



Report of

Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

19–22 November 2024
SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand



PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

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Report of The Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

19-22 November 2024, SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand.

I. Introduction

The project “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) has been implementing from 2024 to 2028. The main objective is to contribute the sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitat in the Bay of Bengal region, reduce environmental stress, and 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 the executing agency in Southeast Asia, will lead the sub-regional coordination, provide technical advice, and support capacity building on fisheries-related issues under components 1, 3, and 5 for participating countries, namely: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

According to responsibility in component 1, SEAFDEC/TD organized the Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing from 19 to 22 November 2024 at SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand. The training aimed to increase knowledge, skills, and experiences regarding MCS to combat IUU Fishing. In addition, SEAFDEC/TD also invited participating countries in South Asia which were supported by BOBP-IGO to participate in this Training. There were thirty (30) participants including 19 participants from each country namely Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand including 5 resource persons, an observer from BOBP-IGO, and 5 SEAFDEC/TD staff attended the Training. The list of participants is as **Annex 1**.

II. Opening of the Training

Training and Research Supporting Division Head of SEAFDEC/TD, Mr. Suthipong Thanasankorn addressed participants at the Regional Training Course highlighting the major international issue affecting fisheries of IUU Fishing and cooperation and collaboration among related organizations as well as SEAFDEC has been conducting activities under a component regarding enhancing participants for sustainable fishery management under the BOBLME project. His opening remark is as **Annex 2**.

III. Lecture, Practice Session, and Study Visit

The Training compounded lectures, practice sessions, and study visits. Moreover, the resource persons and subjects have details as follows;

Implementation and supporting MCS for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

This subject was presented by Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, the resource person from SEAFDEC/TD. Meanwhile, He presented focus on 1) The resolution and plan of action on sustainable fisheries for food security for the ASEAN region toward 2030. There are details regarding SEAFDEC policy framework and priority actions to combat IUU fishing. Moreover, the resolutions and plan of action strengthen cooperation and implementation to combat IUU fishing, 2) Key aspects of programs and activities by

SEAFDEC on implementation and supporting MCS for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia which concern strengthening coordination and cooperation among AMSs and other agencies, increasing capacity and awareness on MCS to combat IUU fishing, and supporting the implementation of effective MCS measures, 3) Priority areas for future action to combat IUU fishing in Southeast Asia. There were nine priority areas as follows 1. Vessel Monitoring, 2. Strengthening MCS for Commercial and Small Scale Fisheries and Community-based Fisheries, 3. AMS/Regional Cooperation on IUU information, 4. Encroachment of foreign vessels, 5. Strengthening Traceability of Fish Fisheries Products, 6. Development of National/ Regional Estimation of IUU Losses, 7. Strengthening Evidence and Procedures Prosecution to Improve the Deterrence Effect, 8. Monitoring Transshipment Activity, and 9. Legal Reform. and 4) Project implementation relevant to combat IUU fishing in Southeast Asia by SEAFDEC.

Overall, this presentation highlighted the critical efforts and strategic actions taken through SEAFDEC to combat IUU fishing in Southeast Asia. It emphasized the importance of regional cooperation, capacity building, and effective implementation of MCS measures. Additionally, the focus on priority areas and project implementations underscores SEAFDEC's commitment to sustainable fisheries and enhancing food security in the ASEAN region. These efforts aim to ensure long-term benefits for both the environment and local communities for sustainable fishery management. His presentation is as **Annex 3**.

Collaboration and Activities on the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU)

Mr. Preecha Phothong, the representative of AN-IUU presented this subject which focused on backgrounds, there were two (2) sub-contents which were marine fisheries and IUU Fishing in ASEAN, and an overview of AN-IUU which explained the objectives regarding enhancing regional cooperation and capacity building to the ASEAN Member States (AMS). Furthermore, He continuously presented regarding the AN-IUU Interactive platform what has been functioning to serve, share, and provide information between MCS operating agencies of each AMS to address IUU Fishing issues, and then he moved on to the next content which is activities and collaboration of AN-IUU among AMS. By the way, he also presented the further development of the AN-IUU interactive platform by the Department of Fisheries as E-READI which has been supported by the EU's commitment to support AN-IUU to strengthen complementary efforts with RPOA-IUU. This subject's presentation appears as **Annex 4**.

The reforms and amendments to Thailand's fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU fishing

Mr. Preecha Phothong, a Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand presented background on Thailand's fisheries laws and need for reform. This content has been structured regarding the historical context of Thailand's fisheries laws development, the reform of Thailand's fisheries law. It served as a crucial factor in driving change and development to The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 and its amendment 2017. In addition, there are legal frameworks, fisheries management policy, and marine fisheries management plan.

Ultimately, this presentation has been lectured regarding Thailand's proactive efforts to reform its fisheries laws and implement MCS strategies, strengthening domestic and international collaboration to combat IUU fishing effectively. The presentation is as **Annex 5**.

MCS activity for international fishing vessels in Thailand

Mr. Thira Rodchevid and Ms. Jitpisut Sanboonpeng, Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand presented the Port State Measures Agreement and Implementation. There were contexts as an overview of the International Instruments regarding IUU Fishing that originated from international instruments such as the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the agreement on port state measures (PSMA) function takes action to combat IUU fishing, PSMA

implementation in Thailand, the best practices for PSMA implementation in each article, and successful cases of PSMA implementation in Thailand.

Moreover, their presentation focused on PSM implementation before port entry how verification advance requests for port entry (AREP) and additional documents, and risk assessment including analysis through AIS and assess fishing behavior. Moreover, the verifying the suspicious documentation was practiced. Their presentations are as **Annex 6 and 7**.

MCS activity for domestic fishing vessels in Thailand through study visit Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Procedures in Samut Sakhon Province

Ms. Chonlada Meeanan, a Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand presented this subject. This subject was divided into two sessions, which were a lecture, and a study visit at the port in Samut Sakhon Province. In the first session, She presented regarding Port In-Port Out Control of Thai-flagged Vessels that have five contents compounding MCS, Functions and Location, PIPO process, PIPO structure, and Lesson learned. In the final session, she led participants to observe the verifying process of the Thai officers at the port in Samut Sakhon Province. her presentation is as **Annex 8**.

The operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) to combat IUU Fishing

Mr. Thira Rodchevid, a Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand presented this subject. The presentation illustrated the history of MCS, Missions, FMC operations, and case studies. In summary, it addressed the operation of monitoring both Thai and foreign vessels. His presentation is as **Annex 9**.

Electronic Monitoring

This subject was presented by Mr. Petai Kunnapan, a Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand which focused on monitoring and cross-checking commercial fishing vessels through the electronic monitoring system (EM) such as vessel monitoring system (VMS), automatic identification system (AIS), CCTV, hatch sensors, electronic-logbook request and report transshipment/loading system (ERS), drum-rotation sensors, and observer report application. In addition, He continuously presented how EM functions and led to the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) room for observing the FMC operation. This presentation is as **Annex 10**.

IV. Closing of the Training

Dr. Tomoko Nakazato, Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, extended gratitude on behalf of SEAFDEC to participants for their active engagement in the Training Course. She highlighted the potential of the knowledge, skills, and experience that participants gained from this training course will be applied to each country appropriately. Following expressions of appreciation to the resource people, participants, and SEAFDEC staff for their contributions, Dr. Nakazato officially declared the Training Course closed. Her closing remarks are in **Annex 11**



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19–22 November 2024
at SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan, Thailand

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The Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing
SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand
19–22 November 2024

Annex 1

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OPENING REMARKS

Mr.Suthipong Thanasarnsakorn

Training and Research Supporting Division Head

Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing
SEAFDEC/TD Samut Prakan, Thailand
19–22 November 2024

Good morning, distinguished delegates from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, SEAFDEC Training Departments, BOBP-IGO, resource persons, ladies, and gentlemen!

I am delighted to welcome you to the "Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing."

IUU Fishing is a major international issue affecting fisheries. In this regard, 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 project "The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project Phase II" (BOBLME II project) which is 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 habitat in the Bay of Bengal region, reduce environmental stress, and 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 the executing agency in Southeast Asia, will be leading the sub-regional coordination, providing technical advice, and supporting capacity building on fisheries-related issues under components 1, 3, and 5 for participating countries, namely: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

This Training is organized by SEAFDEC/TD as an activity under Component 1: Sustainable Management of Fisheries which mainly aims to enhance participants' knowledge, skills, experiences, foster information sharing, and strengthen regional cooperation to combat IUU fishing for sustainable fisheries and marine resource management. This Training also invites participating countries in South Asia which are supported by BOBP-IGO to participate in this Training.

I would like to express appreciation to FAO and GEF for their support for this Training. Additionally, I extend my gratitude to the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand for your kind cooperation and support resource person and study visit place.

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

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



SEAFDEC Implementation and supporting MCS for combat IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

Present by: Mr. Kongsothol Sangpholavosith
SEAFDEC Training Department

Regional Training Course on Fisheries Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing
19-22 November 2024, SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand

Outline

- The Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030)
- Key Aspects of Programs and Activities by SEAFDEC on Implementation and Supporting MCS for Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- Priority Areas for Future Action to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- Project Implementation Relevant to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia by SEAFDEC

The Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030

SEAFDEC policy framework and priority actions to combat IUU Fishing

RES 8.
Strengthen cooperation among AMs and with international and regional organizations in combating IUU fishing and management of fishing capacity to balance available resources

POA 28.
Strengthen the implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing by ensuring compliance with national laws and regulations, and with the provisions of relevant international instruments; encourage the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat IUU fishing; promote inter-agency coordination for effective implementation of laws and regulations; and enhance awareness and understanding of applicable international and regional instruments and agreements through information dissemination campaigns

Key Aspects of Programs and Activities by SEAFDEC on Implementation and Supporting MCS for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

1. Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation among AMs and Other Agencies

Establishment of technical collaborative platforms for information sharing among AMs

Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)

Status of the Development of RFVR Database

- Basic information required for supporting the fishing vessel inspection to reduce IUU fishing vessels
- Enhancing transparency and traceability in supporting inspection in relation to PSM activities.
- Information in the RFVR database is available for the vessel 24 meters in length and over
- There were 28 Key Data Elements (KDEs)
- The AMs can update information in RFVR Database by themselves since 1st November 2021



28 KDEs
IN THE RFVR DATABASE

Name of vessel, Vessel Registration Number, Owner Name, Type of Fishing Vessel/Gear, Fishing License Number, Location Date of Fishing Licenses, Port of Registry, Gross Tonnage, Length, Beam, Depth, Engine Power, Shipyard/Ship Builder, Date of Launching/Year of Built, International Radio Call Sign, Engine Brand, Serial Number of Engine, Hull Material, Date of Registration, Area of Fishing Operation, Nationality of Vessel, Previous Name, Previous Reg, Name of Captain, Nationality of Captain, Number of Crew, Nationality of Crew, IMO Number

5,370 Vessels NUMBER OF VESSELS IN THE RFVR DATABASE

Country	Fishing Vessels	Center Vessels/Supporting Boats/Processing Vessels	Total	Date Updated
Brunei Darussalam	10	1	11	9 May 2024
Cambodia	4	-	4	13 May 2024
Indonesia	562	6	568	8 Jan. 2024
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	227	-	227	31 Jan. 2024
Myanmar	1,231	186	1,417	19 Dec. 2023
Philippines	67	100	167	1 Nov. 2021
Singapore	-	1	1	1 Nov. 2021
Thailand	325	14	339	31 Jul. 2024
Viet Nam	2,144	492	2,636	1 Nov. 2021

Remarks: Information from the Database of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record updated on 15 October 2024

SEAFDEC Share Link of International Organization on Combating IUU Fishing

Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)

Vessel Data is available in Bahasa Indonesia for the other registered

1. Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation among AMSs and Other Agencies (cont.)

Providing regional instruments for developing a common approach to combating IUU fishing in the region such as

- ASFAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of IUU Fish and Fishery Products into the Supply Chain
- Regional Guidelines in Traceability System for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region
- ASFAN Catch Documentation Scheme for Marine Capture Fisheries

1. Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation among AMSs and Other Agencies (cont.)

Coordination and cooperation with national/regional/international agencies such as FAO, USAID, IMCS, NOAA, AFMA, etc.

FAO, USAID, IMCS NETWORK, NOAA, Australian Government Australian Fisheries Management Authority

2. Increase Capacity and Awareness on MCS to Combat IUU Fishing

A series of capacity-building programs for AMSs to enhance their ability on MCS to combat IUU fishing

- 2016: The Regional Training on Port State Measures Implementation in Southeast Asia
- 2016: Workshop on Regional Cooperation for Implementation of Port State Measures to Improve Fisheries Management and Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- 2018: The Regional Training on Port State Measures Implementation for Inspectors in Southeast Asia
- 2019: Online Regional Training Course on Implementation of Port State Measures for Inspection
- 2021: The Regional Training on Port State Measures Implementation for Inspectors in Southeast Asia

2. (cont.) Increase Capacity and Awareness on MCS to Combat IUU Fishing

A series of capacity-building programs for AMSs to enhance their ability on MCS to combat IUU fishing

- 2022: Regional Training Course on Port State Measures (PSM) Inspection in Focus of Shipping Container for Fish and Fisheries Product
- 2022: The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- 2023: The Workshop on the Project End of Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Enhancing National Capacities to Eliminate IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- 2024: Regional Training Course on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982) in Fisheries Perspective

2. (cont.) Increase Capacity and Awareness on MCS to Combat IUU Fishing

Promotion of the implementation of sustainable fisheries resources by assisting the countries in defining the harvest reference points

- Training courses on stock assessment, and other related works undertaken through Scientific Working Group on neritic tunas.
- Training Course with appropriate model e.g. R-program, Data collection for stock assessment, fish population dynamic for poor data model etc.

3. Support Implementation of Effective MCS Measures

Development and promotion of electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) application as prototype for traceability of fish and fishery products

eACDS Applications

eACDS on Web-based Application

- Vessel Owner/Fishing Master**
 - Request Port-out and Port-in
- Processor**
 - Request Statement of Catch
 - Request Catch Certificate Document
- Officer**
 - Approve Port-out / Port-in and Verify Weight
 - Issue Catch Declaration (CD)
 - Issue Movement Document (MD)
 - Issue Statement of Catch (SC)
 - Issue Catch Certificate Document (CC)
 - View Reports and Manage KDEs

eACDS on Mobile Application

- eACDS-Catch Report App.**
 - Fishing Master/Vessel Owner
- eACDS-Market App.**
 - Seller and Buyer

eACDS System Flow Chart

Starting Implementation of eACDS

Year	Country	Fishing Ports	Vessels
2017	Brunei Darussalam	1	50
2018	Yangon, Myanmar	3	100
2018	Binh Thuan, Viet Nam	4	50
2019	Malaysia	2	30
2022	Koh Kong, Cambodia	1	0



ACHIEVEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION ON eACDS

- Training and demonstration on the practical eACDS application for trainers to the effective implementation of eACDS and transfer their knowledge and understanding to relevant stakeholders.
- Participating countries trial on the use of eACDS application and successfully installed the application on its server.
- Viet Nam developed its electronic catch documentation and traceability (eCDT) based on the eACDS demonstration.

Number of Participants in MCS Activities 2020 - 2024



Priority Areas for Future Action to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia



The Regional Workshop on the Project End of Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Enhancing National Capacities to Eliminate IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
20-21 March 2024



Project Implementation Relevant to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia by SEAFDEC

	2020 - 2024	Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Enhancing National Capacities to Eliminate IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
	2024 - 2027	ASEAN-JICA Capacity Building Project on IUU Fishing Countermeasures in Southeast Asia
	2024 - 2028	Sustainable Management of Fisheries, Marine Living Resources and their Habitats in the Bay of Bengal Region for the Benefit of Coastal States and Communities
	2025 - 2029	Enhancement of Regional Cooperation and Human Resource Development to eliminate IUU Fishing

THANK YOU



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For more information, please visit: www.seafdec.or.th






Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

“Collaboration and activities on the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN – IUU)”

Preecha Phohtong
International Cooperation for Combating Illegal Fishing Section, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division
DOF TH

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 1. Background: *Marine Fisheries in ASEAN*

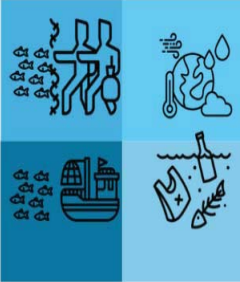
- Marine capture fisheries play a crucial role in ASEAN, providing employment, food security, and income.
- The region is one of the world's largest fish producers, contributing significantly to global seafood supply.
- Fisheries contribute notably to ASEAN economies, particularly for countries like Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines.
- Marine fisheries contribute to export revenues, supporting local economies and livelihoods, especially in coastal communities.
- Millions in ASEAN depend directly on fishing and fishery-related activities for their livelihoods.



 1. Background: *Marine Fisheries in ASEAN*

What challenges threaten sustainability?

- Overfishing. Increasing demand and high exploitation rates are leading to stock depletion. *IUU (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fishing remains a significant issue, undermining sustainability and causing economic losses.*
- Climate change impacts, including ocean warming and acidification, affect fish habitats and breeding patterns.
- Pollution and habitat destruction, particularly in mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses, further threaten marine resources.



 1. Background: *IUU Fishing in ASEAN*

- It involves activities such as illegal fishing by foreign and local vessels, unreported catches, and operations that violate national or international regulations.
- ASEAN countries face significant economic losses from IUU fishing, estimated at approximately 6 billion USD annually, due to lost revenues, tax evasion, and loss of legitimate market share.
- IUU fishing compromises the region's food supply, as overexploited stocks reduce future fish availability, creating risks for communities dependent on fish as a primary protein source.





1. Background: IUU Fishing in ASEAN

- Many IUU fishing activities in ASEAN waters are transboundary, involving vessels from other regions, making cooperation among ASEAN countries critical.
- Complexities in jurisdiction and regional coordination pose challenges for effective enforcement.
- Limited resources and technology, along with vast maritime areas, hinder effective monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) of fishing activities across ASEAN waters.

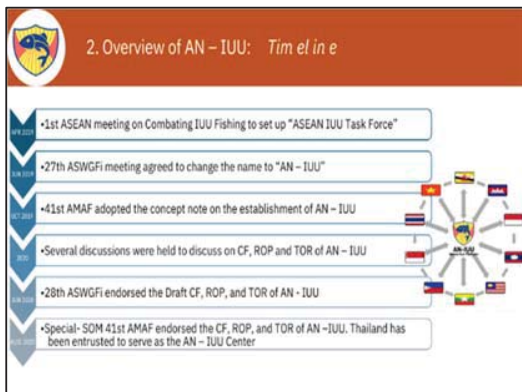


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 - Timelines
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2. Overview of AN – IUU: Timeline



- 1st ASEAN meeting on Combating IUU Fishing to set up "ASEAN IUU Task Force"
- 27th ASWGF meeting agreed to change the name to "AN – IUU"
- 41st AMAF adopted the concept note on the establishment of AN – IUU
- Several discussions were held to discuss on CF, ROP and TOR of AN – IUU
- 28th ASWGF endorsed the Draft CF, ROP, and TOR of AN – IUU
- Special- SOM 41st AMAF endorsed the CF, ROP, and TOR of AN – IUU. Thailand has been entrusted to serve as the AN – IUU Center

2. Overview of AN – IUU: Objectives



1. To enhance regional cooperation on information sharing through an online interactive platform, as well as on the use of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) information; and
2. To enhance capacities and capabilities of ASEAN Member States (AMS) in the fight against IUU fishing through the dissemination of best practices, especially on MCS surveillance and investigation activities experiences.

2. Overview of AN – IUU



Objectives of the AN-IUU are namely:

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3. AN – IUU interactive platform

- In accordance with the Cooperation Framework on AN – IUU: The Areas of Cooperation
- “Setting up an interactive platform for sharing of real time information as best as possible accessible to relevant authorities in AMS to provide timely response and assistance when dealing with IUU fishing activities”

3. AN – IUU interactive platform: Roles

- To serve as an information sharing platform to combat IUU Fishing in the region within the timely basis
 - Information on MCS
 - Intelligence on IUU Fishing
 - Relevant information such as domestic laws and regulations of AMSs
- To share the good practices and experiences between MCS operating agencies of each AMSs to reinforce and strengthen ASEAN collaboration to address IUU fishing issues
- To provide the timely communication channel for AMSs, reducing the delay in cooperation caused by the complex documentation processes

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- Background
- Overview of AN – IUU
- AN – IUU Interactive platform
- Activities and Collaboration
 - Guidelines for sharing
 - Three-year plan of action
 - Annual meetings
 - Refresher trainings
 - 4th Regional workshop in Bangkok
 - Cooperation on verifications of suspected fishing vessels: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar
 - Cooperation with Myanmar
- Way forward

4. Activities and Collaboration: AN – IUU Guidelines

- Guidelines on Sharing, Access to, and Use of IUU Fishing related information
- Developed to in accordance with the Cooperation Framework on AN - IUU
- Developed by the assistance of E – READI
- These guidelines aim to ensure information sharing in compliance with international standards, providing sufficient data for enforcement when needed

4. Activities and Collaboration: AN – IUU Guidelines

- The principles of this guidelines

- Creating the basis for sharing data on IUU fishing and activities which contribute to combatting IUU fishing both within the Region and outside it to the extent deemed appropriate to achieving the above intent;
- Providing support to fisheries and enforcement agencies within the Region to assist in combatting IUU fishing;
- Assisting with the prosecution of IUU offenders by providing evidence of IUU-related activities from the resources of the ASEAN Network against IUU fishing, combined, where appropriate, with the assistance of the relevant agencies of ASEAN Member States.

4. Activities and Collaboration: Three-year Plan of Action: POA

Three-Year Plan of Action of AN – IUU (2023 -2025)

Objectives of POA

- To achieve the objectives of AN –IUU
 - enhance regional cooperation on information sharing, use of MCS information
 - enhance capacities and capabilities of AMS in fighting against IUUF
- To achieve the objectives of ASEAN Roadmap for Combating IUU Fishing by using this plan as a part of mechanisms to drive this roadmap
- To promote the use of platform for effective sharing information in combating IUU Fishing in the region
- To improve the efficiency of platform to be more compatible for local points in accessing to and using of platform


4. Activities and Collaboration: *the Annual meetings of AN – IUU focal points*



- The virtual meeting have been held annually.
- The 4th meeting of AN – IUU focal points was undertaken this year
- To discuss the activities and achievements of AN – IUU
- To provide the updates on the activities of ASWGF
- To provide the opportunity for dialogue partners to present their relevant works, particularly those aligning with AN – IUU

Activities

4. Activities and Collaboration: *Refresher training on use of AN – IUU Interactive platform*



- The trainings were held virtually in 2022 and 2023
- To encourage members to utilize the AN-IUU interactive platform for sharing information related to IUU fishing in the region. To build familiarity and confidence in using the platform effectively.
- To provide an opportunity to discuss any challenges or difficulties with the platform to guide future improvements.

4. Activities and Collaboration: *the 4th Regional Workshop of AN - IUU*




- This workshop was held from July 17–18, 2024, in Bangkok and Samut Sakhon, with support from E-READI
- Participants included ASEAN Member States (AMS), Timor-Leste, and ASEAN Dialogue Partners: SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU, TAF-GTEL, and DG MARE
- The objectives of this workshop
 - To enhance the implementation of AN – IUU Guideline
 - To enhance Member States' capacities and capabilities in combating IUU fishing, especially through information sharing
 - To develop collaboration and cooperation in combating IUU fishing with regional/international organization

4. Activities and Collaboration: *Cooperation under AN - IUU*



- Cooperation among Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia on verification of suspected fishing vessels
- Five suspected fishing vessels entered a Thai port without notifying Department of Fisheries (DoF) officers, as required under Thai regulations in compliance with the PSMA
- These vessels were found to have concealed their origin and falsely claimed as Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels.
- The verification was carried out through cooperation under the AN – IUU
- The information gathered through this collaboration supported enforcement actions, and penalties were imposed on the vessels for violating Thai regulations.

4. Activities and Collaboration: *Cooperation under AN - IUU*



- Cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar
 - The fishing vessel "Hao Hai" was submitted the AREP for entering to port at Samut Sakhon province
 - The investigation of DOF Thailand found that this vessel had previously operated under the name "Progresso" and was listed as IUU Fishing by IOTC and other RFMOs
 - Thailand denied port entry of this vessel and further investigation found that this vessel was heading toward Myanmar waters
 - DOF Thailand notified this incidence to DOF Myanmar for their awareness and consideration
 - Through this cooperation between, this fishing vessel have been detained in Myanmar's port and appropriate actions to this vessel have been undertaken

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5. Way Forward

- Further developments of the AN-IUU interactive platform by the Department of Fisheries include upgrading its security system and enhancing its functionality and performance.
- As E-READI will conclude by the end of 2025, the EU's commitment to support AN-IUU will transition from E-READI to the Technical Assistance Facility to the Green Team Europe Initiative (TAF-GTEI).
- To strengthen complementary efforts with RPOA-IUU, a study will be conducted by GIZ under the BlueFair Fish Project.



E-READI
giz



Thank you

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Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

“The reforms and amendments to Thailand’s Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing”

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The reforms and amendments to Thailand’s Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing

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The reforms and amendments to Thailand’s Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing

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1. Background on Thailand’s Fisheries Laws and Need for Reform: Historical context
 - Historical context
 - Drivers for change

1. Background on Thailand’s Fisheries Laws and Need for Reform: *Historical context*

Before 2015: Fisheries Act 1947

- Outdated Act based on the principle of open-access
- Some fisheries control measures were taken place but ineffective
- Primary focus was on control of harmful activities and the collection of state revenues from the exploitation of aquatic resources
- There was no any section in this fisheries act allowing the establishment of effective MCS&E measures



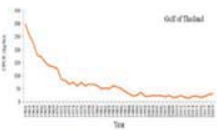

1. Background on Thailand’s Fisheries Laws and Need for Reform: *Drivers for change*

Internal pressure:

- fisheries resource of Thailand was in the critical stage then it needed to be put some efforts to rectify towards sustainability and food safety

International pressure:

- The warning from EU “Yellow card”: the EU is a major seafood importer from Thailand. The EU identified Thailand as of a country having insufficient measures in combating IUU Fishing (EC 1005/2008) Possibly non-cooperation third country

The reforms and amendments to Thailand’s Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing

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2. The Reform of Thailand’s Fisheries Law

2. The Reform of Thailand's Fisheries Law

- Entering into force of new fisheries law "The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 and its amendment 2017"
 - Allows the establishment of effective MCS&E
 - Aligns with international Instruments: UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA, IOPA – IUU, RFMO's requirements
 - Introduces the effective Traceability system
 - Establishes the cooperations among domestic, regional, and international agencies
 - Establishes the Marine Fisheries Management Plan: FMP

2. The Reform of Thailand's Fisheries Law

Current Legal Framework on Fisheries

Relevant Acts related fisheries

- The Vessels Act
- The Fisheries Act in Thai waters
- The Fishing Right in Thai Waters Act

Complimentary legal Frameworks between Department of Fisheries (DOF) and Marine Department (MD)

Legal requirement	DOF	MD
Vessel permit Navigation in Thai Waters Act	>DOF needs to certify renewal of permit	>Issuance of permit >Renewal of vessel permit
Vessel registration Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessels	>Too many fishing vessels / vessel notified as IUU (article 46 RO on Fisheries) >DOF needs to certify request for alteration/transfer of ownership/destruction	>Prohibition of vessel registration >MD to amend vessel registration
Fishing Licence Royal Ordinance on Fisheries	>Fishing licence issue >Fishing licence revoked or no new licence request	>Vessel must have valid permit and registration >Vessel registration revocation

Note: Joint inspection by DOF and MD

2. The Reform of Thailand's Fisheries Law: the establishment of FMP

Fisheries Management Policy
Ecosystem Approach

- Resolving conflicts between small-scale & large-scale fishers
- Co-management/participation of local community, stakeholders
- Strengthening local institution
- Mitigation/compensation measures

- Reducing fishing capacity and fishing effort
- Restoring and rebuilding fishery resources
- Minimizing IUU fishing through effective MCS

- Sufficiency economy
- Increasing income of local community
- Increasing national GDP

2. The Reform of Thailand's Fisheries Law: the establishment of FMP

Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)

Fisheries management plan aims for providing the principles on reducing fishing capacity and fishing effort

- Introduce New fishinglicensing scheme (E-licensing)
- Controlling the number of fishing license based on the maximum allowable catches
- A fishing day scheme for management of fishing effort
- Ban of several types of destructive fishing gears (such as, push net, set bag net, Purse Seiner with mesh size less than 2.5 cm fishing at night)
- Regulating the seasonal closure areas and spatial closure areas
- Fleet reduction scheme (removal of fishing vessels for un-registered & registered but without fishing licenses, no registration of new FV)
- Alternative measures & compensation to the removed FVs (destroyed, buyback scheme, alternative career and change type of vessels)

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The reforms and amendments to Thailand's Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing

3.The

Definition of MCS&E

- Definition in 1981
- Definition in 2009
- Definition of Enforcement

3. The Definition of MCS&E: Definition in 1981

The definition was first given in 1981 by the FAO Expert Consultation

- **Monitoring:** the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields
- **Control:** the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted; and
- **Surveillance:** the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities

3. The Definition of MCS&E: Definition in 2009

Later in 2009, the definition of MCS was revised by the FAO again as it reflected in chapter 14 of FAO's fishery manager guidebook second edition

- **Monitoring:** collect, measure and analyse of fishing activity including (but not limit to): catches, species composition, fishing effort, discard, fishing grounds and etc.. This is a primary information that has been using for determination of management. If this information is unavailable, inaccurate or incomplete then the development of management measures will be ineffective.
- **Control:** specific measures concerning the specific status of resources in controlling the harvest of resources to ensure the resources will not be harvest over sustainable point. These measures are usually contained in national fisheries legislations and other agreements (national and international). The legislation provides the basis for which fisheries management arrangements, via MCS are implemented.

3. The Definition of MCS&E: Definition in 2009

Later in 2009, the definition of MCS was revised by the FAO again as it reflected in chapter 14 of FAO fishery manager's guidebook second edition

- **Surveillance:** involves the checking and supervision of fishing activity to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access, and management measures are observed. This activity is vital to ensure that the resource are not over exploited and control & management measures are implemented.

3. The Definition of MCS&E: Enforcement

- **Definition of Enforcement**
 - According to FAO fishery manager's guidebook, there is no definition of enforcement was given
 - It has been discussed among the FAO experts on the functionalities of MCS that the Enforcement does not much focus on Monitoring and Control elements of MCS but rather on Surveillance and Enforcement elements.

What is the meaning of Enforcement?

- Enforcement always involves to non-compliance activities.
- Even the surveillance activity also conducted to prevent such any non-compliance activity, but it is impossible for the surveillance operation that can be performed covered all areas of fishing operation

3. The Definition of MCS&E: Enforcement

- **Definition of Enforcement**
 - What is the meaning of Enforcement?
 - Moreover, fishers are always tempted to conduct non-compliance activity because they believe in violating the regulations or restrictions can make more profit
 - Therefore, the enforcement means any legal process will be taken place immediately when the non-compliance/infringement, or the any suspected activities, were found.
 - The legal process may start at investigation stage until the punishment stage if that suspected activity is concluded as the non-compliance activity.

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4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E

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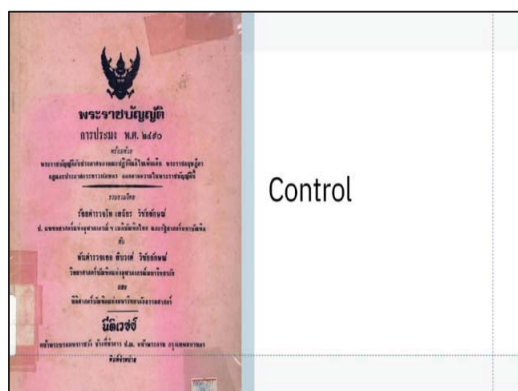


4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : Before 2015

Before 2015

Monitoring

- Collecting the information from research vessels and the samplings at the landing sites
- This information was used to understand the nature of fisheries in general (stocks, fishing grounds, fishing efforts, composition)
- The outcome of this monitoring activity did not reflect the realistic status of fisheries resource due to the poor information had been used.
- The information from other sources were rarely to be integrated or were not used:
 - The data of fishing vessels due to poor record of this data
 - The data from fishing logbook due to no legal requirement was taken place in compelling to prepare fishing logbooks by fishers



4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : Before 2015

Before 2015

Control

- Control measures were established under the provisions of outdated *Fisheries ACT 1947*
 - This Fisheries Act was based on *the principle of open access*
 - This Act mainly focused on control of harmful activities and revenues of exploitation
 - No any article allowed establishment of effective control measures
- Insufficient control measure to limit fishing license
 - The allocation of fishing license was in place but not aimed to sustainability
 - The information from Monitoring activity regarding the status of fisheries resource, had not been used for determination of fishing allocation

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : Before 2015

Before 2015

Control

- Partly control measures on fishing gears; control the numbers of fishing gears/vessel for the high-performance fishing gears
- Spatial Control was established; seasonal temporary closure areas for conservation purpose
- Poor registration control measures: unclear number of fishing vessels whether registered or unregistered vessels
- No measure to prohibit registration for the owners/vessels who/which engaged IUU fishing

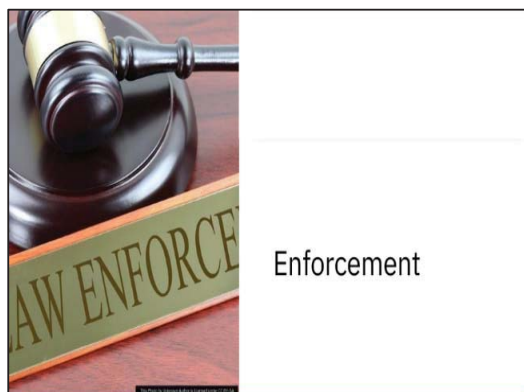


4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : *Before 2015*

Before 2015

Surveillance

- Surveillance was conducted only at sea inspection.
 - conducted by DOF surveillance units
 - The operations were conducted based on plannings and officers' experiences
- Lack of Legal framework to establish effective surveillance activities caused by outdated Fisheries Act 1947
 - No legal framework to set up port inspection unit
 - No legal framework to set up the requirement to have VMS device onboard
- No core Surveillance authority and no coordination among existing maritime authorities



4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : *Before 2015*

Before 2015

Enforcement

- The Fisheries Act 1947 did not set up an appropriate legal framework for the enforcement
 - Did not cover all non-compliance activities
 - Most of non-compliance activities were minor violations
- Only criminal sanction was imposed (fine and imprison penalties)
 - Penalties were too low that it was unable to discourage the fishers from violating laws
 - The maximum fine penalty was 10,000 Baht
 - The process of legal sanction was too slow
- The officers were reluctant to enforce due to lack of experiences and no clear procedure to conduct enforcement



4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : *2015 - present*

2015 - present

Thailand's fisheries reform post-2015 established the effective implementation of MCS&E of Thailand

- > Entering into force of new Fisheries Act which is ROF 2015 (& amendment 2017)
- > Improvement of all fisheries aspects of Thailand (included MCS&E)
- > Allowing Thailand to Fulfill the international obligations related fisheries; UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA, CMM's RFMOs, IPOA – IUU

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Thailand's fisheries reform post-2015 established the effective implementation of MCS&E of Thailand

- DOF's restructure in 2016
 - Including 4 clusters, of which 2 clusters engaging in combating IUUF;
- Thailand National Fisheries Policy Committee
 - Established under the provision of article 19 of ROF
 - Roles: Determinations of policies related fisheries both in Thai waters and distance waters
 - Entitled to set up any ad-hoc or sub-committees

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Thailand's fisheries reform post-2015 established the effective implementation of MCS&E of Thailand

- Thailand's NPOA – IUU
 - Established align with IPOA – IUU
 - Comprised with 5 components 1) Responsibility as a state 2) Responsibility as Flag state 3) Responsibility as Coastal state 4) Port State Measures 5)
 - Internationally-Agreed Market-related measures
 - NPOA – IUU is now second edition

Monitoring

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Monitoring

- Collect, measure, analyze of fishing activity deriving from related sources to understand the status of fisheries resources
 - Use of the fishing logbook data: all commercial fishing vessels are required to prepare fishing logbook and submit to the officer; *in accordance with article 81 (2) of ROF*
 - Use of the VMS data: commercial fishing vessels from 30 GT are obligated to have VMS onboard and maintain its functions at all time; *in accordance with article 81(1)*
 - Use of Catch landing data: The data has been imported to the electronic system by the port operators through electronic system called TFCC

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Monitoring


- Use of data obtained from observer onboard: all Thailand's distance waters fishing vessels are obligated to have observer onboard; *in accordance with article 50 of ROF*
- All these mentioned data has been using incorporating with the data from scientific research side (survey, sampling) to precisely understand the status of fisheries resources to achieve the effective determination of Control measures

Control

พระราชกำหนดการประมง
พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๘
และ
พระราชกำหนดการประมง
(ฉบับที่ ๒)
พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Co nt ro l

- > All control measures are established under the provisions of ROF and its sub-ordinated laws
- > The implementation of MCS&E of Thailand has established by ROF
 - > The implementation has legal binding and is inevitable to not comply

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Co nt ro l
Chapter 2 according Fishing in Thai waters;

- > **Article 34:** Artisanal fishing shall not engage fishing in offshore area
- > **Article 36:** Anyone wishing to engage commercial fishing must obtain the license. License shall be issued specifically to each vessel
- > **Article 37:** Anyone that commercial fishing license has been given, shall provide the working safety, sanitary, and welfare systems to crews in according with Ministerial Notification
- > **Article 38:** Any commercial fishing vessels must not engage fishing in coastal area

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present



Marine capture fisheries is classified into TWO groups

- > Artisanal fishing; use of vessel size below than 10 GT
- > Commercial fishing; use of vessel size 10 GT and over and the vessel below 10 GT using high performance fishing gears


Fishing Zone in Thai waters is divided into TWO areas

- > Coastal sea: 3 NM from the baseline but can be extended up to 12 NM or for the management purpose that the coastal sea can be determined between 1.5 NM - 12 NM: This area reserves for Artisanal fishing vessels
- > Offshore: from the outer boundary of Coastal sea up to outer boundary of Thai EEZ: This area reserves for Commercial fishing vessels

The definitions are given under the provision of article 5 of ROF

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Co nt ro l
Chapter 2 according Fishing in Thai waters ;

- > **Article 39:** Anyone applied for the fishing license pursuant to the provisions of this ROF, must not be prohibited person as prescribed herein ROF; for instance;
 - > Used to be penalized in committing the serious infringement with in 5 years
 - > Person who fishing license has been being suspended
- > **Article 40:** The validation of fishing license is 2 years from the date of issue
- > **Article 42:** The authorized fishing gear specified in the license cannot be modified

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Co nt ro l
Chapter 2 according Fishing in Thai waters;

- > **Article 45:** where the evidence of overfishing appeared. The minister is able to issue notification on temporary suspending issuance of fishing license
- > **Article 46:** Regarding the register of fishing vessels that any state officers shall not register the vessel if;
 - > The number of fishing vessels have exceeded the number as prescribed by the Thailand Fisheries Policy Committee
 - > The vessel has been listed in the IUU vessels lists
 - > The vessel used to register with other states and had history in engaging IUUF

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present



Co nt ro l
Chapter 3 according Fishing in outside Thai waters;

- > **Article 48:** anyone wishing to engage fishing outside Thai waters must has fishing license issued by DG and must be complied with the conditions as prescribed. In case of fishing in the area under jurisdiction of other coastal states, the applicant must present the proof of right to operate fishing from wished coastal states.
- > **Article 49:** anyone obtained fishing license to operate in the other coastal states or the areas under responsibility of RFMOs, must comply to measures of coastal states or RFMOs, apart from comply with measures of ROF

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Control
Chapter 3 according Fishing in outside Thai waters;

- **Article 50:** Anyone that has license to operate fishing outside Thai waters, must has the observer on board fishing vessel in comply with the conditions of Coastal States or RFMOs or conditions prescribed by DG
- **Article 52:** Anyone that has license to operate fishing outside Thai waters, shall not engage fishing in Thai waters

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Control
Chapter 5 according Management and Conservation ;

- **Article 56:** No one allows to exploit aquatic animals in conservation areas as prescribed
- **Article 57:** No one allows to catch/take aquatic animals of the size is smaller than prescribed
- **Article 60:** No one allows to catch marine mammals or endangered aquatic animals or even take it on board fishing vessels, except for the rescue purpose
- **Article 70:** No one shall engage fishing operation during the spawning season as prescribed

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present




Control
Chapter 7 according control measures on Foreign Fishing vessels desiring to enter Thai ports ;

- **Article 94:** No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has engaged IUU Fishing into Thailand
➤ The DG has right to public the lists of non-Thai flag vessel engaging IUU Fishing
- **Article 95:** Non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import fish or fish products to Thailand, shall notify Thai's competent Authority in advance
- **Article 96:** The non-Thai fishing vessel which has been authorized to dock, shall submit the request to receive the permission on importation of fish and fish products.
➤ The competent authority shall not permit any importation unless the evidences were submitted to prove;
 - Fish or fish products has fishing license issued by coastal state or flag state
 - Certification in which non-Thai state to certify the catch onboard was taken
 - legally in accordance with regulations of international organizations



4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present



Surveillance
Chapter 7 according Surveillance;

- **Article 80:** Use of commercial fishing vessel of size as prescribed must undertake following actions
 - (1) having VMS installation and maintain its functionalities at all times
 - (2) notify every port-entry and exit to P/PO Center in accordance with the rules and procedures as prescribed
 - (3) having vessel's marking
 - (4) having vessel's identification mark on a regular basis as prescribed; maximum 30 days fishing in Thai waters and 365 days fishing outside Thai waters

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present



Surveillance

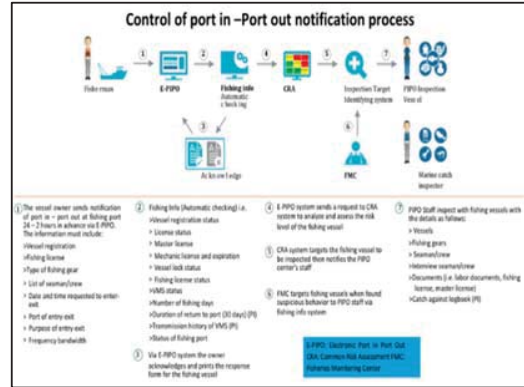
- **Vessel Monitoring System (VMS):** obligated to commercial fishing vessels from 30 GT whether fishing in Thai waters and outside Thai waters
- **Electronic Reporting system and Electronic Monitoring System (ERS&EM):** obligated to the fishing vessels that engaging fishing and transshipment outside Thai waters

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

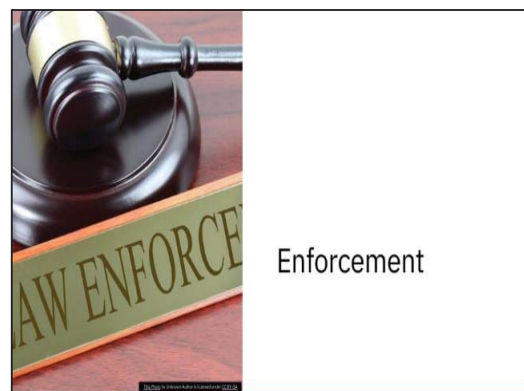
2015 - present

Surveillance

- Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC): 24hrs/7 days operation. Monitor the compliance of Thai-flagged fishing vessels both inside and outside Thai waters through VMS, ERS, EM, AIS. Collaborate with relevant agencies when the suspected non-compliance activity was detected for taking further and appropriate actions.
- Port In – Port Out Center (PIPO): The 30 of PIPOs were set up together with 21 of FIPs (FIP: Forward Inspection Point) along the coasts of Thailand to conduct the inspection of fishing vessel at ports before departing from port and after returning to port. The inspection operation is conducted based on CRA. The inspection focuses on Vessels, fishing gear, catch, crews.



4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present



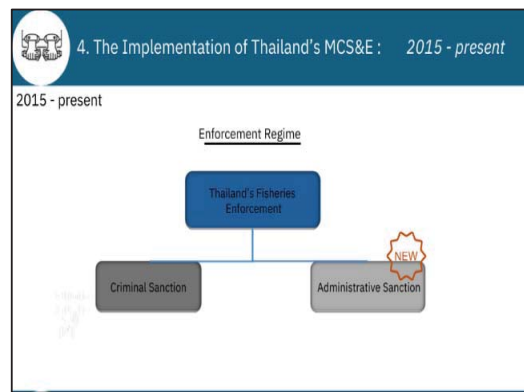
4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement

The entering into force of ROF to replace the outdated previous fisheries act

- Providing solid legal enforcement basis
- Enabling more severe penalties to deter violations
- Introducing new regime of Administrative sanction which had never been existed before





4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement
Administrative Sanction
In accordance with Chapter 10 of ROF, the provisions of this chapter aim to provide adequate administrative sanctions to ensure the expeditious and effective enforcement of ROF to supplement Criminal Sanctions that provided in Chapter 11

Article 111: any licensee or permitted holder violates or fails to comply with ROF or any rules or regulations issued in accordance with provisions of ROF. The competent officers are entitled to issue an order to suspend or cease the license for the period of time but not exceeding than 90 days

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement
Administrative Sanction

Article 112 (1): The composition of Administrative Committee

- > DG of DGF as a chairman
- > Representative of RTP
- Representative of Department of Employment
- Representative of Marine Department
- Representative of Department of Industrial Works, and
- Representative of Labor Protection and Welfare Department

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement
Administrative Sanction
Article 113: The Administrative Sanction committee shall have a power to issue the following orders against anyone engaging serious infringements;

- Seizure of fish and fish products derived from any such fishing activity or seizure of fishing gear
- Prohibit the fishing right until the enforcement is concluded
- Suspension of fishing license for a period of 90 days in maximum each time and prohibit the use of fishing vessel until the end of suspension of fishing license
- Revocation of fishing license and listing the vessel as an IUU fishing vessel
- Detention of fishing vessel

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement
Administrative Sanction

Article 114: The serious infringements; for instance

- >>> Use of stateless vessel engaging fishing operation
- >>> Fishing without license or using unauthorized fishing gear
- >>> Failure to comply with article 81 of ROF
- >>> Failure to prepare fishing logbook or reporting fishing operation with false document or destroy the document or evidence in engaging infringement
- >>> Fishing in excess the quantities or conditions as prescribed, fishing in prohibited areas, fishing during the prohibited periods

Not comply with rules prescribed by International Organizations or other coastal states

Falsify, conceal, or change of vessel's marking or registration

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Enforcement
Criminal Sanction
In Accordance with Chapter 11

- >>> Fine penalties are imposed as criminal sanctions
- The amount of fines depends on type of infringements (serious or minor), the sizes of vessel, and numbers of personnel engaging
- The maximum of fine penalty under this ROF is 30 millions Baht

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Violations	Criminal Sanctions	Administrative Sanction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anyone violating article 10 of ROF, using stateless vessel to engage fishing operation - Anyone violating article 36 of ROF, operate commercial fishing without license - Anyone violating article 38 of ROF, operate commercial fishing inside coastal sea area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subject to fine up to 30 Million Baht (850,000 USD) - Or five times of value of catch from the operation, in whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. - Subject to fine up to 30 Million Baht (850,000 USD) - Or five times of value of catch from the operation, in whichever case, the higher fine shall apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative sanction committee has a power to issue the following orders against anyone engaging in serious violations 1. seize aquatic animals or products stemming from operation or seize fishing gear 2. prohibition of any fishing operation until case concluded 3. suspension of fishing periods up to 90 days each time

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

2015 - present

Violations	Criminal Sanctions	Administrative Sanction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anyone violating article 81(1,4) of ROF, respecting to VMS installation and having vessel's marking Anyone violating article 81(2,3) of ROF, respecting to prepare fishing logbook and notify of port entry and exit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to fine up to 4 Million Baht (120,000 USD) Subject to fine up to 2 Million Baht (60,000 USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. revocation of fishing license and publicize listing of vessel as vessel used engaging IUUF 5. detention of fishing vessel

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

Case study of non-compliance activity in Thai waters

In 2019, This vessel had been spotted during the inspection at sea nearby island

- Form sighting this vessel that it was possibly using commercial fishing gear operating in **prohibited zone**
- According to its vessel marking that was not found along the both sides of fore part of this vessel where all commercial fishing vessels are obligated to have.

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

Case study of non-compliance activity in Thai waters

- Possibility of conducting illegal fishing was confirmed by GPS coordination points from this vessel's navigation device that reflected this vessel was inside the prohibited area incorporated with the evidence of seine soaking in the water column
- The master was unable to present the proof of fishing right (fishing license)
- 6 personnels engaged in this non-compliance activity (master & crews)

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

Case study of non-compliance activity in Thai waters

- This vessel is anchovy purse seiner which is required to have the fishing license for operating commercial fishing regardless size of the vessel
- Operating commercial fishing without authorization in accordance with article 36 of ROF
- Operating fishing inside the prohibited area (coastal sea area reserves for artisanal fishing) in accordance with article 38 of ROF

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

Case study of non-compliance activity in Thai waters

Case Study : Conclusion
Criminal Sanctions to this infringement

- 6 personnels engaged this infringement
- Violate article 36 & 38 of ROF; fishing without license and fishing in prohibited area
- Penalty in violating article 36; 600,000 THB/each = 3,600,000 THB
- Penalty in violating article 38; 600,000 THB/each = 3,600,000 THB
- Total 7,200,000 THB = 213,000 USD

4. The Implementation of Thailand's MCS&E : 2015 - present

Case study of non-compliance activity in Thai waters

Case Study : Conclusion
Administrative Sanction to this infringement

- Seized patch onboard
- Suspension use of fishing vessel



The reforms and amendments to Thailand's Fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU Fishing

Contents

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS Cooperation

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

DOF internal MCS Cooperation

- Combating IUU Fishing is required cooperation among relevant authorities as of necessary one of the main pillars to accomplish combating IUUF
- DOF has several divisions who are in charged of MCS;
 - Fishing and Fleets Management Division (FFMD); FMC
 - Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division (FOFID); PIPO
 - Fishery Surveillance Division (FSD); Fishery Patrol

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

Surveillance activities of Thailand

Before Fishing	While Fishing	After Fishing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Inspection Fishing gear Vessel Crew VMS, (EMBERS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At sea inspection Electronic Surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port Inspection Fishing gear Vessel Crew Catch VMS, (EMBERS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIPO FMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery Patrol FMC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishery Patrol FMC

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

How does it work for the DOF MCS Cooperation?

If the violation was not found, What is next?

- FMC gathers the evidence from both at port and at sea
- inspection FMC calls for the meeting of the all-hand working group to analyze derived evidences if there are strong evidences to believe of engaging non-compliance fishing then the FMC officer will complain this violation to police officer. If there are inadequate evidences then the vessel will be categorized into high risk category for intensive monitoring

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

Domestic MCS Cooperation

DOF

Thai - MECC

- Thai - Maritime Enforcement Command Center
 - Royal Thai Navy
 - Royal Thai Police: Marine
 - Police Marine Department
 - Custom Department
 - Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
 - DOF
- Additional Authorities
 - Department of Employment
 - Department of Welfare and Labor Protection
 - Representative of Provincial Police office

5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

How does it work on the Cooperation between DOF and Thai - MECC?

Due to limitation of DOF capacity

The cooperation from relevant authorities is vital

To enhance the effective of MCS operation to strengthen combating IUUF

FMC detected the suspected non-compliance fishing and then notify to Thai - MECC

Thai - MECC acknowledged on this situation

- conducted inspection at sea
- conducted Air Surveillance

Report to FMC of the operation

FMC acknowledged the outcomes whether non-compliance fishing was found or not



5. Domestic Inter-agencies MCS cooperation

How does it work on the Cooperation between DOF and Thai - MECC?

Composition of PIPO (Interdisciplinary officers)	PIPO operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- DOF officer as a leader of center- Thai - MECC as vice leader- Marine Department- Department of Employment (DE)- Department of Welfare and Labor Protection (DWL)- Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- DOF => Fishing gear, catch, occupational safety onboard, marking, and other matters related fisheries- Thai - MECC => Coordinator- MD => vessel and its documents- DE => Employment contracts of crew and its payment- DWL => Crew welfare- Police => Investigation



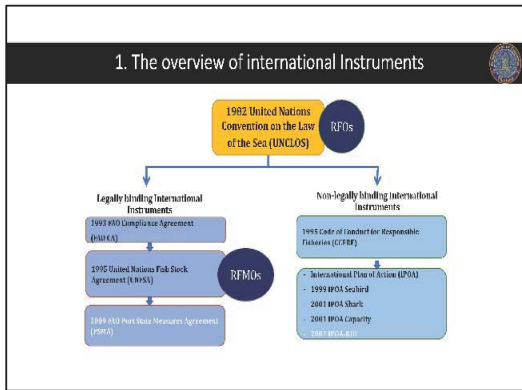
Thank you

precha.dof@gmail.com
iu.uof.f.c.e.th@gmail.com



Outlines

	1	Overview of International Instruments regarding IUU Fishing
	2	PSMA Implementation in Thailand
	3	Successful cases
	4	Challenges



UNCLOS ANNEX I. HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

1. Atlantic blue marlin, *Makaira nigricans*.
2. Black marlin, *Torpedo albonotus*.
3. Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus*.
4. Bluefin tuna, *Thunnus thynnus*.
5. Common snapper, *Lutjanus fulvus*.
6. Dusky snapper, *Lutjanus fulvus*.
7. Eastern kingfisher, *Scomberomorus commerson*.
8. Gummy shark, *Chondrichthys sp.*
9. Humphead kribia, *Thunnus thynnus*.
10. Little tuna, *Thunnus albacares*.
11. Little eye, *Alopias superciliosus*.
12. Longfin mako, *Isurus paucus*.
13. Shortfin mako, *Isurus paucus*.
14. Striped marlin, *Kajika audleyi*.
15. Yellowtail snapper, *Lutjanus fulvus*.
16. Yellowtail kingfish, *Scomberomorus commerson*.
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UNCLOS and PSMA

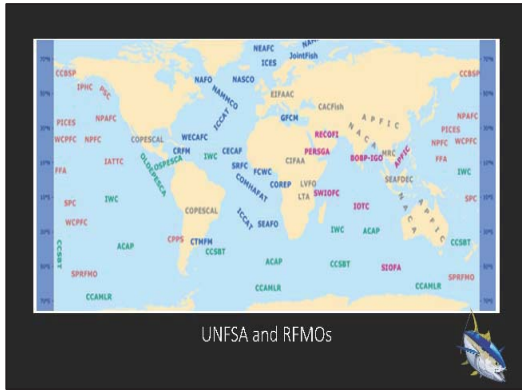
Article 11 Ports
For the purpose of delimiting the territorial sea, the outermost permanent harbour works which form an integral part of the harbour system are regarded as forming part of the coast. Off-shore installations and artificial islands shall not be considered as permanent harbour works.

Article 218 Enforcement by port States
2. No proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be instituted in respect of a discharge violation in the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of another State unless requested by that State, the flag State, or a State damaged or threatened by the discharge violation, or unless the violation has caused or is likely to cause pollution in the internal waters, territorial sea or exclusive economic zone of the State instituting the proceedings.

UNFSA and PSMA

In 2006, The “ports of convenience” was raised up in the 2006 session of the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) Review Conference.

The Parties to UNFSA believed that the Port State is able to play an important role as the frontline to support Flag State to control the operation of their Flag vessels in conformity of international law.



Development of PSMA

- The process of the development of Port State Measures continued on draft a legally binding instrument on Port State Measures in September 2007 by FAO Expert Consultation. This legally binding instrument was in accordance with the IPCA-IUU and the 2005 FAO Model Scheme which is drafted by experts.
- The last draft of the draft legally binding Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was approved on November 22, 2009
- PSMA fully entered to enforce on 5 June 2019 (International Day for the Fight Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing or IUU DAY)

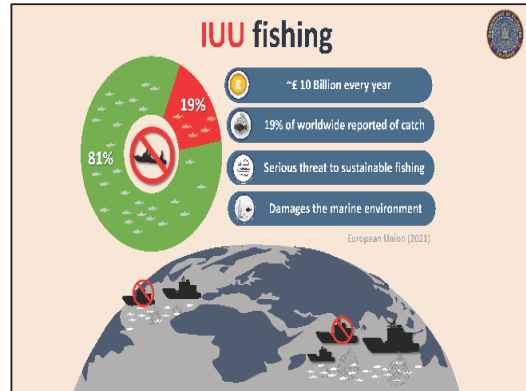


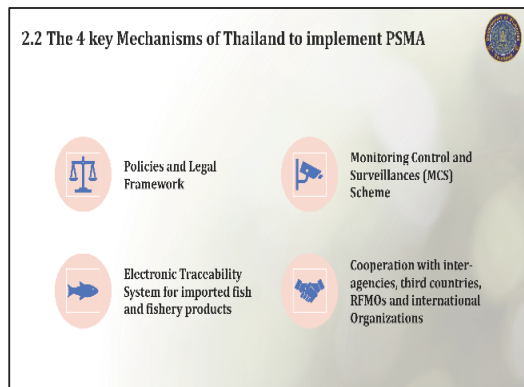
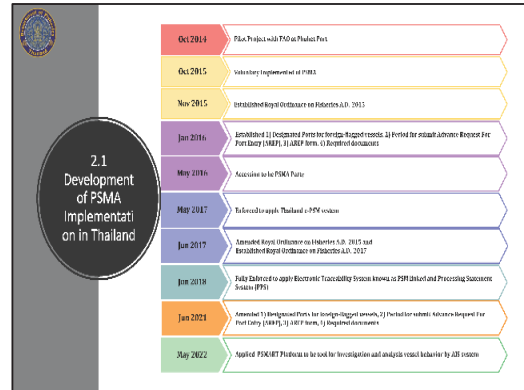
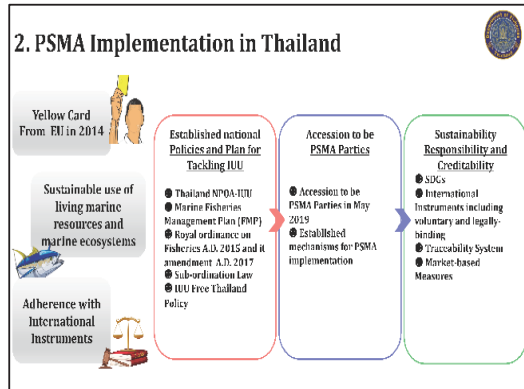
Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

- Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) is under the umbrella of UNCLOS
- The first international instrument aims to prevent deter and Eliminated Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing)
- Increasing cost for the vessel and their products related to IUU Fishing
- Supporting flag States Responsibility for the enforcement of IUU vessel
- Extending the global communication on IUU Fishing

The current Parties total 78 States and 1 European Union = 79 Parties

PSMA parties	Non PSMA Parties but comply with
Bangladesh	IOTC Resolution 10/11 and 10/16
Indonesia	
Maldives	
Sri Lanka	India
Thailand	Malaysia





PSMA

Article 1 Use of terms

Main Definitions

(b) "fish" means all species of living marine resources, whether processed or not;

(c) "fishing" means searching for, attracting, locating, catching, taking or harvesting fish by any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the attracting, loading, catching, taking or harvesting of fish;

(d) "fishing related activities" means any operation in support of, or in preparation for, fishing, including the landing, packaging, processing, transshipment or transporting of fish that have not been previously landed at a port, as well as the provisioning of personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies at sea;

PSMA

Article 1 Use of terms

Main Definitions

(e) "illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing" refers to the activities set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, hereinafter referred to as "IUU fishing";

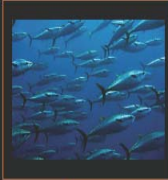

(g) "port" includes offshore terminals and other installations for landing, transshipping, packaging, processing, refueling or resupplying;

(j) "vessel" means any vessel, ship of another type or boat used for, equipped to be used for, or intended to be used for, fishing or fishing related activities.



PSMA



Article 2 Objective

The objective of this Agreement is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through the implementation of effective port State measures, and thereby to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems.

PSMA

Article 3 Application

Each Party shall, in its capacity as a port State, apply this Agreement in respect of vessels not entitled to fly its flag that are seeking entry to its ports or are in one of its ports, except for:

- vessels of a neighboring State that are engaged in artisanal fishing for subsistence provided that the port State and the flag State cooperate to ensure that such vessels do not engage in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing; and
- container vessels that are not carrying fish or, if carrying fish, only fish that have been previously landed, provided that there are no clear grounds for suspecting that such vessels have engaged in fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing.

Thailand PSMA Implementation

Article 3




- Neighboring State artisanal vessels
 - Bilateral cooperation such as cooperation with Cambodia and Myanmar
 - Control by section 97 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries
- Container vessel and its catches
 - Control by section 92 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (Only Import control)
 - Request documents to confirm legality and landing

PSMA

Article 4 Relationship with international law and other international instruments



Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and duties of Parties under international law. In particular, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to affect:

- the sovereignty of Parties over their internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or their sovereign rights over their continental shelf and in their exclusive economic zones;
- the exercise by Parties of their sovereignty over ports in their territory in accordance with international law, including their right to deny entry thereto as well as to adopt more stringent port State measures than those provided for in this Agreement, including such measures adopted pursuant to a decision of a regional fisheries management organization.

Thailand PSMA Implementation

Article 4 Relationship with international law and other international instruments

Established national Policies and Plan for Tackling IUU

- Thailand NPDA-IUU
- Marine Fisheries Management Plan (FMMP)
- Royal ordinance on Fisheries A.D. 2015 and its amendment A.D. 2017
- Sub-ordination Law
- IUU Free Thailand Policy




PSMA

Article 5 Integration and coordination at the national level



- integrate or coordinate fisheries related port State measures with the broader system of port State controls;
- take measures to exchange information among relevant national agencies and to coordinate the activities of such agencies in the implementation of this Agreement.



Thailand PSMA Implementation

Article 5 Enhance cooperation with inter-agencies

พระราชบัญญัติ
การรักษามะเร็งในทะเล
พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๒
B.E. 2562 (2019)

NATIONAL MARITIME
INTERESTS PROTECTION ACT
B.E. 2562 (2019)

สำนักงานเลขาธิการศูนย์อำนวยการ
แห่งชาติ

PSMA

The PSMA Global Information Exchange System

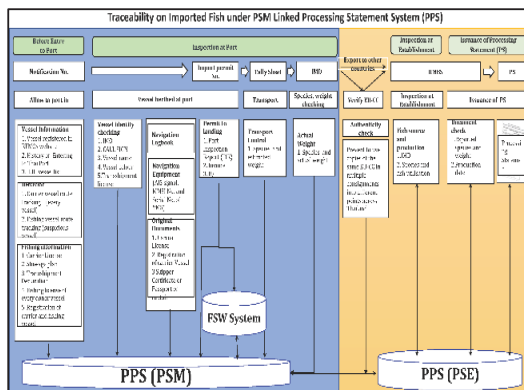
Article 5 Cooperation and exchange of information

- Parties shall cooperate and exchange information with relevant States, FAO, other international organizations and regional fisheries management organizations, including on the measures adopted by such regional fisheries management organizations in relation to the objective of this Agreement.
- Parties shall cooperate, at the subregional, regional and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement including, where appropriate, through FAO or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements.

Thailand PSMA Implementation

Article 6 Cooperation and exchange of information

- National: PSM Linked Processing Statement System (PPS)
- Regional: IOTC e-PSM, RFVR
- International: Global Information Exchange System and Global Record



PSMA

Article 7 Designated port

- Each Party shall designate and publicize the ports to which vessels may request entry pursuant to this Agreement. Each Party shall provide a list of its designated ports to FAO, which shall give it due due publicity.
- Each Party shall, to the greatest extent possible, ensure that every port designated and publicized in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article has sufficient capacity to conduct inspections pursuant to this Agreement.

Designated Ports

Article 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment regulates that the foreign-flagged vessel shall enter to designated ports by announcing through Ministry Notification.

Currently, we have announced 24 designated ports

24 ports

International ports: 18 ports

Neighboring Countries ports: 6 ports

PSMA

Article 8 Advance request for port entry

- Each Party shall require, as a minimum standard, the information requested in Annex A to be provided before granting entry to a vessel to its port.
- Each Party shall require the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to be provided sufficiently in advance to allow adequate time for the port State to examine such information.

ANNEX A

Information to be provided in advance by each requesting port state

1. Vessel type	
2. Estimated date and time of arrival	
3. Purpose of visit	
4. Name of the vessel	
5. Name of the vessel	
6. Flag State	
7. Species of fish	
8. International Radio Call Sign	
9. Vessel owner information	
10. Description	
11. Certificate of registry ID	
12. IMO Reg. No. of vessel	
13. Name of the vessel	
14. IMO ID of vessel	
15. Vessel type	
16. Vessel name and nationality	
17. Vessel home port	
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Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
On Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai Fishing Vessel Entering to enter to Kingdom B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017)

Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives On Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to enter the Kingdom B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) under section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries No. 2 B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) which is amended by the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017)

PSMA

Article 9 Port entry, authorization or denial

- After receiving the relevant information required pursuant to Article 8, as well as such other information as it may require to determine whether the vessel requesting entry into its port has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing, each Party shall decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of the vessel into its port and shall communicate this decision to the vessel or to its representative.
- In the case of denial of entry, each Party shall communicate its decision taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article to the flag State of the vessel and, in appropriate and to the extent possible, relevant coastal States, regional fisheries management organizations and other international organizations.
- Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 4 of this Article, a Party may allow entry into its ports of a vessel referred to in those paragraphs exclusively for the purpose of inspecting, and taking other appropriate actions in conformity with international law which are at least as effective as denial of port entry in preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing and fishing related activities in support of such fishing.

Port State Measures Procedures

1. Before port entry
2. Vessel inspection at port
3. Offloading control

The flowchart illustrates the process from 'Before port entry' to 'Offloading control'. It shows the flow of information between the ship agent, FPS, DDF, and Customs. Key steps include: Ship agent submitting ARSP and required documents to FPS; FPS forwarding to DDF; DDF checking ARSP and requesting documents; DDF analyzing vessel behavior and issuing NOTI to FPS; FPS issuing NOTI to the ship agent. The process is governed by Law, specifically the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, Section 94, 95, and 97.

Risk Assessment

- 1) Profile Risk Based
- 2) Behavior Risk Based

Profile based

- RFMOs list
- IMO number
- Recent change of vessel flag or ownership
- History of suspected or IUU of vessel and owner
- First time coming Thailand

Behavior based by AIS Tracking via PSMART

AIS track between 12May2023–10Jul2023

PSMA

Article 10 Force majeure or distress

Nothing in this Agreement affects the entry of vessels to port in accordance with international law for reasons of force majeure or distress or prevents a port State from permitting entry into port to a vessel exclusively for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.

PSMA

Article 11 Use of ports

Where a vessel has entered a port of a party, or Party shall, if any, pursuant to its laws and regulations and consistent with international law, including this Agreement, limit vessel the use of the port for landing, unloading, processing or fish that have not been previously landed and for other purposes including, but not limited to, refueling and resupplying, maintenance and dewatering. If:

- the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization to engage in fishing or fishing-related activities required by the flag State;
- the vessel does not have a valid and applicable authorization to engage in fishing or fishing-related activities required by a coastal State in respect of areas under the national jurisdiction of that State;
- the Party receives clear evidence that the fish on board was taken in contravention of applicable requirements of a relevant coastal State in respect of areas under the national jurisdiction of that State;
- the flag State does not confirm within a reasonable period of time on the request of the port State that the fish on board was taken in accordance with applicable requirements of a relevant coastal State; or
- in the case of provisions on personnel, fuel, gear and other supplies, etc. that the vessel that was provisioned was not at the time of provisioning a vessel referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 9.

Vessel inspection at port 2

LAW
Royal Ordinance of Fisheries
Section 96 and 102 (4)

Port Inspection Report (PIR)

DOF inspects vessels following risk assessments

DOF checks documents, equipment and catches on board

DOF checks external identification

DOF issues PIR

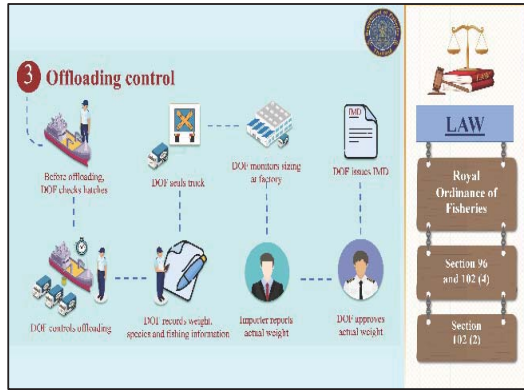
DOF reports to flag States

DOF sends PIR via PPS

Marine Department

Customs Department

Ship agent



PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

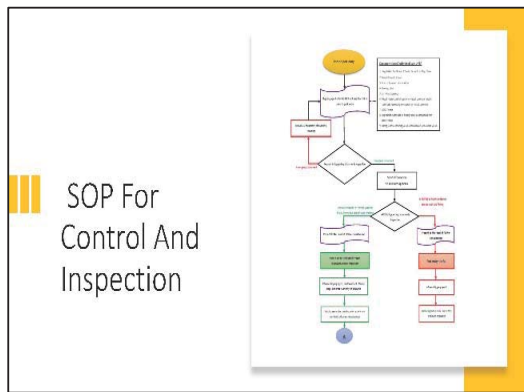
Article 12 Levels and priorities for inspection

shall inspect the number of vessels in its ports required to reach an annual level of inspections sufficient to achieve the objective of this Agreement.

shall give priority to: (a) (b) (c) vessels that have been denied entry or use of a port in accordance with this Agreement; requests from other relevant Parties, States or regional fisheries management organizations that particular vessels be inspected, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence of IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing by the vessel in question and other vessels for which there are clear grounds for suspecting that they have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing.

Article 13 Conduct of inspections

Each Party shall ensure that its inspectors carry out the functions set forth in Annex B as a minimum standard.



PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

Article 14 Results of inspections

Each Party shall, as a minimum standard, include the information set out in Annex C in the written report of the results of each inspection.

Article 15 Transmittal of inspection results

Each Party shall transmit the results of each inspection to the flag State of the inspected vessel and, as appropriate, to those States for which there is evidence through inspection that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing within waters under their national jurisdiction and vessel's master is a national.

relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)

FAO and other relevant international organizations

Article 16 Electronic exchange of information

Each Party shall designate an authority that shall act as a contact point for the exchange of information under this Agreement. Each Party shall notify the pertinent designation to FAO (6 IS)

ANNEX C	
Report of the results of the inspection	
1. Date of inspection	1. Time of day
2. Vessel's name	2. Port of origin
3. Name of inspecting officer	3. Port of origin
4. Name of vessel's master	4. Name of vessel's master
5. Name of vessel's owner	5. Name of vessel's owner
6. Name of vessel's operator	6. Name of vessel's operator
7. Name of vessel's charterer	7. Name of vessel's charterer
8. Name of vessel's agent	8. Name of vessel's agent
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Operationalization of FAO Global Information Exchange System (GIES)

- Thailand has reported 160 Port Inspection Reports (PIR) through GIES since 18 December 2023
- Thailand received technical support from FAO for assessment of GIES Connection with National System

PSMA (INSPECTIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS)

Article 17 Training of inspectors

Each Party shall ensure that its inspectors are properly trained taking into account the guidelines for the training of inspectors in Annex E. Parties shall seek to cooperate in this regard.

Guidelines for the training of inspectors

ANNEX E

Minimum of a training programme, or part-time inspection should include at least the following items:

1. Ethics
2. Health, safety and accident cases
3. Applicable national laws and regulations, codes of conduct and administrative and management systems of fisheries in IRL, and applicable international law
4. Observation, evaluation and presentation of evidence
5. Control strategies and methods such as record-keeping and interview techniques
6. Handling of information, such as logsheets, electronic documentation and vessel history data, recording and reporting, and the importance of information given by the vessel's crew
7. Vessel handling and inspection, including fuel inspection and calculation of vessel fuel efficiency
8. Tradeable and non-tradeable fishery products, processing, packaging and labelling, and the importance of information given by the vessel's crew and products
9. Identification of fish species and the measurement of length and other biological parameters
10. Recalculation of catch and size selectivities of the inspection and measurement of CPUE
11. Operation and operation of VMS and other electronic tracking systems used
12. Access to the latest technology or equipment



PSMA (Role of flag States)

Article 20 Role of flag States

Each Party shall require the vessels entitled to fly its flag to cooperate with the port State in inspections carried out pursuant to this Agreement.



Conclusions

- 1) Port State
 - Law and regulation
 - Inter-agencies integration and cooperation
 - Inspection Scheme
 - Bilateral and international cooperation on sharing information
- 2) Flag state
 - Enhance flag state responsibility and cooperation

3. Successful cases




9 Vessels that claimed to be Bolivian flag and used fake documents (All 9 vessels have been listed in IOTC IUU Vessels List)

Rejection of the 46 containers which contained fish from the 4 IOTC IUU fishing vessels (Rejected 1,310 tonnes of IUU catches)

The Wisdom Sea Reefer which illegally transhipped fish (Wisdom Sea Reefer has been listed in IOTC IUU Vessels List and delisted due to complete scrapping)

Denied to port entry of 1 Carrier vessel according to insufficient information to prove PADS activities

Q&A

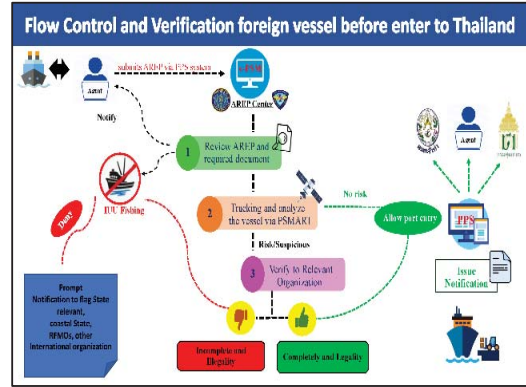




PSM Implementation

Before Port Entry: Verification Advance Request For Port Entry (AREP) & Additional Documents and Risk assessment

Ms. JIPIJIT SANBOONPENG Department of Fisheries, Thailand



Notification Section 95

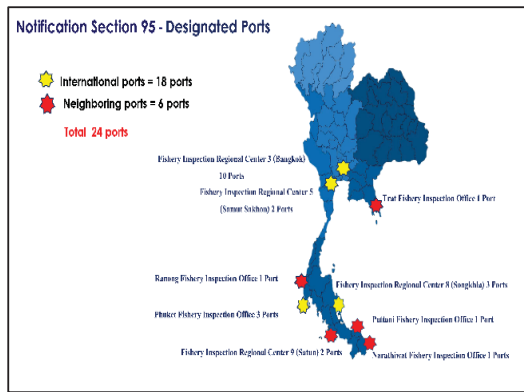
(Thai text describing the notification requirements for foreign vessels)

Notification Section 95		Notification Section 95	
Notification Section 95	Notification Section 95	Notification Section 95	Notification Section 95
1. Name of vessel	2. Name of vessel	3. Name of vessel	4. Name of vessel
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97. Name of vessel	98. Name of vessel	99. Name of vessel	100. Name of vessel

Notification under section 95

+ The advance periods to submit AREP

	At least 3 hours		At least 12 hours
	At least 6 hours for size <u>not less than</u> 10 GT		At least 72 hours
	At least 2 hours for size <u>less than</u> 10 GT		
	At least 36 hours from Nicobar and Andaman Islands		
	At least 72 hours from other ports		



List of documents submitted with AREP

1. Copy of the not expired vessel registration certificate
2. Copy of a valid transshipment license
3. Copy of the official transshipment declaration
4. Copy of the stowage plan
5. Copy of the port clearance form of the last port call
6. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master or vessel operator
7. In case of CITES listed species, copy of the CITES permit
8. Copy of the not expired donor vessel registration certificate
9. Copy of the not expired fishing license of donor vessel

1. Copy of the not expired vessel registration certificate
2. Copy of the not expired fishing license
3. Copy of the stowage plan
4. Copy of the port clearance form of the last port call
5. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master or vessel operator
6. In case of CITES listed species, copy of the CITES permit

2 Transhipment license

License Number: []

Vessel Name: []

Authorized Area: []

Issue date: []

Expired date: []

Officer's signature: []

Authorized Organization: []

3 Transshipment declaration

WCPC TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

Date of Vessel Departure: []

Transshipment Details: []

Fishing vessel total: []

Total weight: []

4 Storage Plan

Vessel Name: []

Date of Departure: []

Officer of port signature: []

5 Port Clearance

POHNPEI PORT AUTHORITY
DIVISION OF SEAPORT
CLEARANCE VESSEL NO. 15581

Vessel Name: []

Date of Departure: []

Officer of port signature: []

6 Vessel Master Card

Country of Flag: []

Authorized Organ (ICR): []

Expired Date: []

Officer's signature: []

7 Registration certificate of fishing vessel

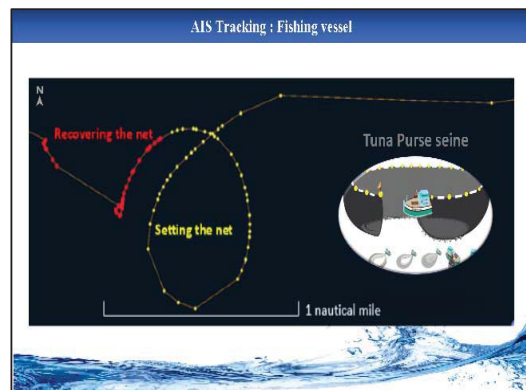
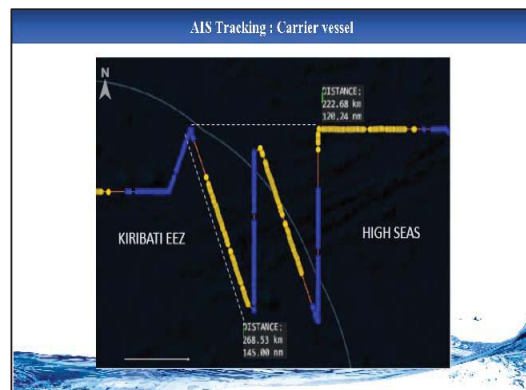
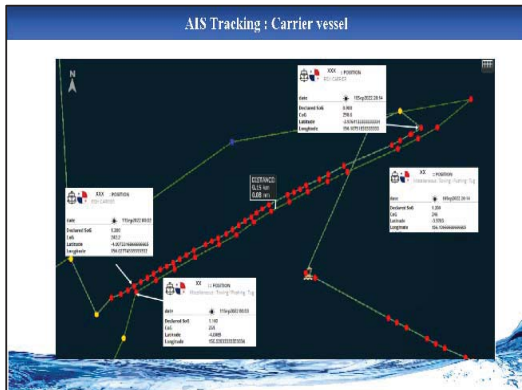
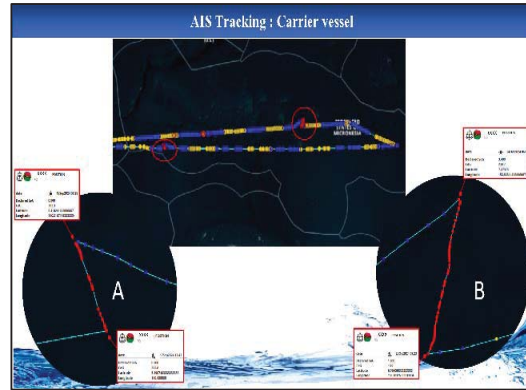
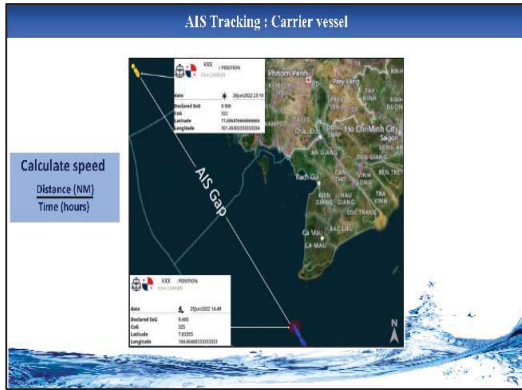
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GOVERNMENT OF NAURU
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

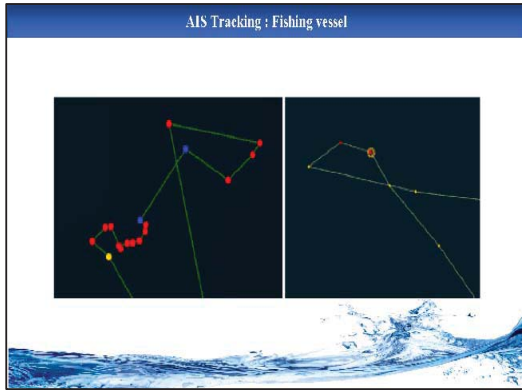
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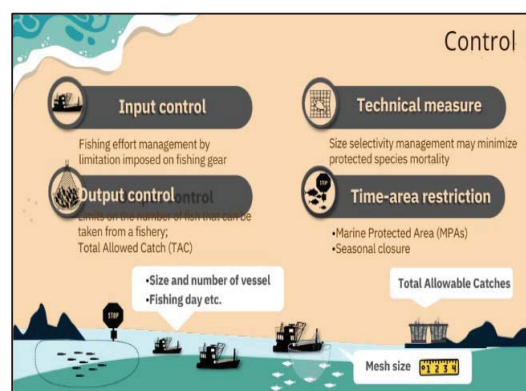
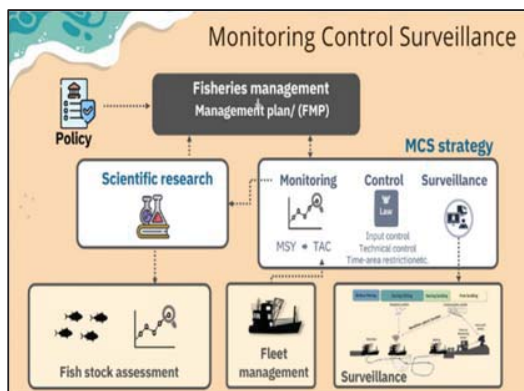
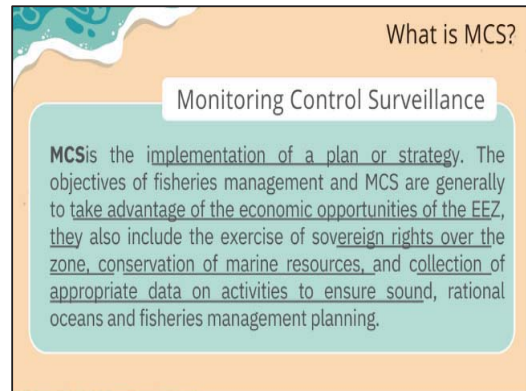
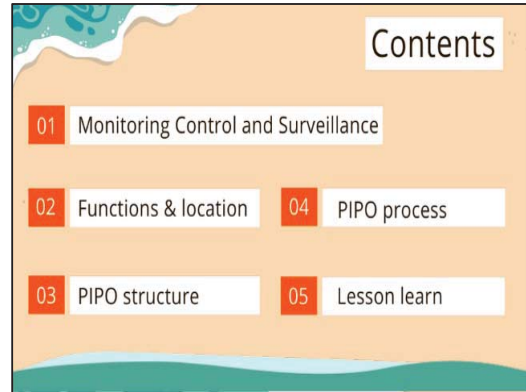
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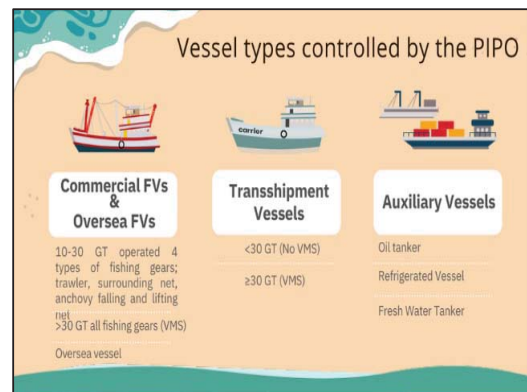
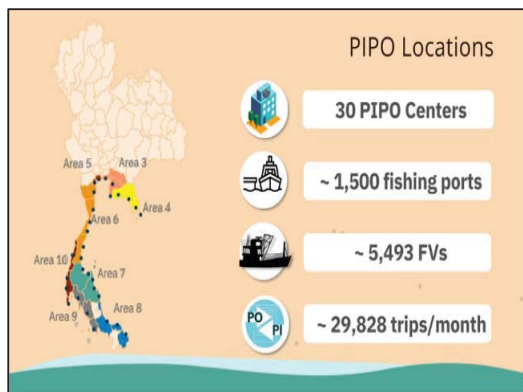
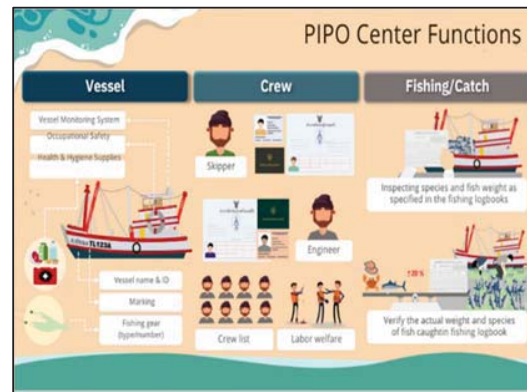
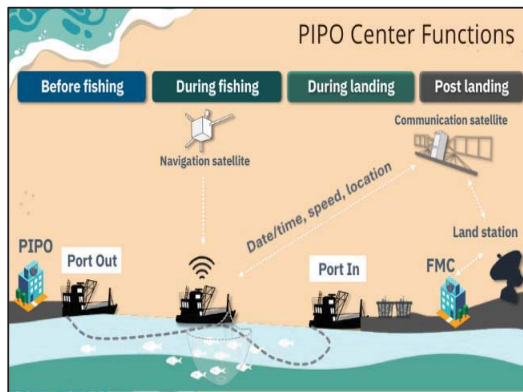
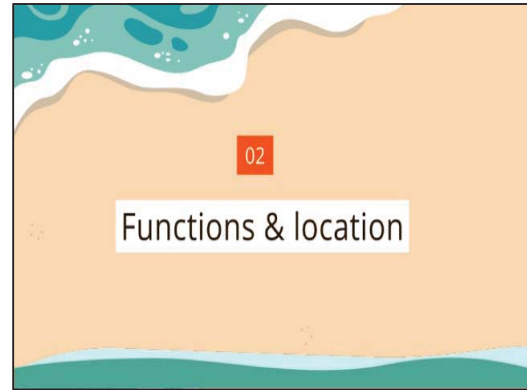
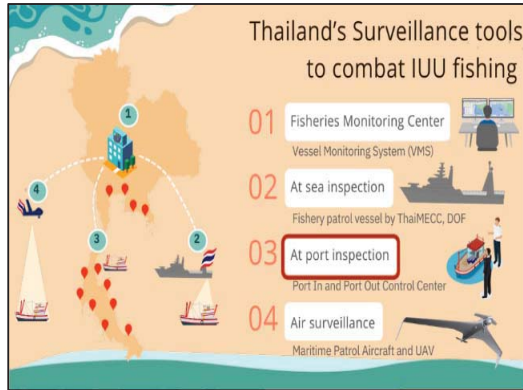
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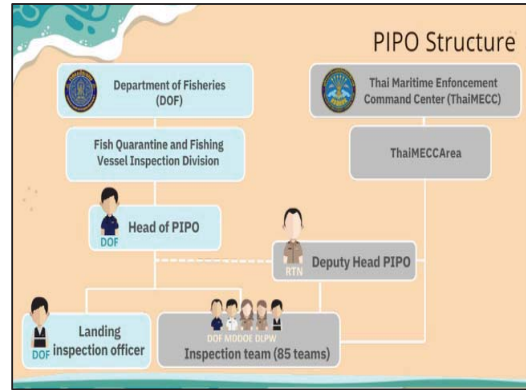




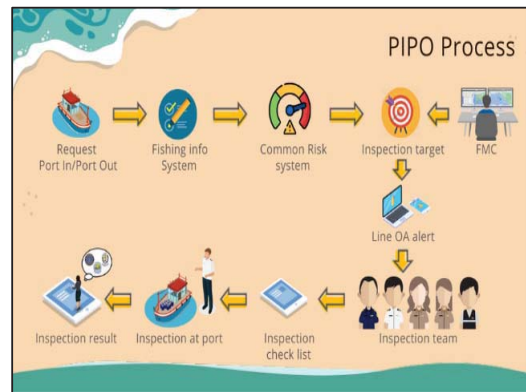




03
PIPO structure



04
PIPO process



- ### Automatic checking by fishing info system
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ship registration | 11. Return to port within allowed period (30 days) |
| 2. Ship operating license | 12. Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) signal history |
| 3. Master certificate level | 13. Fishing port status |
| 4. Engineer certificate level | 14. Offense record data |
| 5. Ship operating license | 15. Seabook |
| 6. Vessel lock status | 16. Work permit |
| 7. Fishing license | 17. Fishing area (Andaman Sea / GOT) |
| 8. Vessel Monitoring system (VMS) | 18. Fishing vessel hygiene standard certificate |
| 9. Remaining fishing days | 19. Inspection of fishing equipment standards |
| 10. Estimated fishing days | 20. Objectives of PI/PO notification |
| | 21. Types and quantities of catch |

- ### Preparations for Pier-Side Inspection
- 1 The head of PIPO receives the inspection target **decides the inspection team** and **creates the inspection document** in the FI system
 - 2 The head of the multidisciplinary team considers to inspect and record the data in the FI system as **"Inspection"**
 - 3 Multidisciplinary team conduct **inspections/ verifications of data** in the electronic system

When arriving at port

- 1 The head of the multidisciplinary team gave a **briefing** along with other points of observation would be useful in inspection
- 2 The head of the multidisciplinary team informs the ship owner or master to submit documents related to the notification and informs the crew to prepare their personal documents for inspection

Pier-side Inspection

01 **Vessel inspection**

DOF MD

Boarding for vessel inspections

Pier-side Inspection

01 **Vessel inspection**

Vessel name, Vessel registration, Ship license

Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI)

Pier-side Inspection

01 **Vessel inspection**

Vessel Marking

Fishing ground A = Andaman T = Gulf of Thailand	Fishing gear A = Trawler B = Purse seine C = Dredge D = Lift net E = Falling net F = Gill net G = Krill push net H = Trap J = Longline K = Other M = Generator fishing vessel
Vessel size S < 30 GT M = 30 GT < 60 GT L = 60 GT < 150 GT X = 150 GT and over	
Fishing license : Using order number of fishing license issuing	

Pier-side Inspection

1. The markings match the license
2. The markings are clear and correct as required by law

TM245B TM245B
AX100CFK AX100CFK

Ex. Colour and style

Pier-side Inspection

01 **Vessel inspection**

Serial Number/VMS signal

Security Seal and seal number

Actual vs VMS position

Vessel Monitoring System

Pier-side Inspection

Type/ mesh size/
number of fishing gear

01 Vessel inspection

No prohibited fishing gear on board

Fishing gear

Materials and Measurements

Preparing the tools to measure the net mesh size

Net with knot

Net without knot

Stretching the mesh and then using a ruler to measure between the two knots

Materials and Measurements

Pair trawl

Beam trawl

Otter board trawl

The net cover the bottommost part (yellow net outside) $\geq 7\text{-cm}$ wide or wider (10 meshes, 3 replications)

The mesh size of the bottommost part shall be $\geq 4\text{-cm}$ wide or wider (20 meshes, 3 replications)

Trawler

Materials and Measurements

Anchovy purse seine

Purse seine

$> 0.6\text{ cm}$

$\geq 2.5\text{ cm}$

Materials and Measurements

Anchovy lift/falling net

Squid falling net

$> 0.6\text{ cm}$

$\geq 3.2\text{ cm}$

Materials and Measurements

Crab trap

Krill push net

Dredge

$\geq 2.5\text{ Inch}$

$\leq 2\text{ mm}$

$\geq 1.2\text{ mm}$

$\leq 3.5\text{ m}$

Pier-side Inspection

01 Vessel inspection

The life jackets, lifebuoy, and fire extinguisher are ready to use

Enough life jackets for all crew members

Occupational Safety

Pier-side Inspection

01 Vessel inspection

Place safety warning signs throughout the ship

Occupational Health and Safety

Pier-side Inspection

01 Vessel inspection

-Enough medicine
-No expired medicine on board

Enough food and water for fishing trip

Health & Hygiene Supplies

Pier-side Inspection

01 Vessel inspection

Hygiene in storage

The materials and equipment are clean and properly stored

Health & Hygiene Supplies

Pier-side Inspection

02 Crew

DOE DLPW Interpreter

DOE officer and DLPW officer inform the ship's master and crew to line up and wait for identity verification, counting and interview

Pier-side Inspection

02 Crew; personal documents

Skipper

Crew

Engineer

Seaman book or Sea book Work permit

Pier-side Inspection

02 Crew; Labor record (LR)

Ship owner → Submit crew list → Marine Department (MD) → Authorized crew list → LR → Face scan → Verify the LR matches the actual crew members

Request Port Out → Submit LR using crew list → DOF → LR → Check total number of crew

Pier-side Inspection

02 Crew; Labor welfare

Young worker
The minimum age for working on board in the fishery industry is **18-year-old**

Signs of force labor
Starveling, Accident, Quarrel/Fight

Document Checking
Daily rest period, Contract, Payment of Wages, Vacation, holiday and sick leave

Document checking and interview

Pier-side Inspection

03 Fishing/Catch

DOF
Fishery Inspector, Landing Inspection officer

Boarding for fishery inspection

Pier-side Inspection

03 Fishing/Catch

Fisher submit fishing logbook

Verify accuracy and ensure proper documentation

- Vessel details
- Total catch
- Catch byspecies
- Fishing position

Pier-side Inspection

03 Fishing/Catch

Verify fishing logbook vs catch on board

Compare the estimated catch in the fishing logbook with the actual catch on board

Verify that the catch species align with the type of fishing gear used

Observe the quality of fish on board

Pier-side Inspection

03 Fishing/Catch

Verify fishing position in fishing logbook and position in VMS

Vessel Monitoring System

Fishing logbook

Pier-side Inspection

Fishing/Catch
Verify the actual weight and species of fish caught as recorded in the fishing logbooks at the landing site

±20%

05

Lesson learn

Changes in the legal framework and PIPO procedures

2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCOP order 10/2558 CCCCF PIPO VMS Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (ROF) ROF Section 81(3) PIPO 30 GT ROF Section 82 PO 12 items (Paper based) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROF Section 81(3) PIPO 10-30 GT DoF restructuring FFMD (DOF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCOP order 22/2560 PIPO supporting vessel ROF Section 81(3) 24 hr fishing day Scheme PIPO 32 / FIP 19 ROF B.E. 2560 (2) ROF Section 81(3) E-PIPO fishing day scheme PIPO 32 / FIP 19 New PIPO procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROF Section 81(3) E-PIPO 100% 1-24 hrs. PIPO 30/ FIP 21 ROF Section 82 E-PIPO PO 6 items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoF restructuring Adjust new process

Evolution of PIPO

2016	2017	2018	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st PIPO SOP (October) Document check 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd PIPO SOP (October) Inspection checklist E-PIPO campaign Nov 2017-Jul 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flying Inspection Team (FIT) (January) Audit PIPO inspection Pre-common risk (January) Automatic detection Re-structure PIPO (March) Created PIPO APP/POC/PIPM 3rd PIPO SOP (October) Three Inspection checklist Pre-common risk (September) Matrix based Edit risk indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common risk New CRA system

Standard Operation Procedure (SOP)

2017: SOP document

2018: SOP document

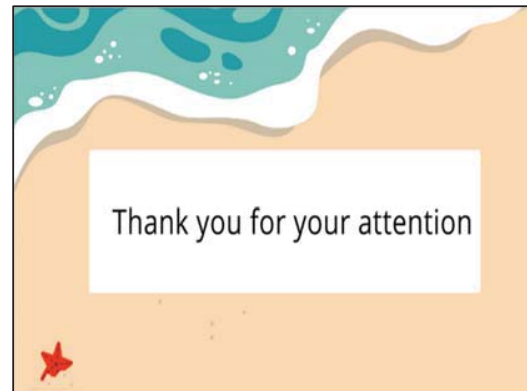
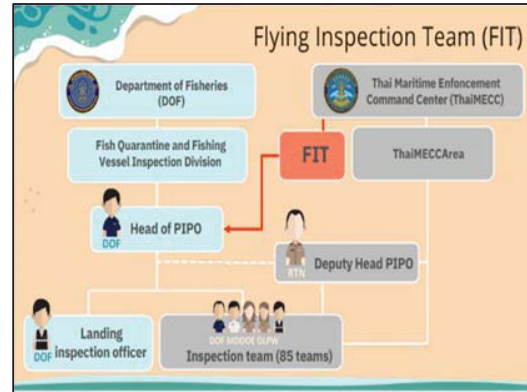
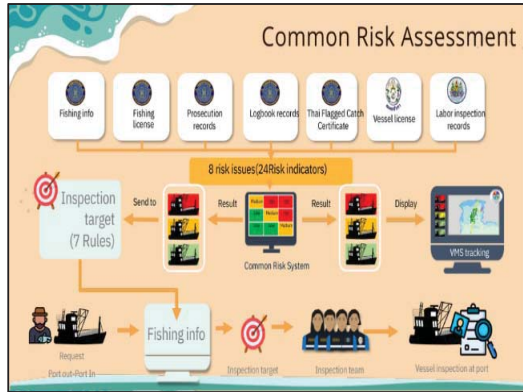
2020: PIP Manual

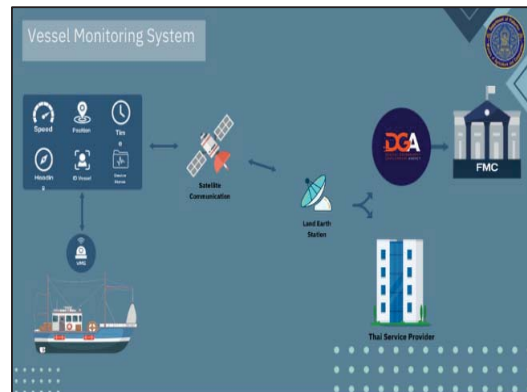
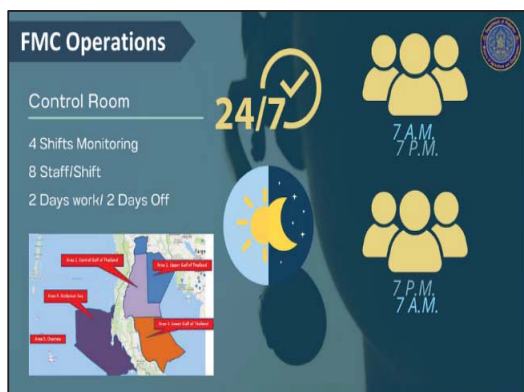
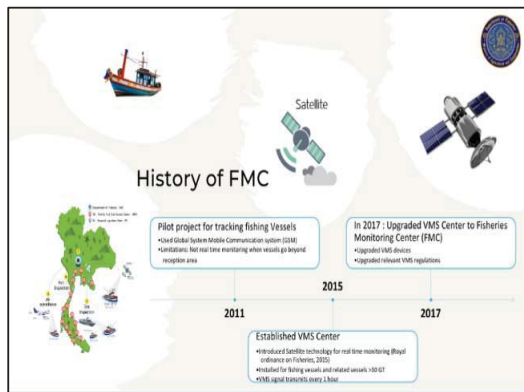
2023: PIP Manual 2566

Common Risk Assessment

Fishing trips 30,000 trips/month
~1,000 trips/day (Peak at 1,300 trips)

Fishing port Manpower Vehicle Budget







Operation

A screenshot of a maritime monitoring software interface. The main part of the screen shows a map of Southeast Asia with various data points and a list of vessel information on the left side. The interface includes a search bar, a list of vessels with columns for vessel ID, name, and status, and a map showing the location of these vessels in the region.

Operation

A flowchart diagram on the left and a map of Thailand on the right with various icons representing different maritime operations and surveillance points. The flowchart shows a process from 'Vessel Monitoring' to 'Inspection' and 'Prosecution'. The map shows various ports and surveillance points along the coast of Thailand, with icons for different types of vessels and operations.

Inspection at sea

Two photographs: one showing a person on a boat looking through binoculars, and another showing a larger fishing vessel on the open sea. The first photo shows a person in a dark uniform looking through binoculars from the deck of a boat. The second photo shows a large fishing vessel with a red and blue hull on the open sea.

Inspection at Port

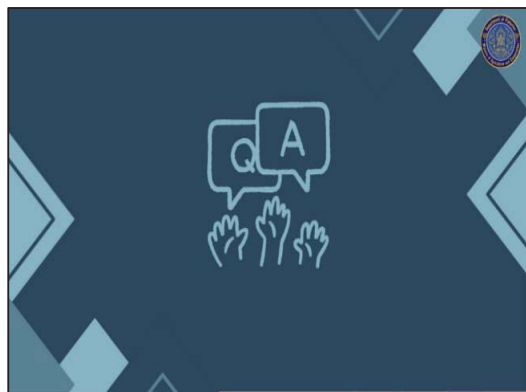
Two photographs: one showing people on a dock with a boat, and another showing a close-up of a red boat's structure. The first photo shows several people on a dock next to a boat. The second photo shows a close-up of a red boat's structure, possibly a cabin or deck area.

Air Surveillance

A screenshot of an air surveillance radar screen showing various data points and a Thai text overlay at the bottom. The radar screen displays several green and red dots representing aircraft or vessels. The text overlay at the bottom reads: "เวลา ๐๘๐๓ น.ล.จ. ได้บินไปจุดที่ สปก.นครพนม.ภาค ๑ แห่งพบกลุ่มเรือประมง จำนวน ๓ ลำ" (At 08:03 AM, the aircraft flew to the S.P.K. Nakhon Phanom, Region 1 area and found a group of fishing boats, 3 boats).

Legal Proceeding

A flowchart diagram showing the legal proceedings for a case, starting from 'Prosecure' and branching into 'Criminal case' and 'Administrative case'. The 'Criminal case' branch leads to 'Fined' (which leads to 'Finished') and 'Didn't Fine' (which leads to 'Court'). The 'Administrative case' branch leads to 'Confiscated fishing gear and fish', 'Detained vessel until case concluded', 'Suspension to commercial fishing license', and 'Revoked commercial fishing license'.





Department of Fisheries, THAILAND

Electronic Monitoring

Presentation by Aekkarat Wongkeaw

Technology involve

- VMS/AIS: track vessel name and position of vessel
- CCTV: record activities related to fishing and transshipment of all fish
- Hatch sensors: monitoring usage hatch and fish hold
- ERS: E Logbook (eLog PFH) Request ERS report transshipment/loading
- Drum-rotation sensors: detect if fishing gear usage (indicate fishing activity early FA)
- Observer report application: Daily report Tones harvest report

Monitoring & Cross-checking

STAFF x 14
Monitoring 24/7

- Detecting non-compliance
- Right evidence of infringement/ IUU
- Presumed to engage IUU

Take Legal actions

Key Anguish

- VMS signal loss (but in a period of compliance)
- Low speed, stop-and-stounding (high sea, EEZs of other coastal state)
- Enter reach prohibited area (EEZ of coastal State)
- Mismatch of fish species / amount
- Mismatch of other relevant information
- Warning by observer /relevant third parties /RFMOs transshipment

MCS report submit to Port inspector

At Thai port

- 1 Before unloading: Physical & documents checking
- 2 VMS inspection (within 24 hr. upon arrival), ready inspect any gear based on instruction from MCS report
- 3 After unloading: Fish inspection at all case
- 4 Inspect VMS of entire trip

"For broadband satellite, in 2019 VSAT was found not be appropriate for using in SIOFA competence area and later it was replaced with Fleet Express"

Arrived the fishing ground: 20 OCT 2019
Departure the fishing ground: 5 JAN 2020

Timeline: OCTOBER 2019, NOVEMBER 2019, DECEMBER 2019, JANUARY 2020

First system VSAT
Frequency: KU-Band
Service provider: SPEEDCAST

- Satellites switching result in the instability of link
- The operation is in the rainy season causing degradation of satellite link
- Inappropriate antenna size limit the improvement of link
- Could only contact the FMC 3 times

Current system FLEET XPRESS
Frequency: KA-Band + L-Band
Service provider: INMARSAT

- No need to change satellite beam
- In bad weather, satellite link will change to a more stable L-band back up system
- Change antenna to a bigger size from 80 cm to 100 cm
- Able to contact FMC all the time

Our Thai oversea fishing fleet

MANEENGR 5	CHOKEPHOEMIN 1	SUPDAOPAMONG 5	SUPDAOPAMONG 7
Vessel registration no.: 520182776 Size: 312.77 Vessel marking: HX2AK Type: Outer board trawlers / Handliner IMO Number: 8540630 Call sign: HSN9598	Vessel registration no.: 391990059 Size: 230.22 Vessel marking: HX2AK Type: Outer board trawlers / Handliner IMO Number: 8546191 Call sign: HSN5625	Vessel registration no.: 501001465 Size: 257.95 G1 Vessel marking: HX4AK Type: Outer board trawlers / Handliner IMO Number: 869375 Call sign: HSN5642 Current status Sold to: Maldives	Vessel registration no.: 510008629 Size: 279.6 G1 Vessel marking: HX2AK Type: Outer board trawlers / Handliner IMO Number: 8692110 Call sign: HSN5696 Current status Sold to: Maldives

Electronic Monitoring system : EM

CCTVs:

- Coverage all onboard activity
- Record activity at all time
- Footage

Starboard side

Electronic Monitoring system : EM

CCTV Coverage

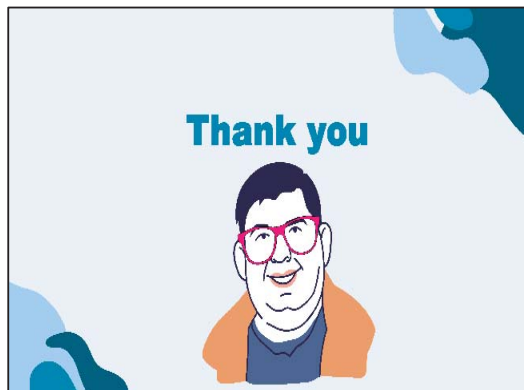
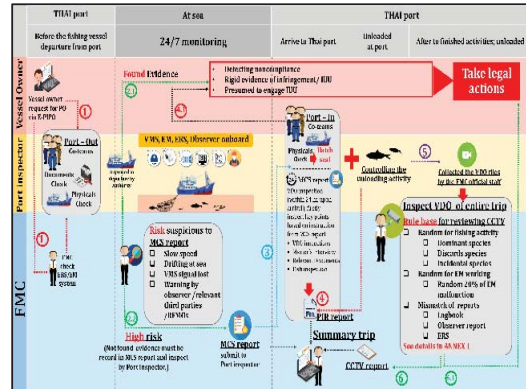
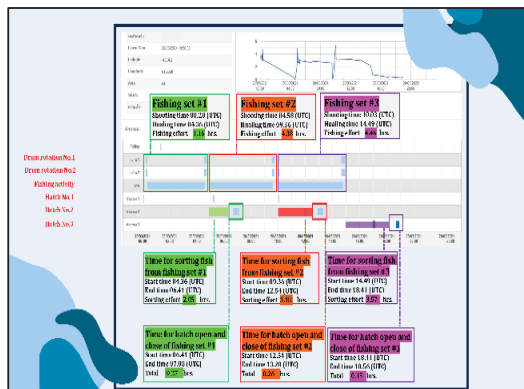
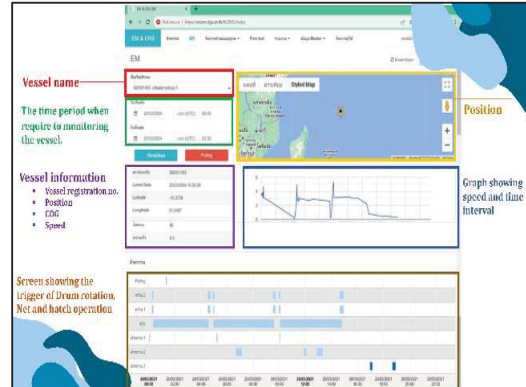
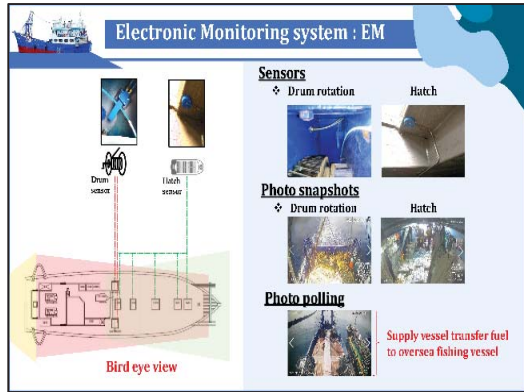
CCTV 1, CCTV 2, CCTV 3

Footage

Date & Time (UTC)

Vessel name

Thai registration no., COG, Speed, Position





CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Tomoko Nakazato

Deputy Secretary-General and Deputy Chief of the Training Department

Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing
SEAFDEC/TD Samut Prakan, Thailand
19–22 November 2024

Distinguished delegates from the from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, SEAFDEC Training Departments, BOBP-IGO, resource persons, ladies, and gentlemen!

While “Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing” is coming to an end, please allow me to express my appreciation to all of you for your attention and support during the training course.

I would like to thank the representatives from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand for your attention, active participation and cooperation during the training. Your efforts have indeed led to the success of this Training, and I would also like to thank those who have worked hard for the smooth arrangements of this training.

Moreover, I would like to thank the resource persons from the Department of Fisheries (DOF) Thailand, and SEAFDEC staff for your very valuable information, and for sharing your experiences on the subject in the training course.

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

Considering that our four (4) days of Training have been very successful, I am indeed very grateful to all of you and allow me now to declare this training officially closed. I wish you all safe travel back to your country and look forward to seeing you again soon.

Thank you.



The Evaluation of the Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

From 19 to 22 November 2024, SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand

Part 1: General Information

According to the results, the 20 evaluators who participated in this training course comprised 70% males and 30% females. The evaluators were categorized into age groups in descending order of proportion as follows: 40% were aged 41-50 years, 25% were aged 21-30 years, 25% were aged 31-40 years, and 10% were aged 51-60 years. The proportion of General Information is as below;

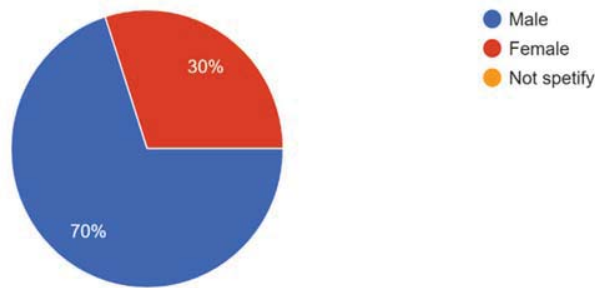


Figure 1: Gender

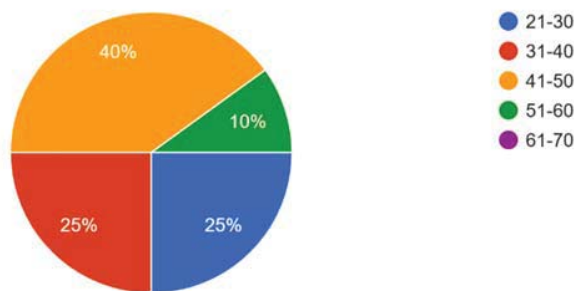


Figure 2: Age



Part 2: Training

Participants in the training course expressed high satisfaction, noting that the course duration was appropriate and aligned well with its objectives. They found the knowledge gained to be applicable in practical contexts. Additionally, the training course provided opportunities for participants to share their opinions and highlighted the effectiveness of the training course coordinator staff.

The duration of the training was appropriate.

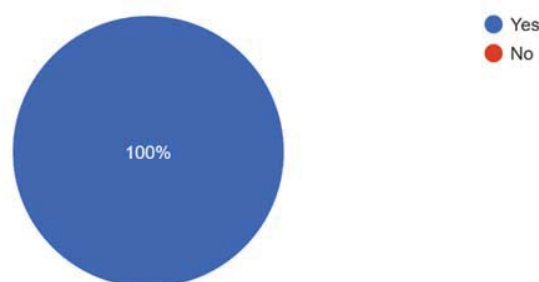


Figure 3: The duration of the training was appropriate.

The training was aligned with its objectives.

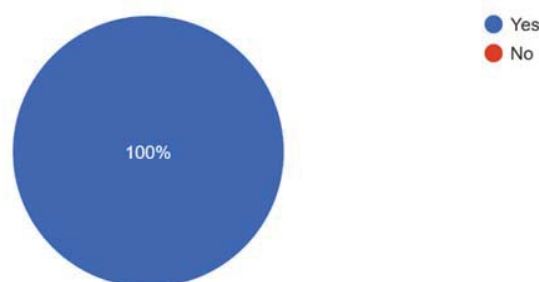


Figure 4: The training was aligned with its objectives.

The knowledge from the training can be applied.

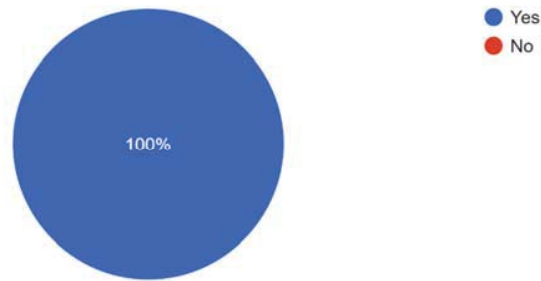


Figure 5: The knowledge from the training can be applied.

Does the training provide opportunities for participants to share their opinions?

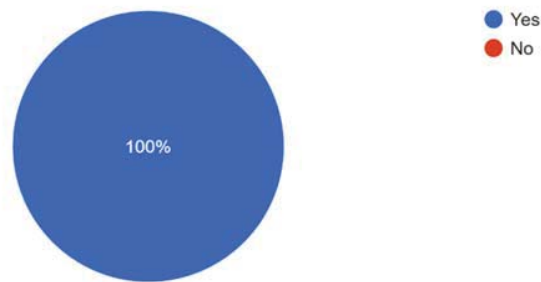


Figure 6: Opportunities for participants to share their opinions.

Effectiveness of the training coordinator staff.

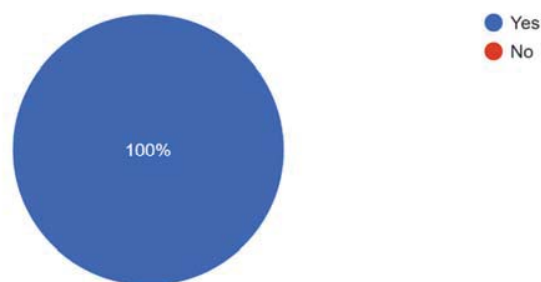


Figure 7: Effectiveness of the training coordinator staff.

Implementation and supporting MCS for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

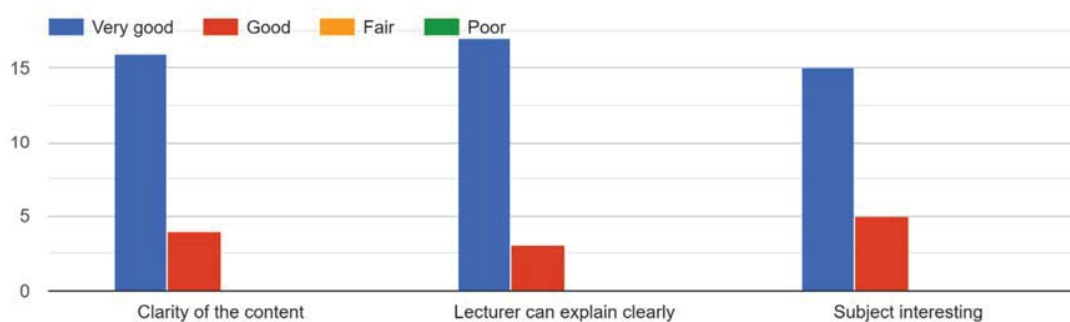


Figure 8: Implementation and supporting MCS for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

Collaboration and activities on the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing

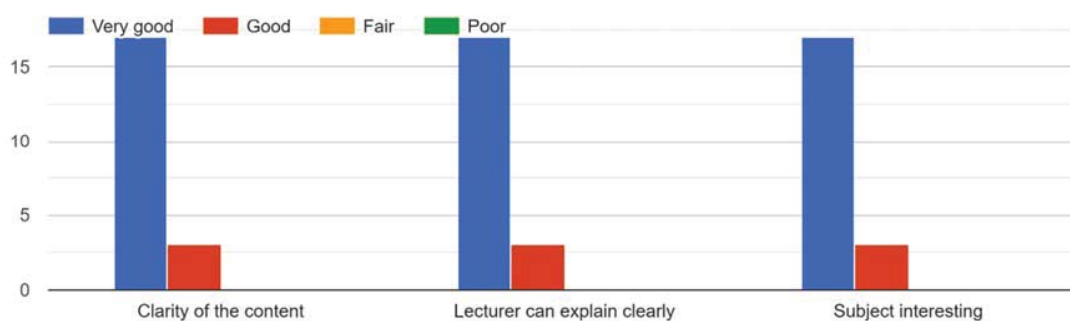


Figure 9: Collaboration and activities on the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing

The reforms and amendments to Thailand's fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU fishing

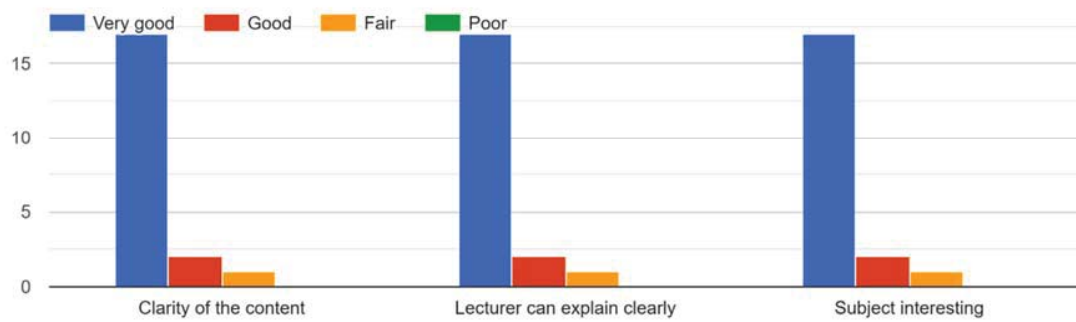


Figure 10: The reforms and amendments to Thailand’s fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU fishing

MCS activity for international fishing vessels in Thailand

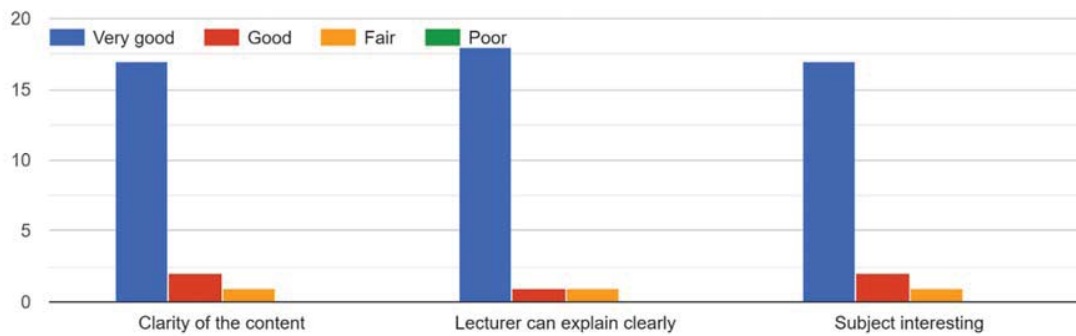


Figure 11: MCS activity for international fishing vessels in Thailand

MCS activity for domestic fishing vessels in Thailand through study visit Port In-Port Out (PIPO)

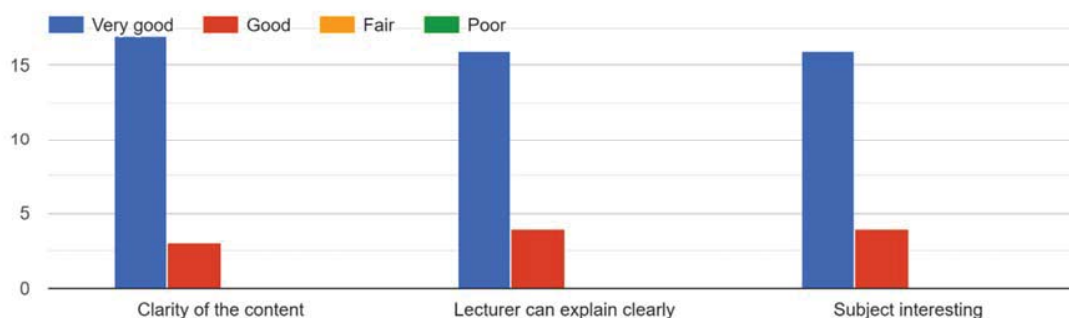


Figure 12: MCS activity for domestic fishing vessels in Thailand through study visit Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Procedures in Samut Sakhon Province

The operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) to combat IUU fishing

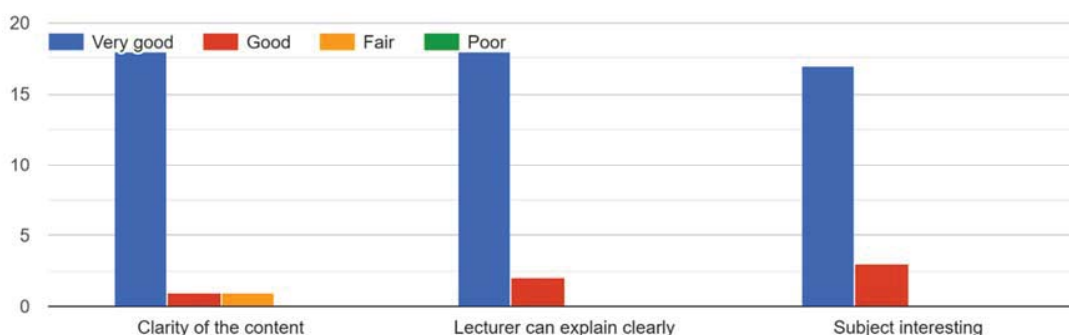


Figure 13: The operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) to combat IUU fishing

Part 3: Meeting room and facilities

The meeting rooms and facilities in terms of lighting, air conditioning, sound system quality, cleanliness and comfort of the meeting room, cleanliness of the lavatory, and quality of the internet, most participants expressed high satisfaction, rating them as very good or good.

Based on the assessment of the Meeting room and facilities across various criteria

- Lighting: Very good 90% and Good 10%
- Air-condition: Very good 75% and Good 25%
- Quality of the sound system: Very good 85% and Good 15%

- Cleanliness and comfort of the meeting room: Very good 80% and Good 20%
- Cleanliness of the lavatory: Very good 75% and Good 25%
- Quality of the Internet: Very good 80% and Good 20%

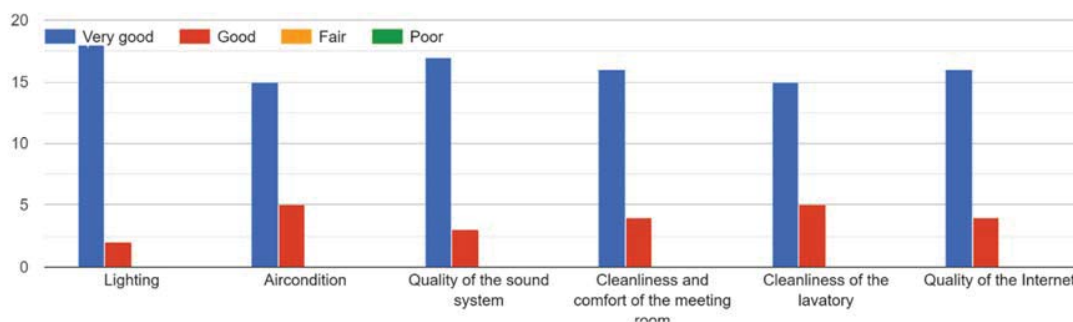


Figure 14: Meeting room and facilities

Part 4: Accommodation

The accommodation in terms of quality and comfort, cleanliness of the rooms, cleanliness of the lavatory, laundry facilities, dormitory services, and sports equipment, quality of the internet, and friendliness and service quality of the dormitory staff, most participants expressed high satisfaction, rating them as very good or good.

Based on the assessment of the accommodation across various criteria:

- Quality and comfort of the accommodation: Very good 75% and Good 25%
- Cleanliness of the rooms: Very good 55% and Good 45%
- Cleanliness of the lavatory: Very good 65%, Good 35%

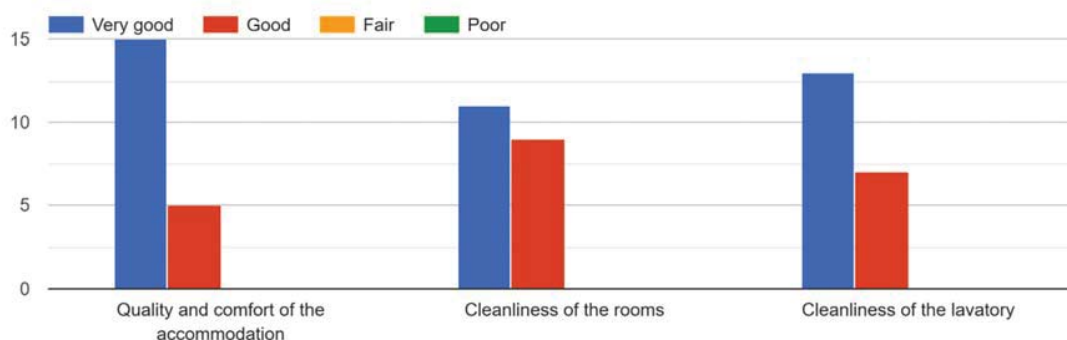


Figure 15: Accommodation



Part 5: Food and Beverages

The assessment of the food and beverages, including breakfast, lunch, refreshment break, and reception dinner for workshop participants, received mostly positive feedback, rated as very good and good.

The details are as follows

- Breakfast: Very good 60% and Good 40%
- Lunch: Very good 95% and Good 5%
- Refreshment break: Very good 75% and Good 25%
- Reception dinner: Very good 95% and Good 5%

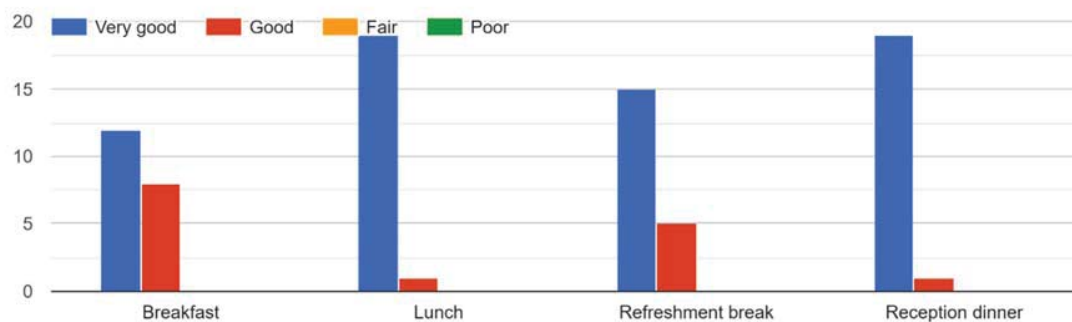


Figure 16: Food and Beverages



Course Curriculum

Regional Training Course on Enhancing Capacity for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Domestic and International Fishing Vessels to Combat IUU Fishing

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project Phase II (BOBLME II) Project: GCP/RAS/305/GFF

19–22 November 2024

SEAFDEC Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD), Thailand

According to an FAO report, global marine fishery production has diminished, with Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing identified as a pivotal contributing factor. IUU fishing constitutes a significant international issue, adversely impacting fisheries within national jurisdictions and on the high seas. This illicit practice undermines sustainable fisheries management by circumventing legal frameworks, leading to the depletion of fish stocks and impeding sustainability efforts. Southeast Asian countries are encountering increasing pressure on their fisheries resources due to IUU fishing, often linked to inadequate management of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). These nations 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, placing responsible fishers at a considerable disadvantage and necessitating urgent, transparent action.

In response, SEAFDEC, along 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 the Coastal States and Communities (BOBLME II) project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in seven countries, namely Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

The principal objective of the project is to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources, and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region, thereby reducing environmental stress and enhancing 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 BOBLME, and 5) Regional Mechanism for Planning, Coordination, and Monitoring of BOBLME. SEAFDEC, as Executing Agency (EA), will lead Southeast Asia sub-regional coordination, provide technical advice, and enhance capacity building on related fishery issues under components 1, 3, and 5, which will be implemented in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand from 2024 to 2028.

Accordingly, the project activities emphasize and support the capacity building for Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand in MCS activities. This includes organizing activities to share information and develop innovative tools. Despite these efforts, further development in knowledge and experience is necessary



to effectively combat IUU fishing. To build capacity through increasing knowledge, skill, and experience for participating countries, SEAFDEC/TD will organize a regional training on relevant MCS subjects for the participating countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The program aims to enhance participants' knowledge and skills, foster information sharing, and strengthen regional cooperation to combat IUU fishing for sustainable fisheries and marine resource management.

OBJECTIVES

Capacity Building: Enhance the knowledge of fisheries officers of three countries on the following by

1. Lesson learned on the reforms and amendments to fisheries laws in compliance with support with MCS implementation activities.
2. Building up knowledge on implementation of MCS activities for domestic and foreign fishing vessels for combating IUU Fishing.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. A comprehensive understanding of how changes in fisheries legislation have impacted the implementation of MCS activities.
2. Enhanced capacity to implement effective MCS measures on both domestic and foreign fishing vessels, leading to reduced IUU fishing activities and improved fisheries management within participating countries.

PARTICIPANTS

Fisheries officers of all genders from BOBLME II project participating countries who are responsible for MCS activities.

DATE AND VENUE

The regional training will be held on 19–22 November 2024 (4 days) in SEAFDEC/TD Dormitory Meeting Room, Samut Prakan, Thailand.

TIMETABLE (TENTATIVE)

Remark: The timetable of the subject might be changed depending on the suitable and available resource person

19 November 2024

Time	Subject	Resource person
09:00-09:15	Opening ceremony	Mr. Suthipong Thanasarnsakorn Training and Research Supporting Division Head
09:15-10:15	Implementation and supporting MCS for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia	Kongpathai Saraphaivanich SEAFDEC/TD
10:15-10:30	<i>Refreshment</i>	
10:30-12:00	Collaboration and activities on the ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing	Mr. Preecha Phothonng Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand



Time	Subject	Resource person
12:00-13:00	Lunch	
13:00-16:00	The reforms and amendments to Thailand's fisheries laws in compliance with MCS to combat IUU fishing	Mr. Preecha Phothong Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand
17:00-20:00	Reception Dinner host by SEAFDEC/TD	SEAFDEC/TD

20 November 2024

Time	Subject	Resource person
09:00-16:00	MCS activity for international fishing vessels in Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port State Measures (PSM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspection Scheme for Foreign Flag Vessels under PSMA ○ Legal Framework ○ Cooperation and Sharing Information ○ Inspection before Entry to Port ○ Inspection at Port 	Mr. Thira Rodshevid and Ms. Jitpisut Sanboonpeng Fishing and Fleets Management Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand
16:00-18:30	Side event “Participatory Risk Assessment of IUU Fishing in the BOBLME Region”	BOBP-IGO
18:30-20:30	Dinner host by BOBP-IGO	BOBP-IGO

21 November 2024

Time	Subject	Resource person
09:00-16:00	MCS activity for domestic fishing vessels in Thailand through study visit Port In-Port Out (PIPO) Procedures in Samut Sakhon Province	Dr. Chonlada Meeanan Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division Department of Fisheries, Thailand

22 November 2024 (Venue FMC whole day)

Time	Subject	Resource person
09:00-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) to combat IUU fishing • Overview of MCS Implementation with a Focus on Surveillance by using VMS information: a case study in Thailand • Study visit FMC 	Mr. Petai Kunnapan and Mr. Thira Rodshevid Fishing and Fleets Management Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand
15:00-16:00	Closing ceremony	Dr. Tomoko Nakazato Deputy Secretary-General and Deputy Chief of the Training Department



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