

Report of the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

Bangkok, Thailand

28 February-2 March 2017



Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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Report of the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

28 February - 2 March 2017
Bangkok, Thailand

I. Introduction

1. The Sixth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region was convened from 28 February to 2 March 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the Gulf of Thailand countries from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. Representatives from international organizations, namely: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), Fish Market Organization of Thailand (FMO/TH), International Labor Organization (ILO), Secretariat of the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (RPOA-IUU), United Nations Environment Programme-UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM/Sweden), senior officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC/TD and SEAFDEC/MFRDMD also attended. Members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam also participated. The list of participants appears in **Annex 1**.

2. The Meeting was supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Program to promote efforts in integrating fisheries management and habitat management and at the same time emphasize the need to manage fishing capacity and introduce options for the development of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*i.e.refugia*). The Meeting also promotes sub-regional and bilateral cooperation for carrying out activities pertaining to sub-regional and bilateral consultations as well as for on-site events in Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia. Discussions were organized to provide a venue for reviewing the follow-up recommendations during the Fifth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region and progress of bilateral cooperation, updating the progress of Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the Southeast Asian Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas) and Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) as well as identifying and providing recommendations on the need to promote sub-regional or bilateral dialogue. The Meeting also provided opportunity to the countries to identify common priority areas and summarize the progress of the sub-regional cooperation as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee, FAO/RAP and other mechanism.

II. Opening of the Meeting

3. On behalf of the Secretary-General, *Dr. Magnus Torell*, Senior Advisor welcomed the participants and expressed appreciation to the countries in implementing the recommended activities brought forward during the Fifth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. He then emphasized that this Meeting would be a platform to discuss options for management of fisheries and habitat, reduction of destructive fishing activities, and Transboundary issues among neighboring countries to reach the desired outcomes for the sustainability of fisheries resources around the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. He then declared the Meeting open. The Opening Remark appears as **Annex 2**.

4. Before moving to the next agenda, *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager invited *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*, Policy and Program Coordinator, to serve as co-chair with *Dr.Magnus Torell*.

III. Background and Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda

5. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager provided background and objectives of the Meeting (**Annex 3**). In her presentation, she firstly referred to the objective to promote cooperation on fisheries resources management and marine environmental protection among the countries of the Gulf of Thailand. She then highlighted the progress of activities

undertaken in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. She further stated the significant events which include bilateral dialogues on the development and implementation of collaborative activities among neighboring countries.

6. The Agenda which appears as **Annex 4** was adopted.

IV. Background and Review of the Previous Meetings

4.1 The Fifth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region (28-29 September 2015, Nonthaburi, Thailand)

7. *Ms. Pattaratjit* reviewed the background of the platform and updated progress after the Fifth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region which was held on 28-29 September 2015 in Nonthaburi, Thailand. She briefly informed the Meeting that the Sub-regional meeting had been organized since 2009 and the results of which have been reported to RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee meetings. She also mentioned that this Gulf of Thailand platform is focused on strengthening sub-regional and Transboundary cooperation in and around the Gulf of Thailand. She further explained the key issues identified to be important to the sub-region and these should be addressed by the integration of fisheries and habitat management. Finally, she informed the Meeting that program is currently working on the progress of activities in the bilateral dialogues between the bordering countries, management of transboundary species, and review of law and legislation. Her presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

4.2 The Ninth RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting (2016) and Update Information from RPOA-IUU Secretariat

8. On behalf of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, *Mr. Topan R.C. Renyaan*, representative from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Republic of Indonesia, provided the results of the 9th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting which was held on 22-24 November 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand. He presented the RPOA-IUU progress of activities implemented during 2015-2016 and new issues identified by the RPOA-IUU Member Countries to be implemented under the work plan for 2016-2017. The priority issues include effort in maintaining collaborative approach in the region, the applicability of the Global Fishing Vessel Record as a tool for the implementation of Port State Measures. His presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

4.3 Introduction of the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* Project

9. *Mr. Christopher Paterson*, Project Director introduced the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand/Fisheries *Refugia* Project. He informed that GEF granted roughly US\$15 billion for the implementation of projects relating to land degradation, climate change, biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest and international waters. He further emphasized that countries in South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand had been working together to develop the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) that identified priority threats and needs for action and in the development of strategic action programs, it would be best to build upon and add to the works done by the SEAFDEC, FAO and Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC). He also mentioned the works such as management of fishing capacity and management of IUU, being done during the formulation of strategic action programs.

10. Giving attention to the critical habitats where the spawning and nursery grounds of important fish species are, the concept of fisheries *refugia* was developed to incorporate the fisheries life cycle for consideration in spatial planning with regards to coastal fisheries management.

V. Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU and Destructive Fishing (Development and Implementations of NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU, Steps to Accede to Port State Measures Agreement, etc.)

5.1 Country Update

Cambodia

11. Representative from Cambodia, *Mr. Pich Sereywath* presented the progress on combating IUU fishing in Cambodia. Recognizing IUU fishing as a serious international and national threat to marine fisheries resources, he provided the information that Cambodia joined the ASEAN ministerial meeting 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, member of the RPOA-IUU and already adopted the FAO Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries. He further informed the Meeting that Cambodia has been involved in a number of activities for preventing IUU fishing such as SEAFDEC initiatives, Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) consultations as well as sub-regional level dialogues of APEC.

12. Since Cambodia received the “red card” from the European Union (EU) that affected the trading of fish and fishery products of Cambodia to EU, Cambodia is now in the progress to solve the issues. Number of actions has been strengthening including registration and licensing schemes of Cambodian flagged fishing vessels. This action is backed up by legal instruments such as Cambodia Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries together with setting up of a National Task force for IUU Fishing, IUU Team of Fisheries Administration as well as development and endorsement by the Technical Working Group on Fisheries as indicated in the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2015-2024).

13. Furthermore, Cambodia is terminating the contract between Cambodia and Korean firm that were given the responsibility for the registration of Cambodian (fishing) vessels. Presently, Cambodia is being (on request) supported by FAO and EU in efforts to improve the management of fishing capacity to be able to remove red card status. It is important to note that this is also as a reaction to the deadline set by EU which imposes 9 actions to be undertaken by Cambodia. His presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

14. In relation to red card issue faced by the Cambodian fisheries sector, the Meeting was informed by *Dr. Magnus Torell* that the red card was linked to Cambodian flagged vessels with “flags of convenience” issued by the Korean firm. They were not licensed by the Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia, and fishing on the high seas and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) areas and the concern by the EU is that the fish (oceanic tuna and other fin fish species) that were shipped/exported to EU from those Cambodian flagged vessels was done so without reaching Cambodian land (port) and without any Cambodian certification as to the legal status of the catch. Based on that, the catches reaching EU without proper documents is recognized by the EU as illegal fisheries products from Cambodia.

15. The Meeting noted that Cambodia was also developing a National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU), which the draft is being finalized. To facilitate the implementation of the NPOA-IUU, revisions and amendments of the 2006 Law on Fisheries is being made to promote sustainable fisheries development consistent with the international standards that will include the cooperation with other countries on marine management as well as to implement more severe sanctions and penalties to prevent deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The NPOA-IUU is planned as a 3-year rolling plan in the period 2017-2019. Besides the NPOA-IUU, Cambodia is now also developing a Marine Fisheries Domain IUU Sub-program (2018-2020) which will contain 7 projects ranging from fishing management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), to market development and capacity building.

16. Cambodia is now also involved in the implementation of bilateral and/or multilateral agreements to address IUU fishing such as Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the FiA of

Cambodia and the Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH) of Viet Nam, and (pending) agreements between Thailand and Cambodia through establishment of mechanisms for joint fisheries management between Trat province (TH) and Koh Kong province (KH).

17. *Ms. Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung*, the representative from Viet Nam raised the idea to look for possibilities to further develop related to joint cooperation on MCS. However, it would be better looked into after Cambodia has gone through the process of improved management of fishing capacity and implementation of the NPOA-IUU, thereby having met the deadlines and requirements requested by the EU and having the red card removed as it is now the first-priority on fisheries of the Cambodian government. With the new routines in place and implemented, it would also support bilateral cooperation and joint development and implementation of MCS.

Malaysia

18. The representative from Malaysia, *Ms. Tengku Balkis binti Tunku Shahar* highlighted that the NPOA-Fishing Capacity has been updated and the second version is officially named as “NPOA-Fishing Capacity (Plan 2)”. The NPOA consists of three inter-linked strategies, namely review and implement effective conservation and management measures; strengthen MCS capacity and capability; and promote public awareness and education programs. The detail of her presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

19. While noting the update of the NPOA-Fishing Capacity of Malaysia, the Meeting was informed that Malaysia has finished the stock surveys for demersal, small pelagic fishes and prawn species. A sequence of consultations and several *fora* were conducted to gather comments and recommendations from scientists and governments to formulate actions to be taken in the future. The suggested actions had been undertaken that included a new zonation system, which has already been introduced in the west coast of Malaysia where 0-1 nautical mile from shoreline is now recognized as a conservation zone; and establishment of two (2) fisheries *refugia* sites under the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, namely: Tj. Leman for tiger prawn and Kuala Baram for lobster.

20. The Meeting was also informed that Malaysia is currently revising its management measures and approaches to control fishing effort to be able to better manage the utilization of specific resources as well as to develop fishing gear specifications to be in line with the NPOA-Fishing Capacity (Plan 2).

21. With regards to foreign fishing vessel, Malaysia has implemented Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which requires foreign fishing vessels to submit application two weeks prior to entering Malaysian port in order to allow the port officials to check the status of the fishing vessels with RFMOs or Flag State . Any suspicion of illegal activities will lead to denial of the foreign fishing vessels to enter Malaysian ports. Furthermore, port inspection is also to be made on all foreign vessels upon entering the port as an initial condition before using any port facilities. Penang and Langkawi are, so far, the designated ports appointed to deal with foreign fishing vessels inspections. To support the implementation of port inspections FAO assistance was requested in 2016 by Malaysia as a step towards implementing the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). Port inspectors were trained through Educational/Technical Visit in Phuket, Thailand during December 2016.

22. In response to inquiry on what happened to 250 fishing vessels that had their licenses canceled due to violations against the Fisheries Act, the Meeting was informed that all the vessels are now permanently not involved in any fisheries activities, while some of them are involved in other activities not linked to fisheries. Cargo vessels wishing to enter Malaysian ports are under the responsibility of Customs Department and should report accordingly to the Customs Department not to the Department of Fisheries, even though the vessels are carrying fisheries products. In addition, *Dr. Magnus* informed that under the PSMA, the cargo vessels should have received the catch

documents while loading the fish from the fishing vessel(s) that have caught the fish to allow traceability of the catch.

Thailand

23. The representative from Thailand, *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiyawanont* presented the updates on the “Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU in Thailand.” He mentioned that the implemented activities are based directives provided in five documents: a) implementation of NPOA-Capacity; b) implementation of NPOA-IUU; c) actions against IUU Fishing in Thailand and by Thai vessels outside of Thai EEZ; d) steps to accede to Port State Measures Agreement; and e) Thailand’s Fishery Reform Plan. He informed the Meeting that Thailand had agreed with ASEAN Member States to implement RPOA-Capacity. He further informed the Meeting that Thailand’s Marine Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (2015-2019) aim to reform Thailand’s marine fisheries from an open access regime into a limited access regime where the fishing effort is commensurate with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) while at the same time prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, increase benefits for people engaged in fisheries, reduce conflicts among major stakeholders, rehabilitate and conserve the marine environment and strengthen capacity to sustainably manage the fisheries.

24. *Dr. Kamonpan* then explained that in estimating the total allowable catch (TAC) for people per vessel engaged in fishing, Thailand permits 250 fishing days per fishing vessel per year in 2016. However, he said that since this is the initial phase of the implementation of this TAC, all licensed fishing vessels are allowed to operate for 220 fishing days per year.

25. He further informed the Meeting that Thailand has developed the NPOA-IUU for the period 2015-2019. The NPOA-IUU is consistent with the international framework of the FAO IPOA-IUU. With regards to efforts to reduce IUU fishing, he informed the Meeting that the government of Thailand has reviewed and revised relevant fisheries laws and regulations. Based on the revised legal framework Thailand has established systems for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) Port-In and Port-Out Control Center (PIPO), Vessel Monitoring System, routines for traceability and catch certification, stricter sanctions are being enforced and improved conditions for labor in the fisheries sector are implemented. He then informed the Meeting that Thailand has strengthened its cooperation with international organizations and neighboring countries with an aim to stop IUU fishing and to increase sustainability in the fisheries sector.

26. Finally, he informed that Thailand has acceded to the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and IUU Fishing and is introducing and implementing procedures on port entry, port inspection of fishing vessels while at port and during offloading. His presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

Viet Nam

27. The representative from Viet Nam, *Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Nhung* provided information on the “Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU” in Viet Nam. She informed the Meeting that Viet Nam has initiated and reviewed the revision of the Fisheries Laws of 2003 which is expected to be adopted in October 2017. She said the laws include establishment provisions on the management of fishing capacity, catch certificate and the integration of IPOA-IUU and PSM regulations into the new legal framework. She also stated that other initiatives (*e.g* catch documentation scheme, fishing capacity control for offshore fishing vessels, use of monitoring devices, etc.) are undertaken by Viet Nam in order to improve fisheries management.

28. She informed the Meeting that Viet Nam has strengthened the MCS system and improved stock assessments. She also stated that initiatives have been implemented to limit the number of trawlers, to establish four (4) fisheries resources protection areas and to establish sixteen (16) MPAs.

Finally, she informed the Meeting that Viet Nam is currently collaborating with neighboring countries and RFMOs to prevent deter and eliminate IUU fishing and to improve fisheries regulations for sustainable fisheries towards 2020. Her presentation appears as **Annex 10**.

5.2 Bilateral Dialogues between Neighboring Countries and Progress on the Review of Laws and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam

29. *Ms. Pattaratjit*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager, provided information on the bilateral dialogues between neighboring Gulf of Thailand countries, mainly in 2016. The Project focused on the capacity building of the fisheries officers in the Gulf of Thailand countries as agreed in the work plans (e.g. stock assessment, larval identification, Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)).

30. With regards to the review of the national laws and regulations and comparative analysis between Cambodia and Viet Nam, she updated that the review had been successfully completed in 2016. She further informed the Meeting that the draft report has been prepared and circulated for comments, feedbacks and final approval by the two participating countries. Her presentation appears in **Annex 11**.

VI. Efforts to Strengthen Monitoring at Landing Sites, Sharing Information on Fishing Vessels (e.g. Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR), Catch Documentation, Inspection of Vessel Registration and Licenses (e.g. crew lists) and Other Measures to Coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Effort, Catches and Landings (i.e. Port State Measures, Flag State Measures)

➤ FAO/APFIC

31. The representative from FAO/RAP, *Ms. Cassandra De Young* presented the FAO's role with FAO initiatives in supporting countries to address IUU fishing including information on measures available to combat IUU fishing. She then made reference to strategies and policy frameworks that could be developed to provide directions on how to address issues related to IUU fishing such as to develop and implement NPOA-IUU. If implemented efficiently it would improve national capacity to cooperate among agencies and stakeholders, improve flag state controls and institutional responsibilities, strengthen MCS functions and port controls as well to improve cooperation between countries on the implementation of the FAO's Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA). Her presentation appears in **Annex 12**.

➤ SEAFDEC Initiatives on the Management Tools to Combat IUU Fishing and its Relevance to the Gulf of Thailand

32. The Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon* presented the SEAFDEC initiatives on regional cooperation towards strengthening MCS, which includes the implementation of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS), RFVR, the implementation of PSM and Regional Plan of Action on Managing of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity).

33. With regards to the monitoring at landing sites through the implementation of ACDS, *Dr. Somboon* informed the Meeting that there is a need to address gaps in reporting system such as limited information of fish being landed locally and/or across the border by artisanal fishermen and/or fish being transhipped from a smaller fishing vessel. Systems for catch documentation and traceability should also include fish and fishery products from smaller or artisanal vessels in order to control and reduce IUU fishing or activities.

34. In follow-up to the suggestion made at the 48th SEAFDEC Council Meeting in 2016 which is to explore the practical work of ACDS, he updated that SEAFDEC in cooperation with FMO/TH has been developing e-ACDS incorporated with lessons learned from Commission for the Conservation

of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), SwAM/Sweden, etc. The details will be provided in the later agenda.

35. With regards to information sharing on fishing vessels through the RFVR Database System, *Dr. Somboon* stressed the importance of information sharing among ASEAN Member States, the RFVR is one of the management tools intended for sustainable fisheries development in the ASEAN region with links to FAO's Global Record of fishing vessels.

36. Meanwhile, on inspection of the registration and licenses of fishing vessels, including crew lists through the implementation of PSM, *Dr. Somboon* elucidated that ASEAN Member States are recommended (accede to and) to follow the PSMA to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (Part 4 Inspections and Follow-up Actions, Article 12-17) in the implementation of inspection and training of inspectors.

37. Another SEAFDEC initiative related to the development of RPOA-Capacity, *Dr. Somboon* underlined that coastal States have the sovereign right to manage their territorial waters, and therefore should come up with management measures to prevent fish caught from IUU fishing to be landed in their countries. The Meeting was also informed that FAO had considerations on the rights and responsibilities of coastal States related to registration, catch report and the granting of access (agreements that determine the terms and conditions for access and limitation of foreign vessels). FAO promoted cooperation among coastal States in order to maximize their ability to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in waters under their jurisdiction. The detail of his presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

➤ **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

38. *Mr. Jason Judd*, a representative from International Labour Organization (ILO), provided information on the legal framework on labor that is being developed for various segments of the fishing industry in Thailand in his presentation "Are labor issues here to stay?". He mentioned that the legal frameworks are developed with reference to the ILO Convention C188 (Work in Fishing) and Protocols on Forced Labour with an aim to build-up enforcement effectiveness throughout the fisheries supply chain and trying to create a "level industry playing field", etc. He then highlighted that enhanced labor inspection activities are being implemented and interviews are conducted to identify labor abuses.

39. *Capt. Sutee Rajruchithong* from SEAFDEC/Training Department (TD) raised the concern on the applicability of the ILO C188 Convention to the Thai fishing industry. As a reply, it was emphasized that the ILO C188 should be used and applied in a flexible way when incorporating its provisions into the Thai legal framework to ensure that the Thai laws are relevant and implementable. His presentation appears as **Annex 14**.

➤ **Results from Malaysia-Thailand Survey on Fishing Capacity**

40. *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich*, representative from SEAFDEC/TD, presented the results of the Malaysia-Thailand survey on fishing capacity in support to the Joint Fisheries Planning and Management in the Western Gulf of Thailand. The survey was based on the need to enhance the communication and collaboration between relevant agencies of the two countries related to fisheries matters in order to improve systems to monitor and control fishing efforts and movement of fishing vessels.

41. The survey area covered Songkhla, Pattani, and Narathiwat Provinces in Thailand and Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang States in Malaysia. He further mentioned that the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), if developed, could include the designation of national coordinators to oversee the exchange of landing information, improvement of fishing effort management with close

cooperation between local authorities in nearby boundary provinces or states, inspections of vessels marking, registration and licenses, etc.

42. Finally, information sharing, including the use of the RFVR for vessels of 24 meter in length and over should be enhanced for monitoring of illegal fishing to be incorporated by Malaysia and Thailand in local fisheries management plans to improve the availability of detailed information and reference. The detail of his presentation appears as **Annex 15**.

6.1 Thailand's Experience and Lessons Learned with Regards to Needs for Transboundary and Sub-regional Cooperation as a Result of the Accession to the PSMA and the Implementation of PSM

43. The representative from Thailand informed that Thailand's NPOA-IUU including measures for PSM implementation was based on the IPOA-IUU. She informed that Thailand started to implement PSM since the new fisheries law – the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries – B.E.2558 (2015) was enforced in November 2015, and before Thailand acceded to FAO's PSMA to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing in May 2016. The detail of her presentation appears as **Annex 16**.

44. The Meeting was informed that Thailand has 27 designated ports all over the country. Among these ports, 15 are for foreign fishing vessels while 12 are designated for neighboring countries vessels. Under the implementation of PSM, the designated ports are responsible to monitor and inspect both fishing vessels and carrier vessels in accordance with the mandate under Thai law.

45. The Meeting was informed that in Thailand the PSM implementation is divided into three main steps: 1) Notification by the vessels before entering the port entry followed by the responsible agency allowing (or denying) port entry. The vessel master has to submit the application at least 48 hours before entering the port to give time for Department of Fisheries (DOF) Thailand authorities to check relevant documents; 2) the vessel inspection is made at the port and DOF Thailand authorities inspect the vessels and related documents in order to endorse Port Inspection Report (PIR). 3) While offloading, DOF Thailand authorities will monitor the offloading process, record the weight of the fish and seal the cargo or truck for legalization and protection during transportation process to the designated place. She further mentioned that the results of the inspection will be sent to the Flag State and relevant organizations as requested in the PSMA. Thailand is regularly providing training of port inspectors to improve the capacity to undertake inspection.

46. In order to strengthen cooperation between neighboring countries in efforts to combat IUU fishing, the Meeting noted that Thailand has been active in developing several measures to improve cooperation, such as: 1) Agreement on Transboundary Cooperation between Thailand and Myanmar signed on 2 February 2017 which include provisions on cooperation in combating IUU fishing and illegal fisheries trade, implementation of PSM and improvements in the coordination on transboundary fisheries management as well as in promotion of fisheries trade; 2) Transboundary Cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia with a focus on combating IUU fishing and illegal fisheries trade (in progress); and 3) Transboundary Cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia, initiated by a preliminary site visit of a Malaysian delegation to the Phuket fishing port including information exchange on Malaysian flagged fishing vessels landing fish at the Phuket fishing port.

47. It is important to note that from Thailand's experience and lessons learned so far on the implementation of PSM there are key challenges with regards to information sharing that still needs to be addressed in terms of sharing of documents and information exchange with/from neighboring countries to be able to verify that landed fish are not from IUU fishing. In this respect, bilateral cooperation should be further strengthened for collective efforts to combat IUU fishing.

48. In response to the question on the percentage of vessels being inspected and the number of people engaged in capacity-building for port inspectors, the Meeting was informed that DOF Thailand inspects all vessels that are arriving for the first time to get a census and in order to setup a

baseline database on vessels entering Thailand. The baseline data will be used as a reference when deciding on inspections of vessels re-entering Thai fishing ports. Through the baseline assessments, fishing vessels are categorized in the database into three main groups: 1) High risk vessels (the next requested landing will be inspected 100%), 2) Moderate risk vessels, and 3) low risk vessels. With respect to capacity-building for port inspectors DOF Thailand have already, with support from EU, conducted Training of Trainer (TOT) in two batches. All trained inspectors are expected to be able to inspect all vessels, as requested, in line with the PSMA and the implement one-stop service vessel inspection procedures at designated ports.

VII. Management of the Transboundary Stocks and Habitats and Sub-regional Cooperation

7.1 Anchovies, Indo-Pacific Mackerel, Blue Swimming Crab-target Species for Cooperation on Transboundary Species

49. The Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Worawit Wanchanap* provided a background information on the progress of the sub-regional initiative that was launched with a target to facilitate development of joint management plan for Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB species) in the Gulf of Thailand. He informed the Meeting that the work being done so far has included status updates of stocks and geographical distribution as part of the development of studies on stocks of AIB species in the Gulf of Thailand. He suggested in the Meeting that as a continuation of the management plan efforts should be done to assess the movements of AIB species into Cambodia and Viet Nam in the east and into Malaysia in the south. In addition, he proposed to continue by conducting “mixed stock analysis” using genetic study methods while at the same time improve data collection on AIB species using existing standard operating procedure (SOP). The suggested steps are combined in an action plan on the medium and long term monitoring of catches and landings of AIB species. His presentation appears in **Annex 17**.

50. The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that a study on the life cycle and migration of Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Indian Mackerel are being carried out by DOF Thailand in the Gulf of Thailand and that the study has five (5) sub-components: 1) fishing grounds distribution of Indo-Pacific Mackerel; 2) reproductive biology; 3) fish larvae abundance and distribution; 4) stomach contents; and 5) genetics.

7.2 Management Cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Based on the Results of the Stock Study of Tonggol Tuna and Kawakawa

51. *Dr. Somboon* gave a presentation on the progress of the RPOA on the sustainable utilization of neritic tunas in the Southeast Asian region (RPOA-Neritic Tuna) particularly in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. He presented the results of the assessments of neritic tuna stocks and the risks facing those stocks, with a special focus on Long-tail Tuna and Kawakawa. Given that neritic tunas are important target species in the Southeast Asian region, implementation of better management measures are significant for the sustainable utilization of neritic tunas in the region. His presentation appears as **Annex 18**.

52. He updated the progress since the endorsement of RPOA-Neritic Tuna in 2015 under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC framework. After it was adopted in 2015, a Scientific Working Group (SWG) had been established to provide technical/scientific-based recommendation and policy advice to improve neritic tuna fisheries management as well as to oversee the development and undertaking of stock assessments of neritic tuna species. He also informed that the study on stock and population of neritic tunas and Seer Fishes for the ASEAN Region and capacity building has been provided and organized by SEAFDEC/TD.

53. He pointed out that the study will not only be specific to the Gulf of Thailand and further assessment is needed to assess the level of fishing effort in the Gulf of Thailand relative to MSY.

Nevertheless, with regards to neritic tuna fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand, the scientific assessments from the Pacific Ocean side can be used to calculate suitable catch levels in the Gulf of Thailand as both fishing effort and catch levels can be defined. The assessments and recommendation by the SWG on neritic tuna could be used as a basis for a neritic tuna management plan for the Gulf of Thailand based on which countries could indicate and agree on appropriate level of fishing capacity and if so decided by relevant bodies to be approved and endorsed by relevant ASEAN decision making body (SOM-AMAF or other) under some ASEAN Fisheries Policy (to be developed).

54. He also added that the application of ACDS would explore the options to test for neritic tuna, however, it is needed to consider further steps to develop a coordinated sub-regional fisheries management plan for the Gulf of Thailand. In addition, he encouraged Gulf of Thailand countries to collect data on catch per unit effort (CPUE) besides catch data to be able to draw more comprehensive information on the status of neritic tuna in the sub-region.

55. While noting the importance of study, it would be a basis of “scientific information” for precautionary approach and suggested possible management policy to ensure that a sustainable level is maintained. In agreement, *Dr. Magnus* added that while referring to the small population of neritic tunas in the Gulf of Thailand, there should be an agreement among the Gulf of Thailand countries to limit the catch effort to maintain the sustainable level. In a broader concept, *Dr. Magnus* then also highlighted that advance towards a fisheries management model for the Gulf of Thailand can be used as platform or sub-regional reference while developing an ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy, similar to the EU Common Fisheries Policy which is also having a sub-regional approach in support of the EU-wide policy.

VIII. Initiation of a Framework for Common Target to Balance the Active Fishing Capacity and Reduce Fishing Pressure in Designated Areas/Habitats in Cooperation with the South China Sea Fisheries Refugia Initiative

56. *Mr. Christopher Paterson*, Project Director of the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project, introduced and explained the goals of the Project, which the focus areas cover the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand. He emphasized that there is a need to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas/habitats to match with the available resources.

IX. ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme

57. *Dr. Somboon* gave an update on the progress of the ACDS which was developed through a range of consultations during the past years. The aim of ACDS is to provide a unified ASEAN framework that will support the enhancement of traceability of fish and fishery products and allow certification of the legal status of fish and fishery products being traded in the region and internationally thereby preventing entry of fish and fishery products from IUU related fishing activities entering into the supply chains. He informed the Meeting that at the 48th SEAFDEC Council in April 2016, the council suggested that the e-ACDS should be developed in harmony with other existing catch documentation schemes to ensure that this would be acceptable to the EU and US Presidential Task Force, thus, enhance the trading of fish and fishery products from the Southeast Asian region, while the council endorsed Brunei Darussalam as a pilot testing country for the e-ACDS. His presentation appears in **Annex 19**.

X. Recommendations for the Management of Fisheries and Fishing Capacity in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

10.1 Group Discussion

58. During the discussion, Group 1 came up with recommendations for the management of fisheries and fishing capacity in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. Among the numerous issues and concerns that were raised in the discussion, the Group highlighted the lack of detailed stock assessment of both demersal and pelagic stocks; lack of capability and resources to conduct the process of assessing the status of stocks; issues on the framework for and enforcement of zoning system; encroachment of fishing vessels in seagrass areas and areas reserved for coastal or artisanal fisheries; use of destructive fishing gears; over-capacity of fishing vessels leading to over-fishing; etc. Key recommendations to address the issues and concerns raised by the Group include capacity-building at all levels in the personnel?; increased cooperation with and among international and national organizations; improved surveys and mechanisms for establishment and enforcement of zoning systems; and generate provisions for logistic support to implement recommended action. More details are provided in **Annex 20**.

59. In the discussions of Group 2, the Group members mentioned several issues, many issues were similar to Group 1. Among the issues raised the Group 2 pointed out the availability of fisheries resources in the perspective of declining of resources and limited information on the status of stock as a result of climate change. There is a need to improve post-harvest practices by implementing extension and awareness building programs to key stakeholders including on-board vessels particularly for trawlers in order to improve the fish post-harvest handling procedures. There is a need to work on and improve zoning schemes for MPAs and fishery *refugia* and other conservation areas, stock and resource enhancement program and efforts to strengthen MCS to control fishing effort. In relation to the need to improve zoning and enforcement it is important to monitor the status of habitats with regards to deforestation, etc., the use of destructive fishing gears and fishing practices, land-based pollution and impacts of coastal zone development. The recommendations from the Group 2 included governance improvement and conflict resolution between stakeholders (*i.e.* commercial and artisanal fishers) and suggested an improved dialogue with international organizations (FAO and others) and continued facilitation of bilateral dialogues. More details are provided in **Annex 21**.

XI. Informal Bilateral Discussion on Directions and Suggestions on Technical Common Issues to be Discussed/Planned in 2017

60. The Meeting took note of the plan to conduct bilateral dialogue between countries, namely: Cambodia-Malaysia, Thailand- Cambodia, Thailand-Viet Nam, Thailand-Malaysia and Cambodia-Viet Nam. During the discussion, the Countries provided suggested key issues to be discussed further at the bilateral consultations under the SEAFDEC-Sweden work plan. For follow-up, the SEAFDEC-Sweden will coordinate and provide details to the Countries as well as the proposed date and venue of the bilateral consultation will be consulted later.

XII. Summary, Recommendations and Follow-up Actions

61. The Gulf of Thailand countries appreciated and supported that continued efforts should be done to develop coordinated sub-regional management plans for fisheries and the development of conservation areas (refuge). However, data collection and stock assessments should be improved at the national level while at the same time continue to strengthen the systems used to record registered fishing vessels and the number and type of fishing licenses that are issued for vessels, gear and/or people as a basis to strengthen the management and control of fishing effort. The Gulf of Thailand countries also agreed that a medium term objective for the Countries should be to work out to agree on acceptable levels of fishing effort that would match the assessments of available resources in the Gulf of Thailand. The development of sub-regional plans could be an important supplement to the recently initiated ambitions to develop an ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy.

62. While appreciating the progress being done so far with regards to anchovies, indo-pacific mackerels and blue swimming crab (AIB species) by collecting and analyzing available information on the spawning, migration, etc., it was generally understood that it would, especially for mackerels, be possible to already initiate the work to develop coordinated management plans for AIB species in the Gulf of Thailand. However, further information on stocks and migration paths are still needed together with efforts to increase reliability of available information including CPUE assessments and biological information. Similarly to the AIB species, it was recommended to look at sub-regional management options for neritic tunas while noting the difficulty to develop management measures for multi-species and multi-gear fisheries. To supplement the work to develop AIB species and neritic tuna management plans for the Gulf of Thailand, the participants recommended that capacity building on stock assessment, species identification and genetic studies should be conducted to enhance the capability of the human resources in the sub-region.

63. The Gulf of Thailand countries should give more attention to protect, conserve and as needed rehabilitate important habitats and to reduce fishing pressure in and around mangroves, sea grass beds, corals, etc. to maintain and improve the status of commercially important fish stocks. In this respect, participants welcomed the initiation of the SEAFDEC/UNPE/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* Project.

64. The issue on the encroachment by larger fishing vessels in sea grasses, mangrove and other reserved areas was raised as one of the major threats to important fisheries habitats of the Gulf of Thailand. To protect the habitats and areas reserved for small-scale/traditional fisheries, the participants recommended that rules and regulations should be enforced more strictly and that MCS systems should be strengthened including sub-regional MCS networks starting with a focus on the M and C. This should be combined with awareness-building programs at different levels.

65. In support to habitat and fisheries management efforts, it was strongly recommended that habitats and management and conservation areas should be better defined and zoning schemes of areas that are reserved for protection, wildlife, artisanal fishing, *refugia*, etc. should be improved together with better clearer demarcation to make it known that the zones exist. To strengthen the zoning schemes, the suggestions were to develop interactive mapping of the Gulf of Thailand and to make use of remote sensing applications. Capacity-building and human resources development would be needed at all levels.

66. The availability of applicable and relevant national laws and regulations are essential to the management of fisheries and habitats conservation. Areas confronted with problems on encroachment in reserved areas by urbanization and other developments in the coastal areas as well as by fishing vessels cannot be properly protected without a strong national legal framework. However, laws and regulations are often available but not implemented, thus, it was recommended that there is a need for improved legislation combined with strengthened institutional enforcement capability to resolve the issues at hand. The Gulf of Thailand countries were positive to the reviews of fisheries legal frameworks and comparative reviews of laws and regulations being done in Cambodia and Viet Nam and it was recommended that options should be explored to conduct similar comparative law reviews as well in other bilateral locations.

67. The Gulf of Thailand countries recommended that a continued and increased focus should be given to the recognition of socio-cultural aspects and gender equality aspects by providing capacity-building for alternative livelihood to fisher-folk and to address labor issues in the fishing industry (*i.e.* living, safety and working conditions on-board fishing vessels and the working conditions of migrant labor). A consolidated matrix on the recommendations provided during the meeting by the two working groups appears in **Annex 22**.

68. **Steps ahead:** Continued action will take place together with Gulf of Thailand countries, at bilateral and sub/regional level in line with the recommendations provided during the Meeting. SEAFDEC, FAO, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF *Refugia* Project, ILO and/or others will consult with each

of the countries and, as available, nominated focal points to work out details for upcoming activities. Activities will build upon and incorporate nationally implemented initiatives and projects in the Gulf of Thailand countries including capacity-building, revisions of laws and regulations, development of NPOAs, Monitoring and Control structures, etc. to avoid duplication and to strengthen institutional cooperation within and between countries. Upcoming activities would, among other things, include:

- **Bilateral dialogues:** Cambodia – Viet Nam; Cambodia – Thailand; Malaysia – Thailand; and Thailand – Viet Nam. SEAFDEC will consult with each of the sets of dialogue partners to confirm dates, venue, agenda and objectives.
- Technical consultation, reviews and assessments of **anchovies, indo-pacific mackerels and blue swimming crab (AIB species) and neritic tuna** including initiation of coordinated management plan. SEAFDEC will continue to advance the steps to initiate the development of joint/coordinated management plans in consultation with the working groups, focal points and experts/resource persons to further increase knowledge on target species (including stocks, spawning ground, migration paths, fishing effort, etc).
- **Habitats/refugia**/conservation areas and other zonation schemes will be further defined together with clearer demarcation. Actions to be implemented will be incorporated in the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF *Refugia* project in cooperation with SEAFDEC, FAO and others. *Refugia* focal points together the SEAFDEC/GEF Coordinator and SEAFDEC will further work out details of activities including expected inputs from Gulf of Thailand countries.
- **Monitoring Fishing Capacity and MC (and S) networks:**
The management and control offishing capacity is an activity that primarily will be built upon national activities to record registered fishing vessels and issued fishing licenses as part of their respective implementation of NPOAs-Capacity and NPOAs-IUU.
The Gulf of Thailand countries expressed strong wishes to increase efforts to cooperate in terms of the monitoring and control of fishing activities in the Gulf through the development of MCS network(s). The challenge ahead for the countries to live up to the ambitions is to actually increase the rate and amount of information being shared. The immediate step should be a sub-regional/bilateral initiation of MC (and S) networks through the exchange of information on vessel marking lists of vessels with authority to fish outside of the country and monitoring of the movement of fishing vessels. Countries are requested to appoint contact persons from responsible departments (with mandate to support and provide information to be shared). Without suitable contact persons the network will fall short of stated ambitions and SEAFDEC will follow-up with each of the countries on this. The contacts and network are two important parts as it will provide an important basis for efforts to combat illegal fishing and apply catch traceability systems in the Gulf of Thailand.
- **The ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)** is recognized by SEAFDEC, ASEAN, ASEAN Member Countries and other key stakeholders as a common reference framework for documentation of catches and landings. Based on electronic version the e-ACDS will be tested in Brunei. Similarly, the Gulf of Thailand countries expressed keen interest in having the e-ACDS tested in the Gulf of Thailand. SEAFDEC (under the framework of the introduction and testing of the e-ACDS, the RPOA-Neritic Tuna and other initiatives) to explore options with the four countries, private sector and others to work out a framework to have the e-ACDS tested in the Gulf of Thailand (neritic tuna and/or mackerels). This will include assessments of the usefulness in terms of improving traceability systems.
- **Labor and working conditions**, including the status and protection of migrant workers, is of major concern among the Gulf of Thailand countries given the large amount of migrant (domestic and regional) workers being employed on vessels and in fishing industries. In countries like Malaysia and Thailand this is linked to a general shortage of labor in fisheries. To address this it is important the qualified organizations and national departments with a “labor mandate” are engaged and take a lead in the processes ahead. In this respect SEAFDEC will discuss and work closely with ILO to agree on a common platform to ensure that initiatives are linked with ILO efforts to promote “good labor practices” in fisheries. In

addition, as/if requested, labor issues and migrant labor conditions will be addressed during bilateral dialogues.

- **Local capacity-building**, livelihoods, gender, local habitats, small-scale fisheries will **primarily done through nationally implement project and programs**. However, a number of contracts, small grant funds and TCPs for local capacity-building is also available through IUCN/MFF (some contracts already issued), SEAFDEC-Sweden (contracts already issued), FAO, etc. As/if available countries to approach partner organizations as applicable.
- Information on developments, requests and recommendations from the Gulf of Thailand countries in terms of the value of having a strong **sub-regional basis** for the management of fisheries by being able to balance assessments of available resources with indicative levels of fishing effort will be provided to throughout the process promote the newly started initiative to develop an **ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy**.
- Information on the developments and recommendations from the Gulf of Thailand countries will be summarized and reported (by the Thai DOF) to the **RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee** in November 2017.

XIII. Closing of the Meeting

69. *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, SEAFDEC Secretary-General, thanked the participants for their active participation and providing valued inputs to the Meeting as a basis to develop common vision for the Gulf of Thailand to combat IUU fishing activities and to integrate fisheries habitat management. He reminded the Meeting the significance of the Gulf of Thailand in terms of its habitat and fisheries resources that needs to be properly managed. He further expressed his gratitude to the representatives from other organizations such as UNEP/GEF, FAO/APFIC, ILO, IUCN/MFF and RPOA-IUU for their invaluable participation and to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for enabling SEAFDEC to organize the Meeting. Finally, he acknowledged the success of the Meeting and declared the Meeting closed. The full script of his speech appears in **Annex 23**.

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OPENING REMARKS

*By Dr. Magnus Torell
Senior Advisor to SEAFDEC*

Distinguished delegates,
Representatives of international Organizations,
Ladies and Gentlemen
Good morning to all of you!

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to be here with you at the Opening of the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region. Unfortunately, Secretary-General is not be able to attend today due to a prior commitment. On behalf of Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, I would like to convey his warmest welcome to all of you for coming to Bangkok. As host for this important meeting, I am deeply honored by your presence.

At this juncture, please allow me express my appreciation to the concerned countries for their efforts in implementing the recommendations of the Fifth Gulf of Thailand Meeting in September 2015. We all recognize that achieving a clear solution to various problems is possible through straightforward dialogue. The organizers have therefore structured this Meeting to provide a venue that would discussions on specific subject matters, such as management of fisheries and habitat, and reduce the destructive fishing and trans-boundary issues among the neighboring countries. Hence, over the next two days, we will have some focused discussions about our desired outcomes, and specific routes to take toward achieving those outcomes. This gathering is therefore expected to sharpen the vision of the Gulf of Thailand as a stable safeguard to combat illegal and destructive fishing and integrate fisheries and habitat management in efforts to manage the fishing capacity, vessel registration and port monitoring.

With your support, SEAFDEC through the SEAFDEC-Sweden project will continue to promote activities that would strengthen sub-regional cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand. This Meeting would therefore build upon regional and bilateral events to maintain the momentum created by earlier activities including sub-regional and bilateral consultations and on-site events in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia. The Meeting will also explore possible expansion of bilateral dialogues between countries in accordance with the existing format.

An important item in the agenda is an introduction of the recently started SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand/Fisheries *Refugia* project which could be tapped to explore options for strengthening sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management. Hopefully, a framework could be initiated through which the countries can agree on targets to balance active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas including important habitats, spawning grounds, areas reserved for small-scale fishing, and the like, to match the availability of resources.

We are therefore confident that our goals will be achieved and accordingly recognized leading to outcomes that will be consistent with the hopes and expectations of the countries involved since I can see the characteristic dedication and commitment of all our participants. I therefore take this opportunity to express my congratulations to all of you for the strong wish to carry out the relationship and coordinate regional cooperation. Once again, I welcome all of you to Thailand and hope that you enjoy a pleasant and comfortable stay in our country. Without further ado, I now declare the Sixth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region open.

PROSPECTUS

1. BACKGROUND

The Gulf of Thailand is well recognized for its important habitats and abundance of aquatic resources providing a wide variety of fisheries products and other aquatic resources in support of livelihoods and food security. In addition the fishing sector and related activities provide plenty of employment opportunities for the peoples of the countries around the Gulf of Thailand. However, the resources and the sustainability of the fisheries are being threatened by a very high fishing pressure leading to a state of overfishing and there is an urgent need to balance the active fishing capacity in the Gulf with the availability of resources. In the process there is a need to consider protection and restoration of important habitats as well as to restrict fishing activity in target areas during spawning seasons.

The SEAFDEC-Sweden Program is since its inception promoting efforts to integrate fisheries management and habitat management (taking an ecosystem approach to fisheries management) while at the same time emphasizing the need to manage fishing capacity. Since 2005 and onwards SEAFDEC has, with countries in and around of the Gulf of Thailand, been promoting coordination on the management of fishing capacity and in cooperation with the old UNEP/GEF South China Sea Program (until its termination in 2009) been introducing options for the development of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*). To move in this direction an emphasis is given to the importance of strengthened sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation in and around the Gulf of Thailand.

With a focus on the Gulf of Thailand, SEAFDEC in cooperation with the DOF Thailand, have since 2009 been organizing five sub-regional meetings involving Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam together with other international and regional organizations. Ever since the first Gulf of Thailand Meeting, Thailand (and SEAFDEC) have been reporting on results, progress and emerging issues in the sub-region to the annual RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee meetings. A sub-regional approach is also supportive to the ambitions of the RPOA-IUU where the Gulf of Thailand is one of defined sub-regions.

There has been a continued recognition that the management and control of fishing capacity needs to be balanced with that of available resources and SEAFDEC have continued, also after the end of the first phase of the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Program, to promote the development of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*) and to promote sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand. Efforts has been made to improve information sharing as a basis to build MCS networks, to improve catch documentation and to strengthen ability to monitoring trans-boundary stocks and to protect important habitats through sub-regional and bilateral dialogues as requested by the countries (see below).

In strengthening efforts towards coordinated management by building upon the results achieved so far the timing is good in that additional opportunities are provided through the inception of the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF "South China Sea Fisheries *Refugia* Initiative". This GEF initiative is in operation since November 2016 and with similar ambitions as those expressed by the Gulf of Thailand countries this opens up for renewed/continued cooperation.

As improved information is available on key fisheries resources, the status of important habitat and areas of critical importance for valuable fish stocks **it is time for the countries to agree on targets to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas** (important habitats, spawning grounds, areas reserved for small-scale fishing, etc.). In the process targets should be agreed on to virtually reduce illegal fishing to "zero". Joint management plans for the utilization key stocks should be developed as a basis for sustainable management of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand.

Bi-lateral dialogue meetings: As recommended during the 4th and 5th Gulf of Thailand Meetings SEAFDEC has, based on requests from pairs of countries, been able to facilitate sequences of bilateral dialogue meetings where attempts are being made to build up frameworks for joint management interventions including environmental protection based on the control of fishing effort and strengthened measures to combat illegal fishing and to reduce fishing pressure. These dialogues have included: *Cambodia – Viet Nam, Malaysia – Thailand* and *Cambodia – Thailand*. Positive responses provided during the 5th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand also led to suggestions to expand bilateral initiatives, such as to include dialogues between Malaysia – Viet Nam, Thailand – Viet Nam and Cambodia – Malaysia. These dialogues are still pending further confirmation in order to further define steps to take before embarking upon another sequence of dialogues.

Anchovies, Mackerels and Blue Swimming Crab were identified during the 5th Gulf of Thailand Meeting as priority species by the four countries as a target for improved coordination aiming towards increased knowledge on status and improved management of utilization within the region. SOP is developed for survey of catches and landings of mackerel (and related species). The SOP is developed in cooperation with Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand – with options to extend the SOP to cover the whole Gulf of Thailand. New information is available on stocks and distribution of mackerels. With regards to anchovies SEAFDEC is in the process to collect available information in cooperation with the Gulf of Thailand countries. **Training/capacity building:** Teams from Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand has been trained (2016) in fish larvae identification and in sampling techniques and methodologies for stock assessments of relevance to improve knowledge on the life cycle and migration patterns of priority species in the Gulf of Thailand.

RPOA-Neritic Tuna: The Neritic Tuna Scientific Working Group has met during 2015 and 2016 and further advanced the process of increased understanding of the status of Neritic Tuna fisheries in the region and sub-regions, including Gulf of Thailand. Information is available on stock status of Kawakawa and Tonggol Tuna for the Gulf of Thailand. Based on present information options will be assessed on the relevance to test the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) on Neritic Tuna within the Gulf of Thailand sub-region (including related traceability systems). This will be explored given positive responses from the Gulf of Thailand countries.

MCS Network: Limited steps have been taken to establish formal MCS networks. Advances have so far been made in the review of available mechanisms for cooperation (Cambodia – Thailand) and comparative reviews of laws, regulations and institutional responsibilities (to establish key institutions to be involved). Furthermore, work has been done with teams from Malaysia and Thailand (facilitated by TD and MFRDMD) to assess numbers of fishing vessels in trans-boundary areas. Status reports were provided to the RPOA-IUU in November 2015 and the International MCS Network in February 2016.

Comparative studies on national laws and regulations: This activity that is based on requests from countries under bilateral agreements has had slow progress but draft reports together with a comparative analysis are now available from Viet Nam and Cambodia while the review of Thai laws and regulations has been postponed to allow for the new Thai fisheries legislation to settle. The process of comparative analysis of laws and regulations for Cambodia and Viet Nam continued in the latter half of 2016 with a sequence of joint events (December 2016).

RPOA-Fishing Capacity: SEAFDEC Council (April 2016) and the ASWGFi has now recognized the RPOA-Fishing Capacity. The task ahead is to explore the relevance – and interest – of the Gulf of Thailand countries in being a target sub-region for the RPOA-Fishing Capacity. The work that has been done with teams from Malaysia and Thailand (facilitated by TD and MFRDMD) to assess numbers of fishing vessels could possibly be replicated elsewhere.

The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region: SEAFDEC, through the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project will, in cooperation with Member Countries and partner organizations, continue to promote sub-regional cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand. The 6th Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Meeting will build upon regional and bilateral events to maintain the momentum created by earlier activities including sub-

regional and bilateral consultations and on-site events in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia. The Meeting will also further explore possible expansion of bilateral dialogue between countries in accordance with the existing format. An important point on the agenda is to introduce the recently started SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* project and to explore options to build upon common objectives to strengthen sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management and possibly initiate a framework through which the **countries can agree on targets to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas** (important habitats, spawning grounds, areas reserved for small-scale fishing, etc.) **to match the availability of resources.**

The event is also timely in that it will allow Gulf of Thailand Countries to confirm common priority areas and to sum up progress made in sub-regional cooperation as a basis for continued reporting to SEAFDEC, ASEAN (ASWGF), RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, FAO/APFIC as well as to indicate sub-regional management priorities as an input from Gulf of Thailand countries to upcoming processes to develop an ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy as discussed during SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP (Nov 2016).

2. Objectives of the Meeting

- Review the follow up of recommendations from the 5th Gulf of Thailand Meeting in September 2015 and report on progress of activities since the previous meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, including bilateral dialogue events and the development and implementation of joint work plans and cooperative agreements (MOAs, etc.).
- Review steps taken to strengthen cooperation on trans-boundary fisheries and habitat management – options for joint approaches to assess the availability and migration of Anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerel (Pla Too), Blue Swimming Crab and related species including suitable actions for continued work at the sub-regional level with an aim to regulate fishing effort and conserve fish stocks to the benefit of the people in the area (development of joint management plans).
- explore future expansion of bilateral dialogue *e.g.* between Malaysia-Cambodia, Malaysia-Vietnam, Viet Nam-Thailand on monitoring and control of fisheries activities including combating illegal (IUU) and management of fishing capacity.
- introduce the recently started SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* project and to explore options build upon common objectives to strengthen sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management and possibly initiate a framework through which the **countries can agree on targets to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas to match available resources.**
- allow Gulf of Thailand Countries to confirm common priority areas and to sum up progress made in sub-regional cooperation and development of action plans as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, ASEAN (ASWGF), RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, FAO/APFIC – **and as a basis to provide a Gulf of Thailand input to an ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy.**

3. Expected Outputs

- Updated progress of the implementation of activities, experiences shared among the countries and feedback and suggested steps ahead
- Draft Gulf of Thailand Work Plan for 2017 including links to related bilateral and regional Work Plans (such as the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* project and the RPOA-IUU)
- Report of the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region including recommendation and suggested action/work plans

4. Expected Outcomes

- Awareness raised among participating institutions around the Gulf of Thailand on benefits of regional/sub-regional cooperation and inter-sectoral cooperation to promote appropriate fisheries and habitat management to achieve sustainable development – including the importance to include a sub-regional coordination mechanism to the development of an ASEAN Common

Fisheries Policy;

- Commitment further strengthened to continue and expand cooperation/coordination/collaboration among various sectors and fisheries-related national agencies;
- Improved structure and involvement in the continued implementation of activities in the Gulf of Thailand by building upon the progress of the implementation of activities so far with experiences shared among the countries and as relevant build upon existing mechanisms;
- Gulf of Thailand countries starts to develop sub-regional action plans (working groups, etc.) as a follow-up for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region to the RPOA-Neritic Tuna and the RPOA-Fishing Capacity as well as joint management plans for anchovies, indo-pacific mackerels and blue swimming crab (that would also provide a sub-regional basis for inputs to development of an “ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy”);
- The Gulf of Thailand Work Plan for 2017 will be implemented, including links to related bilateral and regional Work Plans (such as the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand *Refugia* project) including the initiation of a framework through which the countries can agree on targets to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas to match available resources;
- Common priority areas confirmed and the Report of the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region is summing-up the progress made in sub-regional cooperation and development of action plans as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, ASEAN (ASWGF_i), RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee and other coordination mechanisms.

AGENDA

- Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
- Agenda 2: Introduction, Objective and Adoption Agenda of Meeting
- Agenda 3: Review information from previous works of regional initiatives/projects for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region
- Agenda 4: Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating illegal (IUU) and destructive fishing (developments and implementations of NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU, steps to accede to Port State Measures Agreement, etc.)
- Agenda 5: Efforts to strengthen monitoring at landing sites, sharing information on fishing vessels (regional fishing vessel record (RFVR), catch documentation (see also Agenda 7), inspection of vessel registration and licenses (and crew lists) and other measures to coordinate monitoring and control of fishing effort, catches and landings “(Port State Measures”, “Flag State Measures”)
- Agenda 6: Progress of the implementation of the trans-boundary stocks and habitats and sub-regional cooperation
- Agenda 7: Initiation of a framework for common target to balance the active fishing capacity and reduce fishing pressure in designated areas/habitats in cooperation with the South China Sea Fisheries *Refugia* Initiative
- Agenda 8: ASEAN Catch Document Scheme as relevant to agenda 6.1 and 6.2
- Agenda 9: Informal Bilateral Discussion on directions and suggestion on technical common issues to be discussed/plan for 2017
- Agenda 10: Summary, Recommendations and follow-up actions
- Agenda 11: Closing of the Meeting

Review of the Fifth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region



Review of the 5th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand

28-29 September 2015
Nonthaburi, Thailand




Gulf of Thailand Sub-region


- Since 2009, SEAFDEC in cooperation with the DOF Thailand, have been organizing five sub-regional meetings.
- The Gulf of Thailand Meeting, Thailand (and SEAFDEC) have been reporting on results, progress and emerging issues in the sub-region to the annual RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee meetings.
- Emphasis is given to the importance of strengthened sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation in and around the Gulf of Thailand

Key issues

Integration of fisheries and habitat management and the importance of trans-boundary stocks and habitats



Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and destructive (combat IUU) fishing in the Gulf of Thailand



5th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, 28-29 September 2015

- A venue for:
 - Updated the progress of RPOA-Neritic Tunas, RPOA-Capacity);
 - Identified and provided recommendations on the need to promote sub-regional or bilateral dialogue.
 - Provided opportunity for the countries to identify common priority areas and summarize the progress of the sub-regional cooperation as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee, FAO/RAP and other mechanism.

Capacity Building

- - Two (2) Training Courses on Stock Assessment (*Level 1: Basic of Fisheries Biology and Level 2: Fish Stock Assessment*)
- - Two (2) Regional Training Workshop on Larval Fish Identification and Fish Early Life-history Science (Basic Course: Key to Family and Advanced course: key to species)
- - Series of Essential Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (E-EAFM) Training Course and Training of Trainers (TOT) for Cambodia

Bi-lateral dialogue meetings

- Attempts to build up frameworks for joint approaches for management interventions and environmental protection in border areas, including efforts to combat illegal fishing and to manage fishing capacity,
- Positive responses provided during the 5th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand also led to suggestions to expand bilateral initiatives, such as to include dialogues between Malaysia – Viet Nam, Thailand – Viet Nam and Cambodia – Malaysia.
- These dialogues are still under preparation with the Gulf of Thailand countries in order to further define steps to take before embarking upon another round of dialogues. (to be discussed in later agenda)

Management of Transboundary stock (Anchovies, Mackerels and Blue Swimming Crab)

- These priority species were agreed by GOT countries – as basis for improved coordination aiming towards increased knowledge on status and improved management of utilization within the region.
- SOP is developed for survey of catches and landings of mackerel (and related species).
- **Training/capacity building:** Teams from Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand has been trained (2016) in fish larvae identification and in sampling techniques and methodologies for stock assessments of relevance to improve knowledge on the life cycle and migration patterns of priority species in the Gulf of Thailand.

RPOA-Neritic Tuna

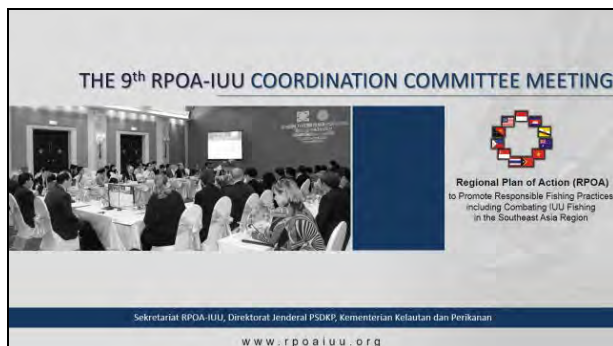
- To understanding of the status of Neritic Tuna fisheries in the region and sub-regions, including Gulf of Thailand.
- Information is now also available on stock status of Kawakawa and Tonggol Tuna for the Gulf of Thailand.
- Based on present information options will be assessed on the relevance to test the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) on Neritic Tuna within the Gulf of Thailand sub-region (including related traceability systems) given positive responses from the Gulf of Thailand countries.

Promotion for Effective Management of Fishing Capacity and Reduce Illegal and Destructive (Combat IUU) Fishing in the Gulf Of Thailand

- Discussed the drivers which led to IUU fishing and the possible national actions to resolve it i.e active implementation of NPOAs for combating IUU and managing fishing capacity
- Suggested cooperation among concerned agencies, improving flag state controls in vessel registry, strengthening MCS and port controls.
- Suggested to improve vessel and gear markings

THANK YOU

The Ninth RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting (2016) and Update Information from RPOA-IUU Secretariat By Mr. Topan R.C. Renyaan



22-24 Nov 2016
 Rama Garden Hotel, Bangkok - Thailand

Members

- Australia
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- PNG
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

RPOA-IUU Advisory Bodies
 SEAFDEC, FAO-APFIC
 Partners/Observers
 CCAMLR, NOAA

As the mandate from The 8th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting

- Discuss progress under the RPOA-IUU 2015-2016 Work Plan;
- Review the overall progress and outlook of the RPOA-IUU implementation of each member;
- Identify new issues in the implementation of the core element of RPOA-IUU;
- Develop and agreed on the RPOA-IUU 2016-2017 Work Plan *Regional Outlook and Priorities*

- Effort in maintaining collaborative approach in this region is very important;
- Global fishing record is very important tools in order to make a use of port state control;
- There is umbrella program support which covers Port State Measures training which can provided by FAO.

IMPLEMENTATION reports

Overall Progress from Members of RPOA-IUU

- Capacity Development;
- Update on national regulation;
- FV Registration
- Identification of PSM Ports
- Cooperation on handling IUU Vessels
- Cooperation with RFMOs

Subregional RPOA-IUU

- GOT : Neritic Tuna, RPOA-Fishing Capacity
- SESCS&SSS : Next meeting in Philippine;
- Arafura Timor Seas : Flag State responsibility, Information Sharing

RPOA-IUU Advisory Bodies

- Initiation by SEAFDEC for AMS in supporting RPOA-IUU;
- Development of NPOA-IUU;
- Information sharing of FV through Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR);
- Developing ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)

Support for regional cooperation such as with UNODC, SEAFDEC, and RFMO) in form of technical guidance and capacity development.

OBSERVERS/PARTNERS recommendation

- NOAA-OLE to facilitate PSM Inspector Training with Members of RPOA-IUU. Approach by Cambodia to implement the PSM Training. Material of PSM Training was provided to PNG.
- The implementation of CCAMLR *Catch Documentation Scheme* through (i) sharing information for (PIC) to CCAMLR, and (iii) To nominate 2 participants to attend the CCAMLR CDS Workshop in 2017.

RPOA-IUU ISSUES: for consideration/ endorsement

- **Recalling Commitment**
 Secretariat to circulate the amended Joint Statement to Members; Members to seek approval of the Joint Statement by their governments; Members to agree out of session on the process for endorsing/signing the Joint Statement.
- **NPOA-IUU review**
 Noting the importance of the adoption and implementation of NPOA-IUU, Members agreed that in conjunction with a possible meeting to finalize the Joint Statement, the Secretariat may conduct a workshop to review the adoption and implementation of NPOA-IUU by RPOA-IUU participating countries in 2017.
- **TOR Workshop and Inspector Training for Implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement**
 Members acknowledged the work done between Indonesia and NOAA in the development of curriculum for inspectors to implement Port State Measures. Members also acknowledged NOAA's ongoing commitment to continue to provide support in this area..
- **Stateless vessels resolution**
 Australia agreed to update the draft stateless vessels resolution and circulate to members to finalise out of session in 2017.

Thank You

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Progress on Combating IUU Fishing in Cambodia

By Mr. Pich Sereyath

The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region,
28 February-2 March 2017
Bangkok, Thailand

**PROGRESS IUU FISHING-
CAMBODIA**

Fisheries Administration (FiA) ❖ Suy Seryath
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and ❖ Heng Sotharith
Fisheries (MAFF) ❖ Pich Sereyath
❖ Chin Leakhena
❖ Kuch Virak

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Contents

- Background Brief
- Past n On-going implementation
- Future Plan and implementation
- FINDINGS
- COLLABORATION
- CHALLENGES
- FUTURE
- SUGGESTION (s)

Global & Regional

- There are a number of global and regional initiatives to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.
- In our region (SEAFDEC-ASEAN): developed
- For the Asia-Pacific region three important initiatives are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation's (FAO) *International Plan of Action – IUU (IPOA-IUU)*, the *Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU)* and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center's (SEAFDEC) *ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing activities into the Supply Chain*.

Good Story

- IUU (NPOA – IUU) is a recognition by Cambodia that IUU fishing is a serious international and national threat to marine fisheries resources
- Cambodia, during ministerial meeting, joined endorsement the Southeast Asia on 5 May 2007 at Bali, Indonesia

Good story (cont'.)

- Cambodia has involved in the international and regional bodies and agreements- FAO, SEAFDEC, and ASEAN-specify the measures for preventing IUU fishing
- Also has cooperated with the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) and the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA), and
- A member of the cooperation framework at sub-regional levels-APEC.

GAP

- In the high seas, some fishing and transport/resupply vessels flying the Cambodian flag are reported to be IUU boats in the areas of several regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs)
- As a result the European Commission considers Cambodia as non-cooperating countries in fighting IUU fishing and trade restrictions were placed against Cambodia in March 2014 (IP/14/304) (red card)

GAP...con't...

- For the high seas the main action is strengthening registration and licensing of Cambodian flagged vessels.
- Cambodia is not a member or cooperating member of any RFMO
- Cambodia has not signed or ratified any of the international agreements governing fisheries, including UNCLOS, UNFSA, or the FAO Compliance Agreement, but it has ratified the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas and acceded to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Past and on-going status

Legal instrument

- Cambodia, as a member, adopted the FAO Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries and
- Produced own Cambodia Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries all recognize IUU as a major problem that needs to be addressed.
- The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (2015-2024): building the capacity within FIA to reverse the trend in illegal activities across the sector through effective legislation and enforcement capacity"

Past and on-going status...con't..

Legal framework: mechanism

- National Task force for IUU Fishing
- IUU Team of Fisheries Administration
- Technical Working Group on Fisheries
 - Sub-group on IUU Fishing

Freshwater

- National Committee (Strict Enforcement-Time-Being)

Past and on-going status...con't..

- Annual Activity Plan: FiA-EU programme
 - ❖ Develop and implement the National Plan of Action (NPOAs) to prevent, deter and combat (IUU) Fishing and manage Cambodia's Fishing Capacity
- JUST INFORMATION FROM THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORK AND TRANSPORT ...Stop contracting between Cambodia and KOREN FIRM (International Ship Registration of Cambodia)...as well requested to FAO and EC to support a technical support for Cambodia....

Findings

- Final draft version NPOA-IUU in accordance with the principles and provisions of the IPOA-IUU and the RPOA-IUU-Final Draft
 1. all State responsibilities
 2. Cambodia's Coastal State Responsibilities,
 3. Cambodia's Responsibilities as a Flag State
 4. Cambodia's Measures as a Port State and
 5. Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures

Findings ...con't...

- In order to make a concrete support the NPOA-IUU
- Field Assessment on IUU Fishing
 - Draft Implantation Plan
 - Revising and amending Law on Fisheries 2006 enables to;
 - ❖ promote sustainable fisheries development consistent with the international standards including the cooperation with other countries on marine management
 - ❖ involve fishing activities and fishing vessels
 - ❖ include more severe sanctions and penalties to deter and prevent IUU fishing.

Findings ...con't...

- Supported patrolling and surveillance at the ground based community fisheries, and
- Also provided a service to assist the private sector to better understand the regulations and the consequences of non-compliance.

Collaboration

- Cambodia is a Member of FAO, SEAFDEC and ASEAN
- Cambodia cooperates as a member country of ASEAN and with SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020

Collaboration (cont'.)

Regional

- Sub-region (SEAFDEC-SWEDEN): bilateral and/or multilateral agreements to address IUU fishing;
 - ❖ A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the FiA of Cambodia and the Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH) of Viet Nam, and
 - ❖ Some progress between Thailand and Cambodia through establishment of a mechanisms for joint fisheries management between Trat province (TH) and Koh Kong province (KH)
 - ❖ FiA (Cambodia - RFMDRD (Malaysia)

Collaboration (cont'.)

Cambodia with assistance from SEAFDEC,

- Developing a registration/licensing database-that will assist in the registration and licensing process
- Collaborating ASEAN catch documentation scheme
 - ❖ to provide a unified framework that will enhance traceability of fish and fishery products for effective marine fisheries management in AMS,
 - ❖ to enhance the credibility of fish and fishery products for intra---regional and international trade, and
 - ❖ to prevent entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain of AMS.

Collaboration (cont'.)

WE ARE SERIOUSLY WORKING ON THE SUGGESTION OF "EC" with DEADLINE (15 May 2017)

(9 ACTIONS)



NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Tentative plan, 22-24 March 2017, Sihanoukville

CHALLENGES

- The IUU issues in the Cambodian EEZ
 - Ability and Capacity
- The IUU issues in the Cambodian high seas
 - Young in IUU Fishing

CURRENT-FUTURE

INSIDE

- Continue a NPOA-IUU 3-year rolling plan for 2017-2019
 - Marine IUU Sub-program
 - Cambodia will continue to provide financial support for research on responsible fisheries, reduction of fishing effort, and rehabilitation of marine resources
- ...support artisanal fishers through community fisheries (CFi) and provide networking of voluntary fishers for coast watching programs...

CURRENT-FUTURE

A. NPOA-IUU 3-year rolling plan for 2017-2019

1. ALL STATE RESPONSIBILITIES
 - Endorse and publish the NPOA-IUU
 - Ratify international instruments
 - Strengthen the National legal framework
2. COASTAL STATE RESPONSIBILITIES
 - Improve the management of marine fisheries resources in Cambodia
 - Develop systems for the authorization of Cambodian vessels to fish in the EEZ
 - Develop systems for the authorization of foreign vessels to fish in the Cambodian EEZ
 - Strengthen measures to control transport and resupply vessels
 - Strengthen Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)
3. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CAMBODIA AS A FLAG STATE
 - Develop systems for fishing vessel registration and record of fishing vessels in the EEZ of another State, or on the high seas
 - Develop systems for the authorization to fish in the EEZ of another State, or on the high seas
 - Develop measures to control transport and supply vessels

CURRENT-FUTURE

A. NPOA-IUU 3-year rolling plan for 2017-2019 ...con't...

4. CAMBODIA'S PORT STATE MEASURES
 - Introduce port State measures (PSM)
 - Develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels
5. INTERNATIONALLY-AGREED MARKET RELATED MEASURES
 - Develop catch documentation schemes
6. COOPERATION WITH RFMOs AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO ELIMINATE IUU FISHING
 - Cooperate with RFMOs, where appropriate
7. SPECIAL REQUIREMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
 - Arrange capacity development within ASEAN
8. REPORTING
 - Strengthen reporting

B. Planning: Marine IUU Sub-program (2018-2020)

- Project 1: Introducing fishing capacity management for Cambodian vessels
- Project 2: Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
- Project 3: Strengthening the reporting needed for fishing capacity and resource status assessments
- Project 4: Controlling foreign fishing in Cambodia's EEZ and port access for foreign vessels
- Project 5: Controlling fishing by Cambodian vessels outside of Cambodian waters
- Project 6: Developing internationally agreed market related measures
- Project 7: Capacity development within ASEAN

C. Further Collaboration (3 W)

- **W**ork closely with inter ministry (ies), typically the Merchant Department (Ministry of Public and Transport) on the issuing of registration and license
- **W**elcomes capacity building relating to IUU, especially with regard to managing fishing capacity, registration and licensing, MCS and international law and obligations
- **W**ould also like to participate in joint patrol operations in accordance with international standards and MCS fisheries management.

D. Reporting

- **Annually** report the progress in implementing its NPOA-IUU through its FiA line and **PARTNERS**
- **Biennially** report to FAO on the progress NPOA implementation to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- SEAFDEC/ASEAN ???

Updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and Efforts to Combat IUU Fishing of Malaysia

By Ms. Tengku Balkis binti Tunku Shahar

MALAYSIA

Updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and Efforts to Combat IUU Fishing

6th Gulf of Thailand Sub- Region
28 February – 2 March 2017
Bangkok, Thailand

NPOA Fishing Capacity (Plan 2)

National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia (Plan 2)

NPOA Fishing Capacity – Action Taken

Strategy 1: Review and implement effective conservation and management measure	Strategy 2: Strengthen MCS capacity and capability	Strategy 3: Promote public awareness and education program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource assessment survey • Revise zonation system • Identify fish refugia • Strengthen condition of licences • Impose heavier penalties • Cancel licence of non-compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish special coordinating body – National steering Committee • Establish SOP multi agencies enforcement program • Conduct joint operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular dialogue and briefing sessions have been conducted • EAFM regular training • Establishment of SUPER

**REVISE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND APPROACH
DEVELOPE FISHING GEAR SPECIFICATION**

Malaysia's NPOA- IUU

MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Malaysia's NPOA-IUU)

ANNEX 3: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE TO HANDLE FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL THAT HAVE ENGAGED IN IUU FISHING WHEN ENTERING MALAYSIAN PORTS

One of the key features

Port State Measures

- Has designated port in Penang and Langkawi under IOTC requirement for landing of foreign fishing vessels
- June 2016- appointment of the first batch of 16 port inspectors
- October 2016- request FAO to assist Malaysia in conducting gap analysis for becoming party to PSMA
- December 2016- Educational/ Technical Visit to Phuket Fishing Port

Legal Basis



The Fisheries Act 1985 provide the legislative framework for the conservation, management and development of the maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries in Malaysia.



Section 2.

Interpretation

“fishing vessel” means any boat, craft, ship or other vessel which is used for, equipped to be used for, or of a type used for-

- (a) fishing;
- (aa) aquaculture; or
- (b) aiding or assisting any other boat, craft, ship or other vessel in the performance of any activity related to fishing, including any of the activities of preparation, processing, refrigeration, storage, supply or transportation of fish;

Section 2.

Interpretation

“local fishing vessel” means any fishing vessel-

- (a) which is not registered outside Malaysia and which is wholly owned by-
 - (i) a natural person who is citizen or natural persons who are citizens of Malaysia;
 - (ii) a statutory corporation established under any of the laws of Malaysia;
 - (iii) the Government of Malaysia or the Government of a state in Malaysia; or
 - (iv) a body corporate or unincorporated established in Malaysia, and wholly owned by any of the persons described in subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii) of this definition; or

Section 15 Fishing, etc., by foreign fishing vessel in Malaysia fisheries waters.

15 (1) Subject to subsection (2), no foreign fishing vessel shall do any of the following in Malaysian fisheries waters;

- (a) fish or attempt to fish

15 (2) No foreign fishing vessel shall load or unload any fish, fuel or supplies or tranship any fish in Malaysian fisheries waters without the written approval of the Director General.

Section 16

Passage of foreign fishing vessel through Malaysian fisheries waters.

Section 25. Offences under Act.

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and where no special penalty is provided in relation thereto, such person shall be liable-

- (a) where the vessel concerned is a foreign fishing vessel or the person concerned is a foreign national, to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit each in the case of the owner or master, and one hundred thousand ringgit in the case of every member of the crew;
- (b) in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

Section 31 :

(1) Subject to the following subsections, any Fisheries officer may compound any offence under this Act for a sum **not below five hundred ringgit** and not exceeding the maximum fine for that offence, **provided that it is a first, second or third offence only:**

(2) Any offence committed in contravention of section **8(a), 11(3), 15(1) or 16 read with section 25 or 26 is not compoundable.**

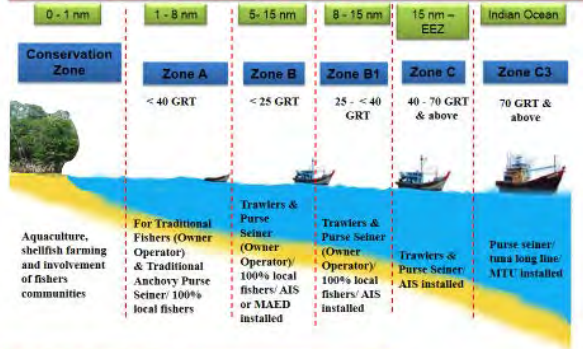
Requesting Assistance from RPOA IUU



**Information Sharing:
Vessel Marking System**

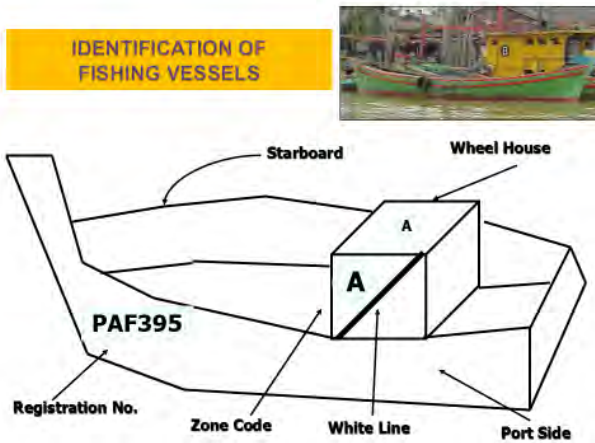


REVISED ZONING SYSTEM AT WEST COAST OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA



*Kedah, Penang, Perak and Selangor only.

IDENTIFICATION OF FISHING VESSELS





Thailand's Updates on the Management of Fisheries Capacity and Combating IUU in Thailand
By *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiyawanont*

**Thailand's updates on Implementation of
the management of Fishing Capacity and
Combating IUUF**

The Department of Fisheries
Thailand

Outline of presentation

- I. Implementation of NPOA-Capacity**
- II. Implementation of NPOA-IUU**
- III. Actions against IUU Fishing in THAILAND**
- IV. Steps to accede to Port State Measures Agreement**
- IV. Thailand's Fishery Reform**

I. Implementation of NPOA-Capacity

- Thailand's agree with AMS and participated on the RPOA-Capacity meeting and ongoing to draft of the NPOA-Capacity by using the template for the development

- Thailand's Marine Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (2015-2019) is used for fishery resources management



The FMP's principal goals are to:

- Reform Thailand's marine fisheries from an open access regime into a limited access regime where the fishing effort is commensurate with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY)
- Prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- Increase benefits for and reduce conflicts among major stakeholders
- Improve the marine environment
- Strengthen capacity to sustainably manage the fisheries.



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT



Urgent Management Measures	Other Management Measures
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reducing fishing capacity and effort;2. Rebuilding fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs; and3. Minimizing IUU fishing of the marine resources through effective compliance and enforcement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Reducing the catch of juveniles of the larger commercial species;5. Resolving conflicts between artisanal and commercial fishers;6. Restoring and maintaining critical habitats;7. Improving fisheries data and information; and8. Strengthening fisheries management capacity.

Total Allowable Catch in Thailand

Total allowable catch (TAC) has been introduced with precautionary approach.

Procedure for 2016 TAC Estimation

1. Calculating for TAC, which is 90% of MSY of each marine resource group (i.e. demersal species, pelagic species, anchovies);
2. The amount of TAC was submitted to the "National Fisheries Policy Committee" for approval;
3. The amount of TAC approved by the "National Fisheries Policy Committee" has been allocated to each fishing vessel based on the principles including:
 - Each vessel holding a fishing license is able to fully operate;
 - Profit is sufficient for fishers to survive in the fishery.

Thus...

****250 fishing days allowed for a fishing vessel per year****

Total Allowable Catch in Thailand (cont.)

However...

As 2016 is the first year of fisheries management reform in Thailand, in order to reduce the social and economic impact to fishers:

- All **qualified** fishing vessels are permitted to operate with fishing licenses.
- The fishing days allowed for a fishing vessel per year in accordance with TAC was therefore recalculated.

****220 fishing days is allowed for a fishing vessel instead****

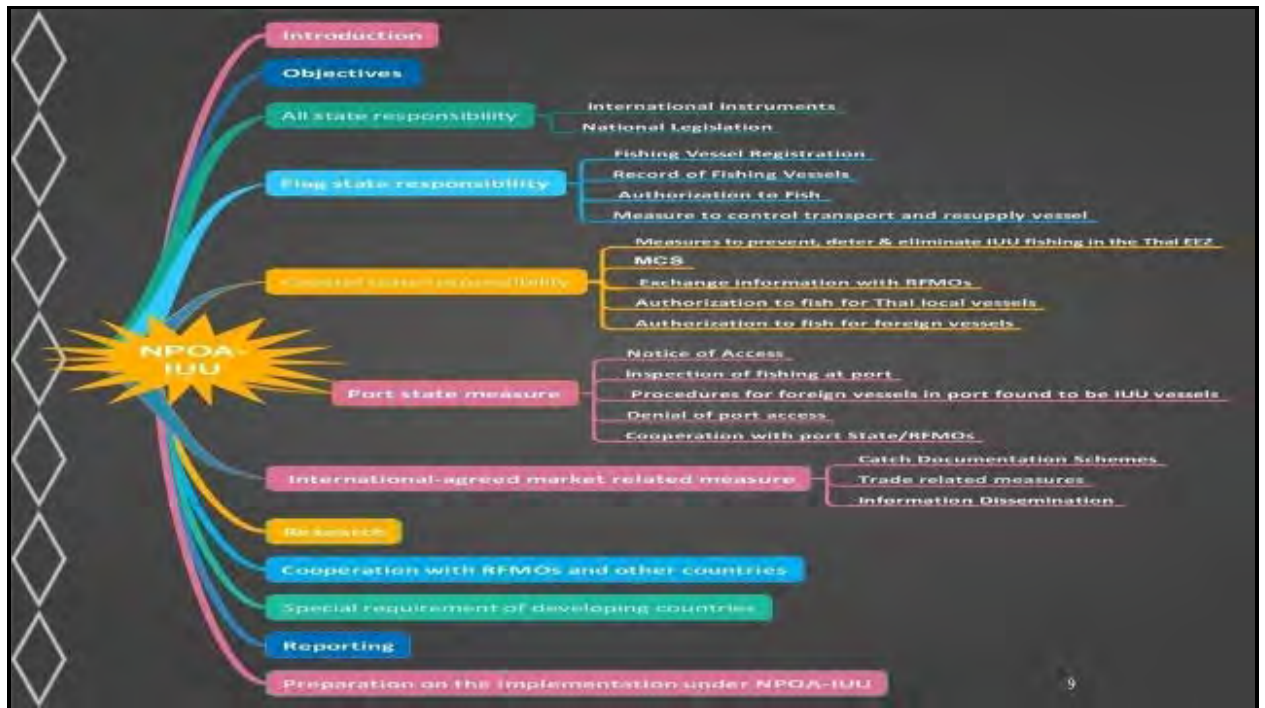
II. Implementation of NPOA-IUU

Thailand NPOA-IUU (2015-2019)
set out in line with FAO IPOA-IUU



NPOA-IUU of some
countries were considered





1. ALL STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

No.	Action
1.	Ratify the international agreements on combating IUU Fishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 FAO Port State Measures Agreement 1.2 UN Fish Stock Agreement
2.	Improvement of the drafted National Plan of Action on Shark (NPOA-Sharks)
3.	Cooperate and Develop the Regional Management of Fishing Capacity Policy with SEAFDEC
4.	Implementation Enforcement of the fishing control in according to Part 7 of UNCLOS (and RFMOs regulations)

No.	Action
5.	Improvement of the national fisheries legal framework to be consistent with the international agreements and regulations of which Thailand is a party
6.	Improvement of the fisheries legal and other relevant legal of Thailand
7.	Develop appropriate measures to build cooperation at the national level to prevent and deter IUU fishing
8.	Monitor and cooperate with the other countries to develop fishing information sharing to be a global information of IUU fishing vessels
9.	Monitor and increase surveillance on illegal fishing operations in Thai waters through port in-port out control, VMS, and improvement of documentations scheme for fishing operation in Thai waters

4. Port state measures

No.	Action
1.	Designate ports for landing of foreign fishing vessel
2.	Improve effectiveness of ports inspections for IUU fishing and traceability
3.	Establish laws and regulation for foreign fishing vessels to land in Thai ports
4.	Cooperate with Coastal States, Port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations on IUU fishing

5. Internationally-agreed market related measures

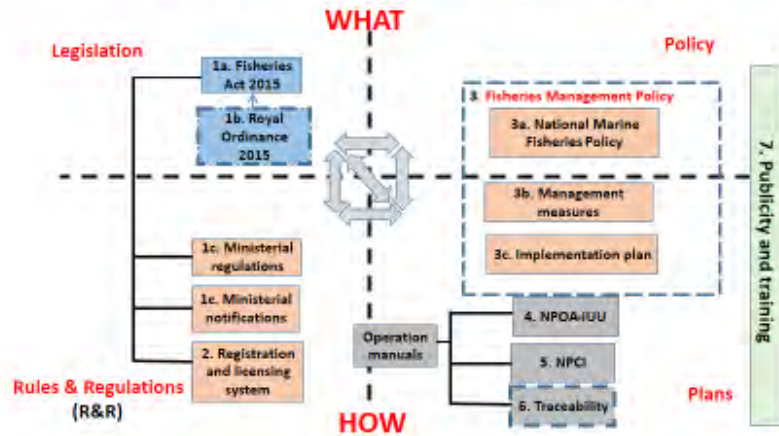
No.	Action
1.	Promote the collaboration and cooperation among relevant international agencies/organization to initiate multi-lateral measures and trade-related measures in conformity with WTO regulations to deter trading of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing
2.	Implement international trade-related measures to solve problems on trading IUU fishing commodities, as well as measures to prevent importation, transit and exportation of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing, through enter at sea, on land, or air transportation
3.	Develop an electronic system for supporting efficient and transparent practice on traceability in fishery products

No.	Action
4.	Raising public awareness on IUU fishery trade especially on the monitoring and control of IUU fishery products. Promote a campaign to prevent IUU fishing product consumption
5.	Set up guideline on developing the research for the sustainable and responsible marine policies
6.	Establish the networks on cooperative research to exchange knowledge and outcome of research for setting the fisheries management policies between education institutions, NGOs, fishing communities and relevant agencies

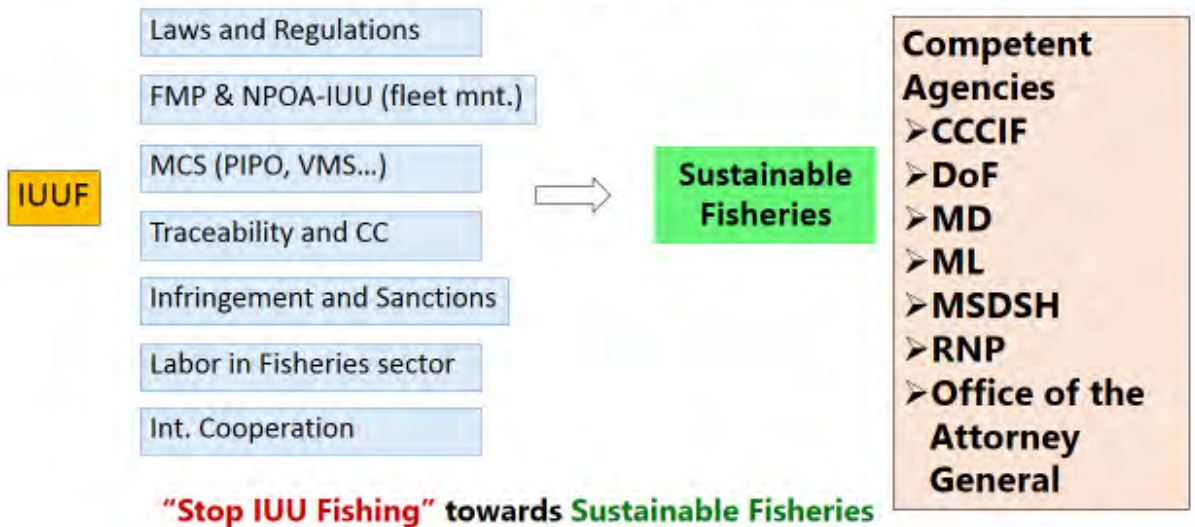
No.	Action
7.	Strengthen collaboration with RFMOs in which Thailand is a member by enhancing the competencies to comply with conservation and marine resource management measure as determined by RFMOs
8.	Strengthen collaboration with other RFMOs in which Thailand is non-party to combat IUU fishing
9.	Cooperation with member States under RPOA-IUU framework to set up procedures for listing and delisting IUU fishing vessel and to establish database system on fishing vessel in Southeast Asia (RFVR-SEAFDEC)

No.	Action
10.	Strengthen collaboration by supporting the developing countries in all areas which indicated to IPOA obligation. Support capacity building with developing neighboring countries to prevent deter eliminate IUU fishing and MCS activities such as joint patrol operations or to initiate the establishment of networks on surveillance.
11.	Cooperation on technical assistance technology and expert including in developing guideline and best practice on fishing vessel inspection, in particular at sea, joint patrol operation and training program on observer on board.

Actions and linkages of Thailand's Fishery Reform Package



III. ACTIONS AGAINST IUU FISHING IN THAILAND



Law and Regulations

- Promulgate the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 which comply to international laws and measures : UNCLOS 1982, Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries, Compliance Agreement, UNFSA
- IUU fishing is identified as a serious infringement
- Increase level of sanction: high fine (the maximum is 30 Mill. B.) to aim the result of deterrence.
- Under the RO, Implementing Rules were imposed and promulgated
- Thailand has acceded the Port State Measures Agreement on 6 May 2016.
- Thailand plans to accede the UNFSA by 2017.

FMP & NPOA-IUU

- Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) & NPOA-IUU were developed and implemented for the year of 2015-2019
- FMP is framework of marine resources conservation and management in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea
- The MSY is the main factor used to limit the fishing efforts of Thai fishing vessels in Thai waters.
- Under NPOA-IUU, the responsibilities of Flag state, port state, coastal state, and market state have been taken to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUUF.

Monitor, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

- Improving the VMS which is mandatory for commercial fishing vessels 30 GTR and over including the oversea fishing vessels.
- Port in-Port out Control: All commercial FVs are inspected before porting out to go fishing as well as after fishing before porting in.
- Inspection at sea is improved in term of frequency of cruising and inspection rate.
- Fishing Info database network is the key database for inspection

Traceability and CC

- Upgrading the catch certificate and traceability both for Thai fish caught by Thai fishing vessels and imported fish to be processed and exported to EU.
- Electronic CC. and traceability program is under development. **PSM linked and Processing Statement System (PPS)** is a new electronic traceability system that will allow the CA, and all involved national authorities, to trace and control imported from third countries more efficiently. This will cover the process from vessel inspection before porting in (PMS measures) through import control, off-loading of fish, transportation, processing at establishments and then export
- Increasing landing inspection rate
- Strengthening the inspection of relevant documents and related data from Fishing Info database network
- Port State Measures is implemented to prevent supply chain from importing of IUU fish

Infringement and Sanctions

- With fisheries laws and controls already in place and continuously improved, it is imperative that the rules of laws and regulations are strictly enforced.
- The law enforcement procedure involves several agencies, among which coordination has been increasingly improved over time. A special taskforce comprising CCCIF, the Royal Police, the Marine Department, the Department of Fisheries, and the Office of the Attorney General, has been set up to monitor the progress of legal proceedings of cases classified as regarding marine fishery industry, and resolve any discrepancies within its purview.
- The MOAC has set up Provincial Fine Determination and Imposition Committees and issued SOP in connection with fine determination and imposition, in order to expedite the process of determining and imposing fines on wrongdoers

Labor in Fisheries sector

- Thai Government has set a very clear policy to improve migrant worker management in Thailand to ensure that migrants coming to Thailand are both safe and legally provided for.
- Set up an Action Plan on Reforming Labour Management in Fisheries Industry :
 - Legal framework reform :
 - Prevention: migrant worker management, seabook, FVs marking
 - Law enforcement : increase No. of labor inspection
 - Screening, protecting and remedying for victims of human trafficking
 - Promoting safe migration in compliance with international standards : ratification of ILO Convention No. 188

International Cooperation

- Thailand by the DOF plans to establish cooperation with the key flag states, coastal states, port states on combating IUUF particularly the data and information sharing on fishing vessel, fishing operations and other needed data.
- Currently MoUs on cooperation of fisheries and combating IUUF have been signed and implemented: Thai-the Philippines, Thai-Korea, Thai-Fiji, Thai-Myanmar
- Cooperating with related RFMOs : IOTC, WCPFC, by reporting the required information to such RFMOs
- Cooperating with the regional organizations : SEAFDEC and ASEAN

IV. Steps to accede to Port State Measures Agreement



Background of Port State Measure in Thailand

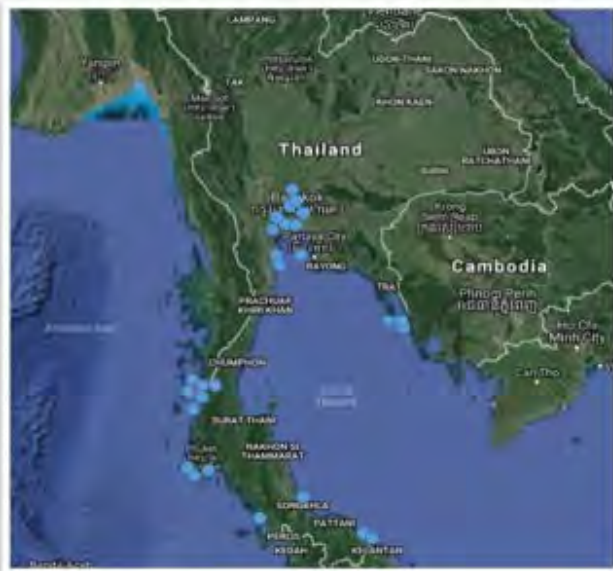
IPOA IUU >> States should use measures, in accordance with international law, for port State control of fishing vessels in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

NPOA IUU >> Thailand as a port State is obliged to determine the measures, regulations and controls as a Port State in accordance to conditions and international laws and principles under the sovereignty and national laws.



Therefore, Thailand complied Agreement on FAO Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and IUU Fishing (Accession on 6 May 2016)

Designated port for foreign carrier and fishing vessels



- Assigned certain 27 PSM ports for foreign carrier and fishing vessels
- The vessel owner and captain will be required to cooperate in having the vessel inspected when landing fish at port based on Port State Measures (PSM)

Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing

There are 3 steps

- **Before port entry >>> Allow port entry**
- **At port >>> Vessel inspection**
- **During Offloading >>> Monitor offloading**



Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing

Before port entry

- Vessel agent / vessel owner / vessel master submit Advance request for port entry (AREP)
- DOF authority check AREP and relevant documents for allow port entry



Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing



Vessel inspection at Port

- DOF authorities inspect entered vessels and endorse port inspection report (PIR)



Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing



During Offloading

- DOF authorities monitor offloading, record fish weight and seal truck for transportation to factories



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Other Activities following PSMA



- Transmittal of inspection results to flag State and relevant organizations
- Exchange information and cooperate with other States and relevant organizations
 - Documents verification
 - Report landed weight follow the request by flag States or relevant organizations
- Training of inspectors to ensure that they are properly for investigation



Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU in Viet Nam

By Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Nhung

Implementation of the Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating illegal (IUU)

Viet Nam

*The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region,
Bangkok 28 February-2 March 2017*

Presentation outline

1. Management of fishing capacity
2. Efforts to Combating IUU fishing
3. Shortcomings
4. Recommendations and solutions

Update Viet Nam Fishing boats

- In 2016, total number of fishing boats was over 110,000 units:
 - Boats <20 HP, about 43% (≈ 48,300 units)
 - Boats >20 HP to < 90HP, about 28% (≈ 31,000 units)
 - Boats > 90HP, about 29% (≈ 30,600 units)

Management of Fishing Capacity

- **Revising fisheries law 2013 – adopted 10/2017:**
 - + IUU fishing, Catch certificate: Intergrating IPOA-IUU and PSMA into the new fisheries law
 - + Issues the quota of shipbuilding to the province base on MSY
 - + Requirements to get a fishing license ;
 - + Using Gross tonnage (GT) parameter and length of boat for management ;
 - + Regulation on Co-management and Renewable Resource Fund Development
 - + Technical measures for management of fishing capacity: VSM, AIS; Fishing Port management and fishing market together statistic system; fishing boat management.
 - + Fisheries Surveillance Force at Central and Provincial level

Management of Fishing Capacity (2)

- Circular No. 50/2015/TT-BNNPTNT on catch documentation scheme; Revised the circular on the catch certification and traceability with emphasis on tracing the fishing production and combating IUU fishing;
- Revising Decree No. 53/2014/ND-CP emphasis on controlling fishing capacity in fishing zones – adopted 04/2017; Compulsory regulation of offshore fishing vessels must be installed and used monitoring devices during the operation at sea.
- Strictly management of new fishing boat in accordance with the approved Master Plan, to ban the building of new trawl fishing vessel from 14/March/2015 (9443/BNN_TCTS dated 14/3/2015)

Management of Fishing Capacity (3)

- Provide annual information and data on tuna fisheries and fisheries management measures to WCPFC
- Submit data and information on the trawl fisheries to the REBYC-II CTI);
- Updated fish stock assessments in 2011-2015 and approved the stock assessments in 2016-2020;

Management of Fishing Capacity (4)

Strengthening MCS system

- Provide data and information on IUU fishing vessels under the agreed mechanisms;
- The logbook and catch enumeration are the routine works;
- Updated stock assessments to define MSY of particular stock;
- Developed the pilot electronic database for traceability and certification of the catching productions;
- Freeze the number of trawlers as the figure in 2015;
- Establish 4 fisheries resources protection and 16 MPAs along the coast and islands.

Combating illegal (IUU)

Implementation of international and regional instruments :

- Integrating IPOA-IUU and PSMA into the new fisheries law;
- Feasible study of ratifying UNFSA and PSMA;
- Being as cooperating non-member of WCPFC;
- Revised the fisheries regulations and instruments to adapt to the EU's 2009 resolution on IUU;
- Share data on fishing vessels in the regional and international forums e.g. SEAFDEC, WCPFC.

Combating illegal (IUU) (2)

Role of regional and multilateral organizations

- Being continued a CNM of WCPFC;
- As a pilot site of the regional projects and programs supported by SEAFDEC, FAO, WCPFC, WB,...
- Consider the CCAMLR and Spain to address the consignee of the Toothfish;
- Share data on fishing vessels under the agreed mechanism: FAO, SEAFDEC, WCPFC, ...

Combating illegal (IUU) (3)

- Collaborate with neighboring countries to share fisheries data and fishing vessel activities under regional programs and mechanism of the "hotline";
- Collaborate with other countries and RFMOs to prevent and deter IUU fishing and retain IUU fisheries production.
- Increase capacity for inspecting and surveillance at seas should be enhanced.
- Disseminate for fishermen about the fisheries regulation of national and international about IUU fishing:

Combating illegal (IUU)(4)

Flag State responsibilities (cont.)

- The FAO guidelines on flag state performance is considered to implement in the country;
- Operating the VMS over the large number of fishing vessels (But the numbers are still limited).
- Increase severity of the punishment on vessels and owners fishing illegally in other countries and RFMOs competent water areas.
- Continue disseminating and warning the strict provisions and heavy sanctions of the legislations of other countries and RFMOs

Combating illegal (IUU) (5)

Port State measures

- Vietnam is reviewing its legal and policy framework taking consideration of intergration of port state measures.
- The foreign fishing vessels are not allowed to upload their catches in Viet Nam;
- Inform the countries of which the flagged vessels fishing illegally in Vietnamese EEZ;
- Retain and inspect the vessels and production which being suspected IUU fishing vessels

Combating illegal (IUU)(6)

National plan of action to combat IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU)

- Decision No 930/QĐ-BNN-TCTS dated 05 May 2014 regarding to National Plan of Action to Combat IUU fishing.
- Vietnamese Government prohibits the foreign IUU fishing vessels blacklisted by regional and international organizations of fisheries → not landing, transporting or implementing any activities in Vietnam water sea.
- Requirement related to the foreign vessels: want to land into Vietnam fishing port → have to provide information and make procedures under Vietnam authorities' regulations.
- Cooperation with other countries and fisheries management organizations in order to update the list of IUU fishing vessels.

SHORTCOMINGS

- Institutional arrangements from central to local levels are stable, systematic, synchronization.
- Lack of the skilled staffs in fisheries management
- MCS implementation is not sufficiently considered

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SOLUTIONS

- Review and reform national legal and policy frameworks in relation to MCS activities and port state measures of FAO to establish port state measures and a Degree to effectively manage fishing ports
- Conduct the Public Information Campaign on IUU (Through Mass Media and training and propagation of the laws on IUU fishing activities for fishermen)
- Activate the Inter-sector cooperation mechanism with participation of relevant Ministries.
- Cooperate to countries in the region to widely conduct MCS activities and to reduce, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing and sharing information.
- Actively cooperation with RFMOs (WCPFC, ICCAT...) to enhance capacity in fisheries management.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

Bilateral Dialogues between neighboring countries and Progress on the Review of Laws and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam

By Ms.Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn



Bilateral Dialogues between neighboring countries and Progress on the Review Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam

Introduction

- 2014-2016: A sequence of bilateral dialogue meeting to build up frameworks for joint approaches for management interventions and environmental protection in sub-regions and in border areas, including efforts to combat illegal fishing and to manage fishing capacity have been strengthened.
 - Cambodia – Viet Nam*
 - Malaysia – Thailand*
 - Cambodia – Thailand*

Progress on the Review Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam

- SEAFDEC-Sweden project in collaboration with Member Countries aim at reducing illegal fishing in the GOT.
- Thus, a strong emphasis was given on the needs to review national law and regulations related to fisheries and habitats of each country, particularly, voiced from the Gulf of Thailand in order to raise awareness among concerned stakeholders on rules and regulations relevant to fisheries and habitat management in each country as a basis for joint action.
- During 2015-2016, national consultants were assigned (through National Coordinators) to review the national laws and regulations in Cambodia and Viet Nam (includes Lao PDR).

Progress on the Review Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam



- In 2016, SEAFDEC (by International Legal Expert), as external resource person facilitated the process of Comparative analysis and reporting

Progress on the Review Law and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam

- The comparative analyses are based on the national legal reports and matrices compiled by national experts under the project, and on the feedback provided by national authorities during the consultative workshops.



Main content

<p>II. LEGAL REVIEW</p> <p>1. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK</p> <p>1.1. Global Agreements</p> <p>1.1.1. Fisheries Agreements</p> <p>1.1.2. Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p>1.2. Regional Arrangements</p> <p>2. DOMESTIC FRAMEWORK</p> <p>2.1. Strategic Framework</p> <p>2.2. Institutional Framework</p> <p>2.3. Fisheries and Related Legislation</p> <p>2.3.1. Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture – Cambodia / Lao PDR</p> <p>2.3.2. Marine Capture Fisheries – Cambodia / Viet Nam</p> <p>III. FINAL REMARKS</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS</p> <p>1.1. International and Regional Framework</p> <p>1.2. Domestic Framework</p> <p>2. RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>2.1. International and Regional Framework</p> <p>2.2. Domestic Framework</p>	<p>IV. ANNEXES</p> <p>1. PROPOSED AGENDA FOR TRAINING PROGRAMMES</p> <p>1.1. Cambodia – Lao PDR (Stung Treng & Champasak Provinces)</p> <p>1.2. Cambodia – Viet Nam (Kampot & Kien Giang Provinces)</p> <p>2. SUMMARY REPORT ON RECENT ADVANCES IN THE REGION</p> <p>2.1. Mekong River Commission (MRC)</p> <p>2.2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)</p> <p>2.3. Cambodia</p> <p>2.4. Lao PDR</p> <p>2.5. Viet Nam</p> <p>3. CAMBODIA-LAO PDR COMPARATIVE MATRIX ON INLAND FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE</p> <p>4. CAMBODIA-VIET NAM COMPARATIVE MATRIX ON MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES</p>
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Steps/Methodology

Compilation of national law and regulations relevant to fisheries, habitat, etc in the target areas (by national consultant in cooperation with national coordinator)

Discussion on the template of the Comparative Study Report and Template of the Matrix between border countries (facilitated by SEAFDEC and resource person)

Write up on the Comparative Study Report and Matrix between border countries by Resource Person

Bilateral Consultative Workshop to be conducted to get feedback/agree on the draft of the Comparative Study Report and Matrix between border countries (facilitated by SEAFDEC and Resource Person)

Steps/Methodology

Bilateral Consultative Workshop to be conducted to get feedback/agree on the draft of the Comparative Study Report and Matrix between border countries (facilitated by SEAFDEC and Resource Person)



Steps/Methodology

Finalization of the Comparative Study Report and Matrix by Resource Persons

Translation into national language

National On-site Training and Bilateral Workshops on the Law and Regulations to be shared between neighboring countries

The Meeting is invited to consider and confirm the conduct of the Comparative Study and Matrix of Law and Regulations between Cambodia-Thailand and Thailand-Malaysia (if required)

FAO's Role and Initiatives in Supporting Countries to Address IUU Fishing

By Ms. Cassandra De Young





FAO's role and initiatives in supporting countries to address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing

6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

Cassandra De Young
FAO Fisheries Planning Analyst

Importance of Fisheries and Aquaculture: livelihoods – employment


© FAO/WHO's partnership aimed at increasing fish and aquaculture for their food and employment



Asia
84%

10%

10%



Importance to trade :


Fish is among the world's most traded food commodities

Worth almost US\$130 billion (2012)

Developing economies account for

54%


of total fishery exports by value



Developed economies account for

46%

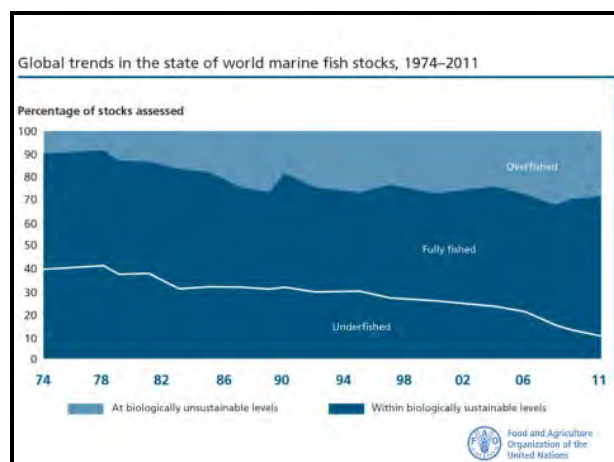
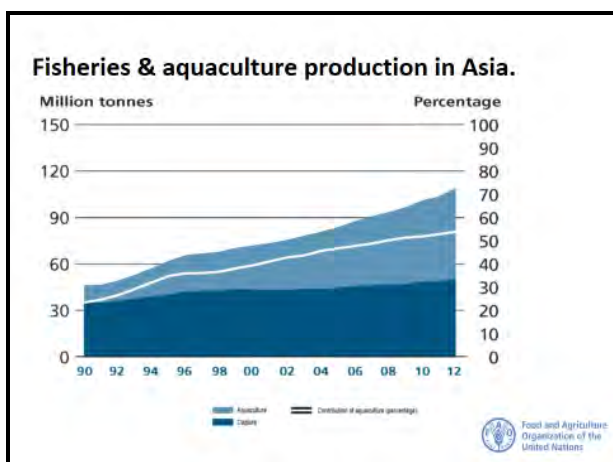
of total fishery exports by value



Importance to food and nutrition

- The amount of fish that people are eating continues to rise and averages > 19 kg/capita per year in 2012.
- Significantly more in some countries in Asia Pacific (Myanmar, Cambodia,)
- Fish makes up 17% of the global population's intake of animal protein
- Also provides essential nutrients, vitamins, and omega 3 fatty acids.





What are some of the main threats to fisheries in the region ?

- Overexploitation of the marine environment and overfishing (overcapacity, etc)
- Environmental degradation of marine and coastal habitats
- Pollution and water quality
- Climate variability and change
- Small scale fisheries, tenure and rights
- IUU fishing



What is IUU fishing?

- **Illegal**
 - Any fishing in violation of national laws or international obligations
 - that undermines (RFMO or national) fishery management measures
 - including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant regional fisheries management organization.
- **Unreported**
 - Fishing which is not been reported, or is misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations;
- **Unregulated**
 - Fishing in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that country or organization,
 - Vessels that are not controlled by the flag state



Why the Rise in IUU fishing ?

- IUU fishing is not new
- Become more visible
 - More valuable in the past 20 years
 - It is observed in all capture fisheries
- IUU fishing involves a wide range of activities
- Unauthorized fishing in EEZs and in RFMO convention areas
 - Taking juvenile and protected species
 - Using prohibited gear
 - Failing to report catches, etc
- IUU fishing is motivated by economic gain
- in industrial fisheries often associated with organized crime
- IUU fishing exploits weak management & governance
- takes advantage of developing countries



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- takes advantage of developing countries



What forms of IUU fishing do we have in the Asia Pacific region?



Typical IUU activities

- **Unauthorized fishing**
 - Fishing in neighbouring country waters, high seas
 - Fishing without a license
- **False documentation/markings**
 - Fishing with falsified license
 - False/duplicate vessel registration
 - False vessel markings
- **Illegal transshipment or landings**
 - Landing of fish in an area other than the authorized port of landing
 - Non-reporting, misreporting, under-reporting of catch



Typical IUU activities (2)

- **Non compliance with technical management measures**
 - Fishing in a restricted zone(s), seasons
 - Trawling in nearshore artisanal zone
 - Fishing in protected areas or closed season
- **Unauthorized gears & methods**
 - Small mesh sizes, lights, unlicensed gear
 - Use of destructive methods (cyanide, blast-fishing)
- **Catching of prohibited/protected species**
 - CITES species, Sea turtles, Shark finning, grouper, live reef fish, coral etc.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Other IUU fishing in the region include :

- International IUU related to RFMOs
- IUU in access agreements between Asian countries
- IUU by larger-scale vessels in neighboring EEZ
- IUU by smaller-scale vessels in neighboring Asian EEZ
- Domestic IUU fishing

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Drivers of IUU fishing in the region



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Huge numbers, complex governance

- **Over-capacity in fisheries**
 - particular medium scale trawlers, pushnetters, larger motorized vessels
- **Enormous numbers of vessels in the Asia Pacific region**
 - Over 1.94 million fishing vessels recorded
 - 80% small-scale, ~12 metres
- **General failure of centralized fisheries management measures**
 - limited enforcement/compliance
 - perceived as inflexible and not relevant to local context
 - local government may override national measures
 - political “interference” in technical/scientific decision making
 - lobbying by sector and very large numbers of the artisanal sector.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

- **Outdated Legal frameworks**
- **Ineffective vessel registries and related controls**
- **Uncertain maritime boundaries**
 - Declining tolerance of transboundary fishing
- **Limited MCS capacity**
 - Weak vessel tracking and monitoring
- **Official tolerance of IUU landings**
- **Economics**
 - Institutionalized tolerance of IUU to maintain raw material supply
- **Corruption**
 - Local ‘deals’ for access
- **Inadequate port and service infrastructure in countries providing access to fisheries**



Net repairs on a purse

Measures to combat IUU fishing and trade in products from IUU



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

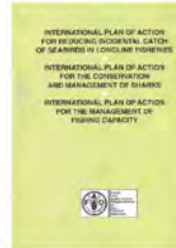
Future of fisheries management in Asia requires national action

- Most of the fisheries occur within EEZ
 - subject to national laws and regulations
 - weak governance allows considerable flexibility for overfishing, IUU fishing
- Weak controls on fishing vessels
 - excluded from some shipping norms
 - inaccurate registries allows dual flagging
 - limited monitoring and large areas gives scope of unregulated fishing
 - “local deals” for access, must be regulated and made more transparent
- Adjust fishery management framework focus on governance & sustainability



Key strategies to resolve the IUU in almost every case

- Active development/implementation of NPOAs: IUU & Capacity
 - identify required institutional and legal reforms
 - update national legislation
 - reform departmental mandates to actively combat IUU fishing
 - amend policy and develop political will



Use NPOA-IUU as a planning tool

- Development of NPOA-IUU a significant step
 - demonstrates commitment
 - gain political and institutional support
- NPOA-IUU is a process:
- Identify
 - IUU issues, the prevalence and scale of IUU, costs and impacts
 - weaknesses in legal and institutional frameworks, strengthened
- Establishes & clarifies
 - basis for inter-agency coordination
 - especially for Port Controls, MCS, vessel registration
 - the judicial process
- Develop actions
 - to address identified issues over short, medium and long terms
 - To put cooperation/coordination in place
 - Pilot or full scale
- NPOA-IUU is not a paper exercise, it is a strategy for reform of fishery management



Improving national capacity to cooperate

- First - Recognize the problem!
 - Identify hotspots
 - Domestic IUU
 - Foreign-related IUU
- Risk assessment to determine where to place effort
 - Small volumes/low values – low priority
 - High volumes high value - high priority
 - High impacts - special attention (e.g. ETP)?
 - Threats to trade
- Use economic argument to build political will
- Fishery Agency cannot do this alone!
 - Vessel registers/tracking – marine transport
 - Port controls – harbour management/ authority
 - Linking customs and immigration
- How to start this cooperation? Getting people together



Improve Flag State controls & responsibilities

- Establish control mechanisms on vessels flying flag
- Ensure no vessels operates without an authorization
- Maintain accurate and up-to-date fishing vessel register
- Develop and maintain a record of fishing vessels
- Track vessels using VMS
- Connect with regional and global vessel records and information exchanges




Strengthen MCS/Port controls

- Control Ports
 - remove the incentives (profitability)
 - increase the deterrents (sanctions)
 - makes it difficult for IUU fish to be imported or traded
- Target foreign vessels
 - prohibits port access and servicing of IUU vessels and products
 - strengthens monitoring and coordination between agencies
 - enables more effective sanctions



Improve cooperation between countries

- Establish legal mechanism for transboundary landings
- Agreement to report foreign vessels landing fish
- Joint controls of dual flagging
- Standardization of vessel markings
- Harmonization of catch documents
- Consider vessel tracking/monitoring
- Target domestic vessels






IUU and FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

A key instrument in addressing IUU

Only part of the overall solutions

- Intended to remove the economic incentive of IUU through denial of port access/services
- Aims to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing through the implementation of effective port State measures
- Agreement came into force 30 days after the deposit of the 25th instrument with the – FAO Director-General on the 5th June 2016.


What else could be done to tackle domestic IUU?

- Strengthen governance, policy and law
- Management and allocation of rights
 - improved fishing boat registration
 - allocation of rights and zones
 - strengthening of fishers organizations
 - Introduce fisheries management plans (EAFM)
- Anti - IUU measures
 - deterrents: artificial reefs, trawl obstructions
- Innovative MCS links to safety at sea as an entry point
- ICT for fisheries as part of a participatory information system




Addressing IUU as part of implementation of Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries (CCRF)

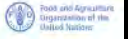
- IPOA IUU and IUU Guidelines, Regional plans of Action – IUU (RPOA), National Plans of Action –IUU (NPOA)
- The Global Record , FLUX (data sharing)
- Voluntary guidelines on Flag state responsibility
- FAO – Port Lex : database of countries regulations that support PSM
- Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
- Certification, labeling and trade systems, Codex
- The High Seas Task force (WCPA)
- Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) programme



Specific FAO actions in support of PSMA-IUU

FAO Regional Asia Pacific Programme – IUU (and country support):

- FAO is implementing a global umbrella and regional programmes
- Strengthen governance and legal frameworks
- Strengthen partnerships, coordination and information sharing.
- Support partners in RPOA and NPOA development and implementation
- Capacity Development (EAFM, Port Inspectors)
- Technical advice (legal frameworks and good practice)
- Focus on Voluntary Guidelines Small Scale Fisheries, gender and Tenure
- Decent work and labor conditions (with ILO/IMO)
- Integration into regional and country level capacity development projects and technical support (for example BOBLME-1 and 2, ISLME)
- Blue Growth Initiative



Closing thoughts

- FAO supports countries and regional partners in their efforts to address IUU and improve the management of their fisheries (EAFM, Co-management) as a priority.
- Fishing communities, small scale fisheries have to be engaged in the solution.
- Gender and the role of women needs to be recognized.
- Consumers and value chains have an important role to play.
- Human dimensions of fisheries are key to improving fisheries management

Thank you

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SEAFDEC Initiatives on Regional Cooperation Towards Strengthening MSC
 By *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*

The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
 28 Feb-1 March 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

REGIONAL EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN MCS

SOMBOON SIRIRAKSOPHON

WP 5.1.2

HIGHLIGHTS OF SEAFDEC' INITIATIVES ON REGIONAL COOPERATION TOWARDS MCS

- 1) **MONITORING AT LANDING SITES** through the implementation of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS);
- 2) **SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS** through establishment of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR);
- 3) **INSPECTION OF FISHING VESSELS REGISTRATION, LICENSES** including CREW LISTS through the implementation of Port State Measures (PSM)
- 4) **MANAGEMENT MEASURES** to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels (RPOA-Capacity), Flag state measures.

1) MONITORING AT LANDING SITES through the implementation of ACDS (1)

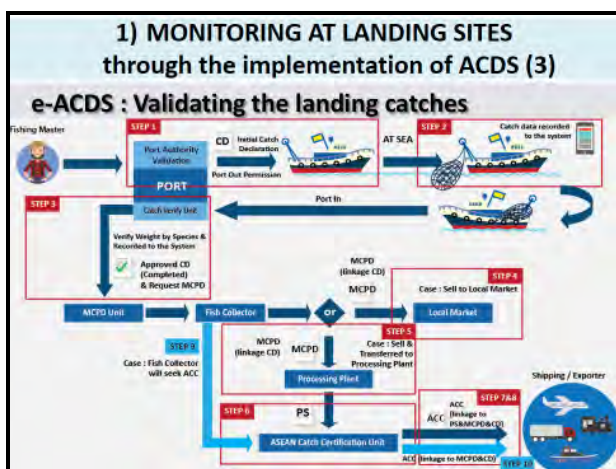
KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:

- Landing of fishes across the border from artisanal fishermen and or transshipped small fishing boat;
- Lack of appropriate catch report to support the stock assessment;
- Entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing/activities;
- Lack of traceability for all capture fisheries.

1) MONITORING AT LANDING SITES through the implementation of ACDS (2)

Development of e-ACDS

- ★ SEAFDEC in collaboration with FMO/TH,
- ★ Taking into consideration the suggestions made by 48CM on, e-ACDS should be:
 - ★ format, standard and information be aligned with the importing countries requirements,
 - ★ be simplified for small-scale fisheries
- ★ integrated the lessons learnt from CCAMLR, SwAM/Sweden, MAFF/ID and DOF/TH



SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (1)

KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- International requirement on "GLOBAL RECORDS"
- Many IUU fishing vessels within the ASEAN region;
- Poaching in the EEZ of ASEAN member states;
- Lack of cooperation on sharing of vessels information;
- Many AMS fishing vessels landing in other AMS
- Implementation of PSMs Agreement.

SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (2)

Regional Fishing Vessels Record:

The Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) Database System is an online system collaboratively established by the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) under the ASSP mechanism.

RFVR is considered as one of the **management tools** for sustainable fisheries development, the Database System for RFVR-24m is aimed at sharing information among flag States of the AMSs on the records of fishing vessels 24 meters in length and over, that are engaged in international fishing activities.



SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (3)

Key Data Elements sharing in the RFVR:

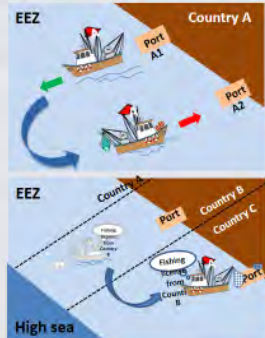
No.	Information on fishing vessel	No.	Information on fishing vessel
1	Name of vessel	14	Engine Brand
2	Vessel Registration Number	15	Serial number of engine
3	Owner Name	16	Hull material
4	Type of fishing method/gear	17	Date of registration
5	Port of registry	18	Area (country) of fishing operation
6	Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	19	Nationality of vessel (flag)
7	Length (L)	20	Previous name (if any)
8	Breadth (B)	21	Previous flag (if any)
9	Depth (D)	22	Name of captain/ master
10	Engine Power	23	Nationality of captain/master
11	Shipyard/ Ship Builder	24	Number of crew (max/min)
12	Date of launching	25	Nationality of crew
13	International Radio Call Sign	26	IMO number (if available)



SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (4)

RFVR supports:

- Vessel A move out from port A1 and entry to port A2
- Vessel A operates in country B and lands in country C

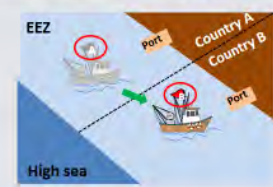


SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (5)

RFVR supports:

- 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



SHARING INFORMATION ON FISHING VESSELS through establishment of the RFVR (5)

RFVR supports:

- Global Records in near future through the harmonization;
- Support the Port State Measures for inspection of ASEAN Flag fishing vessel operate within the ASEAN region.
- AMS to avoid/prevent the AMS flag state perform the illegal fishing in other coastal state.

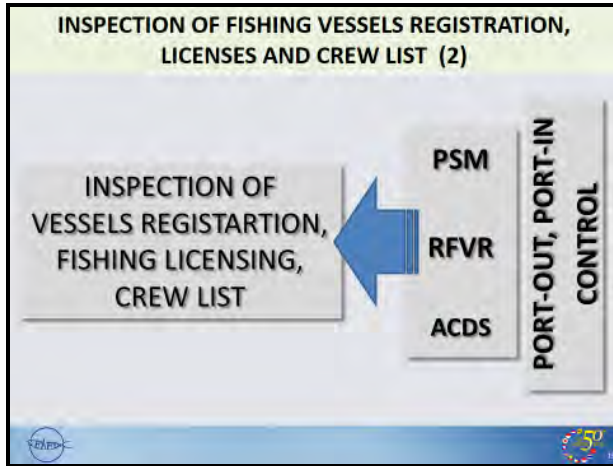


INSPECTION OF FISHING VESSELS REGISTRATION, LICENSES AND CREW LIST (1)

KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Flaked vessel registration and or fishing licenses;
- Lack of Inter-agency cooperation for vessel registration and fishing licensing;
- Implementation of Port State Measures;
- Labor Aspects including fishing workers,
- Working conditions on board and safety at sea;
- Technology for sharing and managing the system.





MANAGEMENT MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 1

KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Impacts of IUU fishing activities to fish stock;
- Open access causes to over-fishing;
- Insufficient data and efforts for stock assessment;
- Inadequate knowledge on stock / risk assessment;
- National policy to support regional fishery policies;
- Lack of human resources on scientific work;
- Cost of VMS Technology is still high for installation on the commercial fishing vessels.

OTHER MANAGEMENT MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 2

IN PRINCIPLE:

- ✓ Decentralize some authorities to other concerned local authorities to monitor, control and enforce;
- ✓ Promote local community/volunteer young generation to inform illegal fishing and participation in monitoring, control and enforce;
- ✓ Establish fishing zone by type of fishing gear, method of fishing and size of boat;
- ✓ Establishing mechanism to control number of boat and new boat building; and
- ✓ Installation of the VMS for all commercial fishing vessels;

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 3

Regional Cooperation to Support PSM

Aim is to *“prevent illegally caught fish from entering international markets through ports”*

Considering the **ACTIONS** on restriction to **FOREIGN-VESSEL** :

- entry into port,
- use of port, access to port services,
- inspection
- other enforcement activities

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 4

AMS ACTION > USE OF PORT & ACCESS TO PORT

1) FOR foreign Vessel operated in RFMO Areas/ high seas

Supports to port State:

- ✓ IUU-fishing vessel list from RFMOs, organizations/ institutions; EU, IOTC, WCPFC, IATTC, ICCAT, etc.
- ✓ Global records (not yet established),
- ✓ RFMOs CDS.

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 5

AMS ACTION > USE OF PORT & ACCESS TO PORT

2) FOR AMS foreign Vessel

Existing supports to port State :

- ✓ Regional Fishing Vessels Record;
- ✓ ASEAN CDS
- ✓ Regional Cooperation and Harmonization among AMSs on PSMs

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 6

Results of AMS Cooperation to support Implementation of PSM

Refers to the PSM	Recommendation of Regional Cooperation on PSM implementation
PART	Article No.
Entry into Port Article 8 Designated port	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage AMS to identify designated ports for foreign fishing vessels and encourage states to allow foreign fishing vessels to land fish and fishery products in non-designated ports. ➤ The list of designated ports should include information of the name of the port, address of location, contact persons and in her design on as well as official website in English version.
Article 8 Advance request for port entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ AMS shall require, as a minimum standard, the information required in Annex A, as set out in said document to be adopted by AMS* to be provided before granting entry to a vessel in its port.
Article 9 Port entry, authorization or denial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Information on change on the country laws and regulations shall be shared among the AMS taking into account that some AMS's (e.g. Maldives and Indonesia) do not allow its fishing vessel including carriers to land catch at other country ports. ➤ To encourage AMS to require foreign fishing vessels and carriers to submit pre-arrival information (such as approval to land catch, origin of catch or certificate of catch) so that port State can decide whether to authorize or deny the entry of this vessel into their port. Decision to deny shall be communicated to the flag state. ➤ To provide the awareness building to relevant stakeholders (e.g. fishing boat owner, port authority, etc.) at national level to enhance the better understanding the country laws and regulations, and other procedure on inspections.

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 6

Results of AMS Cooperation to support Implementation of PSM

Refers to the PSM	Recommendation of Regional Cooperation on PSM implementation
PART	Article No.
Inspections and Follow-Up Article 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on the risk assessment and inspection of vessels through the best practices identified in reporting. ➤ AMS may consider minimum levels for inspection of vessels through an appropriate agreement among all AMS. ➤ To support inspection of the vessels, the historical data/brochure of vessel are required in the database module of vessels.
Article 12 Transmission of inspection results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ AMS shall transmit the results of each inspection to the flag State of the inspected vessel. ➤ AMS shall submit SEAFDEC the total number of inspection annually. ➤ When AMS flag of vessel has been denied entry, denied the use of port or denied the landing of fish, the port State needs to share the summary report of inspection to SEAFDEC.
Article 16 Electronic exchange of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To facilitate implementation of this Regional Cooperation, each AMS, where possible, establish a communication mechanism, the allow for direct electronic exchange of information, with due regard to appropriate cyber security requirements. In addition, AMS should cooperate to establish an information-sharing mechanism by SEAFDEC to facilitate the exchange of information with existing database for this cooperation.
Article 17 Training of inspectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Request FAO, IFPAC, ASEAN, SEAFDEC and relevant agencies on behalf of member for joint inspections including legal and operations aspects with an emphasis on practical hands-on component. ➤ Develop a network/team among AMSs on training of trainer for port inspections. ➤ Consider an existing training module developed by IFPAC, ITC in collaboration with the Australian Maritime port inspectors to support the TCI program.

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 7

Others Measures: Coastal State Measures

International law provides that coastal States have sovereign rights to manage fisheries in waters under their jurisdiction.

OTHER MEASURES to coordinate Monitoring and Control of Fishing Vessels & Catch. 8

Coastal State Measures

Based on the FAO, there are three issues needed to be considered on this Aspect:

- 1) Coastal state rights and responsibilities
 - ❖ Vessels registration, catch reporting, etc.
- 2) Access and access agreements
 - ❖ Determining the terms and conditions for such access, however, gives the coastal State opportunities to limit the possibilities that foreign fishers will conduct IUU fishing in those waters.
- 3) Cooperation among coastal States
 - ❖ To maximize its ability to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in waters under its jurisdiction, a coastal State must work closely with other States on a variety of levels

The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
28 Feb-2 March 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

THANK YOU

Are Seafood Labour Issues Here to Stay? By Mr. Jason Judd

SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  

Are seafood labour issues here to stay?

28 Feb 2017
ASEAN/SEAFDEC-Sweden/Gulf of Thailand

SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  

Changing Industry



Thailand

- New Thai law
- New enforcement systems
- Buyer/supplier programmes

Global

- ILO Forced Labour Protocol
- EU 'yellow card', TIP watch list
- Modern Slavery Act (U.K.)
- Tariff Act (U.S.)

2013

- Un-ethical
- Un-economic

2017

- Criminal
- Un-saleable

SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  

Global Standards



International Labour Organization



Ethical Trading Initiative
Respect for workers worldwide















SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  


Goals



Legal Framework. Clearer legal framework based on Forced Labour Protocol (C.29) and Work in Fishing (C.188)

Enforcement. Building enforcement effectiveness across multiple tiers of seafood supply chains, creating a level industry playing field

Higher standards/GLP. Moving beyond benchmarks to improve Thai industry good labour practices (GLP) capacity, and buyer commitments


Supporting migrant workers. Investment in worker activities, including services and capacity building in unions, Thai CSOs





SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  

Improve Legal Framework

- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (2015) + CCCIF
 - Port-in Port-out inspection
 - Labour controls
- Ministerial Regulation on Protection of Fishers (2014)
 - Minimum age
 - Wage, overtime, complaints, inspection
- ILO Forced Labour Protocol (P. 29)
 - Specific provisions to repress and punish forced labour
 - Define specific elements (e.g. wage and document withholding)
 - Recruitment must cover more than MOU + licensed recruiters
- ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C. 188)
 - Distinguish between skipper and vessel owner (employer)
 - Monthly pay, crew list, hours of work/rest



SHIP TO SHORE RIGHTS  

Strengthen Enforcement

Preliminary Labour Inspection Observations

- Significant investment in PIPO IUU and labour inspections
- Multiple, private worker interviews in native languages needed to identify labour abuses. Government/Min. of Labour plan to hire translators
- Triangulation of data from document review (including accounting records and key operations data) and worker testimony needed
- CSO/union engagement to improve reporting, case referrals, compliance
- Ministry co-ordination, clarification of responsibility for labour issues
- Labour inspection for <30 gross tonne vessels needed

Results of the Malaysia-Thailand Survey on Fishing Capacity
 By Mr. Kongphathai Saraphaivanich

“Strengthen Malaysian and Thai partnership in support of joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand”

July 2014 – Dec 2015

Implement by: Working team from Thailand and Malaysia

Facilitated by : TD and MFRDMD

Introduction

The 1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand was held 14 – 15 May 2014, in Penang, Malaysia.

Recommendation to enhance the communication and to strengthen the collaboration between DOF Malaysia, DOF Thailand and other relevant agencies related to fisheries matters in order to improve the weaknesses in the control system

TD proposed “Strengthen Malaysian and Thai partnership in support of joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand”

SEAFDEC/Training Department

Project Activities Implementation

Objectives:

- To support the dialogue between Malaysia and Thailand by conducting a survey and documentation of baseline information relevant to the monitoring and control of fishing effort and landings;
- To gather information on fishing effort in areas of Malaysia and Thailand; and
- To strengthen Malaysian and Thai in support of joint fisheries planning and management and the combating of IUU fishing.

Project Activities Implementation

Expected Outputs:

- An established working team composed of members from Malaysian and Thai government and independent institutions (local/central – mostly provincial) of relevance to implement the activities
- A report on available information on fishing effort (vessels, gear and people) in areas of Malaysia and Thailand
- Documented baseline information relevant to joint ambitions to improve monitoring and control of fishing effort and fish landings in the Southwestern Gulf of Thailand (Malaysia and Thailand)

Planning of Project Implementation

Establishment of working Team	TD, MFRDMD, TH, MH	July - Nov14
Meeting with the working team	Working team	Mar 15
Research and survey in TH, MH	Working team	Apr- Sep15
Data analysis	TD, MFRDMD	Oct -Nov 15
Working team meeting for result discussion	Working team	Mar 16
Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region	TD, MFRDMD, TH, MH	2017

Activities Implementation

- Establishment of Working teams:**
 - Malaysia (3 DOF; 3 FDAM)
 - Thailand (6 DOF; 3 FMO)
 - TD (7)
 - MFRDMD (5)
- Working team Meeting in Malaysia and Thailand (March 2015)**



Activities Implementation

- **Baseline survey on fishing effort and landing in the Southwestern Gulf of Thailand (Apr-Sep 2015)**
 - Questionnaire design by working team
 - Part I: Vessels Information
 - Part II: Fishing Operation and Fish Landing Information
 - Survey areas

Malaysia (Zone C, C2)	Thailand (16 Meters and over)
Kelantan	Songkhla
Terengganu	Pattani
Pahang	Narathiwat



Activities Implementation

- **Internal meeting for data analysis (November 2016)**



- **On-site data verification in Malaysia and Thailand (February 2016)**



Activities Implementation

- **Working team meeting for result discussion (February 2016)**



Results of Baseline survey on fishing effort and landing in the Southwestern Gulf of Thailand



Objectives

- To gather information on fishing effort (vessels, gear and people) in areas of common interest to Malaysia and Thailand
- To gather information on fish that are being landed by Malaysian and Thai vessels in fishing ports along the Gulf of Thailand coast

Expected Outputs

- Available information on fishing efforts (vessels, gear and people) in area of common interest to Malaysia and Thailand
- Available information on fish that are being landed by Malaysian and Thai vessels in fishing port along the Gulf of Thailand coast
- Recommendations and suggestions to improve the planning, development, and management of fishing effort, and monitoring of landing in Malaysia and Thailand

Expected Outcome

- Cooperation between Sub-region to improve the control and monitoring of fishing effort and fish landing in the Southwestern Gulf of Thailand

The total number of questionnaire from the survey

- Thailand is 409 samples (42.25%)
 - 101 from Songkhla, 16 from Narathiwat and 292 from Pattani
- Malaysia is 459 samples (62.03%)
 - 135 from Kelantan, 69 from Terengganu and 255 from Pahang

Process of Data Analysis

The first level of data analysis

- is general analysis into percentages and comparison between countries

The second level of data analysis

- is an advance analysis into the assumed illegal fishing vessels from questionnaires

Requirements Information for Second Level Analysis for Illegal Fishing Vessels and Activities

1. Port of survey
2. No. of vessel at specific port
3. Specification of vessel
 - Color of super structure
 - Name and ID number
 - Port register
 - Type of fishing gear
4. Previous name, Nationality of flag
5. Area of fishing/landing
6. Number of crew and nationality
7. Nationality of captain
8. Number of working days/month at sea
9. Fuel consumption
10. Source of provision (location)
11. Source of ice supply (location)
12. Photo of vessel

Results of first level analysis

Percentage of fishing vessels

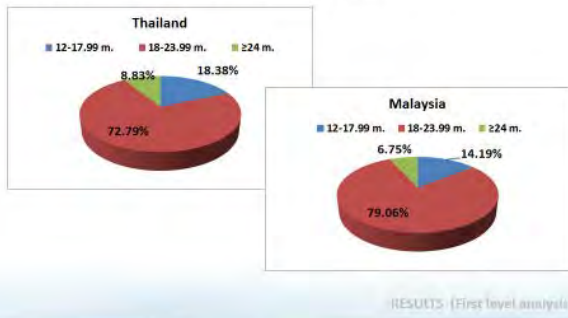


Percentage of fishing vessels registered

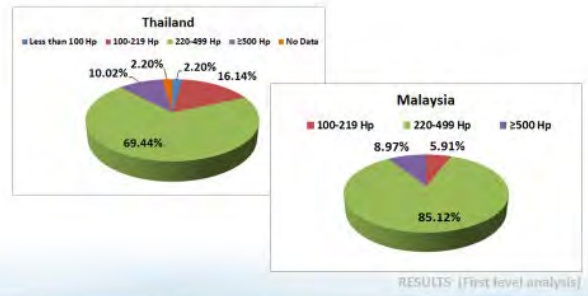


RESULTS (First level analysis)

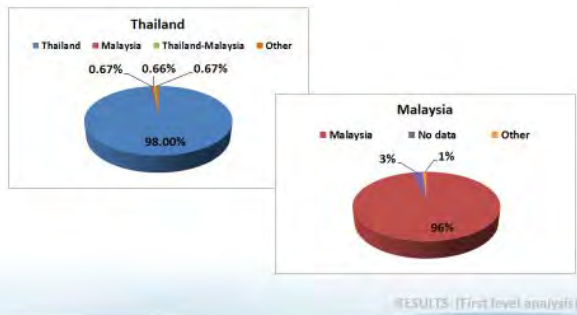
• Percentage of length of fishing vessels



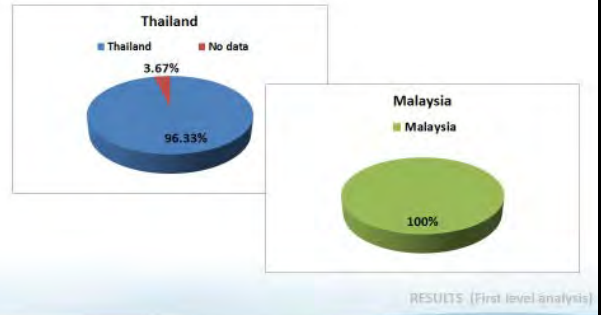
• Percentage of engine size



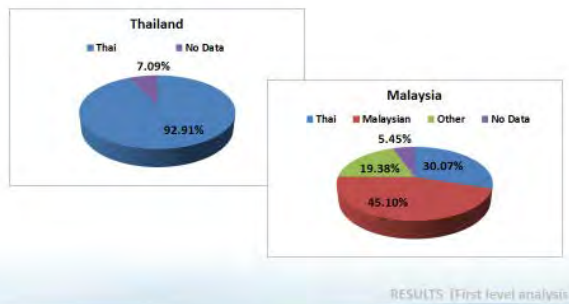
• Percentage of fishing ground area



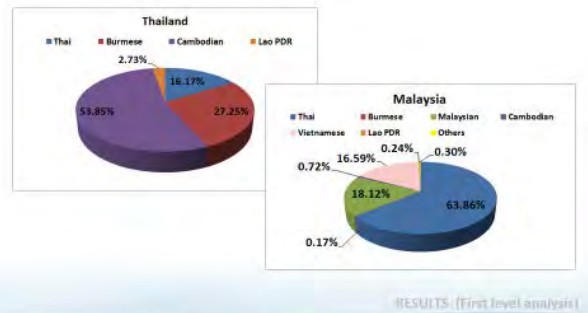
• Percentage of vessel flag



• Percentage of nationality of captain



• Percentage of nationality of crew



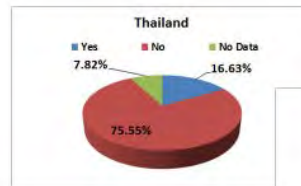
• **Percentage of supply**

- The supply is fuel, ice, provision, vessels maintenance and fishing equipment
- Both countries bought supply from their countries

Supply	Thailand (%)	Malaysia (%)
Fuel	97.07	100
Ice	97.07	67.32
Provision	98.04	97.17
Vessels maintenance	97.32	66.67
Fishing equipment	99.27	64.48

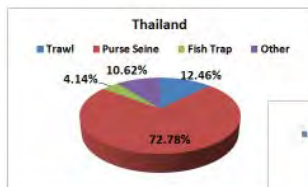
RESULTS (First level analysis)

• **Percentage of VMS**



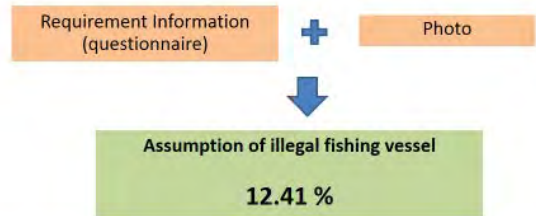
RESULTS (First level analysis)

• **Percentage of total catch**

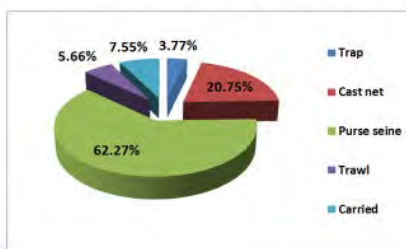


RESULTS (First level analysis)

Results of second level analysis

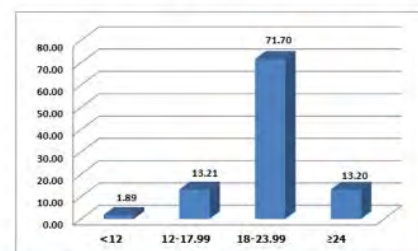


• **Assumption of illegal fishing vessels by type of fish gear**



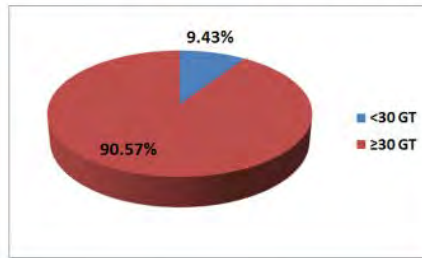
Second level analysis

• **Assumption of illegal fishing vessels by type of fish gear**



Second level analysis

• Assumption of illegal fishing vessels by gross ton (GT)



Second level analysis

Recommendation and suggestion (1)

- Establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Malaysia and Thailand through landing information dissemination that covers the area of Songkhla, Pattani, Narathiwat Province in Thailand and Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang in Malaysia;
- Identify and appoint a National Coordinator, who will oversee the exchange of landing information;
- Promote the improvement of fishing effort management in close cooperation between local authorities nearby boundary;
- Encourage and emphasize the need for vessels marking inspection, in accordance with national regulation;

Recommendation and suggestion (2)

- Consider and develop tools for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length to reduce illegal fishing activities;
- Encourage the usage of information from VMS for validation of fishing ground;
- Expand research: baseline survey activity should not only be considered for commercial fishing vessels, but also for small-scale fishing vessels. The results of baseline survey will be used as information for planning and development of activities to improve management of fishing effort and monitoring landing in Sub-region.

Way Forward



- Expansion the activity to other sites in collaboration with bilateral Countries based on need and request from bilateral Countries



THANK YOU

Thailand's Experience and Lessons Learned with Regards to Needs for Trans-boundary and Sub-regional Cooperation as a Result of the Accession to the PSMA and the Implementation of PSM


By representative from Thailand

Steps to accede to Port State Measures Agreement

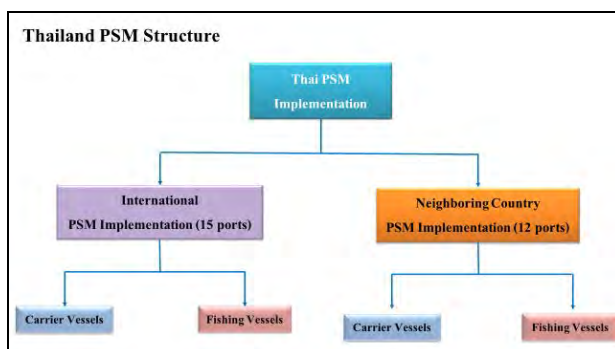
Background of Port State Measure in Thailand



IPOA IUU >> States should use measures, in accordance with international law, for port State control of fishing vessels in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

NPOA IUU >> Thailand as a port State is obliged to determine the measures, regulations and controls as a Port State in accordance with conditions and international laws and principles under the sovereignty and national laws.

Therefore, Thailand complied Agreement on FAO Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and IUU Fishing (Accession on 6 May 2016)



Designated port for foreign carrier and fishing vessels





- Assigned certain 27 PSM ports for foreign carrier and fishing vessels
- The vessel owner and captain will be required to cooperate in having the vessel inspected when landing fish at port based on Port State Measures (PSM)

Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing

There are 3 steps

- Before port entry >>> Allow port entry
- At port >>> Vessel inspection
- During Offloading >>> Monitor offloading









Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing

Before port entry




- Vessel agent / vessel owner / vessel maser submit Advance request for port entry (AREP)
- DOF authority check AREP and relevant documents for allow port entry

Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing

Vessel inspection at Port

- DOF authorities inspect entered vessels and endorse port inspection report (PIR)



Procedure of PSM to prevent IUU fishing


During Offloading

- DOF authorities monitor offloading, record fish weight and seal truck for transportation to factories





Other Activities following PSMA



- Transmittal of inspection results to flag State and relevant organizations
- Exchange information and cooperate with other States and relevant organizations
 - Documents verification
 - Report landed weight follow the request by flag States or relevant organizations
- Training of inspectors to ensure that they are properly for investigation



Thailand's experience and lesson learnt with regards to needs for trans-boundary and sub-regional as a result of the accession to the PSMA and the implementation of PSM




PSM Implementation Group, DOF, Thailand

Background

Thailand Ratified PSMA on 6th May 2016

Goal

To Prevent , Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing by control foreign flag vessel and imported fish entry into Kingdom of Thailand

Thailand PSM Implementation

- Thailand legislated new fisheries law is [Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 \(2015\)](#)
 - Compliance international law and agreement UNCLOS, PSMA, CCRF and IPOA-IUU
 - Compliance Resolution of IOTC and CMM of WCPFC
- Training for DoF officers
- Announced Designated PSM ports
- Announced Document for verified vessel and fish are not form IUU Fishing on WTO website

Inspection Plan for Thailand PSM Implementation

Step	Inspections	International PSM	Neighboring PSM
		Inspection Plan	Inspection Plan
1. Before landing	AREP and relevant documents	100%	100 %
2. At port	Vessel and relevant documents	100%	100%
3. Off-loading	Off-loading control	100%	40%

Number of Neighboring country vessels calling Porting-In (PI) to Thailand during November 2016, by flag of vessels

Fisheries Inspection Office	Flag	July (Trips)	August (Trips)	September (Trips)	October (Trips)	November (Trips)	Total by Country	
1	Trat	Cambodia	34	40	6	21	74	175
2	Ranong	Myanmar	540	548	723	782	776	3369
3	Satun	Indonesia	5	7	3	-	-	15
4	Naratiwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			579	595	732	803	850	3,559

GRAND TOTAL July-November 2016

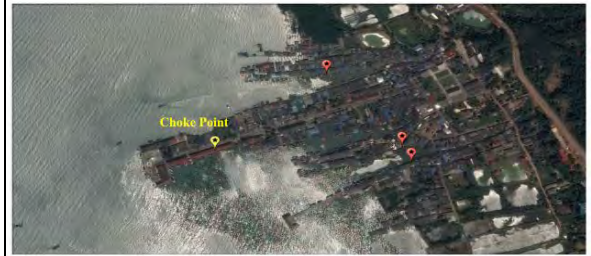
Ranong Port

Reduce PSM port from 6 ports (Red Pin) to 1 port (Yellow Pin)
Set up "Choke Point" for 100% vessel inspection for Burmese Flag

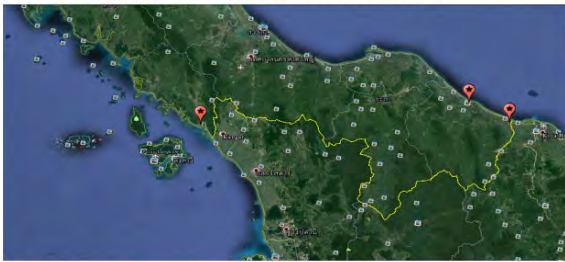


Trat Port

Reduce PSM port from 3 ports (Red Pin) to 1 port (Yellow Pin)
Set up "Choke Point" for 100% vessel inspection for Cambodian Flag



PSM port for Malaysian Flag have 3 ports (Red Pin)
at Satun Province port and Naratiwat Province port



Trans-boundary Cooperation



Myanmar

MOU between Thailand and Myanmar was signed on 2nd February 2017

KEYS

- Combating IUU Fishing and illegal fisheries trade ;
- Implementing of port state measures ;
- Improvement of coordination on fisheries and transboundary fisheries management; promotion of fisheries trade;



Trans-boundary Cooperation



Cambodia

DOF Thailand is one of committees of Thai-Cambodia Trans-boundary Trade Agreement

KEY

- Combating IUU Fishing and illegal fisheries trade ;



Trans-boundary Cooperation



Malaysia

- DoF Malaysia visited for PSM implementation at Phuket
- Information exchange for Malaysian flag fishing vessel landed at Phuket port



Challenges

1. Documents from neighboring country to verify fish are not from IUU Fishing
2. Information Exchange
3. Bilateral cooperation for combatting IUU Fishing



Development of Joint Management Plan for Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB species) in Gulf of Thailand

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana



ANCHOVY, INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL, AND BLUE SWIMMING CRAB AS ECONOMIC IMPORTANT SPECIES: DISCUSSION FOR THE ACTION PLAN TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The 4th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, 28 Feb. to 2 Mar. 2017, Bangkok, Worawit Wanchana, SEAFDEC Secretariat

BACKGROUND

- AIB species were prioritized as economical important species for facilitating joint management plans to be developed by GoT countries → a series of technical consultations since 2015 → Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data collection developed
- At the 5th Meeting of the GoT in 2015, SEAFDEC was suggested to:
 - Encourage GoT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities of AIB-species in national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
 - Conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of the AIB-species which will be used as a basis for developing the joint management plan
 - Among AIB species, more priority should be given to anchovy



SUB-REGIONAL INITIATIVES TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

- (1) Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016 (see WP06.1)
- (2) Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

EXPERTS GROUP MEETING ON STOCK STATUS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND, SEPT. 2016: OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To assess status of AIB fisheries and its migratory pattern in GoT toward development of “joint management plan” for GoT countries
- ❖ To facilitate the conduct of human resources development activities to enhance technical expertise of the countries with respect to the management of AIB species



EXPERTS GROUP MEETING ON STOCK STATUS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND, SEPT. 2016: PARTICIPANTS

Fisheries Experts from the Gulf of Thailand Countries

- Cambodia: Mr. Suy Serywath
- Malaysia: Mr. Abdul Wahab Abdulah
- Thailand: Ms. Pakjuta Khemakorn
- Viet Nam: Dr. Nguyen Khac Bat

Resource persons from: Kasetsart University; Department of Fisheries Thailand; Rambai Barni Rajabhat University (Chantaburi); Technical Staff of SEAFDEC/TD and MFRDMD; SEAFDEC Secretariat



TECHNICAL MEETING ON PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STOCK STUDY FOR AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND, FEB. 2017

- ❖ Objectives: to obtain information from experts to facilitate drafting work plan of stock study for AIB species in Gulf of Thailand
- ❖ Resource persons: senior experts of DoF Thailand – specialize for each AIB species, and researchers (DNA, Otolith, and remote sensing)



RESULTS (1) COUNTRY REPORT: CAMBODIA

Issue	Challenges
Difficulties in obtaining	1) Relevant fisheries information on AIB species from landing sites and ports 2) Landing data by species
Difficulties in implementing	1) Fisheries management policies 2) Control fishing gears and vessels
Fishery measures currently prohibiting to use	1) Luring light fishing 2) Paired trawlers 3) Otter-board trawlers operate within 20m deep
Fishery measures for Indo-Pacific mackerel	Close seasons from 15 Jan to 31 March
Current classification of fishing vessels	1) no engine 2) with engine
Current classification of marine fisheries	small, medium, and large scales

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2014

RESULTS (2) COUNTRY REPORT: MALAYSIA

Species	Information
Anchovy	1) Common species: <i>Stolephorus commersonii</i> , <i>S. indicus</i> , <i>S. Encrasicholina heteroloba</i> , and <i>Dussumiria elopsoides</i> 2) Important fishing ground: state of Kelantan in east coasts of Peninsular Malaysia 3) Fishing season: May to October
Indo-Pacific Mackerel	1) Major fishing gears: gillnet, drift gillnet, purse seine 2) Major landing areas: States of Kelantan (zone A), Terengganu (zone B), Pahang (zone A), and East Johor (zone B)
Blue swimming crab	1) More common in west coast of Peninsular Malaysia when compared to east coast of Peninsular Malaysia 2) Major fishing gears: crab trap, and non-target for trawl and drift gillnet

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2014

RESULTS (3) COUNTRY REPORT: THAILAND

Species	Information
Anchovy	1) Common species: <i>Encrasicholina heteroloba</i> , <i>E. punctata</i> , <i>E. devius</i> , and <i>Stolephorus</i> spp. 2) Major fishing gears: anchovy falling net with and without luring lights; daytime anchovy purse seine 3) Shown decreasing trend of landing (139,000T in 2004 → 97,000T in 2012) 4) Major fishing grounds: eastern and central GoT 5) Fishing license based on TAC, fishing zones, gear restriction
Indo-Pacific Mackerel	1) Landing: increasing trend for commercial fishing gears (purse seine, encircling gillnet, paired trawl, gillnet), but decreasing for small-scale (data of 2003 to 2012) 2) Major fishing grounds: Central and Southern parts 3) Spawning areas: northern and central parts of the GoT
Blue swimming crab	1) Major fishing gears: crab gillnet, and collapsible crab trap 2) Fishing boats: 10-20 GT 3) Management measures: restriction in coastal areas, defined fishing zones, and gear restriction, mesh size of trap > 2.5cm, closing season for gravid crabs during Oct. to Dec.

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016

RESULTS (4) COUNTRY REPORT: VIET NAM

Species	Information
Anchovy	1) Report of the catch in the southern area of Phu Quoc to boarder of Cambodian water 2) Acoustic survey results indicated overfished or fully-fished 3) Main fishing gears: pelagic paired trawl (challenge to manage)
Indo-Pacific Mackerel	1) Most abundance areas: northern areas in GoT but only few technical information/data is available
Blue swimming crab	1) Major fishing gears: crab trap, gillnet 2) Major fishing grounds and landing sites: Phu Quoc and Kien Luong Districts 3) Estimated biomass: 7130 tons in 2013 4) Total catch: 7854 tons in 2013

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016

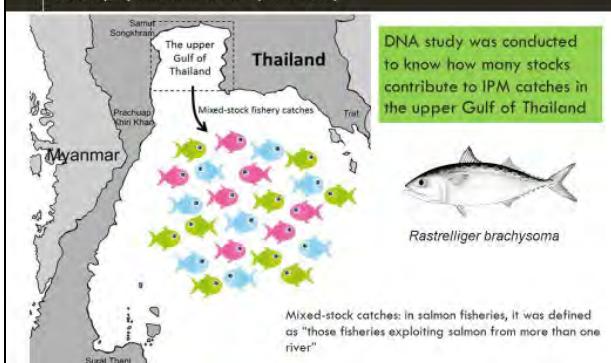
RESULTS (5) STOCK STATUS OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

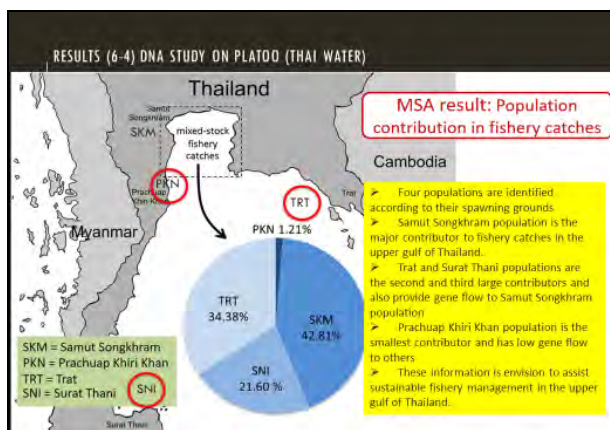
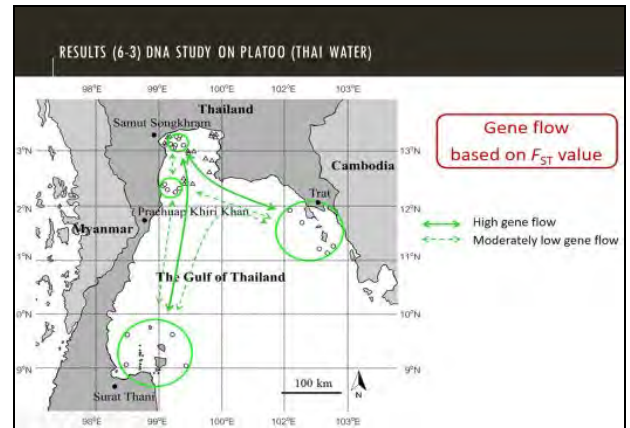
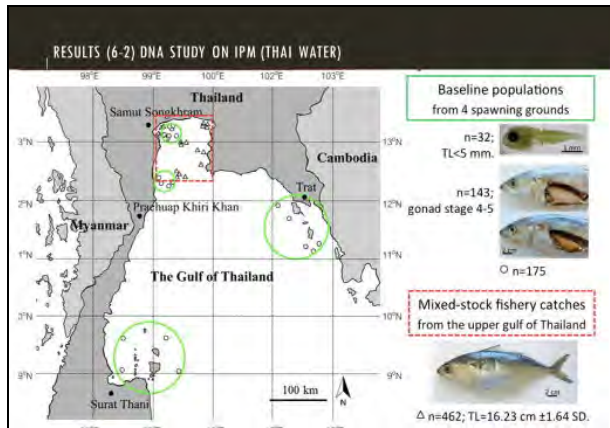
Species	Stock Status		
	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Anchovy	Viet Nam	Thailand	Malaysia
Indo-Pacific Mackerel		Malaysia Thailand	
Blue Swimming Crab	Thailand Viet Nam	Malaysia	



Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016

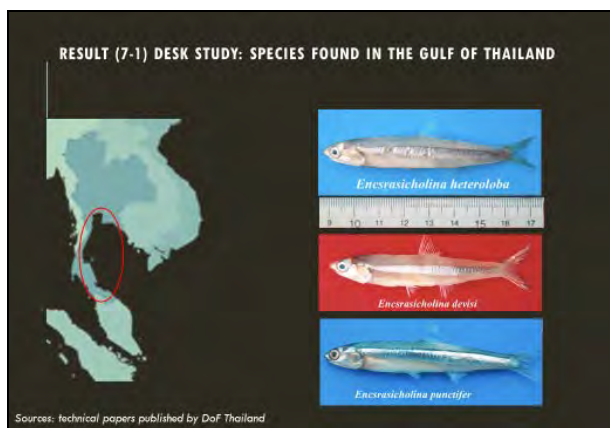
RESULTS (6-1) DNA STUDY ON IPM (THAI WATER)





RESULT (7-1) DESK STUDY: ANCHOVY FISHERIES INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE GULF OF THAILAND

Data	CM	MY	TH	VN
Total no. of species found in the GoT				
Major gear types				
Type of vessels catching anchovy in the GoT				
Dominant species				
Target species of anchovy by gear				
Major fishing ground/area				
Fishing seasons				
Annual landing				
Fishing efforts				
Size at first maturity				
Sex ratio				
Fecundity				
Spawning ground/area				
Spawning seasons				
Eggs and larvae distribution				
Juvenile distribution (size < 4cm in case of Thailand)				
Post-harvest utilization				
Fisheries management measures				
Remarks				

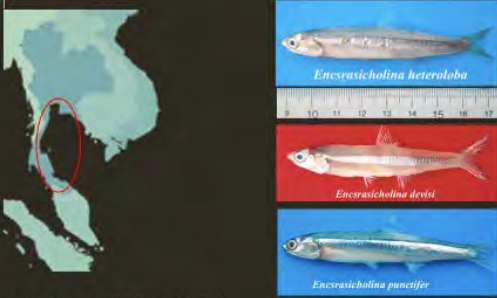


RESULT (7-2) DESK STUDY: MAJOR FISHING GEAR CATCHING ANCHOVY IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

Fishing Gear	Mesh size of Fishing Net	Fishing Ground (Distance from shore)	Fishing depth
Daytime purse seine net			
Night time purse seine net			
Falling net			
Lift net			

Sources: Technical papers published by DoF Thailand

RESULT (7-1) DESK STUDY: SPECIES FOUND IN THE GULF OF THAILAND



Sources: technical papers published by DaF Thailand

RESULT (7-2) DESK STUDY: MAJOR FISHING GEAR CATCHING ANCHOVY IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

Fishing Gear	Mesh size of Fishing Net	Fishing Ground (Distance from shore)	Fishing depth
Daytime purse seine net			
Night time purse seine net			
Falling net			
Lift net			

Sources: technical papers published by DaF Thailand

RESULT (7-3) DESK STUDY: TOTAL NUMBER OF FISHING VESSELS CATCHING ANCHOVY IN THAILAND

Vessels/Year	1998	2004
Anchovy purse seine	323	344
Anchovy falling net	392	1,304
Anchovy lift net	70	61
total	785	1,439

Sources: technical papers published by DaF Thailand

RESULT (7-4) DESK STUDY: FISHING EFFORTS OF CATCHING ANCHOVY IN GULF OF THAILAND

Items	Small Falling Net (<14m length)	Medium Falling Net (>14 length)	Daytime Purse Seine	Luring Purse Seine
Average CPUE	499 kg/d/v	1327 kg/d/v	1755 kg/d/v	2522 kg/d/v
Maximum	1549 kg/d/v September	3236 kg/d/v March	4410 kg/d/v September	3925 kg/d/v September
Minimum	221 kg/d/v November	660 kg/d/v October	349 kg/d/v March	1096 kg/d/v December

Sources: technical papers published by DaF Thailand

RESULT (7-5) DESK STUDY: FISHING GROUND OF ANCHOVY FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

Fishing Gears	Fishing Ground	Water Depth of Fishing Areas	Distance from Shoreline	Remarks
Small falling net	1. Ko Sai (Sat Province) 2. Lam Sai (Chonburi Province) 3. Bang Saen and Banjir (Prachin Buri)			
Medium falling net	1. Waters from Rayong to Sat Province 2. Waters from Prachin Buri to Nakhon Phanom Province			
Daytime purse seine net	Notes of: 1. Rayong and Chonburi Provinces 2. Prachin to Nakhon Phanom			
Luring purse seine net	1. Ko Sai (Sat Province) 2. Prachin Buri Province			

Sources: technical papers published by DaF Thailand

RESULT (8-1) REQUIRED INFORMATION BEFORE IMPLEMENTING STOCK STUDY: ANCHOVY

1. Confirm/identify species of anchovy with CMTV countries
 - ❖ Thailand: *Encrasicholina heteroloba*, and *E. punctifer*
2. To appropriately design/plan, following information are needed:
 - ❖ "Catch composition" of major fishing gear catching anchovy in CMTV countries for appropriate design of data collection
 - ❖ Capacity of CMTV countries in recording of landing data based on identified species of the anchovy

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

RESULT (8-2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON IPM IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

- ❖ End of September, many of small size (juvenile stage) of IPM in Chantaburi province, except eggs and larvae: (a) where is spawning area of IPM in this area; and (b) where do they come/migrate from?
- ❖ Irrelevant with prohibition period in Cambodian water during Jan to March?
- ❖ Thailand reported that 2 peaks of spawning periods, (a) beginning of the year; (b) middle of the year
- ❖ Lessons learnt from Thailand-Malaysia in Trang/Satun with Penang
- ❖ School of large size IPM in Songkhla waters every 3 years
- ❖ DOF Thailand plans to revise closing season measure and fishing gear restriction, target in 2018



Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

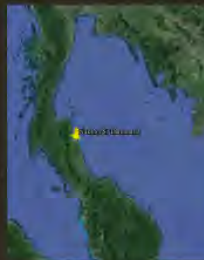
RESULT (8-2/1) INFORMATION ON BSC IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

- ❖ MSY and MEY of BSC in Gulf of Thailand (DOF-Thailand)
- ❖ Larvae distribution in relevant to surface current cycles in GoT
- ❖ Likely that 2 peaks of spawning season: Jan-May; and Nov-Dec
- ❖ Size of first maturity changed from 9.74cm (1997) to 9.47cm (2004)
- ❖ (almost) impossible to identify of larvae stage of BSC at species level
- ❖ Appropriate salinity for spawning ranges from 27-35 ppt
- ❖ Fecundity about 100,000 eggs/mother
- ❖ Mounting period: 5-7d for size 3-5cm; and 20-25d for size 10-15cm
- ❖ Bigger size found in deeper waters
- ❖ Sex ratio = 1:1

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

RESULT (8-2/2) BSC IN THE GULF OF THAILAND FOR PLANNING OF STOCK STUDY

1. Various type of fishing gears catching BSC in the GoT
2. BSC-Fisheries Improvement Program will be implemented in 2017 (1 year) in Bandon Bay – Nakornsi Thammarat
 - ❖ Could be further explore for trial in Trat – Koh Kong, and Pattani – Kelantan. The approach of model is
 - ❖ To explore possibility to implement activity through establishment of a network (DMCR, DOF, Private Sectors (crab meat exporters), Local Communities, Local Administration, etc.)
 - ❖ Objectives: (i) to proof that utilization of BSC is sustainable; (ii) no effect from BSC fishing on other coastal habitat; and (iii) crab bank is effective tool



Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

RESULT (8-3) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STOCK STUDY OF AIB IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

1. Include in the study on information of fishing ground and spawning seasons of AIB species in the GoT
2. Larvae distribution of AIB species → check with UNEP/GEF/SCS project report from DOF Thailand (Mr. Pirochana)
3. Collect sufficient numbers of representation for mother (stage 4 to 5) of AIB species
4. Need to establish "official national focal point" and encourage them to participate to GoT Meeting
5. National record up to family level (species level if possible) for larvae
6. Catch composition of AIB species should be collected from both "target fishing gear" and "non-target fishing gear (s)"
7. Stock Identification using nutrient stable isotope (otolith)

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

RESULTS (7) SUGGESTED METHODOLOGIES FOR STOCK STUDY OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

Methods/Expected outputs	Total No. of Stocks	Geographical distribution	Biological information	Relevant coastal/marine habitats
DNA	✓			
Otolith	✓			
Land-based survey ⁽¹⁾		✓	✓	
Tagging		✓	✓	
Remote sensing			✓ ⁽²⁾	✓

- (1) Including information collection on length-weight relationship, first size of maturity, stomach contents, and etc.
- (2) Larvae distribution in relation with sea surface temperature, catch, landing data, etc.

Source: Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017

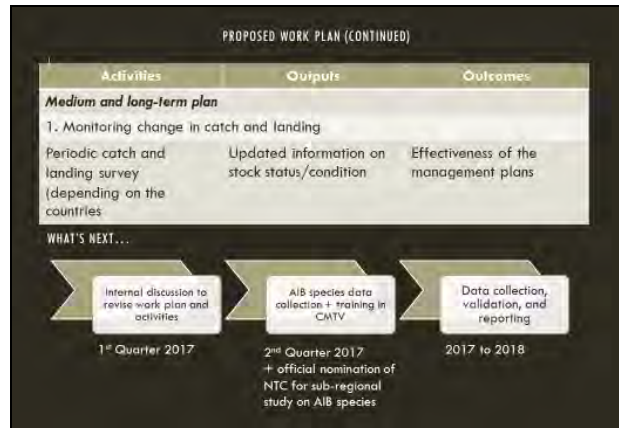
PROPOSED WORK PLAN

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Short-term plan (2 main activities)		
1. Conduct Mixed-stock Analysis using genetic study (about 1 year to complete)		
Step 1: Identify major fishing ground* information by countries	Inputs for designing the genetic study on AIB species	Fishing ground mapping for AIB species in GoT
Step 2: Conduct baseline population studies	Determination of number of AIB stocks in GoT using genetic study	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT
Step 3: Conduct Mixed-stock analysis	Determination of amount of contribution from other stocks in particular to area of study	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT

*Fishing ground information is used for defining sampling sites as the mature stage of the species will be used for the study

PROPOSED WORK PLAN (CONTINUED)

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<i>Short-term plan (continued)</i>		
2. Improved Data Collection on AIB Species Using Existing SOP		
Step 1: Name the enumerators for each landing site and study area	Nomination of enumerators for data collection at landing sites in study areas	Harmonized regional data in GoT countries
Step 2: Training for enumerators	Enhanced knowledge on biological and environmental data	Improve capacity of enumerators from GoT countries for being trainers in the future
Step 3: Data collection and analysis	Updated information and data on biological and environmental aspects	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT
Step 4: Convene meeting to discuss and validate data	Validated data for understanding stocks of AIB species in GoT	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT



IPM STUDY

A. Conduct MSA in addition to that of MSA conducted by KU's researcher at selected sites in Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Malaysia

OR

B. Conduct MSA in collaboration with one-year activity (2017~2018) of DOF Thailand with additional selected landing sites in Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Malaysia

How many stock (s) of IPM is/are sharing in the GoT

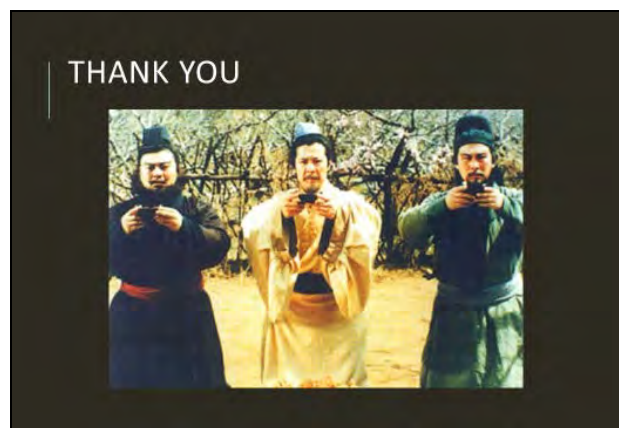
SUGGESTED STUDY/SAMPLING SITES FOR SAMPLING SITES FOR AIB SPECIES STOCK STUDY* IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

Sampling Sites	A	I	B
Viet Nam	⊗	⊗	
Cambodia	⊗	⊗	
Trat		⊗	⊗
Rayong		⊗	
Samutsongkram	⊗	⊗	
Prachup Kirikhan	⊗	⊗	
Surat Thani	⊗	⊗	
Songkla			⊗
Pattani	⊗	⊗	
Narathiwat			⊗
Malaysia-1	⊗	⊗	⊗
Malaysia-2			⊗
Estimated Budget			

* For collecting of DNA and Otolith samples

THE MEETING PLEASE...

- ❖ Take note on the progress of activities towards development of joint management plan for AIB species in the Gulf of Thailand
- ❖ Give comments, views, supports the conduct of AIB study



Management Cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region bases on the Results of Stock study of Tonggol Tuna and Kawakawa
 By *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*

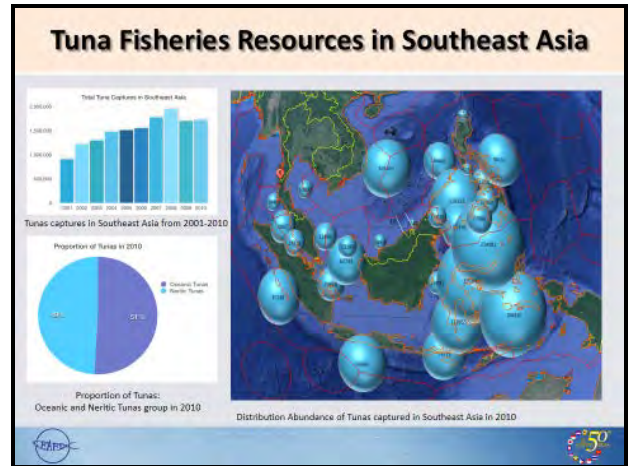
The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
 28 Feb-2 March 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF NERITIC TUNAS IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION:

STOCK AND RISK ASSESSMENT OF LONGTAIL TUNA AND KAWAKAWA, ACHIEVEMENTS AND WAY FORWARD ON REG. FISHERY POLICY

SOMBOON SIRIRAKSOPHON
 CHIEF OF MFRDMD

WP 06.2



BACKGROUND

- At 45th Meeting of council (2012), recognized the need to develop a PoA for Regional Cooperation;
- In response, a series of Meeting on RPOA-Neritic tuna was held in Oct'2013, and June'2014;
- RPOA-Neritic Tunas is supported by
 - ✓ 47CM in April 2015;
 - ✓ 17 ASWGFI in June 2015;
 - ✓ Endorsed by SOM-AMAF's in 2015

DEVELOPMENT OF RPOA-NERITIC TUNAS

```

    EXPERT MEETING (PRELIMINARY ISSUES)
    ↓
    EXPERT & POLICY MEETING (DRAFTING)
    ↓
    SEAFDEC COUNCIL (FCG/ASSP & ASWGFI)
    ↓
    SOM-AMAF
    
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Achievement 1: RPOA-Neritic Tunas

6 Objectives

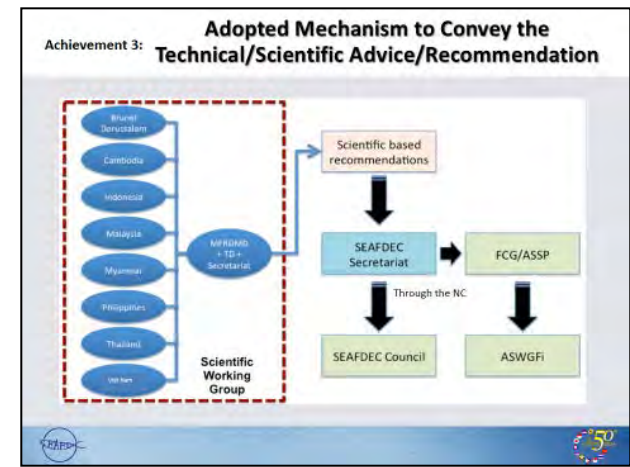
- Determining available data and information, improving data collection and developing key indicators
- Improving sustainable fisheries management
- Improving sustainable interaction between fisheries and marine ecosystem
- Improving compliance to rules and regulations and access to markets
- Addressing Social Issues
- Regional Cooperation

Achievement 2: Established SWG-neritic tunas

Role of the SWG-Neritic Tunas is to provide technical/scientific advice and policy consideration needs to the SEAFDEC Council for the improvement of fisheries management

Objectives of the TOR is to ensure that the regional cooperation from AMSs on the stock assessment of neritic tunas can be effectively managed by the SWG after ending of the funded project.

Adoption of the TOR by AMS in 2015



Achievement 4: SWG-neritic tuna Meetings

- ❖ Conducted 3 Meetings of the SWG:
 - 1st SWG in Malaysia (2014)
 - 2nd SWG In Vietnam (2015)
 - 3rd SWG In Thailand (2016)
- ❖ Adopted the SOP for Data Collection
- ❖ Adopted the SOP for Genetic Study
- ❖ Reviewed the stock and Population of Neritic Tunas and Seer fishes
- ❖ Capacity Building Workplan



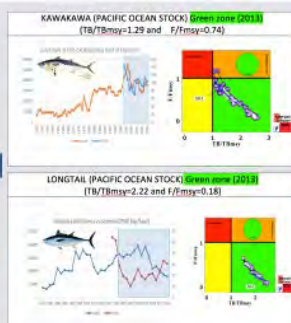
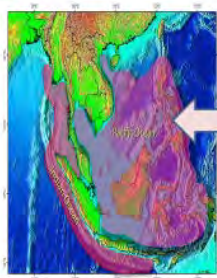
Achievement 5: Capacity Building on Stock Assessment

- ✓ 2 Trainings for Basic knowledge on Stock Assessment and landing data collection to selected AMS such as CAM, MY, TH, VN, (January and May 2016);
- ✓ Stock Assessment Advance Training Course for Specific Species using Kobe Plot (selected AMSs such as BN, MY, PH, ID, TH and VN) in April-2016;



Achievement 6A: Stock Assessment (LOT & KAW)

NERITIC TUNAS SA
Pacific Ocean Side



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS (1)

PACIFIC Ocean Side of the Southeast Asian Region

Kawakawa:

- TAC should be less than the MSY level (185,400 t). This means that the current catch level (170,900 t) (Average of 2012-2014) can be increased by 14,100 t (9%).

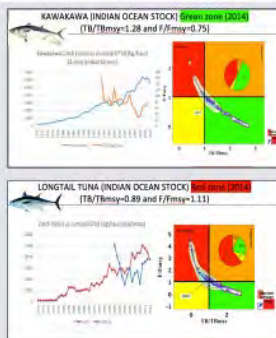
Longtail Tuna:

- TAC can be increased to the MSY level (196,700 t). This means that the current catch level (88,200 t) (Average of 2011-2013) can be increased by 108,500 t (223%).

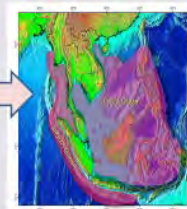
(However, the 3rd SWG noted that increasing the capacity and efforts may affect to other 2nd species and by-catch due to multispecies fisheries concerns.)



Achievement 6B: Stock Assessment (LOT & KAW)



NERITIC TUNAS SA:
Indian Ocean Part



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS (2)

Indian Ocean Side of the Southeast Asian Region

Kawakawa:

- TAC should be less than the MSY level (55,380 t). This means that the current catch level (59,800 t) (Average of 2012-2014) should be decreased by 4,400 t (7%).

Longtail Tuna:

- TAC should be less than the MSY level (37,580 t), This means that the current catch level (43,000 t) (Average of 2012-2014) should be decreased by 5,400 t (13%).



Scientist Group on Stock Assessment of LOT and KAW

Chief Scientist
Tom Nishida PhD
(Resource person)

National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries,
Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency
Shimizu, Shizuoka, Japan.

Former Chief Scientist on LOT and KAW at IOTC

IN CONCLUSION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

<p>MSY level (55,380 t) Current level (59,800 t) Recommendation: - Reduce 7%</p>	<p>MSY level (185,400 t) Current level (170,900 t) Recommendation: - Can increase 9%</p>
<p>MSY level (37,580 t) Current level (43,000 t) Recommendation: - Reduce 13%*</p>	<p>MSY level (196,700 t) Current level (88,200 t) Recommendation: - Can increase 223%*</p>

Apply for neritic tuna in the GOT Sub-regional Area

Currently in GOT:

Number of vessels?
Efforts : CPUEs ?
Quantity of Catch?

TAC +
Fishing Capacity Measures

<p>MSY level (185,400 t) Current level (170,900 t) Recommendation: - Can increase 9%</p>	<p>MSY level (196,700 t) Current level (88,200 t) Recommendation: - Can increase 223%*</p>
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Adaptation from the Scientific Recommendations to Regional Fishery Policy on Conservation and Management

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graph TD
    A[Results of SA for LOT and KAW] --> B[Risk Assessment for LOT and KAW]
    B --> C[Scientific Recommendations on Management Measures of LOT and KAW]
    C --> D[Circulate to SEAFDEC NC]
    D --> E[49th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council, April 2017]
    E --> F[Fishery Policy on Conservation and Management]
    F --> G[25th Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Working Group, May 2017]
    G --> H[Regional / Common Fishery Policy on Conservation and Management]
    H --> I[ASEAN SOM-AMAF, Sept.-Oct., 2017]
  
```

WHY WE NEED ASEAN MECHANISM

- SEAFDEC IS NOT MANDATE FOR REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT, WE ARE NOT RFMOS
- BUT UNDER ASEAN FRAMEWORK, UNLESS A NEW RFMO IS ESTABLISHED.. BUT IT IS NOT RIGHT WAY TO SAY NOW. SO WE NEED ASEAN

ASEAN will play an Important Role for Regional/COMMON Fishery Policy

WORK PLAN AND WAY FORWARD IN 2017 AND ONWARD

- Conduct the 4th SWG for stock assessment of the Seer Fish: Spanish Mackerel in 2017-18
- Conduct the Genetic Study on LOT and KAW to understand the population/stock (2017-2018)
- Capacity Building on Stock Assessment
- Promote the ACDS in neritic tunas fisheries
- RTC on Joint/Regional Fisheries Management Plan in GOT, AM, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas sub-regions
- Dissemination of the Project Results
- Re-Stock Assessment for LOT and KAW in 2020

Collaboration with RFMOs & Relevant Institutions

Achievement 8:

- ① WCPFC
 - Supporting SWG members from TH and MY to attend the Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas, held in VN (Nov.2015)
- ② IOTC
 - Sharing the results of SA to the IOTC Working Party on Neritic Tunas,
- ③ ASEAN Tuna Task Force and ASEAN TWG
 - Sharing and technical support to the ASEAN Forum
- ④ Other Organizations and NGOs (e.g. FIP, SFP, WWF, TTAI)



The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
28 Feb-2 March 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

SEAFDEC SWEDEN

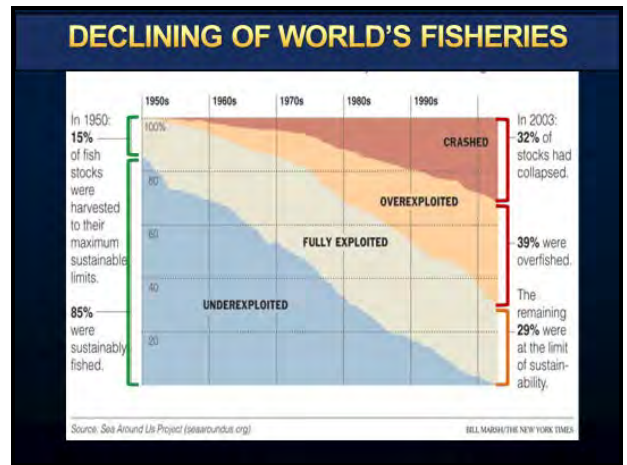
50th ANNIVERSARY
THANK YOU



ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)
 By Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon



IMPROVING TRACEABILITY FOR MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES:
 THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE E-ACDS AS A TOOL TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF IUU FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS INTO THE SUPPLY CHAINS

KEY PROBLEMS

- ❖ **Globalization:** affects on fisheries resources and habitats



KEY PROBLEMS

- ❖ **IUU fishing**



KEY PROBLEMS

- ❖ **BY-CATCH**



WHAT'S HAPPENING SINCE 1990

- ✓ Introduction of FAO's Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries and other relevant measures/tools (IPOA, PSM) since 1990
- ✓ EU introduced EC-Regulation since 2010
 - Catch Certification
 - Improved fisheries policy framework
- ✓ RFMOs introduced Catch Documentation Schemes such as CCAMLR, IOTC, WCPFC,



WHAT'S HAPPENING after 2000

- ✓ NGOs & Consumers anti non-sustainability of fish and seafood supply chain >
 - Ban tonggol fisheries in GOT/TH
- ✓ US Presidential Taskforces on combating iuu fishing >
- ✓ Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act; Seafood Import Monitoring Program (risk-based traceability program)



TRACEABILITY PROCESS ?

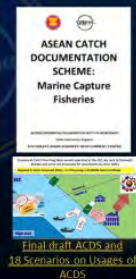


ENHANCING THE TRACEABILITY FOR MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES

ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

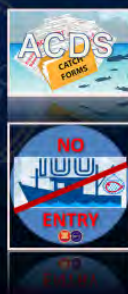
DEVELOPMENT OF ACDS

- 2014 OCT Expert Group Meeting on 14-16 October 2014
- DEC Regional Technical Consultation
- 2015 MAY Expert Group Meeting
- FEB Stakeholders Consultation
- 2016 APR 48th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council



MAIN OBJECTIVES

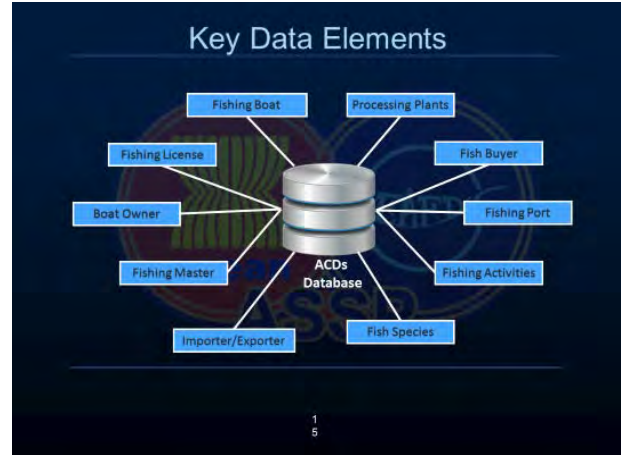
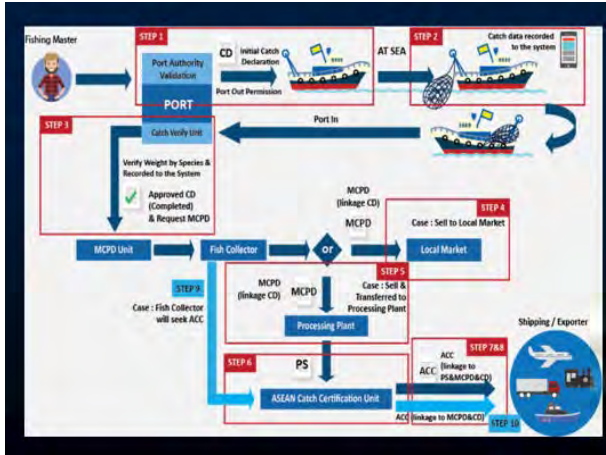
1. provide unified framework that will enhance traceability of fish and fishery products for effective management,
2. enhance the credibility of fish and fishery products for intra-regional and international trade, and
3. prevent entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chains.



DEVELOPMENT OF E-ACDS

- SEAFDEC in collaboration with FMO/TH,
- Taking into consideration the suggestions made by 48CM on, e-ACDS should be:
 - format, standard and information be aligned with the importing countries requirements,
 - be simplified for small-scale fisheries
- integrated the lessons learnt from CCAMLR, SwAM/Sweden, MAFF/ID and DOF/TH

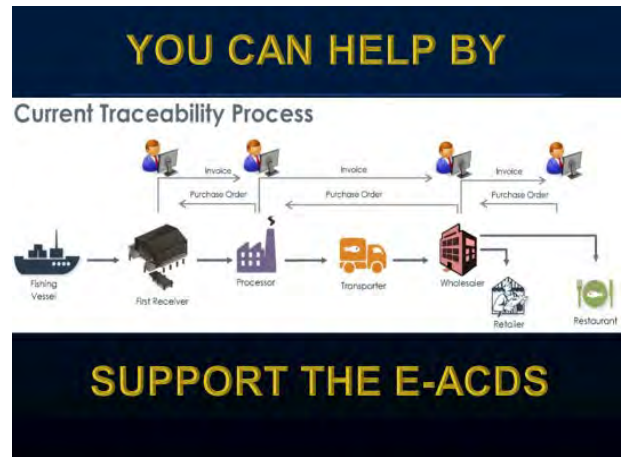




E-ACDS FOR BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The interface includes:

- Log-in Page:** User authentication screen.
- e-Catch Reporting Form:** Data entry screen for catch reporting.
- Navigation Menu:**
 - Dashboard
 - Port-out (Issue CD)
 - Catch Reporting
 - Port-in (Verify CD)
 - List of Fisheries
 - List of Vessels
 - Fishing Zone
 - Manage User
 - System Setting
 - Manage Utility
 - Database Backup



Promotion of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme in the Southeast Asian Region

e-ACDS is designed to meet the requirements of AMS. The system supports in electronic and paper types is not created unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for importers/exporters.

SEAFDEC in Collaboration with USAID-Oceans and Fish Marketing Organization
Supported by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and Japanese Trust Fund

THANK YOU

SEAFDEC in Collaboration with USAID-Oceans and Fish Marketing Organization
Supported by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and Japanese Trust Fund

**Directions and Recommendations to Indicate GOT Sub-regional Management Priority
(Group 1)**

No.	ISSUES/PROBLEMS ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT		DIRECTION/ RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
	a) FISH STOCK & HABITATS	b) FISHING CAPACITY, VESSELS, GEAR & PEOPLE		
1.	Lack of capacity and ability for study on stock assessment.	Overcapacity and Overfishing	a) Capacity building and cooperation with international organization /neighboring county b) Understand stock status, come up with reference point, adopt and implement capacity management	a) High b) High
2.	No zoning system, land and coastline development in coastal zone (destroy habitat)	Limitation/Ineffective law enforcement	a) Established zoning system, EIA, coordination b) Cooperation inter-agencies, awareness program	a) Medium b) High
3.	Encroachment into sea grasses and mangroves area	Lack of human resources (officers)	a) Improvement MCS b) Implement Co-management based, capacity building of staff, recruitment of officers	a) High b) Medium
4.	Lack of data (catch, CPUE, biological, etc.) and information on AIB species	Lack of financial	a) Proper planning, Political will b) Convince to the government/international organization to support, cooperation with private sectors (FIP: Fisheries Improvement Project)	a) High b) High
5.	Lack of capacity on MCS for the large zoning & closing area	Destructive fishing gear	a) Conduct the effective smaller management area b) Awareness program, Ban, Fishing license control, Zoning,	a) Medium b) Medium

No.	ISSUES/PROBLEMS ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT		DIRECTION/ RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
	a) FISH STOCK & HABITATS	b) FISHING CAPACITY, VESSELS, GEAR & PEOPLE		
			Increasing punishment, Promote selective fishing gear	
6.	Multi-species and multi-gear fisheries: difficult to determine tools /method for management measures	Insufficient fishers daily income (Banning fishing gear)	a) More detailed data and information by species, cooperate & assistant from expertise/organization to develop appropriate method for appropriate management measures b) Promote alternative livelihood	a) High b) High
7.	Governance issues (inadequate integration and harmonization)	Lack of/incomplete vessel registration system (Cambodia)	a) Integration and harmonization b) Establish the vessel registration system	a) Medium b) Medium
8	Degradation of fish habitat	Conflict between small-scale and commercial scale fisheries	a) Promotion of fisheries habitat (Establish <i>Refugia</i>) b) Promote E-EAFM/CBFM practice	a) High b) High
9	Inadequate information/measures on the impact from destructive fishing gear on critical/vulnerable habitats/benthic	Poor living and safety condition onboard	a) More study and provide scientific information to support for the management b) Improve regulation, Concern on labour on fishing boat	a) Medium b) Medium
Trans-boundary issues				
10		Double-flag vessels	b) Coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries	b) Medium
11		Disputed area	b) Coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries	b) Medium
12		Landing by foreign	b) Coordination and	b) Medium

No.	ISSUES/PROBLEMS ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT		DIRECTION/ RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
	a) FISH STOCK & HABITATS	b) FISHING CAPACITY, VESSELS, GEAR & PEOPLE		
		vessels	cooperation with neighboring countries	
13		Encroachment by foreign/neighboring fishing vessels	b) Coordination and cooperation with neighboring countries, Awareness Program	b) Medium

**Directions and Recommendations to Indicate GOT Sub-regional Management Priority
(Group 2)**

SCOPE	ISSUE	COUNTRY STATUS				REMARKS	DIRECTION & REGULATION	PRIORITY
		CAMB.	MAL.	THA.	VIE.			
RESOURCES	1) Declining of Resources	Yes (1)			Yes (1)**	(*) : Malaysia have good quality on (4) (**) : Viet Nam have coastal conflict on (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More extension/awareness building program to key stakeholders (+ budget), - Promote MPA/fishery <i>refugia</i> including zoning, stock/resource enhancement program and strengthen MCS - Improve the post – harvest fish handling (particular trawlers) - FAO/TCP fund for fish handling process improvement 	Declining of Resources
	2) Information of stock status	Yes (2)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (2)			
	3) Climate change	Yes (3)		Yes (4)	Yes (4)			
	4) Postharvest fish handling*	Yes (4)						
HABITAT	1) Deforestation	Yes (1)		Yes (2)	Yes (2)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen MCS - Increasing fishery <i>refugia</i> system 	Destruction gear and practices
	2) Destruction gear and practices				Yes (3)			
	3) Pollution from land							
GOVERNANCE	1) Conflict between stakeholders (commercial vs artisanal fishers)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	(*) : for law and regulations (**) : for scientific survey - Thailand have FMP, but MCS insufficient - Malaysia have MFC action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platform to discuss between users - Facilitate of stakeholder consultations by government (Malaysian way; example from trap vs trawl) - Facilitation training to resolve the conflict (FAO) - Simplify the registration process (FAO), why don't we just make it as simple as possible for ordinary fishers 	Conflict between stakeholders (commercial vs artisanal fishers)
	2) Lack of budget	Yes (2)*	Yes (4)		Yes (2)**			
	3) Non – registration fishing vessels	Yes (3)						
	4) Lacking of labour working	Yes (5)						

SCOPE	ISSUE	COUNTRY STATUS				REMARKS	DIRECTION & REGULATION	PRIORITY
		CAMB.	MAL.	THA.	VIE.			
	5) Political will 6) Management plan					- Cambodia developing MCS plan - Viet Nam have insufficient MCS	- to be accessed? - MOU between authority concern (Cambodia)	
HUMAN RECS.	1) Increasing number of fishers 2) Coastal zone development 3) Stakeholder participation 4) Market access as yellow card 5) Safety at sea	Yes (1) Yes (2) Yes (3)** Yes (5)*		Yes (4) Yes (5)*		(*): No data, no record of accident at sea (**): Cambodia have conflict in (3) only in fishing season - There is no stakeholder conflict in MAL, THA and VIE	- Understand/selection of appropriate management tools for (<i>refugia</i> , MPA, EAFM, CBFM, etc.) - Individual Transferable Quota System (ITQ System) - However, the increasing of number of fishes still not be solved yet from the group - For safety at sea, recording system for accident at sea by local police or related organizers as coast guard - For safety at sea, MOU between fishery registration system organizer and insurances company	Safety at sea

Summary of Directions and Recommendations to Indicate GOT Sub-Regional Management Priority

ISSUES/PROBLEMS ON FISHERIES AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT		DIRECTION/ RECOMMENDATIONS
FISH STOCK & HABITATS	FISHING CAPACITY, VESSELS, GEAR & PEOPLE	
Status and trends of shared stock species (Indian mackerel, anchovy and neritic tuna (Tonggol))	# fishing vessels? # types of gears? # Fishing effort?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic information, review historical data - (Share information on) fishing vessels registration - (Share information on) fishing licenses - Improved use of catch documentation (ACDS) and traceability systems - Share fishery data and information for sub-regional analysis - Establish specific sub-regional fisheries management plans
Status and conservation of coastal and offshore habitats 1	Impacts from fisheries related activities Impacts by fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review historical data information - Determine critical fisheries habitat (spawning, feeding, migration....) - Establish Marine Conservation Area and/or <i>Refugia</i>, MPAs, etc - Assess habitat restoration needs (mangrove, seagrass, etc...) - Develop a sub-regional conservation area (<i>refugia</i>) plan - Use as applicable satellite image technology
Status and conservation of coastal and offshore habitats 2	Impact of oil platforms Impact of urbanization Impact of coastal developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek coordination and references among agencies and partners (with relevant mandate) - Review historical data information - Assess impacts on critical habitats and space available for coastal fisheries - Use as applicable satellite image technology
Climate variability and climate trends	Impacts on habitats Impacts on fisheries Impacts on communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review historical data information - Review oceanographic data - Simulation of oceanographic features (by relevant organization) -
Laws and regulations	# need improved legislation? # need improved understanding among neighbors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review fisheries (and related) laws and regulations - Review institutional responsibilities - Comparative analysis at bilateral and sub-regional level - Awareness-building and training on legal matters
	Human resources developments and capacity building	Capacity building in all areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stock assessment, genetics and species identification - Habitats and habitat conservation aspects - Data collection and data handling - Fishery management concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Laws and regulations o Input-output control o EAFM o Fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept, MPAs, o Etc.
	Social and economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and build capacity on alternative livelihood

ISSUES/PROBLEMS ON FISHERIES AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT		DIRECTION/ RECOMMENDATIONS
FISH STOCK & HABITATS	FISHING CAPACITY, VESSELS, GEAR & PEOPLE	
	development opportunities	<p>opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote improved post-harvest handling and (local) processing - More extension/awareness building programs to key stakeholders including coordination of efforts
	Policy intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks (starting with M and C) - MOU between (sub-regional or bilateral authorities concerned (safety at sea, labor migrants, control, etc) - Establish Scientific Working Group on priority species (facilitated by) SEAFDEC - Develop joint and/or coordinated fisheries management plans for the Gulf of Thailand

CLOSING REMARKS

By *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*,
SEAFDEC Secretary-General

Distinguished Guests;
Representatives from Countries in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region;
Representatives from our Collaborating Partners;
My Colleagues from SEAFDEC;
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

As we have come to the end of our Meeting, I would like to thank the representatives from the participating countries for providing valuable inputs and active participation during our deliberations. We have to bear in mind that since the Gulf of Thailand is well recognized for its important habitats and abundance of aquatic resources, it has become necessary to accelerate, integrate and promote sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation to properly manage the fishery resources in the Gulf of Thailand.

We are therefore grateful to all of you for maximizing the momentum to develop a common vision for the Gulf of Thailand, as a stable safeguard to combat illegal and destructive fishing and integrate fisheries and habitat management, especially with respect to fishing capacity, vessel registration and port monitoring. Most importantly, we were also able to come up with the perspective on the development of sub-regional common policy for the Gulf of Thailand, which could contribute towards the development of the ASEAN Common Fisheries Policy.

Secondly, I would also like to thank the representatives from other organizations such as UNEP/GEF, FAO/APFIC, ILO, IUCN/MFF and RPOA-IUU for your very valuable inputs, recommendations and suggestions.

Lastly, please allow me to thank the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for enabling SEAFDEC to organize this Meeting so that the countries in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region could strengthen sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation for sustainable fisheries development in the Gulf of Thailand. I would also wish to thank the Meeting Secretariat for their support, technically and administratively, which contributed considerably to the success of the Meeting.

Considering the success of our three-day Meeting, I now declare this Meeting closed. I wish all of you safe journey back home to your countries and families.

Thank you!