



REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON THE REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD:

Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region



2-4 June 2015
Pattaya, Thailand

REGIONAL FISHING VESSEL RECORD (RFVR)
24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER

LOGIN FORM

USERNAME :

PASSWORD :

Please enter the code in the box below

Vessel Type: CARRIER PHIL WATERS

Port of registry: PHILIPPINES

Gross tonnage (GT/GRT): LIB DOLORES 831

Length (m): No Data

Breadth (m): No Data

Depth (m): No Data

Engine Power (KW/KHP): No Data

Shipyard/Builder: PHILIPPINES

TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD (RFVR)
24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER

WELCOME TO RFVR DATABASE

The Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) is a management tool to support in combating IUU Fishing within the ASEAN Region through the regional cooperation by sharing the information of fishing vessels of 24m in length and over.

VESSEL FLAG :

VESSEL TYPE :

REGISTRATION NUMBER :

VESSEL NAME :

IRCS :

ITEMS PER PAGE :

#	FLAG	REGISTRATION NUMBER	VESSEL NAME	VESSEL TYPE	OWNER NAME	IRCS
1	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	KHF1342	-	PURSE SENER	KAHARUDDIN BIN YAMBA	
2	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	JN3288-2/F	-	TRAWLER	YEH CHOOH CHEK	
3	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PKF48490	-	PURSE SENER	ANG SWEI HIN	
4	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1777	-	PURSE SENER	MOO SEW KONG	
5	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1880	-	PURSE SENER	YAN KENG	
6	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1883	-	PURSE SENER		
7	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1923	-	PURSE SENER		
8	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1953	-	PURSE SENER		
9	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF2015	-	PURSE SENER		
10	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF2009	-	PURSE SENER		
11	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF2018	-	PURSE SENER		
12	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1374	-	TRAWLER		
13	🇲🇾 MALAYSIA	PF1376	-	TRAWLER		

September 2015

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REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON THE
REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD:

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Asian Region**

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Training Department

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**REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON THE REGIONAL FISHING
VESSELS RECORD: Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool
to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region**
2-4 June 2015, Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

I. Opening of the Consultation

1. The “Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessels Record: Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region” was convened from 2 to 4 June 2015 in Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand. The Consultation was attended by representatives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, representatives from SEAFDEC Secretariat, Training Department, and members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam were also attended the Consultation. The list of participants appears in **Annex 1**.

2. The Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Mr. Hajime Kawamura* welcomed all participants to the Consultation and cited that SEAFDEC has been assisting the Southeast Asian countries in their efforts to combat IUU fishing through the implementation of the project on the Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing-related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia funded by the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF). One of the activities under this project is the development of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database. He pointed out that RFVR is a comprehensive set of information on vessels with certain size and could be used as an effective tool to combat IUU fishing. He cited on way forward to the inclusion of smaller vessels in the RFVR which would be discussed during this Consultation. He then urged the active participation and contribution of participants of the Consultation and declared the Consultation opened. His Opening Remarks appears in **Annex 2**.

II. Introduction of the Consultation

3. The Head of Information and Communication Technology Section of the SEAFDEC Training Department, *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich* introduced the Project on “Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing” which has been implementing since 2011. He mentioned that the project aims to review and improve fishing license, boat registration through establishment of management tool to reduce IUU fishing. Moreover, the rationale of RFVR establishment was informed including the expected outputs of the Consultation will be came up with strategies and ways forward for Asian Member States (AMS) and SEAFDEC to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through utilization of RFVR as one of a tool. The Consultation also expected for an agreement among AMS on management and update matters of the RFVR for 24 meters in length and over. In this connection, he informed the Consultation that the 47th SEAFDEC Council Meeting suggested this Consultation to review the number of vessels submitted by AMSs to SEAFDEC in order to improve its accuracy. His presentation appears in **Annex 3**.

III. Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangement of the Consultation

4. The agenda which appears as **Annex 4** was adopted.

IV. RFVR for 24 meters in Length and Over

4.1 Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in Length and Over

5. The Information Technology Officer of SEAFDEC Training Department, *Ms. Namfon Imsamrarn* presented “Introduction of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database for 24 meter in Length and Over”. She informed the Consultation that the Database is an online system established for the AMS with the aim to share information on fishing vessels identification and to promote as tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. She presented five chapters of the user manual for the RFVR system for vessels 24 meters in length and over including 1) Accessing the RFVR-24m Database System; 2) Structure of the Main Database Webpage; 3) Searching for Vessel Information; 4) Editing the User Profile; and 5) Changing the Username and/or Password. Her presentation appears in **Annex 5**.

4.2 Problems and Issues on RFVR Data Submission to SEAFDEC

6. The topic of “Problems and Issues on RFVR Data Submission to SEAFDEC” was presented by *Ms. Namfon Imsamrarn*, aim to provide the result of SEAFDEC analysis on RFVR-24m data, identify the technical problem for data/information, and improve fishing vessel registration/licensing, as well as increase effective of RFVR management tools.

7. In addition, she provided the summary feedback on the data/information of vessels submission of six (6) SEAFDEC Member Countries in the year 2014 and 2015. The incomplete data/information from the Member Countries including error of data recode, double recodes, two vessels have same serial engine number but different vessel name, two vessels have same information but different serial engine, two vessels have same information but different owner name or same vessel with different owners, and double records, one vessel have double records with different type of the gears, two vessels have different names and serial engine but same registration number, two vessels have same vessel name (same owner and all information), two vessels have the same vessel name (different owner and all information), and one vessel but double record in different port of registration. Her presentation is appeared in **Annex 6**.

4.3 Updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in Length and Over

8. The topic of “Updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in Length and Over” was presented by *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich*. He presented the current of National Focal Point (NFP) for RFVR, Procedure of RFVR Database updating, and requirement of data quality such as 1) veracity of submission number of fishing vessels; 2) submission of accuracy data; 3) translation of local language of vessel name to English version; and 4) submission data on schedule. Moreover, he requested the Consultation to confirm the period of updating RFVR data. His presentation appears as **Annex 7**.

9. In order to ensure successful data submission, the Consultation suggested that the responsibility of NFP should be clear and it is better to have alternate NFP. Moreover, the responsibility of NFP should not be limited to data submission only, but also as a key person in managing the inter-agencies in their country for effective usage of the data as a tool to combat IUU fishing.

10. In response to the concern about the validity of license in each country, the Consultation suggested that updating period should be once a year depending on the different situation of the fishing license period in each country. Each AMS could submit data in different period/month. After discussion on the period for resubmission of the initial data, the Consultation agreed to resubmit the initial data by July 2015.

4.4 SEAFDEC Initiatives on Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region

11. The Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon* presented “SEAFDEC initiatives on Combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region”. He informed the Consultation that SEAFDEC has initiated the activities to reduce the combating IUU fishing in collaboration with the AMS until present year. The first activity is the development of the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fishes and Fisheries Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain. The second activity is concept proposal on “Implementing of the Port State Measurement for ASEAN Region” to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to preventing illegal caught fish from entering international market through the ports. The third activity is ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDs) for fish and fishery products trading within AMSs and it would be one of the fishery management tools for enhancing intra-regional and intentional trade through the improvement of traceability of fish and fishery product in AMS. The fourth activity is establishment of the Regional Fishing vessels records for vessels 24 meters in length and over (RFVR-24m). RFVR is one of the management tools to combat IUU fishing vessels in the Southeast Asia Region through the AMS cooperation on sharing of fishing vessels information which are helpful for monitoring, control and surveillance to avoid and eliminate the IUU fishing vessels operated in the Southeast Asia Region. The fifth activity of the SEAFDEC is developing RPOA guideline on managing the fishing capacity aim to support AMS in developing the NPOA- capacity”. The guideline focus on the strategy relating to the effective management of fishing capacity for sustainable exploitation of fisheries for future generation. The final draft of the RPOA-Capacity will be submitted to the 48th Meeting of the Council in 2016 for consideration of the approval. His presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

4.5 Usage and Application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in Length and Over as Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing

12. The Information Officer from SEAFDEC Training Department, *Ms. Yanida Suthipol* presented the “Usage and Application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in Length and Over as Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing”, aim to introduce cases and scenarios on fishing vessel’s movement with usage and application of the RFVR Database for 24 meters. Her presentation covered nine cases as follows; 1) Vessels operation in the country; 2) Vessels operation in another coastal state by license; 3) Double flagging; 4) Vessels operation in the high seas; 5) Transferring of vessel; 6) Cloning vessel; 7) Type of fishing license; 8) Vessel use the fake flag; and 9) Vessel A pass Country B go to Country C. Her presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

4.6 Policy Recommendation, Strategies and Way Forward for AMS and SEAFDEC to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing through Utilization of RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over

13. The Meeting discussed and summarized the Policy Recommendation, Strategies and Way Forward for AMS and SEAFDEC to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing through Utilization of RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over as follows;

1) Basic requirement items for the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
1.1 Date of launching	Countries which do not have information on “Date of Launching” of the fishing vessel could provide input on “Year of built” instead

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
1.2 Addition of two (2) items to the 26 Basic requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Consultation suggested including two (2) items to the Basic requirements are 1) expiration date of fishing license; and 2) fishing license number. The Consultation noted that there would be 28 basic requirements (Table 1) for the RFVR Database and that SEAFDEC would seek approval from the Council on the said matter.
1.3 Type of vessel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Consultation supported the inclusion of carrier vessels operating at sea that carry fish and fishery products in the RFVR Database The Consultation also supported the inclusion of Cambodian fishing vessels that operate in international waters in the RFVR Database. In this connection, SEAFDEC would send official letter to FiA/Cambodia requesting for data submission for the RFVR Database.
1.4 Lack of information on carrier vessels from other AMS	The RFVR Database includes all types of fishing vessels, and supporting vessels <i>i.e.</i> light boat, sonar boat, and carriers that are related to fishing activities operating in EEZ, coastal waters of other AMS, and in the High Seas or RFMO's Area. In this connection, the Consultation requested AMS to submit information of all supporting and carrier vessels for the RFVR Database.
1.5 Serial number of engine	The serial number of engine is one of the important information that could be used as vessel identity for checking its registration. Therefore, AMS are requested to compile this information in their national fishing license system.

Table 1: Updated basic information requirements for RFVR database for 24 meters in length and over

Information on fishing vessels	Information on fishing vessels
1. Name of vessel	15. International Radio Call sign
2. Vessel Registration Number	16. Engine Brand
3. Owner Name	17. Serial number of engine
4. Type of fishing method/gear	18. Hull material
5. Fishing License number	19. Date of registration
6. Expiration date of fishing licenses	20. Area (country) of fishing operation
7. Port of registry	21. Nationality of vessel (flag)
8. Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	22. Previous name (if any)
9. Length (L)	23. Previous flag (if any)
10. Breadth (B)	24. Name of captain/master
11. Depth (D)	25. Nationality of captain/master
12. Engine Power	26. Number of crew (maximum/minimum)
13. Shipyard/Ship Builder	27. Nationality of crew
14. Date of launching/Year of built	28. IMO Number (If available)

2) *Improving of Initial Data set for the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over*

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
2.1 Data error, Double recording , and Incomplete information/data	The National Focal Points are requested to verify the RFVR data before submission to SEAFDEC. The verified initial data set for fishing vessels of 24m in length and over shall be submitted to SEAFDEC by end of July 2015.
2.2 Online submission	The Consultation recommended SEAFDEC to update the RFVR Database for data online submission in the future.
2.3 Difficulty in data inputs/data uploading in local language	AMS agreed to submit all information in English alphabet/language.
2.4 Updated number of fishing vessels	Number of fishing vessels for 24 meters in length and over that was reported by AMS varies by year. In the event of drastic change in the number of fishing vessels, the AMS is required to provide reason for that drastic change in order to avoid wrong interpretation.
2.5 Unclear abbreviation: N/A, ND	For standardization of data/information in the RFVR Database, SEAFDEC would develop a Manual for data input.

3) *Usage of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over*

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
3.1 Editing of User name and password for accessing the RFVR Database	In assuring user friendliness of the RFVR Database security system, SEAFDEC should consider including the function to allow the change of user name and password.
3.2 Standardization of the type of fishing vessels	Based on the inputs from AMS, the type of gear is standardized to the type of fishing vessel as appears in Table 2 .
3.3 Awareness building on usage of the RFVR Database	AMS is requested to identify the potential users from other relevant inter-agencies and promote the usage of the RFVR Database within the country.

Table 2: Type of fishing gear and methods and category of Vessel Types used in the RFVR Database

Country	Type of fishing method/gear	Type of fishing vessels
Brunei Darussalam	Trawler	TRAWLER
	Purse seine	PURSE SEINER

Country	Type of fishing method/gear	Type of fishing vessels
Indonesia	Purse Seine (Pukat Cincin) Pelagis Kecil	PURSE SEINER
	Bouke Ami (Stick Held Drift Net)	STICK HELD DIP NETTER
	Jaring Insang (Gillnet) Hanyut Dasar / Liong Bun	GILLNETTER
Malaysia	Fish Purse-Seine	PURSE SEINER
	Trawl Nets	TRAWLER
	Anchovy Purse-Seine	PURSE SEINER
	Hook & Lines	LONGLINER
	Transport	CARRIER
Myanmar	Trawler	TRAWLER
	Stow	STOW NETTER
	Purse Seiner	PURSE SEINER
	Trap Setter	TRAP SETTER
	Drift/ Gill Nets	GILLNETTER
Philippine	Sardine/Mackerel/Scad Purse Seine,	PURSE SEINER
	Tuna Purse Seine	TUNA PURSE SEINE
	Ring Net	RING NET VESSEL
	Round Haul Seine	SEINER
	Tuna Longline, Any Longline	LONGLINER
	Trawl Net	TRAWLER
	Drive-In Net (Paaling)	DRIVE-IN NET VESSEL
	Danish Seine	DANISH SEINER
	Beach/ Drag Seine	BEACH SEINE
	Bag Net	BAG NET VESSEL
	Handline	HANDLINER
	Push Net	PUSH NET VESSEL
Others (No Specification)	OTHERS	

Country	Type of fishing method/gear	Type of fishing vessels
	Sonar boat, Light boat, Tanker, Skiff boat	SUPPORTING BOAT
	Carrier	CARRIER
Thailand	Gillnets	GILLNETTER
	Purse seine	PURSE SEINER
	Otter board trawls	TRAWLER
	Pair trawls	PAIR TRAWLER
	Push net	PUSH NET VESSEL
	Longline	LONGLINER
Viet Nam	Pair Trawl Fishing	PAIR TRAWLER
	Trawl Fishing	TRAWLER
	CRAFT SHOOTING FISHING	OTHERS
	Gill Net fishing	GILLNETTER
	Fishing Logistic	Supporting Boat
	Hook And Line	HOOK&LINE VESSEL

4) *Updating/Renewing Data of the RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over to System*

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
4.1 Time lag for validating fishing vessel	The Consultation took note of the time lag which might be a problem in compilation of fishing vessel information of one (1) whole year. However, it should not affect the validity of information in the RFVR Database for real time data would be needed for verifying the fishing vessel information by AMS.
4.2 Time for annual renewing/ updating of data	AMS identified the time period for updating or renewing the countries' fishing vessel information for the RFVR Database as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Philippines: 1st Quarter of year ○ Malaysia: 1st Quarter of year ○ Thailand: 2nd Quarter of year ○ Myanmar: 3rd Quarter of year ○ Vietnam: 4th Quarter of year ○ Indonesia: 4th Quarter of year ○ Singapore (To revert) ○ Cambodia (To revert)

5) *Responsibility of National Focal Points (NFP) on the RFVR Database*

Issues/Challenges	Recommendations
5.1 Unclear TOR of the NFP	<p>The Meeting agreed on the Term of Responsible (TOR) of the National Focal Point (NFP) which aims to enhance the efficiency in coordination</p> <p>The National Focal Point would act as representative of the Member Country with respect to technical coordination work with SEAFDEC. The functions of the National Focal Point are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To coordinate on compilation and verification of quality and accuracy of data and information of fishing vessels; (b) To respond for annual updating of data and information for RFVR database; (c) To manage the User Account of RFVR-database system of their respective countries.
5.2 Updating of NFP for RFVR	Any addition or change of NFP for RFVR should be submitted officially to SEAFDEC.

V. Reviews of Fisheries Profile of Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length in the Region.

Cambodia

14. The National Focal Point of RFVR for Cambodia *Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea*, presented “The Marine Fishing Vessel Management in Cambodia”. He mentioned the background of the country, classification of small scale and commercial fisheries, prohibition areas for trawl operation, fisheries profiles including number of marine fishing vessels recorded and number of fishing vessels has fishing license issued by Fisheries Administration in 2014, fishing license system, the feature of ship license, fishing license form, the problems and issues related to IUU fishing, as well as management frameworks. He explained that the vessel registration is divided into two categories: 1) the vessel under 250Hp is ordered to register at the provincial Department of Public Works and Transport and 2) the vessel above 250Hp is needed to register at the Merchant Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport and Public Work. Likewise, fishing license is divided into two categories: 1) fishing vessels with an engine under 33Hp have to apply the license at the provincial fisheries cantonment, and 2) fishing vessels with an engine above 33Hp get the license from Fisheries Administration. He emphasized that without Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book, fishery authority will not issue the fishing license. Furthermore, the management framework is under the fishery law, and proclamation of the government of Cambodia. His presentation as appears in **Annex 10**.

15. The Consultation was clarified that Cambodian coastline consists of four provinces which divided into two zone namely zone 1 refers to the coastal zone and zone 2 refers to offshore which is over 20 meters depth. The reason that many fishing vessels existed without license in Cambodia is that most of those vessels are considered as family fishing. Based on the Law on Fisheries of Cambodia, in the article 32 stipulated that “all types of fishing exploitation in the inland and marine fishery domains, except subsistence fishing (family fishing) shall have: 1) to get fishing license, 2) to pay tax and fishing fees to the state, and 3) to follow the regulations stipulated in the fishing license”.

Indonesia

16. *Mr. Muhammad Idnillah*, Assistant Deputy Director for Fishing Vessel Identification and Measurement Directorate General for Capture Fisheries MMAF, presented the “Reviews of Indonesia Fisheries Profile of Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length”. He mentioned that outboard motor is the highest number fishing vessel in Indonesia (40.9 %). There are 3 levels of authority for fishing vessels licensing and registration in Indonesia, *i.e.* Central (> 30 GT, for EEZ), Province (>10 – 30 GT, for 4-12 nm) and District (≤10 GT, for <4 nm). The Ministry of Transportation has the authority for issuing vessel license for vessels less than 7 GT. MMAF has the authority for issuing fishing license and fishing vessel registration for vessels less than 5 GT and non-power boat. Fee is imposed for the registration of fishing vessels above 30 GT. He also mentioned about the problems and issues in Indonesia fisheries, *i.e.* rationalization of fishing vessels structure; development of seaworthiness design for fishing vessels; standardization and certification of fishing vessels, fishing gear and fishing vessel crew; registration and marking of fishing vessel; development of information systems; and fishing vessel not complying with the fishing license. Indonesia has been updating data of fishing vessels license for 30 GT and above, every week on the MMAF website (www.kkp.go.id). He explained that Indonesia also has existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities. His presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

17. In addition, the criteria of Indonesia fishing vessels which are allowed to fish in international waters/others countries must possess special license for oversea operation and the engine capacity should be above 30 GT. Moreover, all of fishing vessels above 30 GT should install VMS. The Indonesia government would cancel the fishing vessels license for the vessels that did not activate their VMS.

Lao PDR

18. *Mr. Chaineuk Phakhounthong*, Deputy Director of Provincial Livestock and Fisheries Section, Bolikhamxai Province and also the representative for Lao PDR presented the “Fishing Vessel Profile on Fisheries License and Boat Registration in Namtheun 2 (NT2) Reservoir, Lao PDR”. He mentioned on the background of country, source of fishing production, in Lao PDR (DLF2014), fishing vessel profile in NT2 reservoir, issuing fishing license, problem and issues of IUU fishing, management of fisheries resource, fisheries co- guideline, (DLF2019) as well as the national strategy for fisheries management and development from the present to 2020. He cited that in 2009-2010 total fishermen in NT2 reservoir is 1,312 people. Furthermore the fishing license is divided into three categories: 1) Commercial fishing license, 2) Household consumption fishing license, and 3) Daily fishing ticket. There are main five issues of IUU fishing in Laos PDR which are: 1) No have fishing license and vessel registration in Mekong river and tributary, 2) Limited of knowledge of fisheries officer and other staffs on IUU fishing issues, 3) Lack of fisheries staffs in the province and district level, 4) Lack of knowledge and financial supported for data collection of fisheries and 5) Communities of fisheries used of illegal fishing gear. Furthermore, the management framework is under the fishery law and proclamation of the government of Lao PDR. For developed the fisheries management the government of Lao PDR has the national strategy for fisheries management and development from the present to 2020. His presentation appears in **Annex 12**.

Malaysia

19. The Representative from DOF Malaysia and the National Focal Point of RFVR for Malaysia *Ms. Noraisyah bt. Abu Bakar* presented the “Fisheries Profile of Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length in Malaysia”. She described that there are five (5) management areas for Malaysia namely West Coast of Peninsular facing Indian Ocean, East Coast of Peninsular facing South China Sea, Sarawak facing the South China Sea, West Coast of Sabah and Labuan Facing South China Sea, and East Coast of Sabah facing Sulu and Sulawesi Seas. She further elaborated on the fisheries profile such as the zoning system, type of fishing gears allowed to operate in each zone, size of fishing vessels, as well as the number of

registered fishing vessels according to the size of vessel and type of gears. She cited on the fishing license system implemented in Malaysia, Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance, legal framework for fisheries resources management, existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities, as well as issues and problems pertaining to IUU fishing activities by vessels less than 24 meters in length. Her presentation appeared as **Annex 13**.

20. Moreover, she described zoning system (A, B, C1, C2, and C3) and method for fishing gear identification, including the distance from the shore and size of engine capacity allowed to operate in respective zones. Only traditional fishing gears are allowed to operate in Zone A while other commercial gears are allowed to operate in zones other than zone A, which are also subjected to the engine capacity. In addition, Malaysia also enforces marking system on the fishing vessel to identify the type of gears used, *e.g.* white stripe on the wheel house for trawlers. She further added that the country regulates the size of cod-end for trawl net, which shall not exceed 38 mm.

21. Fishing vessels in Zone A and B are owner operated, meaning that only owners are allowed to operate their fishing vessels. Meanwhile, fishing vessels in other zones are allowed to be commercially operated.

22. As for the operation of vessels in each zone, it was clarified that vessels in each zone are only allowed to operate in their respective zones and beyond, but not allowed to operate otherwise. The Consultation noted that the zoning system as applied in the Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak is not applied at the West Coast of Sabah and Labuan Facing South China Sea, and East Coast of Sabah facing Sulu and Sulawesi Seas.

23. With regards to the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in Malaysia, the Consultation was enlightened that all fishing vessel including carrier vessels operating in C2 and C3 zones with the engine capacity above 70 GRT shall install VMS, as it is one of the licensing requirements. The Resource Protection Division under DOF Malaysia is in charge of monitoring of VMS system, which is centralized at Putrajaya. The mirror image of the system is available at all state fisheries offices, enabling the enforcement officers to undertake immediate action in case of illegal fishing activity. Meanwhile, DOF Malaysia also works closely with Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) in surveillance activities.

24. In order to strengthen monitoring and surveillance, DOF Malaysia is working towards enforcing the application of Automatic Identification System (AIS) system for trawler vessels operating in Zone B and C. The project is started with trawler vessels as it has higher tendency to encroach into coastal zones.

Myanmar

25. The representative from Myanmar, *Mr. Saw Aung Ye Htut Lwin* presented “Fishing License, Boat Registration System and Post State Measurement in Myanmar”. He explained that Myanmar has two types of marine capture fisheries, (a) in-shore fishing area which is 10 nautical miles from the shore to seaward. Only fishing vessel which is under the 30 feet in length and 25 Hp Engine using non-mechanized traditional fishing gears is allowed to fish in this area. Mechanized push net, paired trawls and baby trawls are prohibited and offshore fishing vessels are prohibited fishing in this area, and (b) offshore fishing area which is outer area of inshore to EEZ. More than 25 Hp engine boat and bottom trawl, Purse seine, trap, stow net, drift net, long line and squid falling net. According to the 2014-2015 Fisheries Statistic Year Book, there are 699 vessels larger than 24m and 2037 vessels smaller than 24 meters are using the trawl, purse seine, drift net, fish trap, long line, stow net and squid net. He also informed the Consultation that offshore fishing vessels are inspected by one stop service at the checkpoint before and

comeback from the sea, while inspection on board at sea is done by Myanmar Navy. Inshore fishing vessels are inspected by one stop service in the check point and report to the Department of Fisheries. The constraints of offshore fisheries are remote area, insufficient of manpower and facilities for inspection, absence and concealment of fishers for vessel registration and need more awareness of fishers. His presentation appears in **Annex 14**.

26. The Consultation was informed that the inshore fishing ground is 10 nm from the shore while the off-shore fisheries are outer area of the in-shore to EEZ. In this regard, the off-shore fishing vessels do not allow to operate in the inshore area. The Consultation was clarified that fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length with 20 Hp engine are not allowed to fishing at off-shore area but fishing vessels larger than 24 meter length with more than 20 Hp engine are allowed to go off-shore. In addition, the Consultation noted that mechanized push net, paired trawls and baby trawls are prohibited in inshore area.

The Philippines

27. The representative from the Philippines, *Mr. Peter Erick M. Cadapan* presented the “Country Profile of Fishing Vessels Smaller 24 meters”. These include territorial boundaries, legal framework, registration and licensing systems. He informed the Consultation that the Philippines have 882 coastal cities and municipalities out of the 1,502 total number of cities and municipalities. The Local Government Unit was provided the authority to manage coastal waters which is from zero (0) km up to 15 km. Beyond 15 km up to the EEZ is under the jurisdiction/management of the National Government. Registration of commercial fishing vessels (>3GT) is the authority of the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) while the license is authorized by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). He also informed that the registration of municipal fishing vessels (<=3GT) is the authority of municipalities or the Local Government Units (LGU). No fishing license is issued to commercial fishing vessels without registration paper from MARINA. Based on the Fishing Vessel E-Licensing System there are a total of 4,670 fishing vessels smaller than 24 meters in length, however this number does not reflect statistics of fishing vessels less than 3GT. He further informed that the record of fishing vessel less than 3GT is still in progress and currently being implemented in all regions of the country. In addition, he cited the issues of IUU fishing activities associated with fishing vessels smaller than 24 meters in length such as fishing without valid license and intrusion of commercial fishing vessels in municipal waters. He then highlighted the existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities to address the issues such as moratorium on the issuance of new fishing license, FAD closure period from July-September every year. Licensing fishing vessels and gear is combined under one license known as the Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL) with 3 years validity. The said license affectivity date shall be based on the date of payment of the license fee. His presentation appears as **Annex 15**.

Singapore

28. The representative from Singapore and the National Focal Point of RFVR for Singapore, *Mr. Teh Kihua* presented the “Country Profile on Fishing Vessels Smaller than 24 meters in Length”. He briefed the background on legal, licensing systems for fishing vessels, fishing gears and fishers. He added that fishing vessels are divided into three categories *i.e.* offshore, inshore, and carrier. He then informed the Consultation on number of fishing vessels, average length, average GRT, operating area and fishing gear for each category. The Consultation noted that majority of vessels is carrier vessel. He also informed the Consultation on issues of potential IUU fishing activities such as no sight of local/foreign vessels in local waters by fisheries department, no fisheries enforcement patrol vessels and no fisheries officers on coast guard or navy patrol vessels. He further informed the Consultation on the existing management frameworks that address IUU fishing activities such as strict licensing conditions, no new inshore license and no transfer allowed. His presentation appears as **Annex 16**.

Thailand

29. The representative from Thailand and the National Focal Point of RFVR for Thailand, *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont* presented “Fisheries Profile of Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length in Thailand”. He explained that the fishing vessels were classified into 3 categories which are 1) less than 14 meters, 2) 14-18 meters, and 3) 18-24 meters. He also explained on the zoning/management area for fishing gears in Thailand containing detail of area for zoning /management, type of fishing gears, length of vessel and number of vessels. Moreover, he explained the fishing license system in Thailand that the period of fishing license is one year round starting from 1st April to 31st March and the license is issued by the District Fishery Office in 23 coastal provinces. Lastly, he cited the existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length. His presentation appears in **Annex 17**.

Viet Nam

30. The representative from Viet Nam, *Dr. Nguyen Thanh Binh* presented the “Status of Viet Nam Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length”. He described the classification of fishing vessels, fishing gear, fishing license including the features of fishing license and procedures of issuing a fishing license, the issues in fishing vessel management of Viet Nam as well as the legal and policy framework have been conducting in fisheries management in Viet Nam. He also mentioned number of fishing vessels which have been registered in 2014 were 113,725 fishing vessels including 29,217 fishing vessels more than 90 Hp and the number fishing vessels less than 90 Hp was 84,508 units, in which there were 51,904 fishing vessels smaller than 20 Hp. He emphasized that, according to the regulation of Vietnamese government, fishing vessels less than 90 Hp are only operate in inshore area, and offshore are is for fishing vessels more than and over 90 HP. In the connection, he shown that, the fishing license of Viet Nam under the fishing law, the authority of issuing and withdrawing fishing license was divided into two levels including central level and provincial level. The Central level will issue fishing license for foreign fishing vessels operating in Vietnamese waters and Vietnamese fishing vessels operating outside of Vietnamese water, whereas all of fishing boats registered in province will be issued by provincial level. He also stressed that, Vietnamese government has launched many legal documents including decrees and circulars for fisheries management in general and fishing vessels management in particular and always follow the regulations and treaties that Viet Nam has signed with the international community. His presentation appears in **Annex 18**.

SEAFDEC/TD

31. The Head of Information and Communication Technology Section of the SEAFDEC Training Department, *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich* presented the “Fisheries Profile of Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length” which are summarized from all Country profile’s presentations earlier as well as the information from the previous RTC. He stated on the number of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length (**Table 3**), fishing zone and management (**Table 4**), fishing license system (**Table 5**) as well as issues pertaining IUU fishing by fishing vessels less than 24 meters and existing management framework. He informed the Consultation on the category of fishing vessel less than 24 meters by the Global Record, FAO as well as SEAFDEC Statistical Bulletin. His presentation appears as **Annex 19**.

Table 3: Number of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

Country	2011	2012	Present
Brunei	2,476	2,525	No information

Country	2011	2012	Present
Cambodia	6,596 (list of fishing vessel recorded)	6,742 (list of fishing vessel recorded)	5,382 (2014) (list of fishing vessel recorded)
Indonesia	569,105	No information	~500,000
Lao PDR	1,615	No information	No information
Malaysia	49,673	54,169	55,208
Myanmar	30,900	29,685	28,259
Philippine	472,804	472,804	478,475
Singapore	36	36	157 (Include fish carriers)
Thailand	33,050 fishing vessel registration record	39,995 fishing vessel registration record	16,423 (2013) No. of fishing gear license record
Viet Nam	127,700	122,812	113,280

Table 4: Fishing zone and management

Country	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Brunei	0-3 nm	3-20 nm	20-45 nm	45-200 nm
Cambodia	shore-20 m depth	20 m depth to EEZ limit		
Indonesia	• 0-2 nm • 2-4 nm	4-12 nm	12-200 nm	
Malaysia	shore-5nm	5-12 nm	12-30 nm	30 nm – EEZ limit
	Zone 1		Zone 2	
Myanmar	shore -10 nm		outer area of Zone 1 to EEZ limit	

Country	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Philippine	Within 15 km from shoreline		Beyond 15 km from shoreline	
Singapore	Inshore (within port limits)		Offshore (within EEZ)	
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 km from shoreline of 13 provinces • 3 nm from shoreline of 10 provinces (trawler and push net only) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 km to EEZ limit of 13 provinces • 3 nm to EEZ limit of 10 provinces (trawler and push net only) 	
	Within 5 nm from shoreline are prohibited (Anchovy falling nets Anchovy lift nets and other lift net)		Within 5 nm from shoreline are prohibited (Anchovy falling nets Anchovy lift nets and other lift net)	
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shore line to 30 m depth in Northern and Southern area • Shore line to 50 m depth in Central area 		Out area of Zone 1 to EEZ limit	

Table 5: Fishing license system

Country	Fishing license system
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual fishing license, authorized by DOF • Commercial fishing license, authorized by Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing vessels with an engine under 33 Hp, licensing by Provincial fisheries cantonment • Fishing vessels with an engine above 33 Hp, licensing by central Fisheries Administration • Fishing license valid in 1 year
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel < 5 GT (registration) authorized by District • Vessel 5-10 GT authorized by District • Vessel > 10 – 30 GT, authorized by Province • Vessel > 30 GT, authorized by Central
Malaysia	Authorize by DOF, Malaysia and DOF Sabah valid for 1 year

Country	Fishing license system
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-shore fishing license, authorized by DOF (township officer) • Off-shore fishing license and fish carrier, authorized by DOF
Philippine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of commercial fishing vessels (>3.0 GT) is under the authority of MARINA while license for commercial fishing vessels is being issued by BFAR. • No fishing license is issued to commercial fishing vessels without registration paper from MARINA. • Valid/ renewable every 3 years • Registration of fishing vessels 3 GT and below is the authority of the municipalities/ cities (LGUs)
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity for 1 year, renewable and issued by AVA • Licensing for inshore and offshore fishing vessels • Licensing inboard and outboard fish carrier
Thailand	One year round beginning from April 1 to March 31 in next year. The license is issued by DOF (district fishery officer) in 23 coastal provinces.
Viet Nam	<p>Fishing license is valid for 1 year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central level: foreign fishing vessels; Vietnamese fishing vessels operating outside of Viet Nam Sea. • Provincial level: all the fishing boats registered in the province

VI. Group Discussion on Identification of Problems and Issues in IUU Fishing Activities by Fishing Vessels less than 24 meters in Length

32. Due to limitation time available for group discussion, the Consultation agreed to discuss the sub-agenda 5.2: Groups discussion on identification of problems and issues in IUU activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meters in panel.

33. The Consultation was requested to provide suggestion on the criteria to be used for inclusion of vessel less than 24 meters. In this regard, the representative from Singapore requested SEAFDEC to put a remark that the majority of vessels of Singapore are carrier. He then queried whether there would be the same Database or separate. He raised the concern that there are vessels less than 24 meters operate outside the country. So, it should be included in the same Database. The representative from the Philippines also agreed that those vessels less than 24 meters and operate outside the national jurisdiction should be recorded in the RFVR Database. He also mentioned that the fishing vessels registered by municipal unit should be included in the Database.

34. The representative from Thailand requested SEAFDEC to put a remark that in 2013 the number of fishing vessels of the country are registered and recorded by the Marine Department while in 2014 is the number of fishing gear licenses which have been issued by the Department of Fisheries.

35. The representative from Myanmar raised the concern that the existing licensing system of the country has not yet proper recorded in some areas and wished to discuss this mater again in the next meeting.

36. Since the existing Database for 24 meters in length and over is still premature, the representative from Malaysia suggested ASEAN-SEAFDEC to focus more on the usage and management of this Database. Before extending the work to smaller size of vessel, she commented that a tangible outcome of the use of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over should be realized.

37. Regarding the data of fishing vessel less than 24 metes in length, the representative from Lao PDR informed the Consultation that he will coordinate and consult with the responsible person in his office and will inform SEAFDEC directly later on. In addition, he also informed that the nomination's name of RFVR National Focal Point for Lao PDR will be sent to SEAFDEC after consultation with the DOF, Lao PDR.

38. The representative from Indonesia raised the concern that fishing license for small fishing vessel size below 5 GT is issued by the District and there is no permit for sharing of such vessels. In addition, he informed that engine of small fishing vessels are usually modified from truck engine then the serial numbers would be varied.

39. The representative from Cambodia supported the inclusion of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length in the same Database. Moreover, the number of fishing vessel should be categorized by small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale. She also requested SEAFDEC to send a review or existing data/information of small fishing vessels to all Member Countries prior to the next meeting so the National Focal Point for RFVR could have chance to discuss internally with responsible agencies as well as higher authority within the Department.

40. The representative from Viet Nam strongly supported that we should concentrate on the completion of data for RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over while the fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length mainly operate in the state waters. Therefore, the inclusion of such data into the RFVR Database is not necessary at this time.

41. The representative from SEAFDEC/SEC queried the issues on how small vessels do poaching/IUU fishing in other states and what size of vessels should be selected. In this regard, he agreed with the representative from Malaysia that outcome of implementation of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over should be monitored. In response, DSG suggested that we may not be strict on the length while another category might need to be considered and urged the Member Countries to bring back and consult internally before coming to the next meeting. He added that by end of July the renew data in the Database will be launched, he then requested the Member Countries to utilize and check whether there is some weak points or errors that should be amended.

42. In conclusion, due to many fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length but not meant small and/or medium size fishing vessels that are involved or operated outside the EEZ in which those vessels needs to be included in the RFVR database. However, since there is not clear on size limit of fishing vessels less than 24 meters, SEAFDEC is therefore requested to examine the overall size in length of fishing vessels in the ASEAN Member States in order to find the size limit in length that needed to be included in the existing RFVR.

VII. Closing of the Consultation

The Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Mr. Hajime Kawamura* expressed his sincere gratitude to all participants for their hard work and active participation in this three-day the Regional Technical Consultation. He cited that through active discussions, the “Policy Recommendation, Strategies and Way Forward for AMSs and SEAFDEC to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing through Utilization of RFVR Database for 24 Meters in Length and Over” could be successfully compiled and this is a further step in brushing up the RFVR as a tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. At this juncture, he also cited that it was a good opportunity to share and clarify information on each country’s management scheme for fishing vessels smaller than 24 meters in length. Since there are several initiatives related to IUU fishing including development of the RFVR Database, he then requested the Member Countries on the importance of information sharing and coordination between different participants as well as the importance of good coordination among relevant agencies and staff within the Member Countries. With that note, he declared the Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessels Record: Use and Way Forward of FRVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region closed. His Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 20**.



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Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel
Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a
Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand

Annex 1

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**SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary General & Deputy Chief of TD
Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR): Use and Way
Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing
in Southeast Asian Region
Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand, 2-4 June 2015**

Distinguished Participants from SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC Training Department, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning!

It is indeed my great pleasure to welcome you all to this “Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing”.

We are all aware that IUU fishing undermines national and regional efforts for fisheries management, and inhibits progress towards sustainable utilization of fisheries resources. We are also aware that IUU fishing is not a simple issue, and we see various forms of IUU fishing within Southeast Asian Region.

In order to support efforts of SEAFDEC Member Countries to combat IUU fishing, SEAFDEC has been working on projects for Promotion of countermeasures to reduce IUU fishing, with funding and technical support by the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF).

One of the activities under this project is development of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) for vessels 24 meters in length and over. As a result of a series of workshops and meetings, we successfully agreed with the basic requirements of the RFVR, and RFVR for vessels 24 meters in length and over was officially launched this April, during the 47th SEAFDEC Council meeting.

However, I would like to reiterate that compilation of Regional Fishing Vessel database is not our goal. We must note that RFVR is just a tool to combat IUU fishing in the region. So, we have to consider practical strategies about how we will actually combat IUU fishing by making use of RFVR as a powerful and concrete tool.

I also would like to point out another aspect of RFVR. Because RFVR is a comprehensive set of information on vessels with certain size, RFVR can be used as an effective tool to facilitate domestic information sharing and coordination among Ministries and Agencies within ASEAN Member States for better enforcement of such vessels.

Furthermore, one more issue for our consideration is our way forward to the inclusion of smaller vessels in the RFVR, that is, vessels less than 24 meters in length.

As a fora for SEAFDEC Member Countries to discuss these issues, SEAFDEC Training Department organizes this three-day meeting.

Although we have a lot of challenging tasks ahead of us, I hope you work earnestly and closely together to attain our common goal. I am confident that we can achieve our goal, and take one more



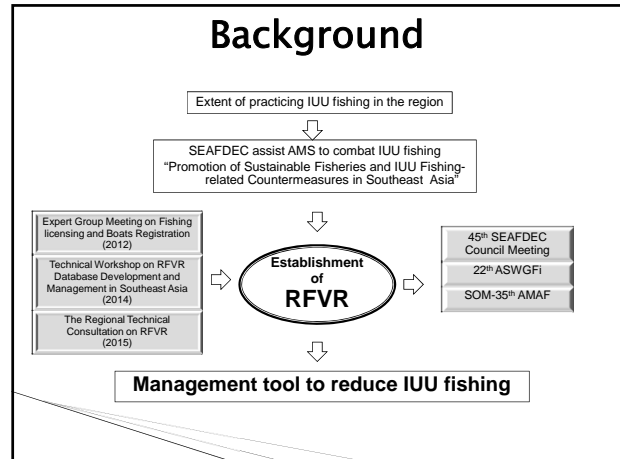
step forward towards sustainable utilization of fishery resources for food security of all people in the region, not only for people today but also for people in the next generation.

With that, Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in declaring this important RTC open. I look forward to a great success of this RTC, and encourage your active participation and contribution to this meeting.

Thank you once again and have a good day!



Introduction of The Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region



- ### Rationals of RFVR establishment
- ▶ Management tool to reduce IUU fishing
 - ▶ Collaboration initiative of AMSs intend to share information on fishing vessels identification and other relevant data/information
 - ▶ Providing AMSs with reliable and rapid tools to share information on vessels engaging in "International Fishing Operations"
 - ▶ A practical tool for related authorities of AMSs elimination of IUU fishing in the region
 - ▶ Facilitation AMSs to take coordinated countermeasures against IUU fishing

- ### Objectives
- ▶ AMSs understands on the usage and application of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing;
 - ▶ Management and updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over;
 - ▶ Develop the strategies and way forward for AMSs and SEAFDEC to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through utilization of the RFVR 24m in length and over;
 - ▶ Initiative activities of the RFVR Database less than 24 meters which appropriate range of vessels length to reduce IUU fishing in the region.

- ### Expected outputs
- ▶ Strategies and way forward for AMSs and SEAFDEC to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through utilization of RFVR;
 - ▶ Agreement of AMSs on management and updating the RFVR 24 meters in length and over;
 - ▶ Conclusion and way forwards on managing of fishing vessel less than 24m in length.

- ### Provisional Agenda
- Agenda 1: Opening of the Consultation
 - Agenda 2: Introduction of the Consultation
 - Agenda 3: Adoption of the agenda and arrangements of the Consultation
 - Agenda 4: RFVR for 24 meters in length and over
 - 4.1 Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
 - 4.2 Problems and issues on RFVR data submission to SEAFDEC
 - 4.3 Updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over
 - 4.4 SEAFDEC initiatives to combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region
 - 4.5 Usage and application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing
 - 4.6 Policy recommendations, strategies and way forward for AMSs and SEAFDEC to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through utilization of RFVR



Provisional Agenda

Agenda 5: Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters

- 5.1 Reviews of fisheries profile of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length in the region
- 5.2 Group discussion on identification of problems and issues in IUU activities by fishing vessel less than 24 meters in length
- 5.3 Report of group discussion on identification of problems and issues in IUU activities by fishing vessel less than 24 meters in length
- 5.4 Conclusions and way forwards on managing of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

Agenda 6: Closing of the Consultation

Information from 47th SEAFDEC Council Meeting

- ▶ The Council Director for Indonesia informed:
 - The evaluation on recording of vessels 24 m in length and over could be completed by the end of April 2015
 - The results would be submitted to SEAFDEC as soon as possible to be used in updating the national data in the RFVR Database. He also suggested that during the workshop on RFVR in 2015, the number of vessels submitted by the AMSs to SEAFDEC should be reviewed in order that the veracity of the data could be confirmed.
- ▶ The Council Director for Thailand informed:
 - Thailand is reviewing and updating the data for the RFVR Database since the country is improving its registration/license system which could possibly affect the data originally submitted to SEAFDEC.

Suggestion from 47th SEAFDEC Council Meeting

- ▶ Sharing the information in the RFVR Database with non-AMS and suggested that a mechanism should be developed for non-AMS (e.g. RPOA-IUU member countries which are not members of SEAFDEC) to share information on their vessels in the future.
- ▶ During the workshop on RFVR in 2015, the number of vessels submitted by the AMSs to SEAFDEC should be reviewed in order that the veracity of the data could be confirmed.

Thank you



Adoption of the agenda and arrangement of the Consultation

Tuesday 2 June 2015

- 0830-0900 Registration
Chairperson by Mr.Hajime Kawamura
- 0900-0910 **Agenda 1:** Opening of the Consultation
- 0910-0940 **Agenda 2:** Introduction of the Consultation
(Mr.Kongpathai Saraphaivanich)
- 0940-1000 **Agenda 3:** Adoption of the agenda and arrangements of the Consultation
- 1000-1030 *Coffee/tea break and group photo*
- 1030-1200 *Chairperson by Mr.Bundit Chokesanguan*
Agenda 4: RFVR for 24 meters in length and over
- 4.1 Introduction of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over (Ms.Namfon Insamrarn)
 - 4.2 Problems and issues on RFVR data submission to SEAFDEC (Ms.Namfon Insamrarn)
 - 4.3 Updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over (Mr.Kongpathai Saraphaivanich)
- 1200-1330 *Lunch break*

- 1330-1400 4.4 SEAFDEC initiatives on combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region (Dr.Somboon Siriraksophon)
- 1400-1500 4.5 Usage and application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing. (Ms.Yanida Suthipol)
- In cases of
- Vessels operation in the country
 - Vessels operation in another coastal state by licenses
 - Double flagging
- 1500-1530 *Coffee/tea break*
- 1530-1700 4.5 Usage and application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing. In cases of
- Vessels operation in the high sea
 - Transferring of vessels
 - Cloning vessels
 - Type of fishing license

Wednesday 3 June 2015

- Chairperson by Mr.Bundit Chokesanguan*
- 0900-1000 4.5 Usage and application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing. In cases of
- Vessels use the fake flag
 - Vessel A pass country B go to country C
- 1000-1030 *Coffee/tea break*
- 1030-1200 4.6 Policy recommendation, strategies and way forward for AMSs and SEAFDEC to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing through utilization of RFVR (Dr.Somboon Siriraksophon)
- 1200-1330 *Lunch break*

- 1330-1500 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
- 5.1 Reviews of fisheries profile of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length in the region
- Cambodia
 - Indonesia
 - Lao PDR
 - Malaysia
 - Myanmar
- 1500-1530 *Coffee/tea break*
- 1530-1700 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
- 5.1 Reviews of fisheries profile of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length in the region
- Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Thailand
 - Viet Nam
 - SEAFDEC/TD

Thursday 4 June 2015


- Chairperson by Mr.Bundit Chokesanguan*
- 0900-1000 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
- 5.2 Groups discussion on identification of problems and issues in IUU activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meter
(Facilitator by Dr.Yuttana Theparoonrat and Mr.Sutee Rajruchithong)
- 1000-1030 *Coffee/tea break*
- 1030-1200 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
(Continued)
- 5.2 Groups discussion on identification of problems and issues in IUU activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meter
(Facilitator by Dr.Yuttana Theparoonrat and Mr.Sutee Rajruchithong)
- 1200-1330 *Lunch break*



Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel
Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a
Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand

Annex 4

- 1330-1430 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
5.3 Report of groups discussion on identification of problems and
issues in IUU activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meter (*Cont'd*)
- 1430-1530 **Agenda 5:** Management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters
5.4 Conclusions and way forwards on managing of fishing vessels less
than 24 meter in length
(Dr.Somboon Siriraksophon)
- 1530-1600 *Coffee/ tea break*
- 1630-1700 **Agenda 6:** Closing of the Consultation
- 1800-2000 Reception Dinner





Agenda 4.1

Database System for Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) of Vessels 24 meters in Length and Over


Namfon Imsamrarn

Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) : Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015
Pattaya City, Chonburi Province, Thailand



RFVR-24m Database System


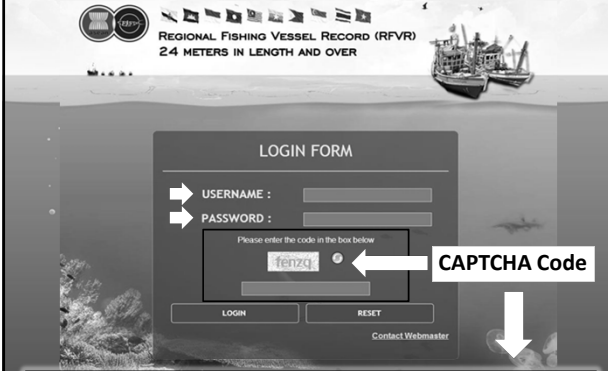
1. Accessing the RFVR-24m Database System
2. Structure of the Main Database Webpage
3. Searching for Vessel Information
4. Editing the User Profile
5. Changing the Username and/or Password



1. Accessing the RFVR-24m Database System

Web Address (URL)

www.seafdec.or.th/rfvr/index.php

CAPTCHA Code

CAPTCHA Code or Completely Automated Public Turing Computer and Humans Apart Code is a program that protects websites against bots by generating and grading tests that humans can read but current computer programs cannot.

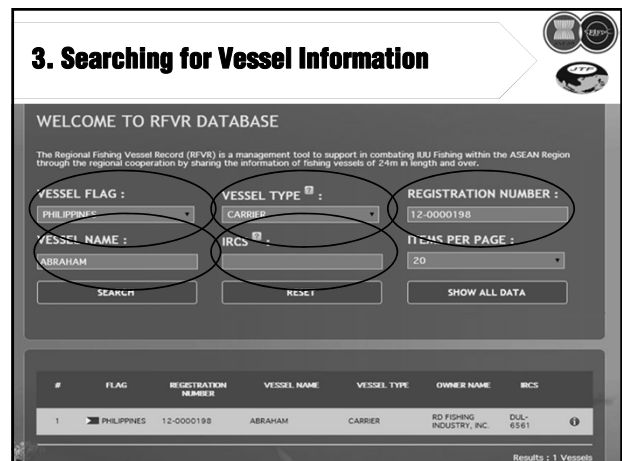
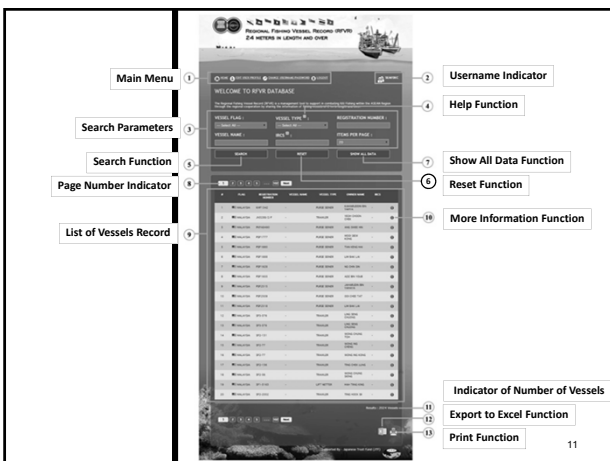
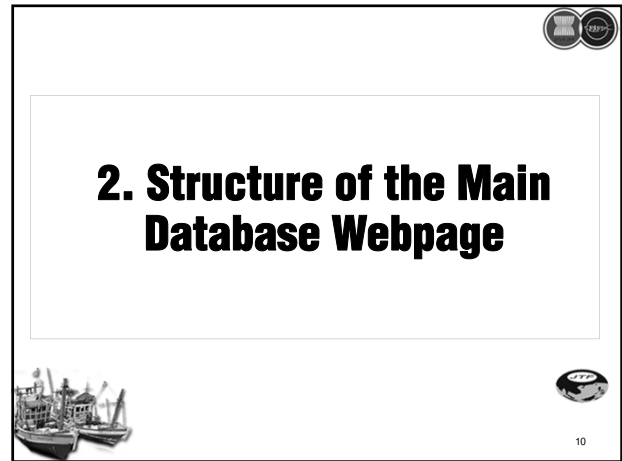
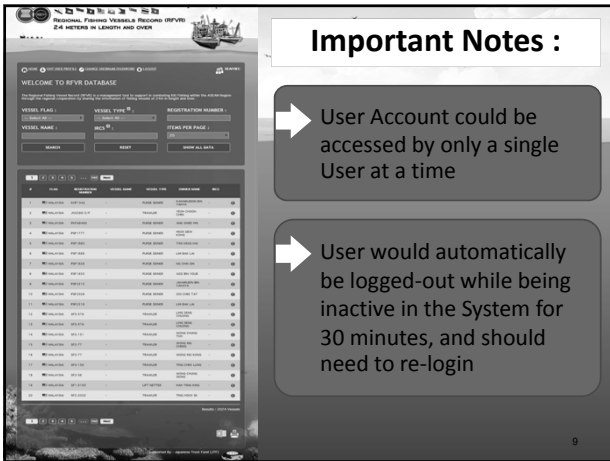
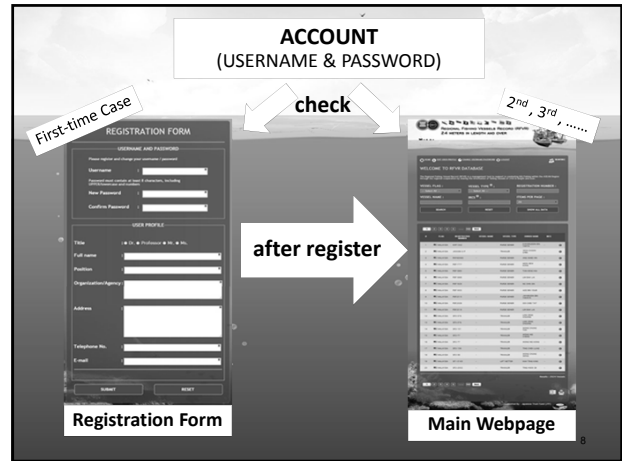
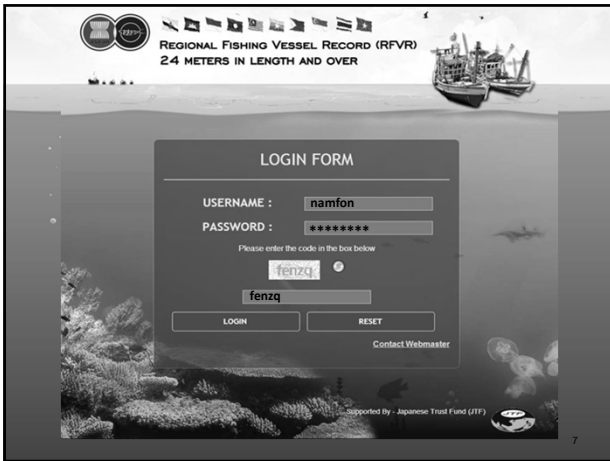


Example

1. User forgets the Username and/or Password.
2. Account is locked.

Why is the Account locked ?

User enters invalid Password three (3) times





Searching : one parameter

Target : Malaysian Flag

How to searching :

- Step 1 Select Vessel Flag = "Malaysia"
- Step 2 Click "SEARCH" button
- Step 3 Show the results from search

#	FLAG	REGISTRATION NUMBER	VESSEL NAME	VESSEL TYPE	OWNER NAME	ICS
1	MY	MP1242	...	PURSE SEINER	KAMPONGSOM	0
2	MY	JAC302-F	...	TRAWLER	SEDOON	0
3	MY	PK6460	...	PURSE SEINER	ANG SENG HN	0
4	MY	PP1777	...	PURSE SEINER	KODI SEA	0
5	MY	PP1882	...	PURSE SEINER	TAN KEN HSI	0

Searching : two parameter

Target : Myanmar Flag, specifically for Purse seiner

How to searching :

- Step 1 Select "MYANMAR" in Vessel Flag
- Step 2 Select "PURSE SEINER" in Vessel Type
- Step 3 Click "SEARCH" button
- Step 4 Show the results from search

#	FLAG	REGISTRATION NUMBER	VESSEL NAME	VESSEL TYPE	OWNER NAME	ICS
1	MM	2358	A/N 2358	PURSE SEINER	TH SHU	0
2	MM	3174 A	ABC	PURSE SEINER	DAK HA	0
3	MM	433	ABC 1	PURSE SEINER	MOU T	0
4	MM	3173 A	ABC 10	PURSE SEINER	DAK HA	0
5	MM	4361 A	ABC 10	PURSE SEINER	ANG WA TH	0

More Information Button

REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD (RFVR)
24 METERS IN LENGTH AND OVER

VESSEL INFORMATION

- Name of vessel: ABBANAH
- Local name: ...
- Registration number: ...
- Type of fishing: ...
- Length (m): 24.52
- Depth (m): 2.70
- Registered owner: ...
- Operator: ...
- State of ownership: ...

4. Editing the User Profile

EDIT USER PROFILE FORM

USER PROFILE

- Title: Dr. Professor Mr. or Ms.
- Fullname: Namfon Insastram
- Position: Information Technology Officer
- Organization: SEAFDEC/Training Department
- Address: P.O.Box 97, Phasamutchedi Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
- Tel No.: 6624256100
- E-mail: namfon@seafdec.org

5. Changing the Username and/or Password

CHANGE USERNAME / PASSWORD FORM

USERNAME/PASSWORD

Please register and change your password

- Username: SEAFDEC
- New Username: ...
- New Password: ...
- Confirm Password: ...

Logout

CHANGE USERNAME / PASSWORD FORM

USERNAME/PASSWORD

Please register and change your password

- Username: SEAFDEC
- New Username: ...
- New Password: ...
- Confirm Password: ...



Agenda 4.2

Problems and Issues on the RFVR-24m Data, Submission to SEAFDEC

Namfon Imsamrarn

Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) :
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in
Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015
Pattaya City, Chonburi Province, Thailand

Introduction

- ✓ The RFVR-24m was established and launched at the 47th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in April 2015
- ✓ With aims to support for official use to reduce/against the IUU fishing vessels within the region.
- ✓ Usage of the RFVR-24m would be effective or not, it is depend on the quality/ accuracy of the data/.
- ✓ This paper provides pre-analysis for technical problems and issues from submitted data of 6 AMSS to SEAFDEC

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Aims of this paper:

- ✓ This paper provides pre-analysis for technical problems and issues from submitted data of 6 AMSS to SEAFDEC
- ✓ We identify the technical problems of data/information that would give many scenarios on IUU activities <suspected>
- ✓ Improvement of Fishing Vessel registration/licensing are needed;
- ✓ to increase the effectiveness of the RFVR-24m as a management tools

3

Overall Existing Data from AMS

Information/Items	BN	ID	MY	MM	PH	TH	VN
Name of vessel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Registration Number	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Type of fishing method/gear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Port of registry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Length (L)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breadth (B)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Depth (D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engine Power	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shipyard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date of launching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Radio Call Sign	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engine Brand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serial number of engine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hull material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date of registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Area of fishing operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nationality of vessel (flag)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Previous name (if any)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Previous flag (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Name of captain/ master	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nationality of captain/master	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Number of crew (maximum/minimum)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nationality of crew	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IMO number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Valid of Fishing license	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total Number of Vessels	3	ND	140	664	1001	219	445

4

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -1

2. Error of Data Recording

2.1_Miss typing

BN: Vessel #2 Number of Crew = 72
MY: Vessel #60, Length = 999.99
MM: Vessel #109 Length = 94.10, Breath = 78.16

Port of registry	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)
Yangon	132.74	26.73	6.94	-	500
Yangon	131.54	27.88	7.13	-	350
Yangon	119.00	94.10	78.16	-	250
Yangon	119.00	98.16	5.82	-	250

5

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -2

2. Error of Data Recording

2.2 Incomplete data

No.	Name of vessel	Vessel Registration Number	Owner Name	Type of fishing method/gear	Port of registry	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
322		KG-03668-TS	Huỳnh Hữu Nghĩa	pair trawl fishing		152.58	24.9	6.2	3.54
323	Huỳnh Hữu Nghĩa	KG-00782-TS	Huỳnh Thanh Long	pair trawl fishing		165.61	24.85	6.75	3.61
324		KG-03609-TS	Huỳnh Thu Kiều	pair trawl fishing		155.17	25.4	6.41	3.45
325		KG-03608-TS	Huỳnh Thu Kiều	pair trawl fishing		152.04	25.15	6.38	3.41

6




Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -3

3. Double Recording
> same vessel are double counting):

PH: Vessel # 96 = Vessel #99
PH: Vessel # 97 = Vessel #101
PH: Vessel # 95 = Vessel #98

VESSEL NAME	REGISTRY NO	OWNER NAME	CALL SIGN	SERIAL NO. ENGINE	ENGINE BRAND
95 SAL VIENTE SEIS	12-0001884	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-8285		CUMMINS
96 SAL DIEZ	06-0001303	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-6003		CUMMINS
97 SAL ONSE	06-0001064	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-6004		NIIGATA
98 SAL VIENTE SEIS	06-0000994	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-8285		NIIGATA
99 SAL DIEZ	12-0001882	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-6003		CUMMINS
100 SAL DOS	12-0001821	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DYA3019	37243024	CUMMINS
101 SAL ONSE	12-0001875	THUNNIDAE VENTURE CORPORATION	DUG-6004		CUMMINS




7

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -4

4) Two vessels have same Serial Engine Number, but different Vessel Name

PH: Vessel #86 and #87 have the same engine serial # 8DC7

VESSEL NAME	REGISTRY NO	OWNER NAME	CALL SIGN	SERIAL NO. ENGINE	ENGINE BRAND	GEAR TYPE
86 PRINCESS CHARISSE XVII	01-0000253	LILJA P. YASAR		8DC7	FUSO	DANISH SEINE
87 PRINCESS CHARISSE I	01-0000250	LILJA P. YASAR		8DC7	FUSO	DANISH SEINE
88 PRINCESS CHARISSE XV	01-0000388	LILJA P. YASAR			FUSO	DANISH SEINE
89 PRINCESS CHARISSE 5	01-0000249	LILJA P. YASAR	MORE 000015		FUSO	DANISH SEINE
90 JULIE ANN 7	01-0000219	PELAGIO D. PEREZ			ISUZU	DANISH SEINE




8

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -5

5) Two vessels have same all information but difference Serial

MY: Vessel #12 and #13 have difference Serial Number only

GRT	LENGTH	READT	DEPTH	ENGINE POWER	SHIP BUILDER	DATE OF LAUNCHING	ICRS	ENGINE BRAND	SERIAL ENGINE	HULL MATERIAL	DATE OF REGISTER	FISHING GEAR	NATIONALITY FLAG
149.19	27.4	7.4	2.6	600		16/1/1985		CUMMINS	41611773	Wood		C2	MALAYSIA
165.39	31.31	6.12	3.05	290		15/6/1987		CUMMINS	10746194	steel		C2	SARAWI MALAYSIA
165.39	31.31	6.12	3.05	290		15/6/1987		CUMMINS	10935204	steel		C2	SARAWI MALAYSIA
113.74	24.4	5.8	2.84	530		25/5/1987		YANMAR	5606	steel		C2	SARAWI MALAYSIA



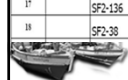
9

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -6

6) Two vessels have same all information but difference Owner name, or Same vessel with difference Owners, and was double recorded

MY: Vessel #15 and #16 all information are same excepted Owner Name

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	VESSEL REG NUMBER	OWNER NAME	FISHING GEAR	DATE OF VESSEL REG.	PORT OF REGISTRY	ENGINE BRAND	SERIAL ENGINE	GRT	LENGTH
14		SF2-131	WONG CHUNG TOH	TRAWL NETS	25/5/1987	SIBU	YANMAR	5606	113.74	24.4
15		SF2-77	WONG ING CHENG	TRAWL NETS	13/5/1987	SIBU	YANMAR	11256	105.25	24.7
16		SF2-77	WONG ING KONG	TRAWL NETS	13/5/1987	SIBU	YANMAR	11256	105.25	24.7
17		SF2-136	TING CHEK LUNG	TRAWL NETS	10/7/1987	SIBU	CUMMINS	31110533	125.09	26.25
18		SF2-38	WONG CHUNG SIONG	TRAWL NETS	14/5/1987	SIBU	YANMAR	6M4-DTE	73.35	24




10

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -7

7) One vessel was double recorded with different Type of Gears

MY: Vessel #111, #112 and #113, all same information exception for Type of Gear

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL	VESSEL REG NUMBER	OWNER NAME	FISHING GEAR	DATE OF VESSEL REG.	PORT OF REGISTRY	GRT	LENGTH	READT	DEPTH	ENGINE POWER	SHIP BUILDER	DATE OF LAUNCHING	ICRS	ENGINE BRAND
108		IN7408	ABDUL RAZAK BIN JUSOH	FISH PURSE-SEINE	13/4/2006	KUALA KEMAMAN	149.07	24.02	8.6	2.55	525		13/4/2006		CUMMINS
109		MY07023FD00109HF	TAN TAN FOO	TRAWL NETS	14/2014	SARAH	22.72	5.2	9.5	6	33		14/2014		YANMAR
110		MY07023FD00109HF	TAN TAN FOO	TRAP	14/2014	SARAH	22.72	5.2	9.5	6	33		14/2014		YANMAR
111		MY07023FD00109HF	TAN TAN FOO	HOOK AND LINES	14/2014	SARAH	22.72	5.2	9.5	6	33		14/2014		YANMAR
112		SF2-388	CHOO FUE KHAN	TRAWL NETS	25/4/1990	BANDAR MERU	143.90	28.83	5.8	3.02	500		25/4/1990		CUMMINS




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Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -8

8) Two vessels have different names and Serial Engine but same Registration No.

MM: Vessel #455 and #456

No	Name of Vessel (English Name)	Name of Vessels Owner	Registration NO.	Engine Brand	Serial number of engine	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)	Shoypant	Date of Launch	International Radio
453	THIDAR AYE 12	TIN SOE	4966	Cummin	40501	159.55	27.57	7.75	-	610	-	-	-
454	THIDAR AYE 14	TIN MYINT	5045	Cummin	51793	143.86	27.27	7.94	-	600	-	-	-
455	THIDAR AYE 18	TIN SOE	5285	Cummin	3720492	124.29	25.98	6.92	-	500	-	-	-
456	THIDAR AYE 21	TIN MYINT	5285	Cummin	3719097	173.01	28.53	7.75	-	600	-	-	-
457	THIDAR AYE 23	TIN MYINT	5424	Cummin	3728948	125.31	27.38	6.90	-	500	-	-	-



12




Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -9

9) Two vessels have the same Vessel Name (same Owner but different all information)

MM: Vessel #194 and #195

No	Name of Vessel (English Name)	Name of Vessels Owner	Registration NO.	Engine Brand	Serial number of engine	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)	Shipsyard	Date of Launch	International Radio
193	NILAR WUT HMONE 1	NAY WIN AUNG	5093 A	Cummin	37290049	124.96	26.22	6.83	-	500	-	-	-
194	NAWARAT WUT HMONE	NAY WIN AUNG	5035	Cummin	31122683	113.05	25.98	6.89	-	550	-	-	-
195	NAWARAT WUT HMONE	NAY WIN AUNG	6253 A	Cummin	41106735	142.03	28.86	6.78	-	500	-	-	-
196	NAANG THAYA	THAN SHANE	3918	Nissan	41135232	100.24	25.88	6.35	-	530	-	-	-




13

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -10

10) Two vessels have the same Vessel Name (different Owner and all information)

MM: Vessel #261 and #262

No	Name of Vessel (English Name)	Name of Vessels Owner	Registration NO.	Engine Brand	Serial number of engine	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)	Shipsyard	Date of Launch	International Radio
260	MYA THEIN GEI 4	THET NAING SOE	6654 A	Cummin	37146813	146.50	32.08	6.60	-	500	-	-	-
261	MYAT CHAN THAR 11	MS. KYI KYI	6441 A	Cummin	41112166	137.11	28.38	6.27	-	525	-	-	-
262	MYAT CHAN THAR 11	BON HOOT	6339 A	Cummin	41111886	146.94	28.48	6.22	-	500	-	-	-
263	MYAT CHAN THAR 5	PAW IN	5840 A	Nissan	701	126.00	29.80	6.41	-	525	-	-	-




14

Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -11

11) One Vessel but double record in different Port of Registry and having different fishing area)

MM: Vessel #394 and #423

No	Name of Vessel (English Name)	Name of Vessels Owner	Registration NO.	Type of fishing method/gear	Port of registry	Engine Brand	Serial number of engine	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)
421	LIN THU YAIN AUNG 1	MYO NAING	5097	Trawler	Tanintharyi	Cummin	32016019	138.67	27.97	7.51	-	450
394	LIN HTOO AUNG 9	KYAW KYAW	5806 A	Trawler	Tanintharyi	Cummin	82581	189.93	30.21	7.62	-	550
422	LIN THU YAIN AUNG 3	MYO NAING	6620 A	Trawler	Tanintharyi	Cummin	41149631	131.27	26.00	6.81	-	500
423	LIN THU AUNG 9	KYAW KYAW	5806 A	Trawler	Yangon	Cummin	82581	189.93	94.25	23.75	-	550
424	LUCKY NAGAR 1	SAI THANT AUNG	6054 A	Stow	Yangon	Wei	50960969	82.00	24.53	5.60	-	220




15


Problems and Issues of RFVR Data -12

12) Problems on Local Language of Vessel Name

No.	Name of vessel	Vessel Registration Number	Owner Name	Type of fishing method/gear	Port of registry	Gross tonnage (GT)	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Engine Power (HP)	Shipsyard	Date of launch (YYYY-MM-DD)	Serial number of engine	Ballast water management system (BWMS)	Area (country) of fishing operation	Validity of vessel flag	Previous name (if any)	Previous flag (if any)	Name of engine master	Validity of engine master		
271	Min Thun Thun	TC-01215-75	Ngazun Thun Thun	gillnet fishing	Cingra Yang Long	100.92	25.00	6.80	2.80	400	2007		None	Wood	23-03-2007	Yan Yau	Yan Yau			La Yau Yau	Yan Yau	
272	Yin Din	TC-01307-75	Ngazun Thun Thun	gillnet fishing	Cingra Yang Long	88.77	24.85	6.10	2.70	484	2005		Cummin	Wood	18-11-2005	Yan Yau	Yan Yau			Ngazun Thun Thun	Yan Yau	
273	Min Ngazun	TC-00719-75	La Yau Thun	Legation fishing	Cingra Yang Long	141.17	24.00	7.20	3.40	400	1994		None	Y20C	reused	11-03-1994	Yan Yau	Yan Yau			Ngazun Thun Thun	Yan Yau
274	Min Thun	TC-01223-75	La Yau Thun	Legation fishing	Cingra Yang Long	124.41	24.85	6.90	3.45	700	2014		Cummin	CE3004	Wood	23-11-2014	Yan Yau	Yan Yau			Phan Yau Yau	Yan Yau




16



Agenda 4.2

THANK YOU

Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) :
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015
Pattaya City, Chonburi Province, Thailand





Updating of the RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over

Number of fishing vessel 24 meters in length and over

Country	2011	2012	2014
Brunei	4	4	3
Cambodia	Nil	Nil	Nil
Indonesia	1,722	-	-
Lao PDR	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malaysia	83	66	140
Myanmar	665	664	664
Philippine	596	596	1,001
Singapore	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thailand	865	747	219
Viet Nam	300	313	445

Nation focal point for RFVR

Country	Name of NFP	E-mail
Brunei	Mr.Zul-Faisal Haji Saherin	Zulfaisal.saherin@gmail.com
Cambodia	Mr.Chhuon Kim Chhea	kimchhea@yahoo.com
Indonesia	Waiting	
Lao PDR	Waiting	
Malaysia	Madam Noraisyah binti Abu Bakar	noesya@yahoo.com
Myanmar	Mr.Myint Zin Htoo	mzhsfddof@gmail.com
Philippines	Mr.Severino L. Escobar Jr.	jojo_escobar@yahoo.com
Singapore	Mr.Teh Kihua	teh_kihua@ava.gov.sg
	Mr.Adrian Lim Yeong Hun (Alternate National Focal Point)	adrian_lim@ava.gov.sg
Thailand	Mr.Kamonpan Awaiwanont	kamonpan10@hotmail.com
Vietnam	Mr. Tran Van Luan	trvluan@yahoo.com

Requirement of data quality

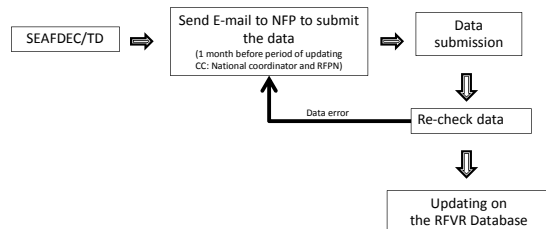
- ▶ Veracity of submission number of fishing vessels
- ▶ Submission of accuracy data
- ▶ Translation of local language of vessel name to English version
- ▶ Submission data on schedule

Period of updating

	2015												2016		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
BN												X			
ID															
MM												X			
MY						X						X			
PH						X						X			
TH						X						X			
VN						X						X			

Remark: 1) Green label shows the national license period
 2) Malaysia 1 year from the date of license issuance
 3) Philippine provides a combined license for fishing boat and fishing gear known as "Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL)" and is valid/renewable every 3 years
 4) Viet Nam registration license of fishing vessels is indefinite. The temporary registration of fishing vessels (deadline is 90 days). The fishing licenses is one year

Procedure of RFVR Database updating





Requirement from RTC

- ▶ Confirmation of period of updating
- ▶ Consideration of procedure of updating
- ▶ Requirement participant from Indonesia and Lao PDR to follow up for nomination of National Focal Point

Thank you






SEAFDEC Initiatives on Regional Cooperation in Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN Region


Somboon Siriraksophon
SEAFDEC SECRETARIAT

RTC on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) :
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region, 2-4 JUNE 2015, Pattaya City, Chonburi, THAILAND




SEAFDEC INITIATIVES

- Guidelines to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU activities to the supply chain,
- Establishment of RFVR for Vessels of 24 m in length & over, (updated at this meeting)
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme,
- Implementation of the Port State Measures for ASEAN Region
- RPOA-Managing Fishing Capacity (On going)

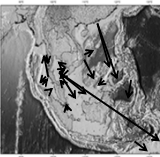



4



FORMS OF IUU FISHING


- ① Illegal Fishing Activities within Country
 - ✓ Fishing with fake /without license, registration
 - ✓ vessel with fishing license but with vessel specifications different from those indicated in the license
 - ✓ vessels carrying more than one flag, fishing in waters outside the permitted or designated fishing areas
 - ✓ Use prohibited fishing gears and methods
 - ✓ Landing of fish in unauthorized ports,
 - ✓ transfer of catch at sea,
- ② Landing of Catch Across Borders
- ③ Poaching in Other Country's EEZ



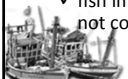

ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

MFRDMD in Collaboration with Secretariat




FORMS OF IUU FISHING

- ③ Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Ornamentals, and EAS
 - ✓ Direct shipments of LRFF from producer to importers that bypass in-country exporters;
 - ✓ Illegal/bad practices by stakeholders along the value chain
- ④ IUU Fishing in High Seas & RFMO Areas
 - ✓ fishing without permission or during out-of-season;
 - ✓ disregarding catch quotas;
 - ✓ non-reporting and underreporting catch volumes and species.
 - ✓ fish imported or landed from high seas and RFMO areas do not come from IUU fishing activities.

ASEAN GUIDELINES - 1

- ✓ IUU fishing can contribute to the overfishing of fish stocks; even lead to the collapse of a fishery, the Guidelines on Combating IUU-fishing is therefore needed;
- ✓ Development are through a series of SEAFDEC meetings from 2011-2014,
- ✓ The Guidelines outline the possible future actions in the ASEAN region, comprises of 3 parts:
 - ✓ **Part 1: INTRODUCTION**
 - ✓ **Part 2: FORMS of IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES** occurred in the Southeast Asian region;
 - ✓ **Part 3: MEASURES TO PREVENT** the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU activities into supply chain




6



ASEAN GUIDELINES - 2

- GOALS: the supply chain do not come from IUU fishing activities
- Specific OBJECTIVES:
 - To introduce strategies and measures to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU activities into the supply chain by 2015;
 - To provide guidance for the AMS to develop and implement effective fisheries management for responsible and sustainable fisheries by 2017; and
 - To promote regional cooperation among the AMS in strengthening MCS systems in the supply chain by 2015.



7



ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATIONS SCHEME

SEAFDEC SECRETARIAT IN COLLABORATION WITH MFRDMD

ASEAN GUIDELINES - 3

The Guidelines is developed in accordance with international and regional instruments: e.g.


- ◆ FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), including IPOA-IUU, PSM agreement;
- ◆ Regional Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for Southeast Asia (RCCRF);
- ◆ ASEAN-SEAFDEC RES and PoA on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region (2001, 2011);
- ◆ RPOA to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia (RPOA-IUU),.
- ◆ Trade measures introduced by the European Union (EU) such as the EC- 1005/2008



8

ACDS> Market Driven Measures: EU

- ❖ European Union (EU) adopted a market-driven measure known as the “**EC Regulation 1005/2008**;
- ❖ The regulation requires a **Catch Certificate** for all imports and landings of fish and fishery products into the EU
- ❖ The scheme places strong emphasis on checking, inspection and verification ‘to be carried out according to common criteria
- ❖ By regulating targeted trade flows to the EU




11

ASEAN GUIDELINES - 3

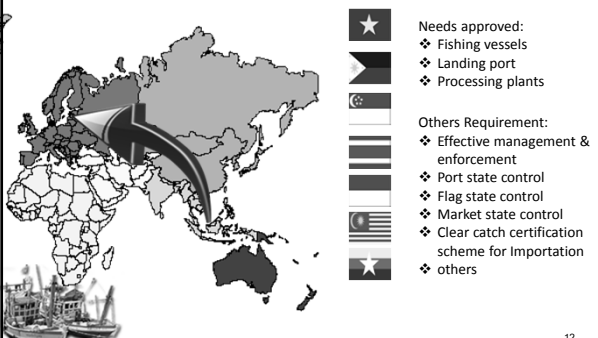
MEASURES ON PREVENTING ENTRY OF FISH PRODUCTS FROM IUU ACTIVITIES are:

- ◆ Managing Fishing Activities within a ASEAN Member States
- ◆ Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders
- ◆ Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States
- ◆ Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish,
- ◆ Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species
- ◆ Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas



9

ACDS> Required “EC-Regulation”




Needs approved:

- ❖ Fishing vessels
- ❖ Landing port
- ❖ Processing plants

Others Requirement:

- ❖ Effective management & enforcement
- ❖ Port state control
- ❖ Flag state control
- ❖ Market state control
- ❖ Clear catch certification scheme for Importation
- ❖ others




12



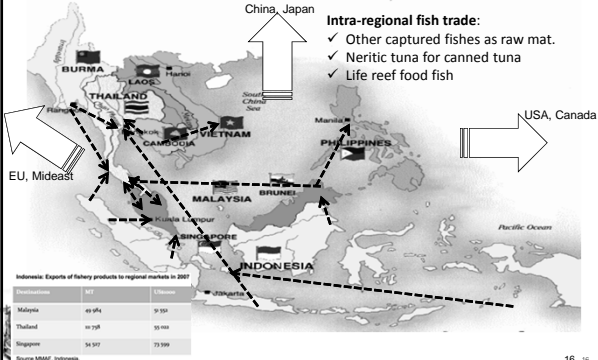
ACDS: Market Driven Measures/RFMOS

- ❖ All RFMOs and arrangements have also moved to develop **Catch Documentation Schemes** as means of discouraging IUU fishing
- ❖ With aims of tracking fish catch being traded in their management areas and minimizing opportunities for IUU fish products to reach the market.



13

Required Catch Documentation



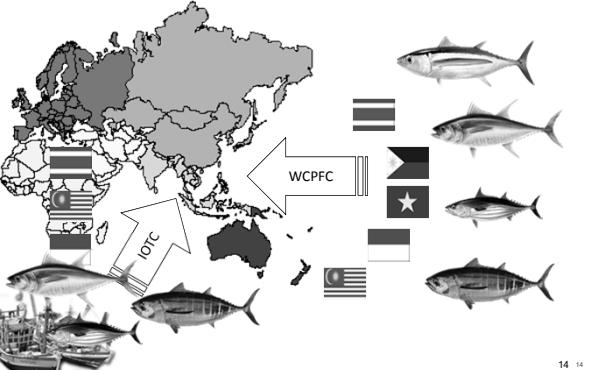
Indonesia: Exports of fishery products to regional markets in 2007

Destination	Value (USD)	Volume (MT)
Malaysia	49,474	37,933
Thailand	49,758	35,000
Singapore	34,507	73,599

Source: Market Surveys

16 15


Required RFMOs-Catch Documentation



14 14

Types of ASEAN Catch Documents

- Annex II-A. Catch Declaration/Logbook/Logsheets (CD1)
- Annex III-A. Movement Document (MD1) (option)
- Annex V-A. ASEAN Catch Certificate for Exportation (ACC)
 - Appendix 1. Transport Details
- Annex IV. Processing Statement (PS) for Re-export processed fish
- Annex VI. ASEAN Re-export Certificate (AREC) for Imported Fish and Fisheries Product from Non-AMS



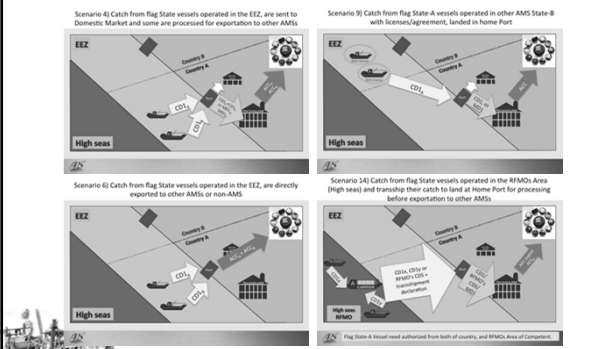
18

ASEAN CDS VS EC Catch Certification

Certifications for fish trade from ASEAN MEMBER STATES	Implementation requirements for the countries		
	EC-Catch Certification	RFMOs-CDS	ASEAN CDS
1) Fish/fishery products for the EU	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> Raw fish from commercial fisheries in EEZ	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> Raw fish from small-scale fisheries in EEZ	Y		
2) Re-exporting fish products to EU	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> Raw fish from other ASEAN countries	Y		
<input type="checkbox"/> Raw fish from foreign vessels	Y		
3) Importing raw tuna from RFMOs area		Y	
<input type="checkbox"/> by foreign fishing vessels		Y	
<input type="checkbox"/> by other ASEAN countries		Y	
4) Exporting of tuna products	Y	Y	
<input type="checkbox"/> To EU and other Regions	Y	Y	
5) Import-export fish among AMS			Y
6) Import fish from other AMS and Re-export to other region			Y
7) Export fish from AMS to other region except EU			Y
8) Import from outside region and re-export within the AMS region			Y

18

Usage of ACDS for 18 Scenarios of Trades



Establishment of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme could facilitate not only intra-regional trade in fish and fisheries products but also enhance the cooperation among the ASEAN member countries for the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015.


18






Regional Cooperation for Implementation of the Port State Measures in ASEAN Region

Secretariat in Collaboration with TD




COUNTRIES CONSTRAINTS

- Existing measures and regulation
- Qualified port inspectors
- Cooperation and Coordination among Inter-agencies
- Needed information, appropriate technology/equipment and infrastructure
- MCS Network
- Effective Training modules
- Public awareness on PSM




22




INTRODUCTION

- ❑ FAO-COFI adopted the IPOA-IUU in 2001, includes the requirement for PSM;
- ❑ FAO Voluntary Model Scheme on PSM to combat IUU fishing was developed in 2004;
- ❑ In 2009, the Agreement on PSM was adopted as a legally instrument.
- ❑ The treaty will enter into force 30 days after 25 nations have ratified it.

Initiated Ratification Process	7
Ratified	11




20




Ways of Thought for ASEAN


- 1) Vessels from Non-AMS,
 - > Apply full operation of PSMA
- 2) Vessels from AMS
 - > Harmonization on the restriction levels
 - ✓ entry into port,
 - ✓ use of port,
 - ✓ access to port services
 - ✓ inspection and
 - ✓ other enforcement activities



Regional cooperation




23



OBJECTIVES OF PSM

- ✓ To “prevent illegally caught fish from entering international markets through ports”.

Port State needs to take the actions on restriction of entry into port, use of port, access to port services, in addition the inspection and other enforcement activities to FOREIGN-VESSEL are also mentioned in the Agreement.



21




Establishment of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record for Vessel of 24m in Length and Over: as Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing Vessel

Training Department




Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand

Annex 8





Usage and application of RFVR Database for 24 meters in length and over as a tool to reduce IUU fishing



SEAFDEC/ Training Department

TARGET USERS

- Coastal State
- Flag State
- Port State

➔

- Enforcement officers
- Vessel Inspector
- Coastguard
- Marine police
- Navy
- Vessel registration Unit
- Fishing license unit
- Custom
- Immigration
- Quarantine
- Port authority
- Fisheries Officer and manager
- Etc.


CONTENT

- Case 1. Vessels operation in the country's EEZ;
- Case 2. Vessels operation in another coastal state with authorized license;
- Case 3. Double flag vessel;
- Case 4. Vessels operation in the high seas;
- Case 5. Transferring of vessel ownership;
- Case 6. Cloning vessel;
- Case 7. Disregard and More than one fishing license;
- Case 8. Vessel uses fake flag, operate in other AMS;
- Case 9. Vessel Cruising Country A to C (pass B)

Case 1: Vessels operation in the country's EEZ

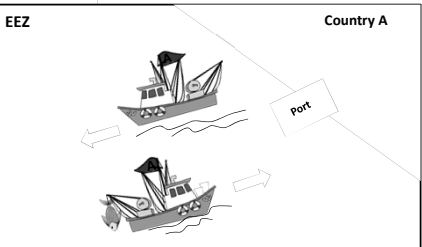
Scenario:

- Authorized/home port
- Vessel out from port A1 and entry to port A2



Case 1

Scenario : Authorized/ Home port



Checking Items

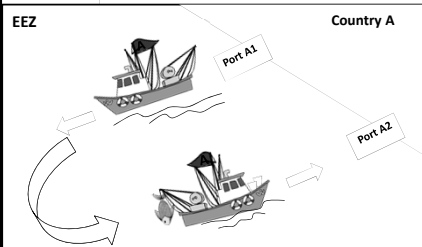
- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Fishing license*
- Owner name
- Type of fishing method/gear
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database for general check the validated license/registration (may compare to port in-port out form, for some country).
- Use RFVR-database for generally check, if found vessels operated in unauthorized zone
- Inspect the fishing boat if find some data incorrect.
- Implement Surveillance, if operated in un-authorized fishing areas

Case 1

Scenario : Vessel out from port A1 and entry to port A2



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Fishing license*
- Owner name
- Type of fishing method/gear
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database for general check the validated license/registration (may compare to port in-port out form, for some country).
- Use RFVR-database for generally check, if found vessels operated in unauthorized zone
- Inspect the fishing boat if find some data incorrect.
- Implement Surveillance, if operated in un-authorized fishing areas


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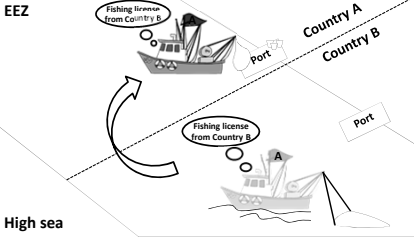
Case 2: Vessels operation in another coastal state by authorized license

Scenario :

- Vessel A operate in country B and land in home port
- Vessel A operate in country B and land in country B
- Vessel A operate in country B and land in country C



Case 2 Scenario : Vessel A operate in country B and land in home port



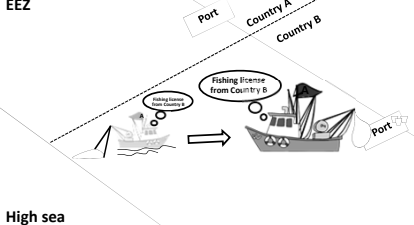
Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Aboard Fishing license*
- Type of fishing method/ gear*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Validated registration

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to pre-check the Vessels compare with applied form before given the fishing licenses by State B and use database for general check the validated license/registration.
- Check type of fishing method/gear and area of fishing operation of the vessels before land in fishing port.
- Implement Surveillance, if Vessel A operated in un-authorized fishing areas and un-authorized gears/methods.

Case 2 Scenario : Vessel A operate in country B and land in country B



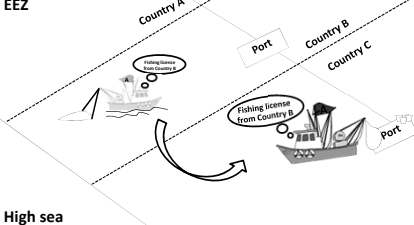
Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license in B*
- Type of fishing method/ gear*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry*
- Nationality of vessel(flag)*
- IRCS

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Require fishing license given to Vessel A.
- Use RFVR-Database to pre-check the Vessels compare with applied form before given the fishing licenses by State B and use database for general check the validated license/registration.
- Implement Surveillance, if Vessel A operated in un-authorized fishing areas and un-authorized gears/methods.
- Bilateral agreement A-B.

Case 2 Scenario : Vessel A operate in country B and land in country C



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license in B*
- Type of fishing method/ gear*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry*
- Nationality of vessel(flag)*
- IRCS


Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Require fishing license given to Vessel A.
- Use RFVR-Database to pre-check the Vessels compare with applied form before given the fishing licenses by State B and use database for general check the validated license/registration.
- Implement Surveillance, if Vessel A operated in un-authorized fishing areas and un-authorized gears/methods
- Check type of fishing method/gear and area of fishing operation of the vessels before land in fishing port.

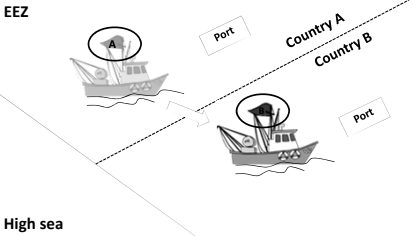
Case 3: Double flag vessel

Scenario:

- One vessel registered in two countries



Case 3 Scenario : A vessel registered in two Countries



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel*
- Fishing license*
- Owner name
- Type of gear/method
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Engine Brand*
- Serial number of engine*
- Previous flag*
- Date of registration
- Nationality of vessel (flag)*
- Previous name

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:


- Use RFVR-Database to check the status of vessel registration before registering that vessel into the countries
- Require deregistration document
- Implement Surveillance, if operated in un-authorized fishing areas



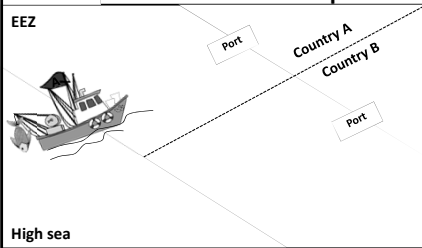
Case 4: Vessels operation in the high seas

Scenario:

- Fishing in high sea and return to home port
- Fishing in high sea but land at another AMS ports



Case 4 Scenario : Fishing in high seas and return to home port



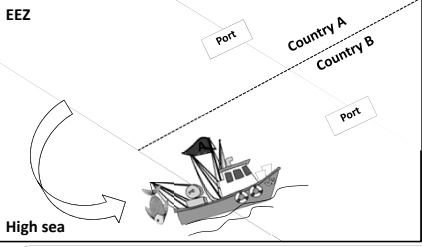
Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license for high sea*
- Type of gear/method
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Name of captain*
- Relevant Catch Documents

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Based on RFVR Database, Port Authority can make list of vessels operated in High seas.
- Use RFVR Database cross-check with Catch Documents to ensure that vessels operated in high seas with authorized management.
- Require fishing license and certificate of fishing registration.
- Apply appropriate surveillance.

Case 4 Scenario : Fishing in high seas but land to another AMS ports



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license for high sea*
- Nationality of vessel (flag)*
- Type of gear/method*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Engine Brand/Serial number
- Date of registration*
- Previous name*
- Previous flag*
- Name of captain*


Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to check the status of vessel before permission the entry to countries.
- Cross-check with RFMOs database and with Catch Documents to ensure that vessels operated in high seas with authorized management.
- Apply appropriate surveillance.
- Based on RFVR Database, Port Authority can make list of vessels operated in High seas.

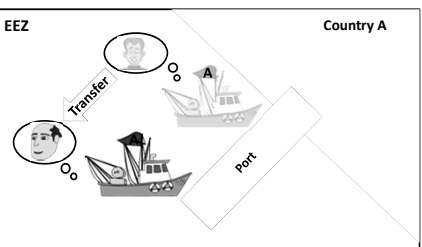
Case 5 : Transferring of vessel's ownership

Scenario:

- Transferring of vessel's owner within the country
- Transferring of vessel's owner to another AMS



Case 5 Scenario : Transferring of vessel's owner within the country



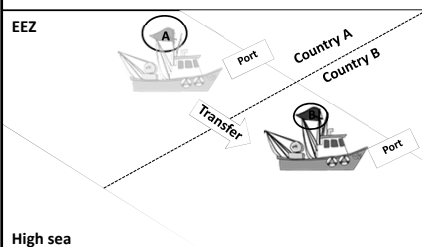
Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name*
- Type of fishing gear/method
- Port of registry
- Shipyard/ ship builder
- IRCS
- Engine Brand*
- Serial number of engine*
- Date of registration*
- Area of fishing operation
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-database to check the historical data related to owner of the vessels
- RFVR-Database needed to be updated annually for effective use

Case 5 Scenario : Transferring of vessel's owner to another AMS



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name*
- Type of fishing gear/method
- Port of registry
- Shipyard/ ship builder
- IRCS
- Engine Brand*
- Serial number of engine*
- Date of registration*
- Area of fishing operation
- Nationality of vessel (flag)*
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:


- Use RFVR-database to check the historical data related to owner of the vessels
- RFVR-Database needed to be updated annually for effective use



Case 6 : Cloning vessel

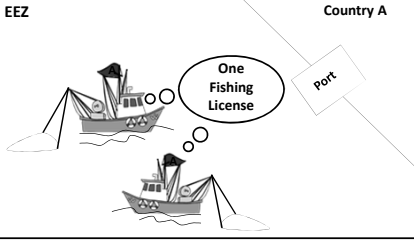
Scenario:

- One fishing license applied for more than one vessel
- One registration applied for more than one vessel



Case 6 Scenario : One fishing license applied for more than one vessel

EEZ Country A



Checking Items

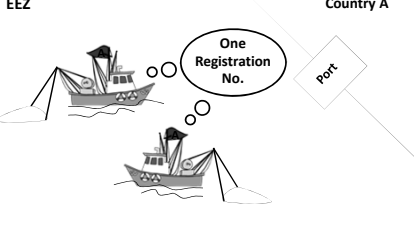
- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Type of fishing method/ gear*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- International Radio Call Sign
- Brand/Serial number of engine*
- Date of registration
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Take action by Flag state.
- In case, fishing boat arrest or inspect at the sea by navy or coastguard.
- Require the fishing license.

Case 6 Scenario : One registration applied for more than one vessel

EEZ Country A



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.*
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Type of gear/method*
- Port of registry
- Shipyard/ ship builder
- IRCS
- Date of registration
- Area of fishing operation*
- Brand/Serial number of engine*
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Previous name
- Previous flag
- Name of captain


Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to check the un-authorized license vessel but use fake registration
- Check the engine number, etc.
- Require the certificate of vessel registration.

Case 7 : Disregard and More than one fishing license

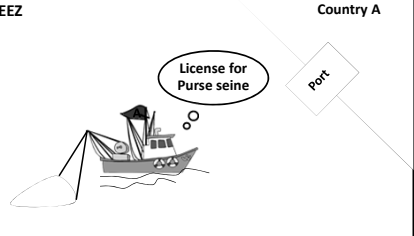
Scenario:

- Disregard to the fishing license
- Double or more than one fishing licenses



Case 7 Scenario : Disregard to the fishing licenses

EEZ Country A



Checking Items

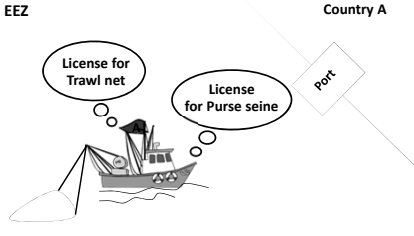
- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license*
- Type of gear/method*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Date of registration
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to check the un-authorized license gear
- Require fishing license.
- Surveillance/enforcement.

Case 7 Scenario : Double or more than one licenses

EEZ Country A



Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Fishing license*
- Type of gear/method*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Port of registry
- IRCS
- Date of registration
- Nationality of vessel (flag)
- Name of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to check for double fishing licenses to avoid double counting number of vessels.
- Require fishing license.
- Carefully check the registration and licensing.
- Improve the electronic system to avoid duplication record.



Case 8: Vessel uses fake flag, operated in other AMS

Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Type of gear/method
- Port of registry*
- Nationality of vessel (flag)*
- Shipyard/ ship builder
- TRCS
- Date of registration
- Area of fishing operation
- Previous name
- Previous flag

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Use RFVR-Database to inspect the vessel, if those vessels are un-authorized or use fake licenses and fake flag.
- In case, fishing boat A poaching in country B water and show the fake flag state A.
- Require certificate of vessel registration.
- Implement Surveillance, if operated in un-authorized fishing areas.

Case 9: Vessel Cruising Country A to C (pass B)

Checking Items

- Vessel registration no.
- Name of vessel
- Owner name
- Type of fishing method/ gear*
- Port of registry
- International Radio Call Sign
- Date of registration
- Nationality of vessel (flag)*
- Area of fishing operation*
- Name of captain
- Nationality of captain

Description of Countermeasure to IUU fishing:

- Take action by Coastal state.
- Check data of fishing boat who pass their country.
- Require certificate of vessel registration and fishing license.



Regional Technical Consultation on the RFVR Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region

2-4 June 2015 Chonburi, Thailand

Marine Fishing Vessel Management in Cambodia

by
KAO Sochivi and CHHUON Kimchhea,
Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Forestry and Fishery, Cambodia

Outline

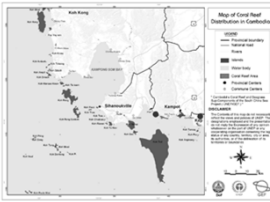
1. Background
2. Fisheries profile
3. Fishing license system
4. Problems and issues of IUU fishing activities
5. Existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities

Background

Cambodia has 435 Km coastlines in the Gulf of Thailand, in which is stretched between Vietnamese borders in the south to Thai border in the west. There are four provinces located along this coastline namely,

Koh Kong (237 Km),
Preah Sihanouk (105 Km),
Kampot (67 Km) and Kep (26 Km)

Furthermore, the Kingdom of Cambodia has her own Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the area extended from the shoreline to 200 nautical miles, which covers 55,600 Km²



Classification of small scale and commercial fisheries

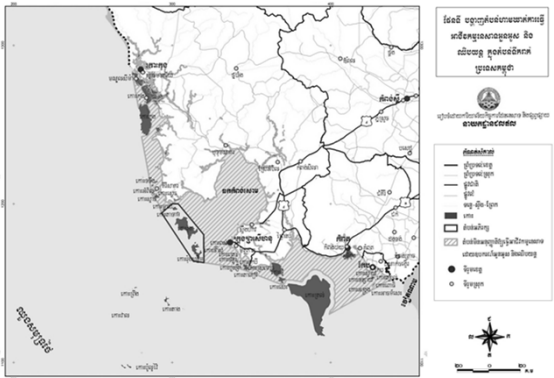
	Small-scale Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
Cambodia	Coastal fisheries small-scale fisheries with/without engine (from 5-50 Hp) operating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: more than 50Hp operating in Zone 2

Fishing Zones

Countries	Fishing Zone 1	Fishing Zone 2	Fishing Zone 3
Cambodia	From shore line to 20 m depth	From 20 m depth to EEZ limit	

Source: Fishery statistical bulletin of southeast Asia 2009

Map shows the prohibition areas for trawl operation



Fisheries profile

1. No of marine fishing vessels

year	Non engine	< 10 HP	From 11-32 HP	From 33-50 HP	> 50 HP	Total
2000	205	394	883	65	342	1,684
2001	257	2,662	1,324	126	483	4,595
2002	468	2,913	1,508	59	502	4,982
2003	744	3,367	1,790	120	432	5,709
2004	814	3,835	2,204	157	337	6,533
2005	1,105	4,214	2,159	113	357	6,843
2006	1,096	4,278	2,130	127	357	6,892
2007	1,021	3,917	2,509	127	367	6,920
2008	1,297	4,254	2,663	95	355	7,367
2009	1,297	4,234	2,653	91	359	7,337
2010	1,391	2,811	2,228	392	537	5,968
2011	1,336	3,300	2,366	392	538	6,596
2012	1,312	4,022	2,182	158	380	6,742
2013	1,110	3,094	1,616	160	379	5,249
2014	926	2,381	2,488	72	441	5,382



Fisheries profile (Con't)

2. No of fishing vessels registered with FiA (2014)

Zoning/management area	Type of fishing gear	Size of fishing vessel				No of fishing vessel
		HP	Length(m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	
Zone 1 & 2	Scomberomorus Gill Net	41-260	10.7- 17.2	1.2-2.7	1.3-2.4	53
Zone 2	Trawl net	60-315	12-20.3	1.5-3.2	1.5-3.2	48
Zone 1 & 2	Purse seine	240-350	16.5-18.5	3.75-5.2	1.5-2.35	2
Zone 1 & 2	Crab trap	117	13.3-15.8	3.5-3.6	1.5-1.6	2
Zone 1	Clam dredge net	35-65	11-15.3	2.5-3.9	1-1.7	10
Total						115

Fishing license system

Fishing license divides into two categories:

1. Fishing vessels with an engine under 33HP, licensing by Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate
2. Fishing vessels with an engine above 33HP, licensing by Fisheries Administration

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

Vessel's Card



Technical Inspection Book



Feature of Ship License (Inside page)

၈- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား Vessel Name : _____ ၉- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Official No. : _____ ၁၀- သင်္ဘောပိုင်ဆိုင်သူ Vessel owner's name : _____ ၁၁- ငွေ့ဖွဲ့ရက်စွဲ Date of birth : _____ ၁၂- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား ID No. : _____ ၁၃- လက်ရှိနေထိုင်ရာ Present Address : _____	၄- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား Empty load draft _____ ၅- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Full load draft _____ ၆- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Depth _____ ၇- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား Type of engine _____ ၈- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Engine power _____ ၉- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Engine No. _____ ၁၀- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား Deadweight _____ ၁၁- သင်္ဘောအမှတ်အသား No. of passengers _____
၁၂- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား Vessel's particulars _____ ၁၃- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား _____ ၁၄- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား _____ ၁၅- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား _____ ၁၆- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား _____ ၁၇- သင်္ဘောအမျိုးအစား _____	

Fishing License Form

Problems and Issues

- Many of fishing vessels, especially small fishing vessels less than 33 HP are usually fish without license.
- Many fishing boats/vessels not meet the technical requirements of fishing vessel management to ensure safety, waterway, orderliness and the lives of fishermen.
- Trawls are operating in the prohibition areas.
- Fishery products caught from marine large fishing boats sometimes sell their catch at the sea to neighboring countries (Thailand and Vietnam).
- Small-scale fishers are free to enter into fishing business difficult to control in terms number of fishers and fishing gear used.
- Resources is limited.
- The process of fishing boat registration and the cooperation between relevant agencies still weak and need to be improved.

Management frameworks

- Legal framework

1. Registration of vessels

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

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

- The registration is divided into two categories:

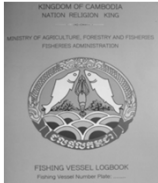
- 1- The maximum power of the vessel under 250hp is ordered to register to the provincial Department of Public Works and Transport.
- 2- The maximum power of the vessel above 250hp is need to register to the Merchant Marine Department of the Ministry of Transport and Public Work.

All application and vessel/boat will be checked up in place and then making decision for getting Licensing Vessel Card and the boat plate number by the Dep't of Public Work and Transport.



Management frameworks

- Legal framework (con't)
- All marine vessel/boats registered by the Merchant Marine Authorities aims to fishing operation can apply to the fishery authority with the Vessel Card and Technical Inspection Book. Fishermen should be applying with the using of fishing gears to the fishery administrative office.
- Article 45 of the fisheries law : all types of fishery exploitations in the marine fishery domain, except subsistence fishing, shall be allowed only in the possession of license and these exploitation shall follow the conditions and obligation in the fishing logbook.




Management frameworks

- Legal framework (con't)
- All fishing vessel/boats need to comply the Prakas (Proclamation) on Technical Requirement of Fishing Vessel Management of MAFF and Fishing vessel Logbook given by the Fishery authority.
- The registration of vessels wanting to fly the Cambodian flag falls within the mandate of the Council of Ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia.
 - The Delegation of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Delegation of the European Commission developed 19 Action Plans Against IUU.
 - National technical working group for developing national plan of action to combat IUU fishing activities endorsed in February 2015.
 - National plan of action to combat IUU fishing activities being drafted
 - Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2010-2019 has approved in 2010, now being revised and updated.



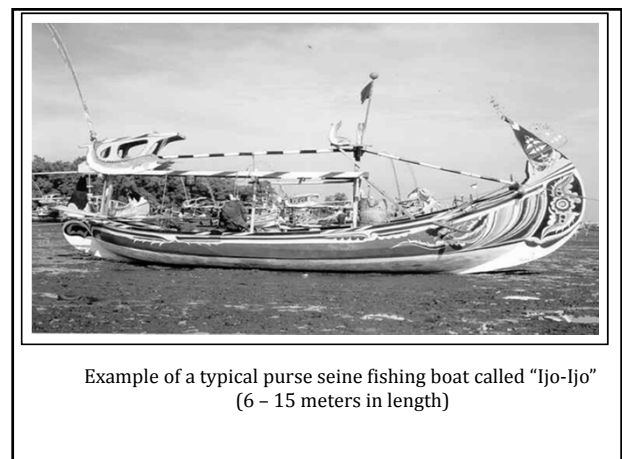
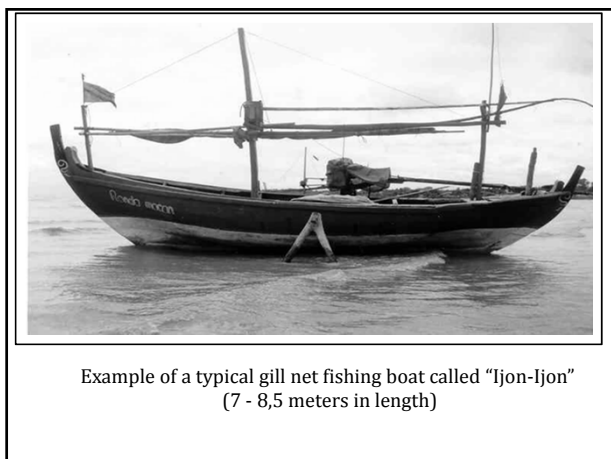
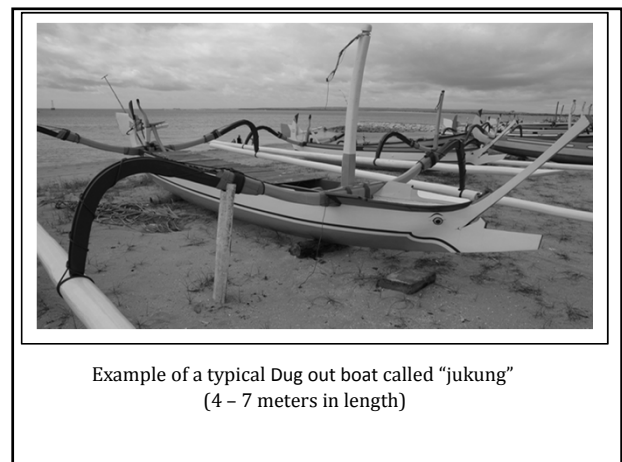
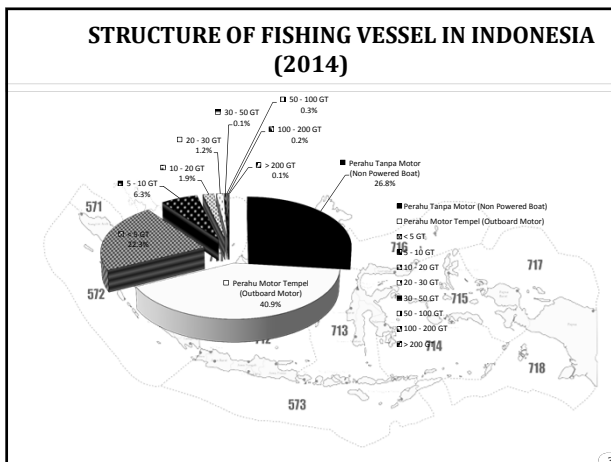
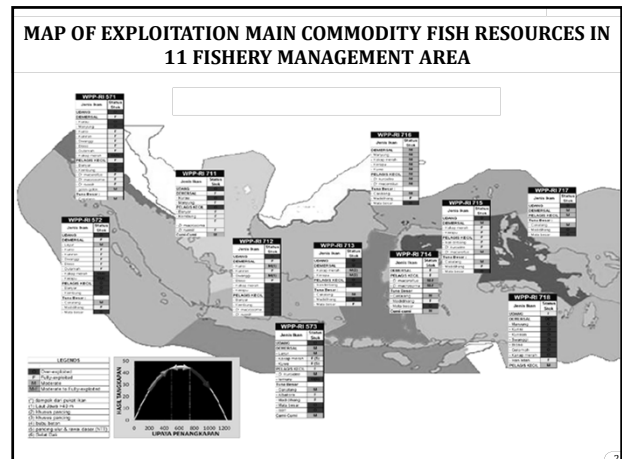



Direktorat General Of Capture Fisheries
Ministry Of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia

FISHERIES PROFILE OF FISHING VESSEL LESS THAN 24 METERS IN LENGTH IN INDONESIA

Pattaya, 3 June 2015

by:
Parlinggoman Tampubolon and Muhammad Idnillah





Example of a typical handline fishing boat called "sekoci sulawesi" (8 – 15 meters in length)



Example of a typical purse seiner fishing boat called "pekalongan" (14 – 24 meters in length and over)

FISHING LICENCE

Authority

The authority of fishing vessels licensing and registration :

- Central : > 30 GT (EEZ)
- Province : >10 – 30 GT (12 NM)
- District : ≤ 10 GT (< 4 NM)

FISHING LICENCE FORM

FISHING ALLOCATION **FISHING LICENSE FOR CATCHER** **FISHING LICENSE FOR CARRIER**

REGISTRATION FOR FISHING BOAT LESS THAN 5 GT

BUKTI PENCATATAN KAPAL PERIKANAN
KABUPATEN KOTA
PROPINSI

NOMOR REGISTER :
NAMA PEMILIK :
ALAMAT :
NAMA KAPAL :
MEREK MESIN :
BERAT KOTOR/ BAHAN :
TAHUN PEMBANGUNAN :
ALAT PENANGKAPAN :
DAERAH PENANGKAPAN :
PELABUHAN PANGKALAN :

TEMPAT, TGL, BLN, TAHUN
INSTANSI

BERLAKU SAMPAI TTD
NIP.

FISHING VESSEL PROFILE

No	Zoning/Management Area	Type Of Fishing Gear	Size of Fishing Vessel		Number of Fishing Vessel
			GT	Meter	
1	WPP-RI 571 : Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		78 089
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	45 958
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		38 308
			Large Plank Buit Boat		9 978
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	245 819
			≤ 5 GT	7 - 10	137 587
			5-10 GT	10-15	37 694
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	11 583
			20-30 GT	18-21	7 611
			30-50 GT	21- 24	916
50-100 GT		1 640			
2	WPP-RI 572 : Indian Ocean of Western Sumatera and Sunda Strait	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		1 585
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	5 721
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		663
			Large Plank Buit Boat		20 243
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	7 868
			≤ 5 GT	7 - 10	2 850
			5-10 GT	10-15	787
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	584
			20-30 GT	18-21	27
			30-50 GT	21- 24	190



FISHING VESSEL PROFILE					
No	Zoning/Management Area	Type Of Fishing Gear	Size of Fishing Vessel		Number of Fishing Vessel
			GT	Meter	
3	WPP-RI 573 : Indian Ocean of Southern Java, Southern Nusa Tenggara,Sawu Sea,and Western of Timor Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		10 399
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	2 331
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		897
			Large Plank Buit Boat		97
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	39 775
			< 5 GT	7 -10	8 546
			5-10 GT	10-15	4 989
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	1 881
			20-30 GT	18-21	1 027
			30-50 GT		144
			50-100 GT	21- 24	492
			4	WPP-RI 711 : Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea and South China Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other
Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	5 497			
Medium Plank Buit Boat		12 110			
Large Plank Buit Boat		1 378			
Outboard Motor	5 - 9	11 423			
< 5 GT	7 -10	34 466			
5-10 GT	10-15	4 734			
10-20 GT	15 - 18	1 124			
20-30 GT	18-21	702			
30-50 GT		414			
50-100 GT	21- 24	530			

FISHING VESSEL PROFILE					
No	Zoning/Management Area	Type Of Fishing Gear	Size of Fishing Vessel		Number of Fishing Vessel
			GT	Meter	
5	WPP-RI 712 : Java Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		836
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	1 470
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		1 039
			Large Plank Buit Boat		402
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	43 797
			< 5 GT	7 -10	16 267
			5-10 GT	10-15	7 110
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	2 955
			20-30 GT	18-21	2 517
			30-50 GT		94
			50-100 GT	21- 24	240
			6	WPP-RI 713 : Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea and Bali Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other
Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	5 511			
Medium Plank Buit Boat		4 162			
Large Plank Buit Boat		1 898			
Outboard Motor	5 - 9	34 508			
< 5 GT	7 -10	34 193			
5-10 GT	10-15	8 983			
10-20 GT	15 - 18	2 063			
20-30 GT	18-21	922			
30-50 GT		169			
50-100 GT	21- 24	393			

FISHING VESSEL PROFILE					
No	Zoning/Management Area	Type Of Fishing Gear	Size of Fishing Vessel		Number of Fishing Vessel
			GT	Meter	
7	WPP-RI 714 : Tolo Bay and Banda Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		20 692
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	7 271
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		4 021
			Large Plank Buit Boat		2 068
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	24 709
			< 5 GT	7 -10	4 711
			5-10 GT	10-15	2 068
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	526
			20-30 GT	18-21	382
			30-50 GT		26
			50-100 GT	21- 24	80
			8	WPP-RI 715 : Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea,Seram Sea and Berau Bay	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other
Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	6 465			
Medium Plank Buit Boat		3 401			
Large Plank Buit Boat		948			
Outboard Motor	5 - 9	24 709			
< 5 GT	7 -10	1 539			
5-10 GT	10-15	830			
10-20 GT	15 - 18	533			
20-30 GT	18-21	292			
30-50 GT		139			
50-100 GT	21- 24	129			

FISHING VESSEL PROFILE					
No	Zoning/Management Area	Type Of Fishing Gear	Size of Fishing Vessel		Number of Fishing Vessel
			GT	Meter	
9	WPP-RI 716 : Sulawesi Sea and Northern of Halmahera Island	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other	Dug out boat		2 752
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	4 767
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		1 273
			Large Plank Buit Boat		1 043
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	18 977
			< 5 GT	7 -10	5 307
			5-10 GT	10-15	1 345
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	280
			20-30 GT	18-21	114
			30-50 GT		49
			50-100 GT	21- 24	51
			10	WPP-RI 717 : Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other
Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	3 553			
Medium Plank Buit Boat		1 551			
Large Plank Buit Boat		767			
Outboard Motor	5 - 9	6620			
< 5 GT	7 -10	403			
5-10 GT	10-15	273			
10-20 GT	15 - 18	203			
20-30 GT	18-21	63			
30-50 GT		22			
50-100 GT	21- 24	98			
11	WPP-RI 718 : Aru Bay, Arafuru Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea	Trawl, Seine Nets, Purse Seine, Gill Net, Lift Net, Line and Hook, Traps, Other			
			Small Plank Buit Boat	< 7	3 117
			Medium Plank Buit Boat		852
			Large Plank Buit Boat		227
			Outboard Motor	5 - 9	5 662
			< 5 GT	7 -10	2 465
			5-10 GT	10-15	1 265
			10-20 GT	15 - 18	535
			20-30 GT	18-21	338
			30-50 GT		187
			50-100 GT	21- 24	127

PROBLEM AND ISSUES	
1.	Rationalization of fishing vessels structure;
2.	Development of design and seaworthiness of fishing vessels;
3.	Standardization and certification of fishing vessels, fishing gear and fishing vessel crew;
4.	Registration and marking of fishing vessel;
5.	Development of information systems.
6.	Fishing vessel not operated accordance with fishing licence

Example **Fishing Vessel Marking**

A/711/KP-PS/000001

↓	↓	↓	↓
1	2	3	4

Explanation :

- A** = Authorized by central government
- 711** = Fishing ground- RI 711
(Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China Sea)
- KP-PS** = Purse Seine
- 000001** = Number of Registration *000001*



Fisheries profile fishing vessel less than 24m in length in LAO PDR

Lao PDR is landlocked country and the population mainly depend on the fish caught in the Mekong river and tributaries, Reservoir, floodplain, swamp, pond and rice field.

Sources of fish production in Lao PDR (DLF 2014)			
Types of Fisheries	Water Resource	Total Area (ha)	Production (Tones)
Capture Fisheries	Mekong River & Tributaries and five N.E Rivers	304,704	21,329
	Large Reservoirs (hydro):	96,030	7,529
	Shallow lakes, small natural pools, peat swamp, and wet lands	114,800	28,220
	Irrigation Reservoirs, and irrigation weirs	60,000	6,000
	Rice Fields, small streams and Flood Plains	662,850	16,502
Sub - Total:		1,238,384	79,580
Aquaculture	Fish Ponds	22,000	35,000
	Oxbow and irrigation weirs for aquaculture	15,000	9,000
	Rice Fish Culture	5,000	1,500
	Cage Culture	4,500 cages	25,500
Sub - Total:		42,000	71,000
TOTAL		1,280,384	150,580

Fishing vessels profile Fishing License and boats registration (In Namtheun 2 Reservoir in Lao PDR)

- Fishing license in NT2 reservoir started implement in year 2009-2010.
- The totals of household fisherman is around 1.312 household.
- There is 3 categories of fishing license:
 1. Commercial fishing 1.073 persons.
 2. Families consumption 152 persons.
 3. Non fishing 87 persons.

Issuing Fishing Licensing (In Namtheun 2 Reservoir)



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

Problem and issues of IUU fishing

- Fishing vessel in the Mekong river, tributaries don't license and registration
- Knowledge of fishery officer and staff is still limited
- Lack of Fishery staff in the province and district level
- Lack of budget and financial support for data collection of fisheries
- Community of fisheries use illegal fishing gears

Problem and Issues of IUU Fishing

Infographic illustrating various fishing activities and issues in Lao villages, including traditional methods and modern challenges.

Management of Fisheries Resources

- The Lao fishery law was developed by the DLF with the active participation of central and local authorities and other key stakeholders
- The fishery law was endorsed by the national assembly on 9th July 2009 (National Assembly , No 03/NA
- The fishery law was officially declared in force on the 20th July 2009 by a presidential decree No 074/PO.

Fisheries Co-management Guidelines (DLF, 2009)

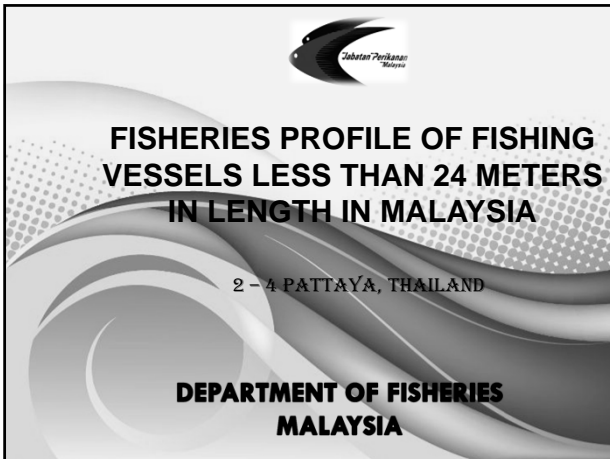
Diagram illustrating the key steps in developing regulations for Participatory Aquatic Resources Management:

- Consensus Building
- Draft Regulations
- Announcement and Dissemination
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Regulations and Updates
- District Approval
- Village Approval

National Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development from present to 2020

Triangle diagram illustrating the four pillars of the National Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development from present to 2020:

- 1st : Aquaculture & Floodplain Management
- 2nd : Reservoir Management
- 3rd : Aquatic Resources Identification, Assessment & Management
- 4th : Post-harvest Fisheries Technologies & Regulations





Department of Fisheries Malaysia

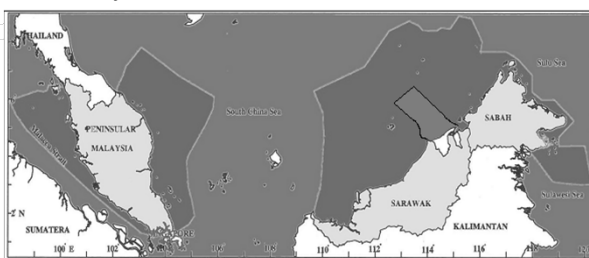
INTRODUCTION

Malaysia waters:

- ❖ Long coastline 4,900 km
- ❖ 13 states
- ❖ 47,000 sq nautical miles of maritime area
- ❖ EEZ declaration expanded to 162,000 sq nautical miles

Malaysia Fisheries Waters



1. Malaysia Peninsular West Coast facing Indian Ocean,
2. Malaysia Peninsular East Coast facing South China Sea,
3. Sarawak facing South China Sea,
4. Sabah West Coast and Labuan facing South China Sea,
5. Sabah East Coast facing Sulu and Sulawesi Seas.


FISHERIES PROFILE

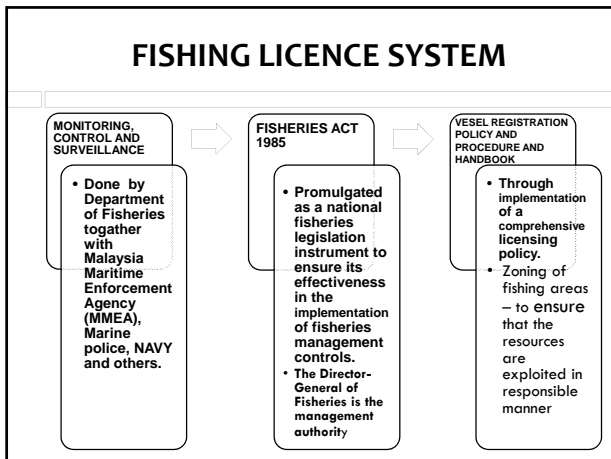
Zoning / Management area	Type of fishing gear	Size of fishing Vessel	Number of fishing vessel
A	Gill / Drift Net Hook and line	< 12 m	16,937 3870
	Gill / Drift Net Hook and line	12 – 17.99 m	1,640 673
	Anchovy Purse-seine	18 – 23.99	75
B	Pair trawling net Trawl net	< 12 m	498 429
	Trawl net Pair trawling net	12 – 17.99 m	1,952 243
	Trawl Fish Purse-seine	18 – 23.99 m	119 11

FISHERIES PROFILE

Zoning / Management area	Type of fishing gear	Size of fishing Vessel	Number of fishing vessel
C	Fish Aggregation Device Vessel Gill / Drift Net	< 12 m	19 4
	Trawl net Fish Aggregation Device Vessel	12 – 17.99 m	529 216
	Trawl net Fish purse-seine	18 – 23.99	1,040 269
	C2	Fish Aggregation Device Vessel Hook and line	< 12 m
Fish Aggregation Device Vessel Trawl net		12 – 17.99 m	227 13
Trawl net Fish Purse-seine		18 – 23.99 m	469 190
C3	Fish Aggregation Device Vessel	12 – 23.99 m	1
	Trawl net	18 23.99 m	2

Department of Fisheries Malaysia





Department of Fisheries Malaysia

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

- > **MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE**
 - * **Monitoring** : collection of information on the fishing industry (e.g Implementation of VMS)
 - * **Control** : the issuance of fishing license is regulated to avoid excessive fishing effort but ensuring sustainable fishing
 - * **Surveillance** – to enforce Fisheries Act 1985 and its Regulations through collaboration with the Navy, Marine Police and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)

Department of Fisheries Malaysia

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

Legal Framework

1. Fisheries Act 1963, amended 1985
2. Regulations under the Act
3. Vessel Registration Policy and Procedure Handbook

PROBLEM AND ISSUES OF IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES BY FISHING VESSELS LESS THAN 24 METERS IN LENGTH


- The main threats of IUU fishing in Malaysia :
 - Violation of license conditions
 - Encroachment by local and foreign fishing vessels
 - Unauthorized fishing
 - Misreporting of catch
 - The use of destructive fishing gears and methods
- Affected :
 - Fisheries sustainability
 - Economic and social livelihood of the fishers
 - Malaysian fishing industry

PROBLEM AND ISSUES OF IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES BY FISHING VESSELS LESS THAN 24 METERS IN LENGTH

- Illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels in Malaysian fisheries water:
 - Security threat to the country
 - Strong and unhealthy competition with local fishers
- Illegal fishing by local fishing vessels:
 - Social conflicts between licensed fishing operators and unlicensed fishing operators
 - Social conflicts between encroaching commercial fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners) and traditional fishers.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS RELATED TO IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES OF FISHING VESSELS LESS THAN 24 METERS IN LENGTH

- Malaysia's National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Malaysia's NPOA-IUU)
- If a local fishing vessel is detained by authorities, it will be dealt with under Malaysian domestic legislation (particularly the Fisheries Act 1985 and other relevant documents such as CPC, the Evidence Act 1952, the Penal Code , etc)

**FISHING LICENSE, BOATS
REGISTRATION SYSTEM AND
PORT STATE MEASURE IN MYANMAR**

**DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
2 - 4 JUNE 2015**


LAWS

- **MYANMA MARINE FISHERIES LAW(1990)**
- **LAW RELATING TO THE FISHING RIGHTS OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS (1989)**

MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES


a. In-shore Fishery

- 10 nautical mile from shore
- not more than 25 h.p engine & 30 Feet length of the boat.



b. Off-shore fishery

- Outer area of inshore to end of EEZ
- More than 25 H.P engine boat
- Bottom trawl, Purse seine, Trap, Stow net ,Drift net & Long line and Squid Falling Net.



RFVR

- Offshore vessels - above 24 meter in length
- less than 24 meter in length
- Offshore fishing vessel can be recorded 22 item out of 26 items.
- Inshore fishing vessel which is less than 24 meter length can be recorded 18 items for mechanized boats and 15 items for no mechanized boats.

RFVR List of Myanmar (for offshore vessels- 24 meters in length)

No	Item	Remark	No	Item	Remark
1	Name of Vessel(English Name)		14	Engine Brand	
2	Vessel Registration Numbers		15	Serial number of Engine	
3	Name of Vessel owner		16	Date of Registration	
4	Type of fishing Gear /Method		17	Area of fishing operation	
5	Port of Registry		18	Nationality of Vessel (Flag)	
6	Gross Tonnage (GRT/GT)		19	Previous Name (if any)	
7	Length		20	Previous Flag (if any)	
8	Breadth		21	Name of Master	
9	Depth	NA	22	Nationality of Master	
10	Engine Power(HP)		23	Number of Crews (maximum)	
11	Shipyard /Ship builder	NA	24	Nationality of Crew	NA
12	Date of Launching	NA	25	International Radio Call Sign	NA
13	Hull Material		26	IMO Numbers (if available)	

RFVR List of Myanmar (for inshore vessels)

No	Item	Remark	No	Item	Remark
1	Name of Vessel (if any)		14	Engine Brand	
2	Vessel Registration Numbers		15	Serial number of Engine	
3	Name of Vessel owner		16	Date of Registration	
4	Type of fishing Gear /Method		17	Area of fishing operation	
5	Port of Registry		18	Nationality of Vessel (Flag)	
6	Gross Tonnage (GRT/GT)		19	Previous Name (if any)	NA
7	Length		20	Previous Flag (if any)	NA
8	Breadth		21	Name of Master	
9	Depth		22	Nationality of Master	
10	Engine Power(HP)		23	Number of Crews (maximum)	NA
11	Shipyard /Ship builder	NA	24	Nationality of Crew	NA
12	Date of Launching	NA	25	International Radio Call Sign	NA
13	Hull Material		26	IMO Numbers (if available)	NA



OFFSHORE FISHING VESSELS in 2014-2015

No	Type of Gear	Above 24 meter	Under 24 meter
1	Trawl	484	660
2	Purse seine	96	191
3	Drift net (Gill net)	6	202
4	Fish Trap	3	136
5	Long line	0	31
6	Stow Net	109	471
7	Squid cast net	1	346
Total		699	2037



Offshore Fishing Vessel

State		Trawl	Purse seine	Stow net	Drift net (Gill net)	Long line	Squid cast net	Fish Trap	Total
Tanintharyi	Above24	373	169		8		346	114	1010
	Under24	192	48				1	1	242
Mon	Above24								0
	Under24			56	110				166
Rakhine	Above24	1							1
	Under24	49	3					1	53
Yangon	Above24	291	48	109	6			2	456
	Under24	238	19	77	11	3		20	368
Ayeyawady	Above24								0
	Under24	73		338		1		1	413
Total	Above24	484	96	109	6		1	3	699
	Under24	660	191	471	202	31	346	136	2037

Inshore Fishing Vessel

Year	Mechanized Boat	Non-mechanized Boat	Total
2004-05	14176	16687	30863
2005-06	14099	16361	30460
2006-07	14284	16284	30568
2007-08	14289	15219	29508
2008-09	14052	14645	28697
2009-10	13788	17054	30842
2010-11	13823	15548	29371
2011-12	12288	15463	27751
2012-13	12157	12757	24914
2013-14	12490	13732	26222



Numbers of Inshore Fishing Vessels (Up to 5.9 meter)

Region and State	Power/ Non Power	Purse seiners	Seiners others	Gill Netters	Trap Setters	Long liners	Liners others	Multi purpose	Other	Total
Tanintharyi	P		13	583	162			1	242	1001
	NP		12	282	1561	70			130	2055
Mon	P			66	172	32				270
	NP		20		42					62
Yangon	P									0
	NP		9	60	223					292
Rakhine	P	45	46	211		65				367
	NP	47	148	133	1107	42			16	1493
Ayeyawady	P			142						142
	NP			181	76					257
Sub Total	P	45	59	1002	334	97		1	242	1780
	NP	47	189	656	3009	112			146	4159

Numbers of Inshore Fishing Vessels (6 to 11.9 meter)

Region and State	Power/ Non Power	Purse seiners	Seiners others	Gill Netters	Trap Setters	Long liners	Liners others	Multi purpose	Other	Total
Tanintharyi	P		77	3381	940	423		354	464	5639
	NP		53	798	757					1608
Mon	P			468	281	50		64		863
	NP			122	17					139
Yangon	P			91						91
	NP									
Rakhine	P	291	300	1617	322	211		411		3152
	NP	70	1187	1011	5304	19				7591
Ayeyawady	P	5	120	666	85	74		15		965
	NP			79	150	6				235
Sub Total	P	296	497	6223	1628	758		844	464	10710
	NP	70	1240	2010	6228	25				9573

Numbers of Inshore Fishing Vessels (All Total)

Region and State	Power/ Non Power	Purse seiners	Seiners others	Gill Netters	Trap Setters	Long liners	Liners others	Multi purpose	Other	Total
Tanintharyi	P		90	3964	1102	423		355	706	6640
	NP		65	1080	2318	70			130	3663
Mon	P			534	453	82		64		1133
	NP		20	122	59					201
Yangon	P			91						91
	NP		9	60	223					292
Rakhine	P	336	346	1828	322	276		411		3519
	NP	117	1335	1144	6411	61			16	9084
Ayeyawady	P	5	120	808	85	74		15		1107
	NP			260	226	6				492
Sub Total	P	341	556	7225	1962	855		845	706	12490
	NP	117	1429	2666	9237	137		146	13732	
Total		458	1985	9891	11199	992		845	852	26222



Management Frame Work

- For offshore fishing vessels
 - check in /check out system
 - Inspected by one stop service in check point
 - Vessel position reporting system by Radio Telephone from fishing vessels (Single Side Band-SSB) to DoF
 - Inspection at sea by Myanmar NAVY
- For inshore fishing vessels
 - check in /check out system
 - Inspected by one stop service in check point
 - reporting system to DoF

Constraints

- Remote area
- Man power and facilities for inspection
- Absence and concealment of fishers for vessel registration
- Awareness of Fishers



THANK YOU

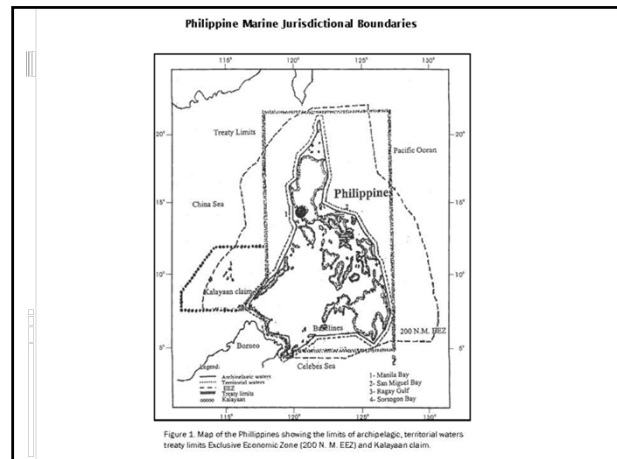


Regional Technical Consultation on the RFVR:
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management
Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2-4 June 2015
Pattaya, Thailand

Country Presentation PHILIPPINES

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Department of Agriculture
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Legal and Institutional Framework

Republic Act No. 8550 or the “*Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998*” as amended by **Republic Act No. 10684** - implemented by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) as the management authority

Republic Act No. 7160 or the “*Local Government Code of the Philippines*” – implemented by cities and municipalities as the management authorities

Background

In the Philippines, by definition, fishing vessels means any boat, ship of other watercraft equipped to be used for taking of fishery species or aiding or assisting one (1) or more vessels in the performance of any activity relating to fishing, including, but not limited to, preservation, supply, storage, refrigeration, transportation and/or processing.

Includes:

- catcher
- carrier
- lightboat
- skiffboat
- sonarboat
- tanker

Background

- ✓Registration of commercial fishing vessels (>3.0 GT) in the Philippines is the authority of the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) while licensing of commercial fishing vessels is to the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).
- ✓Registration of municipal fishing vessels (<=3.0 GT) is the authority municipalities or the Local Government Units (LGU) pursuant to Executive Order No. 305.
- ✓No fishing license is issued to fishing vessels without registration paper from MARINA.

Fishing License for fishing vessels >3.0 GT issued by BFAR

Valid for fishing in waters beyond 15 kilometers from the shoreline.



Registration paper of Philippine-flagged fishing vessels issued by MARINA

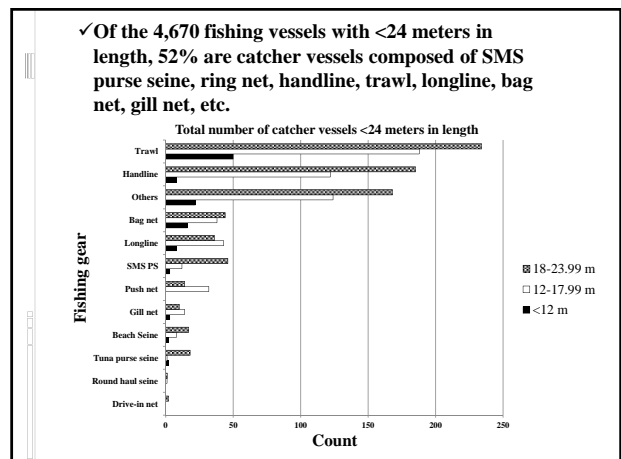
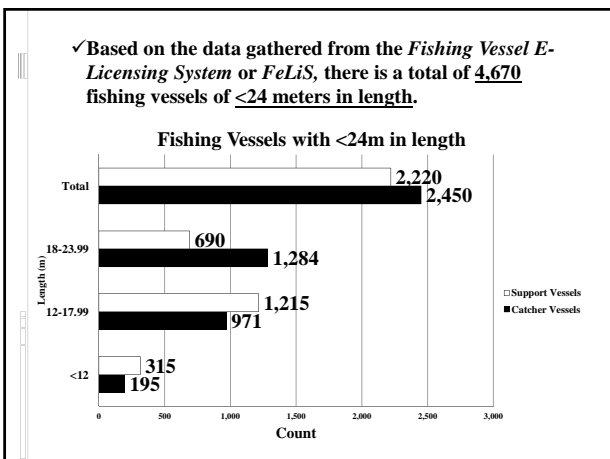
International Fishing Permit issued by BFAR

Valid for fishing operation on the high seas pocket 1 and other coastal states granting fishing access.

Gear Registration

Certificate of Number for municipal boats (<3.0 GT) issued by LGUs.

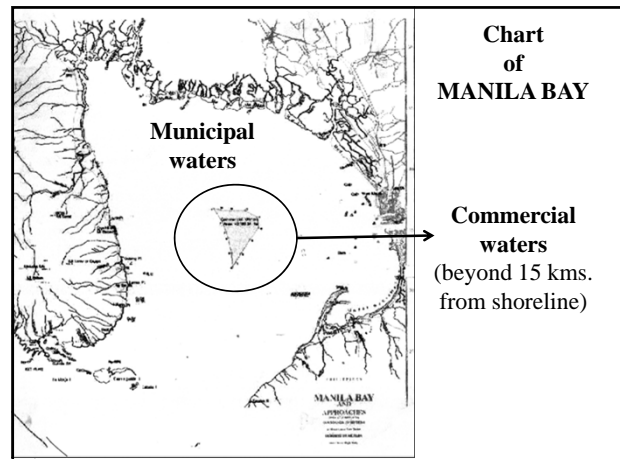
Valid for operation within the LGU waters only.





Fishing Vessel Profile in the Philippines

Zoning/Management Area	Type of fishing gear	Size of fishing vessel	Number of fishing vessel
Commercial waters (waters beyond 15 kilometers from the shoreline)	Any fishing gear except Danish seine	<12 meters	510
	Any fishing gear except Danish seine	12-17.99 m.	2,186
	Any fishing gear except Danish seine	18-23.99 m.	1,974
Municipal waters (waters within 15 kilometers from the shoreline)	Any passive fishing gear	<12 meters	No data
	Any passive fishing gear	12-17.99 m.	No data
	Any passive fishing gear	18-23.99 m.	No data



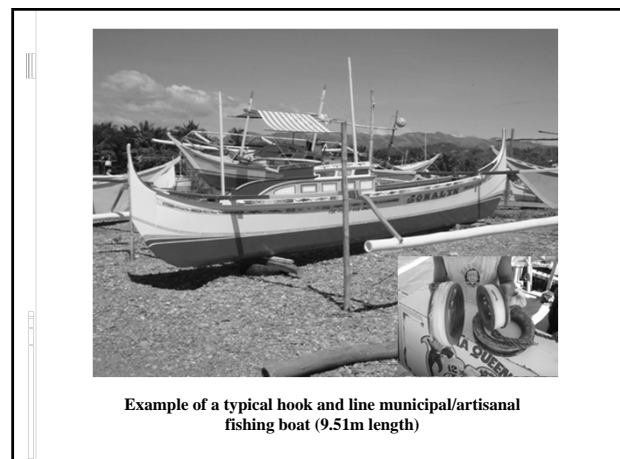
ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF FISHING VESSELS IN THE PHILIPPINES

FVs with 24 m in length and over	=	1,001*
FVs with less than 24 m in length (excluding FVs below 3GT)	=	4,670
FVs with 3.0 GT and below	=	472,804
Estimated Total of FVs	=	478,475

*cover only FVs with 24 meters in length and over with VALID/UNEXPIRED fishing license

- Problems and Issues of IUU fishing activities by fishing vessels <24 meters in length**
1. Fishing without valid fishing license.
 2. Intrusion of commercial fishing vessels into municipal waters.
 3. Under-measuring of commercial fishing vessels as below 3.0 gross tons in order to fish within municipal waters.
 4. Use of prohibited fishing gears (e.g. Danish seine).
 5. Non-reporting or misreporting of catches.
 6. Fishing during closed seasons (e.g. FAD closure period) or closed areas.

- Existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities of fishing vessels <24 meters in length**
1. Moratorium on the issuance of new fishing license and/or issuance of construction/importation clearance pursuant to BFAR Administrative Circular No. 253, series of 2014.
 2. FAD closure period from July-September every year pursuant to FAO 236-3, series of 2014.
 3. Closed season for the conservation of small pelagic fish species in Davao Gulf pursuant to DA-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 2, series of 2014.
 4. Closed season for the conservation of sardines in Visayan Sea pursuant to FAO 167-2, as amended.
 5. Closed season for the conservation of sardines along Zamboanga Peninsula pursuant to DA-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 1.





Example of a typical handline fishing boat
(16.03 m length)



Example of a typical lightboat (22.35 meters in length)



Example of a typical trawl fishing boat (19.51 meters in length)



Example of a purse seine fishing boat
(23.81 meters in length)

END
Maraming salamat
po.



Country Presentation

Singapore

The Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR):
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region

2-4 June 2015, Pattaya, Thailand

Agenda

1. Fisheries profile in your country
2. Problems and issues of IUU fishing activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length
3. Existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

Background

- Activities governed by Fisheries Act (1969)
- Fishing Vessels licensed by AVA
 - Inshore
 - Offshore
 - Carriers – fish farms to fishery port
- Fishing gear licence attached to vessel
- Fisherman licence to operate on FV
- Annual renewal



SMF offshore fishing vessel (under 50 GRT)



SF inshore fishing vessel (about 1 GRT)

Fisheries Profile

Fishing Vessel	Offshore	Inshore	Carrier
Number	4	27	126
Average Length	20 metres	6 metres	7 metres
Average GRT	40	0.8	2.0
Operating area	Territorial waters of Singapore	Inshore waters except navigational channels	Inshore waters except navigational channels
Fishing gear	Otter Trawl	Gillnet/ Hook & line	N.A.



Problems and issues of potential IUU fishing activities

- No sight of local/foreign fishing vessels in local waters by fisheries department
- No fisheries enforcement patrol vessels
- No fisheries officers on coast guard or navy patrol vessels
- No capability to analyse historical VMS data
- Non-AVA licensed vessels conducting fishing activities
 - charter for fishing
 - traps
 - transportation of fish

Existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities

- Strict licensing conditions
- No new inshore licences and no transfer allowed
- Fisheries Act and subsidiary legislation review to provide greater clarity on enforcement powers of fisheries officers, eg. commercial ports, foreign fishing vessels, local supporting vessels
- Development of NPOA-IUU





Fisheries profile of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length in Thailand



Regional Technical Consultation on the RFVR:
Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU
Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2-4 June 2015, Pattaya, Thailand

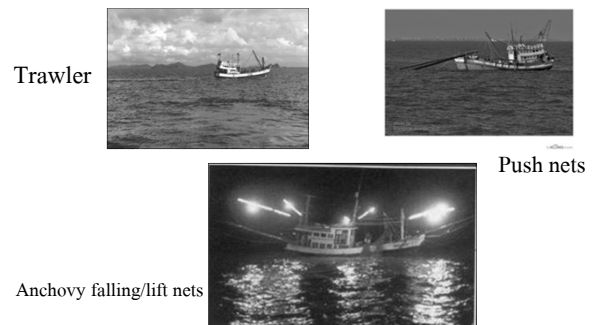
Number of Fishing vessel less than 24 m in 2013

Length of vessel (m)	Number of vessel	%
<14	9,267	56.43
14-18	3,412	20.78
18-24	3,744	22.80
Total	16,423	100.00

Number of Fishing vessel base on fishing gears in 2013

Fishing gear	Number of vessel	%
Trawler	3,177	19.34
Push nets	338	2.06
Purse seine	1,239	7.54
Anchovy purse seine	235	1.43
Spanish mackerel drifting gill net	159	0.97
Gill nets	7,202	43.85
Squid falling nets	3,044	18.58
Anchovy falling nets	625	3.81
Anchovy lift nets and other lift nets	300	1.83
Long line	52	0.32
Other nets	52	0.32
Total	16,423	100.00

Zoning / Management area for Fishing gears in Thailand



Zoning / Management area	Fishing Gear	Length of vessel (m)	Number of vessel	%
Within 3 Kms from shoreline of 13 provinces and 3 Nm from shoreline of 10 provinces are prohibited	Trawler	<14	497	
		14-18	1,147	
		18-24	1,533	
		Total	3,177	19.34
	Push nets	<14	185	
Within 3 Kms from shoreline of 13 provinces and 3 Nm from shoreline of 10 provinces are prohibited		14-18	66	
		18-24	87	
		Total	338	2.06

Zoning/Management area	Fishing gear	Length of vessel	Number of vessel	%
Within 5 Nm from shoreline are prohibited	Anchovy falling nets	<14 m	221	
		14-18 m	297	
		Total	625	3.81
Within 5 Nm from shoreline are prohibited	Anchovy lift nets and other lift net	<14 m	87	
		14-18 m	166	
		Total	300	1.83



Zoning / Management area	Fishing Gear	Length of vessel (m)	Number of vessel	%
	Purse Seine	<14	130	
		14-18	198	
		18-24	911	
		Total	1,239	7.54
	Anchovy purse seine	<14	71	
		14-18	54	
		18-24	110	
		Total	235	1.43

Zoning / Management area	Fishing Gear	Length of vessel	Number of vessel	%
	Spanish mackerel drifting gill net	>14 m	14	
		14-18 m	59	
		18-24 m	86	
		Total	159	0.97
	Gill nets	<14 m	6,201	
		14-18 m	466	
		18-24 m	535	
		Total	7,202	43.85

Zoning / Management area	Fishing Gear	Length of vessel	Number of vessel	%
	Squid falling nets	<14 m	1,779	
		14-18	945	
		18-24	320	
		Total	3,044	18.58

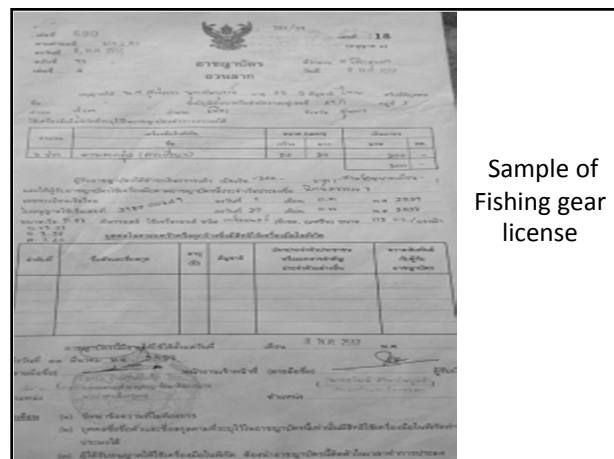
Zoning / Management area	Fishing Gear	Length of vessel	Number of vessel	%
	Long line	<14 m	37	
		14-18 m	8	
		18-24 m	7	
	Total	52	0.32	
	Other nets/gears	<14 m	45	
		14-18 m	6	
		18-24 m	1	
	Total	52	0.32	
	Grand Total		16,386	100.00

1. How about fishing license system in your country?

The period of fishing license is one year round beginning from April 1 to March 31 in next year. The license is issued by district fishery office in 23 coastal provinces.

2. Problems and issues of IUU fishing activities by fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

Some illegal fishing (no vessel registration and boat permit, no fishing license) are operate both in Thai waters and international waters.



Sample of Fishing gear license



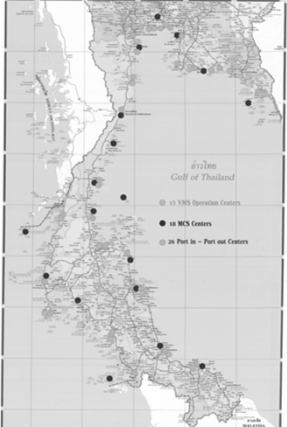
3. Existing management frameworks related to IUU fishing activities of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

- New Fisheries Act 2015, NPOA-IUU (draft), Master plan of marine fisheries management
- By register (Jan12-Feb28,2015), fishers, fishery association were informed by DOF to register their fishing gears used.
- Port in-Port out clearance for fishing vessel 30 GT and over.
- Fishing vessel 60 GT and over must be equipped with VMS by using Marine Department regulation while vessel 30-60 GT will do by Fisheries Act 2015.

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

Mapping Location:

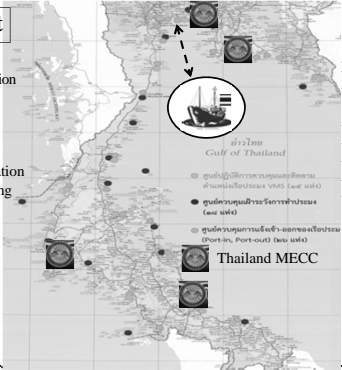
- 15 VMS operation centers & BKK
- 18 MCS centers
- 28 Port in – Port out centers



Port - Out

Inspect:

- Vessel Registration
- Vessel Permit
- Fishing License
- Seaman book
- Crew list
- Fishing Destination
- VMS Functioning



Port - In

Inspect:

- Fishing Logbook/ catch report
- Arrival Time
- VMS Tracking
- Crew list report
- VMS Tracking
- Related Document

Thailand MECC





Thank you



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PROFILE OF FISHING VESSELS LESS THAN 24 METERS IN VIET NAM

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES
Viet Nam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Pattaya, 02-04 June 2015

Fisheries profile of fishing vessels

Years	Total	Vessels classification		Rate
		Less than 90HP	More than 90HP	More than 90HP (%)
2008	123,609	105,264	18,345	14.84
2009	131,000	111,073	19,927	15.21
2010	129,376	107,315	22,061	17.05
2011	129,385	104,875	24,510	18.94
2012	125,000	98,716	26,284	21.03
2013	117,998	90,713	27,285	23.12
2014	113,725	84,508	29,217	25.69

Total fishing vessels in 2014: 113,725
 + >90 HP: 29,217 units
 + < 90 HP: 84,508 units of which 51,904 units are smaller than 20 HP

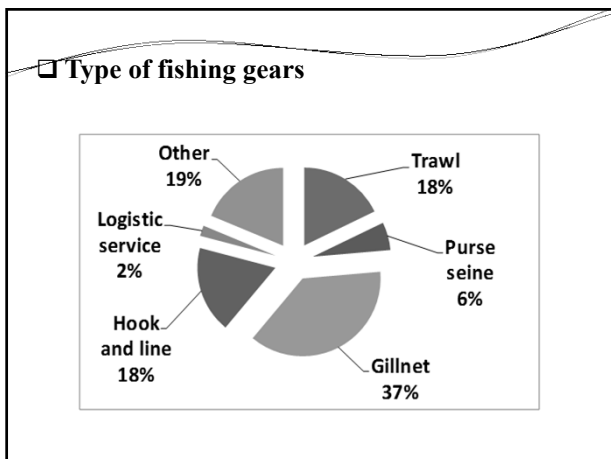
Profile of fishing vessels

Classification of fishing vessels

Fishing areas	Engine Power	Number	Percentage	Kind of vessels	No. of vessels	Percentage
Inshore (74.4%)	< 20 HP	51,904	45.63	< 8m	35,036	30.8
	20~ < 50HP	24,394	21.44	8~ < 12 m	36,203	31.8
	50~ < 90HP	8,210	7.21	12~ < 15 m	22,077	19.4
Offshore (25.6%)	≥ 90 HP	29,217	25.6	15~ < 20 m	15,344	13.5
				20~ < 24m	4,620	4.06
Total		113,725	100	≥ 24 m	445	0.41
				Total	113,725	100

Type of fishing gears

STT	Provinces	Trawl	Purse sein	Gillet	Hook and line	Logistic service	Other	Total
1	Quang Ninh	1002	0	4463	3792	105	878	10240
2	Hai Phong	568	0	585	171	117	2013	3755
3	Nam Dinh	456	0	1396	0	0	237	2089
4	Ninh Binh	5	0	7	0	4	79	95
5	Thai Binh	172	16	814	0	26	130	1158
6	Thanh Hoa	1219	130	2670	567	119	2346	7051
7	Nghé An	854	104	1703	194	0	909	3764
8	Ha Tinh	212	33	2838	640	0	175	3898
9	Quang Binh	84	80	1203	1681	0	743	3791
10	Quang Tri	0	99	2033	21	0	359	2512
11	Hue	234	116	1961	638	68	1460	4477
12	Da Nang	119	101	436	303	4	367	1330
13	Quang Nam	440	340	1884	501	263	724	4152
14	Quang Ngai	1679	657	808	634	0	550	4328
15	Binh Dinh	520	1365	508	2729	60	1893	7075
16	Phu Yen	646	366	3811	705	322	277	6128
17	Khánh Hòa	1020	258	2824	1210	326	3838	9564
18	Ninh Thuan	150	165	976	205	26	753	2875
19	Binh Thuan	1114	466	1050	1445	111	725	4911
20	BR-VT	1248	1213	780	1573	46	746	5806
21	TP. HCM	321	9	993	51	161	196	1731
22	Tien Giang	541	115	104	89	183	339	1376
23	Tra Vinh	531	0	318	43	19	372	1283
24	Soc Trang	990	26	278	10	12	164	1080
25	Bac Lieu	442	0	723	15	27	7	1214
26	Ben Tre	2625	84	556	157	73	227	3722
27	Kien Giang	5126	331	4050	1857	260	482	10116
28	Ca Mau	342	124	2430	1284	144	280	4804
	Total	20270	6596	42573	20516	2481	21389	113725



Fishing license system

- **The Fisheries Law** (came into force in 2003): All organizations and individuals have to get a fishing license in order to perform fishing activities.
- **Authority for issuing and withdrawing fishing licenses:**
 - **Central level:** foreign fishing vessels; Vietnamese fishing vessels operating outside of Viet Nam sea.
 - **Provincial level:** all the fishing boats registered in the province
- **Procedure of issuing a fishing license**
- **Requirements to get a fishing license**
 - A certificate of registration (for fishing boats equipped with over 20 HP engine)
 - A certificate of technical safety
 - A registered list of crew-members
 - A master's certificate and a chief mechanic's certificate
 - Fishing gear registered is not prohibited by management measures (mesh sizes and fish sizes allowed to catch..., limit of the power of light)



Fishing license system (cont'd)

- **Main information of a fishing license includes:**
 - Owner's name, registration number of the fishing vessel
 - Vessel information: gross tonnage, engine, dimensions of boat, crew, etc
 - Fisheries (fishing gears), fishing areas, fishing periods
 - Valid period of the fishing license

Problems and issues of IUU fishing

- Insufficiently recording of logbook and unreported fishing
- Using expired fishing licenses;
- Using excessive power light; mesh sizes smaller than regulated
- Fishing operations in inappropriate fishing areas and routes

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

towards Sustainable Development

- Fisheries Law (2003)
- Decree No. 33/2010/ND-CP on management of fishing activities of Vietnamese organizations and individuals at the sea
- Decree No. 102/2012/ND-CP on organization and operation of fisheries resources surveillance
- Decree No. 103/2013/ND-CP on administrative punishment of violations in the Fisheries sector
- Strategy and Master Plan for Sustainable Fisheries Development to 2020 approved by the Government.



LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

towards Sustainable Development

- UNCLOS ratified by Vietnamese Government in 1994 is considered as basis for fisheries management arrangements.
- Viet Nam has been a Cooperating Non-Member of WCPFC since 2009 and thus legal and policy arrangements have also been being reviewed in the light of WCPFC's requirements.
- NPOA-Fishing Capacity Management and NPOA-IUU were ratified by MARD.
- A member of RPOA-IUU



**Thank you
for your attention!**



Fisheries Profile of fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length

Number of fishing vessel less than 24 meters in length

Country	2011	2012	Present
Brunei	2,476	2,525	
Cambodia	6,596 (list of fishing vessel record)	6,742 (list of fishing vessel record)	5,382 (2014) (list of fishing vessel record)
Indonesia	569,105	-	500,000
Lao PDR	1,615	-	
Malaysia	49,673	54,169	55,208
Myanmar	30,900	29,685	28,259
Philippine	472,804	472,804	478,475
Singapore	36	36	157 (Include fish carriers)
Thailand	33,050 fishing vessel registration record	39,995 fishing vessel registration record	16,423 (2013) No. of fishing gear license

Fishing Zone and Management

Country	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Brunei	0-3 nm	3-20 nm	20-45 nm	45-200 nm
Cambodia	shore-20 m depth	20 m depth to EEZ limit		
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0-2 nm 2-4 nm 	4-12 nm	12-200 nm	
Malaysia	shore-5nm	5-12 nm	12-30 nm	30 nm – EEZ limit

Fishing Zone and Management

Country	Zone 1	Zone 2
Myanmar	shore -10 nm	outer area of Zone 1 to EEZ limit
Philippine	Within 15 Km from shoreline	Beyond 15 Km from shoreline
Singapore	Inshore (within port limits)	Offshore (within EEZ)
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Km from shoreline of 13 provinces 3 nm from shoreline of 10 provinces (trawler and push net only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Km to EEZ limit of 13 provinces 3 nm to EEZ limit of 10 provinces (trawler and push net only)
	Within 5 Nm from shoreline are prohibited (Anchovy falling nets, Anchovy lift nets and other lift net)	Within 5 Nm from shoreline are prohibited (Anchovy falling nets, Anchovy lift nets and other lift net)
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shore line to 30 m depth in Northern and Southern area Shore line to 50 m depth in Central area 	Out area of Zone 1 to EEZ limit

Fishing License System

Country	Fishing license system
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual fishing license, authorized by DOF Commercial fishing license, authorized by Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing vessels with an engine under 33HP, licensing by Provincial fisheries Fishing vessels with an engine above 33HP, licensing by central Fisheries Administration Fishing license valid in 1 year
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel < 5 GT (registration) authorized by District Vessel 5-10 GT authorized by District Vessel > 10 – 30 GT, authorized by Province Vessel > 30 GT, authorized by Central
Malaysia	Authorize by DOF, Malaysia and DOF Sabah valid for 1 year

Fishing License System

Country	Fishing license system
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-shore fishing license, authorized by DOF (township officer) Off-shore fishing license and fish carrier, authorized by DOF
Philippine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of commercial fishing vessels (>3.0 GT) is the authority of MARINA while licensing of commercial fishing vessels is BFAR. No fishing license is issued to fishing vessels without registration paper from MARINA. Valid/ renewable every 3 years Registration of fishing vessels 3 GT and below is the authority of the municipalities/ cities (LGUs)
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validity for 1 year, renewable and issued by AVA Licensing for inshore and offshore fishing vessels Licensing inboard and outboard fish carrier



Fishing License System

Country	Fishing license system
Thailand	One year round beginning from April 1 to March 31 in next year. The license is issued by DOF (district fishery officer) in 23 coastal provinces.
Viet Nam	Fishing license is valid for 1 year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central level: foreign fishing vessels; Vietnamese fishing vessels operating outside of Viet Nam sea. • Provincial level: all the fishing boats registered in the province

Problems and issues of IUU fishing by fishing vessels less than 24 m in the region

- ▶ Unauthorized fishing (no vessel registration and boat permit, no fishing license)
- ▶ Use of illegal fishing gear/ destructive fishing gear
- ▶ Operation fishing in the closed season
- ▶ Misreporting of catch
- ▶ Encroachment by local and foreign fishing vessels
- ▶ Violation of license condition

Existing Management Framework

- ▶ By register fishing vessel and fishing license.
- ▶ Implement VMS
- ▶ Closed season for conservation of juvenile fish
- ▶ Direct limitation of fishing effort
- ▶ Management by fishing zone

Categorize of fishing vessel less than 24 meter

Global Record

Meter	GT	Hp
<12	<10	<100
12-17.99	10-49.99	100-220
18-23.99	50-99.99	221-500

FAO

- Under 5 m
- 5-12 m
- 12-15 m
- 15-20 m
- 20-25 m

Categorize of fishing vessel less than 24 meter

SEAFDEC Statistical Bulletin

- ▶ Less than 5 ton
- ▶ 5-10 ton
- ▶ 10-20 ton
- ▶ 20-50 ton
- ▶ 50-100 ton

Requirement from RTC

- ▶ What size of vessels of each country allow to operate fishing;
 - outside EEZ/International water
 - in other states water
- ▶ What size of foreign vessels allow to operate fishing in each country?
- ▶ If appropriate, what categorize of size is potential to continue for the RFVR database?



CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Hajime Kawamura

**SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary General & Deputy Chief of TD
Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR): Use and Way
Forward of RFVR Database as a Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing
in Southeast Asian Region
Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand, 2-4 June 2015**

Distinguished Participants from SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC Training Department, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon!

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of you for your hard work and active participation in this three-day Regional Technical Consultation.

As you know, this is the first meeting of RFVR after its launching in this April. Thus, we put the focus of our discussion on how we can make use of RFVR as one of the practical tool to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region. In this regard, nature of our discussion in this meeting was very different from the previous ones.

As you see in this meeting, when we start our consideration on the usage of RFVR from the practical viewpoint, we find a lot of issues and challenges. But please note that, this is not a “problem”. Through our active discussions, we could successfully compile Policy Recommendations for RFVR 24 meters in length and over. This is our further step in brushing up the RFVR as a really useful tool to combat IUU fishing in the region.

Furthermore, in this meeting, we had a good opportunity to share and clarify information on each country’s management scheme for fishing vessels less than 24 meters. I think this is also a step forward for reinforcement of RFVR to cover all the fishing vessels engaging in international fishing operations.

At the end of my remark, I would like to request one thing to all the participants from the Member Countries. Because countermeasures to IUU is one of the highest priority issues in this region, SEAFDEC is supporting various initiatives of ASEAN Member States on this matter, such as: ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain; ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme; Implementation of Port State Measures in the ASEAN Region; and also Regional Plan of Action on Managing Fishing Capacity. As I stated during this meeting, all these initiatives are interrelated to RFVR. But looking at the participants from the Member Countries to the meetings of these issues, I often notice different faces in the delegation of each country. I understand that it would be difficult to ask one particular person to attend the whole meetings, but I would like to reiterate the importance of information sharing and coordination between different participants. To be precise, it is not SEAFDEC but Member Countries that have to combat IUU fishing. That is why I emphasize the importance of good coordination among relevant agencies and staff in your countries.

With that note, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me now declare this Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) closed. I wish your safe journey back to your countries.



Regional Technical Consultation on the Regional Fishing Vessel
Record (RFVR): Use and Way Forward of RFVR Database as a
Management Tool to Reduce IUU Fishing in Southeast Asian Region
2 – 4 June 2015, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand

Annex 20

Thank you once again and hope to see you again.

Have a good day!



TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
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