



REPORT

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

Chonburi Province, Thailand
23-24 August 2022



Training Department

**TD/RP/219
November 2022**

REPORT OF

**THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON MONITORING CONTROL
AND SURVEILLANCE FOR COMBATING IUU FISHING IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA**

23-24 August 2022

Chonburi Province, Thailand

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

TD/RP/219

November 2022

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, Chonburi Province, Thailand, 23-24 August 2022, was prepared by the Training Department to participants of the meeting, SEAFDEC member countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2022. Report of the Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, Chonburi Province, Thailand, 23-24 August 2022, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, 76 pp.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

The publication may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any method or process, without written permission from the copyright holder. Application for such permission with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction desired should be made through and addressed to:

Training Department
P.O. Box 97, Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand

All Rights Reserved
©SEAFDEC 2022

CONTENTS

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Opening of the Regional Workshop	1
III.	Introduction and Objective of the Regional Workshop	1
IV.	International and Regional Implementation of MCS	1
V.	Implementation of MCS in ASEAN Member States	5
VI.	Enhancement and Promotion SEAFDEC Fisheries Management Tools for Combating IUU Fishing	5
VII.	Group Discussion on Obstacles and Challenges of MCS Implementation and Identification Needs of MCS Capacity Building	6
VIII.	Closing of the Regional Workshop	9
Annex 1	.....	10
Annex 2	.....	14
Annex 3	.....	15
Annex 4	.....	16
Annex 5	.....	23
Annex 6	.....	25
Annex 7	.....	28
Annex 8	.....	31
Annex 9	.....	33
Annex 10	.....	35
Annex 11	.....	39
Annex 12	.....	40
Annex 13	.....	42
Annex 14	.....	46
Annex 15	.....	49
Annex 16	.....	52
Annex 17	.....	56
Annex 18	.....	58
Annex 19	.....	62
Annex 20	.....	64

Annex 21	70
Annex 22	72
Annex 23	75

Report of
The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for
Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

23-24 August 2022

Chonburi Province, Thailand

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia was organized on 23-24 August 2022 by SEAFDEC Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD) in Chonburi Province, Thailand. Eighteen (18) participants from SEAFDEC Member Countries joined this regional workshop including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The list of participants appears in **Annex 1**.

II. OPENING OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

2. The Opening remarks were delivered by *Ms. Malinee Smithrithee*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC. She mentioned that during the decades, combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is one of the serious global problems leading to the main obstructions to the achievement of sustainable fisheries management. One of the limiting factors in overcoming IUU fishing is the lack of adequate human and institutional capacity in the area of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). This regional workshop aims to strengthen MCS implementation for ASEAN fisheries officers. She also thanks all the invited speakers from AFMA, AN-IUU, CCAMLR, FAO, IMCS Network, IOTC, RPOA-IUU, and SIOFA for good cooperation and sharing in the regional workshop. Her opening remarks as **Annex 2**.

III. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The Introduction, Objective, and Agenda of this regional workshop were presented by Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, a person responsible for SEAFDEC combating IUU project. The objectives are to share and update the information on MCS implementation activities to combat IUU fishing, enhance and promote fisheries management tools for combating IUU fishing such as RFVR, eACDS, and identify the need for capacity building on MCS for combating IUU fishing as appears in **Annex 3**.

IV. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF MCS

Australia Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)

3. Mr. Brandan Rayner, Senior Manager, from AFMA presented the title of “Australia Implementation of MCS Frameworks”. His presentation focused on key areas of responsibility including Australian fishing vessels in the Australian Fishing Zone, Australian fishing vessels and Australian nationals operating internationally, and foreign fishing vessels operating illegally in the Australian Fishing Zone.

4. AFMA informed on the MCS for domestic licensed vessels is a risk-based intelligence-driven targeted compliance program, fisheries observers, aerial surveillance, port inspections, covert observations, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Electronic Monitoring (EM) System, logbooks, quota-controlled fisheries, and input controlled fisheries (fishing gear restrictions and spatial and seasonal closures). AFMA explained on the data of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) is used for a range of purposes including catch and effort analysis (fisheries management), real-time tracking of boats for inspection and enforcement purposes, automated alerting/notification systems for operators, and

monitoring compliance with fisheries closures. And the Electronic Monitoring (EM) data is used primarily for three (3) purposes including ensuring/verifying/improving the accuracy of logbook data, recording and identifying Threatened, Endangered, and Protected species interactions, and ensuring compliance with bycatch reduction requirements.

5. Australia's port permit process, port permit approval, Australia and the PSMA frameworks that AFMA is a client of the Civil Maritime Surveillance program coordinated by Maritime Border Command (MBC) and AFMA are the lead agency on all incidents involving foreign fishing vessels, strategies to address IUU fishing, interagency cooperation. The presentation appears in **Annex 4**.

ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU)

6. Mr. Thira Rodchevid, Fishery Biologist, Practitioner level, from the Department of Fisheries, Thailand presented the title of "AN-IUU Interactive Platform". The AN-IUU developed a platform for both effective information sharing and an operational network that enables easy and effective communication among national authorities in ASEAN Member States (AMSs) and is located in the Department of Fisheries, Bangkok, Thailand.

7. The status of the AN-IUU interactive platform was developed, established, and introduced to AMSs. The username and password were required to access the platform that was already provided to focal points.

8. In the next step, the guidelines will be endorsed during SSOM-AMAF (August 2022) and AMAF, respectively for further actions on implementing of AN-IUU interactive platform. This platform is a key tool to enhance and strengthen the exchange of related IUU activities information among AMSs to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region. The presentation appears in **Annex 5**.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

9. Mr. Todd Dubois, Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance Manager, from CCAMLR Secretariat presented the title of "MCS Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in CCAMLR". CCAMLR is committed to working with non-contracting parties (including Flag States, Port States, Trading States, and Harvesting States) engaged in the harvest and trade of toothfish and has cooperated to address IUU with INTERPOL, International MCS Network, RPOA-IUU, and other Regional Fisheries Bodies (SIOFA, WCPFC, SPFRMO, etc.). There are four species currently fished in Antarctica including Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*), Mackerel icefish (*Champscephalus gunnari*), and Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) as well as Crab (*Lithodidae* spp.) were managed by CCAMLR.

10. CCAMLR has been implementing the primary compliance monitoring tools as the Vessel Monitoring System in the Convention Area, inspections at the port and at sea by CCAMLR's System of Inspection (SOI), Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) which is implemented to track toothfish from the point of landing throughout the trade cycle and seeks to encompass all toothfish landed and traded by participating States. Moreover, additional data sources to monitor the vessel include Vessel Catch Reporting, Transshipment Reports, Vessel Movement Reports, Scientific Observer Reports (SISO), and open-source and/or subscription sources was conducted by CCAMLR. The presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)

11. Dr. Matthew Camillera, Leader of Fisheries Global and Regional Processes and Secretary of Agreement on Port State Measures, from FAO presented the title of "Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) to Support the Implementation of International Instruments". His presentation focused on international instruments and guidelines related to the Code such as 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1992 FAO Compliance Agreement, 1995 Code of

Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, 1995 United Nations Fish Stock Agreement, 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures and meaning of Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement.

12. The representative from FAO explained the essentials of MCS such as maintaining records of fishing vessels, owners, and operators, using monitoring tools such as VMS, logbooks/documentation, and observers, acquiring, storing, and disseminating MCS data, implementing surveillance and inspection regimes, implementing an effective enforcement regime supported by a robust operational and legal framework, developing and implementing MCS schemes for access to waters and resources, including authorization, implementing applicable catch documentation and traceability schemes, and training and educating all persons involved in MCS operations. Moreover, he also explained the example of MCS including data collection which informs regulatory and management measures, administrative procedures including fleet register, authorizations, permits, and licenses, monitoring and surveillance technology and equipment, and controls and verifications.

13. In addition, capacity development for combating IUU fishing through cooperation and information exchange at national and regional levels is a challenge for effective MCS implementation. In this regard, the PSMA Global Information Exchange System was presented in this regional workshop. The presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

International MCS Network (IMCS Network)

14. Mr. Damian Johnson, Senior MCS Specialist, from IMCS Network presented the title of “Implementation of MCS in IMCS Network”. IMCS Network is an intergovernmental organization, an informal and voluntary network that seeks to promote and facilitate cooperation and coordination in the fight against IUU fishing through collaboration, information exchange, and capacity development. The Network members include fisheries law enforcement professionals from more than seventy (70) national fisheries administrations and regional fisheries organizations. The mission is to promote and facilitate cooperation and coordination of the members of the Network through information exchange, capacity development, and joint work to achieve the improved effectiveness of monitoring, control, and surveillance activities.

15. The presentation outlined some of the emerging MCS opportunities, including the rapid technological development and application to fisheries MCS, particularly in the areas of electronic monitoring, remote sensing, data analytics and the application of machine learning. But the rapid technological advancement can also create challenges for MCS practitioners, especially in trying to keep up with new developments and deciding which tools to use and how to best use these tools to support more effective MCS. The presentation also highlighted the continued growth in MCS collaboration and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels that is promoting greater access to information and intelligence which is vital to support effective and targeted fisheries MCS.

16. He also introduced Joint Analytical Cell (JAC), a collaborative initiative that seeks to foster cooperation among State and non-State partners to strengthen the access to data analytics tools, technology platforms and actionable intelligence to support more effective fisheries MCS. The JAC, provides authorities with fisheries intelligence, data analysis, and capacity building to help combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Founded by the IMCS Network, Global Fishing Watch, and TM-Tracking, the JAC harnesses innovative technology and the complementary expertise of its collaborating organizations to improve the effectiveness of fisheries MCS undertaken by State and regional partners. The presentation concluded by reminding attendees of the upcoming Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada in 2023 and encouraged SEAFDEC and ASEAN State participation in the workshop. The presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

17. Mr. Gerard Domingue, Compliance Manager, from Secretariat of the IOTC presented the title “Implementation of MCS in IOTC”. IOTC is an inter-governmental organization which was established in 1996, and became operational in 1998. The IOTC mandate is to sustainably manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas. The IOTC Secretariat is in the Seychelles. There are currently thirty (30) contracting parties and one cooperating non-contracting party.

18. The potential IUU fishing issues which were highlighted by the presentation related to pre-fishing (a misreported vessel or fishing gears and VMS dysfunctional), fishing (fishing without a flag or authorization, illegal fishing such as gears, FADs, and protected species), transshipping and landing (transshipping to unauthorized vessels, transshipping or landing IUU catch) and post-harvest (buying IUU catch and marketing illegal catch). The presentation also highlighted initiatives to improve the measure related to the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), and development of measures related to an IOTC Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), and an IOTC High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme (HSBIS) to combat IUU fishing. The presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

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

19. Mr. Eko Rudianto, Vice Executive Director, from RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the title “Implementation of MCS in RPOA-IUU”. RPOA-IUU is agreed upon in 2007 by eleven (11) Ministers (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam) related to fisheries and is a voluntary regional initiative in which each participating country has a role in the implementation of the commitment to responsible fishing practices including combating IUU fishing.

20. RPOA-IUU MCS status, the RPOA-IUU completed developing the Regional Guideline on Responsible Fisheries to Combat IUU Fishing, MCS Capacity Building Program from the Australian Government, and a new technical support program from USAID Asia-TS. And the PPOA-IUU has implemented the MCS activities or project components in RPOA-IUU sub-regional working groups including the Gulf of Thailand, Southern and Eastern Areas on the South China Seas and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas, and the Arafura and Timor Seas.

21. RPOA-IUU conducted the gap analysis on MCS components in the international instrument including FAO CCRF, IPOA-IUU, UNCLOS, and 1995 UNFSA which found the possible MCS implementation in RPOA-IUU to enhance RPOA-IUU MCS Sub-Regional Working Group coordination and cooperation. The presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

SEAFDEC Secretariat

22. Dr. Worawit Wanchana, Policy and Program Coordinator, from SEAFDEC Secretariat presented the title “Cooperations to Enhance the Implementation of MCS in Southeast Asia”. His presentation focused on the regional program and activities that SEAFDEC has implemented in over a decade as the regional approach for a better understanding of current situations in fisheries management, being aware of IUU fishing, its impacts, challenges, and links with other activities, reviewing the main aspects of fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance systems and their application, identifying the role of enforcement and its critical components, learning about international frameworks of binding and non-binding instruments and mechanisms and the policy, legal and institutional frameworks which underpin efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and contribute to sustainable fisheries, and establishing network with professionals from other countries and share knowledge on recent trends, issues, and challenges in fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance.

23. The regional program/activities on MCS and combating IUU were informed at the regional meeting including regional initiatives and platforms which to exchange views, issues, and concerns to

manage fisheries, joint fisheries management plans in regional and sub-regional waters in Southeast Asia, and set of technical references to support fisheries management and SEAFDEC has established several training courses for enhancing the capacity building to Member Countries such as fisheries management (MCS, IUU fishing, PSM, eACDS, RFVR, EAFM, gender in fisheries, *etc.*), stock assessment, fisheries taxonomy and fish larvae, and fishing gear and vessels technologies/innovations. Moreover, SEAFDEC informed the identification of information including fisheries resources, fishing gear, vessels, and ports, fisheries laws/regulations, and others to be shared with Member Countries through the regional platform (as appears in **Annex 11**).

Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)

24. Mr. Pierre Peries from SIOFA presented the title “Implementation of MCS in SIOFA”. The Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) was signed in Rome the July 2006 and entered into force in June 2012. To date, SIOFA has ten (10) Contracting Parties (Australia, China, the Cook Islands, the European Union, France on behalf of its Indian Ocean Territories, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Thailand), one Participating fishing entity (Chinese Taipei), and two (2) cooperating non-Contracting Parties (Comoros and India. Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, and New Zealand) are also signatories to this Agreement but have not ratified it. Its mission is the long-term conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of vulnerable benthic ecosystems on the high seas. SIOFA has been to manage the deep-sea seamounts and ridges species, tropical shallower demersal species, and oil fish which have an average annual catch of about 20,000 tons.

25. SIOFA has MCS procedures which are driven by SIOFA Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) including vessel authorization, listing of IUU vessels, port inspection scheme, control of fishing activities, monitoring of fisheries, and high-sea boarding and inspection procedures. The presentation appears in **Annex 12**.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF MCS IN ASEAN MEMBER STATES

26. The representative from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam presented the title “Implementation of Monitoring Control and Surveillance in ASEAN Member Countries”. The presentation focused on the implementation related to MCS in countries (such as activities, tools, initiation technology, *etc.*), obstacles, challenges, suggestions, and lessons learned from MCS implementation in their country (as **Annex 13-21**).

VI. ENHANCEMENT AND PROMOTION SEAFDEC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR COMBATING IUU FISHING

27. Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, a person responsible for SEAFDEC combating IUU project, presented the title “Enhancement and Promotion SEAFDEC Fisheries Management Tools for Combating IUU Fishing”. His presentation was focused SEAFDEC initiatives toward combating IUU fishing including ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of IUU Fish and Fishery Product into the Supply Chain, Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products from Fishing to Plate as electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme: eACDS, Regional Coordination to Support Implementation of Port State Measures, and Monitoring Control and Surveillance in Sub-regional/bilateral cooperation and RPOA-Capacity as appearing in **Annex 22**.

VII. GROUP DISCUSSION ON OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES OF MCS IMPLEMENTATION AND IDENTIFICATION NEEDS OF MCS CAPACITY BUILDING

The group discussion was conducted by separating participants into two groups. The first group discussed the topic of obstacles and challenges of MCS implementation. The second group discussed the topic of identification needs of MCS capacity building. The results of the discussion are as follows.

- *Obstacles and Challenges of MCS Implementation*

MCS Implementation/ activities	Obstacles and Challenges	Support activities	Requested by country
Budget/Finance to conduct MCS activities such as E-logbook, in each AMS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited budget - Budget Adjustment due to COVID-19 pandemic 	Find some donors (Australia, USA, Norway) to support the PSMA implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovation Fund from SEA IUU Fishing program supported by Australia - EU delegation for support MCS or combating IUU fishing - Norway (Norad) - USAID - Japanese Trust Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs
A sufficient number of MCS staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited the number of MCS staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should recruit MCS staff - AMS request FAO, SEAFDEC, NGO, and other agencies gap analysis and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs

MCS Implementation/ activities	Obstacles and Challenges	Support activities	Requested by country
The skill of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of understanding of the overview of MCS - Lack of the MCS skills - Limitations of information on MCS activities on Inland Fisheries 	<p>recommendation to your country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encourage countries to join regional organizations such as RPOA-IUU or some regional organizations to engage and seek potential funding. - Improve the skill of staff via training and workshop by SEAFDEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs <p>Potential Inputs: Training of Trainers for each AMS.</p>
Technology/Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of appropriate equipment such as VMS - Limited skill of fishermen to understand/use the mobile device - High cost for fishermen and government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for fishermen - Government assistant and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs
Law and regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcing the law and regulation - Lack of collaboration with several agencies - Lack of harmonized SOP between inter-agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOU and MOA among inter-agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AMSs

• *Identification Needs of MCS Capacity Building*

No.	Capacity Needs	Timeframe (Immediately, Long term)	Responsible Agency	Requested by country
1	Technical assistance on NPOA capacity	Immediately	SEAFDEC etc.	PH
2	Capacity building on the e-traceability such as e-logbook, eACDS, etc.	Immediately	SEAFDEC, CCALMR, IOTC, Brunei Darussalam, Development Partner	PH, ID, MY, MM, VN
3	Training on risk analysis of the pattern of fishing operation in each fishing gear by using VMS and AIS	Long term	SEAFDEC, CAPFISH Project, IMCS, MRC	AMSs
4	Technical assistance with scientific data collection, stock assessment, and research survey for marine resources	Long term	SEAFDEC, CCALMR, DA-NFRDI (Department of Agriculture - National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (PH)), Biofish Center, WWF	MM, LA
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing information on port inspection • Training on Inspection for foreign flag vessels (PSMA) 	Immediately	SEAFDEC, CAPFISH Project, IOTC, NOAA, WCPFC	AMSs
6	Fisheries intelligence/technology/application with notification such as VMS, AIS, other new technology, etc. for surveillance and MCS integration	Immediately	SEAFDEC, NOAA, DOF-TH, etc.	ID, MM, VN, PH, BN, CM, MY

VIII. CLOSING OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The regional workshop was closed by *Ms. Malinee Smithrithee*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC. She extended her sincere gratitude and appreciation to resource persons as well as to the representatives from the ASEAN Member States for sharing the updated information and progress of MCS implementation activities for combating IUU fishing at various levels through sharing information in group discussion are indeed highly valuable for combating IUU fishing in our region. This regional workshop would serve as a good opportunity for participants to think of ways forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia. She expressed her appreciation to everyone for their active contribution and looks forward to enhancing the close cooperation among relevant stakeholders including the ASEAN Member States, and relevant international/regional organizations, for the betterment of fisheries in Southeast Asia in the future. Her closing remarks as **Annex 23**.

List of Participants

Brunei Darussalam

Pg Md Asdi Pg Md Salleh (Mr.)

Assistant Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Simpang 287-53, Jalan Peranginan Pantai Serasa
Brunei Muara, BT1728, Brunei Darussalam
Tel: +673 2770 066
E-mail: asdi.salleh@fisheries.gov.bn

Sheikh Al-Idrus Bin Sheikh Nikman (Mr.)

Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Simpang 287-53, Jalan Peranginan Pantai Serasa
Brunei Muara, BT1728, Brunei Darussalam
Tel: +667 3895 0599
E-mail: idrus.nikman@fisheries.gov.bn

Cambodia

Kao Monirith (Mr.)

Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate
Fisheries Administration
Group 11, Phum 3, Sangkat No.1,
Krong Preah Sihanouk, Preah Sihanouk Province
Cambodia
Tel: +855 1258 3828
E-mail: kaomonirith@yahoo.com

Ngin Kamsan (Mr.)

Vice Chief of Crocodile Conservation
and Industry Development
Department of Fisheries Conservation of Fisheries
Administration
Prek Samrong 1 Village, Takhmao Town,
Kandal Province, Cambodia
Tel: +855 9255 5446
E-mail: nginkamsan@gmail.com

Indonesia

Alza Rendian (Mr.)

Regional Cooperation Analyst / Delegates
Bureau of Public Relations and Foreign Cooperation,
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Mina Bahari Building I, Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur
No.16, Gambir, Central Jakarta 10110, Indonesia
Tel: +62 87810439726
E-mail: alzarendian@gmail.com

Donny Muhamad Faisal (Mr.)

Senior Fisheries Inspector
Directorate General of Surveillance
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No.16,
Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia
Tel: +628116092579
E-mail: donnymfaisal@gmail.com

Lao PDR

Monenaly Keokhamdy (Ms.)

Fisheries Officer
Department of Livestock and Fisheries
PO Box 6644
Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Tel: +856 2121 7869
E-mail: monenaly@outlook.com

Saleumphone Chanthavong (Mr.)

Chief of Capture Fisheries Unit
Living Aquatic Resources Research Center
(LARReC)
Chansavang Village, Sikhodtabong District,
Vientiane 01000, Lao PDR
Tel: +85620 55696119
E-mail: saleum55@gmail.com

Malaysia

Halimi Bin Abu Hanip (Mr.)

Head of Deep-Sea Development Section
Department of Fisheries
Aras 1, Blok 4G2, Wisma Tani, Presint 4
Putrajaya 62628, Malaysia
Tel: +6012-3263224
E-mail: halimi@dof.gov.my

Mohamad Nur Hakim Bin Abdullah (Mr.)

Fisheries Officer
Department of Fisheries
Aras 3 & 5, Wisma Tani, Presint 4
Putrajaya 62628, Malaysia
Tel: +60133085951
E-mail: mnhakim@dof.gov.my

Myanmar

Min Min Soe (Mr.)

Deputy Director, VMS Control Center
 Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture
 Livestock, and Irrigation
 Office (36), Pannita Street, Department of Fisheries,
 Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, and Irrigation
 Myanmar 15011
 Tel: +959 4310 8097, +959 6734 18711,12
 E-mail: minsoedof@gmail.com

Than Than Lwin (Dr.)

Deputy Director
 Department of Fisheries
 Building 36, Pan Dita Street, Ministry of Agriculture
 Livestock and Irrigation. Nay Pyi Taw,
 Myanmar 15011
 Tel: +95 9420772083
 E-mail: than2lwin@gmail.com

Philippines

Napoleon Salvador Jermice Lamarca (Mr.)

Chief Aquaculturist
 Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries
 and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR)
 Fisheries Building Complex, Bureau of Plant Industry
 Compound, Visayas Ave., Quezon City
 Philippines 1101
 Tel: +092 7351 3879
 E-mail: napolamarca@yahoo.com

Thailand

Suthasinee Manoonphatyaporn (Ms.)

Fishery Biologist, Practitioner level
 Department of Fisheries
 50 Phaholyothin Road, Ladyao Chatuchak,
 Bangkok 10900, Thailand
 Tel: +668 9256 0591
 E-mail: sutha_sutha@hotmail.com

Thira Rodchevid (Mr.)

Fishery Biologist, Practitioner level
 Department of Fisheries
 50 Phaholyothin Road, Ladyao Chatuchak,
 Bangkok 10900, Thailand
 Tel: +666 2153 9351
 E-mail: thirar.dof@gmail.com

Viet nam

Nguyen Minh Tanh (Mr.)

Officer of Capture Department
 Directorate of Fisheries
 No 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ngoc Khanh,
 Ba Dinh District, Hanoi City, Viet nam
 Tel: +091 607 8689
 E-mail: minhntanhnguyen@gmail.com

Nguyen Van Phuc (Mr.)

Fishing vessels monitoring officer
 Directorate of Fisheries
 No 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ngoc Khanh,
 Ba Dinh District, Hanoi City, Viet nam
 Tel: +849 0211 5338/+842 4377 10294
 E-mail: tongcucthuysan@gmail.com

SEAFDEC/Secretariat

Malinee Smithrithee (Ms.)

Chief of the Training Department
 SEAFDEC Secretariat
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
 Bangkok 10903, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2940 6333
 Fax: +66 2940 6336
 E-mail: sg@seafdec.org

Nakazato Tomoko (Dr.)

Japanese Trust Fund Program Manager
 SEAFDEC Secretariat
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
 Bangkok 10903, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2940 6333
 Fax: +66 2940 6336
 E-mail: dsg@seafdec.org

SEAFDEC/Training Department

Kongpathai Saraphaivanich (Mr.)

Training and Information Section Head
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: +66 2425 6119
Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
E-mail: kongpathai@seafdec.org

Namfon Imsamrarn (Ms.)

Information Technology Officer
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: +66 2425 6117
Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
E-mail: namfon@seafdec.org

Yanida Suthipol (Ms.)

Information Technology Officer
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: +66 2425 6115
Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
E-mail: yanida@seafdec.org

Online Participants

Claire van Werven (Mr.)

Commission for the Conservation
of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
181 Macquarie Street, Hobart, 7000,
Tasmania, Australia
E-mail: claire.vanwerven@ccamlr.org

Eldene O'Shea (Mr.)

Commission for the Conservation
of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
181 Macquarie Street, Hobart, 7000,
Tasmania, Australia
E-mail: eldene.oshea@ccamlr.org

Gerard Domingue (Mr.)

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
Blend Seychelles (2nd floor)
P.O. Box 1011
Victoria Mahé - SEYCHELLES
Tel: +248 4225494
Fax: +248 4224364
E-mail: Gerard.Domingue@fao.org

Damian Johnson (Mr.)

Senior MCS Specialist
International MCS Network
411 W.Seaside Way,
Suite 1005
Long Beach, CA 90802
Email: djohnson@imcsnet.org

Matthew Camilleri (Dr.)

Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy
and Resources Division
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FAO, Rome, Italy
E-mail: Matthew.Camilleri@fao.org

Brendan Rayner (Mr.)

International Compliance Operations (Darwin)
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Australian Government
E-mail: brendan.rayner@afma.gov.au

Eko Rudianto (Mr.)

RPOA-IUU Secretariat
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries,
Republic of Indonesia
Medan Merdeka Timur 16 Street,
Jakarta 10110 Indonesia
E-mail: secretariat@rpoaiuu.org

Todd Dubois (Mr.)

Commission for the Conservation
of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)
181 Macquarie Street, Hobart, 7000,
Tasmania, Australia
E-mail: todd.dubois@ccamlr.org

Online Participants

Pierre Peries (Mr.)

SIOFA Secretariat
 Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
 (SIOFA/APSOI)
 C/O DAAF, Batiment B
 Parc de la Providence
 97489 Saint-Denis Cedex, La Réunion
 E-mail: secretariat@siofa.org

Worawit Wanchana (Dr.)

Policy and Program Coordinator
 SEAFDEC Secretariat
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
 Bangkok 10903, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2940 6333
 Fax: +66 2940 6336
 E-mail: worawit@seafdec.org

Suwanee Sayan (Ms.)

Senior Project Planning and Management Officer
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
 Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2425 6187
 Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
 E-mail: suwanee@seafdec.org

Masanami Izumi (Mr.)

Special Advisor
 SEAFDEC Secretariat
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
 Bangkok 10903, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2940 6333
 Fax: +66 2940 6336
 E-mail: izumi@seafdec.org

Isara Chanrachkij (Mr.)

Project Planning and Management Division Head
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
 Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2425 6140
 Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
 E-mail: isara@seafdec.org

Secretariat of the Meeting

Saranya Meenam (Ms.)

Software Developer
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 P.O.Box 97 Phra Samut Chedi Post Office
 Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2425 6118
 Fax: +66 2425 6110 or +66 2425 6111
 E-mail: saranya@seafdec.org

OPENING REMARKS

Ms. Malinee Smithrithee
SEAFDEC Secretary-General

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance
for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23-24 August 2022
Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

All speakers from the international and regional organization, distinguished delegates from the ASEAN Member States, Ladies, and Gentlemen good morning. It is my great pleasure to welcome everyone to “The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia”

During the decades, combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is one of the serious global problems leading to the main obstructions to the achievement to the sustainable fisheries management.

One of the limiting factors in overcoming IUU fishing is lack of adequate human and institutional capacity in the area of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). This regional workshop is aimed to strengthen the implementation of MCS for ASEAN fisheries officers. SEAFDEC would like to thank all the invited speakers from AFMA, AN-IUU, CCAMLR, FAO, IMCS Network, IOTC, RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC, and SIOFA for your support in sharing and updating your knowledges and experiences with us during this workshop. I thank for all participants from AMSs for your participation during this workshop.

I am looking forward to hearing all the presentation information and SEAFDEC will use the information to develop project and program in response to the needs of AMSs. With that, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am pleased to declare this Workshop open. Have a good day!

AGENDA 2
INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE OF
THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON MONITORING
CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE FOR COMBATING IUU
FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
23-24 AUGUST 2022
PATTAYA, CHONBURI, THAILAND

OBJECTIVES

1. To share and update the information on MCS implementation activities to combat IUU fishing
2. To enhance and promote fisheries management tools for combating IUU fishing such as RFVR, eACDS
3. To identify the need for capacity building on MCS for combating IUU fishing

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Updated information on MCS implementation activities to combat IUU fishing among AMSs
2. Understanding fisheries management tools for combating IUU fishing
3. Capacity building needs on relevant MCS for combating IUU fishing

AGENDA

23 August 2022 (Tuesday)

Agenda 1: Opening of the Workshop

Agenda 2: Introduction and Objectives of the Workshop/ Adoption of the Agenda

Agenda 3: International and Regional Implementation of MCS (20 minutes/ organization)

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| • AFMA | • IOTC |
| • AN-IUU | • RPOA-IUU |
| • CCAMLR | • SEAFDEC |
| • FAO | • SIOFA |
| • IMCS | |

AGENDA

23 August 2022 (Tuesday)

Agenda 4: Implementation of MCS in AMSs (20 minutes/ country)

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Philippines

AGENDA

24 August 2022 (Wednesday)

Agenda 4: Implementation of MCS in AMSs (20 minutes/ country)

- Thailand
- Viet Nam

Agenda 5: Enhancement and Promotion SEAFDEC Fisheries Management Tools for Combating IUU Fishing

Agenda 6: Group Discussion and Report

- Obstacles and Challenges of MCS implementation
- Identification Needs of MCS Capacity Building

Agenda 7: Closing of the Workshop

Australia Implementation of MCS Frameworks

Brendan Rayner | Senior Manager | Foreign Operations AFMA
 August 2022

Brendan.rayner@afma.gov.au

AFMA Compliance

Key Areas of Responsibility:

- Australian fishing vessels in the AFZ
- Australian fishing vessels and Australian nationals operating internationally
- Foreign fishing vessels operating illegally in the AFZ



Australian Fishing Zone

- Out to 200 nautical miles
- 9 million km² in area (3rd largest in the world)
- Antarctic to tropical regions
- Shared boundaries
 - New Zealand
 - New Caledonia
 - East Timor
 - PNG
 - Indonesia
 - France

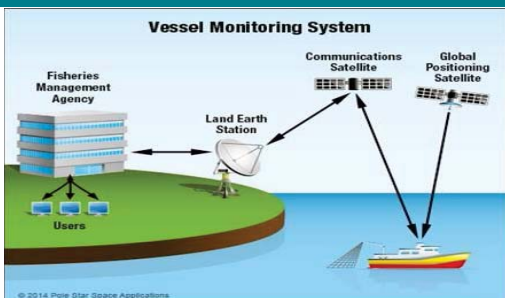


MCS: Domestic Licensed Vessels

- Risk based intelligence driven targeted compliance program
- Fisheries Observers
- Aerial Surveillance
- Port inspections
- Covert observations
- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- Electronic Monitoring (EM) System
- Logbooks
- Quota Controlled Fisheries
- Input Controlled Fisheries
 - Fishing Gear Restrictions
 - Spatial and Seasonal Closures

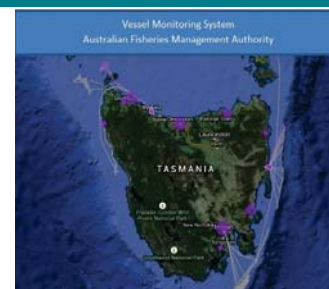


Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)



Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

- VMS data is used for a range of purposes including;
- Catch and effort analysis (fisheries management)
 - Real time tracking of boats for inspection and enforcement purposes
 - Automated alerting/notification systems for operators
 - Monitoring compliance with fisheries closures



- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Electronic Monitoring (EM)

The diagram illustrates the components of an Electronic Monitoring (EM) system on a fishing vessel. It shows a control centre at the front of the vessel that monitors sensors, records data, and displays a system summary. Video cameras are positioned to record fishing activity from multiple views. A GPS receiver tracks the vessel's route and pinpoints fishing times and locations. Hydraulic and drum-rotation sensors monitor gear usage to indicate fishing activity.

Copyright 2011 Archipelago Marine Research Ltd.

afma.gov.au 7

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Electronic Monitoring (EM)

A photograph of a fishing vessel's deck. Three red circles highlight specific pieces of electronic monitoring equipment: a camera, a GPS receiver, and a sensor unit.

afma.gov.au 8

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Electronic Monitoring (EM)

How is EM data used?

EM data is used primarily for three purposes:

1. Ensuring/verifying/improving the accuracy of logbook data
2. Recording and identifying Threatened, Endangered and Protected species interactions
3. Ensuring compliance with bycatch reduction requirements

A photograph showing several fish, likely snappers, laid out on a fishing vessel's deck.

afma.gov.au 9

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Australia's Port Permit Process

A screenshot of the Port Permit application form, showing various sections for applicant information, vessel details, and permit specifications.

- Application Received.
- Vessel Assessment.
- Port Access Decision.

afma.gov.au 10

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Port Permit Approved

Vessel Monitoring in Australian Waters:

- AFMA may choose to enforce that the vessel is tracked by VMS for the duration that the vessel is in Australian waters.
- The vessel owner must consent to this monitoring and complete this form.
- This is usually a condition of port entry.

The diagram shows a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) with a satellite in orbit receiving signals from a vessel's VMS receiver. The receiver is connected to a VMS transmitter on the vessel. The DNID form is a Data Network Identifier Download Agreement used for vessel identification.

afma.gov.au 11

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Decision to Inspect and Inspection

A collage of four photographs showing AFMA inspectors on a fishing vessel. The top-left photo shows an inspector in a blue uniform on the deck. The top-right photo shows an inspector in a white uniform at the helm. The bottom-left photo shows an inspector in a blue uniform looking at a document. The bottom-right photo shows an inspector in a white uniform on the deck.

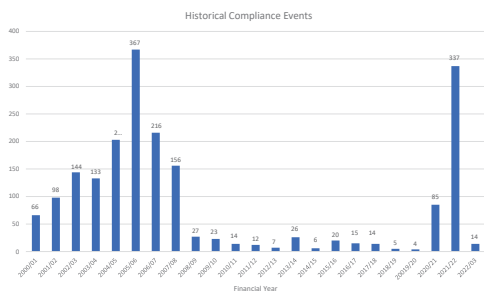
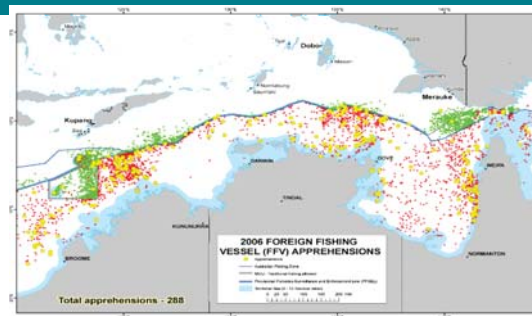
afma.gov.au 12

Legislative:

- Australian Fisheries legislation already allowed for provisions under the Port State Measures Agreement:
 - *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, Section 94 (Port Permits).

Organisational:

- AFMA is a client of the Civil Maritime Surveillance program co-ordinated by Maritime Border Command (MBC).
- All Government Departments involved in maritime security are a part of the Civil Maritime Surveillance program
- AFMA is the lead agency on all incidents involving Foreign Fishing Vessels



Multifaceted Approach

- **Deterrence**
- Apprehension/prosecution/penalties
- **Prevention**
- Education/capacity building
- **Collaboration**
- International engagement/RFMO/RPOA/Disruption activities



- The Strategy sets the Australian Government’s civil maritime security policy direction.
- It provides the framework to deliver a whole-of-government approach for strong, integrated and adaptive national civil maritime security including to combat IUU Fishing.



afma.gov.au 1
9

The Guide to Australian Maritime Security Arrangements (GAMSA) is a multi-agency document designed to reinforce the endorsed civil maritime security framework and arrangements by facilitating awareness of those arrangements and of existing stakeholder arrangements relating to the eight civil maritime security threats.



afma.gov.au 2
0



afma.gov.au 2
1

- Coordinated by the Maritime Border Command
- Risk based to address threats
- Aerial surveillance provided under contract
- Surface patrols by Defence and Australian Border Force vessels
- A whole of Government multi agency approach



afma.gov.au 2
2



afma.gov.au 2
3

- Integral to have robust national legislation in place
- Incorporation of Legislation under one Act – *Maritime Powers Act 2013*


- (a) the *Customs Act 1901*; or
- (b) the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*; or
- (c) the *Migration Act 1958*; or
- (d) the *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984*; or
- (e) section 72.13 or Division 73 or 307 of the *Criminal Code*; or
- (f) clause 8 of Schedule 1 to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; or
- (g) a law prescribed by the regulations.

afma.gov.au 2
4

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Regional Cooperation



Coordinated patrol activity between Australia and Indonesia - Operation Gannet

afma.gov.au 2/5

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Regional Cooperation



afma.gov.au 2/6

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Education - Public Information Campaign




afma.gov.au 2/7

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Regional Plan of Action to Combat IUU in Southeast Asia

- Enhance & strengthen fisheries management
- Conserve fisheries resources
- Information Sharing
- Combat IUU Fishing



afma.gov.au 2/8

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Information Sharing

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), under the auspices of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Region, and in recognition of the cooperation between Australia and Indonesia through the RPOA Working Group, provides AFMA to Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection to address suspicious illegal fishing activity in the Indian and Timor Seas areas for information shared to the other.

Please review the recent sighting information provided and take all necessary action in accordance with your national legislation and international requirements. A detailed report which is identified, national authorities for detailed consideration and response will be shared to those fishing vessels, and we look forward to receiving information on the outcome of the investigation. This report will include the geographic coordinates of the vessel and the identification of the vessel in the area is concerning. Sea state and weather conditions are to be noted in order to be shared through the RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Group.

AFMA will continue to share intelligence information with the RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Working Group under the agreed RPOA RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Group to support other member agencies to: operators concerning the national and regional efforts to sustainably manage fisheries resources.

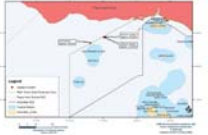
We look forward to continuing to work with Indonesia to ensure the efficient management and sustainable use of fish stocks and marine species in the Indian and Timor Seas.

Please contact us should you have any queries or if further information is required to assist in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
B. Ryan

Director, Regional Cooperation
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Phone: 61 8 8363 2247
Email: 2022-2023@afma.gov.au

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information



Vessel Information - Inland Use

Date	Location	Activity
14 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
15 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
16 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
17 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
18 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
19 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
20 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
21 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
22 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
23 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
24 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
25 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
26 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
27 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
28 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
29 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use
30 September 2022	11°52' S 105°02' E	Replenishing Fueling Use

afma.gov.au 2/9

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Information Sharing

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA), under the auspices of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Region, and in recognition of the cooperation between Australia and Indonesia through the RPOA Working Group, provides AFMA to Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection to address suspicious illegal fishing activity in the Indian and Timor Seas areas for information shared to the other.

Please review the recent sighting information provided and take all necessary action in accordance with your national legislation and international requirements. A detailed report which is identified, national authorities for detailed consideration and response will be shared to those fishing vessels, and we look forward to receiving information on the outcome of the investigation. This report will include the geographic coordinates of the vessel and the identification of the vessel in the area is concerning. Sea state and weather conditions are to be noted in order to be shared through the RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Group.

AFMA will continue to share intelligence information with the RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Working Group under the agreed RPOA RPOA Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection Group to support other member agencies to: operators concerning the national and regional efforts to sustainably manage fisheries resources.


We look forward to continuing to work with Indonesia to ensure the efficient management and sustainable use of fish stocks and marine species in the Indian and Timor Seas.

Please contact us should you have any queries or if further information is required to assist in this matter.


Yours sincerely,
B. Ryan

Director, Regional Cooperation
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
Phone: 61 8 8363 2247
Email: 2022-2023@afma.gov.au

2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information



2022-2023 Sea-Based Operations and Threat Detection - Strategic Information



afma.gov.au 3/0

Regional Case Study – FV Cobija

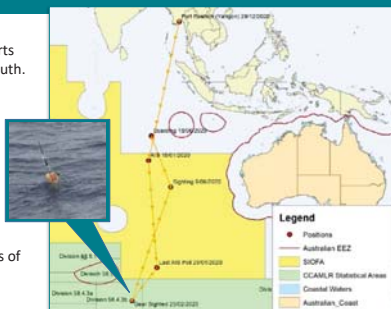
The Vessel – FV Cobija (ex. Cape Flower)

- January 2020 – AFMA receive notification of Cobija movements through AIS from Interpol
- Comprehensive case file
 - Historically licensed by Bolivia
 - Notified fishing ventures in CCAMLR Area of Competence as early as 2014.
 - Reports of Toothfish unloads in Myanmar and Ecuador etc.
 - IUU listed in SEAFO and NEAFC Cross listed in ICCAT, SIOFA and IOTC - Fishing inside FAO Area 47.
- Information from Bolivia to SEAFO indicates possible deregistration in Jan 2019.
- AFMA initiates the coordinating a Whole of Australian Government response:



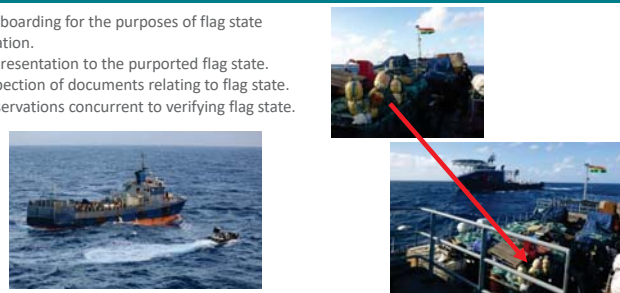
Sequence of Events

- Notification from INTERPOL and AIS position reports departing Myanmar December 2020, transiting south.
- Intermittent AIS polling, last AIS poll 29/01/2020.
- Unmarked gear sighted in CCAMLR area of competence 25/02/2020.
- Routine aerial surveillance sights *Cobija* west of Australia.
- Australian surface asset deployed for the purposes of flag state verification.



Operational Response and Boarding

- Vessel boarding for the purposes of flag state verification.
- Representation to the purported flag state.
- Inspection of documents relating to flag state.
- Observations concurrent to verifying flag state.



Expired & Fraudulent Documentation

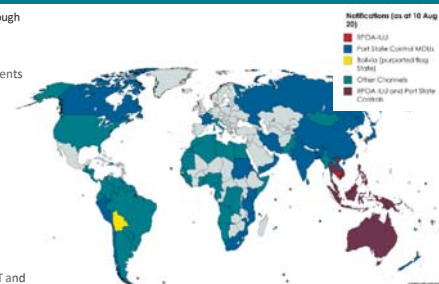


Information Sharing and State Responses

Notifications of FV Cobija's actions have been sent through many networks following the joint operation

- Flag State action**
 - Bolivia have a copy of the alleged forged documents and have commenced an investigation
- Port state action**
 - Myanmar has permanently banned Cobija from operating in their waters
 - Yemen detained the vessel
- Market states**
- RFMO IUU Listing**
 - Continue to investigate possibilities
- Actions by States with nationals on board**

AFMA continue to engage INTERPOL, AFP, AGD, DFAT and DAWE in relation to approach



- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -



Port State Measures - Yemen




- Vessel detained by Yemen authorities in the Port of Mukalla.
 - Stateless vessel.
 - Document forgery.
- Master prosecuted and since released in response to diplomatic pressure.
- Catch forfeit to the Port State and sold at local market.
- Ongoing efforts to support investigations by relevant agencies and organisations.





afma.gov.au
3
7


- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -



Australia's MCS Essentials




- Robust national legislation in place
- Robust Compliance Program utilising Surveillance and Enforcement Assets
- Information sharing frameworks
 - Ability to gather appropriate information
 - Mechanisms to share information including Data Exchange
- Appropriately trained officers to conduct inspections and investigations
- Interagency cooperation
 - Understanding their role under the GAMSA
 - Information sharing between Agencies




afma.gov.au
3
8

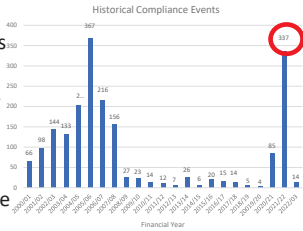
- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -



Current Situation – Post COVID




- Increased Illegal Fishing in the AFZ
- Continued Information sharing frameworks
- Working with Regional Partners to address the issue
 - Development of Public Information Campaign in Indonesia
 - Improving Enforcement and Surveillance collaboration with Indonesia




Financial Year	Events
2000/01	66
2001/02	98
2002/03	144
2003/04	133
2004/05	211
2005/06	367
2006/07	216
2007/08	156
2008/09	27
2009/10	23
2010/11	14
2011/12	12
2012/13	7
2013/14	2
2014/15	26
2015/16	6
2016/17	30
2017/18	53
2018/19	14
2019/20	5
2020/21	4
2021/22	85
2022/23	14
2023/24	317

afma.gov.au
3
9

- OFFICIAL - Sensitive -



Questions



Questions

afma.gov.au
4
0



AN-IUU Interactive Platform

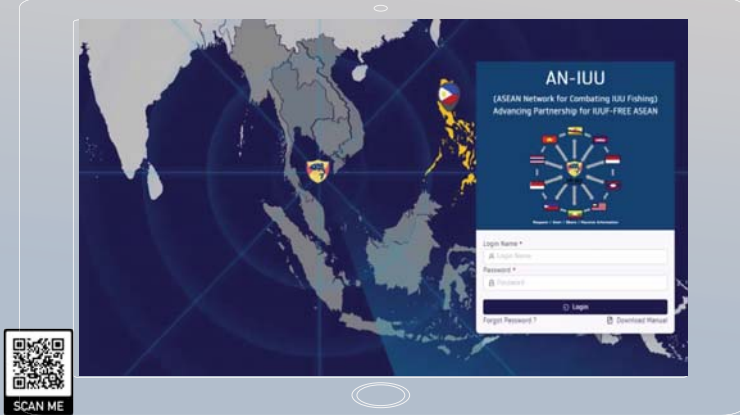
The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23 - 24 August 2022
Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand

Thira RODCHEVID, PSM Implementation Group
Fishing and Fleets Management Division,
Department of Fisheries



Background

The ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU) developed a platform for both effective information sharing and an operational network that enables easy and effective communication among national authorities in AMSs.



AN-IUU
(ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing)
Advancing Partnership for IUP-FREE ASEAN


SCAN ME

AN-IUU Network Center is located in Department of Fisheries, Bangkok, Thailand



The Status of AN – IUU Interactive Platform

- ❖ AN – IUU Interactive Platform was **developed, established and introduced** to AMS
- ❖ The username & password to access the Platform already **provided** to Focal Points
- ❖ **Launch** the AN – IUU Interactive Platform
- ❖ **Endorsed** AN-IUU Guidelines by the 30th ASWGF
- ❖ **Under the process** for endorsement of AN-IUU Guidelines by SSOM-AMAF (August 2022) and AMAF, respectively



Development of AN-IUU Guidelines Timelines

	Events	Issues
21-22 Dec 2020	The 1 st AN-IUU meeting	The AMSs requested Thailand to work with ASEC for the development of AN-IUU Guidelines.
12 Nov 2021	The 1 st workshop for AN-IUU Guidelines	AMSs and consultant who supported by E-READI collaborated to develop zero draft of AN-IUU Guidelines.
9 Feb 2022	The 2 nd workshop for AN-IUU Guidelines	AMSs and consultant collaborated to develop 1 st draft AN-IUU Guidelines and received feedback from AMS.
18 Feb 2022	-	ASEC circulated 1 st draft AN-IUU Guidelines plus revised Procedures for Cybersecurity to AMSs for getting feedback.
22-23 Feb 2022	The 2 nd AN-IUU meeting	AMSs considered 2 nd draft AN-IUU Guidelines and requested Thailand to revise Procedures for Cybersecurity
16 Mar 2022	-	Thailand submitted a revised Procedures for Cybersecurity to ASEC.
29 Mar 2022	-	ASEC circulated 2 nd draft AN-IUU Guidelines and revised Procedures for Cybersecurity AMSs
23-24 Jun 2022	The 30 th ASWGF	AMSs endorsed AN-IUU Guidelines
August 2022	The 44 th SSOM-AMAF	Propose to SSOM-AMAF for consideration

Way forward



Thailand wishes the guidelines will be endorsed during SSOM-AMAF (August 2022) and AMAF, respectively for further actions on implementing of AN-IUU interactive platform



AN-IUU Interactive Platform is a key tool to enhance and strengthen the exchange related IUU activities information among AMSs to combat IUU fishing in the ASEAN region



CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

MCS Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in CCAMLR

Todd Dubois
 Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance (FMC) Manager
 CCAMLR Secretariat – Hobart, Tasmania (AU)

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

23-24 August 2022



CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

Greetings from Southern Australia (and beyond)




Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources www.ccamlr.org

CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

Members of the Commission, Acceding States and cooperating non-contracting parties

26 Members

and

11 Acceding States

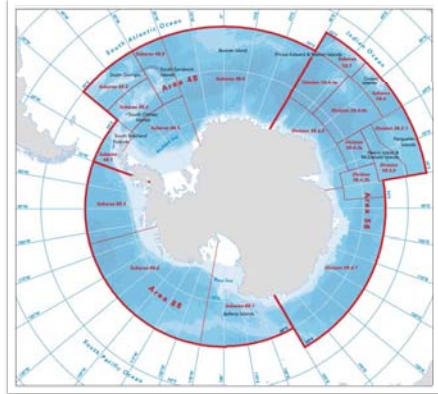
and

2 cooperating non-contracting parties

	Argentina		Namibia
	Australia		Netherlands
	Belgium		New Zealand
	Brazil		Norway
	Chile		Poland
	China		Russia
	EU		South Africa
	France		Spain
	Germany		Sweden
	India		Ukraine
	Italy		United Kingdom
	Japan		USA
	South Korea		Uruguay

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources www.ccamlr.org




CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources www.ccamlr.org

CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

CCAMLR management of Antarctic fisheries

There are four species currently fished in Antarctica:



- Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*)
- Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*)
- Mackerel icefish (*Champscephalus gunnari*),
- Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*)

Crab (*Lithodidae* spp.) – is occasionally fished and an exploratory crab fishery was agreed on in 2018.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources www.ccamlr.org

CCAMLR Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

Primary Compliance Monitoring Tools

Vessel Monitoring Systems (CM 10-04)

- Reports on the location of vessels operating in the Convention Area.

Inspections (CM 10-03 and CCAMLR SOI)

- Port and at-sea inspections of vessels fishing in the Convention Area under [CCAMLR's System of Inspections \(SOI\)](#). (Requirements Consistent with PSMA)

Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) (CM-10-05)

- Distinguish between legal and illegal harvesting.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources www.ccamlr.org



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

- Tracks toothfish from the point of landing throughout the trade cycle
- The CDS is intended to establish the origin of all **Toothfish** caught
- Implemented by CM 10-05 and its annexes
- Supported by an electronic CDS (e-CDS)
- Each participating State nominates CDS officers who manages other e-CDS users in that country

Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*)
 Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*)
 Common market or local names: Bacalao, butterfish, Chilean seabass, merluza negra, mero, robalo, snow fish, Antarctic blenny, Antarctic cod and Mawson's toothfish



<https://www.ccamlr.org/en/compliance/catch-documentation-scheme>



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

Additional Sources of Data

Vessel Catch Reporting (23 Series of CMs)

- Reports on fishing activity and catch data for vessels operating in the Convention Area.

Transhipment Reports (CM 10-09)

- Advance notice and post reporting on transhipments that occur in the Convention Area.

Vessel Movement Reports (21 Series of CMs)

- Notice of vessels entering/exiting management areas and MPAs

Scientific Observer Reports (SISO)

- Observations and reports related to fishing activities of vessels with deployed scientific observers

Open Source and/or Subscription Sources



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

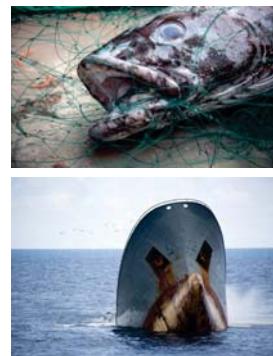
Engagement and cooperation to address IUU

- CCAMLR is committed to working with non-contracting parties engaged in the harvest and trade of toothfish
 - Data access
 - Training
 - Information Sharing
- Cooperation with CCAMLR CDS (CM 10-05 Annex C)
- Non contracting Party Engagement Strategy (including Flag States, Port States, Trading States and Harvesting States)
- INTERPOL
- International MCS Network
- RPOA-IUU
- Other Regional Fisheries Bodies (SIOFA, WCPFC, SPFRMO etc.)



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

CCAMLR IUU fishing – International and Regional Collaboration



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

CCAMLR – IUU fishing (CM 10-06 and 10-07)

A combination of surveillance, enforcement and market controls have significantly reduced **illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing** that undermines the CCAMLR's conservation measures.

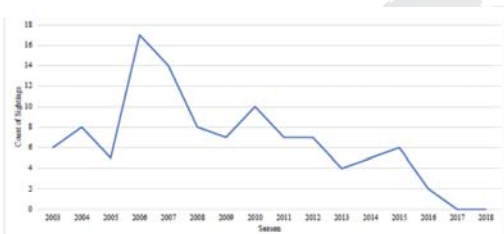


Figure 1: Reported sightings of IUU or unidentified vessels within the Convention Area. The figure does not include reports of unidentified fishing gear sighted or retrieved in the Convention Area which may be indicative of IUU activity and is not corrected for changes in surveillance effort.



Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
 Commission pour la conservation de la faune et la flore marines de l'Antarctique
 Комиссия по сохранению морских живых ресурсов Антарктики
 Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Vivos Marinos Antárticos

IUU Fishing in CCAMLR

- Fishing without a license
- False or not reporting of catches
- Fishing in a closed period/closed area
- Fishing with prohibited gear
- Transhipping with known IUU vessels (vessels on CP IUU Vessel List or NCP IUU Vessel List)
- Failure to provide valid catch documents
- Fishing activities that undermine the objectives of the Convention



MULTINATIONAL INVESTIGATION TEAM TO HANDLE THE CASE OF MV NIKA



USA
US Coast Guard assists in extracting electronic information for digital forensics

Panama
Requests for Board and Inspect by Indonesian Government

UK
Conducted Board & Inspect in June 2011

INTERPOL (Lyon)
Facilitate coordination between countries for Board & Inspect

Indonesia
Board & Inspect and Investigation

Australia
AFMA and CCAMLR Secretariat dispatched personnel to inspect MV NIKA.



Image from <https://kpa.go.id/in-component/media/upload/gambar-pendukung/brdmi/Lampiran%20Ela/DHL4%20MAS%20Presentasi%20for%20for%2016.pdf> 22-Feb-2021

CCAMLR Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance (FMC) Section

fmc@ccamlr.org

Todd Dubois
 FMC Manager
todd.dubois@ccamlr.org

Eidene O'Shea
 Compliance Officer
eidene.oshea@ccamlr.org

Henrique Anatole Cardoso Ramos
 FMC Data Officer
henrique.anatole@ccamlr.org

Alison Potter
 Data Administration Officer
alison.potter@ccamlr.org

Claire van Werven
 Research, Monitoring and Compliance Analyst
claire.vanwerven@ccamlr.org



Thank you!





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Matthew Camilleri, Ph.D.
Leader, Fisheries Global and Regional Processes
Secretary, Agreement on Port State Measures

SEAFDEC Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23-24 August 2022

Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to support the implementation of international instruments

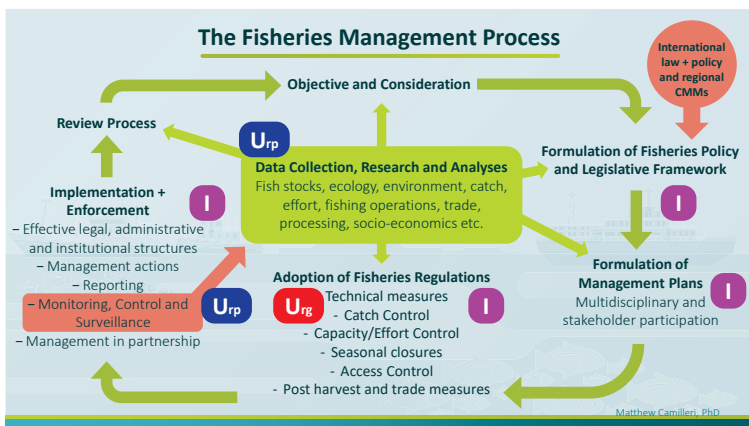
International Instruments and Guidelines

Timeline of key international instruments and guidelines related to the Code


- 1980: FAO COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT
- 1981: UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA
- 1985: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES
- 1990: UNITED NATIONS FISH STOCKS AGREEMENT
- 1993: FAO AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES
- 2000: DEVELOPED BASED ON THE CODE: 4 INTERNATIONAL PLANS OF ACTION, 9 INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES, 2 STRATEGIES, 33 TECHNICAL GUIDELINES
- 2003: 2003
- 2009: 2009
- 2010: 2010
- 2013: 2013
- 2020: 2020



K. Arrigo




Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Monitoring refers to the systematic gathering of information from managed or regulated fisheries - including data from observations and collection of records (e.g. landings, fishing effort, etc.), reports, and inspections - which help in the application of management or regulatory measures.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Control is linked to management and regulatory measures and involves checking actions or facts and analysing information gathered through monitoring and surveillance activities to ensure compliance with such measures.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Surveillance involves the systematic, real-time or near real-time observation, and screening, gathering and recording/storing of information, of fishing or fishing-related activities e.g. via government vessel patrols, VMS, AIS, and radar.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and Enforcement



Enforcement occurs where there is an actual or suspected contravention of measures or noncompliance and involves imperative action to stop/correct the action and/or impose punishment (administrative or criminal) for the action.

Essentials of MCS

- Maintaining records of fishing vessels, owners and operators
- Using monitoring tools such as VMS, logbooks/documentation and observers
- Acquiring, storing and disseminating of MCS data
- Implementing surveillance and inspection regimes
- Implementing an effective enforcement regime supported by a robust operational and legal framework
- Developing and implementing MCS schemes for access to waters and resources, including authorization
- Implementing applicable catch documentation and traceability schemes
- Training and educating all persons involved in MCS operations

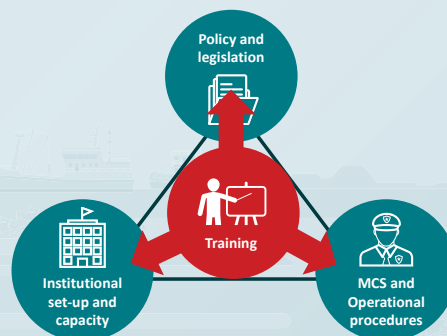


Examples of MCS

- **Data collection**
 - To inform regulatory and management measures
- **Administrative procedures**
 - Fleet register
 - Authorizations, permits and licenses
- **Monitoring and surveillance technology and equipment**
 - Passive: VMS, AIS, e-log reporting, etc.
 - Active: radar, FMC, satellite imagery, etc.
 - Patrol vessels, aerial surveillance, drones, etc.
 - CCTV, etc.
- **Controls and verifications**
 - Port and transshipment inspections*
 - Document checks and investigative intelligence
 - Controls of import/export of fish and fisheries products



Capacity Development for Combatting IUU fishing



Main challenges for effective MCS (needs assessment results)

MCS and Enforcement Framework

- Lack / absence of legislation, policies, plans and strategies
- Limited coordination at national, bilateral and regional levels

Human Resources

- Unclear and limited responsibilities of fisheries inspectors
- Not enough fisheries inspectors
- Inadequate training /skill sharing



Training programs and capacity building

- Insufficient resources to finance trainings
- Lack of clear objectives for capacity building

Information collection mechanisms

- No official reporting mechanism to collect data and information
- No structure and methodology to analyze data, make decisions and for risk assessment



MCS means and technological tools

- Insufficient budget for MCS
- Poor or old technology for MCS
- Poor interagency coordination to optimize use of national assets

Standard Operating Procedures

- No SOPs to effectively carry out MCS
- Inadequate/deficient coordination to implement SOPs



Cooperation among States

States should coordinate their activities and cooperate directly, including through RFMOs, by:

- Adopting compatible policies and measures
- Acquiring, managing, verifying and exchanging fishing data and information
- Conducting joint MCS operations
- Investigating and taking action against IUU fishing
- Sharing expertise and technology
- Enforcing of applicable laws and conservation and management measures, or provisions adopted at a national, regional or global level





Information exchange at national (interagency), regional and global level, is essential to combat IUU fishing

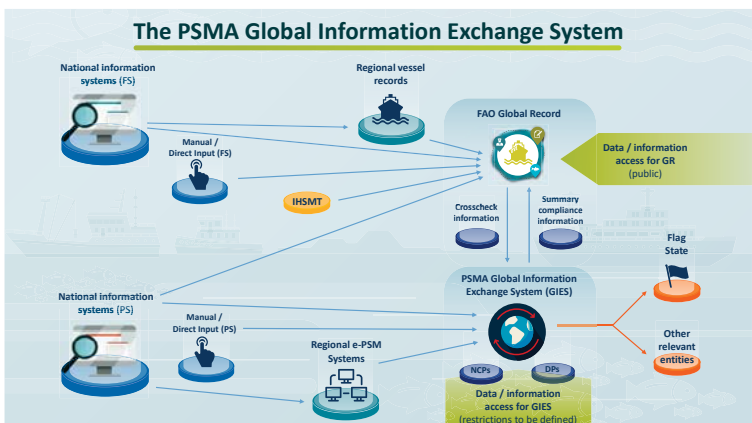
Examples of Information Exchange at National Level

What?	Who?	Why?	How?
e.g. 1 Flag and coastal States: vessel registration, authorization, surveillance (VMS/AIS)	Transport, fisheries, coastguard, other*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common awareness of fishing vessels operating in EEZ Coordinated approach for registration and authorization of vessels Denial of fishing operations in EEZ to IUU fishing vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure MoU and SOPs are in place Basic mode of information exchange: email/fax
e.g. 2 Port State: advance request into port by foreign flagged vessels, inspection results	Port, fisheries, coastguard, customs, labour, sanitary, other*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent IUU fishing products from being landed in ports by foreign-flagged vessels Develop a risk-based assessment for inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced modes of information exchange: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common databases Automated exchange of information among interoperable systems
e.g. 3 Market State: catch and trade certificate information	Customs, port, fisheries, sanitary/health, other*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent products derived from IUU fishing from entering the supply chain 	

* Depending on national context

Examples of Information Exchange at Regional Level

What?	Who?	Why?	How?
e.g. 1 Relevant fishing authorization	Relevant States, RFMOs/RFBAs Secretariats, other international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common awareness of fishing vessels operating in areas under RFMOs competence Coordinated approach for registration and authorization of vessels Denial of fishing operations to IUU fishing vessels 	Common database or platform for the aggregation of information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMS/AIS real time monitoring (regional FMC) Joint inspection reporting system (electronic reporting system) Cross-listing of IUU fishing vessel lists
e.g. 2 Relevant transshipment authorization			
e.g. 3 Regional vessel record			





International MCS Network



International MCS Network

Mission: To promote and facilitate cooperation and coordination of the members of the Network through information exchange, capacity development and joint work in order to achieve the improved effectiveness of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) activities.

- An informal and voluntary organization.
- 21st Anniversary of the Network. Formed in 2001 by five founding members (Australia, Canada, Chile, Peru, and the U.S.) supported by FAO and the European Commission
- Membership: Nearly 80 member States, RFMOs, RFBs. Eight organizations with Observer status.



International MCS Network

- Facilitate Cooperation and Raise Awareness - updated website at: www.imcsnet.org
 - Current review of our communications approaches.
- Support and Strengthen MCS Capacity building
 - Contribute to or facilitate MCS trainings
 - Exchange of MCS Equipment
 - Register of Vetted MCS Experts
- Coordinate the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN) and the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network (PPFCN).



Current MCS Challenges

- IUU constantly changing and getting more complex.
 - Identifying IUU is getting harder.
- Fisheries administrations generally remain information rich, but often intelligence poor.
- Fisheries continue to become more of a global activity:
 - Vessels operating further from home ports;
 - Continued transshipment and bunkering activities keeping fishing vessels at sea longer.
- More complex beneficial ownership structures for vessels.
- Resource depletion leading to spatial challenges including tensions between coastal and offshore fishing and strains on MCS capacity.



Emerging MCS Opportunities

- Rapid technological development and application to fisheries MCS.
 - Remote sensing.
 - Data analytics and machine learning.
 - Growth in the development and availability of open-source tools.
- Greater awareness of the different tools that can support improved levels of fisheries compliance.
 - Including voluntary compliance.
- Increasing collaboration and cooperation at the national, regional and international levels.
 - Greater information sharing and availability.



The Joint Analytical Cell (JAC)



- A collaborative initiative with shared goals of:
 - (a) detecting, deterring, and eliminating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities,
 - (b) increasing overall transparency of fishing activities at sea,
 - (c) building the capacity of developing countries to more effectively implement and maintain their own MCS regimes.
- Five initial focus Areas:
 - Port Controls & Vessel Risk Assessment, Fisheries patrol planning and support, Transshipment Monitoring, MCS Capacity Building and Global Issues of Interest.
- Seeks to develop into a larger coalition of like-minded organizations and 'home' for technology, data and operational support.





7th Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop (GFETW)

- 7th GFETW 30 July – 04 August 2023 in Halifax Nova Scotia.
- Workshop theme: MOVING FROM WORDS TO ACTION
Innovative Collaborative Partnerships to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
- A forum for MCS practitioners to share information about MCS challenges and successes and discuss new and emerging fisheries compliance strategies and tools.
- Presentation of the 4th Stop IUU Fishing Award.
- Travel assistance and sponsorship is available to support attendance by representatives of developing IMCS Network Members.



www.gfetw.org/

Contacts

Secretariat:
mcs.network@imcsnet.org

Gary Orr
IMCS Network Chair
Gary.Orr@mpi.govt.nz

Mark Young,
Executive Director
myoung@imcsnet.org

Damian Johnson,
Senior MCS Specialist
djohnson@imcsnet.org

www.imcsnet.org





The Regional Workshop on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23-24 August 2022

Gerard DOMINGUE
Compliance Manager
Secretariat
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission



About IOTC

- Inter-governmental organisation which is an *Article XIV body of the FAO*
- Est. 1996 and became operational in 1998
- **Mandate:** To sustainably manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.
- One of five tuna RFMOs
- Secretariat is headquartered in the Seychelles
- Currently has 30 Contracting Parties & one Cooperating non-Contracting Party



IOTC MCS framework versus potential IUU fishing issues

The current IOTC MCS framework

Multi-faceted measures targeting:

- Flag States
- Coastal States
- Port States
- Market States

The effectiveness and reach of the measures are continuously evolving.

	Pre-fishing	Fishing	Transhipping & landing	Post-harvest
Potential IUU issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Misreported vessel (specs and/or fishing gear) VMS dysfunctional or not fitted 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing without a flag Fishing without FS authorisation Fishing and flying the flag of an NCP Fishing in CS EEZ without authorisation Illegal fishing (gear, FADs, VMS, observer, protected spp.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transhipping to un-authorized vessel Transhipping IUU catch Landing IUU catch Incomplete, fraudulent or absent reporting of fishing trip and harvest data, forms or other required documents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Buying IUU catch Marketing illegal catch (domestically and into international trade)



Effectiveness of current MCS related Measures

May be categorised as low, medium or high based on:

- **Completeness** – are all angles covered
 - e.g. disparity between authorised record of fishing vessels and authorised record of carrier vessels
- **Transparent** – who can access derived information
 - Not all information reported and collated are available to publicly
- **Integration** – can existing measures be consolidated
 - e.g. implementation of port State measures and port inspection scheme

Initiative to streamline measures have been conducted by the IOTC Secretariat, but requires members to follow through at the level of the Commission.



MCS related Measures ... work in progress

- Improve the measure related to vessels monitoring system (VMS)
 - Working Group constituted to discuss technical and financial details
 - Progress has been slow
 - Level of participation in the Working Group has been low
 - Agreement reached on a hybrid centralised system (Direct/Indirect reporting)
 - Some important stakeholders not part of the current discussion
 - Agreed points may be contested at the level of the Commission





MCS related Measures ... work in progress

- An IOTC Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)
 - Intended to replace the current Statistical Document Programme
 - Working Group constituted to discuss technical and financial details
 - Engagement of CPCs in general has been poor, which stalls progress
 - Level of participation in the Working Group has been low
 - Some important stakeholders not part of the current discussion
 - Agreed points may be contested at the level of the Commission

- An IOTC High Seas Boarding and Inspection Scheme (HSBIS)
 - The notion was first introduced in the IOTC in 2013 as a result of the increase in armed personnel onboard fishing vessel – anti piracy
 - 2014 - A guideline for the development of a regional binding measure was proposed
 - 2014 - A Working Group was constituted to further develop the guideline
 - 2016 – Some CPCs did not deem HSBIS a priority
 - 2022 – A proposal for a measure based on work previously done was tabled for adoption: no consensus
 - 2023 ... ?



Thank you!

www.iotc.org

IMPLEMENTATION OF MCS IN RPOA-IUU

Presented at Regional Workshop on Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing
23-24 August 2022



Delivered by:
M. Eko Rudianto
Vice Executive Director
RPOA-IUU Secretariat



OUTLINE

- Overview of RPOA-IUU
- MCS and Technology Used
- RPOA-IUU MCS Status
- Gap Analysis and possible MCS implementation

OVERVIEW OF RPOA-IUU

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



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

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

Advisory Bodies



RPOA-IUU CORE ELEMENTS

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

MCS AND TECHNOLOGY USED



Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS)

MCS is integral part of fisheries management (FAO)

MONITORING

- Collection, measurement and analysis of fishing data.
- Examples: Data of fishing activities, catch, area of operation, potential by catch.

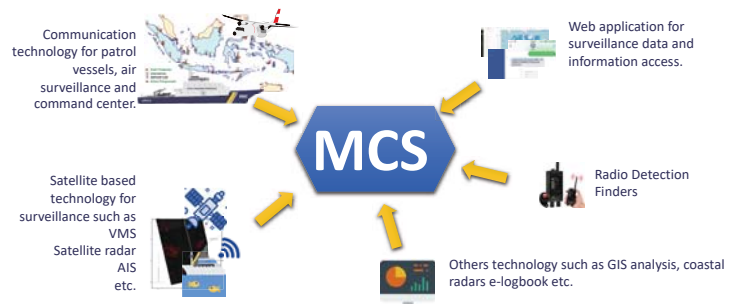
CONTROL

- Regulations related to fishing activities, both nationally, regionally or international.
- It includes things that are required or prohibited when carrying out fishing activities.

SURVEILLANCE

- is an element related to law enforcement.
- Ensure that fishing activities are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Technology in MCS





VMS based Surveillance

Legenda Tingkat Aktivitas

- Sangat rendah
- rendah
- sedang
- tinggi
- sangat tinggi

- Surveillance activities for fishing vessels activities
- Data collected is very useful to detect hot spot fishing areas.
- VMS planted in fishing vessels can be used for detecting fishing activities behaviour.

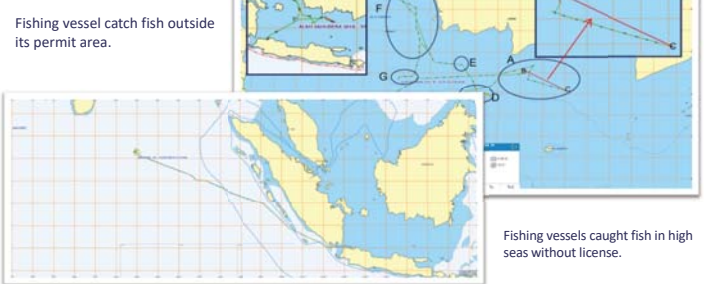
Monitoring Illegal Fishing Activities

- Suspected transshipment



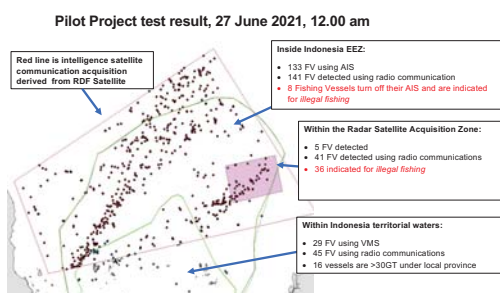
Monitoring Illegal Fishing Activities

- Illegal fishing area



Integrated Surveillance System: Radio Detection Finder (RDF), Radar Satellite, AIS and VMS

1. In general, all illegal Fishing Vessels turn off their transponders both VMS and AIS. Radio communication stays ON
2. Intelligence Communication using Radio Frequency Detection Finder (RDF) based on signal spectrum processing technology can be used to monitor illegal fishing activities, especially in EEZ.
3. The most ideal way is to use integrated surveillance systems namely AIS detection, VMS, satellite radar and RDF.



MCS TECHNOLOGY IN REGIONAL LEVEL

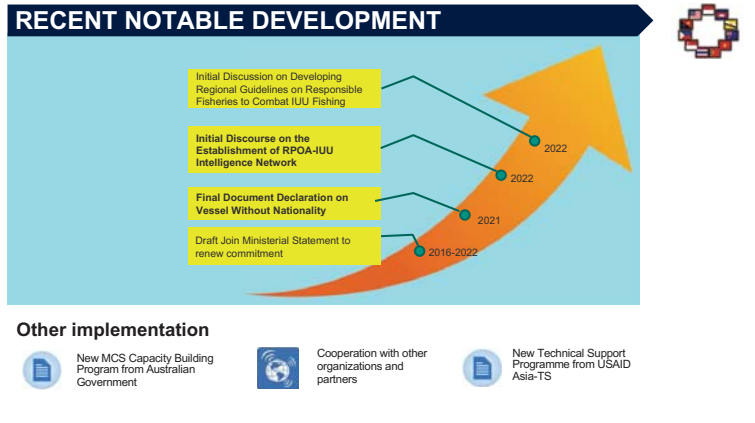
Is it possible to apply at regional level??

What are the obstacles?

If possible, How to implement that?

How to overcome those obstacles





RPOA-IUU MCS SUB REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS

GULF OF THAILAND



- Current project components:**
1. Regional transboundary fisheries governance and strengthened management
 2. Alignment of incentives mechanism
 3. Ecological corridor of critical and important habitat for aquatic resources in the GoT
 4. Project monitoring, knowledge management, and stakeholder engagement

- Country participants:**
1. Malaysia
 2. Cambodia
 3. Viet Nam
 4. Thailand

data source presented by chair of GOT in the 14th RPOA-IUU CCM, Dec 2021

RPOA-IUU MCS SUB REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AREAS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEAS AND THE SULU-SULAWESI SEAS



- Component of activities:**
1. Bilateral arrangement
 2. Joint border coordinated patrol and surveillance
 3. Developing a trans-boundary MCS network
 4. Trainings on MCS, fishery management, PSMA, VMS, and flag state and coastal state responsibilities
 5. Information sharing and database system

- Country participants:**
1. Malaysia
 2. Indonesia
 3. Brunei Darussalam
 4. Philippines

data source based on 6th SESCS and SSS

RPOA-IUU MCS SUB REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS

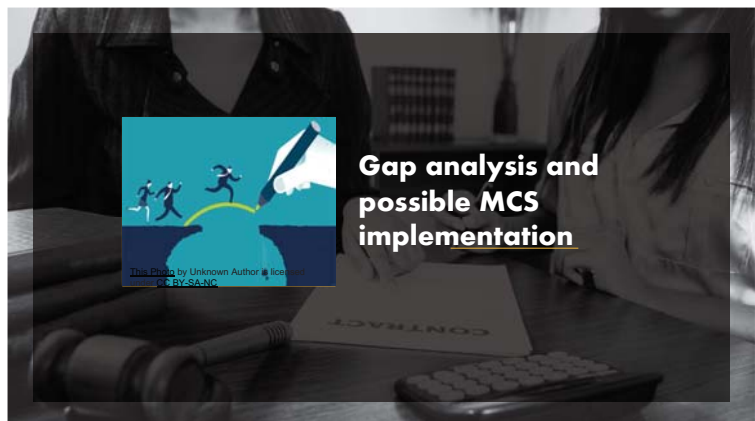
ARAFURAN AND TIMOR SEAS



- Component of activities:**
1. Surveillance support in the Dogleg Area
 2. Coordinated patrols
 3. Officer exchanges for MCS Activities
 4. Enforcement associated with the harvest and trade
 5. Information sharing and database system

- Country participants:**
1. Papua New Guinea
 2. Australia
 3. Indonesia
 4. Timor-Leste

data source based on 11th ATS Sub-Regional Working Group



MCS COMPONENTS IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT



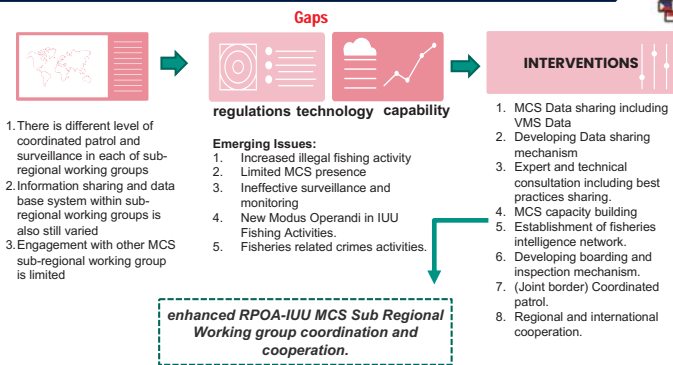
FAO CCRF	IPOA-IUU	UNCLOS	1995 UNFSA
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observers program 2. Inspection schemes 3. Vessel monitoring system 4. Applicable measurement of fishing operation and related activities outside their national jurisdiction 5. Compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by sub-regional or regional organization or arrangements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorization schemes of vessels 2. VMS 3. Observers on board 4. MCS training and education 5. MCS operation planning and funding 6. Dissemination of MCS data 7. Implementation of national and international boarding and inspection regimes 8. Recognizing the rights and obligation of masters and inspection officers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforcement by Flag state (provides effective enforcement such as rules, standards, law and regulations for violation and certification of actual vessel condition) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of national inspection schemes and subregional and regional schemes for cooperation 2. Implementation of national observers program 3. Implementation of VMS

MCS COMPONENTS IN IPOA-IUU



No	MCS in IPOA-IUU	National/Regional	Status in RPOA-IUU region	Possible Intervention
1	Authorization schemes of vessels	National	Different level of implementation in participating countries	-
2	VMS	National/Regional	It is closed system apply for each country. Different level of implementation.	VMS data exchange especially in the border area between country. For that we need an application that allows VMS data can be exchange at regional level.
3	Observers on board	National/High Seas	The level of implementation differs between participating countries.	Observers in high seas regulated by RFMOs
4	MCS training and education	National/Regional	Different level of MCS capacity & personnel capabilities between participating countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS training assessment • Regional MCS training needs & curriculum • National and regional training and education.
5	MCS operation planning and funding	National	Different level of MCS capabilities between participating countries	-
6	Dissemination of MCS data	National/Regional	Limited dissemination of MCS data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of TOR on Data Sharing mechanism • Developing of Fisheries Intelligence Networks.
7	Implementation of national and international boarding and inspection regimes	National/Regional	Different level of implementation in participating countries	Developing regional boarding and inspection regimes.
8	Recognizing the rights and obligation of masters and inspection officers	National/Regional	Different level of implementation in participating countries.	Capacity building program

Possible Future MCS implementation in RPOA-IUU



Thank You

RPOA-IUU Secretariat
 Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia
 Mina Bahari Building IV, 10th floor
 Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No 16 Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia

Phone : +62-3519070 ext 4062
 Fax : +62 21 3520346
 Email : rpoa_operational@yahoo.com
secretariat@rpoaiau.org
 Website : www.rpoaiau.org

"The most effective weapon against crime (IUU Fishing) is cooperation"

J. Edgar Hoover- First FBI Director

COOPERATIONS TO ENHANCE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MCS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

SEAFDEC Secretariat

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia. 23-24 August 2022

Regional approach

- Better understanding of current situations in fisheries management
- Be aware of IUU fishing, its impacts, challenges, and links with other activities
- Review the main aspects of fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance systems and their application
- Identify the role of enforcement and its critical components
- Learn about international frameworks of binding and non-binding instruments and mechanisms and the policy, legal and institutional frameworks which underpin efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and contribute to sustainable fisheries
- Network with professionals from other countries and share knowledge on recent trends, issues, and challenges in fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance.



Ongoing and future activities

Regional initiatives and platforms

- Exchange views, issues, and concerns to manage fisheries
- Joint fisheries management plans in regional and sub-regional waters in SEA
- Set of technical references to support fisheries management

Training courses

- Fisheries management: MCS, IUU fishing, PSM, eACDS, RFVR, EAFM, gender in fisheries, etc.
- Stock assessment
- Fish taxonomy and fish larvae
- Fishing gear and vessels technologies/innovations

Regional Programs/Projects (selected)

Capacity building

- IUU fishing (JTF/TD)
- Stock assessment (JTF/TD)
- Capacity building on IUU fishing (JICA/TD)

Fisheries information

- Fisheries statistics (JTF/SEC)
- Pelagic fisheries (JTF/MFRDMD)

Joint fisheries management

- GoT/FISH (FAO/GEF)
- BOBLME Phase 2 (FAO/GEF)
- PIO Grant (USAID)

Establishing Sub-regional MCS Networks



Figure 1. Map of Southeast Asia showing four sub-regions that are given emphasis in the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. (Adapted from Winchance et al., 2016)

- Andaman: Northern – 2 countries; and Southern – 3 countries
- Lower Mekong River Basin – 4 countries
- Gulf of Thailand – 4 countries
- Sulu-Sulawesi Seas – 3 countries
- National focal persons of MCS for each subregion
- Shared concerns (MCS practices, combat illegal fishing, joint management plan of transboundary species, etc.)

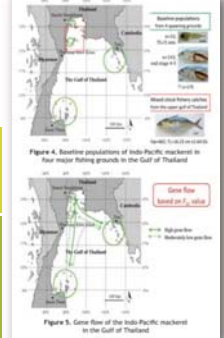
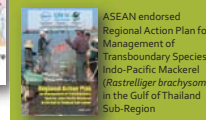


Figure 4. Seasonal populations of Indo-Pacific mackerel in four major fishing grounds in the Gulf of Thailand
 Figure 5. Gear flow of the Indo-Pacific mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand

Useful information to be shared...

Fisheries resources

- Stock status and structure (population)
- Fishing areas and seasons
- Catch and landing by species and gear type
- Data collection methodology
- Fisheries products and traceability system

Fishing gear, vessels, and ports

- Fishing efforts by gear type or by species
- Number of vessels (licensed and non-licensed)
- Vessel movement
- Domestic and foreign vessels fishing ports
- Registration and licensing

Fisheries laws/regulations

- Laws, legislations, regulations
- Seasonal catch limit
- Permitted documents for allowing docking in border countries

Others

- Information on IUU fishing, PSM, etc.
- Platform for information sharing





SIOFA | APSOI
Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
Accord relatif aux Pêches dans le Sud de l'Océan Indien

SIOFA Summary Presentation for the Regional
Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance
for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

23-24 August 2022


SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Mission: long-term conservation of fisheries resources and protection of vulnerable benthic ecosystems in the high-seas (ABNJ).

SIOFA Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-contracting Parties and Fishing Entities (CCPs) are:

- Australia
- China
- Comoros
- The Cook Islands
- European Union
- France (on behalf of its oversea territories)
- India
- Japan
- Korea
- Mauritius
- Seychelles
- Chinese Taipei
- Thailand



SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Main fisheries:

- Deepsea seamounts and ridges species
- Tropical shallower demersal species
- Oil fish

Do not manage tuna, tuna-like and highly migratory species which are managed by IOTC

Average annual catch: 20,000 tons



Photo credit: Graham Patchell

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES AGREEMENT

MCS procedures are driven by SIOFA Conservation and Management Measures (CMM)

- Vessel's authorization
- Listing of IUU vessels
- Vessels without nationality
- Port inspection scheme
- Control of fishing activities
- Monitoring of fisheries
- High-sea boarding and inspection procedures




Image credit: FAO

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

VESSEL AUTHORISATION AND IUU LISTING

- ▶ Vessels must be authorized to fish in the Agreement Area.
- ▶ Vessels that are detected or reported to fish without being authorized will fall on a draft IUU list.
- ▶ The draft IUU list is processed annually by the Compliance Committee.
- ▶ The Meeting of the Parties adopt a final IUU vessel list every year.
- ▶ The SIOFA IUU vessel list is circulated to all other RFMOs for information and eventually cross listing procedures.

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

PORT INSPECTION

- ▶ SIOFA CCPs shall maintain an effective port State control for all vessels that have been engaged in fishing in the SIOFA Area.
- ▶ Use of ports shall be denied to IUU listed vessels or vessels believed in having engaged in IUU activities.
- ▶ Inspection reports are provided to the Secretariat and shall provide total species tonnages and catch to be offloaded.
- ▶ Compliances issues detected during port inspections are reported to the vessel flag competent authority and to the Secretariat.
- ▶ Each CCPs shall provide a report of action undertaken for its non-compliant fishing vessels to the Compliance Committee.

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

MONITORING AND CONTROL

- ▶ Vessels shall provide all logbook data to its competent authority
- ▶ All vessels shall use an automatic location communicator and report to its competent authority
- ▶ At sea transshipments are monitored by an observer
- ▶ SIOFA parties must report to the Secretariat:
 - ▶ Each transshipment or transfer made in the high-seas
 - ▶ Each entry to or exit from the SIOFA area.
 - ▶ Catch and effort data annually

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

HIGH-SEAS BOARDING AND INSPECTION

- ▶ SIOFA CCPs may conduct boarding and inspection of vessels engaged or suspected to have engaged in fishing activities for fisheries resources in the SIOFA area.
- ▶ Each CCP shall accept and facilitate boarding and inspection
- ▶ Boarding and inspection shall prioritize vessels:
 - ▶ Not on the SIOFA RAV
 - ▶ Suspected of IUU fishing
 - ▶ Included in any other organization IUU list
 - ▶ Requested to be inspected by a party or an organization
 - ▶ That have no observers on-board
 - ▶ That have an history of non-compliance with regulations or with CMMs.
- ▶ Inspection reports are provided to the fishing vessels authority and to the Secretariat
- ▶ Violations are reported to the competent authority which shall take several measures
- ▶ CCPs shall provide annual report of high-seas inspection, and annual reports of actions undertaken if violation have been detected to the Meeting of the Parties.

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022

FUTURE ENDEAVOURS

- ▶ Improve compliance monitoring by increasing Secretariat capacity with a compliance officer.
- ▶ Establish a SIOFA Vessels Monitoring System.
- ▶ Increase collaborations with adjacent port states and include more participating states.
- ▶ Increase information exchanges with other Regional Fisheries Bodies (IOTC, CCAMLR, SWIOFC).

SEAFDC – MCS IUU Workshop – August 2022



Background

The RPOA emphasises the role of MCS in a successful fisheries management regime and calls on countries in the region to:

- develop suitable and relevant inter-agency arrangements to develop their networks to quickly share information such as locations, names of vessels, ports used (home and/or unloading port) and species targeted;
- enter into appropriate sub-regional MCS arrangements to promote the elimination of IUU fishing within the region;
- develop a regional MCS network to promote the sharing of information and to coordinate regional activities to support the promotion of responsible fishing practices, including the participation in the work of the International MCS Network;
- promote knowledge and understanding within their fishing industries about MCS activities to enhance sustainable fisheries management and to help combat IUU fishing; and
- develop, as appropriate, observer programmes including the requirement for industry to adhere to inspection regimes and carry observers on board when required.

3

23 August 2022



Introduction

- Brunei Darussalam is already implementing a number of MCS-related measures. In terms of monitoring activities, fisheries data collection is conducted by the Capture Fisheries Industry Division. One of the main functions of this Division is to evaluate the status and the economies of exploitation of pelagic and demersal fisheries resources. Some of the control-related measures implemented by DOF include limiting the number of licences in the trawl fisheries, regulating fishing gears and mesh sizes of nets, and zoning of fishing grounds.

4

23 August 2022



Fisheries Order 2009

- DOF, through the Fisheries Order 2009 also prohibits trawl fishermen and their fishing vessels from entering the area within one nautical mile radius of any operational oil platform and pipeline. Since January 2002, numerous campaigns have been launched to raise the level of awareness among local fishermen on the dangers of conducting fishing operations near oil platforms. Fishermen particularly small-scale fishermen are required to conduct their operations outside of the 500 metres radius safety zones of oil installations. Several operations are being conducted by enforcement agencies to protect fisheries operations and oil platforms, such as the Operasi Menangin and Operasi Kembura. These operations help prevent local fishermen from fishing inside the 500 metres radius of oil fields.

5

23 August 2022



Merchant Shipping Order 1988

- Additionally, the Merchant Shipping (Safety Zones) Order 1988 declares the Safety Zones which are established around all oilfield installations and structures extending to a distance of 500 metres measured from each point on the edge of the installations and structures situated within the area of the territorial waters and continental shelf of Brunei Darussalam.

6

23 August 2022



Merchant Shipping Order 1988

In addition, the merchant shipping (safety zones) order 1988 has designates five areas namely:

1. Safety Zone 1-Champion Shoal Oilfield
2. Safety Zone 2- Maggie Oilfield
3. Safety Zone 3- Fairly Oilfield
4. Safety Zone 4- South West Ampa Oilfield
5. Safety Zone 5 - Fairly Baram Oilfield.

For the purpose of this Order, unauthorised entry by any person or vessel into the Safety Zone is prohibited except for the purpose of saving life or property; on account of stress or weather, or when the vessel in a distress situation. Any contravention of the Merchant Shipping (Safety Zones) Order 1988 by the master or owner of any vessel is, on conviction, liable to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and the vessel is liable to be detained

7

23 August 2022



In terms of surveillance, the Fisheries Order 2009 lays out the powers of authorised and enforcement officers for boarding and inspection, particularly to:

- stop, board, and search any vessel within Brunei Darussalam's water and make any inquiry, examination and inspection concerning crew, equipment or fishing appliance, or fish carried on board that vessel;
- stop, board and search, and inspect any vessel or vehicle transporting fish; require to be produced and inspect any licence, permit, record, certificate or any other document required under the Order or under any generally accepted international rules and standards;
- enter and search any place in which he has reason to believe that an offence under the Order is about to be or has been committed;
- take samples of any fish found in any vessel or vehicle inspected;

8

23 August 2022



- arrest any person who he has reason to believe has committed an offence under the Order;
- seize any vessel including its equipment, gear, furniture, appurtenances, stores and cargo, or any vehicle which he has reason to believe has been used in the commission of any offence;
- seize any fish which he has reason to believe has been caught in the commission of an offence under the Order;
- seize any explosive, poison, pollutant or other noxious substance, apparatus or prohibited gear or any other thing which he has reason to believe has been used to contravene the provisions of the Order;
- and seize any unlicensed fishing appliance or marine culture system.

9

23 August 2022



Strengthening MCS systems

- Asset Management, Licensing And Enforcement Division. These divisions enforce the Fisheries Order 2009 and the Brunei Fishery Limit Act Chapter 130. They also monitor and conduct surveillance activities on the encroachment of foreign fishing vessels in Brunei Darussalam's waters; fisheries import, export, and transit activities throughout Brunei Darussalam; and issuance of fisheries licences, including fishing gears and aquaculture and fish processing activities.

10

23 August 2022



Strengthening MCS systems

- Apart from the Department of Fisheries, other agencies are also involved in implementing Brunei Darussalam fisheries laws and regulations and conducting MCS activities, such as the Marine Police and the Royal Brunei Navy, the Royal Brunei Air Force and the National Maritime Coordinating Centre. The Marine Police, a branch of the Royal Brunei Police has the responsibility for enforcement of marine resources-related regulations throughout Brunei Darussalam's maritime jurisdiction. Some of the challenges being confronted by the Marine Police relate to limited assets, pressure due to increasing violations in Zone 3, and fishing near oil rigs.

11

23 August 2022



Strengthening MCS systems

- The Royal Brunei Navy's main function is the defence of the country. It has the power to investigate and enforce violations by vessels but plays a secondary role in fisheries enforcement. It undertakes eight patrols per month and deploys only one ship at any time. In order to overcome the difficulty of the Royal Brunei Navy to police the entire Brunei Darussalam maritime zone, it aims to invest in new technologies such as vessel monitoring system. Aside from the Royal Brunei Marine Police and the Royal Brunei Air Force, the Royal Brunei Navy also cooperates with other enforcement agencies such as the Directorate of Operations of the Ministry of Defence, Internal Security Department, Immigration and National Registration Department, Labour Department, Forestry Department, and the Royal Customs and Excise Department.

12

23 August 2022



Strengthening MCS systems

- Joint operations by enforcement agencies have resulted in the detention and arrest of foreign fishing vessels. Inspection of licences, fishing gears and import permits, imported fresh, live and frozen fish, and cod end mesh size net are also conducted by enforcement agencies, as well as inspection in immigration posts. The number of patrol vessels used for fisheries enforcement has significantly increased from 29 in 2003 to 446 in 2010. Enforcement agencies aim at conducting more than 360 patrol times a year.



Strengthening MCS systems

- A significant enhancement and landmark to the MCS capabilities of Brunei Darussalam is through the government initiatives to establish a national coordination centre in 2010 which is task to purview into any maritime issues in which the newly established centre known as the National Maritime Coordination Centre (NMCC) under the Prime Minister Office. The objective of NMCC is to coordinate maritime surveillance and maritime security responds with its stakeholders which consists of government maritime enforcement agency and other non government organization. It is also acting as a fusion centre for info sharing on maritime threats and incidents occur nationally and regionally.



Strengthening MCS systems

- DOF has developed coordinated national MCS strategy that would investigate the components of an MCS system, including use of appropriate satellite and related technology which would be deemed appropriate for the type of fishing activities and other maritime crimes and security incidents that occur in its maritime zones. This system would include the adoption of a vessel monitoring system, an improved logbook system, inspection scheme, and participation in the International MCS Network.



Strengthening MCS systems

- Brunei Darussalam also acknowledges the need for co-management in Zones 1 and 2. Brunei Darussalam would engage the industry and other stakeholders to develop co-management responses in these fisheries zones to prevent IUU fishing and ensure sustainable management of fisheries. In line with opening up Zone 4 to commercial fishing either through foreign access or joint ventures, Brunei Darussalam would conduct more intense MCS activities in the area to prevent the IUU fishing. In particular, Brunei Darussalam would investigate opportunities for cooperative MCS with its neighbours, including coordinate patrols, hot pursuit arrangements and reciprocal enforcement.



IUU/ Foreign Vessels Infringement in Brunei Darussalam

2010 – 2017 Statistics

289 total sightings (usually only a small % of the total infringement)

28 caught & prosecuted

B\$ 19M/ year estimated economic losses

- Brunei Darussalam capture fisheries resources is estimated to generate earnings of **B\$ 112 million** per year **sustainably**;
- The capture fisheries industry is currently supporting the livelihood/ employment of **1,600** locals



System & Infrastructure Requirement

Requirement	Possibilities
Monitoring & Control Centre VMS 2-way system, hardware & e-Log Book	Existing Supervisor's Office @ FLC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify Vendor & Service Provider • To place on-board each commercial fishing vessels (either subsidized or fully at fishermen's own costs)
VMS Air-time Fishermen's capacity to use system	To identify Vendor & Service Provider Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Vendors & Service Providers • SEAFDEC
DoF capacity to implement and enforce system	Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Vendors & Service Providers • SEAFDEC



SUMMARY OF ACTIONS AND STRATEGIC RESPONSE

Develop suitable and relevant inter-agency arrangements to develop networks to quickly share information such as locations, names of vessels, ports used, species targeted, and other information

- Adopt an MCS strategy that would investigate the components of an MCS system which would be deemed appropriate for the type of fishing activities that occur in its fisheries zones.
- Engage the industry and other stakeholders to develop co-management responses in these fisheries zones to prevent IUU fishing and ensure sustainable management of fisheries
- Conduct more intense MCS activities in the area to prevent the IUU fishing
- Investigate opportunities for cooperative MCS with its neighbours including coordinate patrols, hot pursuit arrangements and reciprocal enforcement
- The establishment of the NMCC in 2010 will enhance the coordination and effectiveness of MCS efforts in Brunei Darussalam





The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

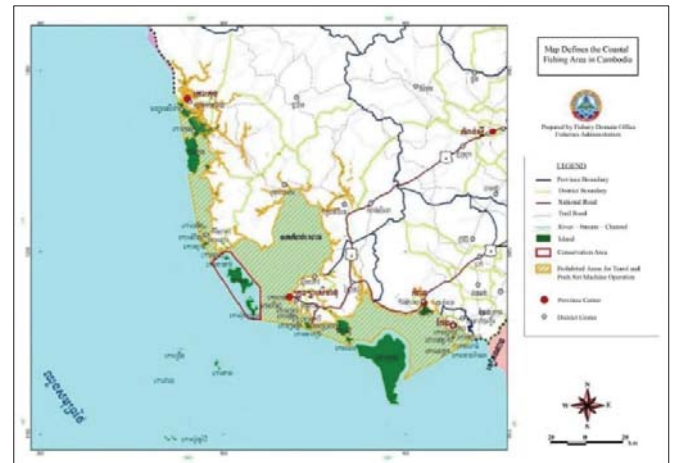
23-24 August 2022
Pattaya, Thailand

MCS of Cambodia

Ngin Kamsan*, Buoy Roitana** and Kao Monirith***

* FIA SMART Core Team member
** DDG of FIA and IUU team leader
*** Director of Marine FIA Inspectorate

The coastal fishing area



The marine fisheries management measures:

- Monitoring the prohibition of trawling in water shallower than 20m deep line
- Inspect that only authorized fishing gears and restricted mesh size are used
- The proclamation of the closed season for mackerels (January to March)
- Inspect that the prohibition of fishing in seagrass and coral reefs areas is adhered to
- Inspect fishing vessels for registration and licensing
- Marine Fisheries Management Areas
- Prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

Institutions involved in MCS

Monitoring (M)

1. Fisheries Administration (FiA)
 - Department of Fisheries Affair (DFA)
 - Department of Fisheries Conservation (DFC)
 - Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation (DPFIC)
 - Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute (MAFREDI)
2. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF)
 - FiA Cantonments

Activities for Monitoring (M)

1. Catch assessment
 - Selecting 8 landing sites and 225 fishing vessels for interview
2. Research on fishing gears
 - Survey completed by DFA
3. Research on coral reef and seagrass area
 - FiA and FiA Cantonment staffs were trained on diving

Institutions involved in MCS

Control (C)

1. Fisheries Administration (FiA)
 - Department of Administration Affair and Litigation (DAAL)
 - Department of Fisheries Affair (DFA)
 - Department of Fisheries Conservation (DFC)
 - Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation (DPFIC)
 - Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute (MAFREDI)
2. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF)
 - FiA Cantonments

Activities for Control (C)

1. The revision of fisheries law
 - The draft of fisheries law is discussing with involved ministries and it is planned to get approval by the end of 2022
2. Proclamation of fishing gears
 - The draft of MAFF's proclamation on legal and illegal fishing gears is going on
3. Coral reefs and sea grass area
 - The draft of MAFF's proclamation on coral reefs and sea grass area is going on

Institutions involved in MCS

Surveillance (S)

1. Fisheries Administration (FiA)
 - Department of Administration Affairs and Litigation (DAAL)
 - Marine FiA Inspectorate
2. Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF)
 - FiA Cantonments
3. National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS)
4. Ministry of Environment (MoE)
5. Marine Police and Navy

National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS)
Overall coordination body for state action at sea



Equipment

- 7 New patrol boats (2x 12m and 5 x 8.5m)
- 5 New Patrol vehicles
- VMS Operations Centre (in preparation)
- 125 VMS units will install for large scale vessels (above 18m)



Training and capacity building

- Aerial surveillance training (completed)
- PSMA training (coming soon)



Monitoring and reporting technology

Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART)



Vessels inspection by SMART using smart mobile (Blackview) in 2021

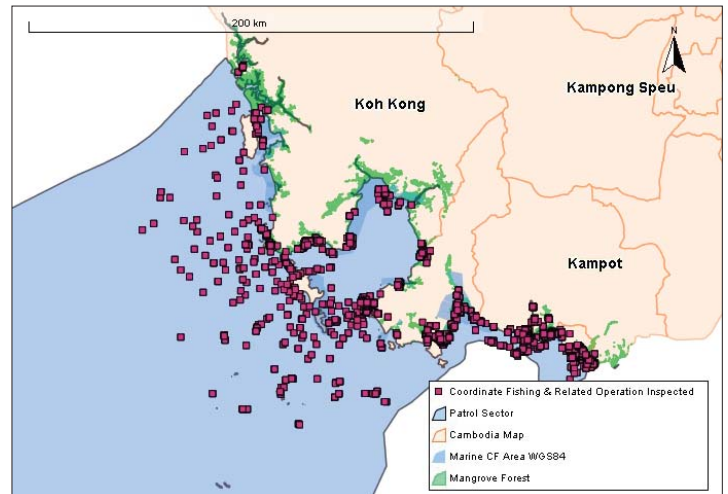
1. Inspection at sea

No.	Vessels Type	KKG	KSM	KEP	IMA	KAM
1	Large Vessel (Larger than 24m)	-	1	-	6	-
2	Medium Vessel (12m to smaller than 24m)	75	154	91	205	76
3	Small Vessel (Smaller than 12m)	120	173	82	94	109
Total		195	328	173	305	185
Grand Total		1,186				

2. Inspection at landing site

No.	Vessels Type	KKG	KSM	KEP	KAM
1	Large Vessel (Larger than 24m)	-	-	-	-
2	Medium Vessel (12m to smaller than 24m)	21	98	51	37
3	Small Vessel (Smaller than 12m)	168	72	111	96
Total		189	170	162	133
Grand Total		654			

Coordinates of fishing and inspected operation in 2021 by SMART



Obstacles of MCS implementation

- Limited budget
- Lack of data indicating the health of stocks
- Lack of real time surveillance of the EEZ
- Institutional arrangement for fishing vessels registrations not yet streamlined with issuing of fishing license
- PSMA implementation is challenging





Implementation of MCS in Indonesia

Alza Rendian
Donny Muhamad Faisal
MMAF Fisheries Officer

Presented in Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, 23-24 August 2022, Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

1

LAYOUT

- 01 | COUNTRY PROFILE
- 02 | INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM
- 03 | NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMME
- 04 | INPUT

2

Country Profile



Multi species Multi-gears Multi-habitat Multi-stakeholder

Geographical and Biological Aspect

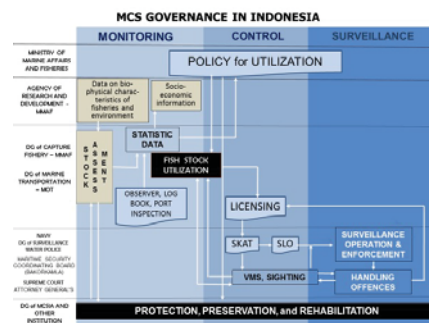
- The biggest marine and archipelagic state with 17.504 Islands;
- Located between Indian Ocean and Pasific, and Australia and Asia;
- Sea Area is about 6,4 million km²
- Second longest coastline: 108.000 km
- Multi species and multi-habitat
- Maximum Sustainable Yield estimated 12.05 Million Ton (2022)



Big Challenges for MCS

3

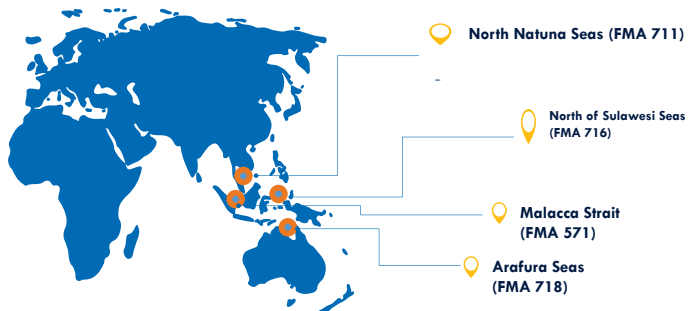
MCS (Monitoring Controlling Surveillance) Governance in Indonesia



- Wide range stakeholders involved in MCS Governance in Indonesia
- Coordination among agencies play a vital role

4

Vulnerable Area of IUU fishing



5

IUU fishing in Indonesia Waters

*(2022)



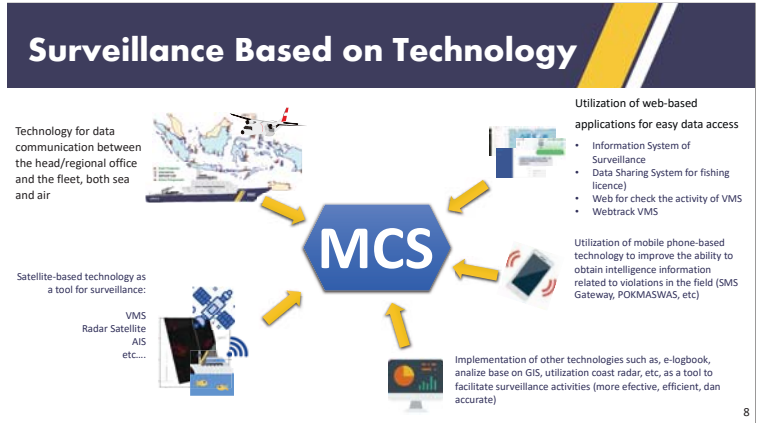
IUUFV Arrested:

85

IUUFV Flag State:

Vietnam 2 units Indonesia 74 units Malaysia 8 units Philippines 1 unit

6



MCS Infrastructures

Surveillance based Community

- To combat illegal fishing the Indonesian government introduced a Surveillance based community surveillance initiative in 2001
- POKMASWAS is voluntary. A wide range of people from local communities are involved in POKMASWAS. Groups of local leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, NGOs, and some local fishermen support the government by conducting fishing surveillance activities such as patrolling, monitoring fishing sites and reporting illegal fishing activities.
- Indonesia has 1,640 groups of POKMASWAS

1640 POKMASWAS Groups

COMPONENT/TOOLS OF MCS FOR FISHING VESSEL

Indonesia's national legislation related to Article 3.2, 8.1-8.5, and 8.9 of the CCRF

in article 8.2, indonesia has implemented strict criteria of surveillance of fishing vessels before fishing, while fishing, during landing and post landing

Before Fishing	While Fishing	During Landing	Post Landing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing legal operational standards of fishing Vessel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveillance of vessel while fishing → ensure that fishing activities are in accordance with the rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection of fishing vessel when landing the catch Checking the type, quantity and size of catch, suitability of fishing gear & base port Issuing fishing vessel inspection result upon arrival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection after landing the catch Inspection the purpose of fish distribution and processing Catch traceability

Implementation in Fisheries Transparency

- Indonesia has developed mobile application (called **SALMON**) to involve Fisheries Companies and Owner in monitoring their fishing vessels
- Information sharing mechanism in Regional Platform (RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC, ASEAN Network on Combating IUUF)
- Indonesia has involved Surveillance based community Based Surveillance (POKMASWAS)

SALMON Apps Features

- 1. Salmon Activation**
Online Activation VMS Document
- 2. Salmon Tracking**
To monitor fishing vessels movement
- 3. Salmon Dashboard**
To monitor compliance of fishing vessels
- 4. Salmon Contact**
Communication with officer for 24/7



BENEFIT

1. Online system: VMS document.
2. Transparency in monitoring and law enforcement
3. Owner and Fisheries Companies play their role to ensure compliance level



NATIONAL COORDINATION FORUM ON FISHERIES CRIME INVESTIGATION



Common best practices/SOP on fisheries investigation



Data and information sharing



- Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Attorney General, Police, Navy, Court
- Finding way out on fisheries case.



Established in 33 Provinces

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMPLIANCE

1. Indonesia has ratified PSMA and Standard of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel (STCW) and in process to ratify Cape Town Agreement 2012 and ILO C-188
2. As a member of RFMOs (IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC) and non contracting party (IATTC), Indonesia implements Conservation and Management Measures. Indonesia registered fishing vessels in those RFMOs:
3. Indonesia itself is actively involve in three 3 Regional Mechanism to combat IUU Fishing notably RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC, and newly established AN-IUU.
4. Indonesia has submitted data on fishing vessels for FAO Global Record, and SEAFDEC Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR), and regularly update it each year.
5. Traceability fisheries product:
 - a. Implementation of Catch Certification System (SHTI).
 - b. Implemented electronic logbook (E-Log book).



Terima **Kasih**



The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, Pattaya, Thailand on 23–24 August 2022

The Implementation of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) for Combating IUU Fishing in Lao PDR

Monenaly KEOKHADY¹
Saleumphone CHANTHAVONG²

Aquatic Resources Management Section, Division of Fisheries, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF)¹
 Capture Fisheries Unit, Living Aquatic Resources Research Center (LARReC)²

Outline of Presentation



1. General information of Country;
2. Status of the fishery resources;
3. Current situation of IUU fishing Issue;
4. Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue;
5. Obstacles of MCS implementation;
6. Challenges and suggestions for MCS implement;
7. Lesson learned of MCS implementation.

General information of Country



- Lao PDR is landlocked country, situated in the middle of South East Asia and has no direct access to the seas;
- Population 6.9 Million;
- Land Area 236,800 sq.km;
- Arable land: 1,000,000 ha;
- Aquaculture 42,000 ha;
- Capture fisheries are believed to be more than 1.2 million ha;
- Almost all Laos territory has an enormous importance for fishery resources, including its rich aquatic biodiversity.

General information of Country (Cont' d)



Abundant water resources important for fisheries & Aquatic

There are 5 types of water bodies:
 That have potentials for fisheries and Aquaculture

- 1) River: Mekong river and 14 tributaries
- 2) Hydropower reservoirs
- 3) Irrigation reservoirs
- 4) Wetland
- 5) Rice-field

Total: estimate 1.2 million ha

Status of the fishery resources



- The total area of water resources for capture fisheries is believed to be more than 1.2 million ha;
- The estimated consumption of fish is approximately 167,922 tonnes per year;
- Consumption of other aquatic animals is estimated at 40,581 tonnes per year;
- The people of Lao PDR, especially in the rural communities which account for more than 75 per cent of the population, still depend upon the country's fish and other aquatic animals as their most reliable sources of animal protein intake;
- More than 481 fish species have been identified in Lao PDR, including 22 exotic species, and more species are being discovered regularly;
- Among other aquatic animals, about 37 amphibians, 7 species of crabs and 10 species of shrimps have been recorded, but these records would cover only about 15 per cent of the estimated total;
- Fishers use varies gears to catch fish with more than 30 fishing gears documented in Laos. Common fishing gear use are gill net, cast net, hook and line, lift nets. Gill nets are used to catch various size of fish.

Current situation of IUU fishing Issue



1. Illegal fishing:

- Lao fisheries law very new Just developed and declared in 2009;
- Population increase;
- Demand fish for food increase;
- Over fishing (high market demand);
- Illegal fishing gears (ex: electro fishing, dynamite, poison...)



Current situation of IUU fishing Issue (Cont' d)



2. Report system:

- Unreported from PAFO to DAFO to FMC;
- Data collection;
- Human resources;
- Lack of coordinate between center to local;
- Lack of budget ;
- Lack of equipment/vehicle (technology for communicate.



Current situation of IUU fishing Issue (Cont' d)



3. unregulated:

- Do not controlling;
- Fisheries law did not access to people and community;
- Some where uses illegal equipment;
- Over fishing.



Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue



1. Drafting by law regulation (MAF Decision):

- Establish fisheries inspection officer;
 - Drafting roles and responsibilities of 'Fisherman Association and Fisheries Committee';
 - Enforcement fisheries law.
- 2. Disseminate fisheries Law to district and village level:**
- Establish mechanism coordinate between Center with local.
 - Measures to fine.

Criteria to response for IUU fishing issue (Cont' d)



3. Promote to establish for "FMCs".

- 4. Development Strategy Implement Plan 2025'SIP'.**
- 5. Identify priority project 4 priority areas :**
- Aquaculture;
 - Capture Fisheries;
 - Adaptation to CC;
 - Capacity building .

Obstacles of MCS implementation



- Limitations of information on MCS activities on Inland Fisheries;
- Most of fisher folk are small-scale.

Challenges and suggestions for MCS implement



- Food security and poverty reduction;
- Increasing population, consumption demand, illegal fishing, overfishing, destruction of fish habitats, declining fishery;
- Limited Govt. capacity for fishery management;
- Management and development zones not yet identified;
- Exploitation of natural resources (land, water, forest).

Lesson learned of MCS implementation



1. Fisheries law amendment:
 - Establish fisheries inspection officer
 - Roles and responsibilities of 'Fisherman Association'
 - Enforcement fisheries law
2. Disseminate fisheries Law to district and village level:
 - Establish mechanism coordinate between Center with local for reporting
 - Measures for fines penalty
3. Promote to establish for Fisheries Management Committee "FMCs".

Some Fisheries management activities in past

Fisherman License



Boat legislation



Fish Buyer license



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont'd)

Supplies the fisheries Equipment's



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont'd)

Landing site management



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont'd)

Boat legislation



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont'd)

Processing promotion products



Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Survey and Monitoring Fish species migration



19

Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Restocking program



20

Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Village patrolling Unit



21

Some Fisheries management activities in past (Cont' d)

Capacity building



22



MCS IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23-24 August 2022, in Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

...Manage and Conserve Fishery Resources
• Sustainably managed fisheries resources through the implementation of **licensing policy** the **MCS** programme, **registration of fishing** and **inland fisheries management** to ensure fishery resources are managed in a responsible and consistent with international instruments related.

Monitoring Control Surveillance

....Enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985 and Regulations
• Plan, implement and coordinate fisheries legislation to ensure that all fishing activities in accordance with the provisions in the act.

Amendment of Fisheries Act 1985

- Effective 30th September 2019.
- The newly amended law imposes penalty six-time heavier than that of the former provisions.
- RM 6 Million** (approximately USD 1.5 Million) for the owner or skipper and **RM600,000** (approximately USD 150,000) for every crew member of foreign fishing vessel encroached into Malaysian Fishing Waters.
- also imposes penalty up to **RM 4 Million** (approximately USD 1 Million) for any local fishing vessel fished without valid license or in violation of license condition on the high seas.

SOP To Handle Foreign Fishing Vessels Engaged In IUU Fishing

Malaysia already establish SOP for handling foreign fishing vessels which is suspected engaged with IUU fishing.

Involves multiple enforcement agencies.

National Committee on IUU Fishing

IUU MAIN COMMITTEE

Determine the direction and ways to combat IUU Fishing in Malaysia

Chair:
**Secretary General
Ministry of Agriculture and
Food Industry Malaysia**

IUU TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Assess, review policy requirements, laws and implement actions to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia.

Provide policy recommendations, laws and actions to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia.

Chair:
**Director General
Department of Fisheries**

Report to

National Plan of Control & Inspection (NPCI)

CONTROL & INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

1. Registration and license of fishing vessels.
2. Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
3. Inspection of incoming foreign fishing vessel.
4. Inspection of local fishing vessel at port or landing site.
5. Electronic vessel monitoring.
6. Inspection and certification of raw materials for processing in Malaysia.
7. Fisheries surveillance volunteer network.
8. Inspection of foreign crew on local fishing vessels.

Inspections are carried out to ensure that all fishing activities comply with the prescribe controls.

SPECIAL TASK FORCE TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL FISHING ACTIVITIES BY FOREIGN VESSELS

CABINET ORDER 24TH APRIL 2019

SPECIAL TASK FORCE
LEAD: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

INTERGRATED ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE
LEAD: MALAYSIA MARITIME ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (MMEA)

OP NAGA
- Barat
- Timur

LEGAL/POLICY COMMITTEE
LEAD: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Integration and Cooperation to deter IUU Fishing/Products

- Synergy through strategic cooperation with other agencies
- Department of Fisheries Malaysia
- Fisheries Development Authority Malaysia
- Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
- Marine Operations Force, Royal Malaysia Police
- Department of Fisheries Sabah
- Marine Department Malaysia
- Royal Malaysian Customs
- Royal Malaysian Navy
- Port Authorities



International Collaboration

- Regional Plan Of Action To Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (RPOA IUU)
- ASEAN Network For Combating Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing (AN-IUU)
- Bilateral Communication

Refuse Entry Of IUU Fish


Information from Thai PSM Investigation (10 August 2018).

- Catches from the 4 IUU fishing vessels which listed in IOTC IUU Vessel. New flag Somali.
- 46 containers rejected by Thailand.
- went to Singapore via 3 container vessels.
- transferred to the other 3 container vessels.
- Destination : Penang Port, Malaysia.

Malaysia's action

- Refused entry by MAQIS Malaysia.
- Return to Djibouti.

- Full cooperation of DOF, MAQIS, CUSTOM, Port Authority and Importer.



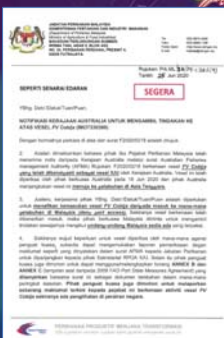
Concerted Effort in Combating IUU Fishing

Information circulated by AFMA- dated 23rd June 2020

- FV Cobija- identified as IUU fishing vessel by Australian Authorities.
- Vessel may be heading towards port in South East Asia.

Malaysia's action

- Circulated information to relevant enforcement authorities and port authorities.
- Full cooperation of all authorities in Malaysia.



Thank You!





“Implementation of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Myanmar”

the Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia” from 23-24 August 2022 in Thailand

23-8-2022



Types of Marine Fishery in Myanmar



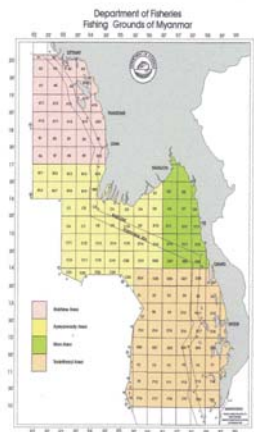
a. In-shore Fishery

- > 10 nautical mile from shore
- > Not more 25 HP engine & 40 feet length of the boat.



b. Off-shore Fishery

- > Outer area of inshore to end of EEZ
- > More than 25 HP engine & 40 feet length
- > Bottom trawl, Purse seine, Surrounding net, Drift net, Squid net, Trap & Long line.



Legal framework

- DOF manages the marine fishery in accordance with following Fishery Laws ;

- ✓ Law relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels (Law No.11/89)
- ✓ Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (Law No. 9/90)
- ✓ Law amending the law relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing vessels (Law No.15/93)
- ✓ Law amending the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (Law No.16/93)



New Fisheries Law under process

- > Marine Fisheries Law (Reform the Marine Fisheries Law 1990 and Law relating to the Fishing Rights of Foreign Fishing Vessels)

MCS Measure for local vessel

- All vessel owner (Fishing or carrier)
 - > shall have the vessel registration issued by Department of Marine Administration (DMA).
 - > shall have the licence
 - > shall appoint on board his vessel only those fishermen who are registered in the Department.
 - > shall operate in the permitted fishing ground fishing day
 - > shall comply with the regulations and directives prescribed by the Department.

MCS Measure for foreign vessel

- For all fishing vessel, the company
 - > shall apply prior permission of DoF to enter Myanma Marine waters.
 - > shall use the vessel route which is permitted by DoF in prior permission.
 - > shall operate in the permitted fishing ground.
 - > shall be inspected in designated check points and shall land in designated landing site in Myanmar.
 - > shall install the vessel monitoring system-VMS

MCS component

- DoF transfer the inspection power to Custom Department and NAVY.
- NAVY has been conducting the vessel inspection at sea.
- All vessel have to be inspected in check point by one stop service included by DOF, DMA, Custom Department, Myanmar Police Force, Immigration, Myanmar Port Authority, Department of General Administration at shore.



MCS Measure for Marine Offshore Fisheries

- 1979 - September/October
- 1980 - March/April
- 2013 - November/December
- 2015 - April/June
- 2018- August/September

Year	Pelagic Fish	Demarsal Fish	Total Biomass
1979-80	1.0 MT	0.75 MT	1.75 MT
2013-15	0.303 MT	0.647MT	0.95 MT

- Based on the results of the fisheries resources survey,
- Do not allowed the building and importing of new fishing vessels into Myanmar water
- Do not allow the fishing right of foreign fishing vessel
- Limitation of fishing gear mesh size, quantity and fishing day



2018 -Survey on Distribution of eggs and Larvae and Environmental factors, Close season and close area for all fishing from May to July in 2021 fishing season

Vessel Marking System

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

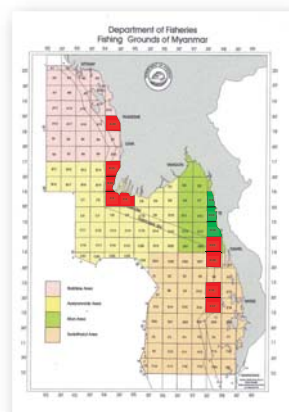


Prohibition of fishing gear

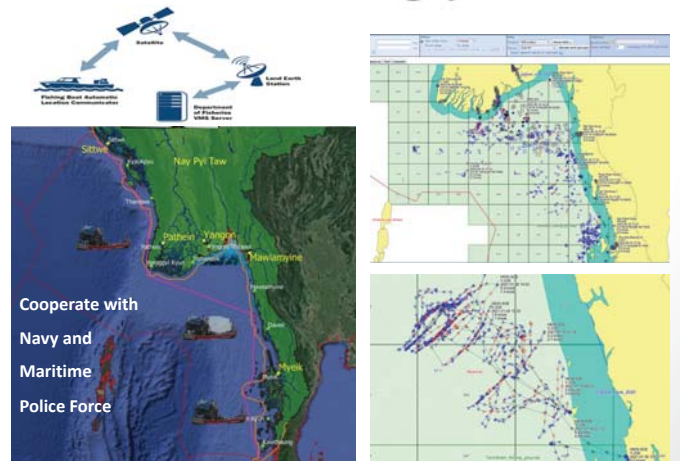
- Under "Law Relating To The Fishing Rights Of Foreign Fishing Vessels", "Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law" and related regulations, fishing gear that is destructive to the environment and the fisheries resources are banned.
- These gears includes pair trawl fishing, electric fishing, fishing using poisons, chemicals, explosives, Purse seine net less than 3.5 inch mesh size, for trawl net cod-end mesh size less than 2 inches.

Prohibition of fishing Activities for Protected Fish species

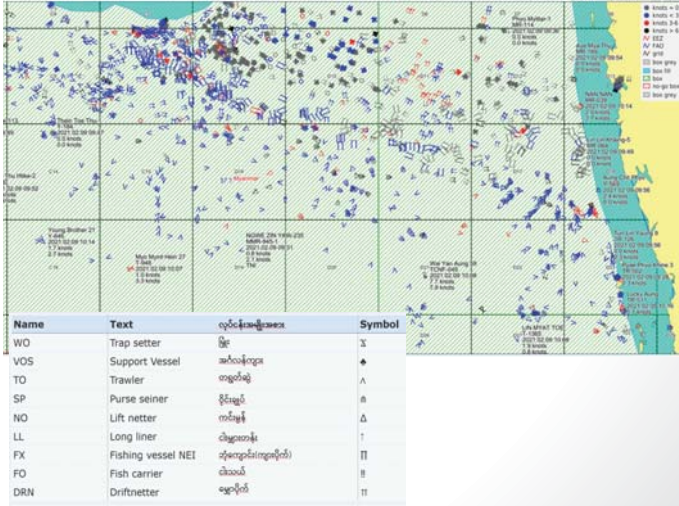
- Closed Area (3 months) (Started from 1993-94, now in all fishing ground)
- Grouper with eggs (2/2006) All fishing ground, July-Aug-Sept
- Sea bass with eggs (2/2006) All fishing ground, Jan-Feb-Mar
- Hard Clam (9/2008) Myeik, Palaw, Kyae chaung and Ta Bo chaung point. 20 Acre Jan-Feb-Mar
- Whale Shark (2/2001)
- Marine Shrimp with eggs (3/95)
- Marine mammal (5/2022)



Vessel Monitoring System



VMS တပ်ဆင်ပြီးသည့် ကမ်းဝေးငါးဖမ်းရေယာဉ်များအား ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာ/ လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစားအလိုက် မြင်တွေ့ရပုံ



8/23/22

2. Implementation of MCS in Costal Area



Sustainable Coastal Fisheries



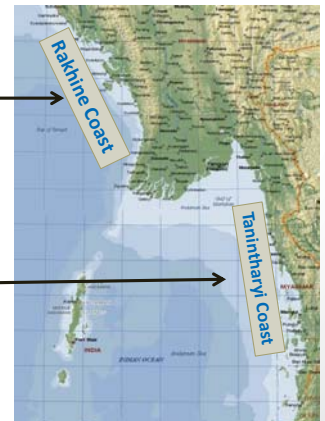
Two Patrol boats provided by Denmark-Myanmar Country Programme in 2020 to inspect of IUU activities around the LMMA areas in the Southern Coastal Zone. (DoF & MMPF and community members)



Strengthen the cooperation among local community

Co-management area for conservation of fishery resources and eliminate IUUF cooperated with WCS, DOF and community of fisherman

LMMA area for allocated fishing ground and to conserve fisheries resources by community of fisherman cooperated with FFI & DOF and



Cooperation with Regional Fishery Management Activities

- Regular upload of update RFVR data ≥ 24 m to the RFVR data base under SEAFDEC/TD for sharing information among the member states
- Continuing Implementation of eACDS application that was technical supported by SEAFDEC/TD as pilot stage at three landing sites in Yangon region
- Providing the EU catch certificate for exportation of marine fisheries products to foreign countries
- Implementing the Port State Measure Agreement cooperate with regional fisheries management organization of information sharing on IUU fishing vessels
- MOU with Thailand to develop the fishery sector for sharing technical experiences and information for both fisheries and aquaculture

F V COBIJAN

- Cooperation and discussing between Department of Fisheries, DMA, MPA, Custom and Marine Police was made.
- Denying entry (Banned permanently) Effective from 28th July 2020 12:00 Myanmar Standard
- Reported to IOMOU and entered into List of Banned Vessels by Member Authority (Myanmar)



1	COBIJA	7330399	PERMANENT	Sailing under fake certification	Myanmar
---	--------	---------	-----------	----------------------------------	---------

Challenges

- Weakness of multilateral cooperation for information sharing to address the IUU fishing
- Insufficient scientific data collection and research for marine capture fisheries to improve MCS for sustainable fisheries management
- Insufficient HRD for effective reporting and research for development of MCS.

Conclusion

- To improve cooperation among relevant agency such as NGOs, local and international Organization.
- To develop the efficient MCS system is essential for effective controlling of fishing capacity and IUU fishing.
- Need training and capacity building for the use and application of regulatory measures to support MCS.

Thank You for your attention!



IMPLEMENTATION OF MONITORING, CONTROL, AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS) PHILIPPINES

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

23-24 August 2022, Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

BACKGROUND

- Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) through the Fisheries Protection Law Enforcement Group (FPLEG), in accordance with the Republic Act No. 10654-An Act to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, is mandated to address issues to all forms of illegal fishing as enumerated under such law.

MCS RELATED ACTIVITIES Landbased operations



MCS RELATED ACTIVITIES Seaborne operations



TOTAL NUMBER OF FISHINGVESSEL APPREHENDED

Two (2) total number of fishing vessels in violation to various prohibitions of the RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FILED

There are a total of thirteen (13) total cases filed, including the endorsement of PNP-Maritime Group.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ADMINISTRATIVE FINES COLLECTED

Collected a total of two hundred twenty nine thousand, eight hundred sixty pesos (Php 229,860.00) administrative fines.

Philippine IUU Fishing Index and Threat Assessment Tool (I-FIT)

- The Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
 - fishing assessment workshop towards better understanding of IUU fishing in Philippine waters
 - IUU Fishing Index and Threat Assessment Tool (I-FIT) to measure IUU risk in municipal waters as well as in Fisheries Management Areas (FMA)
 - I-FIT was used how big of threat IUU fishing posed to a given area (prevalence), why it was occurring (vulnerability), and what was done to address it (response)

Initial assessment of of IUU fishing

- Prevalence of fishing domestic commercial fishing vessel within FMA 8 (i.e. based on data from DA-BFAR, data from community reports)
- Poaching by foreign-flagged vessels in Philippine waters (i.e. based on apprehension data from DA-BFAR and analysis of VIIRS nighttime satellite images)
- Results from the assessment will be used for future research and policy
- Responses should focus not only what is more visible from the shore but also address the harmful threats
 - Fishing with fine mesh net – catch composed mainly of juvenile species
 - Fishing without registration, permits or licenses – weak registration or licensing

OBSTACLE OF MCS IMPLEMENTATION

- Lack of appropriate equipment, operating funds, and trained manpower
- Political intervention
- Poor registration and licensing
- Non-compliant to VMS (*i.e.* commercial fishing within municipal waters)

LESSON LEARNED

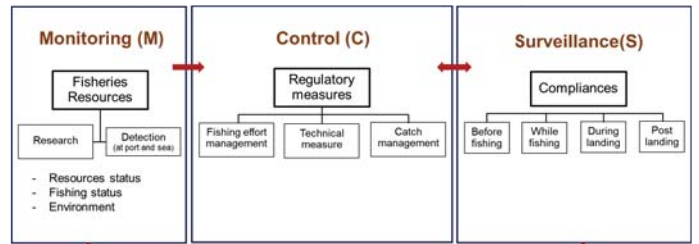
- ❑ Measures used to track IUU fishing reduction efforts are typically focused on outputs (*i.e.* number of patrols, apprehensions, cases filed and settled)
 - ❑ These measures are useful, but they do not show extent of IUU fishing and its impacts.
- ❑ Other measures such as the use of remote sensing/satellite data (e.g. data from VIIRS boat detection, and AIS)
 - ❑ Only provide a partial perspective on IUU fishing and occurrence and incidences

Thank you
Maraming Salamat Po

Monitoring, Controls and Surveillance (MCS) Thailand

Thira RODCHEVID, PSM Implementation Group
Fishing and Fleets Management Division,
Department of Fisheries, Thailand

What is MCS?



1

Monitoring (M)

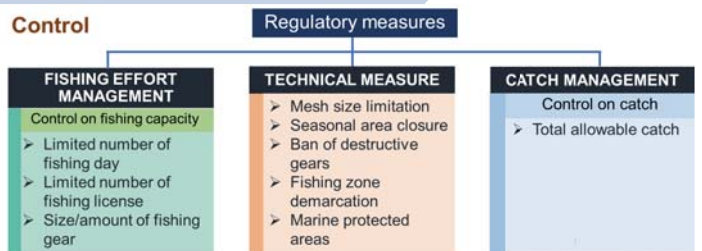
Monitoring



2

Controls (C)

Controls




Controls

Fishing effort management

- **Limitation of fishing day ;**
Max 30 days per trip
- **Limitation of number of fishing vessel (Based on MSY)**
 - (1) Trawl nets
 - (2) Surrounding nets
 - (3) Lift nets or falling nets
 - (4) Gillnets or set gill nets

Technical measure

- **Mesh size limitation**
 - Trawl nets > 4cm
 - Surrounding nets >2.5 cm operate at night time
 - Anchovy Purse Seine & falling nets >0.6 cm
 - Squid falling nets >3.2 cm
 - Krill push nets >4 mm²
 - Dredges >1.2 cm
- **Seasonal area close**
- **Zoning; 1.5-12 NM for artisanal boat**
- **Marine protected area**
- **Ban of destructive gear**

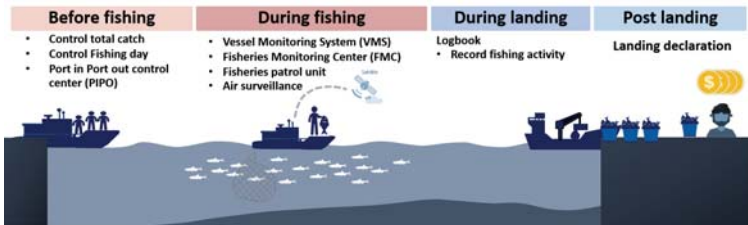


3

Surveillance (S)

Operation processes

Before fishing	During fishing	During landing	Post landing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control total catch Control Fishing day Port in Port out control center (PIPO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) Fisheries patrol unit Air surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logbook Record fishing activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landing declaration



Fishing and Fleets Management Division, DOF (Intelligent; FMC Center)
Fishing Quarantine and inspection Division, DOF (Inspection)

History of FMC, Thailand

2011

Established VMS Center

- Introduced Satellite technology for real time monitoring (Royal ordinance on Fisheries, 2015)
- Installed for fishing vessels and related vessels >30 GT
- VMS signal transmits every 1 hour

2015

Pilot project for tracking fishing Vessels

- Used Global System Mobile Communication system (GSM)
- Limitations: Not real time monitoring when vessels go beyond reception area

2017

In 2017 : Upgraded VMS Center to Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)

- Upgraded VMS devices
- Upgraded relevant VMS regulations

VMS center upgraded to FMC

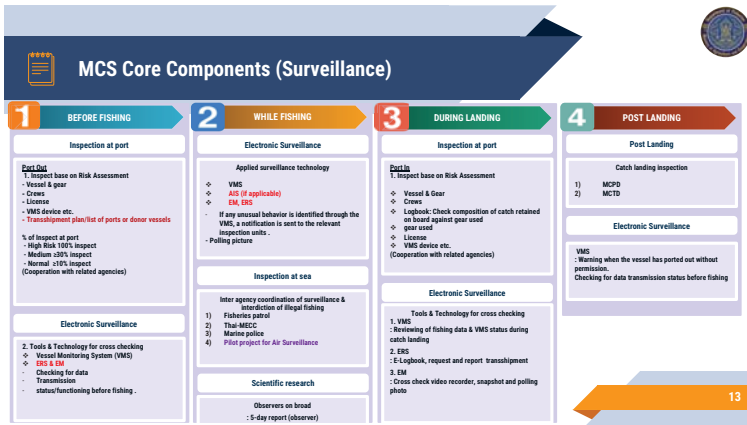
VMS Center	Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)
<p>1 6 VMS staff to perform their duties 24/7 and 3 shift rotate every 24 hrs.</p> <p>2 Only one authority was working in mobilizing VMS (VMS fishing monitoring workgroup)</p> <p>3 No clear SOP of the work process between the relevant agencies to deliver coordinated outcomes</p> <p>4 Technology for surveillance, intelligence and sharing basic information had not previously been used in fisheries enforcement</p>	<p>1 44 VMS staff now perform their duties 24/7 with 4 shifts rotating every 24 hrs.</p> <p>2 The new FMC includes 9 Groups working in combatting IUU fishing.</p> <p>3 Surveillance is divided into 3 operational groups: Electronic Surveillance, Inspection at Sea and Inspection at Port. There are now clear procedures for coordinating with other related authorities</p> <p>4 Applied surveillance technology (VMS, ERS/EM and AIS)</p> <p>5 Exchanging and sharing data/ information (cooperation with domestic and relevant foreign authorities in analysis of vessel behavior).</p> <p>6 Development of cooperation / interaction with foreign authorities and international organizations in combatting IUU fishing</p> <p>The Department of Fisheries has restructured and enhanced its former VMS center to the Fishery Monitoring Center (FMC) whose core mission is to monitor and to control fishing activities of Thai-flagged fishing vessels in both Thailand's and international waters. Not only has the managerial body been reorganized but also related MCS technology to deliver such capabilities has significantly been updated and improved.</p>

Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)

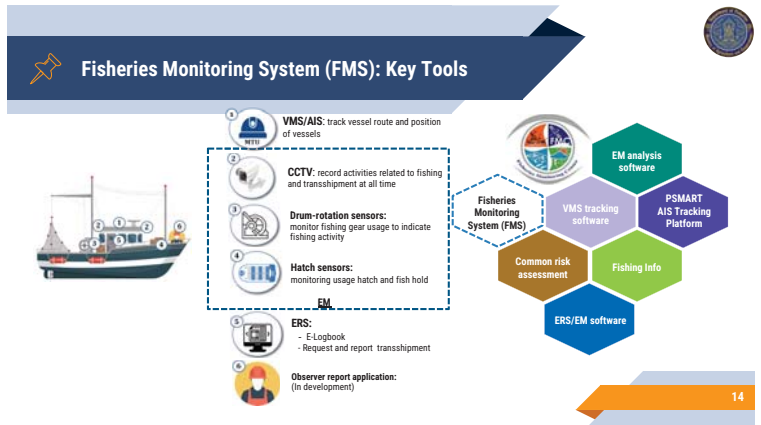
The Fisheries and Fleet Management Division, Department of Fisheries, Thailand, is the agency for taking responsibility for the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC). This center, as 24/7 center, has been established in 2016 for strengthening MCS scheme in Thailand. Thai MCS activities cover at port inspection, sea inspection, air surveillance, and remote surveillance which is monitored and coordinated through FMC.

For Thai-flagged fishing vessels, FMC monitors these vessels through the **Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)** for all fishing activities. Furthermore, the Thai-flagged overseas fleet has strictly been monitored by using **Electronic Monitoring and Electronic Reporting System**.

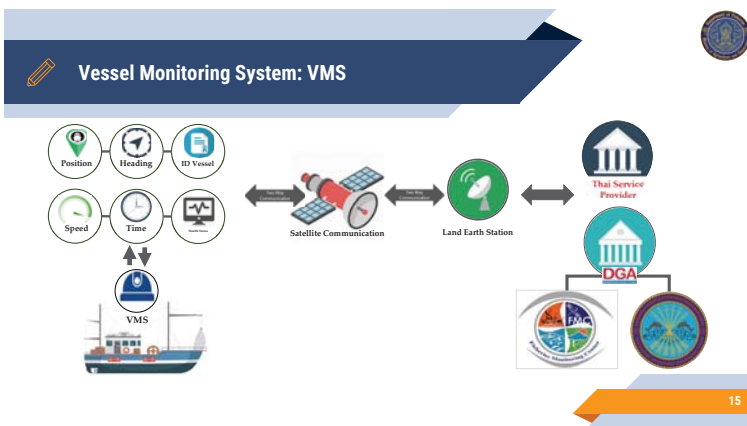
In case of foreign-flagged fishing vessels requesting to use of port in Thailand, we apply **AIS tracking** for crosschecking information in Advance Request For Port Entry (AREP), documents, and vessel behavior before authoring entry port.



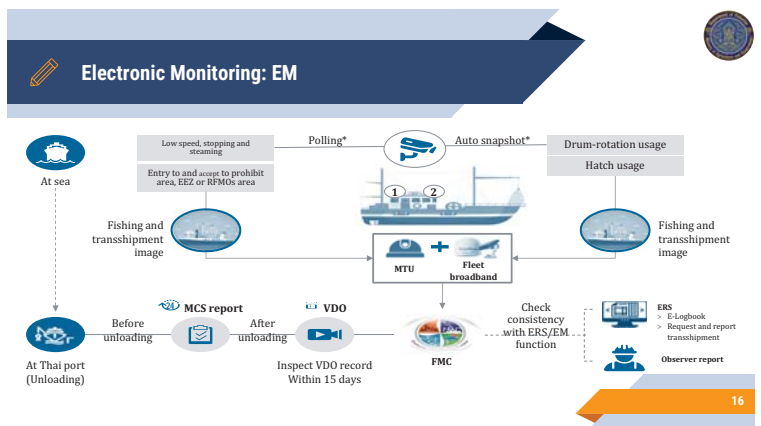
13



14



15



16

SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

- SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "I" (0 – 1 knot).
- From Polling SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 during the refueling with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system Polling data of ERS/EM

SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

- SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "I and S" (0 – 1 knot).
- From Polling SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 during the refueling with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system Polling Snapshot

Electronic Reporting System: ERS

The application of ERS compose the functions as follows:

- Catch Report**
 - > E-Logbook
- Transshipment Report**
 - > Transshipment request
 - > Transshipment declaration
 - > Loading/landing request
 - > Loading/landing declaration
- Other report**
 - > Crew transfer request

Inspection at Port: PIPO

Inspection at Sea: ThaiMECC & DoF Patrol

Procedure of fishing compliance

Inspection in Port

Successful Case via coordination

General Information: Size (GRT): 37.48 GT, Fishing gear: Anchovy Purse Seine, Urgent target: Possible fishing in a seasonal closure area

Scenario: PO (4 April 2018 19:00 PM) - Possible Fishing activity (5 April 2018) - Possible Fishing activity (5 April 2018 01:56 AM) - VMS indicated suspicious behavior: Slow moving in seasonal closure (7 March 2018 01:56 AM, Speed: 1.5 ~ 2.4 knots) - PIPO Center and FMC staff inspect in port (7 March 2018 08:30 AM)

Administrative Sanctions: Confiscated fish and fishing gear, Detained vessel until case is concluded, 30 day Suspension of commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Case: Case Concluded, Krabi Provincial Court ordered the 13 offenders to pay fine THB 100,000 (ca. EUR 2,637) each

Inspection at Sea

Successful Case via coordination

General Information: Size (GRT): 44.34 GT, Fishing gear: Beam trawls, Urgent target: Possible fishing in prohibited area

Scenario: PO (5 April 2018 12:30 PM) - Possible Fishing activity (5 April 2018) - VMS indicated suspicious behavior: Possible fishing in prohibited area (Chon Buri) (9 April 2018 13:30 PM)

Administrative Sanctions: Confiscated fish and fishing gear, Detained vessel until case concluded, 45 day Suspension to commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Case: Being tried in the criminal court (criminal case 51/61)

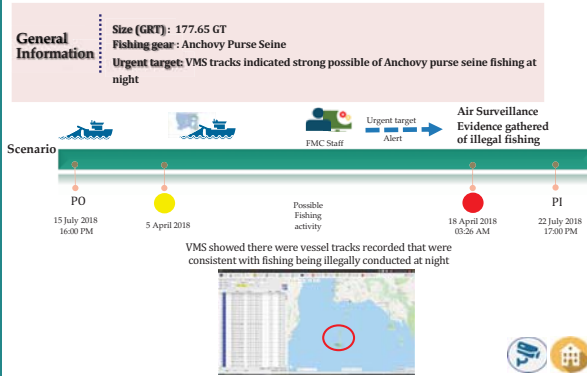
Air Surveillance



- Administrative Sanctions**
- Confiscated fishing gear and fish
 - Detained vessel until case concluded
 - Revoked commercial fishing license

Status of Criminal Cases
Currently with Police Inquiry Officer (criminal case 2227/61)

Successful Case via coordination



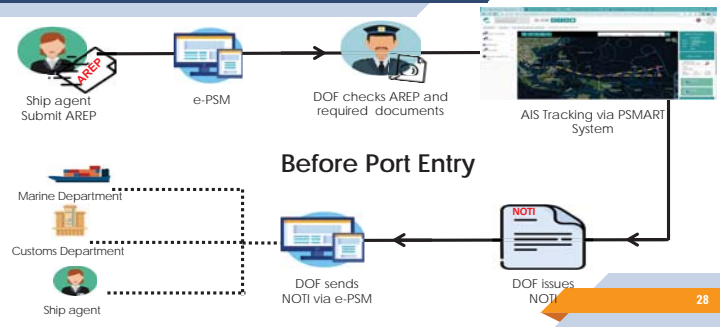
Port State Measures (PSM)

Foreign-Flagged Fishing Vessels



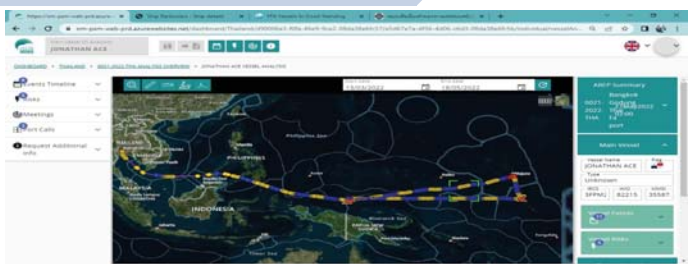
27

Port State Measures for Control Foreign-Flagged Vessels



28

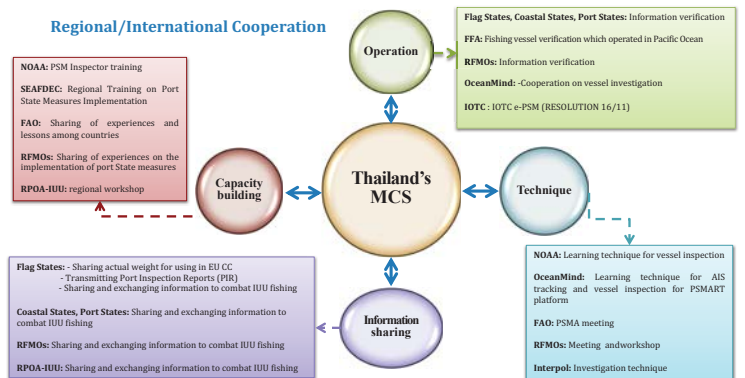
AIS Tracking System



29

Cooperation

Regional/International Cooperation



Challenges

1. Experiences for collective data to build case file
2. Cooperation among inter-agencies and other States
3. Understanding of law/regulations and procedures in each agency (Harmonized SOP)
4. Financial for support inspection scheme (human resources) and technology



Thank you

VMS SYSTEM IN COMBATING IUU FISHING

Presented by ; Mr. Nguyen Van Phuc



23/08/2022

Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

CONTENT

- I. LAW AND REGULATION
- II. FISHING VESSELS MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)
- III. VMS OPERATION
- IV. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND FISHING VESSELS MONITORING
- V. OBSTACLES OF MCS IN VIET NAM
- VI. OBSTACLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

23/08/2022

Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

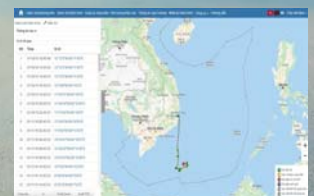
I. LAW AND REGULATION

- Fisheries law (2017) stipulated, fishing vessels from 15m – up compelled to install VMS devices and must be completed before 1/4/2020
- VMS system has been set up at Directorate of Fisheries, decentralized and provided account to Sub-department
- + Information and VMS data is managed by DOF of Vietnam; Directly monitor fishing vessels with length from 24- up
- + Fishing vessels from 15-24m in length have been decentralized for sub-departments. Localities are responsible for monitoring, information processing this group of vessels

Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

II. FISHING VESSELS MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

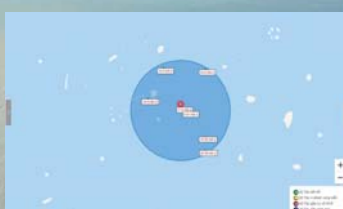
- VMS system has been recording information of 30.009 fishing vessels, include: location, route, and others
- Store and extract data of fishing boats are operating and losing connection at sea..
- Broadcast warning: when the boats go out of the allowed boundary line; go into MPAs;



Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

II. FISHING VESSELS MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

- The VMS system has been deployed from center to local levels.
- Sharing data and decentralizing the right to use the system for localities,
- Retrieving the fishing trip data to identify violated fishing boats and impose sanctions to IUU fishing boats
- Useful in natural disaster prevention, search and rescue on sea.



Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

III. OPERATING THE VMS SYSTEM

1. Personnel operating the VMS

DOF arranged human resource for operating VMS to ensure staffs on duty 24/24, divided in to 3 shifts

2. VMS operation process

The VMS operation process has been approved by DOF of Viet Nam

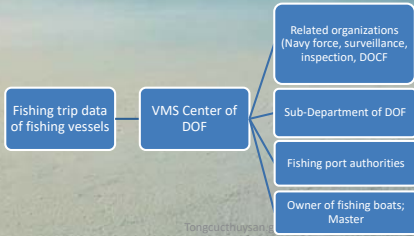
VMS system operators and other relative departments must strictly compliance all the steps of VMS operation process

23/08/2022

Tongcucthuysan.gov.vn

III. OPERATING THE VMS SYSTEM

- Information of IUU fishing vessels outside the allowed fishing area must be informed to relevant departments.
- The results of the investigation and sanction have to be reported back to relevant authorities and VMV center.
- Fishing vessels that un-connected to satellite, during 6 hours must notify to sub-department and authorities by other communication channels



23/08/2022

Tongcuthuan.gov.vn

IV. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND FISHING VESSELS MONITORING

1. Information management

- ID information:
Fishing vessels name
Port of registration
Fishing license., etc.
- Owner:
Address
Email
Phone number

Thông tin tàu	Đặc điểm tàu	Trang thiết bị trên tàu
Thông tin nhận diện		
Tên tàu	CM-95238-TS	
Số đăng ký	CM-95238-TS	
Cờ hiệu		
Số IMO	0000000	
Hồ hiệu	0000000	
Quản lý		
Chủ tàu	Phan Thiện Thành	
Thuyền trưởng	Đỗ Hoàng Toàn	
Nghề chính	Nghề câu - Cầu tay mực ống	
Nơi đăng ký	Cà Mau	
Nhóm tàu		
Cảng đăng ký	Cà Mau	
Cảng cá phụ	Cà Mau	
Ngày đăng kiểm	01/01/18	
Ngày hết hạn đăng kiểm	01/01/20	

IV. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND FISHING VESSELS MONITORING

2. Monitoring

- Fishing trip
- Location., etc



23/08/2022

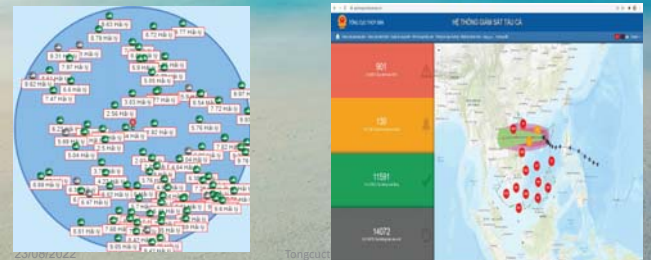
Tongcuthuan.gov.vn

IV. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND FISHING VESSELS MONITORING

3. Search and rescue

Show fishing vessels around accident fishing boats

Show the typhoon, location, direction.,ect



V. OBSTACLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Obstacles:

- Fishing vessels are un-connected on sea and uncontrollable.
- Can not communicate directly to fishing vessels on sea
- Modules and tools to analyze and assess to risk of violation of fishing vessels at sea
- There is no specific solution and tools to control vessels entering and leaving the fishing port

23/08/2022

Tongcuthuan.gov.vn

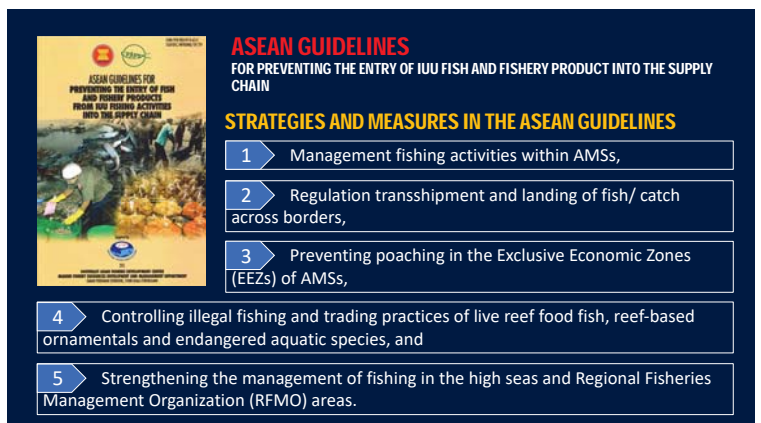
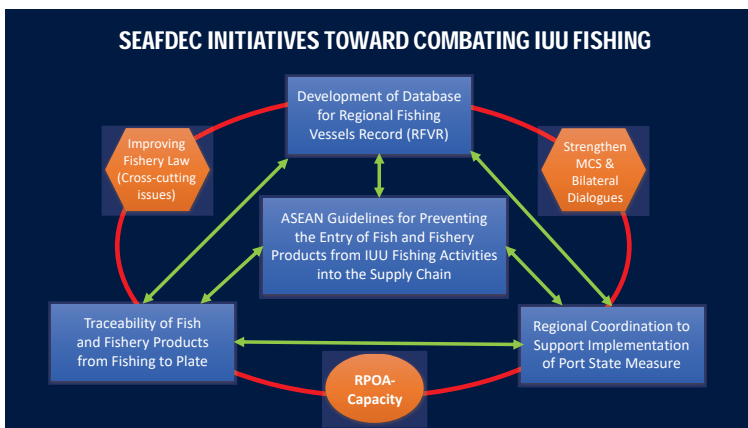
V. OBSTACLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2. Recommendations

- Rising the quality of human resource, training for staffs at sub-departments, fishing ports are operating VMS.
- Improving infrastructure to monitor fishing vessels entering and leaving the fishing port.

23/08/2022

Tongcuthuan.gov.vn



TRACEABILITY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM FISHING TO PLATE

ELECTRONIC ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (EACDS)

WHAT'S eACDS ?

- ❖ A Software for domestic marine capture fisheries aimed to enhancing the traceability of marine capture fisheries in the ASEAN region
- ❖ eACDS required several good practices & good governance such as Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

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
 - Issuance Catch Declaration (CD)
 - Issuance Movement Document (MD)
 - Issuance Statement of Catch (SC)
 - Issuance Catch Certificate Document (CC)
 - View Reports and Manage KDEs

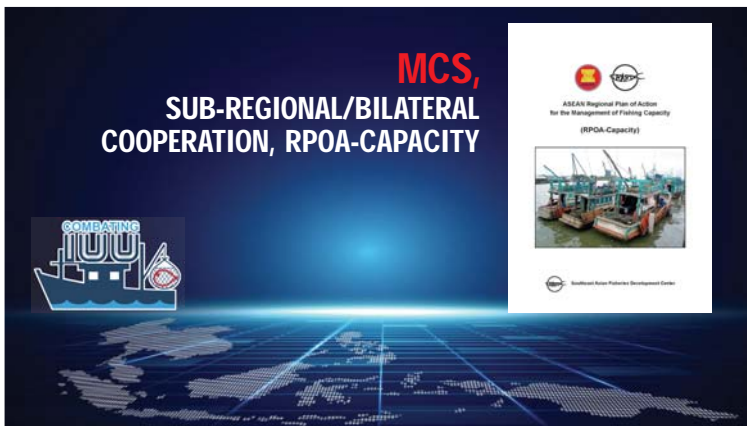
eACDS on Mobile Application

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

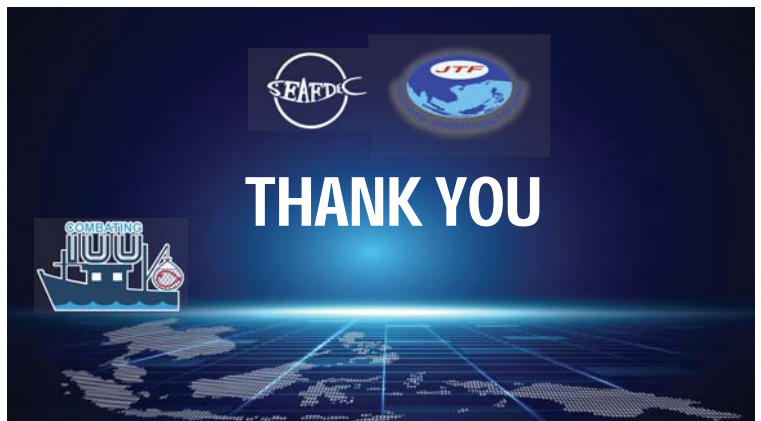
KEY DATA ELEMENTS (KDEs)

DEVELOPMENT OF A DATABASE FOR REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD (RFVR)

REGIONAL COORDINATION TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT STATE MEASURE



Collaboration with Other Partners



CLOSING REMARKS

Ms. Malinee Smithrithee
SEAFDEC Secretary-General

The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance
for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
23-24 August 2022
Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

Distinguished resource persons from international and regional organizations, and distinguished delegates from the ASEAN Member States (AMSs), Ladies and Gentlemen; Good Afternoon!

First of all, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to our Resource Persons as well as to the representatives from the ASEAN Member States for sharing with us the updated information and progress of MCS implementation activities for combating IUU fishing at various levels, and to all participants, I would also like to thank you for taking an active part in this two-day “The Regional Workshop on Monitoring Control and Surveillance for Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia” from 23 to 24 August 2022.

All presentations from representatives from international and regional organizations, and our participants from AMSs through sharing information in group discussion are indeed highly valuable for combating IUU fishing in our region. I am confident that the experience, expertise, and knowledge shared with us would contribute to the successful implementation of future initiatives toward sustainable fisheries management systems and combating IUU fishing in our region.

We know that there are lots of matters to be discussed but we have been limited by time. Nonetheless, we came up with important recommendations, and I am thankful to all of you for your contribution during the discussions and sharing of ideas. Now, we have the results from the group discussion which will be used to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region.

We are all aware that Southeast Asia accounts for approximately a quarter of global fish production, enabling the region to strongly support poverty eradication and food security not only in the ASEAN but also all over the world. Therefore, it is important for the ASEAN Member States to take a lot of concrete actions necessary to address responsible fishing practices and management, especially implementing MCS activities in combating IUU fishing.

As we know, IUU fishing has been paid attention more strongly by various sectors for environmental sustainability and sustainable economic development. Thus, efforts to achieve the SDGs, with a focus on labor and socio-economic aspects and food security, and compliance with relevant international requirements or agreements, have been increased or enhanced year by year. Therefore, each country is encouraged to continue the necessary actions according to the relevant requirements. We, therefore, hope that this Workshop would serve as a good opportunity for participants to think of ways forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia.

In addition, technology can play an important role in promoting the IUU fishing countermeasures, and we are encouraged to apply the available new technologies that are practical for each country.

Furthermore, being aware that international or regional cooperation is effective for combating IUU fishing, SEAFDEC has been supporting the AMSs in their efforts to combat IUU fishing for more than

10 years, through the various activities supported by the Japanese Trust Fund and other partners. We would wish to assure you once again that SEAFDEC, together with collaborative partners and in cooperation with international and regional organizations, would continue supporting the AMSs, especially in their efforts to combat IUU fishing.

Lastly, I would like to express my appreciation to everyone for your active contribution and look forward to enhancing the close cooperation among relevant stakeholders including the ASEAN Member States, and relevant international/regional organizations, for the betterment of fisheries in Southeast Asia in the future. Thank you and have a good day!



www.seafdec.or.th

