

**Report of the 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting
on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand**

Bangkok, Thailand

25-26 July 2017



**THE SECRETARIAT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**Supported by the Government of Sweden
through the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project**

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2017. Report of the 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand, in Bangkok, Thailand, 25-26 July 2017, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 72 pp.

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REPORT OF THE 2nd SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND THAILAND

25-26 July 2017
Bangkok, Thailand

I. Opening of the Meeting

1. The Second Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand was convened from 25 to 26 July 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the Department of Fisheries (DOF) Malaysia and Thailand, Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia, the senior officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC/TD, and SEAFDEC/MFRDMD and members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The list of participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for extending support and organizing the Meeting. He recalled participants that the first Meeting between Thailand and Malaysia was conducted in 2014, in Penang, Malaysia, some key issues related to the fisheries cooperation between two countries were discussed such as transboundary resources and management of fishing capacity. He stated that this 2nd Meeting Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand allowed both countries to update and follow-up some actions had been implemented so far and identify remain issues for continue implementation leading to fisheries sustainability around the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. Finally, he expressed the appreciation to participants for attending the Meeting. His Opening Remarks Appears as **Annex 2**.

II. Introduction, Arrangement of the Meeting, and Adoption of the Agenda

3. The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Officer, *Ms. Suntree Pumpuang*, introduced the background of the Meeting and the objectives of the Meeting, as shown in the Prospectus (**Annex 3**). While noting the importance of the strengthening cooperation on fisheries management around the Gulf of Thailand, she emphasized that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has been implementing activities includes capacity building among the countries in the Gulf of Thailand where several issues were discussed among the countries such as the transboundary resource management (*e.g.* anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerel, and blue swimming crab (AIB species) and Neritic tuna) and the cooperation among the Gulf of Thailand countries on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) as well as facilitation of bilateral dialogues among border countries around the GOT to combating and reducing IUU fishing with the aim to strengthen for the formal cooperation among the countries.

4. After her presentation of the proposed Agenda, then, the Agenda of the Meeting was adopted unanimously (**Annex 4**).

III. Country Presentation on the Latest Development of Legal Framework and Management Action Plans for Fisheries Management

5. The representative from DOF Thailand, *Ms. Doungporn na Pombejra* presented an outline and summary of legal framework under Thai Royal Ordinance on Fisheries; Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E. 2560 (2017). She informed the Meeting that these new legislations initiate a new system for Fisheries and Aquatic Animals Management. She mentioned further that the legislation also meant to resolve and prevent the illegal Fishing Activities and to deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing. Her presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

6. Under the new legislation, transshipment vessels that are registered under DOF Thailand are only allowed to transfer the catch at fishing port. The Meeting took note the suggestion that transshipment vessel should be monitored by observer on board.

7. The Meeting also took note that under Malaysian Law, transfer or exchange of fishing crews at sea is not allowed.

8. Meanwhile, the representative from DOF Malaysia, *Mr. Bohari Leng* presented the latest development of the legal framework and management action plan for fisheries in Malaysia. He informed the Meeting that the new zoning system has been introduced to the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia. He also stated that under this zoning system, 0 to 1 nautical mile from shore will become fisheries *refugia*. The Meeting was also informed that trawl fishing would be phased out from Zone B by year 2020. He then explained about the establishment of National Committee on IUU fishing and fish stock and the strategic cooperation between DOF Malaysia and other enforcement agencies to implement fisheries regulations through the National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS). His presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

9. Finally, DOF Malaysia emphasized that the Malaysian fishing vessels equipped with Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) are required to have the system active for at least 80 % for any given year a condition for license renewal.

IV. Country Presentation on Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessel includes Issuance of Documentation and Catch Certificates, Issues, and Challenges

10. The representative from the DOF Thailand, *Ms. Jaruwan Songphatkaew*, presented the System and Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessel in Thailand. She explained the path of fish and fishery products importation by vessel, by land, and by air according to Royal Ordinance on Fisheries Section. She explained about procedure to import fish and fishery product into Thailand. The vessel agent or vessel master has to submit the Advance Request for Port Entry (AREP) with relevant documents that need to be submitted before entering the port. The decision for allow port entry will be made by Head of Fisheries Information Officer (FIO). If vessels appear in IUU list or have been evidently involved in IUU fishing, they will not be allowed to entry port and will be reported to other FIO and relevant organization.

11. *Ms. Songphatkaew* further explained the process for vessel's inspection at port, where the authorized officers will check the appearance and take photos, check documents and evidences such as original copy of documents submitted to AREP, Fishing Logbook, VMS, Automatic Identification System (AIS) record, offloading plan, and other relevant documents.

12. In relation to offloading process, *Ms. Songphatkaew* also explained about offloading monitoring scheme which cover the inspection of documents (*e.g.* import permit, custom declaration, invoice, bill of landing (BL), stowage plan, and offloading plan). She added that any failure or incomplete document under this monitoring scheme will stop further offloading process. The officers monitor offloading, check fish species, record fish weight and seal truck before leaving the port in order to prevent the illegal activities during transportation. However, she highlighted some issues that need to be clarified. The output appears in her presentation as **Annex 7**.

13. The representative from the DOF Malaysia presented the issues and challenges of Managing of Foreign Fishing Vessels in Malaysia. She explained the procedures to verify deregistration of foreign fishing vessels and procedures for registration of fishing vessels under the Malaysian Fisheries Act 1985. She also highlighted some of the issues pertaining to the licensing of purchased foreign fishing vessels and proposed recommendations to overcome related problems. The presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

14. The representative from the DOF Malaysia concluded that, the successfully implementation of MCS needs close cooperation and strategic alliances regionally. This is crucial to ensure the sustainability of marine resources for the benefit of the nation and future generations.

15. On the other hand, the Meeting was clarified that Malaysia allows the registration for foreign fishing vessels that were originally built and licensed in foreign countries. However, Malaysia has never issued and allowed Malaysian local fishing vessels to have repair work, offload catches and retrieve ice or other consumables from foreign countries.

16. The Meeting was informed that DOF Malaysia has never approved Malaysian fishing vessels to enter Thai waters and therefore agreed for such vessels to be treated under the law enforcement of Thailand regulations to combat IUU fishing.

17. The Meeting was highlighted that further communication is needed in relation to settle the differences in the legal status of fisheries activities in border areas including landing across borders. This is because the rules and regulations at both countries recognize fisheries activities as well as landing activities differently, either recognized as legal or illegal or vice versa.

18. The Meeting agreed on a recommendation to enhance the communication and strengthen the collaboration among DOF Malaysia, DOF Thailand, and other relevant agencies related to fisheries matters in order to improve the weaknesses in the control system. In addition, the importance of inter-agency collaboration between countries is also significant in order to improve the traceability system of the vessels.

V. Follow up on the Progress Report on the Joint Action Plan with Specific Focus for Fisheries and Habitats Management in the Area of Western Gulf of Thailand

5.1 Combating IUU Fishing

19. The DOF Malaysia updated the Meeting of their activities to address the issue concerning double flagging. A focal person has been nominated to look into the IUU fishing activities. Regular exchange of information on licensing of fishing vessels between Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and RPOA-IUU is on-going. In addition, the DOF Malaysia also informed the regular update of the Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC mechanism.

20. It was reported in the Meeting that the DOF Malaysia places importance of capacity building activities, such as Port Inspection Training and educational trip to Phuket, Thailand. The DOF Malaysia further stated that they have already established a proper data recording system and a scientific Technical Working Group to work with stock assessment activities (**Annex 9**).

21. Likewise, a representative from the DOF Thailand informed the Meeting that they have also implemented the sharing of information on RFVR and several capacity building activities. It was mentioned in the Meeting as well that the database system has been given much attention, and that the DOF Thailand has been coordinating with the Marine Department in order to facilitate the exchange of available information on IUU fishing vessels between RFMOs and RPOA-IUU (**Annex 10**). Both parties agreed to regularly update RFVR and make full use of the system in order to avoid dual-flagging.

22. Both parties recognized the need to expedite the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) however concurred that it should be done under the auspices of Ministry level.

23. Both parties have also agreed to nominate high ranking officials (*i.e.* preferably Directors of the International Cooperation of the Department of Fisheries) to serve as the focal persons to coordinate for the implementation of joint activities between Malaysia and Thailand, particularly on the issue of IUU fishing. In the meantime, both countries decided to abide by the interim focal persons.

24. The DOF Malaysia had enquiries DOF Thailand on the new requirements of documentation for importation of fish and fishery products into Thailand as stated under TBT Notifications (G/TBT/N/THA/492) and section 96 of Royal Thai Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015). Thailand is imposing to all exporting countries to provide documents that prove that the fish products that are imported into Thailand are sourced from legal fishing activities. Recently, the exporters from Malaysia were required to provide LOV (Laporan Operasi Vesel – Vessel Operation Report) and copy of fishing license as part of the importation requirements. DOF Malaysia had formally informed that LOV document is only use for domestic management (the main reason why the document is in Malay). Malaysia had further requested Thailand to provide further information on the documentation requirements for importation into Thailand from Malaysia for fish and fisheries product. DOF Thailand agrees to provide the information and had also informed DOF Malaysia that it will be easier for them to assist Malaysia in vessel inspection if the Malaysian fishing license document is available in bilingual.

25. DOF Thailand informed that Thailand allowed fish transshipment by Thai carrier vessel from Malaysian Ports (in this case is the LKIM Ports in Tanjung Manis), however this carrier vessel must be registered under DOF Thailand and is monitored by VMS (latest Fisheries Ordinance 2017). DOF Malaysia had informed officially regarding the latest Sarawak Merchant Shipping Notice No. 1/2017 issued by the Marine Department of Malaysia (Sarawak State) regarding the requirements for foreign non-convention vessels involved in transporting fishes for export from Tanjung Manis Port for their further reference and official circulation to related parties. DOF Malaysia also informed that any Thailand vessels that came into Malaysian ports for the purpose of buying Malaysian fish will need to follow the normal exporting procedures. DOF Malaysia agrees to provide DOF Thailand the stated official notification from Marine Department of Malaysia.

5.2 Fact Finding Survey on Strengthening Malaysian and Thai Partnership in Support of Joint Fisheries Planning and Management in the Western Gulf of Thailand

26. The representative from SEAFDEC/TD, *Mr. Kongpathai Sarapphainich*, provided updates on the Strengthening Malaysian and Thai partnership in support of the joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand. In his presentation, *Mr. Sarapphainich* said that there should be better collaboration activities between DOF Malaysia and DOF Thailand for joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand as agreed upon during the first sub-regional meeting in 2014 in Penang, Malaysia. His presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

27. During the discussion, The DOF Thailand informed the Meeting that the result of the survey could improve if there would be another similar activity in the future. However, DOF Malaysia, on their part, said that the result will not be changed a lot because according to them they could control the size of engine as well as the registration of the fishing vessels.

28. In reaction to the recommendations made during the survey (*i.e.* development of tools for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length to reduce illegal fishing activities and the use of VMS for indicate the fishing ground). While, the DOF Malaysia said that they would wait for conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that is still in progress in order to deal with the issues concerning fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length. However, they said that they would logically support the VMS system.

29. In addition, *Dr. Somboon Siriraksopon*, the Program and Policy Coordinator of SEAFDEC, said that he has noted the improvement that both countries have done on MCS system in combating IUU fishing activities. Therefore, he said that the abovementioned recommendations might not be necessary to consider as a way forward. However, he emphasized that the establishment of MOU might be needed but it would not be specific for information sharing or dissemination.

30. On the other hand, the DOF Thailand informed the Meeting that RFVR have existing information on vessels of 100 gross tonnage or 24 meters in length and over and need to have data on fishing vessels of 60 gross tonnage or about 18 meters in length and over. The DOF Thailand also mentioned that fishing

vessels of 60 gross tonnage could possibly encroach into neighboring countries, so they agreed with the recommendation to develop tools for fishing vessels less than 24 meters in length to reduce illegal fishing activities. It was also informed in the Meeting that Thailand has been implementing VMS on fishing vessels of 30 gross tonnages and above. Thailand informed Malaysia that Thai has specific regulation on VMS and will share the regulation (in English) with Malaysia. Thailand further informed that they used Electronic Monitoring (EM) and Electronic Reporting System (ERM), a digital signature to analyze the behavior of the vessels.

31. Finally, the DOF Thailand informed the Meeting that fishing vessels without engine over 6 gross tonnages and with engine are required to register with the Marine Department. However, at present the small scale fishing vessels are not required to secure fishing permit from the Department of Fisheries.

32. A representative from the DOF Malaysia informed the Meeting that they required trawl fishing vessels of 25 to 40 gross tonnages to have an AIS system installed onboard the fishing vessels.

5.3 Managing Transboundary Stocks (AIB species) in GOT, and Stock Assessment Results for Neritic Tuna in GOT

33. *Dr. Siriraksophon*, provided updates on the Joint Management of Neritic Tuna in the Gulf of Thailand. He informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC Secretariat had collaborated with SEAFDEC/MFRDMD on the development of RPOA-Neritic tuna. He also mentioned that SEAFDEC Secretariat and SEAFDEC-MFRDMD have established the Scientific Working Group and came up with the result of the stock assessment of longtail tuna and kawakawa for the management of neritic tuna in the region. He then said that the initiative could also be implemented in GOT and in the Andaman Sea.

34. Furthermore, *Dr. Siriraksophon* stated that the framework of the Scientific Working Group would support the MOU between Malaysia and Thailand in terms of the joint management activities. He then told the Meeting that the result of the stock assessment of longtail tuna and kawakawa should be brought forward to the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) level for consideration.

35. Finally, as a basis for the management of neritic tuna in the region, *Dr. Siriraksophon* cited some of the results of the study, such as the study on the abundance of longtail tuna in the Indian Ocean. The results showed that longtail tuna had MSY level and current level of 196,700 tonnes and 88,200 tonnes, respectively. Therefore, the longtail tuna fishery in the Indian Ocean was on stable condition. His presentation appears as **Annex 12**.

36. The Assistant Program and Policy Coordinator, *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, provided information in Managing the Transboundary Stocks of Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel, and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB species). In the presentation, he emphasized that the AIB species were given priority for management in GOT. He then itemized the activities that have been implemented, such as the conduct of series of technical consultations and the development of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the collection of AIB species. He then mentioned the objectives of the project to encourage GOT countries to formulate National Policy for the data collection of AIB species to support long term management of such species and to conduct activities for understanding on the migratory behavior of the AIB species.

37. The Meeting was informed of the agreement made during 6th GOT Meeting in 2017 that the SEAFDEC-Sweden project was requested to follow up with the DOF Thailand the progress of the DNA study of Indo-Pacific Mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand.

38. Finally, *Dr. Wanchana*, said that major events that were conducted, which include the Expert Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of the AIB species in the GOT and the Technical Meeting for Planning and Development of Stock Study of AIB species in GOT, led to the development of a joint management plan for the three species. His presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

VI. The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including Testing of Traceability Systems Relevant to the Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand

39. *Dr. Siriraksopon*, provided an updated of the utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including Testing of Traceability Systems relevant to the fisheries in the GOT. He cited some importance of the ACDS, such as to certify the export and import documents for fishery products being shipped to EU so as to avoid rejection. Therefore, SEAFDEC has developed the ACDS program to support the Member Countries to certify the documentation. The details are found in **Annex 14**.

VII. Discussion on the Possible Areas of Cooperation under Technical Working Group (TWG)

40. The DOF Malaysia said that they considered the cooperation would cover a wide ranging areas. Therefore, they suggested that it should not only be confined in the GOT but rather broad-based cooperation.

41. The DOF Malaysia had listed possible areas for cooperation, such as (i) cooperation in aquaculture sectors including broodstock and hatchery management and technology through research and development, technology transfer, sharing of knowledge, training and attachment programs; (ii) processing, production and marketing in fisheries product; (iii) management and conservation of captured fisheries especially in inland fisheries, and information sharing on Thailand efforts in the management and implementation of TAC on target fisheries resources; (iv) promotion of business venture project in fisheries related industries; (v) Exchange of experts, technicians and skilled/ semi-skilled/ unskilled workers for education, training and research; (vi) Exchange of technical information in order to facilitate trade; Fisheries Biosecurity; and (v) other areas in research and development (not limiting to aquaculture).

42. Meanwhile, a representative from the DOF Thailand agreed with the proposal of DOF Malaysia to include aquaculture, research and development, fisheries management, and any form of activity to combat IUU fishing. The DOF Malaysia, which has the expertise, has expressed its willingness to help DOF Thailand improve its artificial reef management program.

43. In a related development, the representative from SEAFDEC/TD *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong*, asked the participants for the MCS system related activities that both countries had implemented.

44. A representative from DOF Malaysia cited the DOF Thailand's experience in the implementation of VMS with commercial fishing vessels, so DOF Malaysia, on their part, requested DOF Thailand to share information on VMS technology with them. It was then mentioned that sharing of information could further enhance the cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand.

45. DOF Thailand said that MCS, which covers the monitoring of Port-in and Port-out (PIPO) activities, was a comprehensive system. However, DOF Thailand has signified its intention to share information on VMS technology with Malaysia in order to enhance MCS system in the GOT sub-region.

46. The DOF Thailand said that they were looking into the possibility of conducting a pilot study on fishing gear marking for small-scale fisheries in order to provide better estimation of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) level. It was further mentioned that this initiative could lead to the adoption of the gear marking system between the two countries and in the whole Southeast Asian region as well.

47. The DOF Thailand said that they allowed one fishing gear at a time for every commercial fishing vessel operator, whereas the small-scale fishing vessel operator can use more than one fishing gear depending on the fishing season. However, it was reiterated in the Meeting that the authority should be informed by the commercial fishing vessel operators should they have the intention to replace their existing fishing gears.

48. Meanwhile, a representative from the DOF Thailand presented a model of fishing vessel marking (**Annex 15**).

49. *Dr. Siriraksophon*, said that ACDS was just an optional tool to combat IUU fishing– countries may or may not adopt the system. However, he said that Thailand has been implementing the ACDS.

50. The DOF Thailand corroborated the statement of *Dr. Siriraksophon*. Therefore, they said that ACDS, which includes fishing logbook and catch documents, has been practiced in Thailand for a long time. The DOF Thailand also mentioned that they have been implementing the catch certificate not only to EU but also to other countries of destination.

51. According to the DOF Malaysia, the EU catch certificate system has been manually used in their country. However, they have been very enthusiastic to know the results of the pilot study on the electronic ACDS (e-ACDS) in Brunei Darussalam. Since e-ACDS as a way forward for Malaysia.

52. The DOF Malaysia has also considered several areas of cooperation for the Joint Action Plan (*e.g.* improvement of the sharing of information through the focal persons).

53. In this connection, representatives from the DOF Thailand have expressed their willingness to support the exchange of information on e-ACDS. The DOF Thailand informed the Meeting that they have been finding solutions and coordinating with international agencies to resolve the issue on human trafficking.

VIII. Updated Agreed Joint Action Plan and Possible Areas of Cooperation under TWG (proposed MOU Agriculture)

54. *Dr. Wanchana* facilitated the revision of the Joint Action Plan. Among the highlights of the Joint Action Plan was the sharing of information on the mechanism of PIPO. The collection of information on small-scale fishing vessel and the conduct of pilot study on gear marking have also been included in the revision. The revised and updated Action Plan appears as **Annex 16**.

IX. Other Matters

55. The DOF Malaysia informed the meeting members that they has received notifications from the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA), World Animal Health Organization (OIE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) confirming that TiLV has been detected in Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Israel and Thailand with reports indicating mass fish mortalities in those countries. In addition, recent report has listed Taiwan as an affected area while NACA has identified Malaysia as one of the 43 countries at high risk of TiLV.

56. In line with this recent events, DOF Malaysia will shortly implements a temporary emergency measures consistent with Section 40 of the Fisheries Act 1985 (Act 317) concerning Control of Live Fish to address biosecurity risks associated with imported live Tilapia fish. Tilapia lake virus (TiLV) is exotic to Malaysia and infects all species of Tilapia fish, therefore there is high risk of TiLV entering Malaysia through imported live Tilapia fish. This temporary emergency measures shall come into effect for a period of six months starting from 24 July 2017. As of now, Malaysia has temporarily put on hold all new import applications for live Tilapia from all countries until country's Competent Authority can prove that the fish consignment are originated from OIE-Listed diseases and Tilapia Lake Virus (TiLV) free zone. Malaysia will issue World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Committee notification and an official letter in the near future for the attention of all trading partners.

X. Summary and Ways Forward

57. Both countries agreed to update National Initiatives that will cover two major issues including IUU fishing and Transboundary/Shared Stock (*i.e.*, AIB species, neritic tuna), which will be continually implemented from August 2017 onwards. The details of revised Follow-up National Initiatives appear in **Annex 16**.

58. With regards to first issue which is IUU fishing, *Dr. Wanchana* highlighted that both countries agreed to renominate two focal points, namely: focal point at high management level and alternate Focal Point which will be responsible to coordinate regular data and information exchange and networking. Likewise, representative from the DOF Malaysia also highlighted that in the short term, data and information exchange should also cover updated domestic fisheries legislation of both countries.

59. Since gear marking is also included in the discussion , The Meeting took note that in the future SEAFDEC/TD might consider to support capacity building on gear marking at the DOF Thailand and at the regional level.

60. Regarding the use of port facilities of neighboring countries, the representative from the DOF Malaysia clarified that except under force majeure, all Malaysian fishing vessels are not allowed to use foreign ports for any purpose whatsoever including landing of catch, ship repair etc., In this regards, DOF Malaysia requested DOF Thailand to deny the use of their ports by Malaysian fishing vessel. The DOF Malaysia will write official requesting DOF Thailand to deny Malaysian fishing vessels request to use Thailand's port facilities.

61. In terms of implementation of bilateral activities under this arrangement, the Meeting noted that parties have to make further domestic consultations and agreed for an expeditious direct bilateral communication while keeping SEAFDEC in the loop. However, the Meeting noted that in case there is no progress within three months after the Meeting, SEAFDEC will remind both countries to implement such agreed actions (**Annex 17**).

XI. Closing of the Meeting

62. *Mr. Rajruchithong* on behalf of Secretary-General of SEAFDEC thanked the participants for their active participation in the discussion, and the resource persons for providing useful data and information. He then on behalf of Secretary-General, declared the Meeting closed.

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OPENING REMARKS

By Dr. Kom Silapajarn, SEAFDEC Secretary-General

Distinguished delegates from Malaysia and Thailand, SEAFDEC officials, members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network, ladies and gentleman, a very good morning!

We are delighted to have you here to participate in the 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand. I would like to express our sincere gratitude to SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for supporting and organizing this Meeting.

During the 1st Sub Regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand held in Penang, Malaysia in 2014, we identified future working areas between Malaysia and Thailand to promote effective fisheries management including management of fishing capacity, issues on combating illegal and destructive fishing, and strengthening cooperation between the two countries on the management of transboundary fishery resources in the waters bordering Malaysia and Thailand in the Gulf of Thailand.

Since the last meeting in 2014, I was informed that there are a number of actions implemented by both countries to address the issues that have been discussed and today we will listen to the progress of such activities from both countries during this meeting. In this connection, on behalf of SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC-Sweden project, it is a great honor to hold this meeting, providing avenue to advance cooperation between both countries on fisheries management related issues. I hope that we will have a friendly, open, and harmonious discussion leading to sustainable fisheries not only for the two countries but also we will be able to share with other ASEAN Member States. I am looking forward to the dedication and commitment from all participants to reach our goals and expectations as set in the agenda of this meeting.

On behalf of organizers of this meeting, once again, I wish to express our gratitude to Thailand for the warm glad-hand in this splendid city, Bangkok. I would like to thank all the participants for sparing your valuable time to join the Meeting. Your active participation would surely enhance the cooperation that we have initiated for the promotion of sustainable fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand. Finally, I wish all the best and look forward to a fruitful discussion.

Thank you and have a good day.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

By Ms. Suntree Pumpuang



SEKONG
Jabatan Perikanan
Malaysia

SEAFDEC

SWEDEN


**SECOND SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON
EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN
MALAYSIA AND THAILAND**

25-26 JULY 2017

BANGKOK, THAILAND

BACKGROUND

- Long-term sustainable development of fisheries resources in Gulf of Thailand, there should be integrated of fisheries and habitats management among countries on the concerns;
 - Overfishing
 - Landing across boundaries
 - Reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) and destructive fishing
 - Further step for MCS Networks to protect an important habitats



BACKGROUND (cont.)

- Cooperation of strengthen on the assessment of stocks and management of utilization for 1) Anchovies; 2) Indo-Pacific Mackerels; and 3) Blue Swimming Crab as well as to look into a sub-regional focus of neritic tuna under the RPOA-Neritic Tuna
- Facilitation of bilateral dialogue between Malaysia and Thailand on fisheries and habitats management through the works on: (1) follow-up the decisions and activity plans made during the 1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand (May 2014); and (2) to report on progress and decision of relevance to Malaysia and Thailand following up the previous Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Meetings



Overall Objectives of the Meeting

- To follow-up the result of the 1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand (May 2014); and
- To report on progress and decision of relevance to Malaysia and Thailand following up the previous Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Meetings



Specific Objectives of the Meeting

- To share an update information of progress and decisions taken in support of bilateral cooperation on fisheries and habitat management in Southwestern Gulf of Thailand with an aim to;
 - 1) Develop coordinated efforts to monitor and control fishing capacity as well as to increase the attention given to landings across boundaries including applications of the RPOA-Fishing Capacity
 - 2) Facilitate further steps to be taken towards assessment of stocks and management of utilization of (1) AIB Species (Anchovies, Indo-Pacific Mackerel, and Blue Swimming Crab); and (2) neritic tuna under the RPOA-Neritic Tuna



Specific Objectives of the Meeting (cont.)

- 3) Facilitate further steps to be taken to strengthen efforts on improvement for the use of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including testing of traceability systems
- 4) Facilitate the drafting of formalized cooperative arrangements in support of joint fisheries planning and management and the combating of illegal and destructive fishing



Expected Outputs

- 1) Dialogue and bilateral cooperation supported together with an agreed joint action plan on transboundary practices for the effective management of fishing capacity in order to reduce illegal and destructive fishing
- 2) Identified action items on the implementation of coordinated efforts to monitor and control fishing capacity including applications of the RPOA-Fishing Capacity as a tool to develop coordination on Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
- 3) MCS Practices identified for transboundary areas and strengthening of MCS networks initiated
- 4) Further recommendations provided on exchange of information on the system & procedures for control and verification and landing of catches in Malaysian and Thai fishing ports including monitoring and control of landings by foreign fishing vessels in respective countries' ports


Expected Outputs (cont.)

- 5) Steps agreed upon on the strengthening of efforts aiming towards improved use of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including testing of traceability systems relevant to the fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand
- 6) Work-plan on further steps to be taken towards assessment of stocks and management of the utilization of (1) AIB species; and (2) Neritic Tuna
- 7) Name-lists or list of agencies identified as a basis for the establishment of Working Groups to implement agreed common actions as identified above
- 8) The drafting of formalized cooperative arrangements between Malaysia and Thailand facilitated with further steps identified and documented



Expected Outcomes

- Increased understanding of the issues/areas in which joint approaches are necessary for effective management of fisheries, habitats and fishing capacity
- Increased collaborations between the countries including:
 - The drafting of formalized cooperative arrangements (MoU or other) in support of joint fisheries planning and management
 - Combating of illegal and destructive fishing in the sub-region between Thailand and Malaysia.



Agenda

25 July 2017 (Tue.)	
09.00-09.15	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
09.15-09.30	Agenda 2: Introduction and Arrangement of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda
09.30-10.30	Agenda 3: Country Presentation on the Latest Development Legal Framework and Management Actions Plan for Fisheries Management
11.00-12.00	Agenda 4: Country Presentation on Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessels Includes Issuance of Documentation and Catch Certificates, Issues and Challenges
13.30-14.00	Agenda 5: Progress Report (follow up) on the Joint Action Plan with Specific Focus for Fisheries and Habitats Management in the Area of Western Gulf of Thailand

Agenda (cont.)

25 July 2017 (continued)	
13.30-13.40	Agenda 5.1: Combating IUU Fishing
13.40-13.50	Agenda 5.2: Fact finding survey on Strengthening Malaysian and Thai partnership in support of joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand
13.50-14.00	Agenda 5.3: Managing Transboundary Stock (AIB-species in GoT, and stock assessment results for neritic tuna in GoT)
14.00-15.00	Agenda 6: The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including Testing of Traceability Systems relevant to the Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand
15.30-17.00	Agenda 7: Discussion on Possible Areas of Cooperation under Technical Working Group on Fisheries (TWGF) that will be Established under MOU on Agriculture Cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand
18.30	Welcome dinner

Agenda (cont.)

26 July 2017 (Wed.)	
09.00-12.00	Agenda 7: (Continued) Discussion on Possible Areas of Cooperation under Technical Working Group on Fisheries (TWGF) that will be Established under MOU on Agriculture Cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand
13.30-16.00	Agenda 8: Agreed on the Updated Joint Action Plan and Possible Areas of Cooperation under TWGF (proposed MOU Agriculture)
16.00-17.00	Agenda 9: Summary and Ways Forward
17.00-17.30	Agenda 10: Closing of the Meeting





AGENDA

- I. Opening of the Meeting
- II. Introduction and Arrangement of the Meeting and Adoption of the Agenda
- III. Country Presentation on the Latest Development Legal Framework and Management Actions Plan for Fisheries Management
- IV. Country Presentation on Procedures for Landing of Catches by Foreign Fishing Vessels Includes Issuance of Documentation and Catch Certificates, Issues and Challenges
- V. Progress Report (follow up) on the Joint Action Plan with Specific Focus for Fisheries and Habitats Management in the Area of Western Gulf of Thailand
- VI. The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) including Testing of Traceability Systems relevant to the Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand
- VII. Discussion on Possible Areas of Cooperation under Technical Working Group on Fisheries (TWGF) that will be Established under MOU on Agriculture Cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand
- VIII. Agreed on the Updated Joint Action Plan and Possible Areas of Cooperation under TWGF (proposed MOU Agriculture)
- IX. Summary and Ways Forward
- X. Closing of the Meeting

**OUTLINE AND SUMMARY OF REGAL FRAMEWORK
UNDER THAI ROYAL ORDINANCE ON FISHERIES**

By Ms. Doungporn na Pombejra, DOF Thailand

THE SECOND SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND THAILAND 25-26 JULY 2017, BANGKOK THAILAND



Ms. Doungporn na Pombejra
Legal Affairs Division
Department of Fisheries

OUTLINES AND SUMMARY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK UNDER THAI ROYAL ORDINANCE ON FISHERIES




**Royal Ordinance on Fisheries
B.E. 2558 (2015)**

**Royal Ordinance on Fisheries
(No.2) B.E. 2560 (2017)**




OBJECTIVES :

- To improve new system of Fisheries Management an Aquatic Animals.
- To resolve and prevent the Unlawful Fishing Activities.
- To deter and eliminate IUU Fishing.




KEY ELEMENTS

- Improving the Fisheries Management
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)
- Identification and marking of fishing vessel & Zoning



IMPROVING THE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

- Issuance a fishing license based on MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield)
 - Controlled by Fishing Licenses
 - Controlled by Fishing Days
- Limitation of number of new registered fishing vessels



MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

- Vessel size ≥ 60 GT must :
 - Installation of VMS monitoring system
 - Fishing Logbook
 - Report to PIPO (Port in Port out)
 - Identification Marking (vessel >10 GT)
 - Fishing Vessels in Thai Water have to port in within 30 days
 - Pier registered
 - Control of transshipment at sea



IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF VESSELS & ZONING

- **Fishing Area** : The owner of fishing vessel must mark the fishing vessel with the letter T, A, and H for identification the fishing areas as following :
 - Gulf of Thailand - T
 - Andaman Sea - A
 - Outsides Thai waters - H



IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF FISHING VESSELS

- a commercial fishing licensee
- an overseas fishing licensee
- owner of fishing vessel registered as a transshipment vessel



IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF FISHING VESSELS

- The different sizes of a fishing vessel must be marked with S, M,L, and X as following :
 - 10 GT - 19 GT = S
 - 20 GT - 59 GT = M
 - 60 GT - 149 GT = L
 - 150 GT and Over = X



IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF FISHING VESSELS

- Using a marking instead for the types of fishing gears as following :
 - a) Trawls Nets - 'A'
 - b) Surrounding Nets - 'B'
 - c) Dredging - 'C'
 - d) Lift Nets - 'D'
 - e) Falling Nets - 'E'
 - f) Gill Nets - 'F'
 - g) Push Nets - 'G'
 - h) Traps, Pots - 'H'
 - i) Hook - 'J'
 - and etc.



AN EXAMPLE



MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE FISHING GEAR

- No the marking of the fishing gear system.



FISHERIES AND AQUATIC ANIMAL TRANSSHIPMENT BETWEEN THAI-MALAYSIA

- **Fisheries :**
 - No fishery license for Thai Fisheries Vessel.
- **Aquatic Animal Transshipment :**
 - Aquatic animal transshipment by Thai Carrier Vessel at Malaysia Port.
 - The vessel for the transshipment have to be registered by DOF.
 - The transshipment activity is monitored by VMS.
 - The near future, in monitoring and controlling of oversea fleets including Electronic Reporting System (ERS) and Electronic Monitoring System (EM).



RECENT DEVELOPMENT

- Strengthening the monitoring control and surveillance for transshipment at sea



FURTHER INFORMATION & INQUIRIES

- Directly to legal affairs division

email address : law.fisheries@gmail.com

or through

www.fisheries.go.th



LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR FISHERIES IN MALAYSIA

By Mr. Boohari Leng, DOF Malaysia

LATEST DEVELOPMENT LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA

REVISED FISHING ZONE IN WEST COAST PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

0 – 1 nm	1 – 8 nm	8 – 15 nm	15 nm and above	High Seas
*Refugia	ZONE A	ZONE B	ZONE C	ZONE 3
CBFM	<40 GRT	< 40 GRT	> 40 GRT	>70 GRT
Aquaculture activities, cockle culture and involvement of fishermen community	Traditional Vessels / Anchovy Purse seine (Owner operator)	Trawlers/ Purse seiners (Owner operator)/ Apit or assist. master (Tekong/ Foreign Crew 80%/MTU)	Trawlers/ Purse seiners (Non Owner operator)/ Foreign crews 100%/MTU.	Purse seiners/ Tuna long line (non owner operator) /VMS.

*Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor only.



Termination Policy of Zone B Trawler By Year 2020 (Licensing Circular 2/2016, 14 April 2016)

No more Zone B trawler after 2020

Existing Zone B Trawler

↓ Upgrade

40 <> 69.99 GRT Operating Zone C

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING

IUU MAIN COMMITTEE	IUU WORKING COMMITTEE
Chair: Secretary General Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia	Chair: Director General Department of Fisheries

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FISH STOCK

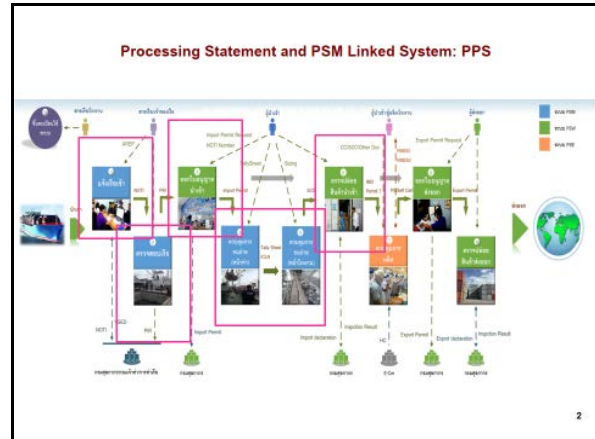
MAIN COMMITTEE	TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
Chair: Director General Department of Fisheries	Chair: Director Fisheries Research Institute

THE SYSTEM AND PROCEDURES FOR LANDING OF CATCHES BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL IN THAILAND

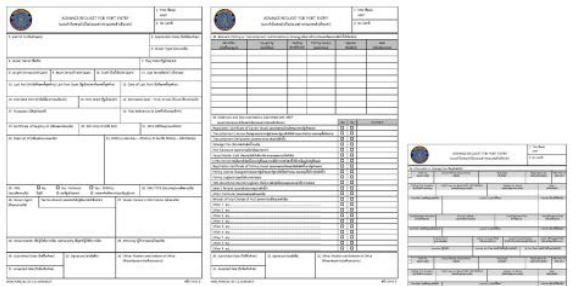
By Ms. Jaruwan Songphakaew, DOF Thailand



Monitoring and Control of Landing by Foreign Fishing Vessels in Thailand

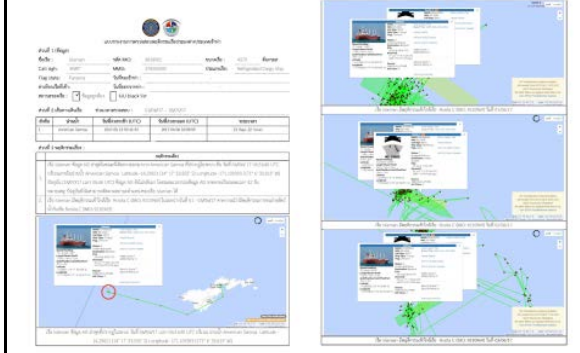



1. Vessel master or vessel agent request for port entry

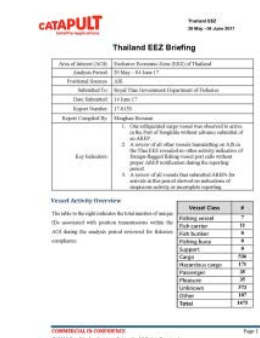


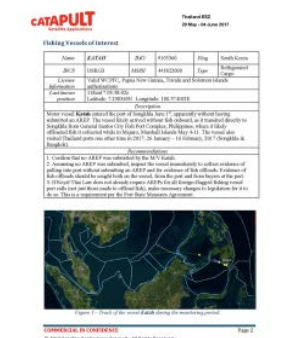
- DOF officer check AREP and documents
- Verify document to flag State/ coastal State / RFMOs/ etc. by email

FMC check foreign vessel tracking after vessel agent submitted AREP

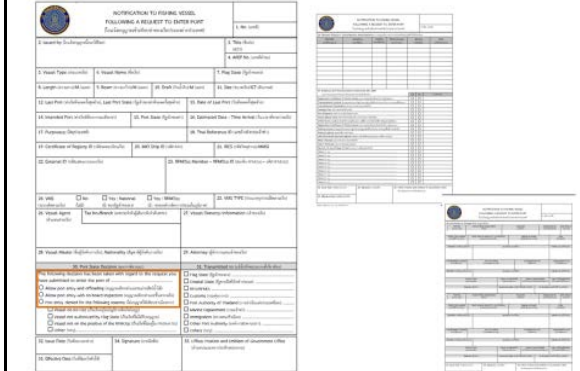


Weekly analyze vessel tracking by Catapult





- DOF officer issue Notification document to allow port entry



2. Vessel Inspection at Port

Port inspection report form / Request for additional information

Allow offloading

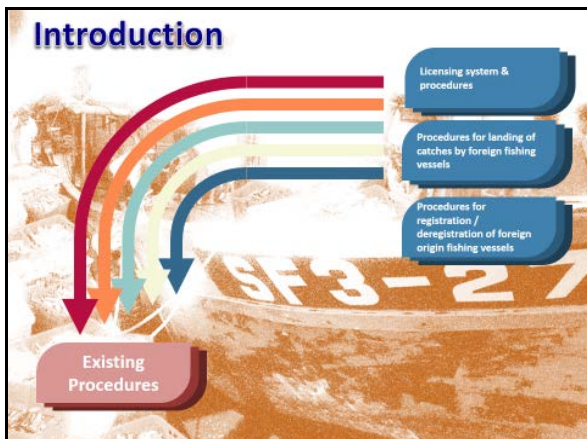
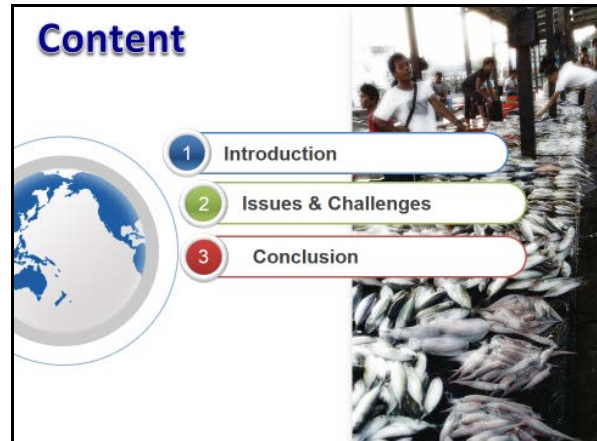
- Importer request to get import permit document
- DOF check documents and issue the import permit document (DOF 2 and R6)

3. Offloading Monitoring

Offloading monitoring form

THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF MANAGING OF FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL IN MALAYSIA

By Representative from the DOF Malaysia

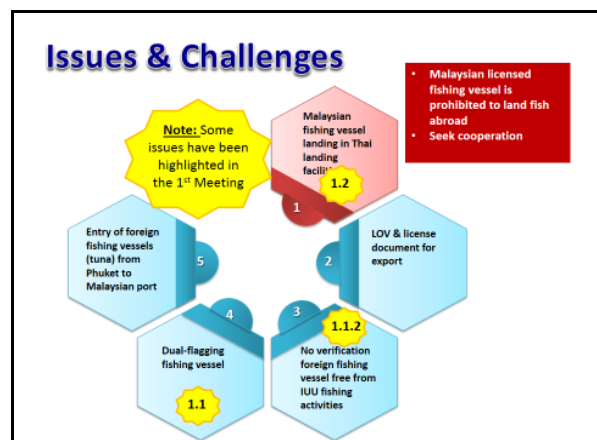
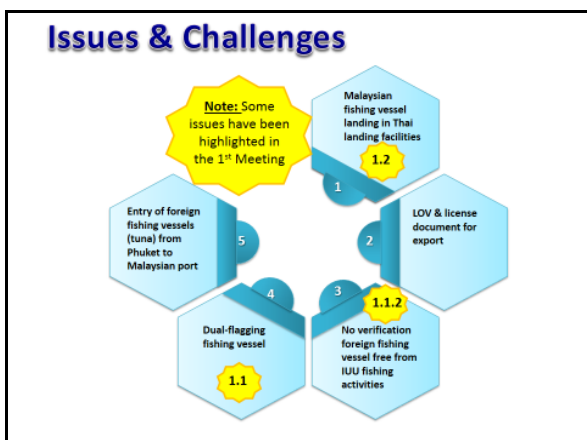


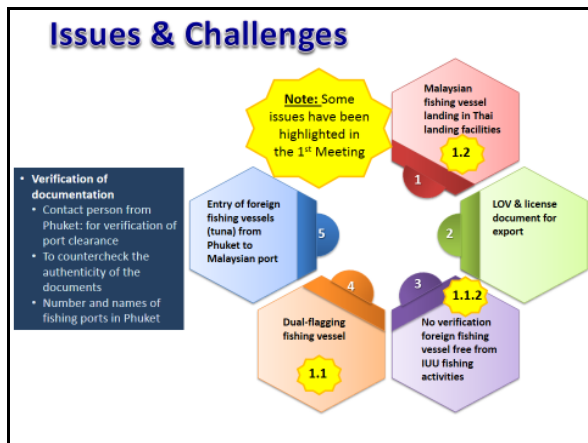
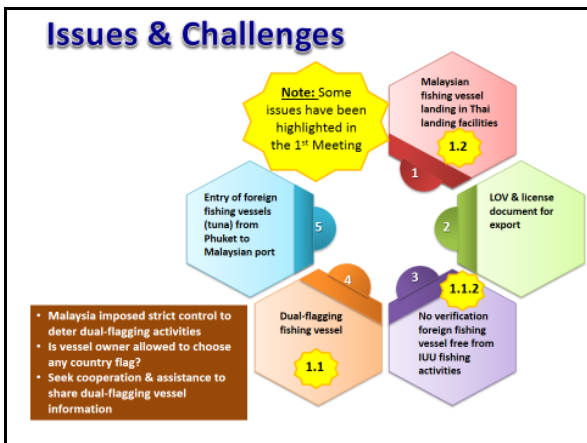
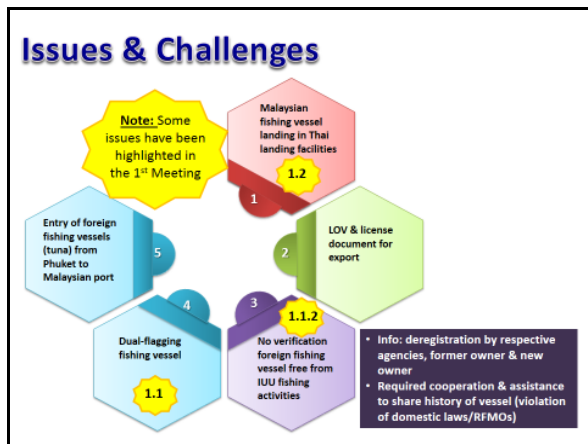
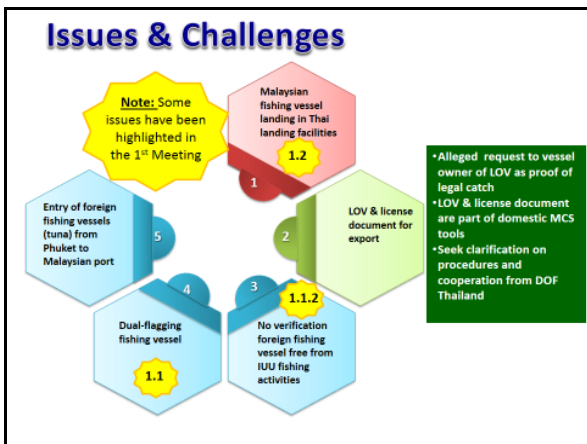
Section 5. Fishing etc. by foreign fishing vessel in Malaysian fisheries waters

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

7. PORT STATE MEASURES

Malaysia controls the entry of foreign-registered vessels into her ports through measures which include prior approval requirements, notification requirements, supervised landings and transshipments and vessel inspection. Malaysia's exercise of port state measures is consistent with international law and where applicable, Malaysia implements specific port state measures adopted by IFFCA to which she is a party. Malaysia works actively through both international and regional organizations to strengthen port state measures. Malaysia's approach to combating IUU fishing under port state measures is as outlined in the DCP in Annex 3. The importance of adopting the 'P&O Model on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing' is highlighted in the National Agro-Food Policy (2011-2020) and the Strategic Plan of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia (2011-2020).





FOLLOW-UP NATIONAL INITIATIVES DURING MAY 2014-JUNE 2017
FINAL JOINT ACTION PLAN-IUU & TRANS STOCK
AGREED DURING THE 1ST SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
BETWEEN MALAYSIA-THAILAND (MATRIX)
MALAYSIA REPORT (UPDATED ON: 23 JULY 2017)
 By *Mr. Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Wahab*, DOF Malaysia

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)		
				Completed	On-going			
31	1. IUU Fishing	1.1	Dual Flagging / Registration / De - Registration	Short Term				
				1.	Nomination of National focal points for coordination of data exchange and to improve communication and networking	√ Completed		Ms. Ismalina binti Isa Resource Management Division Department of Fisheries Malaysia
				2.	Regular exchange of information with regard to licensing of vessels, including verification of registration status of registered /new application from origin country and information regarding deregistration of fishing vessel and actions taken to avoid the landing of vessels on the RFMOs -IUU lists.		√ (On-going)	There are some exchanges of information.
				3.	Investigate deregistration of fishing vessel and possible landing of catch, upon the request on a case-by-case basis		√ (On-going)	There are some exchanges of information.

Major Issues				Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)			
						Completed	On-going				
1.	IUU Fishing	1.1	Dual Flagging / Registration / De - Registration	4.	Regular exchange of available information on IUU fishing (between RFMO, RPOA-IUU)		√ (On-going)	There are some exchanges of information.			
				Medium Term							
				1.	Establishment of data base and sharing		√ (On-going)	RFVR: To further explore how RFVR can be beneficial.			
				2.	Awareness Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had established 2 levels of National Committees on IUU Fishing to increase awareness of the policy and decision makers as well as implementers, enforcers, regulators, and scientists on IUU Fishing. The first level is the Steering Committee lead by the Secretary General of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Based Industry and the 2 nd level is the Technical Committee headed by the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia.			

Major Issues				Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)
						Completed	On-going	
1.	IUU Fishing	1.1	Dual Flagging / Registration / De - Registration	3.	Capacity Building Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had conducted several training programs: a) "Port Inspector Training Workshop for PSM Implementation to Combat IUU Fishing" (AFMA & DOFM) (8-12 Jun 2015) at Johor Bahru, Malaysia b) "Training for Investigators of Fisheries Crime" (INTERPOL) on 26-30 Jan 2015 at MMEA Academy, Kuantan, Malaysia. c) Educational Visit to Phuket (14-16 December 2016) for Malaysian
				Long Term				
1.	IUU Fishing	1.2	Landing of Catches in the Neighbouring Countries' Ports	Short Term				
				1.	Nomination of National Focal points to coordinate data exchange and networking.			NEW: 1). Mr. Abdullah Jaafar Head of Enforcement Section Resource Protection Division Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)
				Completed	On-going	
1.	IUU Fishing	1.2	Landing of Catches in the Neighbouring Countries' Ports			2). Ms. Tengku Balkis binti Tunku Shahar Head of Tuna Development Section Resource Management Division Department of Fisheries Malaysia
				2.	Notification of the registered foreign vessels permitted to land its catch	

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)	
					Completed	On-going		
1.	IUU Fishing	1.2	Landing of Catches in the Neighbouring Countries' Ports	3.	Establish agreed mechanism of proper data recording		√ (On-going)	To explore further
				4.	Recognize both countries domestic fisheries legislation		√ (On-going)	To explore further
				5.	Both countries shall deny entry into port those listed IUU vessels		√ (On-going)	Malaysia controls the entry of foreign-flagged fishing vessels into her ports through measures which include prior approval requirements, notification requirements, supervised landings and transshipments and vessel inspection. Malaysia's exercise of port state measures is consistent with international laws and where applicable, Malaysia implements specific port state measures adopted by RFMOs to which she is a party. Malaysia works actively through both international and regional organizations to strengthen implementation port state measures.
				6.	Apply economic incentives to attract those committing IUU fishing to alter their behavior		-	Malaysia does not give any form of economic incentives to any companies, vessels or persons that are involved in IUU fishing (NPOA IUU).

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)			
					Completed	On-going				
1.	IUU Fishing	1.2	Landing of Catches in the Neighbouring Countries' Ports	7.	Encourage private sector/public campaign to refrain from buying IUU caught products and doing business transaction with individual associating with IUU fishing.		√ (On-going)	Malaysia is improving its traceability programs to ensure that no IUU products enter the markets.		
				Medium Term						
				1.	Establishment of data base and sharing		√ (On-going)	RFVR: To further explore how RFVR can be beneficial.		
				2.	Awareness Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had established 2 levels of National Committees on IUU Fishing to increase awareness of the policy and decision makers as well as implementers, enforcers, regulators, and scientists on IUU Fishing. The first level is the Steering Committee lead by the Secretary General of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Based Industry and the 2 nd level is the Technical Committee headed by the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia.		

Major Issues				Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)
						Completed	On-going	
1.	IUU Fishing	1.2	Landing of Catches in the Neighbouring Countries' Ports	3.	Capacity Building Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had conducted several training programs: a). "Port Inspector Training Workshop for PSM a). Implementation to Combat IUU Fishing" (AFMA & DOFM) (8-12 Jun 2015) at Johor Bahru, Malaysia b). "Training for Investigators of Fisheries Crime" (INTERPOL) on 26-30 Jan 2015 at MMEA Academy, Kuantan, Malaysia. c). Educational Visit to Phuket (14-16 December 2016) for Malaysian Port Inspectors
				Long Term				
				1.	Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√ (On-going)	Ministries of both countries are still negotiating the text

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)			
				Completed	On-going				
1.	IUU Fishing	1.3	Encroachment by Foreign Fishing Vessels	Short Term					
				1.	Both countries shall strengthen the enforcement and collaboration between government agencies		√ (On-going)	To explore and discuss how “alarm system” of the VMS can be helpful to curb encroachment.	
				2.	Regular exchange of available information on IUU fishing.		√ (On-going)	There are some exchanges of information. Malaysia interested to get full information regarding Malaysian vessels landed their catches in Thailand fishing ports	
				3.	Recognize both countries domestic fisheries legislation		√ (On-going)	To explore further	
				Medium Term					
				1.	Establishment of data base and sharing		√ (On-going)	RFVR: To further explore how RFVR can be beneficial	
				2.	Awareness Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had established 2 levels of National Committees on IUU Fishing to increase awareness of the policy and decision makers as well as implementers, enforcers, regulators, and scientists on IUU Fishing. The first level is the Steering Committee lead by the Secretary	

Major Issues				Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)			
						Completed	On-going				
1.	IUU Fishing	1.3	Encroachment by Foreign Fishing Vessels					General of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Based Industry and the 2 nd level is the Technical Committee headed by the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia.			
				3.	Capacity Building Programme		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had conducted several training programs: a) "Port Inspector Training Workshop for PSM Implementation to Combat IUU Fishing" (AFMA & DOFM) (8-12 Jun 2015) at Johor Bahru, Malaysia b) "Training for Investigators of Fisheries Crime" (INTERPOL) on 26-30 Jan 2015 at MMEA Academy, Kuantan, Malaysia. c) Educational Visit to Phuket (14-16 December 2016) for Malaysian Port Inspectors			
				Long Term							
				1.	Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√ (On-going)	Ministries of both countries are still undergoing negotiations			

Major Issues				Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)	
						Completed	On-going		
2	Trans boundary/ Shared Stock (<i>i.e.</i> mackerel, neritic tuna)	2.1	Improve Record of Catch and Landing at Ports	Short Term					
				1.	Establishment of Scientific Working group, task for the work on stock status		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had established 2 levels of National Committee on Fish Stock. The first level is the Steering Committee lead by the Secretary General of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Based Industry and the 2nd level is the Technical Committee headed by the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia. Malaysia had just completed its National Stock Assessment and new scientific knowledge will help in devising more sound conservation and management measures.	
				2.	Exchange of data between the countries (refer also to issue Landing of catch)		√ (On-going)	To explore further.	
				3.	Conduct technical consultation between Thailand and Malaysia to review scientific works done in each country and identify fish species of mutual interest as well as to create joint research programs.		√ (On-going)	To explore further	

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives		Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)			
					Completed	On-going				
2.	Trans boundary/ Shared Stock (<i>i.e.</i> mackerel, neritic tuna)	2.1	Improve Record of Catch and Landing at Ports	4.	Specific efforts should be given to explore the sustainability of Thunnus tonggol		√ (On-going)	Malaysia supports the Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the ASEAN Region: Management Measures of Longtail Tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>) and Kawakawa (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>) based on 2016 Stock and Risk Assessment by SWG-Neritic Tunas. New assessment is also recommended before end 2020.		
				Medium Term						
				1.	Develop SOP (improve the record of catch and landing) for both countries		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had already developed SOP on catch and landing records and has been collaborating with MFRDMD to improve the existing records with training and capacity programs to increase the level of expertise among the DOF personnel.		
				2.	Collaborating survey in trans-boundary areas		√ (On-going)	To explore further.		
				Long Term						
			1.	Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√ (On-going)	Ministries of both countries are still negotiating the text			

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)		
				Completed	On-going			
2.	Trans boundary/ Shared Stock (<i>i.e.</i> mackerel, neritic tuna)	2.2	Information on Stock Status and Their Fisheries	Short Term				
				1.	Establishment of Scientific Working group, task for the work on stock status		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had established 2 levels of National Committee on Fish Stock. The first level is the Steering Committee lead by the Secretary General of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro Based Industry and the 2nd level is the Technical Committee headed by the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia. Malaysia had just completed its National Stock Assessment and new scientific knowledge will help in devising more sound conservation and management measures.
				2.	Exchange of data between the countries (refer also to issue Landing of catch)		√ (On-going)	To explore further.
			3.	Conduct technical consultation between Thailand and Malaysia to review scientific works done in each country and identify fish species of mutual interest as well as to create joint research programs.		√ (On-going)	To explore further	

Major Issues			Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks (In case of on-going, please describe such acting in brief)				
				Completed	On-going					
2.	Trans boundary/ Shared Stock (<i>i.e.</i> mackerel, neritic tuna)	2.2	Information on Stock Status and Their Fisheries	4.	Specific efforts should be given to explore the sustainability of Thunnus tonggol		√ (On-going)	Malaysia supports the Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the ASEAN Region: Management Measures of Longtail Tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>) and Kawakawa (<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>) based on 2016 Stock and Risk Assessment by SWG-Neritic Tunas. New assessment is also recommended before end 2020.		
				Medium Term						
				1.	Develop SOP (improve the record of catch and landing) for both countries		√ (On-going)	Malaysia had already developed SOP on catch and landing records and has been collaborating with MFRDMD to improve the existing records with training and capacity programs to increase the level of expertise among the DOF personnel.		
				2.	Collaborating survey in trans-boundary		√ (On-going)	To explore further		
				Long Term						
			1.	Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√ (On-going)	Ministries of both countries are still negotiating the text			

FOLLOW-UP NATIONAL INITIATIVES DURING MAY 2014 – JUNE 2017
FINAL JOINT ACTION PLAN-IUU & TRANS STOCK
AGREED DURING THE 1ST SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
BETWEEN MALAYSIA-THAILAND (MATRIX)
THAILAND REPORT
 By *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont*, DOF Malaysia

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*
			Completed	On-going	
1.IUU Fishing	1.1 Dual Flagging / Registration / De-Registration	Short Term			
		1 .Nomination of National focal points for coordination of data exchange and to improve communication and networking	√		Only RFVR database system of 24 m in length and over
		2 .Regular exchange of information with regard to licensing of vessels, including verification of registration status of registered /new application from origin country and information regarding deregistration of fishing vessel and actions taken to avoid the landing of vessels on the RFMOs-IUU lists.	√		One in RFVR database system and another one be done by Fisheries Inspection office
		3 .Investigate deregistration of fishing vessel and possible landing of catch, upon the request on a case-by-case basis.		√	More cooperate with Marine Department by using UVI method and also improve on fish landing inspection.

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*
			Completed	On-going	
		<p>4 .Regular exchange of available information on IUU fishing)between RFMO, RPOA-IUU(</p> <p><u>Medium Term</u></p> <p>1. Establishment of data base and sharing</p> <p>2.Awareness Programme</p> <p>3.Capacity Building Programme</p> <p><u>Long Term</u></p> <p>1.Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand</p>	√	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>Base on request.</p> <p>Cooperate with Marine Department by using UVI method</p> <p>Just preparation</p> <p>Arrange of some training such as fish landing inspection</p> <p>Try to do in the past but Malaysian side said that the MOU should be done under Ministry of Agriculture frame work</p>
	1.2 Landing of catches in the neighbouring countries' ports	<p><u>Short Term</u></p> <p>1. Nomination of National Focal points to coordinate data exchange and networking.</p> <p>2.Notification of the registered foreign vessels permitted to land its catch</p>		<p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>Only RFVR database system of 24 m in length and over</p> <p>Under responsibility of Fish Inspection Division</p>

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*
			Completed	On-going	
		3 .Establish agreed mechanism of proper data recording		√	Only RFVR database system of 24 m in length and over
		4 .Recognize both countries domestic fisheries legislation		√	Need more time for amendment on Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015
		5 .Both countries shall deny entry into port those listed IUU vessels	√		At present full implement on PSM even with neighboring countries
		6 .Apply economic incentives to attract those committing IUU fishing to alter their behavior		√	Just preparation
		7 .Encourage private sector/public campaign to refrain from buying IUU caught products and doing business transaction with individual associating with IUU fishing.		√	Initiated with CP group
		<u>Medium Term</u>			
		1 .Establishment of data base and sharing		√	Just preparation
		2 .Awareness Programme		√	Just preparation
		3 .Capacity Building Programme		√	Just preparation
		<u>Long Term</u>			
		1 .Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√	Try to do in the past but Malaysian side said that the MOU should be done under Ministry of Agriculture frame work

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*	
			Completed	On-going		
	1.3 Encroachment by foreign fishing vessels	<u>Short Term</u>		√	Just preparation	
		1.Both countries shall strengthen the enforcement and collaboration between government agencies				
		2. Regular exchange of available information on IUU fishing.		√	Base on request	
		3. Recognize both countries domestic fisheries legislation		√	Just preparation	
		<u>Medium Term</u>				
		1. Establishment of data base and sharing		√	Just preparation	
		2. Awareness Programme		√	Just preparation	
3. Capacity Building Programme		√	Just preparation			
		<u>Long Term</u>				
		1. Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√	Try to do in the past but Malaysian side said that the MOU should be done under Ministry of Agriculture frame	

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*	
			Completed	On-going		
2. Trans boundary / Shared Stock (i.e. mackerel, neritic tuna)	2.1 Improve record of catch and landing at ports	<u>Short Term</u>				
		1. Establishment of Scientific Working group, task for the work on stock status		√	Just preparation	
		2. Exchange of data between the countries refer also to issue Landing of catch		√	Base on request.	
		3. Conduct technical consultation between Thailand and Malaysia to review scientific works done in each country and identify fish species of mutual interest as well as to create joint research programs.		√	Just preparation	
		4. Specific efforts should be given to explore the sustainability of Thunnus tonggol		√	Just preparation	
		<u>Medium Term</u>				
		1. Develop SOP to improve the record of catch and landing (for both countries		√	Just preparation	
2. Collaborating survey in trans-boundary areas		√	Just preparation			
<u>Long Term</u>						
1. Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand			√	Try to do in the past but Malaysian side said that the MOU should be done under Ministry of Agriculture frame		

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Status(√)		Remarks*	
			Completed	On-going		
	2.2 Information on Stock status and their fisheries	<u>Short Term</u>				
		1 .Establishment of Scientific Working group, task for the work on stock status		√	Just preparation	
		2. Exchange of data between the countries)refer also to issue Landing of catch(√	Just preparation	
		3 .Conduct technical consultation between Thailand and Malaysia to review scientific works done in each country and identify fish species of mutual interest as well as to create joint research programs.		√	Just preparation	
		4 .Specific efforts should be given to explore the sustainability of Thunnustonggol		√	Just preparation	
		<u>Medium Term</u>				
		1.Develop SOP)improve the record of catch and landing (for both countries		√	Just preparation	
		2.Collaborating survey in trans-boundary areas		√	Just preparation	
		<u>Long Term</u>				
		1. Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand		√	Try to do in the past but Malaysian side said that the MOU should be done under Ministry of Agriculture frame	

**THE UPDATES ON THE STRENGTHENING MALAYSIAN AND THAI PARTNERSHIP
IN SUPPORT OF THE JOINT FISHERIES PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
IN WESTERN GULF OF THAILAND**

By Mr. Kongpathai Sarapphainich, SEAFDEC/TD

“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

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.

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 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)**

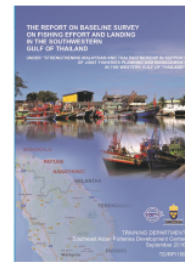


Activities Implementation

- **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

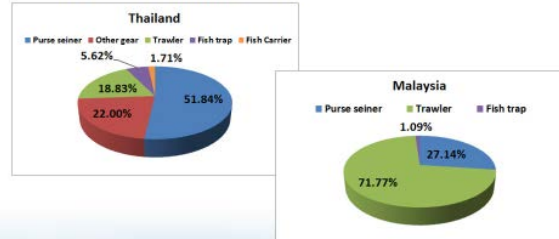
- is general analysis into percentages and comparison between countries

The second level of data analysis

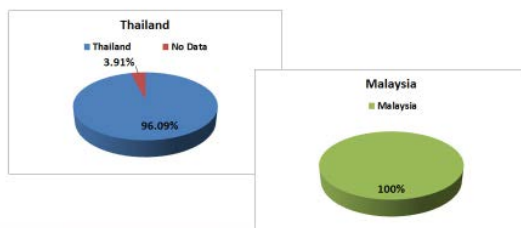
- is an advance analysis into the assumed illegal fishing vessels from questionnaires

Results of first level analysis

• Percentage of fishing vessels

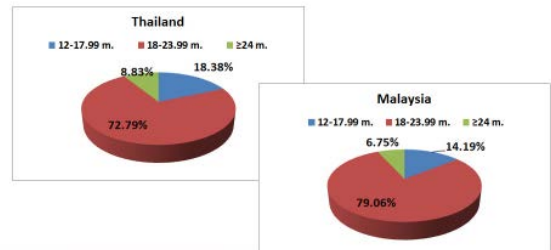


• Percentage of fishing vessels registered



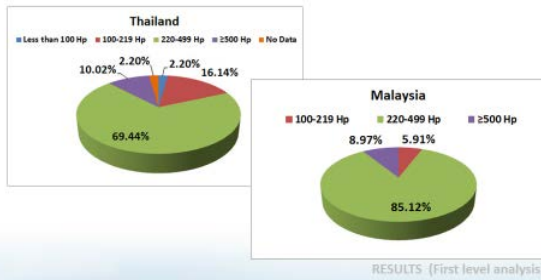
RESULTS (First level analysis)

• Percentage of length of fishing vessels

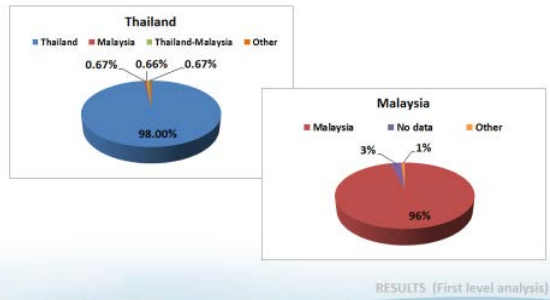


RESULTS (First level analysis)

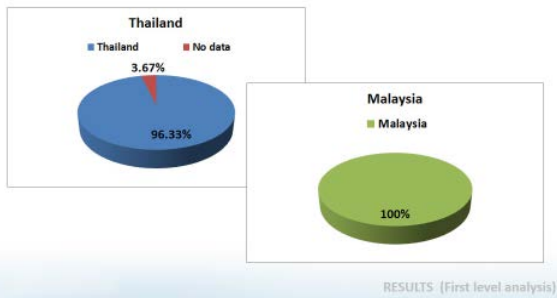
• Percentage of engine size



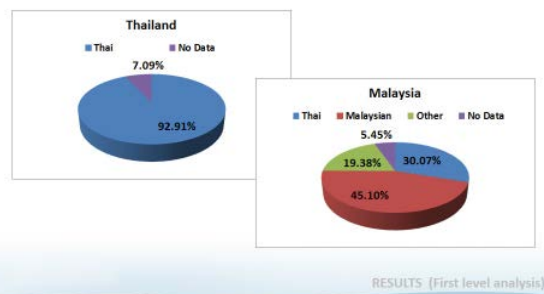
• Percentage of fishing ground area



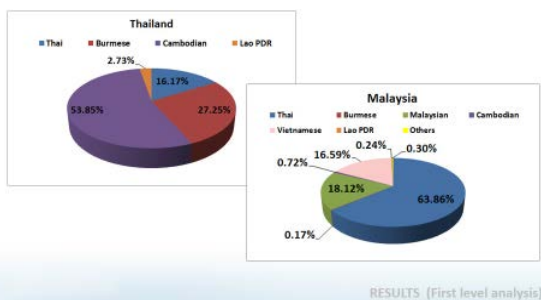
• Percentage of vessel flag



• Percentage of nationality of captain



• Percentage of nationality of crew

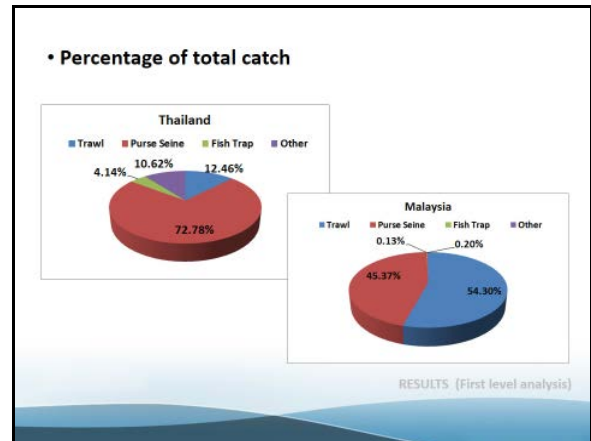
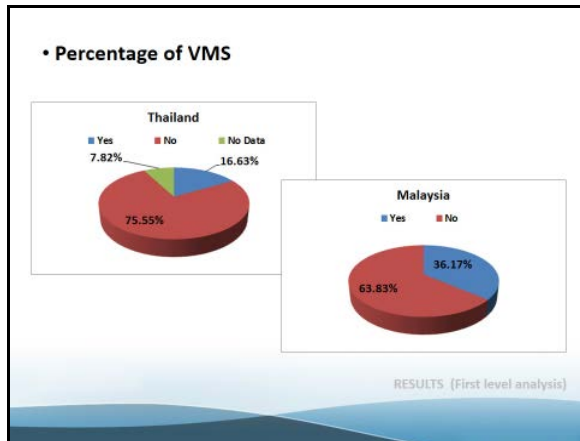


• Percentage of supply

- 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

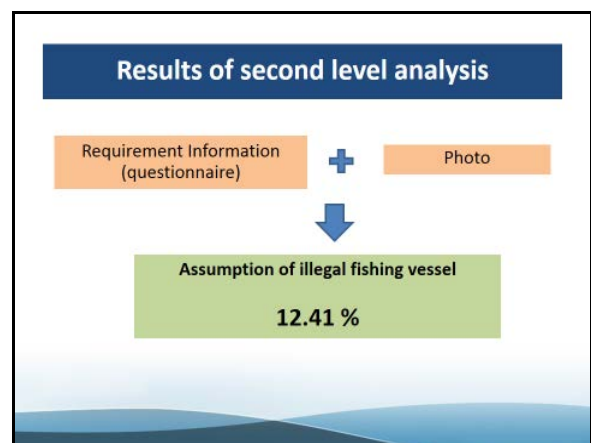
RESULTS (First level analysis)



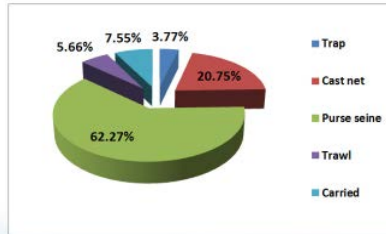
Second Level Analysis

- ### Requirements Information for Second Level Analysis for Illegal Fishing Vessels and Activities
- Port of survey
 - No. of vessel at specific port
 - Specification of vessel
 - Color of super structure
 - Name and ID number
 - Port register
 - Type of fishing gear
 - Previous name, Nationality of flag
 - Area of fishing/landing
 - Number of crew and nationality
 - Nationality of captain
 - Number of working days/month at sea
 - Fuel consumption
 - Source of provision (location)
 - Source of ice supply (location)
 - 12. Photo of vessel**

- ### How to assume illegal fishing vessel from photo and questionnaire
- Name is temporary name
 - Thai name with Malaysian No.
 - mixing system of marker
 - Ship name and boat structure contrary
 - Fishing gear feature on board
 - No. of crew and Nationality of crew
 - No. of working days at sea
 - Fuel consumption
 - Provision, ice supply location
 - Any data from questionnaire (length of boat)
- 1-5 assume from vessels photo and questionnaire
- 6-10 analysis from questionnaire

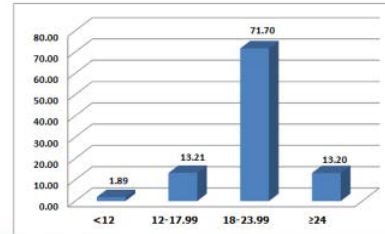


• Assumption of illegal fishing vessels by type of fish gear



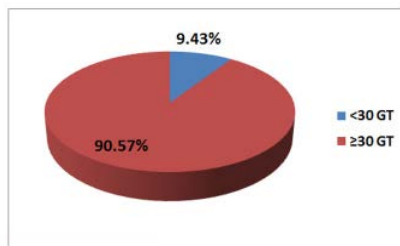
Second level analysis

• Assumption of illegal fishing vessels by size of vessels



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

THE UPDATES ON THE JOINT MANAGEMENT OF NERITIC TUNA IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

By *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon, SEAFDEC/SEC*

**Proposed Collaboration on
Joint Management for Neritic Tuna Fisheries
in the Gulf of Thailand**

SEAFDEC Secretariat
in Collaboration with MFRDMD

DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR NERITIC TUNAS IN GOT AND ANDAMAN SEA

- 2013-14**: Reviews issues/challenges on neritic tunas fisheries
- August 2015**: Adopted RPOA Neritic Tunas and SWG mechanism
- 2015-16**: Stock and Risk Assessments
- May 2017**: Endorsed the Restits on Stock and Risk Assessment on LOT and KAW by 25ASWGFI
- 2017-18**: Developing Management Measures on LOT and KAW
- August 2019**: Adoption the Management Measures and plan for GOT and Andaman Sub-region

1st - 5th SWG and Regional Capacity Building

Management frameworks on Neritic tuna
In Sub-regional Areas (GOT & Andaman)

Refers the Adopted Mechanism to Convey the Technical/Scientific Advice/Recommendation

Scientific Working Group (MFRDMD + TD + Secretariat) → Scientific based recommendations → SEAFDEC Secretariat → FCG/ASSP → SEAFDEC Council → ASWGFI

Through the NC

CURRENT STATUS ON POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 3RD SWG in 2016

Species	MSY level (t)	Current level (t)	Recommendation
Kawakawa	55,380	59,800	- Reduce 7%
Longtail tuna	185,400	170,900	- Can increase 9%
Longtail tuna	37,580	43,000	- Reduce 13%*
Longtail tuna	196,700	88,200	- Can increase 223%*

Developed Management Measures for neritic tuna in the GOT and Andaman Sea Sub-regional Area

Currently in GOT & Andaman Sea:
We know:
-Number of vessels
-Efforts : CPUes
-Quantity of Catch

We can find:
-Catch Quota
-Limited number Fishing Capacity

RPOA-Capacity

Species: Kawakawa, Longtail tuna

MANAGING THE TRANSBOUNDARY STOCKS OF ANCHOVY, INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana, SEAFDEC/SEC

SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF TECHNICAL WORK TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF A JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB-SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Management between Malaysia and Thailand
25-26 July 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 + SOP for AIBs data collection
- At the 5th Meeting of the GoT in 2015:
 - 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
 - To 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
- At the 6th Meeting of the GoT in 2016
 - To follow-up with DOF Thailand on national study on life cycle and migration of Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Indian Mackerel (fishing ground and abundance, reproductive biology, fish larvae and abundance and distribution, stomach contents, and genetics)

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

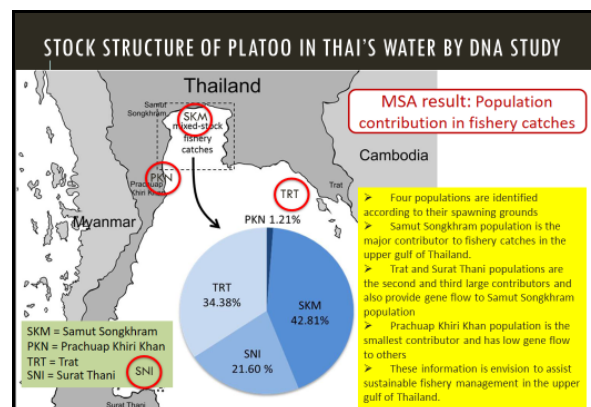
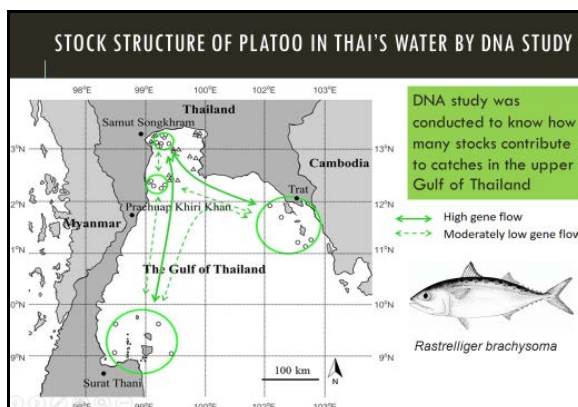
Event title	Objectives	Major Outputs and Needs
(1) Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess status of AIB fisheries and its migratory pattern in GoT toward development of "joint 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 	Major Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP for data collection Updated information on current condition of stock status of AIBs Known stock structure of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Thai's water – GoT Defined appropriate methods for better understanding stock structure of AIBs Developed template for scientific information/data collection on AIBs capture fisheries (fishing gears, efforts, catch, etc.)
(2) Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 – specialists for each AIB species, and researchers (DNA, Otolith, and remote sensing) 	Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall: need to confirm stock structure Mackerel: continue DNA study in CMTV Anchovy: prioritize species and develop a plan for data collection; DNA study (T) BSC: trial the model used in Thailand in areas of the borders

UPDATED INFORMATION ON STOCK STATUS OF AIB SPECIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

(source: Expert Meeting, Sept. 2017)

Species	Stock Status		
	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Anchovy	Viet Nam	Thailand	Malaysia
Indo-Pacific Mackerel	(Thailand)	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



FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL

Conduct DNA sampling and analysis for stock structure in GoT:

1. Confirmation of no. of stock based on previous DNA study in Thai's water
2. Find out total number of stock in GoT



FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR ANCHOVY



1. Confirm/identify species of anchovy with CMTV countries
 - ❖ Thailand: *Engrasicholina heteroloba*, and *E. punctifer*
 - ❖ Other three (3) countries: *what species...*
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

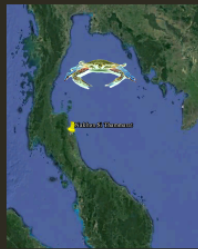
FOLLOW-UP AND NEEDS FOR BLUE SWIMMING CRAB (BSC)

BSC-Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) is now implemented (2017) in Bandon Bay – Nakornsi Thammarat. The approach is to explore possibility to implement activity through establishment of a management 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 habitats; and (iii) proof whether the crab bank program is an effective tool for sustainable stock of BSC or not.

Thing to be explored:

- ❖ Could BSC-FIP be arranged as a trial in Trat – Koh Kong, and Pattani – Kelantan.



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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STOCK STUDY OF AIB IN THE GOT

Non-technical Matter:

1. Establish "official national focal point" and encourage them to participate to GoT Meeting

Technical Matters:

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 final report
3. Collect sufficient numbers of representation for the mothers at stage 4 to 5 of the samples of AIB species
4. National record up to family level (species level if possible) for larvae
5. Catch composition of AIB species should be collected from both "target fishing gear" and "non-target fishing gear (s)"
6. 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

PROPOSED WORK PLAN TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES

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 TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES (CONTINUED)

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Short-term plan (continued)		
2. Improved Data Collection on AIB Species Using Existing SOP (about 1 year to complete)		
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

PROPOSED WORK PLAN TOWARD DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB SPECIES (CONTINUED)

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
Medium and long-term plan		
1. Monitoring on changes in catch and landing		
Periodic catch and landing survey (depending on the countries)	Updated information on stock status/condition	Effectiveness of the management plans

WHAT'S NEXT...

Internal discussion to revise work plan and activities

1st Quarter 2017

AIB species data collection + training in CMTV

2nd Quarter 2017
+ official nomination of NTC for sub-regional study on AIB species

Data collection, validation, and reporting

2017 to 2018

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
- ❖ Provide comment on how to move ahead on development of joint management plan for AIB species in GoT

Thank You

THE UTILIZATION OF THE ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (ACDS) INCLUDING TESTING OF TRACEABILITY SYSTEM RELEVANT TO THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

By Dr. Somboon Siriraksopan, SEAFDEC/SEC

E-ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

As a tool to Prevent the Entry of IUU Fish and Fishery Products into the Supply Chains

SEAFDEC Secretariat
in Collaboration with TD and MFRDMD

CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

- ❖ Catch documentation schemes (CDS) are **market-related measures** that have been developed specifically to combat IUU fishing.
- ❖ An official definition is "A system that tracks and traces fish from the point of capture through unloading and throughout the supply chain".
- ❖ A CDS **records** and **certifies** information that identifies the origin of fish caught and ensures they were harvested in a manner **consistent with relevant national, regional and international** conservation and management measures.

CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

a CDS is a market-based Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) tool, which can be applied by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO), individual countries, or regional economic blocks, such as the EU.

Existing CDS

- ✓ Multilateral schemes and have been put in place by RFMOs. Focused on specific species:
 - in 2000 by CCAMLR,
 - in 2008 by ICCAT, and
 - in 2010 by CCSBT
- ✓ Unilateral scheme, which is put in place by a single country (or union of countries). Focus on marine wild caught fish by non-EU country, in 2010
Remarks: USA is only target "at-risk" fisheries,
- ✓ ASEAN CDS, focus all Marine wild caught fish from domestic

WHAT'S CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

- the tracking system monitors the fish from point of catch through to its final destination preventing the entry of IUU fish products into the market and supporting fish stock assessments.

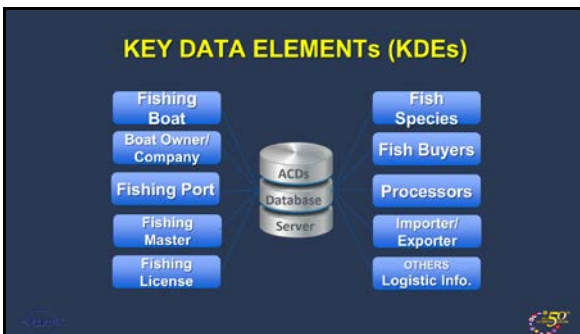
INT' REQUIREMENTS

- The requirements of the EU
- the U.S. Presidential Task Force and Two new US Seafood Traceability Programs;
- Verification system of the landing data & along the supply chains;
- Requirement of **electronic system**



ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR ACDS

- The e-ACDS is developed on WEB-based application plus mobile application;
- The mobile e-ACDS application is uploaded to the App.Store for downloading free, any relevant stakeholders in the supply chains who registered to the responsible fisheries agency at country level are able to access to the system;



KEY DATA ELEMENTs (KDEs) -2

Code	Description	Remarks
13	Catch Landing Point	
13.1	Scientific Name (Species/Genus)	Yes
13.2	Common Name (Species/Genus)	Yes
13.3	APIC Code Number, if Available (Fish Code)	Yes
13.4	Estimated Weight (kg) or Volume (cubic meter)	Yes
13.5	Verified Weight (kg) or Volume (cubic meter)	Yes
13.6	Location of catch	Yes
13.7	Catch Description	Yes
13.8	Time of day	Yes
13.9	Date and Time of catch	Yes
13.10	Number of Catch (individual count)	Yes
13.11	Number of Fishermen	Yes
13.12	Number of Landing Site	Yes
13.13	Name and Address of Landing Site	Yes
13.14	Name and Address of Processor	Yes
13.15	Fishing Boat Owner Name	Yes
13.16	Company Address (optional)	Yes
13.17	Name of Landing Boat	Yes
13.18	Company Name (if available)	Yes
13.19	Boat Code Number	Yes
13.20	Boat Type (optional) (MS)	Yes
13.21	Fishing License Number, and Expiration Date	Yes
13.22	Processor Name for Landing Site	Yes
13.23	Port Name of origin	Yes
13.24	Port of origin (if not a landing port name)	Yes
13.25	Port of origin (if not a landing port name)	Yes
13.26	Date, Time, Location of Fish shipment, Name and Address of Receiver	Yes
13.27	Importation Number	Yes
13.28	Exportation Number	Yes
13.29	Call sign number	Yes
13.30	Name of approved fishing authority at Port	Yes
13.31	Address of approved fishing authority at Port	Yes
13.32	Serial of approved fish certificate at Port	Yes

FISH CODE based on important species from different gears

Code	Species	Code	Species	Code	Species
AKA	Atlantic Kingfish	LIB	Largemouth Bass	SLC	Striped Bass
AKC	Atlantic Croaker	MLX	Menhaden	SLY	Spot
AKD	Atlantic Sharpnose	MLL	Menhaden	SLZ	Spot
AKF	Atlantic Silverside	TRF	Trout	SLA	Spot
AKG	Atlantic Striped Bass	TRM	Trout	SLB	Spot
AKH	Atlantic Tomcod	TRN	Trout	SLC	Spot
AKI	Atlantic Weakfish	TRP	Trout	SLD	Spot
AKJ	Atlantic Whitefish	TRQ	Trout	SLE	Spot
AKK	Atlantic Yellowtail	TRR	Trout	SLF	Spot
AKL	Atlantic Herring	TRS	Trout	SLG	Spot
AKM	Atlantic Mummichog	TRT	Trout	SLH	Spot
AKN	Atlantic Rockfish	TRU	Trout	SLI	Spot
AKO	Atlantic Sanddollar	TRV	Trout	SLJ	Spot
AKP	Atlantic Sea Hare	TRW	Trout	SLK	Spot
AKQ	Atlantic Sea Slug	TRX	Trout	SLL	Spot
AKR	Atlantic Starfish	TRY	Trout	SLM	Spot
AKS	Atlantic Scud	TRZ	Trout	SLN	Spot
AKT	Atlantic Amphipod	TR1	Trout	SLO	Spot
AKU	Atlantic Isopod	TR2	Trout	SLP	Spot
AKV	Atlantic Crustacean	TR3	Trout	SLQ	Spot
AKW	Atlantic Mollusk	TR4	Trout	SLR	Spot
AKX	Atlantic Echinoderm	TR5	Trout	SLS	Spot
AKY	Atlantic Sponges	TR6	Trout	SLT	Spot
AKZ	Atlantic Jellyfish	TR7	Trout	SLU	Spot

ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR ACDS: CD, MD & CC

The forms include fields for:

- CD (Catch Documentation):** Species, weight, location, date, and processor information.
- MD (Monitoring):** Boat details, license information, and fishing activity.
- CC (Control):** Import/export details, company information, and tracking data.

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 types. Do not create unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for all supply chain, importers/exporters.

Supported by:

Partner:

THANK YOU

For more information please contact
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A MODEL OF FISHING VESSEL MARKING

By Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont, DOF Thailand

Thailand vessel marking

MD regulation

1. Fishing vessel with engine must register while without engine 6 GT and over must register.
2. Paint category of vessel, vessel name, register number, IMO number on the vessel.

DOF regulation

1. Fishing vessel 10 GT and over be classified to commercial fishing vessel while lower than 10 GT is small-scale.
2. Paint fishing ground, size of vessel, number of size and type of fishing gear on the vessel.



<p>1. Fishing ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Operate in Gulf of Thailand : T B. Operate in the Andaman Sea : A C. Operate outside Thai waters : H <p>2. Size of Fishing vessel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 10 - <20 GT : S B. 20 - <60 GT : M C. 60 - <150 GT : L D. ≥150 GT : X <p>3. Number of vessel in each size</p>	<p>4. Type of Fishing gear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Trawler : A B. Purse seine : B C. Dredge : C D. Lift net : D E. Cover net : E F. Gill net : F G. Push net : G H. Trap : H I. Hook and line : J J. Other gears : K K. Transship vessel : R L. Light supported vessel : M M. Other supported vessel : N
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Thailand Gear marking

???



**FOLLOW-UP NATIONAL INITIATIVES FROM AUGUST 2017- ONWARDS
(REVISED ON 26 JULY 2017)**

Major Issues		Program of National Initiatives	Remarks*
1 .IUU Fishing	1.1 Dual Flagging / Registration / De-Registration	<p><u>Short Term</u></p> <p>1 .Nomination of National focal points for coordination of data exchange and to improve communication and networking</p> <p>2 .Regular exchange of information with regard to licensing of vessels, including verification of registration status of registered new application from origin country and information regarding deregistration of fishing vessel and actions taken to avoid the landing of vessels on the RFMOs-IUU lists</p> <p>3. Investigate deregistration of fishing vessel and possible landing of catch, upon the request on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>4 .Regular exchange of available information on IUU fishing (between RFMOs, RPOA-IUU)</p>	<p>Re-nomination focal points from Malaysia and Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal point (high management level) - Alternate Focal Points <p>Timelines- immediate action, 3 months get first reminder</p>
		<p><u>Medium Term</u></p> <p>2. Establishment of database and sharing</p> <p>2 .Awareness Program</p> <p>3 .Capacity Building Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilization of existing database (national database, RFVR) - National Committees has been established and functioned both countries - SEAFDEC/TD may consider to support the fishing gear marking study to SEAFDEC regional meetings

		<u>Long Term</u> Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand	
	1.2 The use of neighboring countries of port facilities (landing, ice refill, etc.)	<u>Short Term</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomination of National Focal points to coordinate data exchange and networking 2. Notification of any registered fishing vessel of respective country that is permitted to land its catch and to use on foreign port's facilities (at Thailand/Malaysia ports) 3. Malaysia to write officially requesting to deny the use of port facilities by Malaysian fishing vessels 4. Updating each other both countries domestic fisheries legislation 5. Both countries shall deny entry into port those listed IUU vessels 6. Encourage private sector/public campaign to refrain from buying IUU caught products and doing business transaction with individual associating with IUU fishing. 	Re-nomination focal points from Malaysia and Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focal point (high management level) - Alternate Focal point
		<u>Medium Term</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of data base and sharing 2. Awareness Program 3. Capacity Building Program <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Malaysia requests DOF Thailand its experience in the implementation of PIPO 3.2 Thailand will communicate with Malaysia to obtain experience of Malaysia on SSF capture fisheries statistics on the advance data collection methodology 	Refer to the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain

		<p><u>Long Term</u> Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand</p>	
	1.3 Encroachment by foreign fishing vessels	<p><u>Short Term</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both countries shall strengthen the enforcement and collaboration between government agencies 2. Both countries will report and exchange of available information on their own fishing vessels encroaching borders (Malaysia/Thai waters). 3. Updating each other domestic fisheries legislation through National Focal points <p><u>Medium Term</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of data base and sharing 2. Awareness Program 3. Capacity Building Program (<i>i.e.</i> sharing information and experience on VMS technology to detect/investigate the fishing gears, operations in the fishing grounds/zones) <p><u>Long Term</u> Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand</p>	
2. Transboundary (Shared Stock) <i>i.e.</i> mackerel, neritic tuna	2.1 Improve record of catch and landing at ports	<p><u>Short Term</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active participation in the existing SWGs (AIB, Neritic tunas, shark, etc.) 2. Exchange of data between the countries (refer also to issue Landing of catch) 	

		<p><u>Medium Term</u> Promote the use of SOP (improve the record of catch and landing) for both countries</p> <p><u>Long Term</u> Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand</p>	
	2.2 Information on Stock status and their fisheries	<p><u>Short Term</u> Active participation in the existing SWGs (AIB, Neritic tunas, shark, etc.)</p> <p><u>Medium Term</u> Promote the use of SOP (improve the record of catch and landing) for both countries</p> <p><u>Long Term</u> Establishment of MoU between Malaysia and Thailand</p>	

SUMMARY AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Follow-up actions to support effective fisheries management to reduce illegal and destructive fishing through bilateral cooperation between two countries include three (3) main categories:

- I. Agreed Plan of Actions
- II. Joint R&D Activities
- III. Combat IUU Fishing
- IV. Other Areas of Cooperation

I. Agreed Plan of Actions

1. Revision of 2014 bilateral joint action plan (to be implemented during August 2017 and onwards)
2. While waiting for signing of MOU between Malaysia and Thailand, establishment of an interim “national focal point” – having high level administrative authorities of representations from Malaysia and Thailand to actively collaborate in the two specific issues:
 - Dual Flagging / Registration / De- Registration; and
 - The use of neighboring countries of port facilities (landing, ice refill, etc.)
3. There are already an established focal point (for both countries) under the RPOA IUU platforms and this network can be used for all IUU related issues
4. In any other issues, both countries can use the existing SEAFDEC’s National Coordinator as temporary contact point to establish communication.
5. Promotion on the application of the regional plan of actions and tools developed by SEAFDEC:
 - ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain
 - ACDS
 - ASEAN RPOA for the Management of Fishing Capacity
 - RPOA Neritic Tuna
 - RFVR
 - SOP data collection – AIB Species
 - Etc.

II. Joint Research Activities:

1. A new research survey to follow up key recommendations from the previous based-line survey conducted by TD and MFRDMD on “strengthen Malaysian and Thai Partnership in support of joint fisheries planning and management in the Western Gulf of Thailand
2. Fishing Gear Marking

III. Combat IUU-fishing

1. MCS network between the two (2) countries
2. Establishment of a mechanism for information exchange
 - Type of information to be shared and/or updated (including duration cycle for updating such information):
 - Fisheries laws/legislation
 - Zoning system
 - Status of shared stocks

- Name list of IUU fishing vessels
 - List of concerned authorities in the country
 - Etc.
- Members/ Working Group
- 3. New requirements of documentation for importation of fisheries product into Thailand – LOV is only for domestic used. Thailand to advice Malaysia regarding the requirements.
- 4. New Notice to Mariners no. 1/2017 on requirements for foreign vessels involved in transporting fish for export from Tanjung Manis Port, Sarawak
- 5. Improvement of traceability system in Malaysia and Thailand through the testing of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) in Brunei (tentatively after September 2017)
- 6. Information sharing on Thailand efforts in the management and implementation of TAC on target fisheries resources
- 7. Information sharing on Thailand experienced in managing and conducting PIPO system
- 8. Capacity building programs
 - Port inspection
 - Fishing vessel/gear inspection
 - Stock assessment and risk assessment

IV. Other Areas of Cooperation

1. Pre Notification of Emergency Measures for Importation of Live Tilapia fish into Malaysia
2. Possible cooperation in:
 - Aquaculture sectors including broodstock and hatchery management and technology - through research and development, technology transfer, sharing of knowledge, training, and attachment programs.
 - Processing, production and marketing in fisheries product
 - Management and conservation of captured fisheries especially in inland fisheries
 - Promotion of business venture project in fisheries related industries
 - Exchange of experts, technicians and skilled/ semi skilled/ unskilled workers for education, training and research
 - Exchange of technical information in order to facilitate trade
 - Fisheries Biosecurity
 - Other areas in research and development (not limiting to aquaculture)