



Report of

The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels

3–5 September 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand



PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

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Report

The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA - IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels 3-5 September 2024

I. Introduction

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a significant international issue that threatens the sustainability of fisheries resources, both within national jurisdictions and on the high seas. This illicit practice undermines sustainable fisheries management by operating outside legal frameworks, leading to the depletion of fish stocks and hindering sustainability efforts.

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center/Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD), in collaboration with the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), will be executing the Sustainable Management of Fisheries, Marine Living Resources, and Their Habitats in the Bay of Bengal Region for the Benefit of Coastal States and Communities (BOBLME II) project. This initiative, supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), is being implemented in seven countries: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The project's primary objective is to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region, reduce environmental stress, and improve environmental conditions for the benefit of coastal states and communities.

To assess the project's effectiveness and identify recommendations for future efforts, a workshop titled "The Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels" was held from September 3-5, 2024, at SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan Province, Thailand. The workshop aimed to share the status of NPOA-IUU and the implementation of each country, as well as a list of innovative tools to enhance and initiate cooperative MCS activities for combating IUU fishing. The prospectus of the workshop is in **Annex 1**.

Twenty-seven participants attended the workshop, including 11 representatives from SEAFDEC Member Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand), a resource person, 3 SEAFDEC/SEC staff, 8 SEAFDEC/TD staff, and 4 observers. The list of participants is included in **Annex 2**.

II. Opening of the Workshop

The SEAFDEC Secretary General, Dr. Suttinee Limthammahisorn, addressed participants at the workshop, emphasizing the importance of cooperation and sharing in combating IUU fishing. She noted that the project is executed under the activity of component 1: Sustainable Management of Fisheries, which aims to update information on NPOA-IUU and discuss cooperative activities to combat IUU fishing under the BOBLME project. Her opening remarks are in **Annex 3**.

III. Introduction and objectives of the workshop/ Adoption of the agenda

The presentation “The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels” was presented by Mr. Kongphathi Saraphaivanich, Head of Training and Information Section, and Lead Strengthening a Regional Cooperation and Enhancing National Capacities to Eliminate IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia project. He focused on component 1: sustainable management of fisheries especially Outcome 1.2: IUU catch in the BOBLME reduced under the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project Phase II (BOBLME II). The outcome 1.2 as outputs follows; 1. BOBLME countries join and implement a regional plan of action (RPOA) on IUU fishing, 2. National POAs-IUU and national IUU MCS systems and vessel monitoring system (VMS) Strengthened, 3. Tools for promoting best practices to combat IUU were developed and implemented, and 4. Regional capacity development program on port inspection, MCS, and Traceability. Moreover, milestones of the project implementation and possible follow-up actions were presented. The agenda and the presentation are in **Annex 4**.

IV. The current NPOA-IUU and strengthen implementation by participating countries.

- **Indonesia**

The representative from Indonesia, Mr. Febrianto Wardhana Utama, presented the implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in Indonesia. He highlighted strategic actions, national legislation, port state measures, and other efforts related to preventing IUU fishing. Additionally, he emphasized the importance of Indonesia’s active participation in bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation frameworks. He encouraged SEAFDEC members to enhance information sharing and to continue strengthening MCS measures to effectively prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing in the region. Their presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

- **Malaysia**

The representative from Malaysia, Mr. Sukri Bin Deris, presented the current status and strengthened implementation of Malaysia’s National Plan of Action (NPOA) against IUU fishing. He highlighted Malaysia’s ongoing efforts to enhance the NPOA, focusing on key strategies such as enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985, utilizing Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), and conducting regular patrols. Additionally, Malaysia actively engages in international cooperation, working closely with SEAFDEC and other regional bodies. The presentation also addressed key challenges, including prohibited fishing methods, vessel cloning, and encroachment by foreign vessels. The Department of Fisheries (DOF) leads these efforts, in coordination with the Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) and the Marine Police Force (MPF), with a focus on improving both policies and enforcement. Their presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

- **Thailand**

The representative from Thailand, Ms. Suthasinee Manoonphatayaporn presented Thailand’s current National Plan of Action to combat IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU) and efforts to strengthen its implementation. Thailand’s NPOA-IUU, first implemented from 2015 to 2019, has been updated to NPOA-IUU No. 2 to ensure continued action against IUU fishing. Thailand's approach focuses on enforcing the Fisheries Act, deploying Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), and enhancing collaboration with international organizations such as SEAFDEC. The country is committed to

fulfilling its responsibilities as a flag state, managing coastal resources, and strengthening port state controls. These efforts aim to improve MCS activities and ensure the sustainability of fishery resources. Despite progress, Thailand faces challenges from the commercial fishing industry, which is pressuring for relaxed regulations, while the country continues to prioritize sustainable fishing practices. Their presentation appears as **Annex 7**.

V. Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Eko Rudianto, the resource person from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, presented an overview of RPOA-IUU, the National Plan of Action on IUU in each country, and the development of NPOA-IUU as a key tool to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. These plans typically align with the International Plan of Action on IUU (IPOA-IUU) and outline strategies, policies, and measures at both national and local levels. NPOA-IUU progress is reported annually during the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting (CCM).

He also discussed the challenges and recommendations for NPOA-IUU development. Additionally, Mr. Rudianto presented integrated surveillance systems or innovations in MCS technology using available technology for combating IUU fishing, such as VMS, AIS, Radio Detection Frequency Finders, and Artificial Intelligence (AI). However, he noted that innovations in MCS technology face challenges, including the relatively high cost of MCS technology and the lack of an application program interface (API) for exchanging CDS information or other types of data.

Moreover, he recommended collaborating with technology developers to make MCS technology more affordable, supporting countries in implementing MCS systems and developing APIs for CDS and other data exchanges. He also emphasized the importance of enhancing traceability, improving data-sharing mechanisms, and intensifying the use of regional tools like the RPOA-IUU watch list, RFVR, and ACDS. His presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

VI. Discussion and propose on identification need for innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing.

During the workshop, participants were divided into three discussion groups. Dr. Worawit Wanchana, Policy and Program Coordinator, facilitated the first group, while Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, Training and Information Section head, led the second, and Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn, Senior Policy Officer, led the third. Following productive discussions, the Workshop participants reached a consensus on the identification need for innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing as follows:

- 1) Monitoring tools
 - Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS): Satellite-based systems that track the location, speed, and course of fishing vessels in real time.

- Automatic Identification Systems (AIS): Systems that broadcast vessel information, helping to identify and track fishing vessels and their activities
- Electronic monitoring (e.g. CCTV) (concern: Cost, service fee, human/labor rights)
- Electronic Reporting Systems: Digital platforms where fishers submit catch data and other required reports, improving data accuracy and timeliness
- National fishing vessel record

2) Control Tools

- Licensing and Permitting Systems: Tools to manage and regulate who can fish, including requirements for licenses, permits, and quotas.
- Catch Documentation Schemes: Systems to track and verify the origin and legality of fish catches, often used to ensure traceability from sea to market
- Fishing Vessels Registration: Systems to track and manage fishing gear used, helping to prevent gear-related violations.
- Fishing Gear Marking
- Quota
- Seasonal/Area closure (e.g. MPA)
- Gear prohibition
- Labor issues (Seaman book (national), permit for foreigner crew, training, register/license crew)
- Establish a sub-regional working group in the Sub-Andaman region (share information license of fishing vessels in the Andaman Sea, stock assessment)

3) Surveillance Tools

- Patrol Vessels: Dedicated boats or ships that conduct at-sea inspections and enforce fisheries laws
- Aerial Surveillance: Use of aircraft or drones to monitor fishing activities and enforce regulations from the air
- Port Inspections: Procedures for checking fishing vessels and their catches when they enter port to ensure compliance with regulations
- CCTV and Camera Systems: Surveillance cameras placed at key locations, such as landing sites, to monitor and document fishing activities
- Other technologies used
- Onboard Observers: Human observers placed on fishing vessels to collect data and ensure compliance with regulations

Monitoring Tools
Monitoring fishing activities is crucial for sustainable fisheries management, ensuring compliance with regulations, and reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Effective monitoring of fishing grounds helps identify where and when fishing operations occur, allowing for better management of these areas to prevent overfishing and protect critical

habitats. Additionally, tracking the **catch** through advanced technologies and electronic reporting systems enables accurate data collection on fish stocks, species composition, and quantities, which is essential for informed decision-making and maintaining healthy marine ecosystems.

Example of the Monitoring Tools in Participating Countries	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS): Satellite-based systems that track the location, speed, and course of fishing vessels in real-time. ○ Switch-off VMS signal ○ Cost of hardware installation by owner ○ Tracking analysis (under development of machine learning of AI in case of Thailand) 	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>>30GT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>With CSIRO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For zone C (40-69.99GRT) and zone C2 (>70GRT) - Zone C3 (RFMOs area) - Zone C 12-30 nm - Zone C2 30-EEZ - Zone C3 High Sea <p>Fisheries law amendment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>Assistance of AFMA (SEA-IU project)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>>30GT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>Ongoing development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic Identification Systems (AIS): Systems that broadcast vessel information, helping to identify and track fishing vessels and their activities 	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>For >60GT under Ministry of transportation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>for <40GRT in Zone B (5-12 meter)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>Only for national vessels operating RFMOs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring (e.g. CCTV) 	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>Zone C3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>

<i>(concern: Cost, service fee, human/labor rights)</i>	Vessel operate in RFMOs		Vessel operate in RFMOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Reporting Systems: Digital platforms where fishers submit catch data and other required reports, improving data accuracy and timeliness 	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> e-logbook in RFMOs and national EEZ	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> e-logbook in IOTC	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> Vessel operate in RFMOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National fishing vessel record 	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> For commercial vessels	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> Zone A (0-5nm) till zone C2	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> >30GT (registered); <30GT in progress

Control Tools			
<p>Ensuring the origin and legality of catch is a key aspect of control in fisheries management, requiring robust systems to verify that all catches are legal and traceable from sea to market. Tools like electronic catch documentation schemes and blockchain technology help maintain transparency and prevent illegally caught fish from entering the supply chain. Additionally, it is crucial to regulate who can fish through licensing and permitting systems that define who has the right to fish in specific areas, under what conditions, and with what gear. These control measures are vital for enforcing regulations, managing fishing pressure, and promoting sustainable practices in fisheries.</p>			
Examples of the Control Tools in participating countries	Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing and Permitting Systems: Tools to manage and regulate who can fish, including requirements for licenses, permits, and quotas. 	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch Documentation Schemes: Systems to track and verify the origin and legality of fish catches, often used to ensure traceability from sea to market 	✓	✓	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing Vessels Registration: Systems to track and manage fishing gear used, helping to prevent gear-related violations. 	✓	✓	✓

• Fishing Gear Marking	✓	✓ ongoing	✓ Only oversea
• Quota	✓ All commercial fishing vessels	✓ Based on fishing gear	✓ Based on MSY by fish group and area/fishing gear (For commercial vessels)
• Seasonal/Area closure (e.g. MPA)	✓ FMA 714	✓	✓
• Gear prohibition	✓	✓	✓
• Labor issues (Seaman book (national), permit for foreigner crew, training, register/license crew)	✓ electronic	✓ ID for national	✓ Manual
• Establish a sub-regional working group in the Sub-Andaman region (share information license of fishing vessels in the Andaman Sea, stock assessment)	No	No	No

Surveillance Tools			
<p>Inspection plays a critical role in the surveillance of fisheries by allowing authorities to physically check vessels, gear, and catches at sea or in port to ensure they adhere to established regulations. Regular inspections help detect illegal activities, such as unreported catches or the use of prohibited gear. To ensure compliance with regulations, surveillance systems also use tools like patrol vessels, aerial monitoring, and port monitoring, which enable timely enforcement actions and deter illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. These measures are essential to uphold fisheries laws and promote sustainable management of marine resources.</p>			
Examples of the Surveillance Tools in participating countries	ID	MY	TH
<p>Patrol Vessels: Dedicated boats or ships that conduct at-sea inspections and enforce fisheries laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi agency responsibility within EEZ 	✓	✓	✓

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malaysia -> DOF, MMEA, Royal Marine Police ○ Thailand -> DOF, THAIMECC, Marine Police, DMCR, Navy ○ Indonesia -> MMAF, Navy, Coast guard ● Collaborative platforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malaysia -> Collaboration on inspection twice a year with Indonesia in Malacca strait (PATKOR OPTIMA) ○ Thailand -> None ? ○ Indonesia -> Patkor Opstima (Ina-Malay), Gannet (Ina – Aus) 			
<p>Aerial Surveillance: Use of aircraft or drones to monitor fishing activities and enforce regulations from the air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Responsible agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thailand -- by THAIMECC – When DOF suspect case, DOF will inform to THAIMEC. THAIMEC will consider and may undertake surveillance using drone (or vessel – subject to decision of THAIMEC) ○ Malaysia -- by MMEA in Melaka strait) ○ Indonesia -> MMAF by aircraft across Indonesian Water ● Constraint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Budget – In the past, using small-size plane, but due to limited budget for fuel, currently only using drone. However, Thailand is still facing budget constraint for maintenance. 	✓	✓	✓
<p>Port Inspections: Procedures for checking fishing vessels and their catches when they enter port to ensure compliance with regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thailand 	✓	✓	✓

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Port in-Port out system in place -- Manpower constraint ○ Port-inspection using web-based system (developed and accessible only by DOF officer) to send/collect data. – starting from providing advance information before entering the port. However, checking of the data required experienced staff, and has to work within limited time. ○ Manpower require regular training – due to change in the regulations or shuffle of positions (long-hour works and pressure due to confrontation with fishers) ○ When the port authority communicate with other States (e.g. flag states, coastal states), responses were delayed. – ○ Inspection of landed catches need to be undertake by human. ○ Suggestion: Some application may be useful, e.g. use of AI to see vessel tracking (Ocean Mind). DOF is also using PSMART (AI) to track fishing vessel route. ○ Suggestion: Use of AI to support cross-checking of documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Port inspector for vessels fishing for tuna in Indian Ocean ○ Problem --- Manpower (reshuffle of port inspector every five years) ○ Data on landed catch is collected by DOF and Malaysian Fish Development Board. The data can be cross checked and verified. ○ Malaysian Fish Dev. Board also uses mechanism to analyze fish landed data collection. ○ DOF also has a mechanism ● Indonesia 			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Port in Port Out using e-PIT apps. Fisheries Inspector to validate onboard ○ Validate e-logbook with VMS automatically ○ Vessel Traffic Control system based on VMS data to give alert to the Fisheries Inspector when the Vessel approaching to the port. The high-risk vessel must be inspected by the fisheries inspector. ○ Self declare catch data by skipper will validate when they landed ○ There is catch composition for each fishing gear based on scientific research, that used for the guideline for every fisheries inspector to inspect or validate the catches. 			
<p>CCTV and Camera Systems: Surveillance cameras placed at key locations, such as landing sites, to monitor and document fishing activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CCTV at fishing port (mandatory for PSM port, but voluntary for other ports, e.g. inland) ○ Only overseas vessels require CCTV for the main purpose of fishing crew safety, and to prevent catch of protected species (i.e. sharks). ○ Suggestion to use AI to detect suspicious events from the camera, e.g. detect shark catch, crew falling into the sea (DOF staff can save time in re-running and seeing the recorded video) ● Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use CCTV and camera system for tuna fishing vessels in Indian Ocean – data from CCTV will be 	✓	✓	✓

<p>cross-checked with data from e-logbook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No CCTV or camera system for local fishing vessels ○ No CCTV or camera at port (as this is not under DOF jurisdiction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CCTV on board for carrier vessels 			
<p>Other technologies used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ QR Code on fishing vessels – officer and others can scan the QR on the vessel and get the vessel information (Thailand used to practice the same, but stopped due to budget constraint) ● Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Using statistical modelling to predict the fishing event based on VMS data ○ Using the smartcard and electronic card in apps to get vessel information ○ Real-time notification to the vessel owner when the vessel does infringement during the operation using SALMON apps. 	✓		
<p>Onboard Observers: Human observers placed on fishing vessels to collect data and ensure compliance with regulations</p>	✓ (electronic observer)	✓	✓

VII. Group discussion on initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries

During the Workshop, participants were divided into two discussion groups, facilitated by Dr. Worawit Wanchana and Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, respectively. The workshop participants reached a consensus on the initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries through key area of cooperation as follows:

1. Information Exchange (depending on legal framework)
2. Coordination Patrols and Surveillance Operations
3. Harmonization law and regulations
4. Capacity-building and Training
5. Community awareness and engagement
6. Technical Collaboration

Key Area of Cooperation	Yes	Maybe	No
1. Information Exchange (depending on legal framework)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the establishment of an MCS network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual technical meeting of Southern Andaman: platform to discuss, share information, and report to existing platform ○ Baseline information and data collection 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of information that can be shared for example: real-time AIS data of suspected vessels, types of information that can be shared, <i>etc.</i> 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing/reporting outputs of the project activities with existing platforms, such as AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, <i>etc.</i> 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information regarding the national regulation related to fisheries 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on fishing vessels such as fishing license, vessel name, registration number, date issues and expiration, fishing vessel marking code, fishing gear type, and type of vessel and size. 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share data belonging to the country and send the information to RFMOs and FAO statistic 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landing or fishing port for commercial scale (registered port) 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share and update laws and regulations relevant to MCS among the participating country 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of foreigners IUU fishing vessels (AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, and RFMOs) 	✓		
2. Coordination Patrols and Surveillance Operations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish TOR and guidelines for joint patrols activity 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial surveillance technologies (information sharing) 		✓	

Key Area of Cooperation	Yes	Maybe	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing information on the suspected vessels to neighboring countries (under the MCS network framework) 		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated patrols and surveillance operations among countries surrounding their waters 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the focal point of each country for exchanging information on the encroachment of the fishing vessels among countries 	✓	✓	
3. Harmonization law and regulations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization laws and regulations among participating countries 			✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonize the regulations and legal frameworks of each country following some of the international instruments related to fisheries such as UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA, <i>etc.</i> 	✓	✓	
4. Capacity-building and Training			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize joint training programs for fisheries enforcement officers, observers, and port inspectors to enhance skills and knowledge on MCS tools and techniques, also including best practices and technologies for monitoring and controlling fishing activities 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-regional workshop on advanced MCS technologies and data analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: hands-on training on the use of advanced MCS technologies, such as Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), drones, satellite imagery, Analysis of Fishing Patterns, Anomaly Detection, and electronic catch documentation Outputs: Enhanced technical skills in using modern MCS tools, improved understanding of data integration, and practical experience in identifying and addressing IUU fishing through data-driven approaches. Target participants: ID (Sumatra Island), TH (Central), MY (Johor and central) Suggestion topics: Catch Identification (specific species and fishing zone), Database species in BOBLME water, explore resource person on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: UAV, identify IUU hot spot, estimation of economic loss from IUU fishing 	✓		

Key Area of Cooperation	Yes	Maybe	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Outreach: communication products to build awareness 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross-border simulation exercise for joint patrols and inspection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Objectives: strengthen cooperation and coordination among fisheries enforcement officers and port inspectors from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand through a simulated joint patrol and inspection exercise ○ Outputs: Improved coordination and communication skills, practical knowledge of joint inspection protocols, and enhanced readiness for real-world joint enforcement actions against IUU fishing. ○ Coordination patrols: ID (MMAF, coastguard, with other agencies), TH (DOF and Navy), MY (DOF, MMEA, Royal Marine Police, Navy) ○ Coordination meeting/workshop: sharing experiences 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building for junior staff and operational level who respond to MCS activities in the Andaman Sub-region such as the subject of investigation mind and behavior of fishing activities in the VMS platform 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Onsite training and study visits to observe MCS technology among countries 	✓		
5. Community awareness and engagement			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage local fishing communities in each country to raise awareness of the impacts of IUU fishing and promote compliance with regulations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop national/sub-regional campaigns to educate fishers and key stakeholders about sustainable practices and legal requirements. ○ Develop outreach and communication material products to raise awareness of IUU fishing ○ Communication competition and propose the champion (Village Hero) to attend the sub-regional workshop to share 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Select a representative stakeholder from each country to share the information and best experience on MCS to combat IUU fishing via meetings/workshops/training 	✓		

Key Area of Cooperation	Yes	Maybe	No
6. Technical Collaboration			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate on the development and implementation of innovative MCS tools, such as AI-based surveillance systems, electronic catch documentation, electronic catch reporting systems, and blockchain-based traceability systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Upgrading VMS: pilot project on low-cost vessel tracking system for SSF vessels ○ Development of and/or sharing experiences on surveillance drone technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing experience on surveillance technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to handle and take action for the detected/suspected IUUF vessel • Using UAV: identification of the vessels, positions of the vessels 	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot projects e.g. detection of vessels entering into EEZ; hydrophone system deployed in the ocean; blast fishing detecting device installation; 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A personal locator beacon (PLB) technology (for safety) to be used onboard SSF vessels 	✓	✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study visits the technology and applications used for MCS to combat IUU fishing with increased understanding and experience of each country 	✓	✓	

VIII. Baseline survey of BOBLME project referring to IUU catch in participating countries

Dr. Simon Funge-Smith presented the use of the expert respondents' approach (CSIRO method) and a questionnaire to identify IUU fishing activities by engaging local fishing professionals and government officers. He emphasized that monitoring could help countries better communicate their efforts to combat IUU fishing, along with the development and implementation of training programs and capacity building focused on tracking IUU hotspots. His presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

IX. Conclusion and way forward

The Workshop identified the common tools used in participating countries to combat IUU fishing can be categorized into three main areas. For monitoring, tools such as Vessel Monitoring

Systems (VMS) and Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), electronic monitoring, electronic reporting systems, and national fishing vessel records are used to track and manage fishing activities. Under control measures, licensing and permitting systems, catch documentation schemes, fishing vessel registration, fishing gear marking, quota management, seasonal or area closures, and the prohibition of certain fishing gears are implemented to regulate the industry. In terms of surveillance, countries employ patrol vessels, aerial surveillance, port inspections, CCTV and camera systems, and onboard observers to ensure compliance with fisheries regulations.

The proposal of participants in each country purpose to develop innovative MCS tools as follows:

1. Indonesia: Improvement of radio detection finder (R to detect suspicious illegal vessels).
2. Malaysia: Upgrade VMS system.
3. Thailand: Improvement of the risk-based criteria (CRA) System by using AI.

Thoughts on the baseline and progress monitoring for the BOBLME IUU sub-component:

- Use expert respondents' approach (CSIRO method).
- Use a questionnaire to ask relevant and identify area IUU fishing activities by engaging local fishing professionals and government officers in participating countries.
- Monitoring can assist countries to more effectively communicate their actions to combat IUU.
- Development and implementation of training programs and capacity building on IUU hotspot tracking.

Moving forward, integrating these recommendations into SEAFDEC's future programs and activities is essential. By providing overarching guidance and continued technical assistance, SEAFDEC Council can ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to combat IUU fishing in the region.

X. Closing of the Workshop

Dr. Tomoko Nakazato, Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, expressed gratitude on behalf of SEAFDEC to participants for their active engagement in the Workshop. She highlighted the potential of the established regional network to facilitate information sharing on IUU fishing concerns and counter-measurement. Following expressions of appreciation to the resource persons, participants, and SEAFDEC staff for their contributions, Dr. Tomoko declared the workshop closed. Her closing remarks are in **Annex 10**.



PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS

The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project Phase II (BOBLME II)

Project: GCP/RAS/305/GFF

3-5 September 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a major international issue affecting the sustainability of fisheries resources, both within national jurisdictions and on the high seas. This illegal practice undermines sustainable fisheries management by operating outside legal frameworks, leading to the depletion of fish stocks and hindering sustainability efforts. Estimates suggest yearly global losses of between 11 million and 26 million tonnes of catch, valued at USD 10–23.5 billion, while the broader economic ramifications, including income losses and tax revenue declines, can range from USD 34 billion to USD 67 billion¹. Southeast Asian countries face increasing pressure on their fisheries resources due to IUU fishing, often linked to insufficient management and lack of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). These countries must prioritize preventive measures, such as regulating fishing vessels, addressing overcapacity, and implementing effective rights-based fisheries systems. IUU fishing undermines national and regional conservation efforts, putting responsible fishers at a disadvantage and requiring urgent, transparent action.

SEAFDEC together with the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), will be executing the Sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities (BOBLME II) project, an initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), being implemented in seven countries, comprising Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. The project's main objective is to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region, to reduce environmental stress; and to improve environmental status for the benefit of coastal states and communities. This will be accomplished through five interlinked components: 1) Sustainable Management of Fisheries, 2) Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats and conservation of biodiversity, 3) Management of coastal and marine pollution to improve ecosystem health, 4) Improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience of the BOBLME, 5) Regional mechanism for planning, coordination and monitoring of the BOBLME. SEAFDEC as an Executing Agency (EA) will be leading the Southeast Asia sub-regional coordination, technical advice, and capacity building on related fishery issues under components 1, 3, and 5 which are being implemented from 2024 to 2028.

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024. Rome: FAO, 2024.

On the focus of component 1: Sustainable Management of Fisheries, the sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods in the BOBLME depends to a large extent on marine living resources. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing has been shown to contribute to the overexploitation of fish stocks in the BOBLME and is a clear hindrance to the management and recovery of fish populations and ecosystems that are already overexploited. A systematic application of the ecosystem approaches to fisheries management (EAFM) and the reduction of threats from IUU fishing, as well as the application of participatory and inclusive approaches are therefore essential for the improvement of ecosystem health and livelihoods in the BOBLME. The project will target a reduction in IUU fishing by supporting the implementation of National Plans of Action on IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU). The International Plan of Action for IUU Fishing recommends that NPOAs are reviewed and updated every 4 years. In addition to supporting flag, port and coastal state responsibilities specified in the NPOAs the project will support the review and updating of existing NPOAs. Regional Plans of Action will provide opportunities for efficiency in implementing NPOAs through country-level collaborations and identify actions that can only be completed by regional cooperation. The SEAFDEC is supporting regional initiatives to enhance cooperation among states to combat IUU fishing, facilitate information exchange, develop innovative tools to combat IUU fishing effectively and strengthen capacity building on MCS activities for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

In this connection, the Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels will be organized with the main aim of updating information on NPOA-IUU and discussion on cooperation activities to combat IUU fishing.

OBJECTIVES

1. Sharing the status of NPOA-IUU and implementation among BOBLME-Southeast Asia participating countries
2. Identification needs of innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing among participating countries
3. Discussion on initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Updated information on NPOA-IUU and implementation among participating countries
2. A list of innovative tools enhancing MCS activities to combat IUU fishing
3. Way forward on cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing

PARTICIPANTS

1. Representatives from Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia who are responsible at the manager level for combating IUU fishing activities
2. Relevant staff of the SEAFDEC/TD and SEAFDEC/SEC
3. Other international organizations

DATE AND VENUE

The workshop will be held from 3 to 5 September 2024 in SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand



PROVISIONAL AGENDA

3 September 2024 (Tuesday)

- 0830-0900 Registration
- 0900-0920 **Agenda 1:** Opening of the workshop
- Address by FAO/RAP
 - Opening address by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC
- 0920-0940 **Agenda 2:** Introduction and objectives of the workshop/ Adoption of the agenda
- 0940-1040 **Agenda 3:** Current NPOA-IUU and strengthen implementation by participating countries
- 1040-1110 *Coffee/Tea break and group photo*
- 1110-1210 **Agenda 4:** Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia (by RPOA-IUU Secretariat)
- 1210-1400 *Lunch break*
- 1400-1600 **Agenda 5:** Discussion and propose on identification need for innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing
- 1730-2000 *Reception dinner*

4 September 2024 (Wednesday)

- 0900-1600 **Agenda 6:** Group discussion on
- Initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries
 - Baseline survey of BOBLME project referring to IUU catch in participating countries
 - Others

5 September 2024 (Thursday)

- 0900-1200 **Agenda 6:** Presentation of the result of the group discussion
- 1200-1400 *Lunch break*
- 1400-1630 **Agenda 7:** Conclusions and way Forward
- 1630-1700 **Agenda 8:** Closing of the workshop

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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3-5 September 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

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OPENING REMARKS

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Secretary-General and Chief of the Training Department

The workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on
Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels
3-5 September 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

Distinguished delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, resource person from RPOA-IUU Secretariat, SEAFDEC staff, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning!

I am delighted to welcome you all to “The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels” which is organized from 3 to 5 September 2024 in SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan Province Thailand.

As you are aware, IUU Fishing is a major international issue affecting fisheries. Regarding this, SEAFDEC together with the Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) and the International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN), will be executing the Sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitat in the Bay of Bengal region for the benefit of coastal states and communities (BOBLME II) project, an initiative of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), being implemented in seven countries, comprising Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

The Project’s main objective is to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitat in the Bay of Bengal region, to reduce environmental stress, and to improve environmental status for the benefit of coastal states and communities. This will be accomplished through five interlinked components 1) Sustainable Management of Fisheries, 2) Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitat and conservation of biodiversity, 3) Management of coastal and marine pollution to improve ecosystem health, 4) Improve livelihoods and enhanced resilience of BOBLME, and 5) Regional mechanisms for planning, coordination, and monitoring of BOBLME.

SEAFDEC as an Executing Agency (EA) will be leading the Southeast Asia sub-regional coordination, technical advice, and capacity building on related fishery issues under components 1,3, and 5 for participating countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

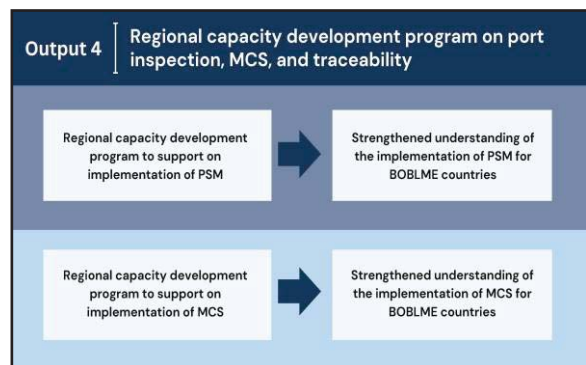
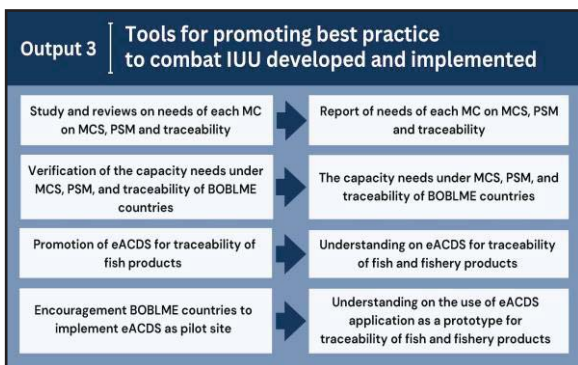
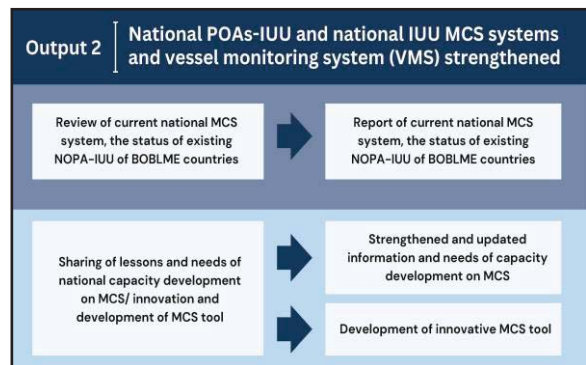
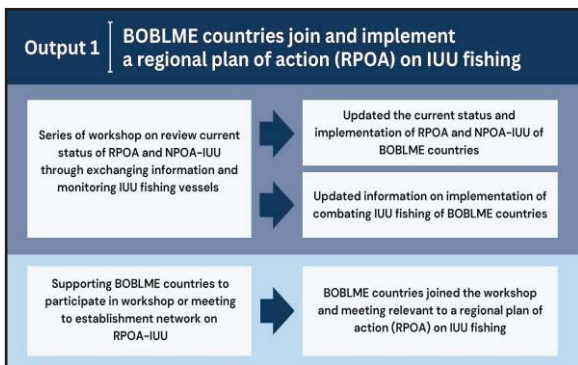
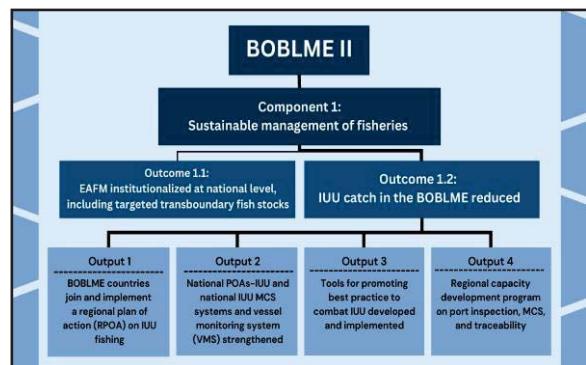
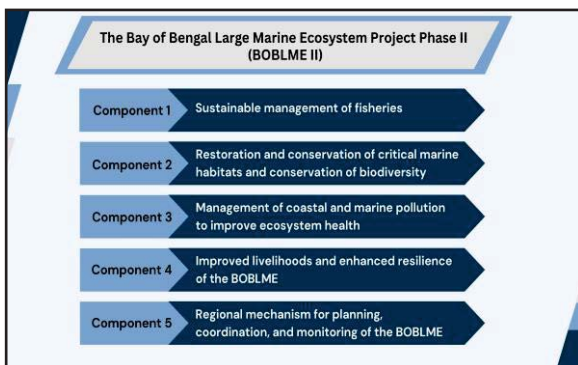
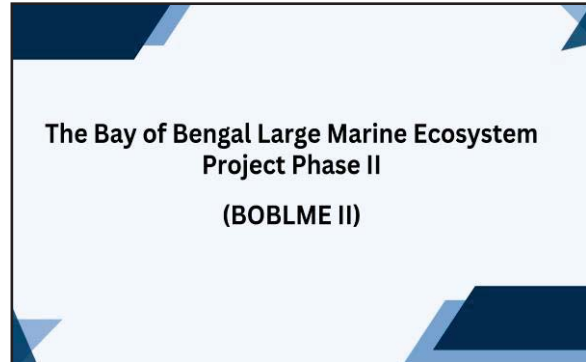
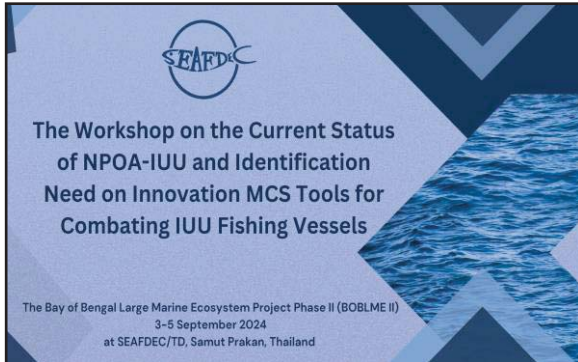


According to this, this workshop is an activity of Component 1: Sustainable Management of Fisheries which main aims to update information on NPOA-IUU and discuss cooperative activities to combat IUU fishing.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for their support of this Project at this Workshop. Moreover, I would like to encourage the representatives from participating countries to share your experience and information which will be come up with updated information on NPOA IUU and ways forward to combat and eliminate IUU fishing in the sub-region of the Bay of Bengal.

With that, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to declare this Workshop officially open.

Thank you very much for your attention, and I hope you have a wonderful day!



The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project Phase II (BOBLME II)
3-5 September 2024
at SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

Objectives

- 1 Sharing the status of NPOA-IUU and implementation among BOBLME Southeast Asia participating countries
- 2 Identification needs of innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing among participating countries
- 3 Discussion on initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries

Agenda

3 September 2024

- Agenda 1 Opening of the workshop
- Agenda 2 Introduction and objectives of the workshop/ Adoption of the agenda
- Agenda 3 Current NPOA-IUU and strengthen implementation by participating countries

Agenda

3 September 2024

- Agenda 4 Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- Agenda 5 Discussion and propose on identification need for innovative MCS tools to combat IUU fishing

Reception dinner

Agenda

4 September 2024

- Agenda 6 Discussion on
 - Initiative cooperation on MCS activities to combat IUU fishing among participating countries
 - Baseline survey of BOBLME project referring to IUU catch in participating countries
 - Others

Agenda

5 September 2024

- Agenda 6 Presentation of the result of the group discussion
- Agenda 7 Conclusions and way forward
- Agenda 8 Closing of the workshop

Information materials

<http://www.seafdec.or.th/mcs/boblme/workshop-2024>

- Provisional prospectus
- Agenda
- Presentations
- Photos
- List of participants

THANK YOU

IMPLEMENTATION OF NPOA AGAINST IUU FISHING IN INDONESIA

The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels
Samut Prakan, Thailand, 3-5 September 2024

Introduction

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing poses a significant threat to marine biodiversity, fishery resources, and the sustainability of global fish stocks.

For Indonesia, an archipelagic nation with extensive marine resources, addressing IUU fishing is crucial for ensuring the health of its fisheries and the wellbeing of coastal communities.

The National Plan of Action Against IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU) outlines Indonesia's strategy to combat these practices, strengthen fisheries management, and ensure sustainable use of its marine resources.

The primary objectives of Indonesia's NPOA-IUU are:

- **Eradicate IUU Fishing:** The Government of Indonesia continues strengthening the MCS measures to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing
- **Enhance Fisheries Management:** To improve the governance and management of fishery resources to ensure sustainable exploitation. Indonesia's Blue Economy Policy emphasizes the importance of sustaining fisheries resources through the implementation of responsible fisheries practices
- **Strengthen Enforcement:** To bolster the capacity of authorities to detect, deter, and prosecute IUU fishing activities.
- **Promote Regional Cooperation:** To collaborate with neighboring countries and international organizations to address transboundary IUU fishing issues

Strategic Actions

- Strengthening Legal and Policy Framework
- Improving Surveillance and Monitoring
- Enhancing Enforcement and Penalties
- Promoting Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement
- Fostering Regional and International Cooperation

National Legislation

- Law No 31/2004 on Fisheries amended by Law 45/2009 and Law No 6/2023 on Job
- Government Regulation regarding on the Implementation of Risk Based Business Licensing
- Government Regulation regarding on the Implementation of the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Sector
- Government Regulation regarding on the Quota Based Fisheries Policy

Flag State Responsibilities

- Indonesia has implemented principles set out in the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance through robust fishing vessel registration, marking, and records stipulated in the Ministry of MAF Regulation No 33/2023 on Fishing Logbook, Monitoring Onboard Fishing Vessels and Fish Transport Vessels, Inspection, Testing and Marking of Fishing Vessels, as well as Governance on the Manning of Fishing Vessels.
- Fishing permits in the Exclusive Economic Zone
- Increasing the Role of Fisheries Supervisors
- MMAF has established the Integrated Maritime Intelligent Platform (MIP) as the development of the VMS mechanism that able to automatically notify the owners of the fishing vessels through the mobile apps and WhatsApp when fishing vessels operate in unauthorized fishing zone.
- ePIT mobile apps for stakeholders related to before fishing, and landing activities

Sanction

- Indonesia prioritizes administrative sanctions, starting from warnings, fines to revocation of permits.

Port State Measures

- Indonesia has hosted 4th Meeting of Parties to the PSMA in Bali on 8-12 May 2023, and the parties have agreed upon Bali Strategy
- Indonesia has organized the PSMA Training for 20 PSM Inspection Officers on 18-20 October 2023 supported by the USAID.

Current Resources and management situation in the region

- Quota based fisheries policy
- VMS Mandatory for all vessel greater than 10 GT

Implementation of International and Regional Instruments

- UNCLOS
- UN Fish Stocks Agreement
- PSM Agreement (4 designated ports)
- International Convention on Standards of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995
- CITES - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Role of Regional and Multilateral Organizations

- Indonesia actively participates in several RFMOs as a member of WCPFC, IOTC, CCSBT and as a cooperating non-member of IATTC.
- Indonesia member of Asian Network for IUU Fishing (AN-IUU)
- Indonesia member of Regional Plan of Action for IUU Fishing (RPOA IUU)
- Indonesia has initiated the development of the IORA Principal Guidelines to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing in the Indian Ocean supported by the Government of Indonesia and France as well as IORA Secretariat. The second draft of the guidelines is already have done by the Indonesian and French Expert Team and will discuss on 17-19 September 2024 in Bali-Indonesia
- Coral Triangle Initiative on Coastal Reef, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
- ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWG/F)

Coastal State Responsibilities

- Indonesia has conducted the 1st Bilateral Consultative Meeting with Timor-Leste. The meeting delivered several recommendations, including the willingness of both countries to share data regarding the suspected IUU fishing vessels in waters under the national jurisdiction of each country.

Capacity Building

- Indonesia officers to take part in a Certified MCS Training Course held by Australia in Nha Trang University, Viet Nam.
- Fisheries Surveillance Officers have joined "Policies and Countermeasures Against IUU Fishing" Training provided by JICA.
- MMAF with support from USAID has trained 20 PSM Inspection Officers.
- Indonesia has participated in all RPOA-IUU capacity building programs.
- Indonesia has participated in AN-IUU Training and Workshop programs.
- Expanding Regional Surveillance Agencies
- Training for Fisheries Prosecutor

Market Measures

- MMAF has established the National Traceability System (STELINA) to ensure the traceability of the fisheries products.
- MMAF has been implementing Catch Certification as required by the EU and COS for Southern Bluefin Tuna consistent with CCSBT's standard.
- Implementation of Fish Catch Certificates and Certificates of Origin
- Implementation of CITES Provisions

Strengthening MCS System

- Indonesia has been strengthening the patrol fleet by reach the minimum essential force
- Indonesia has been implementing electronic fishing log books.

Transshipment at sea

- MMAF limits transshipment activities only for Tuna long liners and hand liners.
- High seas transshipment requires 100% monitoring by observers onboard. It also requires both donor and receiving vessels can be monitored through the VMS.

Cooperation with Neighbouring Countries

- Public Information Campaign (PIC) with Australian Gov regarding traditional cross-border fishermen
- Common Guideline Concerning Treatment of Fishermen by Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies of Malaysia and the Republic of Indonesia in region unresolved maritime boundary
- Joint Communiqué on Voluntary International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing and to Promote Sustainable Fisheries Governance with Viet Nam Government
- Joint Communiqué, atau Letter of Intent Marine and Fisheries Cooperation with several Countries
- Plan of Action Maritime cooperation with USA Government
- Joint Communiqué on Voluntary International Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing and to Promote Sustainable Fisheries Governance with Papua New Guinea Government.
- Cooperation with Thailand on fisheries cooperation including combating IUU fishing and cooperation in returning crew members
- Cooperation with Singapore, in the form of coordination related to the problem of smuggling lobster seeds in the Indonesia-Singapore border area.
- Bilateral Consultation Indonesia-Timor Leste : both countries agreed upon strengthening the MCS and information sharing as well as to accelerate the signing of the MoU in Marine and Fisheries sector.
- Coordinated patrol: Indonesia-Australia (ID: BAKAMIA, MMAF) with (Aus: ABF and AFMA) ; Indonesia-Malaysia.

Challenges

Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including improved international cooperation, better data collection and sharing, enhanced monitoring technologies, and stronger enforcement mechanisms.

01 Lack of Data and Monitoring	02 Technological Challenges	03 Cross-Border Coordination
---------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Accurate data on fish stocks and fishing activities are crucial for effective management. However, many regions have inefficient data collection and monitoring systems, making it difficult to identify and address IUU fishing activities.

Advanced fishing technologies, such as satellite tracking and automated reporting systems, are not universally available. The disparity in technological access can hinder efforts to monitor and control IUU fishing.

IUU fishing often involves operations that cross multiple jurisdictions. Effective management requires cooperation between countries, which can be challenging due to differing national interests, legal frameworks, and capacities.

Summary and Recommendation

- ♦ Indonesia actively participates in bilateral, regional, and multilateral cooperation frameworks as an effort to combat IUU Fishing collaboratively.
- ♦ Indonesia continues strengthening the MCS measures to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing in the region
- ♦ Indonesia encourages members of SEAFDEC to improve the information sharing to effectively prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU Fishing in the region



KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

THANK YOU

CURRENT NPOA-IUU AND STRENGTHEN IMPLEMENTATION

MALAYSIA

3 - 5 September 2024
Samut Prakan, Thailand

DELEGATION

Mr. Sukri Bin Deris
Deputy Director
Fisheries Conservation and Protection Division

Ms. Vaani Muniandy
Fisheries Officer
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INTRODUCTION

Flag State
Flag state is a state that registers and licences a vessel. It is a form of 'citizenship' to the vessel and a flag state has a sphere of control over the administrative operations of the vessel regardless of where it is located.

Coastal State
Coastal state is a state that owns the sea and is responsible for managing the resources within its area of responsibility so that the EEZ border. The coastal state is also responsible for determining shipping routes.

Port State
Port state is a state that has port facilities and opens the port to be used by foreign vessels for various purposes including landing fish, taking supplies, repairs and maintenance.

Market State
Market state is a state that receives an influx of products from outside into the domestic market chain.

INTRODUCTION

A East Coast of Malaysia
Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang and Johor (East)
7,078 FV

B West Coast of Malaysia
Perlis, Kedah, Penang, Perak, Selangor, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan and Johor (West)
18,151 FV

C Sarawak
Kuching, Sibu, Mukah, Bintulu and Miri
4,991 FV

D Labuan
338 FV

E Sabah
18,050 FV

STRATEGY TO COMBAT IUU

Responsibility & Coordination
DOF as primary agency responsible for implement & coordinate MCS program
Work closely with MMEA (Coast Guard, RMF) to enhance surveillance & enforcement effort

Control
Licensing & registration of fishing vessels
Restricted access to Fish - MRK

International Cooperation
RFPSA IUU
AN IUU
SEAFDEC
KIPC

Laws & Regulation
Fisheries Act 1985

Monitoring
Including VMS, inspection of fishing vessels

Surveillance
Regular patrol

STRENGTHENING NPOA-IUU

Establish and Implementation SOP Listing and Delisting Fishing Vessel in Malaysia- IUU List

- The detention of fishing vessels by enforcement agencies (DOF, Police, and MMEA) will be reported to the IUU Fishing Liaison Officer and the Fisheries Communication Centre (FISHCOM)
- FISHCOM record the fishing vessel information case. IUU Fishing Liaison Officer notify the authority of flag state for detention case involving Foreign Fishing Vessel
- The case of fishing vessel detain because of IUU fishing activity reported to IUU Technical Committee and IUU Steering Committee to be listed in the Malaysia-IUU list

STRENGTHENING NPOA-IUU

Prosedur Operasi Standard (SOP)

Penyusunan dan Penyahsuaran Vessel Penangkapan Ikan di dalam Senarai Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Malaysia (PPS IUU)

SOP Listing and Delisting Fishing Vessel in Malaysia- IUU List approved by Steering committee IUU fishing on 03 January 2024

STRENGTHENING NPOA-IUU

IUU Technical Committee

- Assess, review policy requirements, laws and implement actions to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia.
- Provide policy recommendations, laws and actions to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia.
- Chairman: Director General of Fisheries
- DOF, DOFS, MAQIS, MD, MPF, MMEA, RMCD & MAFS

IUU Main Committee

- Determine the direction and measures to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia.
- In consistency with national legislation, regulation and law, based on input from IUU Technical Committee.
- Chairman: Secretary General of Agriculture and Food Security Ministry
- DOF, LKIM, MAQIS, MD, MPF, MMEA, RMCD, MAFS, MOT, MOHA & MOFA

DOF: Department of Fisheries, DOFS: Department of Fisheries (Sabah), MMEA: Ministry of Marine and Coastal Affairs, MAFS: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, MOT: Ministry of Transport, RMCD: Royal Malaysian Customs Department, MAQIS: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (Sabah), LKIM: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (Kuala Lumpur), MOHA: Ministry of Home Affairs, MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CHALLENGES & OBSTACLE

- 1** Encroachment By Foreign Fishing Vessel
Section 15 & Section 16 Act 317
- 2** Fishing Without License Or/ And Fishing Without A Valid Fishing Gear License
Para 8 (a) & subsection 11(3) Act 317
- 3** Fishing In Restricted Zones Or/ And Marine Park, Fishing Using Trawl Gears Below 5 Nautica
Mile & Fishing Out Of Malaysia Fisheries Water Without Approval By Director General
Para 8 (b) Act 317
- 4** Copy Or Clone Any Fishing Vessel Uses The Letters, Numbers Or Other Means Of Identification
Of Another Fishing Vessel
Para 14(3)(b) Act 317
- 5** Fishing Using Prohibited Method
Section 26 Act 317 & Fisheries (Prohibition of Method of Fishing) 1980



7



THANK YOU
ขอบคุน





Contents

- 01 Summary of Current NPOA-IUU
 - Thailand NPOA-IUU
 - Development of NPOA-IUU No.2
 - Framework and Scope
- 02 Strengthening Implementation Activities Following NPOA-IUU
 - State Responsibilities
 - Flag State Responsibilities
 - Coastal State Responsibilities
 - Port State Measures
 - Internationally Agreed Market-related Measures
- 03 Challenges and Obstacles of Implementation

Summary of current NPOA-IUU – Thailand NPOA-IUU

Thailand recognizes the significance of the problems on IUU fishing, thereby developed Thailand NPOA-IUU 2015 – 2019

- THE LAW OF THE SEA
UNCLOS
- FAO Compliance Agreement
- CCRF
- IPOA-IUU

Summary of current NPOA-IUU – NPOA-IUU No.2

- Ending period of NPOA-IUU No. 1
- To ensure the continuity in the implementation toward prevention, deterrence and elimination of IUU Fishing
- Update into (NPOA-IUU) No. 2.
 - To provide a framework in addressing the problems on IUUF and fulfilling "All State Responsibilities"

Sustainability of fishery resources in Thailand

Summary of current NPOA-IUU Framework and Scope of NPOA-IUU

1. All State Responsibilities
2. Flag State Responsibilities
3. Coastal State Measures
4. Port State Measures
5. Internationally Agreed Market Related Measures

Strengthening implementation activities following NPOA-IUU – All State Responsibilities

International Instruments

- UNGLOS (14 May 2011)
- UNFSA (27 Apr 2017)
- PSMA (10 May 2016)
- FAO Compliance (in process)

National Legislation

- The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries
- The Thai Vessels Act
- The Navigation in the Thai Waters Act
- Labour Protection in Fishing Work Act

Strengthening implementation activities following NPOA-IUU – Flag State Responsibilities

Fishing Vessel Registration

- All commercial FV registered
- Developed Fishing Info Database
- Registration of artisanal FV (< 10GT) (on going)

Authorization to Fish

- Use MSY determine the Total Allowable Catch (TAC)
- Stop registration of new Commercial FV
- Restriction on number of FV with gears

Measure to Control Transport and supply Vessel

- Installation of VMS (all FV >30 GT)
- Inspection at port
- Inspection at sea

Strengthening implementation activities following NPOA-IUU – Coastal State Responsibilities

Measures for IUUF

- Fishing vessel and fishing license information database
- Prohibited Fishing Gears
- Punishment/sanction shall be proportionate to the violation

MCS in the Thai EEZ

- Logbook, MSY, TAC, Fishing License
- MCS unit (FMC/PIPO/Surveillance)
- Integrated work with Thai-MECC

Information Exchange with RFMOs

- Continuous share FV information with Global Record and SEAFDEC RFVR.
- Shared IUU FV in the AN-IUU Platform

Authorization to Fish

Thailand only grant fishing license to Thai FV to operate in/outside Thai waters.

Strengthening implementation activities following NPOA-IUU – Port State Measures

- Register and designate PSM Port**
 - 24 Designated Ports
 - Advance Request For Port Entry (AREP)
- Action on Foreign Vessels**
 - At port
 - Foreign vessel with nationally
 - Stateless vessel
 - Before port entry
 - Denial of Port entry
- Cooperation with Port States and RFMOs**
 - IOTC
 - SIOFA
 - WCPFC etc.
- System & SOP**
 - PPS
 - Inspection at port

Strengthening implementation activities following NPOA-IUU – Internationally-Agreed Market Related Measures

- Catch Documentation Schemes**
 - Thai Flagged Catch Certification System (TFCC) (Thai FV) : to issue the Catch Certificate
 - PSM-linked and Processing Statement System (PPS) (non Thai FV) : to issue Processing Statement
- Trade-related Measures**
 - WTO member
 - Information linking

Challenges and Obstacles of Implementation

➢ Thailand has faced significant pressure from the commercial fishing industry to relax some of the regulations and enforcement mechanisms implemented over the last eight years.

How to address the fisher's concerns while maintaining the sustainability of fisheries resources

Proposed rollback of Thai fisheries reforms could carry human rights, economic consequences

Thailand has moved ahead with a proposed rollback of its fisheries reforms, with a drafting committee in the country expected to approve the changes on 23 June and enforcement likely to follow the next month.

Thank you

The Workshop on the Current Status of NPOA-IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels
3-5 September 2024

RPOA-IUU SECRETARIAT

Agenda 4: Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including combating IUU fishing (RPOA-IUU)

OVERVIEW OF RPOA-IUU

Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU)

Agreed on 4 May 2007, Bali-Indonesia, by 11 Ministers related to fisheries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam)

Voluntary regional initiative: Each participating Countries have role on the implementation, as the commitment on responsible fishing practices including combating IUU Fishing

RPOA-IUU CORE ELEMENTS

1. The current resource and management situation in the region; (Relevant point to NPOA-IUU)
2. Implementation of international and regional instruments;
3. Role of regional and multilateral organisations;
4. Implementing Coastal State measures;
5. Enforcing Flag State responsibilities;
6. Developing Port State measures;
7. Considering regional market measures;
8. Developing regional capacity building;
9. Strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS);
10. Controlling transshipment at sea;
11. Implementation.

Updates on NPOA-IUU development progress in respective countries

National Plan of Action on IUU (NPOA-IUU)

- Developed by countries as an imperative tool to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing at the national level
- Typically aligned with the International Plan of Action on IUU (IPOA-IUU)
- Outlining the strategic plans, policies, measures, and recommendations for combating IUU fishing at the national and local level
- Describing the current situation in the respective country and national priority.
- The establishment and implementation are reported annually by each country during the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting (CCM).

The progress of NPOA-IUU development in RPOA-IUU in the respective country

COUNTRY	NPOA-IUU
Australia	Developed
Brunei Darussalam	Developed
Cambodia	Developed
Indonesia	being revised into the 2 nd version
Malaysia	Developed and in revision for the 2 nd version
Papua New Guinea	Under review
Philippines	Developed
Singapore	In progress
Thailand	Completed Revision of Thailand NPOA-IUU No.2
Timor Leste	Developed
Viet Nam	Developed

The progress of NPOA-IUU development in RPOA-IUU in the respective country

In the RPOA-IUU yearly Work Plan Point 1.2, countries are encouraged to review its national fisheries legislation, when appropriate, and to report to RPOA-IUU any changes to legislation

Countries continues to review key fisheries legislation, such as, the

- Australia' Fisheries Management Act 1991 and the Fisheries Management Regulations 2019
- Indonesia' legal framework on quota- based fishing policy
- Malaysia' Fisheries Act 1985
- Singapore' Fisheries Act 1966,
- PNG' fisheries management plan and regional management measures adopted by the WCPFC
- Thailand' the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558
- Vietnam' New Regulation on IUU vessels list
- Australia's NPOA-IUU commencing a review in 2024
- Indonesia reviews of its NPOA-IUU is ongoing and expected to be adopted in 2024

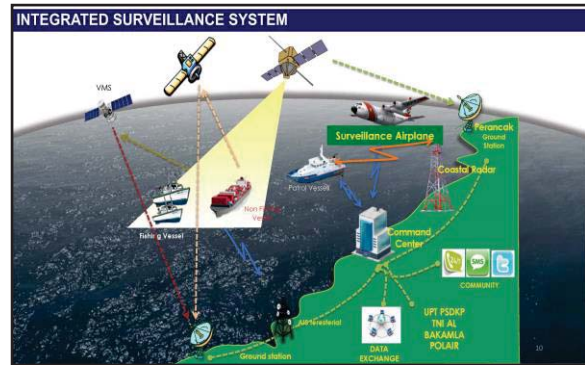
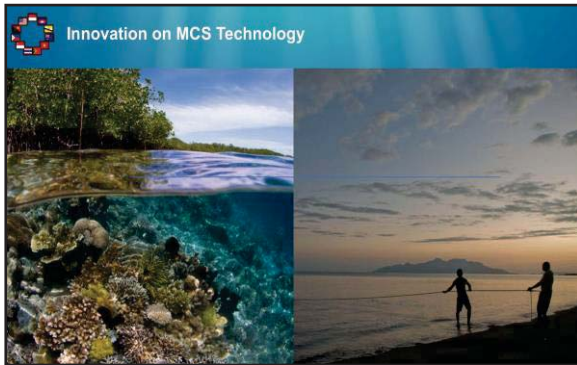
Yearly Progress Updates

National Plan of Action on IUU – Challenges

- Specific monitoring by the RPOA-IUU regarding the progress of the development and implementation of the NPOA-IUU in each country has not yet been carried out.
- Not all activities listed in the NPOA-IUU are prioritized in each country, resulting in inadequate budget allocations.
- Activities outlined in the IPOA-IUU are sometimes very detailed and rigid, making implementing them at the national level difficult.
- Support from the FAO, RFMO, and other regional organizations for establishing and implementing the NPOA-IUU remains very limited.
- Rapid changes in the external and in-country environment in fisheries management make the NPOA-IUU outdated.

National Plan of Action on IUU – Recommendations

- Conduct regular monitoring regarding the implementation of the NPOA-IUU.
- Align the NPOA-IUU with the priorities for combating IUU fishing in each country.
- Actively mobilize support from the FAO, regional organizations, and RFMO for the implementation of the NPOA-IUU.
- Conduct capacity-building activities.
- The RPOA-IUU organizes specific activities to monitor the progress of the establishment and implementation of the NPOA-IUU.



TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE FOR COMBATting IUU FISHING

- VMS
- AIS
- Radio Detection Frequency Finders
- Remote Sensing (Radar and Optical)
- E-logbook
- Electronic Monitoring Program
- Catch Disposal Records
- Artificial Intelligence
- Community-based Reporting System
- Alert system
- Analysis applications
- Drone
- Catch Documentation Scheme

Strengthening MCS systems

- Effective MCS systems will help countries to prevent IUU fishing combined with advanced technologies and innovation
- Comprehensive and integral approaches for implementing better MCS systems are required. It include catch reporting systems, information exchange of IUU fishing vessels, and regional coordination.

Yearly Mandates from the RPOA-IUU Work Plan Point 9.1-9.3 outlines that countries

- continue to provide data and information on IUU fishing vessels
- continue reviewing and reporting on improvements of catch reporting
- regularly update the country contact for the exchange of information on IUU fishing and MCS

Innovation on MCS Technology - Challenges

- MCS technology is still relatively expensive.
- The use of technology is applied at the national level.
- There is no use of technology at the regional level to facilitate regular information exchange.
- Regulations in each country still limit the exchange of information resulting from the application of technology.
- The level of progress in technology implementation among the RPOA-IUU participating countries still varies.
- There is no application program interface (API) for the exchange of CDS information or other types of information.

Innovation on MCS Technology- Recommendations

- Discuss with technology developers to provide affordable MCS technology.
- Provision of technology that facilitates information exchange.
- Assistance to several countries for the implementation of MCS technology in those countries.
- Development of an Application Program Interface (API) for the exchange of CDS information or other types of information.
- Enhancing a robust traceability system and placing more focus on market measures.
- Advancing data-sharing mechanisms into intelligence information-sharing.
- Intensifying the implementation of regional tools and frameworks, such as the RPOA-IUU watch list, RFVR, and ACDS.

Thank You

"The most effective weapon against crime (IUU Fishing) is cooperation"
 J. Edgar Hoover- First FBI Director

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Thoughts on the baseline and progress monitoring for the BOBLME IUU sub-component

Workshop
 "Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels"
 3 to 5 September 2024
 SEAFDEC Training Department, Samut Prakan, Thailand

IUU Component what is project expected to deliver?

TDA/SAP Major outcome to achieve:

- "Formulate a Regional Plan of Action on IUU fishing (RPOA-IUU) and/or multi-national agreements to strengthen arrangements to determine and implement management measures to combat IUU at a regional level."

Project document indicators **Outcome 1.2: IUU catch in the BOBLME reduced**

- By the end of the project, the following key outputs are anticipated under this Outcome:
 1. 20% reduction in IUU fishing from the BOBLME phase 1 baseline estimate for selected fisheries.
 2. Implement and as necessary **prepare Regional Plans of Action (RPOA)** to address IUU fishing in the BOBLME.
 3. **Eight National Plans of Action (NPOAs-IUU) and national IUU Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems and Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) strengthened.**
 4. **Tools for promoting best practices**, such as MCS, Port State Measures (PSM) and traceability of fish and fisheries products (including catch documentation schemes), policies and national actions, to combat IUU fishing developed and implemented in national pilot/investment projects. Countries supported in according to the PSMA.
 5. **Regional capacity development programme on port inspections, MCS and traceability** implemented with 20 national fisheries staff trained in each country.
 6. **Gender is mainstreamed** into actions to combat and eliminate IUU Fishing in BOBLME.

Why prioritize IUU?

IUU fishing has been identified by a number of inter-governmental bodies and processes, as a priority for action in marine fisheries governance across the RAP region.

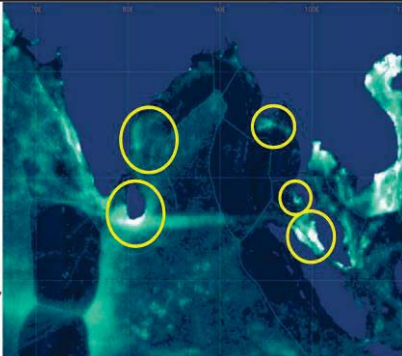
There are a number of reasons for this including:

1. Perception that IUU is contributing to overfishing, impacts on resources and lost rents (but rarely, if ever, quantified)
2. The commitments taken on by countries to tackle IUU fishing as part of:
 - NPOA-IUU
 - SDG target (14.6)
 - Obligations for those countries that have acceded to the PSMA
 - WTO disciplines (most recently)
3. Responding to trade pressure or trade barriers that are applied by market countries
 - Most notably the European Union carding of several countries in the RAP region
 - Those importing seafood from Asian countries
4. The growing realization that marine fisheries resources require more effective sustainable management, with application of capacity and effort controls,
 - Existence of IUU undermines efforts to effectively manage capacity and effort and disincentivizes compliance.
 - Recognition that IUU fishing can create conflicts within national fisheries, particularly between large and small scale sectors, but also between different gear segments.

How serious is IUU in the BOBLME region?

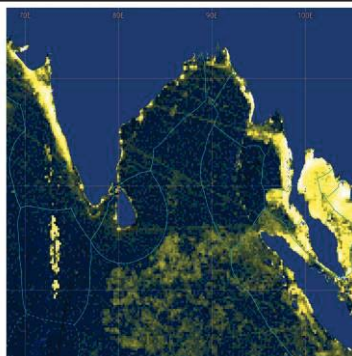
- By its nature IUU fishing extremely hard to quantify
 - Activity typically occurs beyond the reach of fishery enforcement activity
 - Secret – so difficult to monitor and measure
 - Only comes to light when there is a successful, high profile apprehension.
 - IUU is also not something that is typically reported into public information mechanisms (except perhaps PSMA and RFMO processes)
 - Countries reluctant to reveal extent of IUU activity of national fishing fleets and sometimes also IUU by foreign vessels operating in their waters
- Is always changing, and signs that perhaps it is reducing (good news)
 - Many countries have taken more assertive action over the past 5-10 years
 - Increased MCS
 - Port controls/PSMA
 - Vessel management

Global fishing Watch estimate of fishing effort 2023



- Locations of fishing effort based on AIS -
- Only larger vessels
- Fishing effort is unevenly distributed
- Note limited activity within the EEZ areas...
- Except Straits of Malacca, Sri Lanka India
- Note this is not IUU!

GFW lights 2023

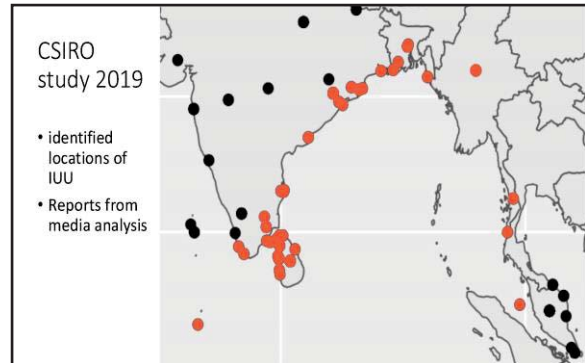
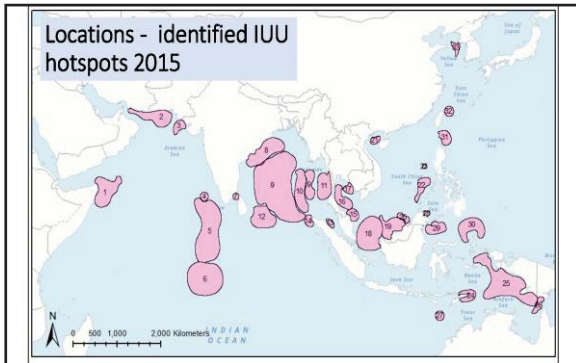


- Whole year light imagery
- Fishing effort is unevenly distributed
- Shows intense activity in coastal area
- Highlights smaller scale vessels, not tracked by VMS/AIS
- Limited offshore (except tuna fleets outside BOBLME)
- Note this is not IUU!

Identifying & quantifying IUU in the BOBLME

- Number of regional efforts to get an idea of locations and quantify the scale of IUU fishing in the Asian region (\)
 - few, if any, national studies
- These used different methods of estimation and extrapolation including:
 - Estimation
 - Case studies, anecdotal information
 - Media reports of IUU fishing
 - Expert respondents
 - Fishery officer respondents
 - Grey literature
 - Peer reviewed journals
 - Extrapolation and or modelling (from the estimations) – gives confidence ranges, and fills gaps

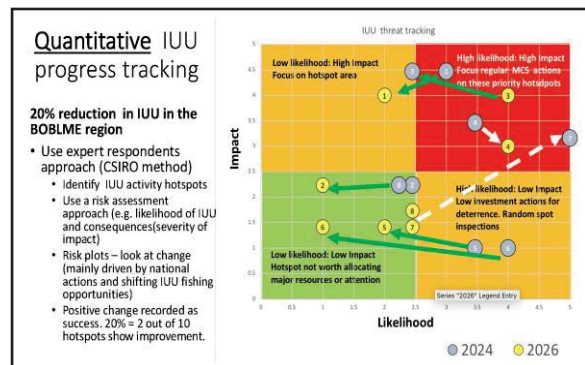
Study	IUU catch Tonnes		Value (million USD)		% of annual catch reported to FAO	Area/location
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper		
MIRAG, USC 2008 cited in APEC (2008)	3,400,000	8,100,000	-	-	8 – 16%	Asia-Pacific. Case studies and examples. Did not make an aggregated estimate (Area 71)
Agnew et al 2009	467,865	970,589	421	874	8 – 16%	Eastern Indian Ocean (larger than BOBLME)
Agnew et al 2009	785,897	1,729,588	707	1,557		Western Central Pacific
APIC review 2015 (Un-published presented at APIC 34 th Session)	716,071	745,814	1,128	1,854	10%	Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea and Malacca Straits. Focused on illegal activity, primarily by foreign vessels. No extrapolation.
	777,478	940,498	935	1,810	8 – 10%	South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand, Anafura-Timor Sea, Banda Sea, Sava Sea, Sulu-Celebes, Sulawesi Sea, Makassar Strait, Molucca Sea, Halmahera Strait
MIRAG 2015	2,169,766	6,540,997				Asian region. Whole of country EEZ so includes large areas outside of BOB. The figure is the estimate of illegal catch for the countries in Bay of Bengal. The study also estimated unreported catch. Data was extrapolated.
CSIRO 2019		1,363,000		4,921.3	21%	Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. Focused on illegal activity, primarily by foreign vessels. Data was extrapolated.
CSIRO 2023		1,320,921		1,301.1	28%	East and West Indian ocean. Use similar methodology to CSIRO 2019



- ### Expected BOBLME project outputs
- **Output 1.2.1** BOBLME countries **join and implement a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)** on IUU fishing
 - **Output 1.2.2** **National POAs-IUU and national IUU MCS systems and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) strengthened**
 - **Output 1.2.3** **Tools** for promoting best practice to combat IUU developed and implemented. (MCS, PSM and traceability, and policies and national actions to combat IUU fishing developed and implemented in national pilot/investment projects)
 - **Output 1.2.4** **Regional Capacity Development Program** on port inspections, MCS and traceability implemented

- ### BOBLME project targets
- **20% reduction** in IUU
 - over 2014 baseline - which is not clearly specified in Project Document but intended as the APFIC 2015 review and CSIRO 2019 reviews
 - RPOA-IUU **endorsed**
 - NPOA-IUU being **implemented** in 7 countries
 - Regional **training platform(s) operational**

- ### Quantitative BOBLME project progress tracking on indicator
- **Indicator: 20% reduction in IUU in the BOBLME region**
 - Estimation reduce by
 - ~150,000 tonnes (from 716-746,000 tonnes, 2015 APFIC Baseline)
 - ~273,000 tonnes (1,363,000 tonnes CSIRO 2019)
 - If possible try to get an idea of amount of catch (and value) of IUU fish
 - Track the illegal fishing component (not unreported and unregulated)
 - Focus on IUU within EEZ
 - Domestic and foreign vessel
 - Exclude RFMO related tuna as covered under the IOTC
 - Use expert respondents approach (CSIRO method)
 - Identify IUU activity
 - Occurrences, number of vessels (and types), frequency and develop rough estimate of catch that is IUU



Likelihood		Impact			Risk score				
Frequency X	Risk of capture	Number of vessels involved	Vessel size/capacity (tonnes)		Hotspot	2023	2026	Comment	
Daily	5 None	5	1,000	5 300	5	13.4	8	Some improvement	
Weekly	4 Very low	4	200	4 100	4	5.5	2.2	Improvement	
Monthly	3 Low	3	50	3 30	3	11.0	11	Deterioration	
Many times in a short period	2 Moderate	2	10	2 5	2	3.5	2.8	Improvement	
									4
A few times a year	1 High	1	5	1 2	1	4	1.4	Improvement	
									7
						8	5	4.2	Minor change

X axis: Frequency x Risk of capture
Y axis: Number of vessels x vessel capacity
Risk score = likelihood x impact

- ### Qualitative BOBLME Tracking
- Tracking progress to major indicator (for component) RPOA-IUU
 - **Progress towards** building agreement/consensus on a **BOBLME RPOA-IUU**
 - Agreeing on common/harmonized actions
 - Country to country cooperation, actions supporting RFMOs
 - Agreement to share/cooperate (information, training etc)
 - Convene annual regional meeting to share info
 - Monitor progress on other key **indicators of commitment** to combat IUU
 - NPOA-IUU update and implementation
 - Fishing Capacity management
 - Institutional reforms and strengthening (national reports, year by year)
 - Actions taken national reporting to RPOA-IUU
 - SDG-Reporting on SDG 14.6.1
 - Development and implementation of **training programmes and capacity building** (BOBLME/SEAFDEC/BOBP-IGO, FAO, national, other agencies)
 - **IUU hotspot tracking could be one of these training activities**



RPOA actions

- Coordination
 - Bilateral cooperation and high level reporting mechanism
 - Coordination with other relevant agencies (DOF, marine transport, customs, marine police, navy)
 - Strengthen provincial to national coordination/reporting
 - Establish Dedicated IUU/MCS coordination centre
- Responsibilities
 - Review of laws and regulations
 - Port controls
 - Flag state
 - Coastal state
 - Market state
 - Transshipment
- Strengthening MCS
 - Patrols, inspections
 - ID hotspots
 - Progress on installing VMS on larger commercial vessels and all vessels operating outside EEZ
 - Vessel marking system (e.g. Malaysia system)
 - Fisher ID card
- Capacity and effort management
 - Vessel record/licensing and registration (capacity controls)
 - Establish fishing capacity for different vessels and gears in accordance with MMSY concept (as part of capacity management and reduction of over capacity which drives IUU fishing)
 - NPOA-capacity? Malaysia started NPAQD-capacity plan 2 in 2015; Thailand FMP (capacity/effort); VietNam?

Status of NPOAs

Country	NPOA-IUU	NPOA-Capacity	NPOA-MCS	VMS/FMC Centre
Bangladesh	Yes 2020	No		Yes
India	No	No		Yes
Indonesia	Yes 2012-2016			Yes
Malaysia	Yes 2013	2015? (plan 2)		Yes
Maldives	Yes 2019			Yes
Myanmar	Yes 2015			Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes 2015			Yes
Thailand	Yes 2015-2019			Yes

CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Tomoko Nakazato

Deputy Secretary-General and Deputy Chief of the Training Department

The workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on
Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels
3-5 September 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

Distinguished Delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, SEAFDEC staff, a Resource person Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

While “The workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels” is coming to an end, please allow me to express my appreciation to all of you for your attention and support during the Workshop.

Firstly, I would like to thank the representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, and SEAFDEC staff for your attention, active participation, and cooperation during the Workshop. Your efforts have indeed led to the success of this Workshop, and I would also like to thank those who have worked hard for the smooth arrangements of this Workshop.

Secondly, I would like to thank a resource person from RPOA-IUU Secretariat for your very valuable information, and for sharing your experiences in the Workshop.

I hope that the knowledge and experience that participants gained from this Workshop will be applied, cooperated and utilized in your respective countries as relevant activities through reducing and combating IUU fishing.

Considering that our three days of Workshop have been very successful, I am indeed very grateful to all of you allow me now to declare this “The workshop on the Current Status of NPOA IUU and Identification Need on Innovation MCS Tools for Combating IUU Fishing Vessels” closed.

I wish you all a safe journey back to your home countries and look forward to seeing you again.

Thank you.



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