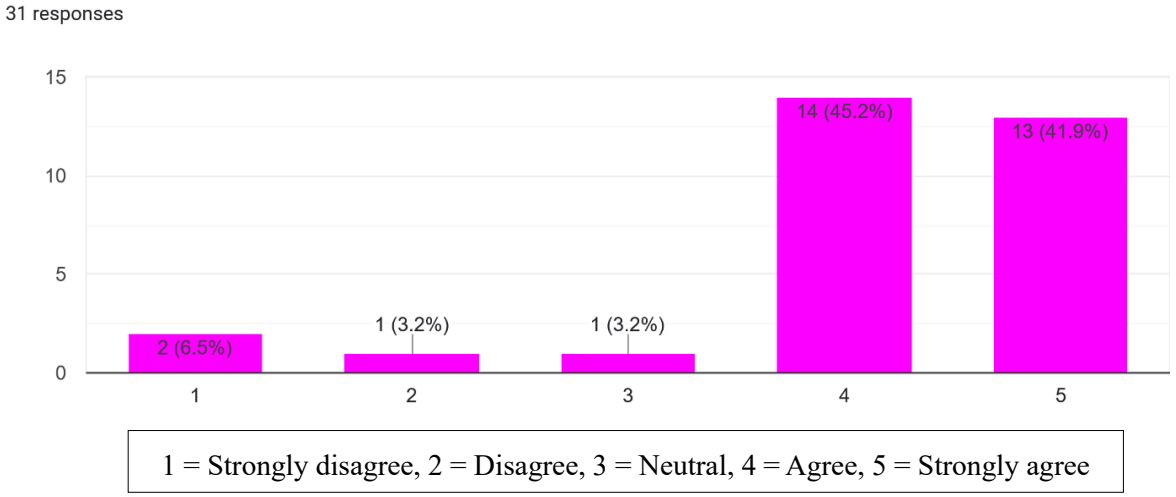


1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

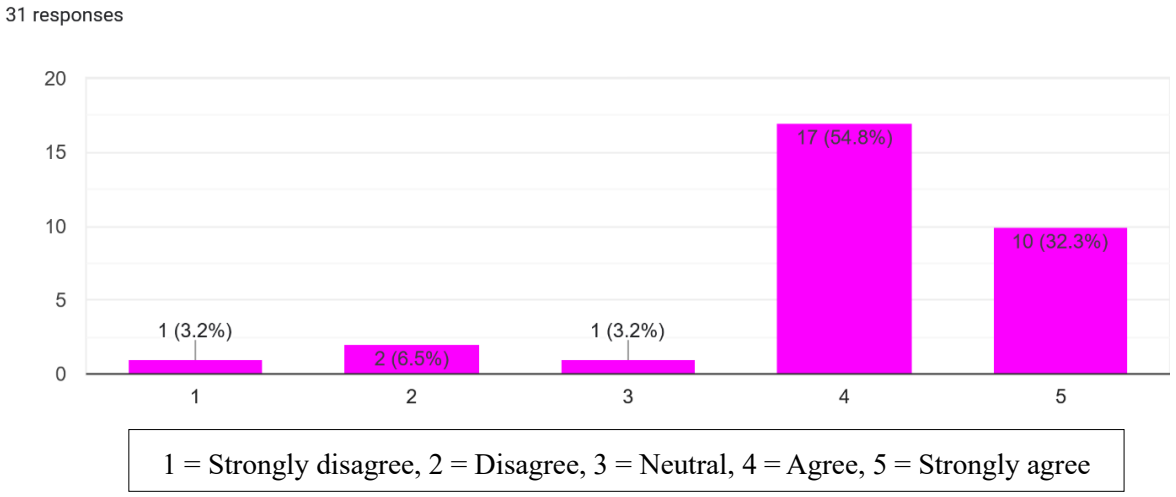
Participants were able to achieve the following objectives of this course



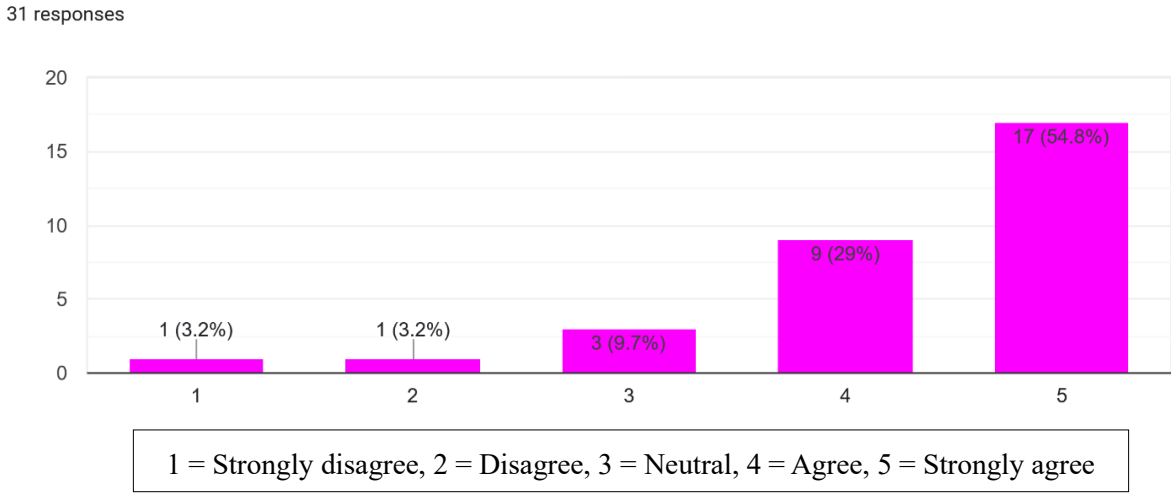
The course contents were clearly related to any present or future work



This course has covered all the subjects that I expected

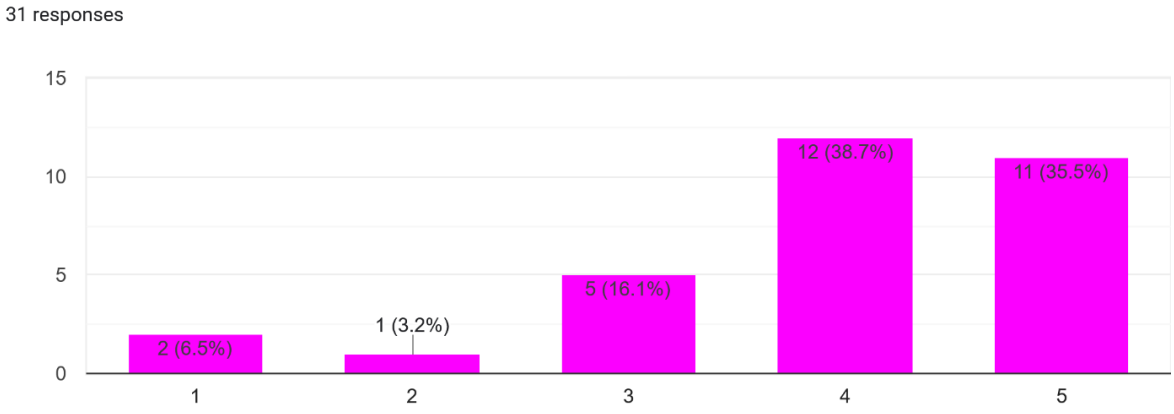


Time allocation is appropriate



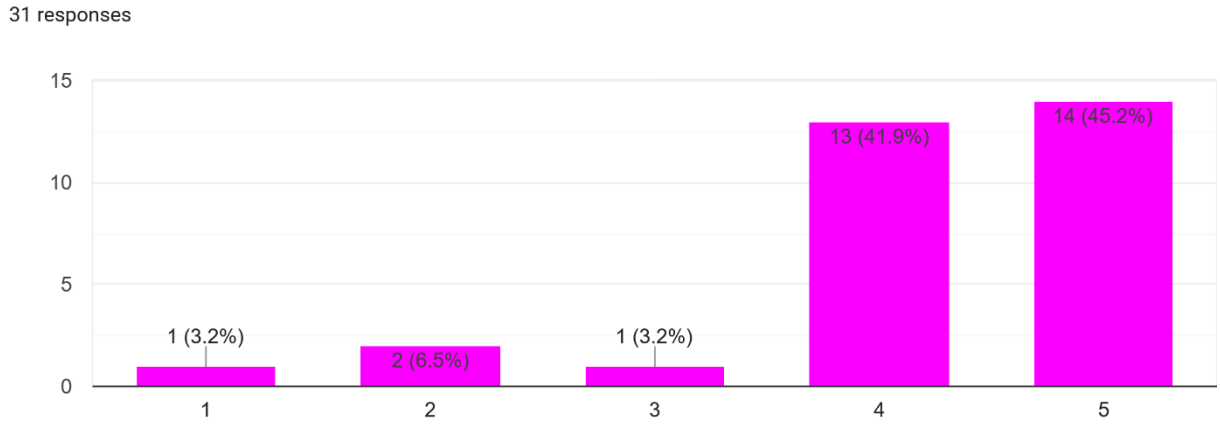
1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

The sequence of each topic was appropriate



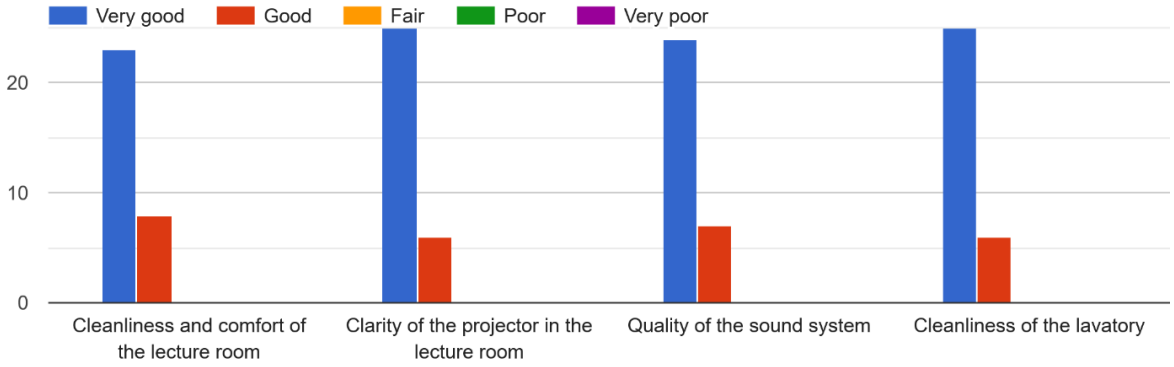
1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

The training materials provided were sufficient and useful

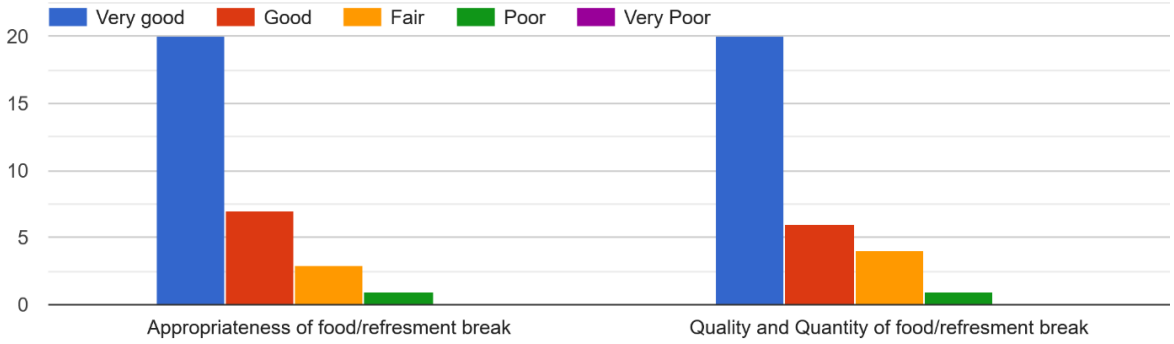


1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree

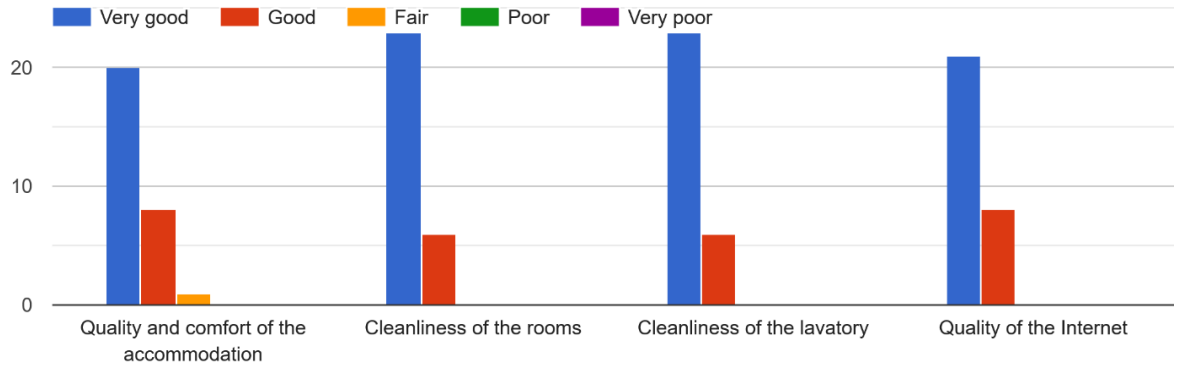
Training Facility was appropriated



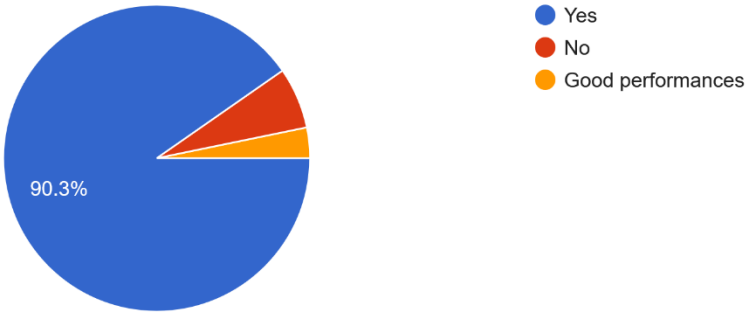
Food and Coffee Breaks



Accommodation



Do you think you have gained additional knowledge and experience after completing the training?



What topics do you think should be added to improve the course?

- Site Visit and Practical Activities, add hands-on activities to enhance understanding of theoretical content
- Traceability Systems and Implementation
    - Improve traceability system management
    - EU Traceability System: EU CATCH
    - Traceability for small-scale fisheries and food safety in aquaculture
    - Training with more detailed content on traceability systems
    - Practical implementation of traceability systems (including country case studies)
    - Traceability of aquaculture products
    - Developed practices of traceability systems for small-scale fisheries
    - The use of eACDS tools and real-time system updates via Android devices to enhance data management
    - Data collection and database management
    - Training on global digital traceability systems

    - Training of Trainers (ToT) on database collection, identifying problems, and proposing solutions
- Participant Engagement and Learning Assessment
    - Include Kahoot sessions at the end of each topic for interactive learning and feedback
    - Assign homework for each topic to ensure understanding

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE COOPERATION

3.1. Lessons learnt

The training revealed that while participants generally understood the core concepts of traceability and effective management tools, some required additional orientation or pre-training materials, particularly in relation to international schemes such as EU CATCH and SIMP. Group discussions and hands-on activities were observed to significantly enhance engagement and comprehension, suggesting that future courses should allocate more time for interactive sessions. Participant feedback also emphasized the value of real-case demonstrations and field visits, indicating the importance of practical exposure to complement theoretical content. Although overall logistical arrangements were effective, slight adjustments in time management could further improve the flow of sessions and allow for increased interaction and Q&A opportunities.

3.2 Recommendations for future cooperation

To improve future training activities, it is recommended that practical components such as site visits, case studies, and interactive exercises be incorporated to enhance learning outcomes. More detailed content on global and regional traceability systems should be included, especially for small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. From the organizers' perspective, future cooperation should focus on developing regionally relevant materials, strengthening national focal points through Training of Trainers (ToT), and promoting the use of digital tools like eACDS for real-time data management. Participant engagement can also be enhanced through structured assessments and feedback mechanisms.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025

Bangkok, Thailand

No.	Country	Name	Position	Office Address	Tel./Fax	E-mail address
1	Brunei Darussalam	Mr. Surdi Erwandi Mansor	Senior Fisheries Licensing Officer	The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, Brunei Darussalam	+673 8998228	surdi.mansor@fisheries.gov.bn
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3	Cambodia	Mr. Chea Tharith	Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute (MaFReDI)	Fisheries Administration 148 Street, Village 3, Sangkat 1, Preah Sihanouk Province	+855 17 892 536	cheatharith88@gmail.com
4	Cambodia	Mr. Kao Monirith	Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate	Fisheries Administration 186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chambkar Mon, Phnom Penh	+855 12 583828	kaomonirith@yahoo.com

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8	Indonesia	Ms. Siti Annisa Mardhatillah	Junior Policy Analyst	Bureau of Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia	+62 858 1354 5133	nisamardhatillah14@gmail.com

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11	Lao PDR	Mr. Daovilay Songhachak	Head of Unit	Livestock and Fisheries Sector Savannakhet	+856 20 9856 6126	Daovilay2009@gmail.com
12	Malaysia	Mdm. Radhuhaida bt. Ramli	Fisheries Officer	Department of Fisheries, Malaysia Biosecurity Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Level 3, Podium 2, Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, Precinct 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 Putrajaya.	+60 16 912 9886	radhuhaida@dof.gov.my
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15	Myanmar	Ms. Yin Yin Than	Assistant Director	Department of Fisheries Office (36), Ministry Office Zone, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Department of Fisheries, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	+95 67 418536, /+95 92 540 22798	yinyinthan.fg@gmail.com
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18	Philippines	Ms. Rocelyn L. Sevillo	Training Specialist III/Fish Inspector	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Regional Field Office, National Capital Region	+63 976 497 5224	rocelynsevillo@gmail.com, inspection.ncr@bfar.da.gov.ph
19	Philippines	Ms. Charmine C. Perito	Fishing Regulations Officer/Fish Inspector, BFAR Regional Field Office III	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Blk 24, Lot 6, Phase 3 AFP-PNP Housing Maimpis, City of San Fernando, Pampanga	+63 991 577 8218	mindmapcharmine@gmail.com
20	Philippines	Mr. Medel Ian D. Lipio	Aquacultist I	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 12 Zone 6 Bula, General Santos City	+63 909 765 1119	medelianlipio@gmail.com
21	Thailand	Mr. Set Kraitat	Fishery Biologist, Practitioner Level	Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand 50 Phaholyothin	+669 9261 9876	snleviathan@gmail.com

No.	Country	Name	Position	Office Address	Tel./Fax	E-mail address
				Rd., Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand		
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23	Thailand	Ms. Weeraya Wongkarasin	Fishery Biologist, Practitioner Level	Department of Fisheries, Thailand 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand	+668 7042 2252	weeraya.w@dof.mail.go.th
24	Thailand	Ms. Supinda Chongsuebsuk	Food Technologist, Senior Professional Level	Department of Fisheries, Thailand 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand		supindac@dof.mail.go.th
25	Thailand	Ms. Sirikan Yeamubon	Fishery Biologist, Professional Level	Department of Fisheries, Thailand 50 Phaholyothin Rd., Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok, 10900, Thailand	+669 5950 6016	sirikanye@fisheries.go.th

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26	Viet Nam	Mr. Nguyen Van Hung	Capture Fisheries Division	Department of Fisheries and Surveillance 10 Nguyen Công Hoan Street, Ngoc Khanh Ward, Ba Dinh districts, Ha Noi	+84 24 3247 5327	nguyenhungcktts08@gmail.com
27	Viet Nam	Mrs. Chau Thi Tuyet Hanh	Aquaculture Division	Division of Aquaculture, Department of Fisheries of Vietnam 10 Nguyễn Công Hoan- Badinh, Hanoi-Vietnam	+84 912 702 010	ctthanb@mae.gov.vn
28	Viet Nam	Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hong Nhung	Government officer	Department of Fisheries and Surveillance No 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ba Dinh, Ha Noi	+84 915 977 227	nhung.doa@gmail.com
29	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Dr. Suttinee Limthammahisorn (Ms.)	Secretary-General and Chief of the Training Department	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6327/ +66 2940 6336	E-mail: sg@seafdec.org
30	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Mr. Koichi Tahara	Deputy Secretary-General, Deputy Chief of the	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6327/ +66 2940 6336	dsg@seafdec.org

No.	Country	Name	Position	Office Address	Tel./Fax	E-mail address
			Training Department and Japanese Trust Fund Program Manager			
31	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Mr. Fumiya Takahashi	Senior Expert and Assistant Project Manager for the Japanese Trust Fund Programs	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6326	atfm@seafdec.org
32	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Mr. Haruki Minoda	Secretary to Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6327	sdsg@seafdec.org
33	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Ms. Anousone mingmeuangthong	RFPN Lao PDR	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6326	anousone@seafdec.org
34	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Ms. Cho Mar Oo	RFPN Myanmar	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6326	cho@seafdec.org

No.	Country	Name	Position	Office Address	Tel./Fax	E-mail address
35	SEAFDEC Secretariat	Ms. Dang Thi Thuy Quynh	RFPN for Viet Nam	P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office. Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand	+66 2940 6326	quynh@seafdec.org
36	SEAFDEC/TD	Mr. Krit Phusirimongkol	Training and Extension Officer	Training and Research Supporting Division P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi, Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand	+66 2425 6121/ +66 2425 6110 to 11	krit@seafdec.org
37	SEAFDEC/TD	Ms. Namfon Imsamrarn	Information and Technology Officer	Training and Research Supporting Division P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi, Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand	+66 2425 6117/ +66 2425 6110 to 11	namfon@seafdec.org
38	SEAFDEC/TD	Mr. Tanapat Sorragittayamate	Internet System Administrator	Training and Research Supporting Division P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi, Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand	+66 2425 6123/ +66 2425 6110 to 11	tanapat@seafdec.org
39	SEAFDEC/TD	Ms. Yanida Suthipol	Information and	Training and Research	+66 2425	yanida@seafdec.org

No.	Country	Name	Position	Office Address	Tel./Fax	E-mail address
			Technology Officer	Supporting Division P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi, Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand	6115/ +66 2425 6110 to 11	
40	Kasetsart University	Ms. Pathaimas Khankaew	Observer	Kasetsart University 50 Ngam Wong Wan Rd, Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand	+66 6265 69611	pathaimas.k@ku.th
41	Kasetsart University	Mr. Umar Sareemee	Observer	Kasetsart University 50 Ngam Wong Wan Rd, Lat Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand	+66 8813 76067	umar.s@ku.th

Annex 2

LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025

Bangkok, Thailand

No	Name	Position	Organization	Subject
1.	Ms. Rachael Confair	Trade Monitoring Branch Chief	Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, NOAA Fisheries, Department of Commerce, United States	USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)
2.	Ms. Woojin Chung	MCS specialist	International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network (IMCS)	EU Traceability System: EU CATCH, Republic of Korea traceability of fish and fishery products to combat IUU fishing, and Principle implementation of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)
3.	Mr. Tanizawa Tsubasa	Section Director	Fishery Agency of Japan	Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants

4.	Mr. Oshita Tatsuki	Officer, Fisheries Proper Distribution Promotion	Fishery Agency of Japan	Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants
5.	Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich	Training and Information Section Head	SEAFDEC Training Department	Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products

Annex 3

LIST OF PRESENTATION

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025

Bangkok, Thailand

No	Title	Presented by
1.	USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)	Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce, NOAA Fisheries, US
2.	EU Traceability System: EU CATCH	IMCS Network
3.	Republic of Korea traceability of fish and fishery products to combat IUU fishing	IMCS Network
4.	Principle implementation of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	IMCS Network
5.	Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants	Fishery Agency of Japan
6.	Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products	SEAFDEC/TD

Annex 4

EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING COURSE

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025

Bangkok, Thailand

Evaluation of The Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025 Bangkok, Thailand

* Indicates required question

Part 1: General Information

Sex *

- ◯ Male
- ◯ Female
- ◯ Not Specific

Age *

- ◯ 21-30 years
- ◯ 31-40 years
- ◯ 41-50 years
- ◯ 51-60 years
- ◯ Above 60 years

Part 2: Evaluation the Contents

Use the following score to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the statements below which is strongly agree until strongly disagree

Subject 1: *

USA Traceability System: Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Able to understand the content of this subject or able to practice/operate the technique as suggested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Knowledge/skills gained from this subject could be applied to the working responsibility	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The documents provided are appropriate and useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The lecturer is professional	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The time given was appropriate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Considering the content of this subject, the training facility was appropriate. (Quality and Quantity of training facility)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Subject 2: *

EU Traceability System: EU-CATCH

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Able to understand the content of this subject or able to practice/operate the technique as suggested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Knowledge/skills gained from this subject could be applied to the working responsibility	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The documents provided are appropriate and useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The lecturer is professional	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The time given was appropriate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Considering the content of this subject, the training facility was appropriate. (Quality and Quantity of training facility)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Subject 3: *

Korea's Traceability System and MSC implementation

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Able to understand the content of this subject or able to practice/operate the technique as suggested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Knowledge/skills gained from this subject could be applied to the working responsibility	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The documents provided are appropriate and useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The lecturer is professional	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The time given was appropriate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Considering the content of this subject, the training facility was appropriate. (Quality and Quantity of training facility)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Subject 4: *

Japan's Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) under the Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Able to understand the content of this subject or able to practice/operate the technique as suggested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Knowledge/skills gained from this subject could be applied to the working responsibility	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The documents provided are appropriate and useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The lecturer is professional	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The time given was appropriate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Considering the content of this subject, the training facility was appropriate. (Quality and Quantity of training facility)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Subject 5: *

Regional Traceability Tools for Fish and Fishery Products

- Importance of Catch Documentation Scheme for Fisheries Management and Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products

- Introduction of Concept on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Able to understand the content of this subject or able to practice/operate the technique as suggested	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Knowledge/skills gained from this subject could be applied to the working responsibility	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The documents provided are appropriate and useful	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The lecturer is professional	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
The time given was appropriate	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Considering the content of this subject, the training facility was appropriate. (Quality and Quantity of training facility)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Part 3: Overall Evaluation of the Training Course

Use the following score to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the statements below which is 5 = Strongly agree until 1 = Strongly disagree

3.1 The objective of the course is one of the priority needs and your concerns *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.2 The content of the course meets the needs in my country *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.3 Participants was able to achieve the following objectives of this course *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.4 The course contents were clearly related to any present or future work *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.5 This course has covered all the subjects that I expected *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.6 Time allocation is appropriate *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.7 The sequence of each topic was appropriate *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.8 The training materials provided were sufficient and useful *

	1	2	3	4	5	
Strongly disagree	○	○	○	○	○	Strongly agree

Suggesting

Your answer

3.9 The training facility was appropriate *

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Cleanliness and comfort of the lecture room	○	○	○	○	○
Clarity of the projector in the lecture room	○	○	○	○	○
Quality of the sound system	○	○	○	○	○
Cleanliness of the lavatory	○	○	○	○	○

Suggesting

Your answer

3.10 Food and Coffee Breaks *

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
Appropriateness of food/refresment break	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Quality and Quantity of food/refresment break	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Suggesting

Your answer

3.11 Accommodation

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Quality and comfort of the accommodation	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Cleanliness of the rooms	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Cleanliness of the lavatory	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Quality of the Internet	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Do you think you have gained additional knowledge and experience after completing the training? *

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Other: _____

What topics do you think should be added to improve the course?

Your answer

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Annex 5

OPENING REMARKS

Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

10-12 June 2025

Bangkok, Thailand

Dr. Suttinee Limthammahisorn, Secretary-General and Chief of the Training Department, officially opened the Regional Training Course by delivering the following opening remarks:

Distinguished delegates from the JICA Thailand office, Ms. Hagiwara Makiko, the ASEAN Member States, resource persons, Ms. Kate (Woojin) Chung, MCS specialist from IMCS Network, Mr. Tsubasa Tanizawa, and Mr. Tatsuki Oshita from the Fishery Agency of Japan, SEAFDEC staff, ladies, and gentlemen, good morning!

I am delighted to welcome you to the " Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia."

Fish and fishery products are among the most globally traded food commodities, with international trade reaching 70 million tons in 2022, accounting for 38% of total fisheries and aquaculture production. The value of these exports has seen substantial growth, from USD 7.9 billion in 1976 to a record USD 192 billion in 2022. This represents an average annual increase of 7.2% in nominal terms and 4.0% in real terms. In 2022, the total export value for all aquatic products hit USD 195 billion. Since 1976, Asia has shown the highest average annual growth rate in aquatic animal product export value, with Europe and Asia leading as exporting continents in 2022, holding 37% and 35% of the total export value, respectively.

Given the significant contribution of Southeast Asian countries to the global fish and fishery product market, regional initiatives have been strengthened to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and enhance market competitiveness. This is exemplified by the 2016 "Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating IUU Fishing" and the endorsement of the "ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain." Furthermore, collaborative efforts like the ASEANJICA Capacity Building Project on IUU Fishing Countermeasures in Southeast Asia are working to improve understanding and implement tangible countermeasures against IUU fishing through training and workshops, including a focus on traceability and effective management tools for fish and fishery products.

This training continues the important work we've already started in the region. In the next few days, we'll learn about how to track fish products and good ways to manage them. This is not just about following rules; it's about protecting our oceans, making sure everyone plays fair, and helping ASEAN fish products compete better around the world. I believe that by working and learning together, we'll gain better skills and useful tools to fight illegal fishing and make sure our fisheries last for a long time. In this regard, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to declare this Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia officially open.

Thank you very much, and I hope you will have productive days ahead!

Annex 6

CLOSING REMARKS
Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools
for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia
10-12 June 2025
Bangkok, Thailand

Mr. Koichi Tahara, Deputy Secretary-General and Deputy Chief of the Training Department, officially closed the Regional Training Course by delivering the following closing remarks:

Distinguished Delegates from the ASEAN Member States, SEAFDEC staff, Resource Persons, Ladies and Gentlemen, good afternoon!

As the "Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia" concludes, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all of you for your attention and support throughout the training.

Firstly, I extend my gratitude to the representatives from the ASEAN Member States and SEAFDEC staff for their attentiveness, active participation, and cooperation during the training. Your efforts have truly contributed to the success of this training. I also wish to thank those who worked diligently behind the scenes to ensure the smooth arrangements of this training.

Secondly, I would like to thank the resource persons for sharing your invaluable information and experiences during this training.

Tackling IUU fisheries is not an easy task. It is a serious challenge for fisheries not only in the ASEAN region but also around the world. But with passion and achievements so far we have seen in this training. We are hopeful. Let us continue the dialogue and move forward together.

Considering the success of our three-day training, I am indeed very grateful to all of you. I now have the honor to declare this "Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools for Fish and Fishery Products in Southeast Asia" officially closed. I wish you all a safe journey back to your countries and look forward to seeing you again soon.

Thank you

Training Department

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