

**The 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries
Management between Cambodia and Thailand**

**Koh Kong, Cambodia
29-30 August 2018**

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**REPORT OF THE 2ND SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING
ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND**

**Koh Kong, Cambodia
29-30 August 2018**



**The Secretariat
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

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

29-30 August 2018, Koh Kong, Cambodia

I. Introduction

1. The Second (2nd) Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand was convened in Koh Kong Province, Cambodia from 29 to 30 August 2018, with funded by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The Meeting was attended by representatives from relevant agencies of Cambodia and Thailand namely: Fisheries Administration (FiA), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), Ministry of Environment (MoE) as well as representatives from regional partners namely: International Union of Conservation of Nature/Mangroves for the Future (IUCN/MFF), SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project. Officers from SEAFDEC Secretariat and Training Department and members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) also attended the Meeting. The list of participants is shown in **Annex 1**.

2. This Meeting materialized from the First (1st) Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand, which was held in January 2015 in Trat Province, Thailand. During that meeting, the participants discussed on various aspects on fisheries management in particular on transboundary fisheries resources (Anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel, blue swimming crab (AIB) and neritic tuna) and its habitat management between bordering countries and Gulf of Thailand sub-region as a whole and the issues related to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. As a follow-up, the 2nd Meeting aimed to provide the platform for Cambodia and Thailand to share updates on laws and regulations on fisheries, clarify bilateral technical issues of concern and agree on collaborative management activities concerning the management and utilization of transboundary stocks including habitat conservation.

II. Opening of the Meeting

3. *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, Deputy Director-General of Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia, on behalf of FiA welcomed participants to Koh Kong province, Cambodia. He then expressed his gratitude for SEAFDEC-Sweden Project to organize the Meeting that brings the possible better cooperation between Cambodia and Thailand. He referred to the previous meetings and many activities had been conducted since 2015 to address issues on combating IUU fishing, collaborative management on the utilization of transboundary stocks between Cambodia and Thailand and in the Gulf of Thailand. Both countries made progress during the past few years and supported further cooperation for dialogue to address the aforementioned issues. Even though, Cambodia and Thailand is in the progress to formalize agreement or MoU on fisheries operation, this Meeting would provide opportunity for the countries discuss on the technical matters in relation to the fisheries management. His introduction speech appears as **Annex 2**.

4. *Ms. Doungporn Na Pombejra*, Legal Officer of DoF of Thailand, expressed her sincere thanks to FiA of Cambodia for the hospitality. Moreover, she hoped that at the end of this Meeting would come up with good results from the discussion.

5. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, firstly welcomed all participants and expressed his gratitude to SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for supporting and organizing the Meeting. He emphasized that this Meeting could serve as a platform for Cambodia and Thailand to updates country efforts and the progress have been made during the past few years. Moreover, he hoped that this Meeting would bring both countries to discuss on technical issues and agree upon between two countries to promote effective fisheries cooperation. After his remarks, he then declared the Meeting open. His Opening speech appears as **Annex 3**.

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

6. The background and objective of the Meeting was introduced by *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordinator for the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. She then informed Agenda of the Meeting. The Prospectus and Agenda appear as **Annex 4 and Annex 5**.

IV. Country Presentation on the Latest Development Law and Regulation included Fisheries Management Actions Plan

- **Cambodia**

7. *Mr. Samreth Sambo*, Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute of FiA presented on the fisheries legal framework of Cambodia. He referred to the Law on Fisheries, which had been used since 2006, combined 17 chapters, 109 articles, then the Law on Fisheries was amended in 2017 in a few articles to align with such as international law, National Plan of Action (NPOA)-IUU, Marine fisheries policy and some accession on Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) and United Nations Fish Stick Agreement (UNFSA), combined 17 chapters, 148 articles. His presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

8. *Mr. Roitana*, reiterated that Law on Fisheries (2006) was developed and centralized by FiA. However, in 2017, the Law on Fisheries was recently amended for five to seven articles in align with international legal instruments. He informed that FiA is in the process to provide international legal instrument on PSMA, UNFSA and NPOA-IUU which will be approved by the end of the year 2018.

9. *Mr. Meas Rithy*, Deputy Director Department of Marine Coastal Zone Conservation, Ministry of Environment (MOE), Cambodia suggested that FiA and MOE should have the collaboration of work because if referring to the law on fisheries that will be affected on coastal areas and MPAs as well. Therefore, it will be better that if FiA and sub-national/department of MoE in coastal provinces have collaborated work to reduce the intervention and illegal fishing.

10. *Mr. Roitana*, informed the Meeting that FiA conducted the National Technical Working Group Meeting on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), which was on 28 August 2018, with the support from the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. At the national Meeting, it was identified the relevant agencies involved on MCS at national level, which included all the concerning agencies, Navy, Marine Police, Fisheries Administration and Marine Fisheries Administration Inspection, and at regional level, Gulf of Thailand countries (Cambodia, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Thailand).

11. Furthermore, *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager added the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project supported on the Comparative Review of Laws and Regulations between Cambodia and Viet Nam in 2016-2017, which is available on SEAFDEC website. While Cambodia and Thailand did not have a comparative study yet because of the laws of these two countries are still developing.

12. *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong*, Technical Expert of SEAFDEC inquired that why the number of fishing license (1,000 licenses) less than the number of the fishing vessel (8,000 vessels). In the response, *Mr. Roitana*, Deputy Director General of FiA, Cambodia clarified that in 2017, there were only 6,500 boats which 800 were non-engine boats and the boats with an engine more than 90 percent, consist only from 5 to 10 per cent of total boats. It means that most of the boats in Cambodia are small scale fisheries (60 percent), which have to register but tax exemption. FiA are now conducting the census along the coastal provinces. It started since August 2018 to the end of October 2018, from this we will have a more clear statistic of fishing boats in Cambodia, thus we will set management plan by categorizing of licensing, non-licensing, registering or non-registering.

13. *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*, Project Director of SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project suggested that the implementation of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme could be considered by FiA to implement on national law.

14. *Ms. Jaruwan Songphatkaew*, Fisheries Biologist, DoF of Thailand inquired on the classification of fishing gears. In response, *Mr. Chhoun Kimchea* clarified that FiA classified the group of fishing gear based on type and length of fishing gears that illustrated the details in the proclamation.

15. With regard to the conversion of horse power to gross tonnage (GT), *Mr. Roitana* requested SEAFDEC to provide method on how to calculate the Gross Tonnage (GT) of the vessels. In response, *Mr. Sutee* suggested that all countries in the region did not use international Gross Tonnage but they use their own method because it was calculated by the size and type of their fishing vessel, however it was accepted by EU because there is a length of the fishing vessel as a reference. Therefore, Cambodia also can have Gross Tonnage computing as your own size and type of fishing vessel.

- **Thailand**

16. *Ms. Doungporn Na Pombejra*, Legal Officer, DoF of Thailand presented on the Fisheries Legal Framework and Latest Development of Law and Regulation in Fisheries Management in Thailand. She informed that Thailand have used two fisheries acts included Fisheries Act 1947 (B.E.2490) and the Fisheries Act 2015 (B.E.2558). Nevertheless, these two were repealed then Thailand have amended the Fisheries Act in line with the issues of IUU fishing and established the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 (B.E 2558), and currently the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 is amendment because some point on law enforcement under the Royal Ordinance cannot control on state of vessel, flag of vessel, MCS system, and traceability system. Moreover, Thailand ratified UNCLOS 1982 and had to implement its provisions to reflect the obligations as a flag state, a coastal state, and a port state and now Thailand was issued a yellow card by EU. She then informed that Thailand acceded to several binding international agreements including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nation, Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), and Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. She then updated information on the MCS structure and fishing operations in Thai waters such as scope and areas to operate commercial and artisanal fisheries. Her presentation appears as **Annex 7**.

17. *Mr. Vanny Lou*, National Coordinator, IUCN/MFF, Cambodia, inquired that Cambodia and Thailand are facing on IUU issue, then how Thailand has been done to withdraw the yellow card. *Ms. Doungporn*, DoF of Thailand, clarified that Thailand has the policy for fisheries products without IUU. She referred to her presentation that there is one issue suggested by EU to control of the fishing vessel and transshipment vessel and this have been cooperating by the committee of DoF and Marine Department. In addition, Thailand has many regulations to address this issue such as suspension of private pier around illegal fishing to be a legal port and it is still on the processes which have to be addressed by legal measures. Thailand also focused on the labour issue and welfare in the fisheries sector and try to put some registration under the Ministry of Labour to set the criteria in line with 188 conventions (Work in Fishing Convention, 2007: No.188).

18. *Mr. Roitana* inquired two questions, the first question was: how Thailand classify the size of the vessel by using Gross Tonnage (GT.) or horsepower (per cent) and the second question was why Thailand defined only commercial fisheries and artisanal fisheries but not use small scale fisheries. *Ms. Doungporn*, DoF of Thailand, clarified that Thailand applies both units Gross Tonnage and horsepower to classify Thai vessels. She further explained that the definition of artisanal fisheries and small-scale fisheries were defined as appropriated for the Thai law. The categorization and definition of the fishing vessel are depended on each country.

19. *Mr. Sutee*, SEAFDEC added more clarification on the definition of type and size of fishing vessel that Thailand has criteria to classify vessel by the length and horsepower. The commercial fishing vessel has specific size more than or equal 10 (≥ 10) GT. while another law definition by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in 2016 mentioned that the fishing vessel has engine onboard more than or equal 280 (≥ 280) Per cent will be a commercial fishing vessel.

20. He then further explained on the artisanal fishing vessel (no fishing license but need to have vessel registration) that there are two types which non-operation (a concern of fishing activity as carrier or transshipment) fishing vessel and operation fishing vessel. The artisanal fishing vessels are mostly use long-tail engine, while a commercial fishing vessels and have to fishing outside of area belong to the artisanal fishing vessel. However, small-scale fishing vessel in Thailand is still a commercial fishing vessel (10-20 GT) because there is an engine power more than 10 GT. He informed that every vessel that has engine have to do vessel registration and the artisanal fishing vessel will be controlled by zoning and cannot go far more than three (3) nautical miles from the shore. While the fishing vessel more than or equal 10 (≥ 10) GT must have vessel registration and fishing license for their operation outside three (3) nautical miles.

V. The Updates Information on Status of Shared Fisheries Resources included Management Plan for Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerels and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB) and Neritic Tuna as well as Marine and Coastal Resources, and Habitat Enhancement included Communities' Engagement

5.1 Countries Presentation Fisheries Resources included Management Plan for AIB and Neritic Tuna

- **Cambodia**

21. *Dr. Chea Tharith*, Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute of FiA, Cambodia, provided information on the catch production and informed on the cooperation that planed to study of AIB species and neritic tuna. His presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

22. With regard to the progress of AIB species and neritic tuna, *Ms. Pattaratjit* updated that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project supported the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region in several activities such as trainings on stock status, larvae identification, morphology of Indo-Pacific mackerel and currently supported on the DNA study for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, which led by *Dr. Worawit Wanchana* and team, together with resource persons from Kasetsart University (KU) for DNA analysis which is still on the analysis of DNA samples in laboratory and expected results will be delivered by end of year 2018. For neritic tunas, the Scientific Working Group is still on-going, serve as regional platform for the understanding of the stock status of neritic tunas.

23. *Dr. Somboon*, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project shared information to the Meeting that since the previous Council Meeting, SEAFDEC Secretariat proposed to get the endorsement on merging of many activities of the projects, which is involved in the stock assessment to be under the stock assessment of neritic tuna. Therefore, this will be the ways to extend the working group of stock assessment to cover other small pelagic species.

- **Thailand**

24. *Mr. Kumpon Loychuen*, Fisheries Biologist, DoF of Thailand presented the information of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Gulf of Thailand (GoT) where mostly was found the spawning and nursery area in the central GoT. He also presented the life cycle, migratory pattern and spawning season of Indo-Pacific mackerel in the GoT. Generally, there are several fishing gears uses for catch the Indo-Pacific mackerel included purse seine, gillnet, trawl, and etc. Based on the fisheries statistics from 2000 to 2015, the annual production of Indo-Pacific mackerel fluctuated and was shown the highest peak in 2011 and declined to lowest in 2015. For the management actions for GoT, currently, DOF announced on

the prohibition on the use of surrounding nets (mesh size less than 2.5 centimeters) during nighttime and zoning and timing of restriction of the fisheries resources conservation measures are also covered seasonal area closures. His presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

25. With regard to the blue swimming crab management, *Mr. Wudtichai Wungkhahart* Fisheries Biologist, DoF of Thailand presented on Sustainable Management of blue swimming crab in Thailand. He highlighted the declining trend of blue swimming crab in Thai water, several methods had been undertaken in order to increase the abundance of resources such as crab bank scheme, adopt and enforce management measures such as prohibition to catch gravid crab, and limitation of trap mesh size should not less than 2.5 inches. Moreover, since 2015, DoF of Thailand set up a committee, which comprised with the government agencies and university (DoF, DMCR, KU and etc.), private sectors (Thai Frozen Food Association, Thai Union and etc.) and other association (WWF) to actions on conservation, management, and rehabilitation of blue swimming crab, sustainable management of blue swimming crab, and started implementation the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) from 2017 respectively, the project site is in Surat Thani province. His presentation appears as **Annex 10**.

26. *Mr. Roitana*, FiA of Cambodia, inquired about the blue swimming crab's behavior is a long distance migratory species or not. In response, *Mr. Wudtichai* informed this species move in near shore.

27. *Mr. Vanny*, IUCN/MFF of Cambodia queried that whether blue swimming crab can be cultured. In response, *Dr. Kom* explained that blue swimming crab is easy to culture in the hatchery and have 10 percent of survival rate. Nevertheless, growing time in the hatcheries will take one or two months with the high production but the crab still too small, where upon there will be high mortality rate.

- **SEAFDEC**

28. *Ms. Pattaratjit*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager, presented the Transboundary Fish Stocks Sub-regional Initiatives on AIB and Neritic Tunas which is under the project output objective 1 on fisheries resources and habitat management and it focuses in the sub-regional area in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. She referred to the background of the selected target species by GoT countries were decided to cooperate on the sub-regional works for sharing on Anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerel and Blue swimming crab (AIB species) in support of long-term fisheries management and better understanding on stock status and migratory pattern of the AIB species that will be used as a basis for establishing agreements on coordinated national measures for transboundary stocks (with information to be shared with neighbors).

29. She further informed that there were many activities were done by SEAFDEC in cooperation with the Gulf of Thailand countries, such as the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data collection, expert group meetings on stock status and geographical distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand (2016), technical meeting on planning for development of stock study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand (2017), and stock study on Indo-Pacific mackerel in the year 2017.

30. After that she updated on the neritic tuna that the activities is still ongoing and this study will be used for sustainability of transboundary species through the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia Waters and the expected outcomes is to increased understanding of stock status and migration paths for neritic tuna in Southeast Asian waters as well. Finally, she informed the summary of work in GoT areas that we will continue for further cooperation and she hopes these areas of work will be linked to MCS Network Establishment. Her presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

- **SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project**

31. *Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad*, Technical Coordinator of Fisheries *Refugia* Project, introduced the overview of the Fisheries *Refugia* Project. He firstly provided the concept of fisheries *refugia* and then explained on the project, is part of the strategic action programme for the South China Sea, with the

long-term goal is transformational change in how the fisheries and environment sector work together. He informed that the Project has four (4) components that included 1) identification of critical habitat priority linkage to fisheries *refugia*, 2) improving the habitat management via national and regional action, 3) information management and dissemination of the *refugia* concept implementation, and 4) national and regional cooperation and coordination for integrated fish stock and critical habitat management which these components targeted to meet their objectives in 2020.

32. In relevance the national activities in 2017, he informed target species of Cambodia are identify *Rastrelliger brachysoma* (Indo-Pacific mackerel) in Koh Kong, grouper in Koh Rong and Preah Sihanouk Province, and blue swimming crab in Kep Province. In Thailand, the target species are *Rastrelliger brachysoma* (Indo-Pacific mackerel) and blue swimming crab in Trat Province, Indo-Pacific mackerel in Surat Thani province. Moreover, both countries were agreed to identify threats to the life cycle of the target species. His presentation appears as **Annex 12**.

5.2 Presentation of Relevant Agencies on Marine and Coastal Resources, and Habitat Enhancement included Communities' Engagement

- **Ministry of Environment**

33. *Mr. Meas Rithy*, Deputy Director of Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation (DMCC) briefed on the role and responsibilities of DMCC which focus on marine and coastal resources, resources enhancement and communities' engagement and its policy and legal that supports the community on marine and coastal resources conservation. He informed that Cambodia has four coastal provinces are Koh Kong, Kep, Preah Sihanouk and Kampot, where these four provinces have wide areas of the critical habitats such as coral reef, seagrass and mangrove. His presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

34. While acknowledging that DMCC is important agency that is responsible for habitats management, *Ms. Pattaratjit* added the views from the SEAFDEC-Sweden project that the project has built up a network, for not only fisheries agencies, but there are many agencies has been involving in fisheries resources management that includes DMCC. She emphasized on the involvement of DMCC, DMCR with collaboration of other agencies are Marine Department of Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and IUCN/Mangroves For the Future (MFF) in the consultation in order enhance the networks and strengthen a good cooperation on fisheries and coastal areas management.

- **IUCN/MFF, Cambodia**

35. *Mr. Vanny Lou*, National Coordinator of Mangrove for the Future (MFF), presented the Overview Work on Coastal and Marine Resources Management in Koh Kong, which focused on Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary (PKWS). The project has been concerned in line with governmental support, which has objectives to conserve the existing landscape environment by optimum. Moreover, utilization, obtain maximum benefit, and increase its resilience to face the impact of climate change. there are other activities involved in the fisheries management site included integrated farming, eco-tourism, and green energy. In addition, these three activities awarded they worked on 1) mangrove restoration and protection to maintain their biodiversity, 2) integrated farming system to reduce pressure on fisheries resources and obtained food security, and increased income by reducing the expenditure, and 3) biogas project to reduce collecting fuelwood and pressure on mangrove plant and improve health and saving liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cost. Furthermore, the government also supported on the project management plan of PKWS site and the establishment of Marine Park status.

36. In addition, he presented on transboundary project that conducted for dolphin protection and conservation, which came up with three (3) results are 1) establishment of a provincial committee on transboundary mammal conservation and management, 2) created a provincial working group on transboundary mammal conservation and management, and 3) watching guideline on dolphin population. His presentation appears as **Annex 14**.

- **Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Thailand**

37. *Dr. Supawat Kan-atireklap*, Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level of Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) gave a presentation on the role and function of DMCR and activities in related to marine and coastal resources management in Trat province, Thailand. He provided that the DMCR is the responsible for the conservation of marine endangered species, seagrasses, coral reef and mangrove areas and increase awareness on marine and coastal resources conservation and restoration, through the collaboration with local and regional agencies.

38. He then presented on Act of the Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management (2015) is included five (5) chapters and 30 sections and he emphasized that Chapter 3 is related on marine and coastal resources which focused on a designation of the marine protected area. Moreover, he further explained the process of participation to set up marine and coastal protected area of Thailand. The total areas of MPA in Thailand is 50,743 km² (or equal 12.07 per cent), included marine national park, fisheries management areas, and restriction of some fishing gear) covered 25 islands in 16 provinces. However, the UN expected to increase the area of MPA to be 10 per cent following the target of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) in 2020. His presentation appears as **Annex 15**.

39. *Dr. Kom* inquired about the law under DMRC on the Chapter 2 on the coastal community, which is there any provision under this law to preserve the livelihood of the villager to access resources. In response, *Dr. Supawat* explained that the coastal communities have to register with the department to be the member of the coastal community group, and then they will get support by the government to allocate some budget or equipment to the community for conservation activity.

40. *Ms. Pattaratjit*, inquired that how are difference between the marine national park and MPAs. Then *Dr. Supawat* clarified that marine national park is a protected zone and this area is not allowed anyone to do or take anything while MPA is the areas that only allow for sustainable use.

41. *Dr. Somboon*, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia*, shared some information base on the meeting which organized by the Convention on Biodiversity under the ASEAN framework that also has a discussion on MPA matter. The meeting already came up with a strategic plan for biodiversity from 2011 to 2020 and it was targeted to increase the protected area to 10 or 15 per cent by the year 2020. Actually, it was mentioned in the Aichi Biodiversity Target, which adopted in 2011. Referring to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 also follow this Aichi Biodiversity Target 2020, which is targeted that many countries have to increase protected area to 10 per cent. At that time, he attended the meeting and proposed to the meeting that the *Refugia* site and fishery management area was proposed by Thailand should be included in protected area concept, but there is unclear answer and they suggested to rest this issue in the Convention on Biodiversity that was organized annually. He then also suggested DMCR attend this meeting and propose inspection of the fisheries management area.

42. *Mr. Kimchea*, FiA of Cambodia inquired the difference of role and function of DMCR and DoF of Thailand. In response, *Dr. Supawat* explained that DMCR is responsible for conservation coastal habitats and marine resources (*i.e.* endangered species), while DoF is responsible for fisheries resources management.

43. *Dr. Somboon*, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* added that in the past, similar to Cambodia, DoF Thailand was involved in coastal resources, after restructured national institutions, the two Departments are responsible in different function.

VI. Country Presentation on Established Mechanisms for National Inter-agency Coordination in Support of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (particular to vessel monitoring, VMS, procedure to arrest illegal fishing vessel, transshipment at sea)

- **Cambodia**

44. *Mr. Kao Monirith*, Vice Chief of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate, provided information on MCS system in Cambodia, which included the current situation of marine fisheries resources, involved agencies and MCS activities. He presented on MCS structure in Cambodia that the government has established National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS) to work with national agencies included Royal Cambodian Navy, Marine Custom, marine border defense police, and marine fisheries administration inspectorate. Moreover, NCMS also cooperated with international agencies included the First Naval Area Command, Royal Thai Navy, Viet Nam Navy, Viet Nam Coast Guard, and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency to combat illegal activities. His presentation appears as **Annex 16**.

- **Thailand**

45. *Ms. Punnatut Kangrang*, Fisheries Biologist, DoF of Thailand, presented on Compliance of IUU in Thailand (Surveillance), the structure of MCS, and the procedures to arrest illegal fishing vessel in Thailand. She then explained the core components of MCS in Thailand included 1) fisheries management 2) fisheries Management Plan 3) MCS strategy, and 4) scientific research. In addition, there are many agencies take action in specific part of M, C, and S to combat IUU-fishing. In terms of surveillance measures for the operations of Thai vessels, there are three (3) pillars included 1) Electronic surveillance by Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) 2) Inspection at Port by Port-In Port-Out Controlling Center (PIPO), and 3) inspection at sea led by Fisheries Patrol and Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Thai-MECC). The Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Electronic Reporting System (ERS), and Electronic Monitoring (EM) all to be available for vessels more than or equal 30 (≥ 30) GT. Moreover, the FMC is separated to be five (5) areas for surveillance included 1) Upper Gulf of Thailand, 2) Central Gulf of Thailand, 3) Lower Gulf of Thailand, 4) Andaman Sea, and 5) Oversea which there will be staffs response for monitoring 24 hours every day. For vessel inspection was taken action by PIPO center which located inside Thai waters. There are 30 centers with 21 FIP (Fontal Inspection Port) and others are located in oversea six (6) centers. While inspection at sea is responsible by Fisheries patrol and Thai-MECC. The fisheries patrol is separated into three (3) zones included 1) Rayong Center, Zone, 2) Songkhla, and Zone 3) Krabi. Thai-MECC is separated into three (3) areas called 1) Upper Half of the GoT, 2) Lower Half of the GoT, and 3) the Andaman Sea. Her presentation appears as **Annex 17**.

46. *Mr. Roitana* inquired on how many of Thai fishing vessels that have installed the VMS and which size of the vessel is required to install the VMS. In response, *Ms. Punnatut* explained that the vessel size which more than 30 GT is required to install the VMS and recently Thailand has more than 5,000 vessels installed the VMS.

47. In addition, *Mr. Sutee* added that Thai fishing vessels size more than or equal (≥ 30) GT already installed VMS 3,042 vessels, while vessel size 60 to 150 GT and more than or equal to 500 (≥ 500) GT installed 2,594 vessels and 202 vessels respectively. Therefore, the total number of vessels have installed the VMS are 5,838 vessels (as on 28 February 2018).

48. In term of setting up the VMS system, *Ms. Punnatut* informed this system is developed base on type or kind of Thai vessel and there is a copyright under DoF of Thailand. Nevertheless, Cambodia can develop the system based on the type of Cambodia vessels.

VII. Country Presentation on the Procedures for Catch Documentation, Certification, and Verification Processes, Landing Record at the Border

• Cambodia

49. *Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea*, Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Affairs, presented the procedures for vessel registration, fishing license and catch documentation in Cambodia. He then explained that Cambodia has two (2) categories for registration included 1) the maximum power of the vessel engine under 250 horse power (HP) is required to register at the provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, and 2) the maximum power of the vessel engine above 250 HP is required to register at Marine Merchant Department of Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The registration procedure of these two categories, the vessels will be checked up in the place before getting the Licensing Vessel Card. He then further explained on the fishing license, that there are two (2) types of the fishing license included fishing gear license and fishing vessel license. The vessel with an engine bigger than 90 HP will be issued by central of FiA. while the vessel engine less than 90 HP issued by Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. His presentation appears as **Annex 18**.

50. *Mr. Vanny* inquired that are there any effective of the calculation of the value of marine statistic fish catch if the small scales fishing are not registered for the license. In response, *Mr. Roitana* explained the fisheries registration belongs to Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MWPT) in their five (5) year's draft of the law and he mentioned about the vessel less than 15 Per cent is not required to register. For Logbook, FiA planned to develop in NPOA-IUU that for the medium and large vessels will be required to register. For statistic, we are in process to conducting a few samplings on the vessel which supported by EU.

51. *Mr. Sutee* sought out the clarification on the agency responsible for the catch data of small scale fishing and how to get the catch certificate. In response, *Mr. Roitana* explained that FiA is the main responsible for the catch data and issue catch certificate. For small-scale fisheries, Fisheries Administration cantonment is in charge for recording the data at landing sites and for transportation across the border.

• Thailand

52. *Ms. Jaruwan* presented on the System and Procedure for Control and Verification and Landing of Catches in Thailand. She explained system and pathway of fish and fisheries product that imported to Thailand by vessel, land transportation, and airfreight. The fish and fisheries products which are imported by fishing vessels and carrier vessels will be checked by an electronic system with a processing statement and PSM Link System (PPS). They need to have a permit to land their products, after the port inspection, they will have permission to upload their fisheries product. After the vessel has uploaded and weighted their product to a "Fisheries Single Window" then after sorting and weighing the fisheries products, the DoF will issue Import Movement Document (IMD) for all imported products. Then, the products are separated into processing material or raw materials for processing such products need to apply for the Processing Statement Endorsement (PSE) document. The products will be separated and classified for domestic consumption or exportation.

53. Then, she provided the information that there are 22 PSM ports designated as a port of entry for the foreign vessel, including 16 ports for international vessel and six (6) ports for neighboring vessel. The PSM implementation and inspections have three main steps 1) before port entry, 2) vessel inspection at the port, and 3) offloading and monitoring. These three steps are used for bulk carriers, fishing vessels, and neighboring country carrier vessels. The list of requested documents will be different depending on the type of vessel. In a follow-up on implemented measures for PSM control, Thailand has been working with coastal states, flag states, relevant Thai authorities, and international organization such as IOTC, WCPFC, FAO and FFA. Finally, she has some issues to discuss with Cambodia as first is on verify documents and second is on clarify the legal documents for fish and fisheries products exportation from Cambodia to Thailand. Her presentation appears as **Annex 19**.

54. *Mr. Kimchea*, FiA, Cambodia, inquired on how Thailand issue catch certificate for Thai local vessel. In response, *Ms. Jaruwan* clarified that catch certificate of the local vessel will start from local landing place by input type and weight of fish in the electronic system then provincial PIPO will check this information. If the information is corrected then it will be approved to get MCPD, after that factory will use an electronic system to request the Catch certificate from DoF. Finally, the DoF will check all information in an electronic system, if all information is corrected then DoF will provide the Catch Certificate.

55. *Dr. Kom* added information that Thailand has the system of Port-in Port-out. Therefore, the fishing vessel size more than 30 GT. has to register in the system. Thus, the vessel owner has to report when they arrive or departure the port and need to record all the catch products. While the vessel less than 30 GT called small-scale fishing, the officers will randomly check at the port.

56. *Mr. Sutee*, added more information that Thailand has regulation for vessel 10 to 30 GT. which has some specific type of fishing gears such as trawl, purse seine, gillnet and anchovy gear have recorded the fishing logbook and report to the PIPO center. Then, DoF can process the catch certificate for exportation of fish or fish product.

57. *Dr. Puthy*, FiA of Cambodia, required how many of the foreign fishing vessel has registered in the Thai flag and how many of Thai fishing vessel has registered in the foreign flag. In response, *Mr. Sutee*, SEAFDEC, explained that according to Maritime Department regulations, the owner of Thai flag vessel must be Thai nationality only.

VIII. Discussion on Common Areas of Interest and Future Bilateral Sub-regional Need for Cooperation

58. In the area of shared fisheries resources and the sub-regional initiatives on Transboundary species for Gulf of Thailand sub-region, the Meeting suggested to;

- 1) disseminate the result on DNA structure of Indo-Pacific mackerel from undertaking study in the workshop which will held at the end of 2018, then use as scientific-based data for *Refugia* establishment,
- 2) present the study of DNA structure of neritic tuna in the 5th Meeting of the SWG-Neritic Tuna, held in January 2019, and use it as a scientific-based information for coordinate management plan and measure, as well as a link to the Fisheries *Refugia* establishment,
- 3) encourage and strengthen national and sub-regional cooperation with other relevant partners/projects such as Fisheries *Refugia* Project, MoE, DMCR and MFF and
- 4) support the capacity building on the research on marine resources (*i.e.* methodology, identification, data analysis, reporting, and etc.).

59. On Combating IUU fishing cooperation, the Meeting confirmed on;

- 1) fishing vessel census in Cambodia will be completed by 2018,
- 2) Fisheries Administration and Ministry of Public Works and Transport will establish the MoU and the cooperation on registration and licensing,
- 3) The conversion of Cambodia fishing vessel size will be supported by Technical Expert of SEAFDEC, *Mr. Sutee* who will send the formula to convert from per cent. to GT,
- 4) suggestion to initiate a formal cooperation (MoU) on the vessels registration and licensing as well as vessel marking information, and
- 5) The PSM implementation in Cambodia require more capacity building, conduct gap analysis, mediation by SEAFDEC to the potential partner that bring resources person and financial on PSM subject. The details of discussion is appears as **Annex 20**.

IX. Summary and Ways Forward

60. The discussion within this session generally represented for all subjects under the scope of the Meeting. There were four (4) issues identification are required further action as the way forward below;

- 1) For IUU combating, Cambodia needs training for inspection, but they could not propose the topics of training yet. Related to PSMA, SEAFDEC has budgeted for member state progress and could bring other supporting donors such as USAID-NOAA and FAO. The way forward is Cambodia should start with the gap analysis and request to SEAFDEC to overcome the gap.
- 2) Fishing vessel data scheme in Cambodia, need census and SEAFDEC could support the implementation of a national system compatible with RFVR system. The first problem of Cambodia regarding this system is converting the vessel size scale to GT that could be formulated by SEAFDEC based on the specification. The way forward: use the RFVR as a reference for the national record system.
- 3) For catch data scheme, the region needs a compatible data scheme, SEAFDEC does not apply the ACDS for a national system, but they could help the country to establish. To start the initiative country should discuss in a small group which *Dr. Somboon, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries Refugia*
- 4) Indian mackerel stock was looked depleting, not only in the Gulf of Thailand but also in Malaysia water to the Andaman Sea. The study about this stock feature will be important for better management. Supporting by analysis of the stock should be strengthened by all countries.

X. Closing of the Meeting

61. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn* appreciated for the active participation and the valuable contribution of all participants during the Meeting. He also expressed the appreciation to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for funding such important Meeting to bring both countries toward stronger collaboration in fisheries management. After two days of the Meeting, he also grateful to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Team for their working in services and arrangement of the Meeting. Finally, he wished all participants to enjoy the trip back home with warm regards to all. He then declared the Meeting closed. His Closing speech appears as **Annex 21**.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CAMBODIA

Buoy Roitana Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration National Focal Point	Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1255 8090 E-mail: roitana@gmail.com
Hong Hy Director of Administrative Affairs and Litigation Department, and Fisheries Legal Leader	Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1773 5169 E-mail: honghy_20@yahoo.com
Chin Leakhena (Ms.) Deputy Director of Administrative Affairs and Litigation Department	Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia E-mail: leakhenachin85@gmail.com
Poum Sotha Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate and Vice-Chair, Maritime National Security	Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate Phom3, Sangkat 1, Preah Sihanouk City, Preh Sihanouk Province, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 9787 87922 E-mail: p.sotha@yahoo.com
Kao Monirith Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate and Vice- Commander of Combating IUU Fishing	Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate Phom 3, Sangkat 1, Preh Sihanouk City, Preh Sihanouk Province Tel: (+855) 1258 3828 E-mail: kaomonirith@yahoo.com
Dr. Em Puthy Deputy Director of Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation, and Regional/International, Fisheries Legal aspect	Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1685 0003 E-mail: emputhy@yahoo.com

<p>Chhuon Kimchhea Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Affairs</p>	<p>Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1685 0003 E-mail: kimchhea@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Chin Pich Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Department Institute, and representative of MCS network, Gulf of Thailand</p>	<p>Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1685 0003 E-mail: chinpich@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Dr. Chea Tharith Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute and Biologist, <i>Mackerel spp.</i></p>	<p>Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia E-mail: cheatharith88@gmail.com</p>
<p>Leng Kiri Chief of Koh Kong Fisheries Administration Cantonment</p>	<p>Fisheries Administration Cantonment, Sangkat Smach Meanchey, Krong Khemarak Phoumin, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1268 3377 E-mail: lang.kiry@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Samreth Sambo Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute</p>	<p>Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1271 4239 E-mail: samrethsambo@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Sok Chanbormey (Ms.)</p>	<p>Fisheries Administration #186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 9353 5451 E-mail: sokchanbormey99@gmail.com</p>

Ministry of Public Work and Transport

<p>Yun Davann Vice Chief of Ship Regulation Office of Department Merchant Marine</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Work and Transport Preah Norodom Blvd, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (+855) 1657 5368 E-mail: davannlog@gmail.com</p>
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Ministry of Environment

Meas Rithy
Deputy Director Department of Marine and
Coastal Zone Conservation

Ministry of Environment
Techor Building (Lot503), Tonle Bassac,
Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (+855) 1244 4497
E-mail: meas.rithy@yahoo.com

IUCN

Vanny Lou
National Coordinator Mangroves for
the Future Cambodia

International Union for Conservation of Nature
#6B, Street 368, Sangkat Beoung Keng Kang III
Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (+855) 1270 3033
E-mail: vanny.LOU@iucn.org

THAILAND

Wudtichai Wungkhahart
Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level

Marine Fisheries Research and Development
Division
Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Phaholyotin Road
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 9724 8962
Fax: (+66) 2 561 0880
E-mail: wungkahart@yahoo.com

Kumpon Loychuen
Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level

Marine Fisheries Research Development Division
Department of Fisheries
Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development
Center (Rayong) 2 Mou 2 Pkae Sub-district,
Muang,
Rayong Province 21160 Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 1275 8131
E-mail: loychuenk@gmail.com

Doungporn Na Pombejra (Ms.)
Legal Officer, Professional Level

Legal Affairs Division,
Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Phaholyotin Road
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 5326 2181
E-mail: dpornbejra@yahoo.com,
dpombejra@yahoo.com

Jaruwan Songphatkaew (Ms.)
Fisheries Biologist, Practitioner Level

Fish Quarantine and Inspection Division
Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Phaholyotin Road
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 9592 5143
E-mail: ying_blackydot@hotmail.com

Punnatut Kangrang (Ms.)
Fisheries Biologist, Practitioner Level

Fishing and Feets Management Division
Department of Fisheries, FMC Building
Kaset Klang, Phaholyotin Road
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 6 4942 4542
E-mail: aui_kangrang@hotmail.com

Lakkhana Leecha (Ms.)
Fisheries Biologist, Practitioner Level

Trat Provincial Fisheries Office
Department of Fisheries
Wangkrajae Sub-district, Muang District
Trat Province, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 6 1465 5516
E-mail: lannaleecha@gmail.com

Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)

Supawat Kan-atireklap
Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level

Marine and Coastal Resources Research
and Development Center, Eastern Gulf of Thailand
Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
(DMCR)
309 Moo 1, Paknam Prasae, Klaeng,
Rayong Thailand 21170
Tel: (+66) 3866 1693, (+66) 8 9217 7342
Fax: (+66) 3866 1694
E-mail: supawat_kan@yahoo.com

SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project

Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon
Project Director

SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project,
Project Coordinating UNIT
SEAFDEC Training Department
P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 1900 3361
E-mail: somboon@seafdec.org

Weerasak Yingyuad
Technical Coordinator of Fisheries *Refugia*
Project/ Fishing Gear Technologist

SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* Project,
Project Coordinating UNIT
SEAFDEC Training Department
P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2425 6161
Fax: (+66) 2425 6110-1
E-mail: weerasak@seafdec.org

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER (SEAFDEC)

Secretariat

Dr. Kom Silapajarn
Secretary-General

SEAFDEC Secretariat
P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2 940 5682
Fax: (+66) 2 940 6336
E-mail: sg@seafdec.org

Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn (Ms.)
Senior Policy Officer

E-mail: pattaratjit@seafdec.org

Saisunee Chaksuin (Ms.)
Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Coordinator

E-mail: saisunee@seafdec.org

Suntree Pumpuang (Ms.)
Project Officer

E-mail: suntree@seafdec.org

Training Department (TD)

Sutee Rajruchithong
Technical Expert

SEAFDEC Training Department
P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2425 6100
Fax: (+66) 24256100 to 11
E-mail: sutee@seafdec.org

SEAFDEC Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) Member

Thuch Panha
RFPN Member for Cambodia

SEAFDEC Secretariat
P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2 940 6326
Fax: (+66) 2 940 6336
E-mail: panha@seafdec.org

Dr. Nant Kay Thwe Moe (Ms.)
RFPN Member for Myanmar

E-mail: nant@seafdec.org

Thumawadee Jaiyen (Ms.)
RFPN Member for Thailand

E-mail: thumawadee@seafdec.org

OPENING REMARKS

By *Mr. Buoy Roitana,*
Deputy Director General of Fisheries administration,
and SEAFDEC Alternate Council Director for Cambodia

Dr. Kom Silapajarn, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC,
Distinguished delegates, representatives from Thailand,
Honorable Guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

A pleasant good morning!

On behalf of Fisheries Administration of Cambodia, it is my great honor to welcome you all to “the Second Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand” here in Koh Kong province, Cambodia. I would like to extend my warmest welcome to the delegation from Thailand and Secretary-General of SEAFDEC as well as the SEAFDEC officers to this second technical meeting. I am indeed honor to co-chair this important Meeting. My sincere gratitude to SEAFDEC-Sweden project for the initiative.

I recall the 1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia which was held in January 2015 and the 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region which was organized last year, March 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand where action plans had been developed in order to address common IUU fishing, collaborative management on the utilization of transboundary stocks between Cambodia and Thailand, and in the Gulf of Thailand as the whole. Moreover, it was agreed that Cambodia and Thailand would have further bilateral dialogue to address the aforementioned key issues.

Distinguish guests, Ladies, and gentlemen!

As we may know that Cambodia and Thailand do not have a formal bilateral agreement or MoU on fisheries cooperation. Therefore, the initiative by SEAFDEC-Sweden project conducting this meeting could provide a venue to advance cooperation in this particular area. It is the intention of my delegation to have a friendly, open and harmonious discussion with Thailand with a view to tackle the common issues of our both countries. Cambodia may need Thailand’s assistance to help us out and in the spirit of friendliness, Cambodia is ready to cooperate with Thailand to solve the problems.

I hope that at the end of our 2 days Meeting we could develop a work plan, which comprises of short and long-term measures tailored to address the issues that I have mentioned earlier. I expect that we could agree in principle to establish a good networking at operational and technical levels in bid to tackle the issues. I trust that there will be possible areas of cooperation beyond the problem above.

Ladies and gentlemen!

Last but not least, please allow me once again express my appreciation to SEAFDEC-Sweden project for this occasion. I hope everybody has enjoyed your stay in Koh Kong city. Please let us know if you need any assistance. I look forward a fruitful Meeting. I wish you all the best and invoke the four Buddha wishes to ladies and gentlemen.

Thank you very much!

OPENING REMARKS

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

Distinguished delegates from Cambodia and Thailand,
Representative from international organizations,
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,
Members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network,
Ladies and Gentleman,
Good morning!

We are delighted and honoured to have you here to participate in 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia 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 Cambodia and Thailand” was held on January 2015 at Trat province, Thailand, we discussed on the joint action plan for fisheries management between Cambodia and Thailand to increase the effective fisheries management including management of fishing capacity, issues on combating illegal, destructive fishing and habitat management for strengthening cooperation between the two countries on the management of transboundary fishery resources in the waters bordering Cambodia and Thailand in the Gulf of Thailand. Moreover, we also have established the working group and mechanism to share experiences including work plan for 2015.

Since the last meeting in 2015, 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 on management and utilization of transboundary fisheries resources especially Indo-Pacific mackerel and efforts to ensure long-term utilization of fisheries resources and related issues for these two countries. I hope that we will have a friendly, open, and harmonious discussion leading to sustainable fisheries. 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 Cambodia for the warm glad-hand in this natural city, Koh Kong province. 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.

INTRODUCTION, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE MEETING

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin



The 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand



29-30 August 2018 Koh Kong, Cambodia



OUTLINE

- Background
- Objectives
- Expected outputs
- Expected outcomes
- Agenda




SEAFDEC-Sweden Project

Vision



Sustainable use of aquatic resources and reduced vulnerability to climate change, by fishing communities in the ASEAN region



BACKGROUND

1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand, January 2015 Trat, Thailand



The meeting suggested the cooperative structure, include regular meetings for the working team to review progress and agreed action plans for joint fisheries management



BACKGROUND

- 5th Gulf of Thailand meeting which held in 28-29 September 2015, Nonthaburi, Thailand
- 6th Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting on 28 February – 2 March 2017, Bangkok Thailand




BACKGROUND

Discussion and suggestion included

- Follow up and information sharing on transboundary aspects of fisheries and habitat management,
- Develop coordinated sub-regional management plans for fisheries and the development of conservation areas.
- AIB species, sub-regional management



BACKGROUND

- Strengthened including cooperation between neighboring countries in efforts to combat IUU fishing; and
- Sub-regional MCS networks



OBJECTIVES

- 1) To update and share information of law and regulation on fisheries and other relevant to marine/coastal resources and environment;
- 2) To update information and shared fisheries resources especially Anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel, Blue swimming crab (AIB) and neritic tuna;
- 3) To update and share information on the issues related to combat IUU fishing (such as legal framework and catch documentation);

OBJECTIVES

- 4) To update on existing formal/informal cooperative arrangements involving partners in Cambodia and Thailand; and
- 5) To identify and clarify the issues and opportunities of common concerns and discuss joint approaches to improve the efficiency of the fisheries management.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

- 1) Updated information on laws and regulations, status of shared fisheries resources and other issues such as licensing system, catch documentation law enforcement and etc.;
- 2) Updated information on existing formal/informal cooperative arrangements in regional and international fisheries management on the transboundary species and to combat IUU fishing; and
- 3) Prioritization of issues and opportunities of common concern for joint approaches to improve the effectiveness of fisheries management.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- 1) Increased understanding of the issues and opportunities of common concern and agreed joint approaches that would benefit social well-being and improve the efficiency of fisheries management.
- 2) Facilitated further collaborations between the countries.

AGENDA

29 August 2018

09.00-09.10	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
09.10-09.20	Agenda 2: Introduction, adoption of the Agenda and arrangement of the Meeting
09.20-10.15	Agenda 3 Country Presentation on the latest development law and regulation included fisheries management actions/plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Thailand
10.15-10.45	Group Photo and refreshment
10.45-12.00	Agenda 4: The updates information on status of shared fisheries resources included management plan for Anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel and Blue swimming crab (AIB) and neritic tuna as well as marine and coastal resources, and habitat enhancement included communities' engagement

AGENDA	
10.45-12.00	Agenda 4.1 Countries presentation fisheries resources included management plan for AIB and neritic tuna <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Thailand • SEAFDEC • SEAFDEC-UNEP/GEF <i>Refugia</i>
12.15-13.30	Lunch
13.30-14.20	Agenda 4.2 Presentation of relevant agencies on marine and coastal resources, and habitat enhancement included communities' engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia : 1)Ministry of Environment; MoE and 2) MFF/IUCN • Thailand :Department and Marine and Coastal Resources
14.20-15.15	Agenda 5. Country presentation on established mechanisms for national inter-agency coordination in support of monitoring, control and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Thailand

AGENDA	
15.15-15.30	<i>Refreshment</i>
15.30-16.30	Agenda 6: Country presentation on the procedures for catch documentation, certification and verification processes, landing record the border and etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Thailand
16.30-16.45	Conclusion of the day
18.00-20.00	Reception dinner hosted by SEAFDEC
30 August 2018	
08.30-11.30	Agenda 7: Discussion on common areas of interest and future bilateral/sub-regional need for cooperation
11.30-12.00	Agenda 8 Summary and Ways Forward
12.00-12.15	Agenda 9: Closing of the Meeting
12.15-13.30	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00-16.30	<i>Site visit in fishermen village or Bang Kayak (Peam Kasop Wildlife Sanctuary)</i>

PROSPECTUS

I. Background

The SEAFDEC-Sweden Collaborative Program is promoting efforts to integrate fisheries management and habitat management to improve the status of fish stocks and the aquatic environment. Strengthening the cooperation between the border provinces of Cambodia and Thailand would further facilitate this process. The nature of fisheries and migration of fish stocks implies that there is a need for regional and/or bilateral dialogues for improvement of fisheries management and safeguard important habitats.

The bilateral meeting “1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand” was held on 20-22 January 2015 at Trat province, Thailand. The participants from two countries (Cambodia and Thailand) included Fisheries Administration (FiA), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), Burapha University, MFF/IUCN and Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF). The meeting suggested that the cooperative structure would include regular meetings for the working team to review progress and agreed action plans for joint fisheries management therefore, the progress of meeting reported in the 5th Gulf of Thailand meeting which held in 28-29 September 2015, Nonthaburi, Thailand. Furthermore, the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting held in Bangkok, 28 February-2 March 2017. The meeting covered topics such as follow-up and information sharing on trans-boundary aspects of fisheries and habitat management, including the development of joint approaches to conservation and management of fisheries and the set-up of working groups to strengthen cooperation.

The aim of this Meeting is to provide a platform for Cambodia and Thailand to share updates on laws and regulations on fisheries, clarify bilateral technical issues of concern and agree on collaborative management activities concerning the management and utilization of transboundary stocks including habitat conservation.

II. Objectives of the Meeting

- To update and share information of law and regulation on fisheries and other relevant to marine/coastal resources and environment;
- To update information and shared fisheries resources especially Anchovy, Indo-Pacific mackerel, Blue swimming crab (AIB) and neritic tuna;
- To update and share information on the issues related to combat IUU fishing (such as legal framework and catch documentation);
- To update on existing formal/informal cooperative arrangements involving partners in Cambodia and Thailand; and
- To identify and clarify the issues and opportunities of common concerns and discuss joint approaches to improve the efficiency of the fisheries management.

III. Expected Outputs

- Updated information on laws and regulations, status of shared fisheries resources and other issues such as licensing system, catch documentation law enforcement and etc.;
- Updated information on existing formal/informal cooperative arrangements in regional and international fisheries management on the transboundary species and to combat IUU fishing; and
- Prioritization of issues and opportunities of common concern for joint approaches to improve the effectiveness of fisheries management.

IV. Expected Outcomes

- Increased understanding of the issues and opportunities of common concern and agreed joint approaches that would benefit social well-being and improve the efficiency of fisheries management.
- Facilitated further collaborations between the countries.

V. Date and Venue of the Meeting

The 2nd meeting of the Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand will be organized from 29-30 August 2018 at Koh Kong, Cambodia.

VI. Participations of the Meeting

The expected participants are the officials from the central government and provincial levels responsible for fisheries and habitat management in the area. SEAFDEC will provide secretariat and facilitate discussions for participants from Cambodia and Thailand.

- SEAFDEC-Sweden National Focal Point for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region and/or National Coordinator;
- One fisheries legal officer who is responsible for international fisheries legal aspects;
- One officer from the Department/Unit responsible for fishing licensing and vessel registration/responsible for catch documentation, certification and verification processes, and landing accord the border;
- One officer who is responsible for combating IUU fishing, in particular to, electronic surveillance, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and oversea fishing (procedure to arrest illegal fishing vessel, transshipment at sea);
- One researcher/fishery biologist who is responsible for research, data collection and management in the Eastern Gulf of Thailand;
- Head of Provincial Fisheries Office (Trat, Koh Kong);
- Representatives from regional and local organizations such as Ministry of Environment (MoE) Cambodia, Department of Marine and Coastal Management (DMCR) Thailand;
- SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF *Refugia*;
- SEAFDEC-TD; and
- RFPN Cambodia and Thailand

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT LAW AND REGULATION INCLUDED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACTIONS PLAN

By Mr. Samreth Sambo



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




UPDATED LEGAL INSTRUMENT OF CAMBODIA

Hong Hy
Department of Administrative Affairs and Litigation
Presented by: Mr. Samreth Sambo
Legal member

Koh Kong, 29 August 2018

LAW AND LEGISLATIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- ❖ Law
 - Law on Fisheries (2006)
 - Amendment of law on fisheries (2017)
- ❖ Legislations
 - Sub-decrees
 - Endanger species
 - Investment of public auction or fishery domain rental
 - The management of community fisheries

LAW AND LEGISLATIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- Determination of inundated forest domain
- The Release of fishing lots for fisheries conservation area
- Management and protected area of Mekong dolphin
- ❖ Proclamations
 - Proclamations
 - Arrangement and operation of the fisheries administration
 - Arrangement and operation of line offices under fishery administration
 - Technique to measure all types of fishing nets for fishing operation
 - Determination of family fishing gears (fresh water domains)

LAW AND LEGISLATIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- ❖ Proclamations (con-)
 - The use of fishing lots logbook
 - Guideline of community fisheries
 - Management and conservation measure for endangered fish species
 - Technical order of fishing vessel management
 - Technical order on condition of transshipment of fish and fishery products, and landing of foreign vessel
 - Management of digging, transporting, and raising plants
 - Registration of community fisheries (6 CFI)

LAW AND LEGISLATIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- ❖ Proclamations (con-)
 - Determination and management of Ornamental fish
 - Determination of family fishing gears (marine fishery domains)
 - Management of feeding of snakehead fish
 - Creation of marine fishery management area
 - Fishing License

LAW AND LEGISLATIONS TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

- ❖ Joint Proclamations
 - Form of minute for illegal fishing
 - Authorization of fisheries justice police
 - Provision of public services of MAFF
 - Provision of incentive to MAFF and MEF
- ❖ One Technical Order
 - Aquaculture technical order

REVISION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- ❖ Amendment of Fisheries Law (2017) aligned with
 - International laws
 - Strengthen sanctions for compliance
 - NPOA-IUU
 - Draft NPCI
 - Marine Fisheries Policy
 - Draft Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing
- ❖ Ratification: PSMA, UNFSA
 - International fisheries laws
 - International Agreements

AMENDMENT OF FISHERIES LAW (2017)

- ❖ 17 Chapters (148 Articles)
- ❖ CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS
 - 6 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 2 – FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION
 - 2 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 3 - FISHERIES DOMAINS
 - 6 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 4 – SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
 - 7 Articles

AMENDMENT OF FISHERIES LAW (2017)

- ❖ CHAPTER 5 - FISHERIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION
 - 8 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 6: THE MANAGEMENT OF MANGROVES AND INUNDATED FOREST
 - 3 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 7 - MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES EXPLOITATION
 - 9 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 8 : INLAND FISHERIES EXPLOITATION
 - 3 Articles

AMENDMENT OF FISHERIES LAW (2017)

- ❖ CHAPTER 9 - MARINE FISHERIES
 - 7 Sections
 - Section 1 - Marine fisheries conservation and management: 4 Articles
 - Section 2 - Licenses and authorizations: 15 Articles
 - Section 3 - Fisheries access by foreign fishing vessels: 5 Articles
 - Section 4 - Recording of fishing vessels: 5 Articles
 - Section 5 - Monitoring, control and surveillance: 14 Articles
 - Section 6 - Requirements for landing and transshipment: 3 Articles
 - Section 7 - Protection of Cambodian nationals [fish workers] on board foreign fishing vessels [in areas beyond national jurisdiction]: 1 Article

AMENDMENT OF FISHERIES LAW (2017)

- ❖ CHAPTER 10 - Aquaculture Management
 - 6 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 11: Community Fishery
 - 5 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 12 - Transport and Trade of Fishery Products
 - 9 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 13 - LICENSING
 - 2 Articles

AMENDMENT OF FISHERIES LAW (2017)

- ❖ CHAPTER 14 - LEGAL PROCEDURES FOR FISHERY OFFENSE SOLVING
 - 16 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 15: OFFENSES AND PENALTIES
 - 15 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 16 - ENFORCEMENT OF COURT JUDGEMENT
 - 3 Articles
- ❖ CHAPTER 17 - FINAL PROVISIONS
 - 2 Articles

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT LAW AND REGULATION INCLUDED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACTIONS PLAN (THAILAND)

By Ms. Doungporn Na Pombejra

2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting
on Effective Fisheries Management
between Cambodia and Thailand

29 – 30 August 2018
Koh Kong, Cambodia

Outline of Presentation

- Background
- Problems under the Fisheries Legal Framework
- The Latest Development of Law and Regulations

Background

- 1st Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand was held on 20-22 January 2015 at Trat province.
- Outcomes – The meeting suggested that the cooperative structure would include regular meeting for the working team to review progress and agreed action plan for joint fisheries management.
- Fisheries Legal Framework
 - Fisheries Act 2490 (repealed)
 - Fisheries Act 2558 (repealed)

Background

- 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand was held on 29-30 August 2018
- Outputs - To update and share information of law and regulations on fisheries
 - To update and share information of legal framework to combat IUU.

Fisheries Legal Framework

- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2015
- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2015 and the amendments

Problems under the Fisheries Legal Framework

BEFORE 2018 (2558)

- Fisheries Management based on Fisheries act B.E. 2490 was not effective for prevention and control IUU Fishing
 - Open access management
 - Licensing system only focusing on collecting fees
- Thailand ratified UNCLOS 1982 and had to implement its provisions to reflect the obligations as a flag state, a coastal state and a port state.
- Thailand was issued a yellow card by EU

Repealing Fisheries Act 2015 (2558)

- No clear mandate on law enforcement under Fisheries Act 2015 for a vessel without Thai flag, a stateless vessel and a commit an offence by Thai nationality as a participation, a supporter or as a beneficial owner.
- No use of the best scientific evidence for conservation and management measures prescribed under Article 61 – 64 and Article 116 – 119 of UNCLOS
- No clear mandate on legal framework on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- No traceability system to ensure that all supply chain of fish and fish products not from IUU fishing

The Latest Development of Law and Regulations

Updated Information on Legal Status under International Fisheries Instruments

- 14 June 2011 (2554) – United Nations on the Law of the Sea 1982 (162)
- 10 May 2016 (2559) – FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (26)
- 21 April 2017 (2560) Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement: SIOFA
- 28 April 2017 (2560) - The United Nations Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Updated Information

- On the process of Accession – The Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas

Updated Information on Fisheries Legal Framework

Thailand Fisheries Legal Framework

Royal Ordinance On Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)

Royal Ordinance On Fisheries B.E. 2558 and the amendments (2017)



Other related Fisheries Legal Framework

- The National Council for Peace and Order - NCPO NOTIFICATION
 - 10/2558 , 24/2558, 42/2558 ,, 53/2559, 49/2560 and 22/2560
- Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481
- The Navigation in the Thai Waters Act B.E. 2456

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and the amendments

Section 4. The provisions of this Royal Ordinance aim to reorganize fisheries in Thailand and in waters at large **with a view to preventing IUU fishing** in order to preserve aquatic animal resources as a sustainable source of food for humanity and preserve the environment in an appropriate state along the line of **approaches, criteria and standards recognized internationally**, as well as **to protect the welfare of seamen and prevent all forms of forced labor in the fisheries sector.**



objectives

- (1) achieving good governance in the management and conservation of aquatic resources and the fisheries sector, and ensuring that complete and accurate data thereof are collected;
- (2) protection of special interests of artisanal fisheries and local fisheries communities;
- (3) **fulfillment** of Thailand's **international obligations** with regard to the conservation and management of aquatic resources;



Objectives:

- (4) to provide effective means for preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing, as well as unlawful labor practices in the fisheries sector.
- (5) **use of best available scientific evidence** to achieve long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability, in line with the ecosystem based approach and precautionary approach, to ensure that fisheries resources are maintained or restored to a level that can produce the maximum sustainable yield;



Objectives:

- (6) prevent and eliminate overfishing and overcapacity and ensure that the level of fishing effort does not undermine the sustainability of fisheries resources;
- (7) implementation of systematic measures for the application of this Royal Ordinance;
- (8) cooperation with other states, private agencies, as well as international organizations, with a view to achieving the objectives under this Royal Ordinance;



Objectives:

- (9) ensure legal working conditions and welfare of workers in all areas of the fisheries sector;
- (10) ensuring **effective monitoring, surveillance and control** of fishing activities;
- (11) implementation of an effective traceability system from fishing operations to ultimate consumers;
- (12) imposing proportional and deterrent administrative and criminal sanctions.



Fishing operations in Thai Waters



Commercial Fisheries

Section 5

Commercial fishing means fishing operations using a fishing vessel of a size from ten gross tonnage or with an engine of a horse power as prescribed by the Minister, or using a fishing vessel with or utilizing fishing gears of the types, methods, the number of workers used, or natures of fishing as prescribed by the Minister. It shall also include using such fishing vessel to operate an aquatic animal processing, whether or not any fishing has also been conducted.



Commercial Fisheries

Area	Scope	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition Offshore seas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel size Gear type Engine with a horse power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Committee Operation

Area of Commercial Fisheries

Area

3 nautical miles

shorter or Up to

but not less than 1.5 /12 nautical miles

Scope of Commercial Fisheries

Scope

≥10 G.T.

> All size & some type of gear

280 horse power

Management of Commercial Fisheries

Policy	Committee	Operations
Fisheries Management Plan	The National Fisheries Committee	Licensing System
NPOA NPOC	The Provincial Fisheries Committee	Fishing Operations

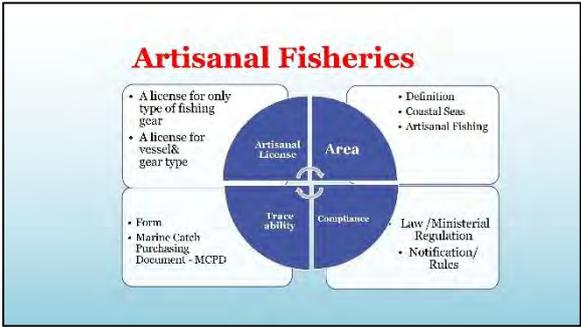
Commercial Fisheries Fishing Operations

Licensing System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limitation Number of License Limitation Fishing Capacity not exceeding Optimum Utilization Criteria Consideration
Fisheries Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSY Calculation Promote Participation /Support a Local Fishing Communities
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Certification Seabook for Migrant Fisher

Artisanal Fisheries

Section 5

Artisanal fishing means fishing operations in coastal sea in which a fishing vessel is used or in which a fishing gear is used without a fishing vessel but in any case does not include commercial fishing

Management of Fishing Capacity

- Limitation of Issuance the Fishing License based on MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield)
 - Controlled by Fishing License
 - Controlled by Fishing Days
- Limitation of number of the Registered Fishing Vessels

MCS Structures and Operations

MCS Tools

- Surveillance
- Vessel Monitoring System or ERS-EM-AIS
- Observer Programs
- Marking Scheme

Other Links

- Controlled through Registration and Licensing
- Log Book Regimes

Updated Information on the Amendment

Thai-Flagged Carriers Size for Control and Surveillance

<p style="color: red;"><10 G.T.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fishing Log Book -Marking Scheme -No Requirement to installation VMS -Return Back to the Port within 30 days -No requirement for Port In Port Out <p style="color: red;">-Observer Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Exception for 3 Gear Types</u> • - Trawler • - Purse Seiner • - Anchovy/Purse / Seiner 	<p style="color: red;"><30 G.T.</p>
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Thai-Flagged Carriers Size for Control and Surveillance

ALL SIZES

- Authorized Transshipment Plan
- PIPO at Designated port
- VMS Requirements
- Marking Scheme
- Observer Scheme
- Return Back to the Port

AIS for Thai and Foreign Vessel that in Thai waters

Port-In Port-Out Control Center (PIPO)

- 32 Port-In Port-Out Centers
- 6 Designated Port-In Port-Out Centers for Thai Oversea Fishing Vessels & Carriers

Advanced Notification for Thai Flagged Vessel

Commercial Fishing Vessel
 10 G.T.≥ Trawler, Purse Seiner and Anchovy Purse Seiner
 30 G.T.≥
 -within 24 hours but not less than 2 hours before Port-In Port-Out
 Carrier
 -within 24 hours but not less than 2 hours before Port-In Port-Out
 -submission (1) Crew List and Seaman Book for Thai Citizen
 (2) Crew List and Work Permit under Law on Working of Aliens
Overseas Fishing Vessel Fishing in the Neighboring Country
 -Not less than 24 hours for Port-Out
 -Not less than 36 hours for Port-In
Overseas Fishing Vessel Fishing in Cambodia and Myanmar
 -Not less than 3 hours for Port-In (FV fishing in Cambodia and Myanmar)
Overseas Fishing Vessel Fishing in the Coastal State or the High Seas
 -Not less than 24 hours for Port-Out
 -Not less than 72 hours for Port-In
Return Home Country/Shipyard and Repair FV Purpose
 -Not less than 2 hours but not more than 24 hours

Marking Scheme

Fishing Vessel

- The Fishing Licensee, Overseas Fishing Licensee or the Owner of FV that registered as Carriers
- Identification of the Fishing Area (T, A, H)
- Identification of Vessel Size (S, M, L, X)
- Identification of Gear Type

Carriers

- The Owner of Carrier (R)
- Identification of the Transshipment Area (T, O)
- Identification of Vessel Size (S, M, L, X)

Updated Information on Consolidation and Cooperation between DOF and MD

UNDER

- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 and the Amendment
- Amendment Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481
- The Navigation in the Thai Waters Act B.E. 2456
- Registration Vessel /Vessel License and Establish Data Information for Transshipment and Supporting Vessel

ANNEXES

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) &&&& And the amendments &&&&

1. Fishing operations in Thai Waters
 section 5, 32, 34, 36, 44, 46
2. Control and surveillance
 Section 81, 83/1, 85/1, 86, 87, 88, 89, 89/1
3. Evidence and traceability
 Section 90
4. Inspection Measures
 Section 95, 96



Fishing operations in Thai Waters

Section 5 Definition

- **Fishing vessel** means a vessel of any size used or intended for use for the purposes of commercial exploitation of marine living resources and shall include a support vessel for fishing operation, transshipment or aquatic animal processing.
- **Transshipment vessel** means a fishing vessel used specifically for transshipment, aquatic animal transport, aquatic animal processing or aquatic animal storage.
- **Stateless vessel** means a vessel that is not registered under the laws of any state, or a vessel with at least two designated nationalities, or a vessel that changes flag during navigation, but not including a Thai vessel undertaking artisanal fishing or freshwater fishing of a size prescribed by the Minister.



Fishing operations in Thai Waters

- Section 32 The license of artisanal vessel
 ➤ The license of artisanal fishing shall the number and types of fishing gear, the fishing area and any other necessary conditions
- Section 34 The license of artisanal vessel
 ➤ Any person granted an artisanal fishing license shall not conduct any fishing in offshore seas, unless granted permission by the Director-General or a designated person. Such permission by the Director-General may be announced and applied generally, and any requirements under rules and conditions for fishing in offshore seas may also be imposed.



Fishing operations in Thai Waters

- Section 36 A commercial fishing license
 ➤ A commercial fishing license shall be issued specifically for a fishing vessel and the license must state the amount and type of fishing gear permitted for use in a fishing operation in a fishing ground, permitted catch limit and permitted fishing period in line with the fishing capacity and maximum sustainable yield as stated in the Fisheries Management Plan. The number of licenses issued to a person shall not exceed the number prescribed by notification of the Minister.



Fishing operations in Thai Waters

• Section 44 Transferring the fishing license

- ▶ A fishing license under Section 32 and Section 36 may be transferred in accordance with the following rules, procedures and conditions:
- (1) the person requesting to be transferred a license shall not have any prohibited qualifications as indicated in Section 39, and
 - (2) in the case where a fishing vessel in respect of which a license is to be transferred was used in the commission of an offence under the law on fisheries, the transferee must show evidence that the vessel owner, master or licensee of the vessel used for the commission of offence no longer has any direct or indirect interest or control of such fishing vessel;
 - (3) the fishing vessel in respect of which a license is to be transferred is not subject to ongoing legal proceedings;
 - (4) the transferee produces evidence of ownership of the vessel as specified in the fishing license or in accordance with rules and conditions prescribed by Ministerial Regulation.

When transferring a license, the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries will issue a new license in lieu of the previous license within ten days as from the application. The new license shall state the same conditions as the previous license and upon issuance of the new license, the previous license shall become invalid.

Upon receiving a license, the transferee shall have the rights and duties as specified in the license.

Control and Surveillance



Control and Surveillance

Section 81

- ▶ An owner of a vessel registered under the law on Thai vessels for fishing purposes and has a size prescribed by notification of the Minister must undertake the following:
- (1) install a vessel monitoring system and maintain the operability of such system at all times in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General;



Control and Surveillance

Section 81

- ▶ (2) prepare a fishing logbook which must at least consist of the date of departure from or arrival to a fishing port, type of fishing gear, area of fishing operation and vessel location, type and quantity of catch or disposal of aquatic animals, landing of catch at fishing port, transshipment of aquatic animals which must be verified by the master and must be reported to the Department of Fisheries in accordance with the rules and by means prescribed by notification of the Director-General



Control and Surveillance

Section 81

- ▶ (3) report every port-in and port-out at the port-in port-out center in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General, and in the case of a port-in for transshipment of aquatic animals or landing of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products at a fishing vessel port, a copy of the fishing logbook and other evidence as prescribed by notification of the Director-General must also be submitted;
- (4) affix a marking on the vessel in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General;
 - (5) return to a fishing vessel port in accordance with rules and within the period prescribed by the Director-General.



Control and Surveillance

Section 83/1 Do not accept any seaman of other vessel

- ▶ No owner or master of a fishing vessel shall accept any seaman of other vessels to work during its fishing operation in the seas except where necessary for safety reasons, provided that the Port-In Port-Out Controlling Center is notified within twenty-four hours after the seaman is accepted



Control and Surveillance

Section 85/1 Registration of transshipment vessel

- ▶ No person shall use a fishing vessel to transship aquatic animals except where the vessel is registered as a transshipment vessel." The provisions of section 39 shall apply to registered transshipment vessels mutatis mutandis.

Section 86 para 1 Registration of transshipment vessel

- ▶ Subject to Section 87, no fishing vessels engaged in commercial fishing shall transship aquatic animals, except for transshipments to fishing vessels registered as transshipment vessels. They shall not land aquatic animals or aquatic animal products at any fishing port other than a fishing port pursuant to Section 84 or at a site which is a fish market, as designated by Notification of the Director-General."



Control and Surveillance

Section 87 Registration of transshipment vessel

- ▶ Transshipment at sea is prohibited, except for a transshipment to a vessel registered as a transshipment vessel. The vessel owner or master a vessel undertaking a fishing operation must receive authorization in writing or other similar means from a competent official prior to the transshipment of aquatic animals and a transshipment report verified by the master must be submitted to a competent official subsequent to the transshipment of aquatic animals." Rules and time periods for requesting authorization, granting authorization and reporting of aquatic animal transshipment shall be as prescribed by notification of the Director-General. In the interest of preventing unlawful fishing, the Director-General shall have the power to issue a notification to prohibit the transshipment of aquatic animals, which may specify the type and size of vessel, area or time period of aquatic animal transshipment prohibition.

Control and Surveillance

Section 88 Registration of transshipment vessel

- The owner of a transshipment vessel having the size specified by notification of the Minister shall undertake the following:
 - (4) obtain approval of a transshipment plan from a competent official prior to port-out for transshipment of aquatic animals and submit a transshipment report verified by the master to the competent official in accordance with rules and procedures prescribed by notification of the Director-General;
 - (5) when undertaking a transshipment of aquatic animals outside Thai waters, an observer shall be present on the transshipment vessel in accordance with the rules of the coastal state or international organization having a jurisdiction over the area which such transshipment vessel enters to fish or other rules prescribed by the Director-General;
 - (6) return to a fishing port in accordance with the rules and time period prescribed by the Director-General;
 - (7) affix a marking on the transshipment vessel in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by notification of the Director-General

Control and Surveillance

Section 89/1 Registration of transshipment vessel

- In the interest of enhancing the efficiency of monitoring, control and surveillance of unlawful fishing, the Minister shall have the power to issue a Ministerial Regulation to prescribe rules, procedures and conditions to be complied by owners of vessels used for supporting fishing vessels or transshipment vessels.
For the purposes of controlling the quality of installation, transmission and storage of data and securing a vessel monitoring system, the Director-General shall have the power to issue a Notification to prescribe rules, procedures and conditions to be complied by a telecommunications service provider providing the vessel monitoring system service.*

Evidence for the Purposes of Traceability



Evidence for the Purposes of Traceability

Section 90

- (2) the owner or master of a transshipment vessel must prepare an aquatic animal transshipment document and submit a report to the Department of Fisheries as stated in section 88(2)



Inspection Measures



Inspection Measures

Section 95

- A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify in advance the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister. However, the Minister may not issue a notification requiring such advance notification longer than ninety-six hours before the fishing vessel arrives at a port. Such fishing vessel shall notify the information and enter the port as prescribed by the Minister.
The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.

Inspection Measures

Section 96

- When a fishing vessel has been authorized to berth at a port pursuant to Section 95 and has completed berthing, a request for permission for the importation of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products shall be lodged. After such permission has been granted, aquatic animals or aquatic animal products may then be unloaded from the fishing vessel. Such permission shall be deemed a permission issued under the law on animals' epidemics and other laws under which permits are required for importation.



Inspection Measures

Section 96

- The competent official shall not permit any importation under paragraph one unless the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel can prove that:
 - (1) the fishing vessel has been granted a fishing license or a license for activities related to fisheries issued by a flag state or a coastal state;
 - (2) the fishing vessel can produce evidence to prove that it has not undertaken IUU fishing;
 - (3) the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel certifies in writing that the flag state shall certify in due course that the aquatic animals are caught in accordance with the regulations of the international organizations concerned.



Inspection Measures

Section 96

➤ In a case in which the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel cannot prove as per paragraph two, the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof.

In the case where the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is unable to provide such proof within one year of the sale by auction, the proceeds of sale shall vest in the state, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

Inspection Measures

Section 96

➤ In the case where the competent official does not permit importation of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products and orders that vessel to leave the Kingdom, if such vessel leaves the Kingdom within the time period prescribed or in the case where the Director-General orders the destruction of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products or distribution under paragraph three, it shall be deemed that those aquatic animals or aquatic animal products have never been imported to the Kingdom under the customs law.

The sale by auction as per paragraph three shall not involve any aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In this regard, the Director-General shall have the power to order the destruction thereof or have appropriate arrangements made with a view to distributing them to impoverished or underprivileged members of the public without any charge.

In a case in which a fishing vessel is unable to produce evidence pursuant to paragraph two, but there is no clear evidence to prove that it has undertaken IUU fishing prior to its berthing at the port, the competent official may allow access to fuel and food provisions or maintenance services as necessary.

COUNTRIES PRESENTATION FISHERIES RESOURCES INCLUDED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB AND NERITIC TUNA (CAMBODIA)

By Dr. Chea Tharith

2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand

Fisheries Resources Included Management Plan for AIB and Neritic Tuna

29-30 August 2018 in Koh Kong, Cambodia
Prepared by: CHEA Tharith
Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute
Fisheries Administration (Cambodia)

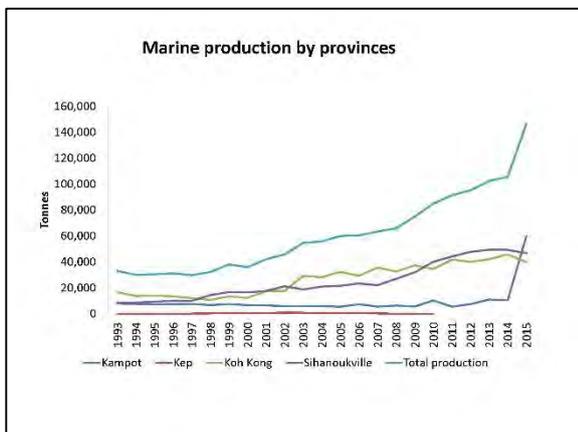


Cambodia capture fisheries sector

- Production: 0.7 to 1.5 million household related to fishing (20-45%)
 - 10% full time
 - 90% seasonal and complementary activity
- Capture: 630,000 tonnes (80% fresh and 20% marine)
- GDP: 9-10% (USD 1,100-1,500 million)

Cambodia capture fisheries sector

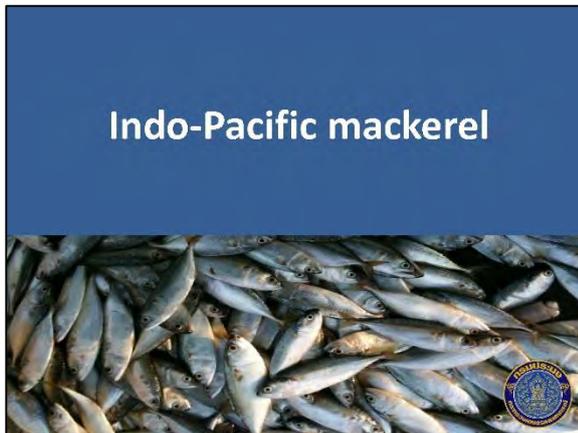
Fishery domain	Volume (2016)	observation
Tonle Sap and Mekong wetland	340,000	Public domain 64 <i>doi</i> capturing, 46,000t/year (5 months season)
Rice field fisheries	146,800 t	Private domain increasing trend (CFRS)
Upper Mekong fisheries	14,000 t	Co-management with CFIs
Coastal fisheries	120,000 t	Co-management with CFIs



- Management Plan for AIB and Neritic Tuna**
- Fishery Information
 - Identification of fishing grounds
 - Biological information
 - Length-frequency
 - Length-weight analysis
 - FISAT analysis (Growth and Mortalities parameters)
 - Gonad maturity
 - Sex ratios
 - Spawning seasons
 - Spawning areas
 - Length at first maturity
 - Stocks identification
 - DNA analysis
 - Morphometrics analysis
 - Migration of pelagic
 - Catch and Biological databases
 - Determination mortality parameters
 - [Study area SOP data collection 2015.docx](#)

COUNTRIES PRESENTATION FISHERIES RESOURCES INCLUDED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB AND NERITIC TUNA (THAILAND)

By Mr. Kumpon Loychuen



Contents of Presentation

1. Introduction
2. Biological, Fisheries and Status of Indo Pacific Mackerel
3. Instruments of Management

1. Introduction

Gulf of Thailand

- Coastal Provinces: 22 Provinces
- Length of coastline: 1,840 km
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): 300,858.76 km²
- Shared border: East: Cambodia South: Malaysia

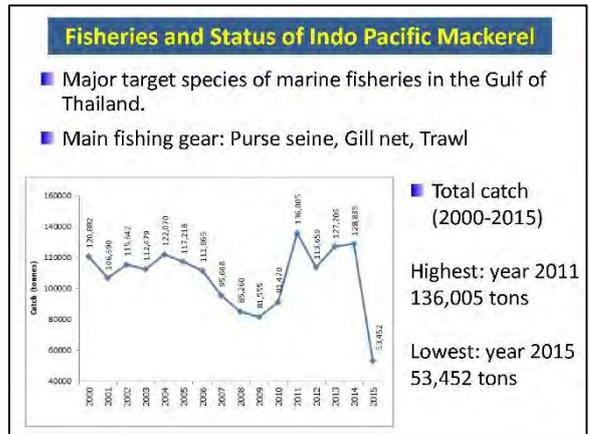
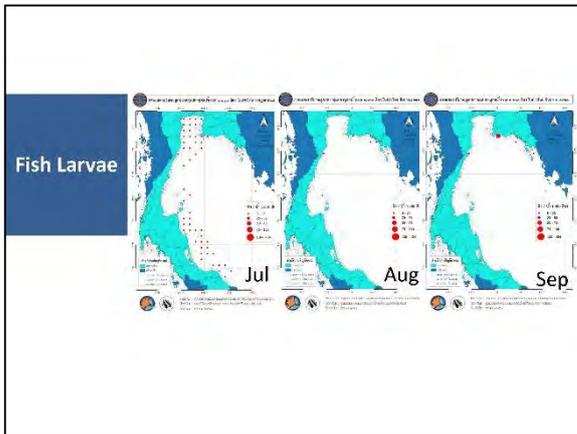
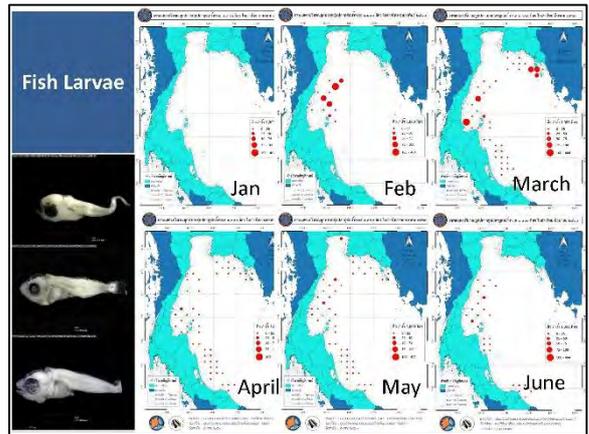
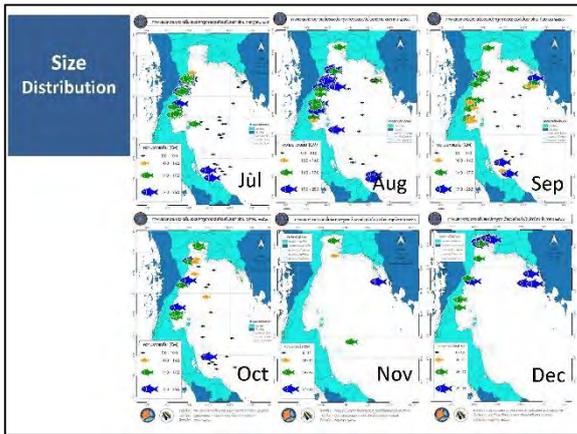
1. Introduction (continue)

- Fishing vessel registration in Gulf of Thailand (2018): 8,927 boats
- Marine capture fisheries in Gulf of Thailand (2015): 952,914 tons

2. Biological, Fisheries and Status of Indo Pacific Mackerel

- The average size at first maturity: Male 16.46 cm, Females 16.98 cm
- The spawning season: February-May
- Spawning and nursery area: The central Gulf of Thailand

Size Distribution



3. Instruments of Management

- Prohibition on use of surrounding nets (mesh size <2.5 cm) operate in the night time
- Zoning and Timing of restriction
- Fishing Capacity Management
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Zoning and Timing of restriction

Fisheries resources conservation measure in Gulf of Thailand by seasonal area closure

The announcement of Department of Fisheries

- no fishing with fishing gear at the end of the announcement in the designated area
- Area 1 during 15 Feb – 15 May
- Area 2 during 16 May – 14 June
- Area 3 15 June – 15 August
- Area 4 August – 30 September

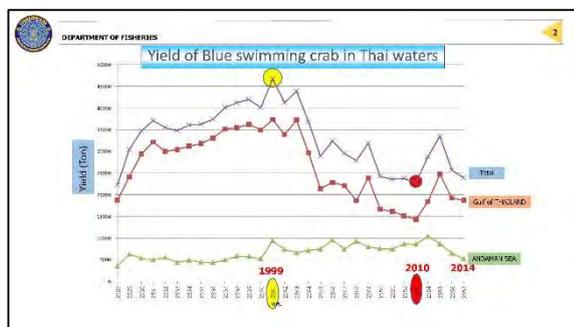
COUNTRIES PRESENTATION FISHERIES RESOURCES INCLUDED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB AND NERITIC TUNA (THAILAND)

By Mr. Wudtichai Wungkhahart

Sustainable Management of Blue Swimming Crab

introduction

- Blue Swimming Crab is an economically important marine resource for Thailand
- Exported to several market country e.g. Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and USA
- However, nearly all production of blue swimming crab caught from wild



Rehabilitation of blue swimming crab resource

- implementing of Crab Bank scheme
- Releasing juvenile to restocking blue swimming crab
- adopt and enforce Management measure e.g. Prohibition to catch gravid female blue swimming crab, limit trap mesh size not less than 2.5 inch

DOF aware how important of the sustainability of blue swimming crab, therefore, set up a Committee to ensure the concrete actions on conservation, management and rehabilitation of blue swimming crab can be taken during 2015-2018.

The Committee comprise

- Government agencies and University (DOF, DMCR, KU etc.)
- Private sectors (Thai Union etc.)
- Other association (WWF, TFFA etc.)

Affiliates of the project.

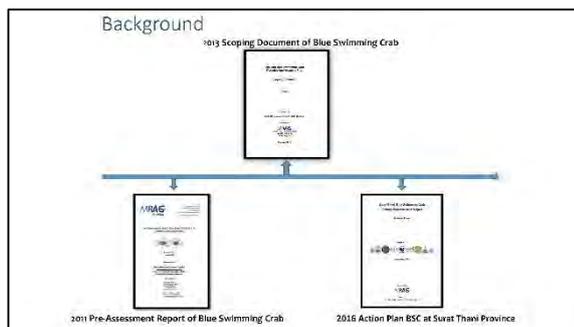
Private Sector	Government Agencies and Academia	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thai Union TYG HANDY Philips Sichon Daily fresh Royal products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOF DMCR KU Other government agencies and academia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMMITTED TO SUSTAINABILITY WWF MRAC TFFA TFFA

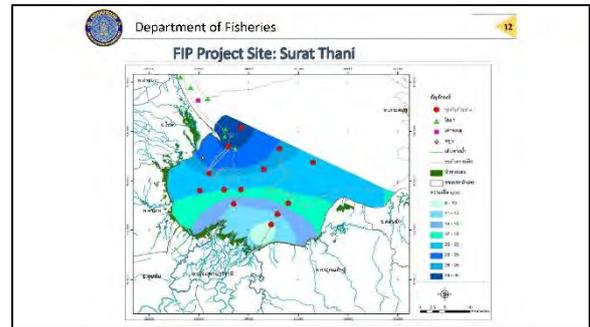
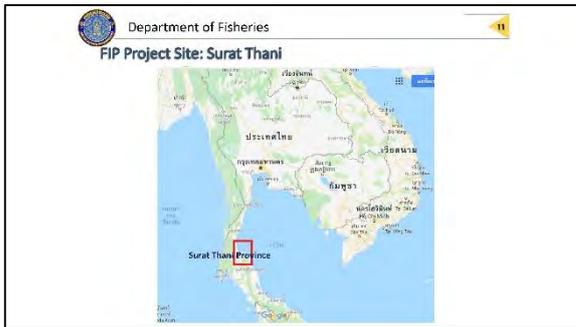
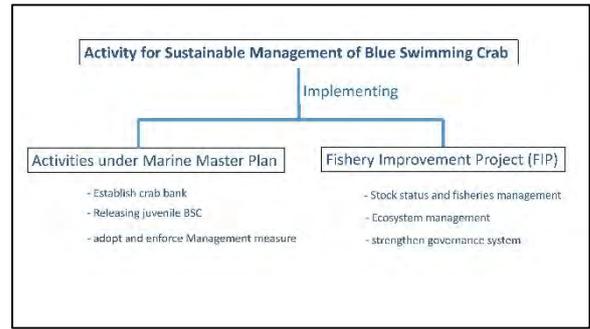
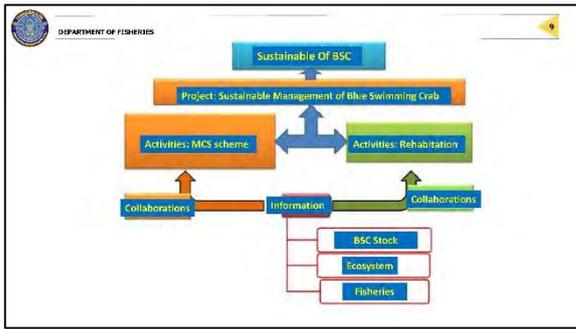
objectives

- To manage the utilization of blue swimming crab responsibly, economically and sustainably
- To rehabilitate the blue swimming crabs resource
- To increasing capacity of fisheries organizations and promote the participation approach and building of network in blue swimming crab management

Planning

- Analyze situation/status of blue swimming crab fishery
- Scoping document of blue swimming crab
 - BSC stock
 - Ecosystem
 - BSC fishery
- Consulting with stakeholder to create the activity





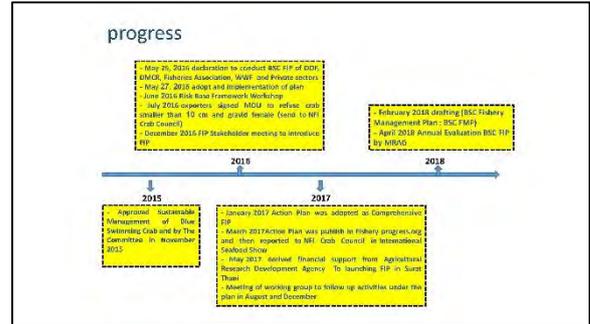
Department of Fisheries

FIP Project Site: Surat Thani

Action plan of Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)
 Activities are broadly categorized into three principles that underpin the action plan, as follows:

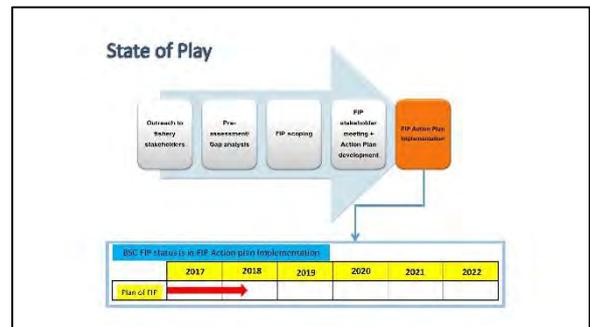
- Stock status and fisheries management: activities to ensure that the catch in the Surat Thani BSC fishery does not exceed sustainable levels.
- Ecosystem management: activities to promote the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management.
- Governance systems: activities to strengthen governance system in the Surat Thani BSC fishery

The action plan also includes several activities that are not directly applicable to any Marine stewardship council (MSC) Performance Indicators but are considered to be important in the context of the BSC fishery.



State of Play

➤ WWF hold the meeting on "The First Evaluation of Thai Blue Swimming Crab FIP" 2018, DOF, Bangkok 19-20 April 2018 (First evaluation of 5 year plan)



4 STRATEGIES

Strategy 1 Improvement of Blue swimming Crab Fisheries Data Linkage

- updating blue swimming crab data include: biology data, habitats, distribution and stock structure.
- The assessment of by-catch species and ETP from blue swimming crab fisheries
- Update the market situations and demand on blue swimming crab
- These data should be linked and need the monitoring by the Committee
- The integration of knowledge to comprehensive management of blue swimming crab

This Strategy consists 2 actions

1. Update blue swimming crab data and fisheries data: 4 sub-activities
2. Linking of blue swimming crab data : 2 sub-activities

Strategies 2 Set up the rehabilitation approach

Promote the activities on rehabilitation of blue swimming crab: establishment of communities crab banks, Study on survival rate of blue swimming crab releasing from crab bank, releasing of juvenile to restocking and improve the methodologies to increase crab in wild . These activities need cooperation and participation of fisheries communities.

This Strategy consists 1 action

1. Promote the activities on rehabilitation of blue swimming crab: 3 sub-activities

Strategies 3 Control crab fisheries and utilization

- Define the optimum fishing effort by using the reference point of sustainable.
- Introduce spatial management
- Enforce the law in-used
- Control and surveillance by participated fisheries communities and develop the network of surveillance to increase the efficiency

This Strategy consists 2 actions

1. Define the optimum fishing effort: 3 sub-activities
2. Law Enforcement: 2 activities

Strategies 4 Promote the participation approach on conservation and management and responsible utilization of blue swimming crab

- Management of fisheries within communities by communities involvement.
- Knowledge transfer and increasing understanding of fishermen on laws and regulation

This Strategy consists 3 actions

1. Management of fisheries within communities by communities involvement: 3 sub-activities
2. Monitoring by-catch and ETP species by communities involvement : 2 sub-activities
3. Following up and public relation: 2 sub-activities

COUNTRIES PRESENTATION FISHERIES RESOURCES INCLUDED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB AND NERITIC TUNA (SEAFDEC)

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn



**Transboundary Fish Stocks:
Sub-regional Initiatives on AIB and
Neritic Tunas**

SEAFDEC

Why we manage transboundary fish resources ?

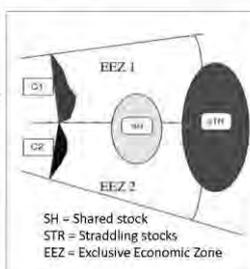
- The effective management of shared fish stocks stands-one of the great challenge
- FAO defines different categories of the shared fish stocks: transboundary, highly migratory, straddling and discrete high seas stocks



Ref.: Gordon Munro. 2004. FAO FISHERIES TECHNICAL PAPER 465. The Conservation and Management of Shared Stocks: Legal and Economic Aspects

Shared Fish Stocks

- **Transboundary stocks:** fish resources crossing the EEZ boundary of one coastal State into the EEZ (s) of one, or more, other coastal States
- **Highly migratory species:** the resources to be found both in coastal State EEZ and the adjacent high seas, consisting of the major tuna species
- **Straddling stocks:** all other species to be found both within the coastal State EEZ and the adjacent high seas
- **Discrete high seas fish stocks:** fish stocks to be found exclusively in the high seas



Ref.: FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Article 7 (FAO, 2003b)

Development of Joint Management Plans for the Shared Fish Stocks

- **Primary Level:** cooperation on research program/activity
- **Secondary Level:** the establishment of agreements of coordinated national fisheries management measures



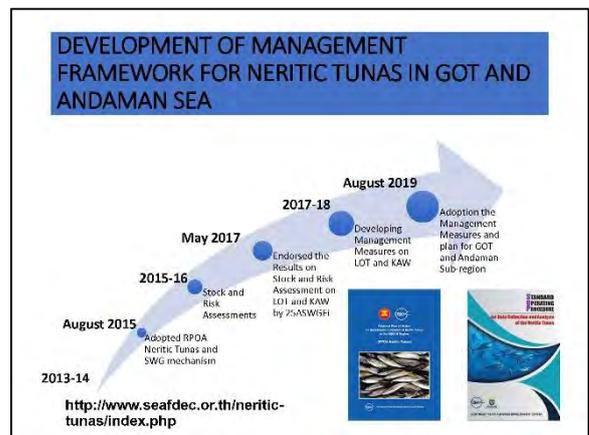
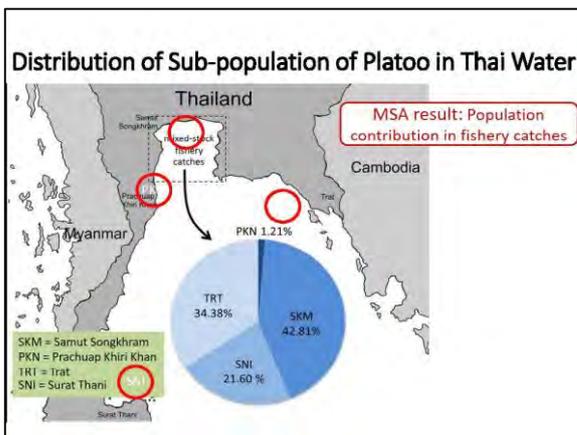
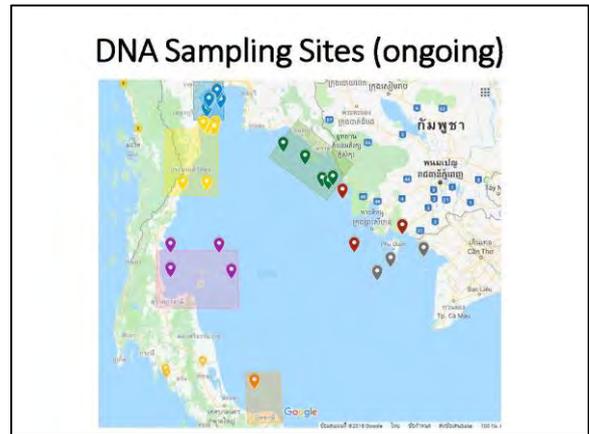
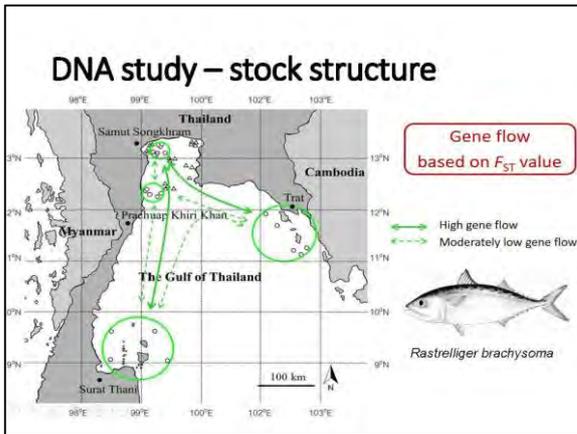
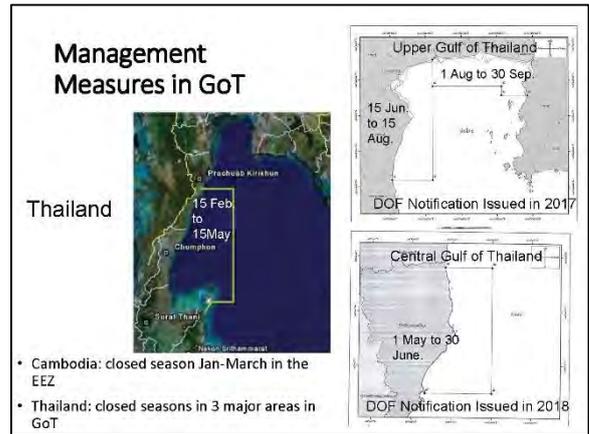
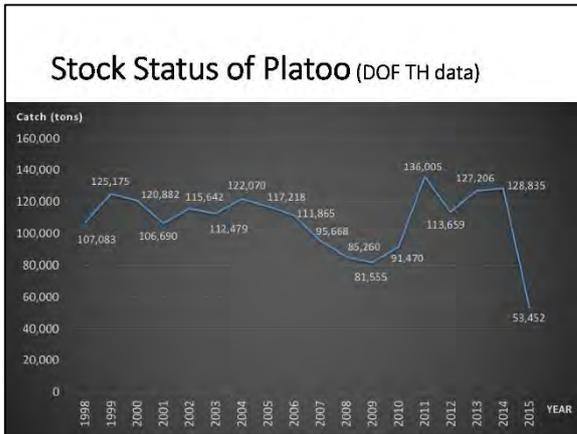
Sub-regional Initiatives for Transboundary Fish Stocks in GoT

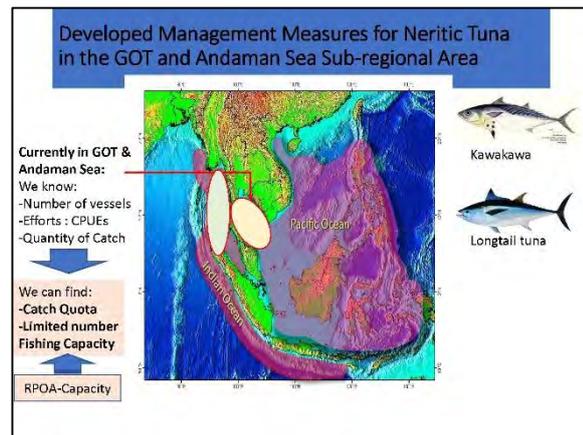
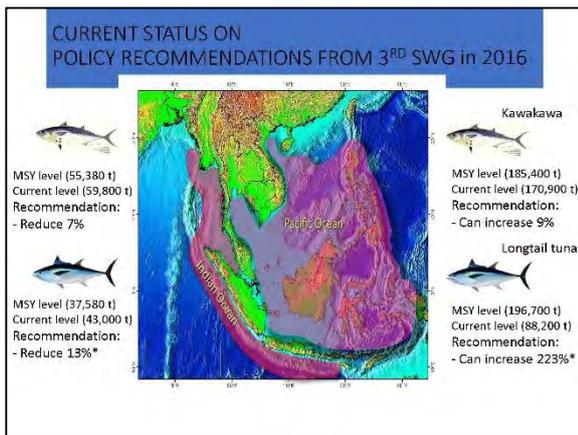
- AIB species were prioritized as economical important species for the GoT countries → a series of technical consultations since 2015, e.g. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data collection developed
- At the 5th Meeting of the GoT in 2015, SEAFDEC was suggested to:
 - Encourage GoT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities of AIB-species in national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
 - Conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of the AIB-species which will be used as a basis for establishing agreements on coordinated national measures for transboundary stock (s).

Sub-regional Initiatives for Transboundary Fish Stocks in GoT

- Expert Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the GoT, Sep. 2016
- Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the GoT, Feb. 2017
- Stock Study on Indo-Pacific Mackerel in GoT since 2017







Sustainability of Trans-boundary species through the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia Waters

2018-2019	
The progress reported at the 50CM, 10AFCF and 26ASWGFI	2018
The Training/Workshop on Risk Assessments and Fisheries Management Framework/ Measures of Seerfish in Southeast Asia	July 2018
5 th Meeting of Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas	Jan 2019

Expected outcomes: Increased understanding on stock status and migration paths for Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asian waters.

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- ### Areas of Cooperation in GoT
- Collaborative research on transboundary species: continue ongoing research on AIB species
 - National management measures for transboundary species: AIB and Neritic Tuna: development and agree upon the result from the collaborative research
 - MCS Network Establishment: agree and implement workplan of activities

COUNTRIES PRESENTATION FISHERIES RESOURCES INCLUDED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AIB AND NERITIC TUNA (SEAFDEC-UNEP/GEF FISHERIES REFUGIA)

By Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad



Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

PROJECT COORDINATING UNIT (PCU)

2nd SUB-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON EFFECTIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND, 29-30 AUGUST 2018, KOH KONG, CAMBODIA

Content

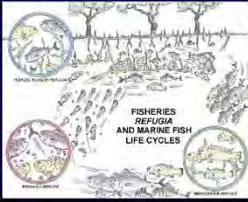
- ▶ Fisheries Refugia Concept
- ▶ Overview of The Fisheries Refugia Project
- ▶ Overview of Project Component
- ▶ Fisheries Refugia sites
- ▶ Development of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia
- ▶ National activities during 2017-present

Fisheries Refugia Concept

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHERIES REFUGIA CONCEPT

Fisheries Refugia:

- ❖ Specific areas of significance to the life-cycle of fish species
- ❖ Should be defined in space and time
- ❖ Should NOT be no-take zones
- ❖ Serve to safeguard spawning aggregations, nursery grounds, and migration routes



Fisheries Refugia are "Spatially and geographically defined, marine or coastal areas in which specific management measures are applied to sustain important species (fisheries resources) during critical phases of their life-cycle, for their sustainable use."

Overview of the project

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

To implement the fisheries component of the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea



- ❖ Sets out priority costed actions to address habitat degradation, land-based pollution, establish a network of fisheries refugia, and promote regional cooperation
- ❖ Inter-governmentally adopted
- ❖ Based on cost-benefit analysis of action versus non-action

Overview of the project

Longer-term goals of the fisheries refugia initiative

Focus on transformational change in how the fisheries and environment sectors work together

Aim to contribute to:

- ❖ improved integration of habitat and biodiversity conservation considerations in the management of fisheries in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand
- ❖ improved national management of the threats to fish stock and critical habitat linkages within fisheries refugia; and,
- ❖ enhanced uptake of good practice in integrating fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the design and implementation of regional and national fisheries management systems

Overview of the project

Medium-term objectives of the initiative

Align with those of the fisheries component of the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea

Medium-term objectives are to:

- ❖ **build the resilience** of Southeast Asian fisheries to the effects of high and increasing levels of fishing effort;
- ❖ **improve the understanding among stakeholders**, including fisherfolk, scientists, policy-makers, and fisheries managers, of ecosystem and fishery linkages as a basis for integrated fisheries and ecosystem/habitat management
- ❖ **build the capacity** of fisheries departments/ministries to engage in meaningful dialogue with the environment sector regarding the improvement of fisheries and management of interactions between fisheries and critical marine habitats

Overview of the project

7

SPECIFIC PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

Focuses on operational management of key threats to fish stock and critical habitat linkages

"to operate and expand the network of fisheries refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand for the improved management of fisheries and critical marine habitats linkages in order to achieve the medium and longer-term goals of the fisheries component of the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea", including:

- ❖ by 2020, to have established a regional system of a minimum of fourteen (14) refugia for the management of priority transboundary, fish stocks and endangered species; and
- ❖ by 2020, to have prepared and implemented fisheries management systems in the identified priority refugia based on and consistent with the ASEAN SEAFDEC Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia.

Overview Project Components

8

Component 1: Identification and management of fisheries and critical habitat linkages at priority fisheries refugia in the South China Sea

Component Indicator: Status of formal designation, management plan adoption, and community engagement in implementation of agreed management measures, including enforcement, for priority sites

Targets End of Project : Effective management of key threats to 14 fisheries refugia sites (269,500 ha), including ~50 percent reduction in fishing pressure within sites at times critical to the life-cycles of fished species of transboundary significance

Overview Project Components

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Component 2: Improving the management of critical habitats for fish stocks of transboundary significance via national and regional actions to strengthen the enabling environment and knowledge-base for fisheries refugia management in the South China Sea

Component Indicator(s): (a) Status of enabling environment reform, including extent of behavioural change among small-scale fisherfolk at priority sites; (b) Extent of use of available environmental state and socio-cultural information in policy and planning frameworks

Targets End of Project : National and regional policy, legal and planning frameworks for demarcating boundaries and managing fisheries refugia, resulting in, inter alia, a 30 percent increase in mangrove forest cover and fishing gear and practices designed to safeguard fish stock and critical habitat linkages at priority sites

Overview Project Components

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Component 3: Information Management and Dissemination in support of national and regional-level implementation of the fisheries refugia concept in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

Component Indicator: Extent of demonstrable use of examples of good practice in guiding the replication, scaling-up and mainstreaming of fisheries refugia approaches

Targets End of Project : National and regional systems for knowledge management and sharing, including the development of indicator sets and standardized statistics to guide the replication, scaling-up and mainstreaming of good practices in the use of fisheries refugia as a spatial planning tool

Overview Project Components

11

Component 4: National and regional cooperation and coordination for integrated fish stock and critical habitat management in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

Component Indicator: Extent and continuity of stakeholder participation in meetings of project management bodies, including the scope and uptake of joint management and planning decisions

Targets End of Project : Effective multi-lateral and intergovernmental communication and joint decision-making, including the use of a consensual knowledge-base in planning ecologically and cost-effective management actions

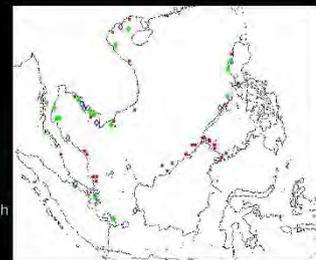
Fisheries Refugia Sites

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IDENTIFICATION OF FISHERIES REFUGIA SITES

Sites Identified

- ❖ 14 sites for inclusion in initial system of refugia (green)
- ❖ 9 sites accorded high priority for action once initial set established (blue)
- ❖ Additional 29 spawning and nursery areas for which further information are required (red)



PRESENTATION OF RELEVANT AGENCIES ON MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES, AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT INCLUDED COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT (MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, MOE, CAMBODIA)

By Mr. Meas Rithy



**Kingdom of Cambodia
Ministry of Environment**

Role and Responsibilities of DMCC for marine and coastal resources on resources enhancement and communities' engagement

Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation (DMCC)



Content

- Background
- Policy
- Recommendation and The way forward
- Proposed further collaboration



The conditions of Cambodia's marine area



Province	Coral Reef (ha)	Seagrass (ha)	Mangrove (ha)	Islands (#)	Beach (KM)
Koh Kong	602	3,993	62,000	21	230
SHV	1,198	164	13,500	32	175.81
Kampot	953	25,000	1,900	4	66.5
Kep	52	2,790	1,005	12	26.5




The management of Cambodia's marine area

Legal Framework

- Constitution Law (Article 58&59)
- Rectangular Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia in the third Legislature of the National Assembly
- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Conservation 24 December 1996
- The Law on Protected Area on 24 October 2005
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, February 2016
- National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework 2016-2030

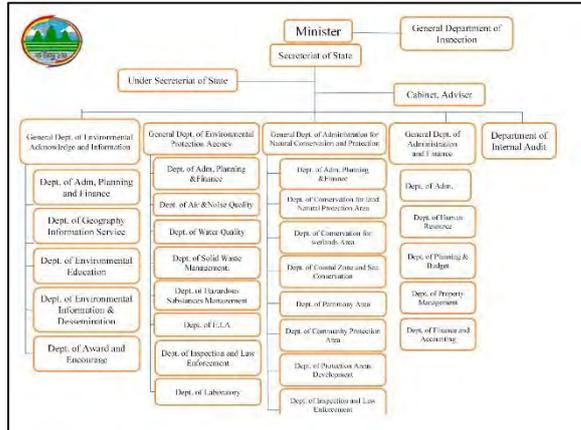
National Institutions

- ▶ Ministry of Environment
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
- ▶ Ministry of Water Resources and Methodology
- ▶ National Committee for Marine Time Security
- ▶ National Committee on Management Marine and Development of Cambodian Coastal Zone
- ▶ Department of Marine and Coastal Zone Conservation
- ▶ Coastal Provinces Authorities



Government Reform

- The 5th Mandate of government reform, Ministry of Environment is reformed as declared issued date 4th May 2015.
 - National Committee for Sustainable development
 - General Department of Education and Environmental Information
 - General Department of Environmental Protection Agency
 - **General Department of Natural Conservation and Protection (GDNCP)**
 - General Department of Administration and Finance
 - General Department of Inspection



Role and Responsibility of Dept. Marine and Coastal Conservation

- Develop strategy and policy
- Coordinate and Facilitate with Development Partners and Stakeholders
- Capacity Building
- Research and Establish National Marine Park
- Reserve and rehabilitation of Marine and Coastal Habitat
- Develop the state of Environment and Mapping
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Mobilise Financial and Technical Assistant
- Public Awareness
- Take action to prevent and crack down illegal activities
- Cooperation and Implement agreements, Protocols and Conventions



Marine and Coastal Protection areas



Province	National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Multiple Use Areas	Ramsar Sites	Marine National Parks (MNP)
Koh Kong	1	?	1	1	1
Preah Sihanouk	1	0	?	0	1
Kampot	1	0	0	0	0
Kep	1	0	0	0	0

Total Protected areas 51 places, cover lands of more than 7.2 million Ha, equal 41% of total country land.



How does DMCC support Communities?

- Capacity building and skilled
- Set up community as named "Natural resources protection community"
- Assistant and support communities
- Provide initiative programme to communities (ecotourism, livelihood improvement ,ect..)
- Seeking financial support to communities
- Transfer management and mandate to communities



Recommendation and the Way Forward

- Recommendation
 - Strengthening capacity of Officers and Institution
 - Law enforcement
 - Need lab and human resources
 - Technical assistant and financial support
- The Way Forward
 - Marine and coastal baseline
 - National Marine Park
 - Strategic plan and management plan on marine and coastal
 - Assessment of Coastal Vulnerability
 - Investigation of Marine Sedimentary Environment
 - Climate Change Adaptation and Impact Prediction in Coastal Areas
 - Coastal and Marine Resource Utilization
 - Capacity Building
 - Integrated Coastal Management and Coastal Tourism Management
 - Marine Policies and Laws

PRESENTATION OF RELEVANT AGENCIES ON MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES, AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT INCLUDED COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT (IUCN/MFF, CAMBODIA)

By *Mr. Meas Rithy*

2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand
29-30 August 2018, Koh Kong, Cambodia

Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Overview of IUCN/MFF Work on Coastal and Marine Resources Management





Overview of Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary

- One of the largest and most regenerated mangrove forests in SEA;
- Supporting critical wildlife species;
- Among the most significant protected areas in Cambodia;
- Covers 25,897 hectares;
- Nature-based tourism as part of local significant economy;



PKWS

- PKWS is the first protected area to be zoned.



- Livelihoods of about 10,000 inhabitants rely on fisheries and ecosystem services
- Fish productivity has reportedly declined in recent years due to an increased number of fishers, the loss of some mangrove areas, climate change and infrastructure developments including sand mining and hydropower.

Identified differences of purposes of zones

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF CAMBODIA & INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)

PKWS-dependent local livelihoods




IUCN's Past Projects in Koh Kong

Livelihoods and Landscape Strategy Project (2007-2010):

- Zoning;
- Community-based Ecotourism
- Mangrove replanting (32 ha)
- Research and development of the first Cambodia mangrove field guide

Building Coastal Resilience to Impacts of Climate Change Project 2011-2014:

- PKWS Management Plan;
- Canal Dredging;
- Mangrove Restoration;
- Dolphin Survey;
- Annual Coastal Forum

IUCN's Past Projects in Koh Kong



Trans-boundary dolphin project from 2015-2016:

- Dolphin survey;
- Provincial trans-boundary marine mammal conservation and management committee;
- Trans-boundary dolphin meeting;
- Trainings and education.

Snapshot of biodiversity in PKWS and adjacent areas in Koh Kong




Mangroves for the Future



MFF-funded Projects in Koh Kong for cycle 4 (completed)



MFF awarded 3 projects for 2015-2016:

- 1). Mangrove Restoration and Protection;
- 2). Livelihoods Improvement; Integrated farming system;
- 3). Renewable energy: Biogas digesters and firewood-efficient stoves

MFF awarded 3 projects for 2015-2016:




Mangrove restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four mangrove nurseries were built • 42,000 seedlings were produced 	Integrated farming system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19 families are applying IFS including growing of some different species of vegetables and chicken as well as fish raising 	Renewable Energy (Biogas + Efficient stove) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 families are implementing this system • Firewood and charcoal-efficient stove producing kiln was built 	Influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage from CAPF, CCA/MinC • In kind support (seedlings) from grantee • Institutional linkages among provincial stakeholders • Addition to activities of CIP
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Resilience Indicators:

- 1). Mangrove restoration project: Promoted co-management to restore mangroves and protect coastal biodiversity, engaged young students and women in mangrove seedling producing activities and directly engaged local community in information sharing.
- 2). Integrated farming project: Increased income and reduced expense, received knowledge about IFS, gained food security, social network gained and reduced pressure on aquatic fisheries.
- 3). Biogas project: Contributed to reducing local pressure on the coastal ecosystems, time saved collecting fuel wood, improved health, livelihood benefits through saving money on LPG

Drip Irrigation System



- Grow a variety of lettuce that grow quickly and can be sold at a good price at market.
- Rarely needs to refill the water barrel, which saves time and money from having to frequently procure water for crop.
- It also means that in the midst of a drought, he hardly needs to worry about his drip irrigation system since the water requirements are minimal.
- Three times per year and made 4 million riels (\$1,000 USD) from his vegetable crops in total.



Drip Irrigation System





Biogas digesters

- Provide alternative and sustainable renewable energy solutions;
- Biogas digesters convert animal manure to energy in the form of biogas, which is a clean and safe fuel for cooking and lighting, replacing the need to use expensive gas canisters, thus reducing household costs.
- Utilization of biogas also helps to reduce deforestation by acting as a substitute fuel for firewood, which conserves valuable natural infrastructure (e.g. mangrove forests) that aids in mitigating future climate change risk.



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

16

Government support

Prepared management plan for mangrove-rich Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary;

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

2018

Government support

Prepared management plan for mangrove-rich Peam Krasop Wildlife Sanctuary;

Supported MOE on KOH RONG National Marine Park establishment

17

Government support

Worked with FIA and MCC to establish Marine Fisheries Management Area in Cambodia's Kep, bordering Vietnam. Ministerial Proclamation of KEP MFMA on 15 April 2018.

18

IUCN's Trans-boundary Projects



Key results from trans-boundary dolphin project (beyond the project)

- Provincial trans-boundary marine mammal conservation and management committee established;
- Provincial technical working group on trans-boundary marine mammal conservation and management created;
- Dolphin populations (number); dolphin watching guideline

IUCN's Trans-boundary Projects



Challenges from trans-boundary dolphin project:

- Unclear fishing boundary between two neighbouring provinces;
- Lack of coordination in fisheries management in the trans-boundary waters
- Lack of awareness of local communities on sustainable use and law
 - knowledge on sustainable use of resources is still limited, and local people concentrate on securing direct but not long-term benefits.
- Law enforcement is not effectively enough due to limited facility

Ongoing project: Mekong WET 2017-2020



- Conduct climate change vulnerability assessments and develop management plans;
- Improve regional collaboration on trans-boundary wetlands management;
- Build the knowledge, skills and expertise of wetland management staff and community representatives on climate change adaptation in wetland socio-ecological systems;
- Support pilot actions to build resilience and implement key activities identified in the management plans.

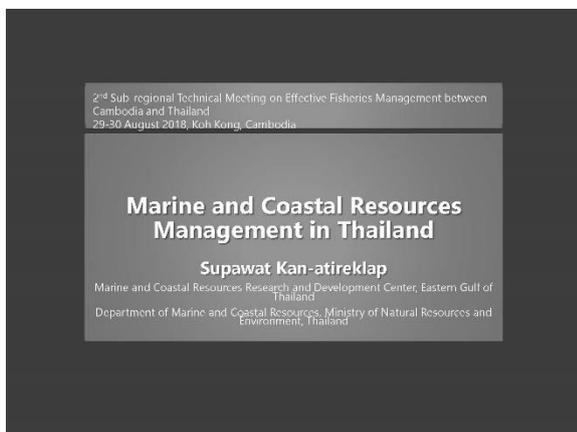


Thank you so much!



PRESENTATION OF RELEVANT AGENCIES ON MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES, AND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT INCLUDED COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT (DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES, THAILAND)

By Dr. Supawat Kan-atireklap



Duties of Department of Marine and Coastal Resources

- Issue the Policy and Strategy plan for Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation and Restoration Management
- Improve the Laws, Regulations and Measures for Conservation, Restoration and Management of Marine and Coastal Resources in order to Sustainable Exploitation
- Monitoring the Laws and Measures Implementation
- Research and Development on Conservation and Rehabilitation for Marine and Coastal Resources

Duties of Department of Marine and Coastal Resources

- Propose the Areas for Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation
- Public Awareness and Promotion of Participation in Marine and Coastal Resources Conservation and Restoration
- Center of Marine and Coastal Resources Database
- Collaborate with Local and Regional Agencies

Important Marine and Coastal Resources

Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management (2015)

Consist of 5 chapters and 30 sections

- CHAPTER I THE NATIONAL POLICY AND PLAN COMMITTEE ON MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Section 5-15
- CHAPTER II COASTAL COMMUNITY
Section 16
- CHAPTER III THE PROTECTION OF MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES
Section 17-23
- CHAPTER IV COMPETENT OFFICIAL
Section 24-26
- CHAPTER V PENALTIES
Section 27-30

Promulgation and into force since 24 June 2015

©2018 August 2018: SPP-Ko-ig-Phonvare, Eiam-ondee

Section 3 Definition

Marine and Coastal Resources : things that exist or occur by nature in the area of the sea or coast including peat swamp forests, coastal wetlands, canals, tributaries, lakes and estuaries, which are connected to or influenced by the sea;

- Living Resources : coral reef, sea grass bed, endangered species, mangroves including others fauna and flora.
- Habitats : estuarine, beach forests, coastal and islands areas, sand dune.
- Human Construction : artificial reefs, seawall, break water.

Section 20 : Marine Protected Area Designation

1. Abundant marine and coastal resources
2. Pristine habitats with natural condition
3. Significance for marine ecosystem

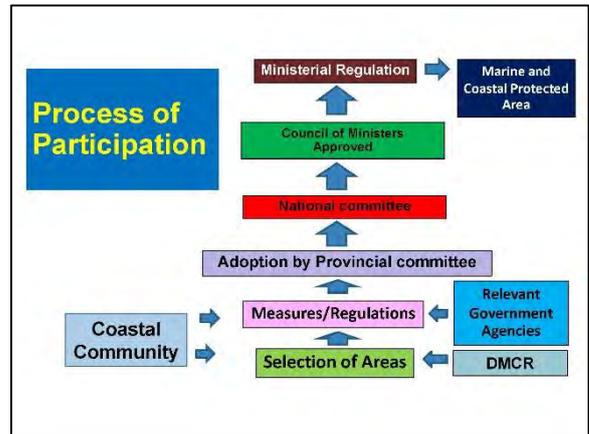
These designated areas *must be located outside the conservation areas defined in Section 3* or an area permitted to practice aquaculture under Fisheries Acts

Definition of Conservation Areas within Section 3:

- Marine National Parks (National Park Act, 1961)
- Wildlife Conservation Areas (Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, 1992)
- Non-hunting Areas (Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, 1992)
- National Forest Reservation Areas (National Forest Reservation Act, 1964)
- Environmental Protected Areas (Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992)
- Fishery Sanctuary Areas (Fisheries Act, 2015)

Section 23 : Designated measures to the protected areas (Section 20)

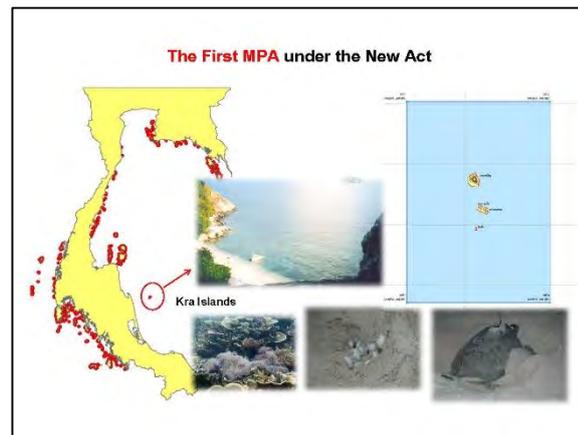
- Prohibit or control activities which impacted to target critical resources or habitat.
- Preservation, conservation, rehabilitation and utilization.
- Other appropriated regulations for the sustainable use.



MPAs in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea (Total 50,743 km²)

MPAs in Thailand

Type of MPA	Areas (km ²)	MPAs (%)
Marine National Parks	4,573	9.01
No Hunting Areas	1,138	2.24
Fisheries Research Areas	20	0.04
Environmental Protected Areas	9,322	18.37
Total	15,053	
Total Thai Territorial Waters	420,280	3.58
		(Target SDG in 2020 : 10)



- Section 16. In order to promote the participation and support of local administration organisations in;
 - management,
 - planting,
 - maintenance,
 - conservation,
 - restoration
 - exploitation

of marine and coastal resources

it is essential that legal measures be used in conjunction with community-based management approaches

Blue Economy in Trat Province

19-20 August 2018, Koh Chang Province, Cambodia

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON ESTABLISHED MECHANISMS FOR NATIONAL INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION IN SUPPORT OF MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (PARTICULAR TO VESSEL MONITORING, VMS, PROCEDURE TO ARREST ILLEGAL FISHING VESSEL, TRANSSHIPMENT AT SEA) (CAMBODIA)

By Mr. Kao Monirith



The 2nd Sub-Region Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand

MCS System in Cambodia

Kao Monirith

Deputy Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate
29-30 August 2018, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia

OUTLINE

- I. Current Situation of Marine Fisheries Recourses;
- II. Agencies Involve
- III. MCS Systems in Cambodia

Current Situation of Marine Fisheries Recourses in Cambodia

Cambodia has 435 Km coastlines in the Gulf of Thailand, located between Vietnamese borders in the south to Thai border in the west. There are four coastal provinces namely:

1. Koh Kong (237 Km),
2. Preah Sihanouk (105 Km),
3. Kampot (67 Km) and
4. Kep (26 Km)

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the area extended from the shoreline to 200 nautical miles, which covers 55,600 Km²



Marine fishery domain is divided into:

1. Inshore fishing area, which extends from the coastline at higher tide to the 20 meter deep line;
2. Offshore fishing area, which extends from the 20 meter deep line to the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
3. Fishery conservation area, sea grass area, and coral reef;
4. Mangrove forest area include mangrove and forest zone,
5. High Sea and International Water

Fishing Zones



គំនូរតំបន់ត្រី តំបន់សមុទ្រ
សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់
មាត្រដ្ឋាន 1:1080.933



National Agencies Involve Continue



International Cooperation

NCMS cooperated with international agencies relevant to security at sea to anti illegal activities and disaster rescue (SAR) such as

- The First Naval Area Command, Royal Thai Navy
- Viet Nam Navy
- Viet Name Coast Guard
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency

MCS Structure

- There are 2 levels of marine MCS: National level is Marine Fisheries Inspectorate and provincial level four fisheries cantonments and Community Fisheries;
- Marine Fisheries Inspectorate have two patrol boats and each fishery cantonment just has only 01 patrol boat and Coastal Community Fisheries has 17 wooden long tail boats and 9 speed boats

MCS Structure

Cooperation agencies at sea for MCS, government established National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS) to jointed with

- Fisheries Inspection
- Royal Cambodia Navy
- Marine Defence Border police
- Custom

MCS Activities

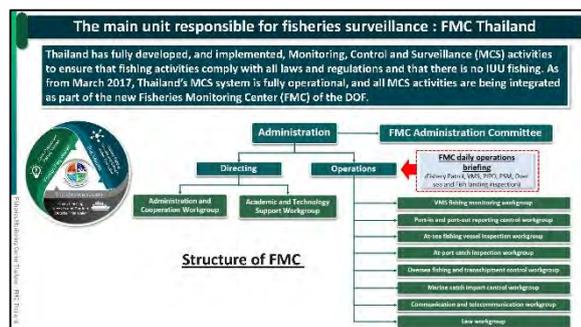
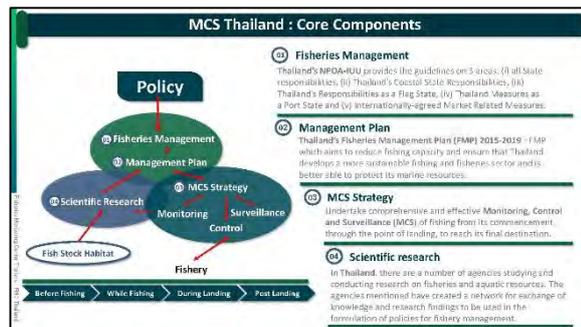
- NCMS was established 04 observation posts on 04 islands
- Shared information each other among agencies involves at seas such as
 - Fisheries Inspector,
 - Royal Cambodia Navy
 - Marine Protect border Police,
 - Custom

MCS Activities Continue

- NCMS was established hot line to communicate with neighboring countries agencies in GoT for strengthen Cooperation such as (The first Naval area Command, Royal Thai Navy, Vietnam navy, Vietnam coast guard and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)
- NCMS has sent a staff to jointed with Information Fusion Center (IFC) in Singapore to share information at sea

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON ESTABLISHED MECHANISMS FOR NATIONAL INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION IN SUPPORT OF MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (PARTICULAR TO VESSEL MONITORING, VMS, PROCEDURE TO ARREST ILLEGAL FISHING VESSEL, TRANSSHIPMENT AT SEA) (THAILAND)

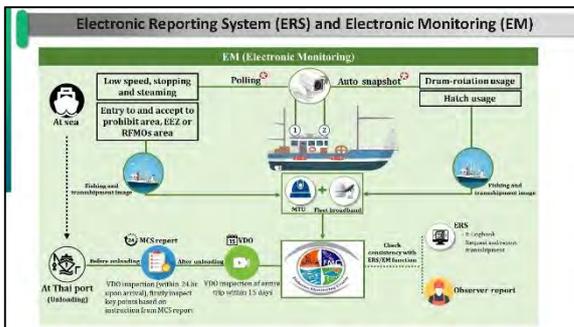
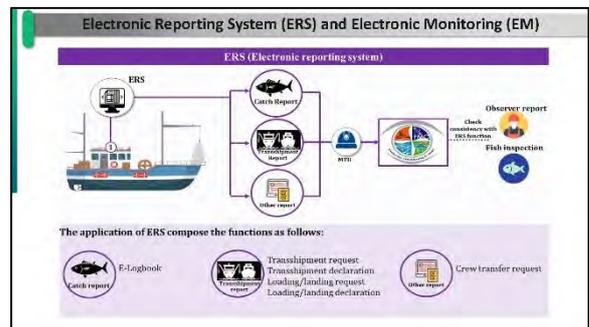
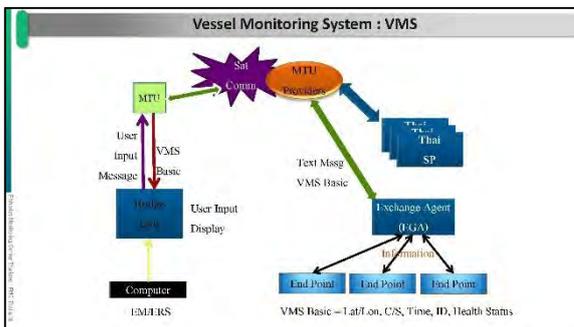
By Ms. Punnatut Kangrang



The main unit responsible for fisheries surveillance : FMC Thailand

Since mid of February 2018, the new office of FMC/VMS center has been started. This new office will be facilitated all FMC/VMS staff to perform their duties 24/7 and 3 shift rotate every 24 hrs. All staff can monitor the fishing activities.

Electronic Surveillance By FMC (FMC = Fisheries Monitoring Center)



SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

✦ SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "I" (0 - 1 km²).
 ✦ From Polling SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 during the refueling with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system

Polling data of ERS/EM

SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

✦ SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "I" and "S" (0 - 1 km²).
 ✦ From Polling SOR, KHEMTHONG 1 during the refueling with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system

Polling Snapshot

Inspection at Port By PIPO Center (PIPO = Port In – Port Out controlling center)

Procedures for fishing license

- There are two types of fishing license (fishing gear license and fishing vessel license)
- Authority to grant a license:
 - Vessels greater than 90 Hp and over issued by FiA central
 - Vessels less than 90 Hp issued by Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- Application process:
 - requested by owner with relevant documents,
 - Verify documents (information on vessel, engine, fishing gears etc)
 - requested inspection form have to be certified by all Inspection Committee.
 - Approval
 - Issuance of fishing license

Fishing License Form



Application form to request fishing license

Detail information on application form for fishing gear license

- Responsible Authority _____ through _____
- Subject of the Request, concerning to type of fishing gear, operating year, and fishing ground related to depth of water. (for sample, Trawl fishing ground should be deeper than 20m within the EEZ)
 1. Fishing boat particulars
 2. Period of fishing (only for 1 year from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)
 3. Name of Gear and size, number of net, such as Trawl net having opening mount 20 m, 24 m length, and mesh size 0.04m = 4cm)
 4. Other equipment for safety
 5. Number of crews
 - Date of application
 - The application form required endorsement by the responsible authorities

Detail information on application form for fishing vessel license

- Responsible Authority _____ through _____
- Subject of the Request: year for using fishing boat, vessel registration number, Dead weight, length, breadth, height, number of engine, type of engine, brand, Horse Power, engine number, type of fishing gear, size and number of net
- Date of application
- The application form required endorsement by the responsible authorities

Information in the Inspection Form

Date and time of inspection
 Location of inspection
 Name list of inspection committee (1-6 persons)
 Items of inspection:
 Boat Owner name and age, address
 Fishing gear: Name, and size number of net/gear
 Other equipment
 Vessel's Particular:
 Material Type: wood
 Official No.
 Fabricator/Vessel Identifier: F0X XXXX (Issued by FiA for Reference)
 Vessel A = Motor (Inboard engine)
 B = Koi (Outboard engine)
 F = Fishing boat (Job)
 Color:
 Size of Fishing Boat: Length, breadth, and height
 Dead Weight (ton)
 Construction Location
 Date and Year of construction or Buy
 Engine brand:
 Engine Horse Power: _____ and Engine No. _____
 Fishing Vessel Logbook issued by _____ and Date _____
 Personal Information:
 Fishing master name, age, and address
 Number of Crews
 Total number of Personnel (included captain)
 Other relevant information:
 Which year do they apply for vessel registration: _____
 What type of fishing license and where? _____
 How long do they have experience in fishing? _____ Interview
 A total period for fishing operation at Sea _____ months
 All information mentioned above will be certified by Boat's owner

Procedures for catch documentation

There are several methods to record catch documentation:

- 1- Data on catch production for small-scale fishing gear (small fishing boat) is collected/report/recorded by FiA cantonment through boat sampling by gear type.
- 2- Data on catch production for medium/large-scale fishing gear is reported/recorded by
 - ❖ vessel owner or captain through record daily catch in te fishing logbook. The fishing logbook is verified by Chief of FiA fisheries unit at district level (end of the month)
 - ❖ Middle-person at the landing sites through recording fish catch into logbook that verified by FiA fisheries unit at district level (end of the month)
3. Data on fisheries products for export and import is recorded base on license (transportation permitted).

Other form to monitor fish catch

Questionnaire to monitor catch by year type

Fishing logbook

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION REGION KING
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION
ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
FISHING VESSEL LOGBOOK
Fishing vessel Number: P-100

Middle-person Logbook

ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
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License form for transportation of fish production

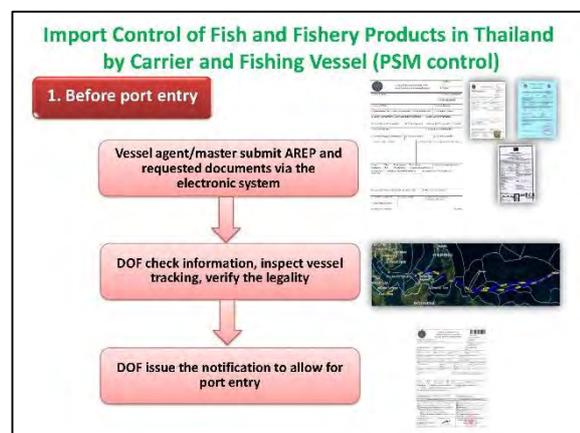
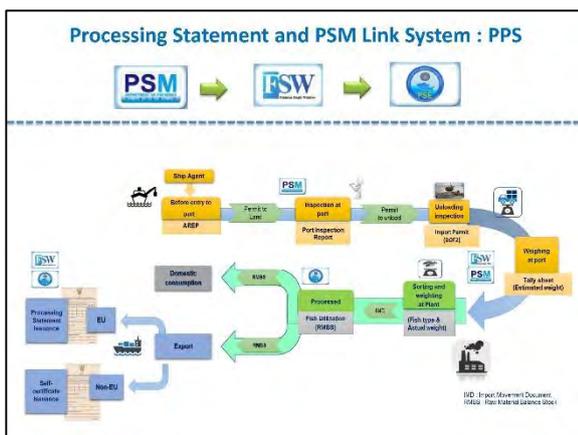
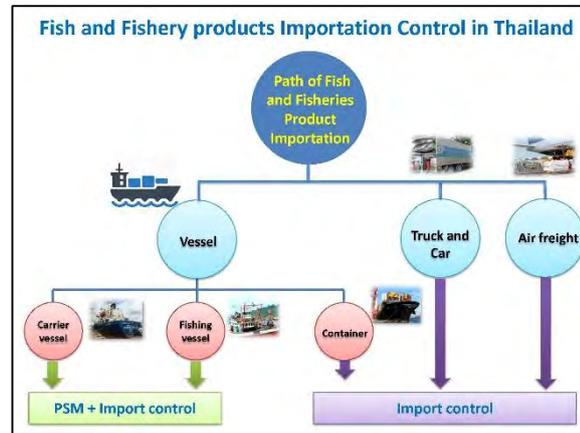
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COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON THE PROCEDURES FOR CATCH DOCUMENTATION, CERTIFICATION, AND VERIFICATION PROCESSES, LANDING RECORD AT THE BORDER (THAILAND)

By Ms. Jaruwan Songphatkaew

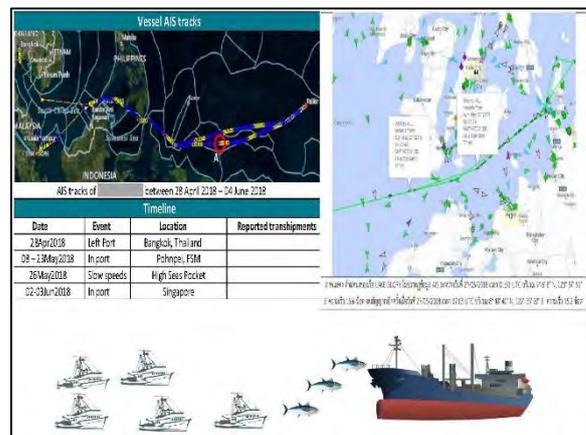
The System & Procedure for Control and Verification and Landing of Catches in Thailand

Ms. JARUWAN SONGPHATKAEW
Port State Measure Implementation Group
Fish Quarantine and Inspection Division
Department of Fisheries, Thailand



- ### List of documents submitted with AREP
- # Bulk carrier #**
1. Copy of the valid vessel registration
 2. Copy of a valid transshipment license
 3. Copy of the official transshipment declaration
 4. Copy of the stowage plan
 5. Copy of the port clearance
 6. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master
 7. Copy of the valid donor vessels registration certificate
 8. Copy of the valid fishing license of donor vessels covering the fishing area.
-
- # Fishing vessel #**
1. Copy of the valid registration
 2. Copy of the valid fishing license
 3. Copy of the stowage plan
 4. Copy of the port clearance
 5. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master

- ### List of documents submitted with AREP
- # Neighboring country carrier vessel #**
1. Copy of the valid vessel registration certificate of carrier vessels
 2. Copy of the valid transshipment license from the flag State (if have)
 3. Submit either one of these documents:
 - 3.1 Copy of the transshipment declaration and copy of the valid vessels registration certificate and copy of fishing license of all donor vessels
 - 3.2 Document to verify fish on board such as catch certificate, etc.
 4. Copy of the stowage plan
 5. Copy of the port clearance
 6. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master
-
- # vessel not wishing to land or transship/transit aquatic animals or aquatic animal #**
1. Copy of the valid vessel registration
 2. Copy of the port clearance
 3. Copy of vessel master card and/or other legal documents identifying the captain or master
 4. Vessel reparation plan stated port, repair category, ad repair duration (fixed engine, radio, and other accessories on board.






55. Comments by The Master (ภาษาไทย/อังกฤษ):

56. Action Taken (ภาษาไทย/อังกฤษ):

57. Port inspection result (ภาษาไทย):

Offloading authorized (อนุญาตให้ขนถ่ายได้) Yes (ใช่) No (ไม่ใช่)

Offloading denied for the following reason (ไม่อนุญาตให้ขนถ่ายเนื่องจาก):

Vessel on ISM list (มีรายชื่ออยู่ในบัญชี ISM)

Vessel not authorized by Flag State (ได้รับอนุญาตจากประเทศเจ้าของธง)

Vessel not on the positive of the IIRADS (มีรายชื่ออยู่ในบัญชี IIRADS บวก)

Other (อื่น ๆ):

58. Transmitted to (ส่งมอบให้) (ภาษาไทย):

Flag State (ประเทศเจ้าของธง)

Coastal State (ประเทศชายฝั่ง)

IIR/IRMSO

Customs (ศุลกากร)

Port Authority of Thailand (ท่าเรือแห่งประเทศไทย)

Marine Department (กรมประมง)

Immigration (กรมการกงสุล)

Fish Marketing Organization (กรมประมงพาณิชย์)

Others (อื่น ๆ):

39. Signature of The Fisheries Inspector (ภาษาไทย):

Signature (ลายเซ็น): Date (วัน/เดือน/ปี): 18/02/2018

Uta Pinyat Khamwan (อุทา ปิณยัต ขัมวาน) (ภาษาไทย)

39. Signature of The Fisheries Inspector (English):

Signature (Signature): Date (Date): 18/02/2018

Uta Pinyat Khamwan (English)

40. Signature of The Vessel Agent (ภาษาไทย):

Signature (ลายเซ็น): Date (วัน/เดือน/ปี): 30/05/2018

Chana Tantavuthi (ชานา ตันตวูทธิ) (ภาษาไทย)

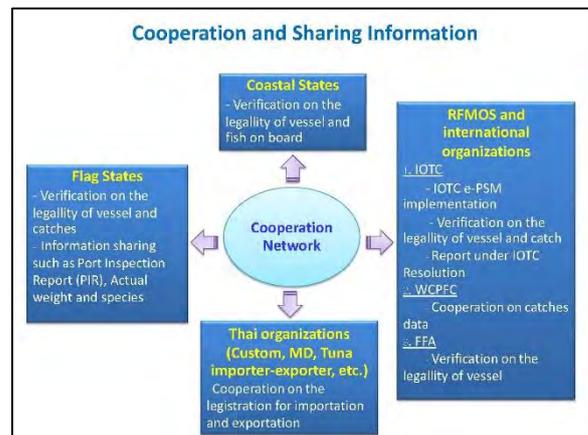
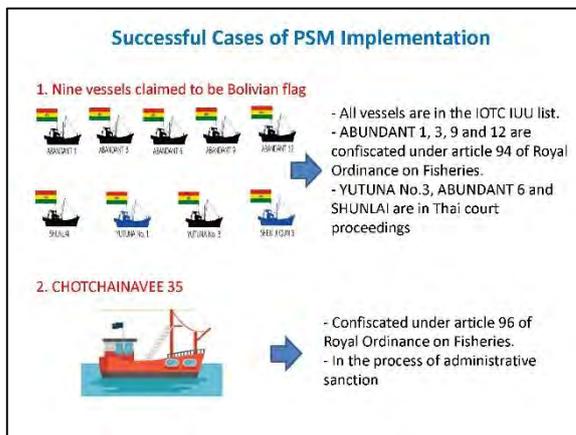
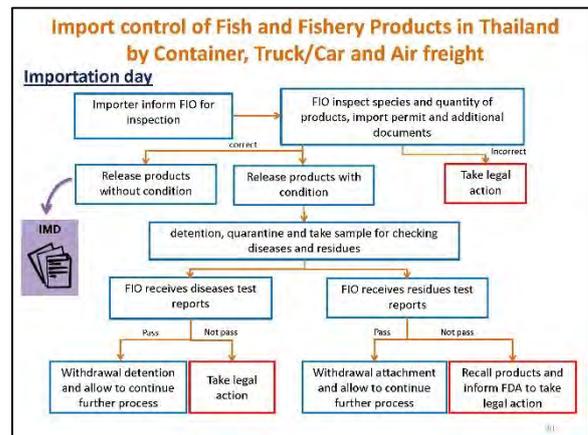
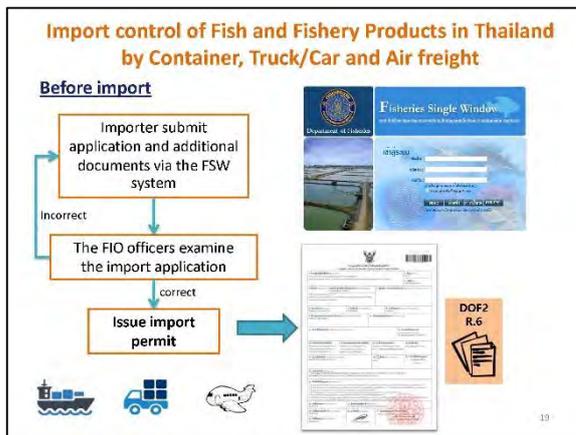
40. Signature of The Vessel Agent (English):

Signature (Signature): Date (Date): 30/05/2018

Chana Tantavuthi (English)

PSM FORM No.4/IV 2.0 (2/03/2018) 001-4 9/0 11





- ### Issues for discussion
- Verify documents as following**

 - Fisheries processing product buying
 - Permitted letter for Fisheries Export
 - Certificate of Aquatic Animal or Aquatic Animal Products Export
 - Clarify legal documents for fish and fisheries products exportation**

 - Marine and Fresh water capture fish
 - Marine and Fresh water aquaculture fish
 - Fisheries products

DISCUSSION ON COMMON AREAS OF INTEREST AND FUTURE BILATERAL SUB-REGIONAL NEED FOR COOPERATION

Issues and Required Actions

1. The Meeting took note of the previous request from Thailand to Cambodia on investigation the vessels (282 vessels) list from Thailand. It was informed by owner that these vessels sold to Cambodia and kindly request how many vessels have been found in Cambodia according to the list.
2. The Meeting was proposed to nominate the contact persons from both Thailand and Cambodia to further coordinate on this issues.
3. The Meeting was agreed that Thailand DoF should send the formal letter to FiA Cambodia and General Department of Waterway Maritime Transportation and Port on the investigation of the list of 282 vessels with the update photos of the vessels and nomination of the contact persons, which should come from both Marine Department and DoF.
4. The Meeting was noted that the export products from Cambodia to other countries require the transportation permit signed by DG or DDG in charge of FiA HQ, except Koh Kong, the Letter can be issued by the Director of Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate.
5. The Meeting requested Thailand to check with responsible department on the finalization of MoU on Fisheries Cooperation between Thailand and Cambodia in order that the details cooperation would be formalized and for the sustainable of fisheries resources of both countries.

Shared Fisheries Resources and the Sub-regional Initiatives on Transboundary Species for Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

- **Mackerels:**

6. DNA structure study for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region is undertaking with the collaboration of Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. After the DNA analysis, the Dissemination results Workshop will be held in end of the 2018.
7. The results will be used as scientific basis information to Fisheries *Refugia* establishment.

- **Neritic Tunas:**

8. DNA Study will be completed by September 2018, responsible by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD
9. The 5th Meeting of the SWG-Neritic Tuna will be held in January 2019.
10. The results will be used as scientific basis information for coordinated managements plan and measures and link to the Fisheries *Refugia* establishment.
11. The Meeting is encouraged and strengthened national and sub-regional cooperation with other relevant partners/projects such as Fisheries *Refugia* Project, MoE, DMCR, MFF.

- **Other Matters:**

12. Capacity building on the research on marine resources (*i.e.* methodology, identification, data analysis, reporting, etc).

Cooperation on Combating IUU fishing

- **Vessel registration and Licensing**

13. The Meeting took note of the progress of Cambodian census of marine fishing vessels along the coastal provinces which will be completed in 2018. The Information will be useful for the fisheries management of Cambodia.
14. The Meeting noted that Fisheries Administration and Ministry of Public Works and Transport will establish the MoU and the cooperation on registration and licensing.
15. With regard on the request assistant from Cambodia to SEAFDEC on the conversion size of vessels from Horse Power to Gross Tonnage, SEAFDEC will provide converter formula. Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong, SEAFDEC will send references provide later to Cambodia more information on the conversion.
16. Countries are encouraged to utilize of the RFVR.
17. The Meeting was suggested formal cooperation on the vessels registration and licensing between two countries between Thailand and Cambodia under MoU.

- **Vessel Marking**

18. Sharing information on vessels marking information between Cambodia and Thai fishing boats.

- **Port Inspection and Implementation of Port State Measures**

19. It is important to increase understanding and knowledge to FiA staff who responsible for this aspect by providing capacity building to Cambodia officials on the requirement of the domestic landing and PSM.
20. It was suggested it is needed to conduct on gap analysis to support the necessary on the capacity building on PSM. FAO will provide the workshop.
21. SEAFDEC will consult with potential partners for the available of financial and resource persons on the PSM subjects.

CLOSING REMARKS

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

Distinguished delegates from Cambodia and Thailand, collaborative partners, ladies, and gentlemen,

It is indeed my pleasure to make a few closing remarks and express gratitude to all those who made this event happened. During the past two days, the Meeting had discussed the issues on strengthening collaboration between Cambodia and Thailand in order to improve effectiveness of fisheries management between the two countries. Your presence showed a strong commitment to work towards improving the management of fisheries in order to sustain the fisheries resources in this Gulf of Thailand sub-region. I believe that based on the results from the Meeting, it need continue working together that make it happen. Above all, I would like to thank all of you for making this Meeting a success through your valuable contributions and active participation throughout the Meeting.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Swedish Government for supporting to organize a series of bilateral meetings not only for the Gulf of Thailand Countries but also for the other sub-region such as in Andaman Sea. Many thanks to the organizing team members for your hard work and patience to make this Meeting a success.

Distinguished delegates, ladies, and gentlemen, I do hope that you have enjoyed your stay with us during the Meeting. I wish all of you have a safe journey back home. I now declare the Meeting close.

Thank you very much.