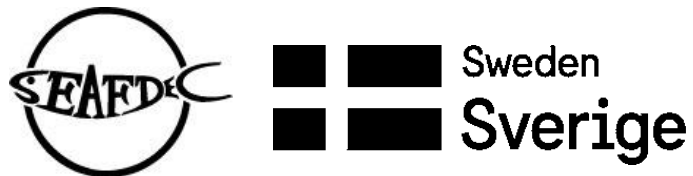


**REPORT OF THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGIONAL MONITORING,
CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS) NETWORK MEETING**

**Chonburi Province, Thailand
20-21 June 2019**



**The Secretariat
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

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

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting in Chonburi Province, Thailand, 20-21 June 2019 was prepared by the Secretariat of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The document is distributed to participants of the Meeting, SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2019. Report of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting in Chonburi Province, Thailand, 20-21 June 2019, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 78 pp.

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REPORT OF THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGIONAL MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS) NETWORK MEETING

20-21 June 2019, Chonburi Province, Thailand

Introduction

1. The Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting was convened on 20 to 21 June 2019, in Chonburi Province, Thailand. The Meeting was organized by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, with aim to discuss the roadmap and working mechanism for the establishment of MCS network for Gulf of Thailand (GOT) sub-region and its communication mechanism. The Meeting was attended by the country delegates from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam, who are officials from various agencies involved on each component of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (*i.e.* fisheries, marine department, marine police, enforcement, and navy), representing as National Technical Group (NTG) for MCS. Representatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), officials from the SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC/Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) and SEAFDEC/Training Department (TD), members of Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam were also in the attendance. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

I. Opening of the Meeting

2. *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Meeting warmly welcomed the participants to the Meeting. While commending the country's efforts made on the actions to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, he emphasized the importance of countries' collaboration through bilateral and sub-regional levels. It has been well strengthened during the past years. He underscored the importance of the Meeting to further strengthen the cooperation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance network. In addition, he recalled participants on the outcomes from the Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand (GOT), held on 31 October-2 November 2017, with the agreement made to support the establishment the MCS network in the GOT sub-region. As a consequence, this Meeting was organized with aim to follow up on suggestions made particularly on the formalization of cooperation for MCS network and actions towards the establishment of the MCS network coordinating body in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, as well as its communication mechanism. Before ending his remarks, *Dr. Kom* encouraged participants to provide inputs and views during the discussion to move forward the establishment the MCS network for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. The goal is to achieve marine resources sustainability and reduction of IUU fishing in the GOT sub-region. The Opening Remarks appears in **Annex 2**.

II. Introduction, Objectives and Adoption of the Agenda

3. *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Coordinator for SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, provided the background and the objectives of this Meeting. The Prospectus appears in **Annex 3**.

4. Then, the agenda was unanimously adopted as presented in **Annex 4**.

III. Reviews results relevant to MCS from the previous SEAFDEC-Sweden Meetings

5. *Ms. Saisunee* provided brief background information of the SEAFDEC-Sweden MCS-related meetings. Details are described below. Her presentation is shown in **Annex 5**.

3.1 Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the GOT (31 October-2 November 2017)

6. *Ms. Saisunee* provided brief background information and the deliverables made from the Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand during 31 October-2 November 2017. She informed that the 2017 consultation identified key information and issues occurred in the Gulf of Thailand countries on each M, C and S aspect. As a result, the participants discussed and supported the creation of a coordinating body to integrate actions among the four GOT countries through the existing GOT MCS collaboration mechanism for joint monitoring, control, information sharing and analysis on fishing effort and stock status.

7. She also emphasized on the results of the 2017 consultation that GOT countries agreed to come up with standard mechanism for (i) the development of norms for cross-border information sharing, (ii) standard system for exportation of fish and fishery products to inter market such as EU and other countries, (iii) the establishment of National Technical Group (NTG) to determine, assess, and find solutions to the MCS related issues. She added that during 2017 consultation, SEAFDEC was requested to develop the roadmap and set-up the National Technical Group (NTG) to work in details on the establishment of MCS network.

3.2 The 7th Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting (1-2 November 2018)

8. *Ms. Saisunee* briefed the results of the MCS discussion made at the 7th Meeting of Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, which was organized during 1-2 November 2018. In relation to MCS, the countries updated the progress made on MCS and agreed to continue strengthening MCS system, the countries confirmed on the initiatives to establish the MCS Network and continue the cooperation among neighboring countries through effective communication mechanism.

9. After the presentation, *Dr. Kom* emphasized that to strengthen the MCS network through continuous and strong collaboration from relevant agencies in the sub-region, using crucial information update and sharing among the countries for combat IUU fishing, would facilitate and provide a basis for solving transboundary issues. In addition, he informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden project is approaching its closure in December 2019. Therefore, it is important for the countries to discuss and plan on how to sustain the MCS Network with other funding for the years ahead.

10. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager, added that after the 2017 Consultation, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project made a progress by drafting a concept note, a roadmap, and a request for the establishment of NTG for MCS. This NTG shall comprise of officers from relevant agencies such as navy, fisheries, port authorities,

customs, trade, immigration, labor, transport, and environmental agencies, as well as maritime enforcement authorities. The NTG members would work at the GOT sub-regional level on the development of working mechanism for the MCS network and to be further considered at high-level management.

IV. Updates on the Results from National Consultation on MCS Network and/or the Implementation relevant to MCS

4.1 Countries updates

- **Cambodia**

11. *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, Deputy Director-General of Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia, representing a member of NTG, presented on the update of MCS implementation in Cambodia. In his presentation, he referred to the Cambodia policy framework that also includes MCS implementation and the country commitment made at international, regional and domestic legal, including the NPOA-IUU. He provided information that currently Cambodia made several actions for marine fisheries management measures such as fleet capacity, fishing vessels registration, fishing licenses for fishing vessels ownership, zoning of fishing grounds, seasons and closed areas and control fishing ports and processing plants concerned IUU Fishing and import and export fish and fishery products.

12. With regard to the MCS institutions, he informed that monitoring, surveillance and inspection agencies are under the responsibility of Fisheries Administration Inspectorate while at provincial level the MCS function is taken care by the Cantonment Fishery Administration (CFiA), and the Community Fisheries Management committees. Several other key authorities namely: National Committee for Maritime Security, Marine Custom, Marine Border Defense Police, Marine Fisheries Inspection, and Royal Cambodian Navy are in charge of their designated roles and responsibilities. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

13. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* also added that Cambodia set up the National MCS Management Team chaired by the Deputy Director-General, IUU taskforce. This team comprises of (i) MFiA Inspectorate (lead), (ii) Serious Marine Offences Task Team (SMOTT) consisting of FiA judicial officers and the officers of the Military Police, and (iii) PMCS Management Teams consisting of FiA officers, CFiA and such local enforcement agencies (Marine Police, Cantonment Police amongst others). For the protection and conservation areas, he informed that Cambodia has Marine Protected Area under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, while Marine Fisheries Management Area is under responsibility of the Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

14. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* also presented on the information in response to the questionnaire on the implementation of MCS Matrix. In addition, it revealed that Cambodia has to work further on database availability for information sharing. The Rapid Assessment Matrix and the Information Sharing Matrix appear in **Annex 7**.

15. After the presentation, *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, SEAFDEC Policy and Program Coordinator, inquired for the clarification on IUU taskforce's structure and its authority of Cambodia. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* explained that it is under the supervision of the Minister of the

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) lays the FiA DG, MCS Management Team, and SMOTT team at national level to undertake the responsibility of filing illegal cases for further court consideration. The MCS is under the Fisheries Administration (FiA) supervised by IUU team. While at provincial level, similar teams are assigned called provincial MCS Management team, comprising of FiA liaison officer and CFiA. MCS takes care of medium and large-scale fishing vessels at central FiA level, while small-scale fishing vessels are under local administration and the governor's responsibilities.

16. *Ms. Cassandra De Young*, the representative from FAO sought clarification on Cambodia's marine fisheries management and zoning. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* clarified that the Department of Planning is in charge of marine fisheries management plan both inland and marine. The department has conducted a mapping exercise on critical zoning in regard to sea grass and trawl areas to provide protection zone for community fisheries, however, there still the conflicts such as intrusion of middle-scale fishers into the open access fishing grounds of small-scale fishing.

- **Malaysia**

17. *Mr. Osman Mohamed*, Sr. Fisheries Officer from the Department of Fisheries (DoF) Malaysia presented the MCS implementation in Malaysia. He firstly referred to the "FAO: A Fishery Manager's Guidebook" as reference for the MCS. The main Fisheries Acts 1985 referred to that FAO guidebook while planning, coordinating, and drafting the fisheries legislations to ensure that all fishing activities shall be relevant to the guideline and followed the provisions in the Act. In addition, he also informed that the scope of MCS in Malaysia basically involves all MCS components. Monitoring (M) is conducted using tools like vessels monitoring system (VMS) and automatic identification system (AIS), inspection of fishing vessels at sea and land facilities. Control (C) conducts through fishing zoning, prohibition of fishing methods, licensing of local fishing vessels, control of marine endangered species, prohibited fishing areas, catch certification scheme. Surveillance (S) is conducted through law enforcement measures like promoting compliances, inspections, and air, sea, as well as land surveillance.

18. He informed the Meeting on the roles of DoF in relation to MCS in accordance with the national strategic plan 2011-2020. The DoF are designated to manage and conserve fishery resources (including implementing licensing policy, MCS program, registration of fishing and inland fisheries management), and enforce the Fisheries Act 1985 as well as other relevant regulations through MCS programme (including planning and executing operations at sea, air surveillance, monitoring local fishermen for safety, analyzing data, monitoring fishing activities through VMS). He particular emphasized that the main role of the Resource Protection Division is designed for the MCS implementation and legislation in relation to the fisheries management.

19. He added that in Malaysia there are a number of government ministries, departments and agencies involved in the implementation of combating IUU fishing. An MCS Management Team (or NTG) therefore is designated with composition of various agencies while being chaired by IUU taskforce. His presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

20. *Dr. Em Puthy*, representative from Cambodia, inquired for clarification on zoning mechanism and quota implication (subsidies scheme). In response, *Mr. Osman* replied that

Malaysian government applies subsidies for fishermen affected by zoning mechanism. For example, the legal fishermen and their fishing vessels registered under the Department of Fisheries, operating in A, B, and C zone, are subsidized by the government on fuel cost and monthly allowance at RM 200/month.

- **Thailand**

21. *Ms. Punnatut Kangrang*, Fisheries Biologist from the Department of Fisheries of Thailand, started her presentation with the video on Thailand's path to sustainable fisheries and reported on the MCS system in Thailand. The presentation included the description of MCS and how the system operates, Port In-Port Out (PIPO) inspection, VMS tracking in Thai and international waters, fishing zoning and patrolling, as well as the law enforcement process of MCS. Her presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

22. As part of the MCS activities, Thailand announced a PIPO Declaration for operation since 2015, with the aim is to more effectively inspect fishing vessels on the basis of risk assessment. There are six (6) designed ports for oversea vessels (Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Songkhla, Phuket, Ranong, and Trat province). Inspection activities include physical and documentation checks such as vessel registrar, fishing license, fishing gear, VMS equipment, and also crew's work permit. PIPO procedures are designed to prevent and detect illegal fishing and the use of illegal workers on board.

23. *Capt. Jumpon Nakbua*, the Director of Maritime Security Division Office, Royal Thai Navy (RTN), added that the Royal Thai Navy operates MCS through a mobile team working from distance using VMS and computerized analysis system as tools for port and sea inspection, risk assessment, identification of illegal fishing vessels, capturing of suspicious movement patterns. When unusual activities or movement patterns are captured, PIPO center will be informed for on-site or land inspection. In case of inadequate evidence to prove guilt, risk factors shall be employed in calculation. In addition to the analysis, this computerized system also acts as a database containing data of people, information of fishing vessels, fishing gears, and other details necessary as basis for tracking and reporting suspicious risks, as well as performing standard checking for regulation compliance. Royal Thai Navy sees tremendous benefits from the use of this computerized system and would like to other agencies to utilize it as sharing point.

24. In addition to these MCS for fisheries, *Ms. Punnatut* reported that there were recent cases of unwanted items like plastic waste imported to Thailand. She encouraged that member countries applied MCS on import to prevent the shipment/transferring of waste and toxic items into the countries.

- **Viet Nam**

25. *Mr. Nguyen Quoc Anh*, Director of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Information Center, informed that the process of implementation the legal framework which recently revised during 2017 and 2018 to mainly comply with EU regulations barring non-compliant countries. He informed that several actions are in progress such as the establishment of input and output control regulation in the new fisheries law, catch quota, fishing license and registration of fishing boats, catch certification, MCS, regulating IUU activities, flag states and

port states measures, administrative sanction scheme, listing of IUU fishing vessels, and the establishment of fisheries resources force at provincial level.

26. He informed that Viet Nam currently has 3,000 fishing vessels, with the length from 24 meters and above, which required installing terminal devices to track the fishing vessel operations, and report catch as well as weather information. In the near future, its Fisheries Monitoring Center will manage and integrate data captured through radio frequency and satellite from all fishing vessels in three zones. His presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

27. *Ms. Cassandra De Young*, inquired for the countries on the information on how to decide on mandatory requirements, for example, on VMS procurement and its tender process. In response, the representative from Viet Nam explained that in case of Viet Nam, the government supports the owners of the fishing vessels to procure equipment with specified standards and registered with the Directorate of Fisheries, while Malaysia and Thailand informed that have the same process in term of standardized equipment, selected suppliers and procurement process of which meet the basic requirements and standards from FAO manual as well as other international agencies. The Meeting noted for Cambodia, it is foreseen that these MCS equipment requires financial or in-kind support from private companies and/or donors in the initial stage (2-3 years).

4.2 Common type of information on M, C, and S for GOT Sub-Region

28. *Ms. Pattaratjit* recalled the Meeting on the task given to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project after the 2017 Consultation in regard to the development of roadmap for MCS Network establishment in the GOT sub-region and the establishment of the National Technical Group (NTG) comprising of five (5) key members from relevant national agencies on MCS in order to work together on the development of working mechanism and identify the type of information to be shared among GOT countries. Based on country information, *Ms. Pattaratjit* collated information into a summary table for “Information Sharing”. This summary table is also updated and made available in **Annex 11** after discussion in Agenda 6.

29. *Dr. Em Puthy*, representative from Cambodia requested for further clarification on the role and responsibilities of NTG, its composition, components under MoU/Agreement. *Ms. Pattaratjit* informed that the formulation of coordinating bodies in countries is subject to their respective laws and regulations. In order to develop such mechanism, the 2017 consultation decided for the establishment of National Technical Group (NTG) for MCS to work out on this formulation. However, the SEAFDEC-Sweden called for the nomination of NTG from GOT countries for five (5) members from relevant agencies to participate in this sub-regional platform. With regard to the formality of the Arrangement, it could be MOU, on other appropriate term as suggested by countries where it is expected to be signed such document by Director-General level.

30. In addition, there were suggestions for participants to be aware of time-consuming legal consultation and bureaucracy system, possibility of bilateral mechanism for this initial stage in order to move the action forward and inclusion in regional wide agenda

V. MCS Principle and Framework (Including Benefits and Challenges of MCS Network on Fisheries Management)

5.1 MCS Principle and Framework

31. Ms. Cassandra De Young, FAO regional fisheries office from FAO/Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, in her presentation firstly provided the history of the MCS system, which was defined since 1981 and referred to the FAO Technical Papers in relation to MCS of year 1994 and 2004. She also informed that FAO is now in progress of FAO TP 415 updating, which is now undergoing a further update by the International MCS Network. It is expected to be ready by 2020.

32. Then, she revisited the standard definitions of MCS to create common understanding among participants. She explained that **Monitoring** means the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yield; **Control** means the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted; and **Surveillance** means the degree and types of observations requires maintaining compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities. Further elaboration on these definitions, their minimum standards, and key lesson learned were also explained in her presentation which appears on **Annex 12**.

33. She also emphasized on the correction on the usual misconceptions of MCS that (i) all fisheries problems stem does not either from a failure to control illegal foreign fishing or from the fishers themselves, but from the domestic fishing industry in the coastal and nearshore fishing zones, (ii) MCS is not exclusively concerned with only enforcement but Monitoring, Control and Surveillance/ Enforcement as vital for fisheries management, and (iii) the most advanced technology is not by definition the best. There is a growing MCS options that are more appropriate and cost-effective technology for each fishery situation.

5.2 MCS Network on Fisheries Management: Benefit and Challenges

34. Captain Jumpon Nakbua, RTN, in the capacity as resource person presented MCS Network on Fisheries Management: Benefits and Challenges. He emphasized on the need to perform MCS scheme due to the decline of fishing resources and rising concerns IUU fishing. While recognizing there are several international agreements and regional cooperation governing national implementation on fisheries and MCS, he highlighted on the MCS roles to combat IUU fishing in national jurisdiction and high seas. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable fisheries management. He, however, pointed out the frequently found barriers to success that are communication breakdown, differences in interest of host countries/agencies, disengagement of international laws and norms, misperceptions of MCS, and lack of qualified resources and capacity.

35. He highlighted several key successes to be considered (*e.g.* strong inter-agencies cooperation, participatory community-based management, etc.). He concluded that to successfully implement the MCS, it is important to have a comprehensive MCS system to carry the inter-agencies' cooperation and implementation relevant to MCS instruments. His presentation appears in **Annex 13**.

VI. Discussion on the Establishment of GOT Sub-regional Cooperation on MCS in Fisheries in Southeast Asian Region

6.1 Proposed Establishment of GOT Sub-Regional Cooperation on MCS in Fisheries in Southeast Asia Region

36. *Dr. Worawit* started his presentation by highlighting the SEAFDEC's regional initiatives to combat IUU fishing. He then recalled the Meeting on the background of initiative on strengthening MCS Network for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region since 2008, following to the RPOA-IUU-MCS Meeting in Bali (2007), where discussion was emphasized on regional MCS network. He then informed that the current SEAFDEC-Sweden Project (2013-2019) has been continued its effort to facilitate the GOT countries as well as to Andaman Sea to discuss on the MCS cooperation. In addition, he informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project made progress on several other activities and its outcomes with focus on transboundary species (*e.g.* neritic tunas, Indo-Pacific mackerel, blue swimming crab and anchovies) during the project period. His presentation appears in **Annex 14**.

37. While taking note of the roadmap towards the establishment of sub-regional MCS network, he emphasized on the key issues in relation to MCS in the Southeast Asia need to be considered such as legal framework, effective bilateral and sub-regional coordination for facilitating trade and improve product traceability, improvement of stock assessment of transboundary species, and linking a new coordination body for MCS through existing cooperation on the surveillance.

38. In order to establish an MCS Network for the GOT sub-region, he highlighted some basic elements for the Member Countries to consider such as common understanding among designated agencies, identification the needs for cooperation with neighboring countries, national priorities determination, the scope of cooperation, and agreement among relevant agencies. However, it is noted that as the national mandate forces the legal implications towards fisheries management in national waters, the sub-regional agreements cannot be legally bound but built on trust for mutual benefits. Therefore, it is important to note that to move forward with this initial step of *sharing* useful information and simplification of national management work (*i.e.* scientific, trade verification data, and similar).

39. He pointed out that there are several opportunities existing for the establishment of MCS network and further strengthening the collaboration with other relevant activities with and assistance from UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund 6 Phase II start from 2020, FAO/GEF/ GoTFish Project 2021, EU-ASEAN Dialogue (E-READI 2019-23), and other ASEAN platforms after the closure of SEAFDEC-Sweden Project in 2019.

6.2 Group Discussion on Working Mechanism and Ambition for Future MCS Coordination Group based on the Countries Norm

40. During this session, participants were divided into three (3) groups namely: 1) Monitoring, 2) Control and 3) Surveillance. Each group was assigned to review and provide additional information, ideas, comments, and concerns for inclusion in the following documents for reference and future implementation.

- Document 1: Working Mechanisms and Ambitions for Future MCS Coordination Group in the Concept Paper, which was drafted by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for revision and confirmation. The revised version after discussion appears in **Annex 15 and Appendix 1 of Annex 15**.

Key concerns raised during the discussion are as followed:

- (i) The chairmanship will be assigned to countries in alphabetical order.
 - (ii) Financial and secretariat support to organize the MCS Networking platform. Subject to the agreed discussion, Thailand and Malaysia possess adequate capacity to host the MCS Networking Meeting in 2020, while noting the national budget could require the time for get approval.
 - (iii) In term of coordinating body and working groups, participants agreed to assign at least three people (one from MCS component) from each country to participate in the next Sub-Regional MCS Network Meeting. Specific working groups and their respective members shall be assigned during the upcoming meeting next year.
 - (iv) In regard to information sharing, participants agreed in principle to share information across GOT countries. In this initial stage, information sharing shall be made upon request for general and available publicized information as well as on case basis through bilateral connection (*e.g.* after identification of suspicious fishing vessels and/or court case).
 - (v) It is cautioned that each country may face possibility of political and unexpected problems arisen before and after information sharing. Therefore, the group members suggested the third-party organization (like SEAFDEC) to facilitate data collection, sharing and monitoring, as well as how to conduct data transfer.
- Document 2: Type of Information Sharing (M, C and S) presented in Agenda 5.2. The results combined matrix appears in **Annex 16**.

For surveillance component in particular, the participants agreed to optimize the technology by using VMS or AIS within each country (for tracking purpose), establish single port of contact (SPOC) within MCS networking (for IUU purpose), and establish communication platform (using application WhatsApp, for example).

VII. Discussion/Group work on Way Forward on Strengthening Coordinating Bodies for MCS Network in the GOT Sub-Region

41. Kindly note that the discussion under this section happened in conjunction with Agenda 6. Key results from discussion appear in above section.

VIII. Plenary Discussion on Communication Mechanism

42. *Mr. Masanami Izumi*, Special Advisor to SEAFDEC, chaired the discussion. *Ms. Pattaratjit* firstly provided information on the existing regional and bilateral platform. She pointed that the formality of the MCS coordinating body would take time for higher level approval. However, she encouraged all participants to start initiating the MCS Network collaboration through informal and existing formal bilateral dialogues. She proposed that

possible options for MCS communication could be through email group, appointment of coordinators for specific issues such as scientific and IUU committee/coordinators.

43. During the discussion, it is also recommended that the SEAFDEC should obtain the following elements.

- (i) An online platform to share SEAFDEC-Sweden project's deliverables (*e.g.* guidelines, policies, and case studies) that will benefit others in the future
- (ii) A single point of contact by utilizing the capacity of existing RPOA-IUU Coordinators
- (iii) Identification and obtainment of funding sources to support future MCS Networking implementation

IX. Conclusion and Way forward

44. Before the conclusion, time was allocated for the collaborating partners including FAO, SEAFDEC/TD, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, and SEAFDEC/MFRDMD to provide update information on new project formulation and on-going initiatives in relevant to the MCS actions as an entry point for further continuation and follow-up on the MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

• FAO

45. *Ms. De Young* presented the current status of the GOTFish: Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. She reported that the idea of this concept note development started from the “high risk” rating result revealed from the transboundary water assessment undertaken in 2015 for the Gulf of Thailand. This assessment was conducted based on a combined measure of the Human Development Index and the averaged indicators for fish & fisheries and pollution & ecosystem health modules.

46. In conjunction with similar priorities between GOT fisheries and GEF-7 IW fisheries, FAO organized and participated in a series of consultation meetings with SEAFDEC-Sweden, APFIC, and representatives from relevant national ministries, NGOs, private sector and other organizations to discuss the possibility of joint collaboration and programme development. During discussions, we found great interest from countries and partners to support the GOT fisheries and ecosystems. *Ms. De Young* to share the concept note among member countries upon request. Brief information appears in her presentation in **Annex 17**.

47. She then updated the Meeting that the next step of the GOTFish Project formulation, the FAO and SEAFDEC will co-organize a regional workshop on FAO-SEAFDEC Regional GEF PIF validation workshop on “GoTFish: Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries” which will be convened on 1-2 August 2019 in Bangkok to (1) finalize the project framework, (ii) ensure the recognition of on-going efforts, stakeholder engagement, and (iii) complete GEF project proposal form (PIF) in September for reviewing and consideration by GEF Council in November 2019. The Project development will take place in December 2020, GEF project approval in May 2021, and project implementation in 2025.

- **SEAFDEC/TD**

48. *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich*, Training and Information Section Head of SEAFDEC/TD, updated all participants on recent work implemented and to be implemented by the training department namely

- (i) Promotion of counter-measures to reduce IUU fishing (2013-2019) including regional fishing vessels record and regional cooperation to support PSM implementation,
- (ii) Assistance of capacity building to address international fish trade-related issues (2013-2019) including ASEA catch documentation scheme for Malaysia, Viet Nam, and Myanmar, and
- (iii) Measures to eliminate IUU fishing (2020-2024) including regional fishing vessels record, regional cooperation to support PMS implementation, electronic ASEAN catch documentation scheme (eACDS) in Malaysia, Viet Nam and Myanmar, and eco-labeling for the region. His presentation appears in **Annex 18**.

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

49. *Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad*, Technical Coordinator from Fisheries *Refugia*¹ Project, reported on project progress that

- (i) Member countries have already selected their priority species except Viet Nam. Thailand has selected Indo-Pacific mackerel for Thailand-Cambodia (Koh Kong) border, and blue swimming crabs in Surat Thani province in order to conform to the fisheries improvement programme organized by the Department of Fisheries. Malaysia has selected spiny lobster and tiger prawn, while the Philippines go for frigate tuna for the connecting area with Viet Nam. Viet Nam has been in the selection process of priority species.
- (ii) In regard to project implementation, Fisheries *Refugia* Project is in the stage of collecting scientific evidence (M) on fisheries and habitat management for incorporation into recommendations for policy makers (C). In addition, the project team is also willing to support MCS Network and information sharing initiative discussed in this meeting. Much secondary information has already been on project website for public access.

- **SEAFDEC/MFRDMD**

50. *Mr. Mohammad Faisal bin Md. Saleh*, Senior Research Officer from SEAFDEC/MFRDMD reported that MFRDMD shall continue with stock assessment. Starting from 2020 to 2024, MFRDMD shall conduct a research on target species, either transboundary or specific species, to be selected based on state requirements.

¹ Fisheries *refugia* in the context of UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project is defined as “spatially and geographically defined, marine or coastal areas in which specific management measures are applied to sustain important species (fisheries resources) during critical stages of their life cycle for their sustainable use. The project objective consists of two main prongs: (i) resource-related goal where the project will enhance the resilience of regional fish stocks to the effects of fishing, and (ii) institutional goal where the project will integrate fisheries and habitat management at the national and regional level.

51. After the presentation of the partners, *Dr. Worawit* summarized the discussion during two-days meeting and the major outputs as follow: (i) countries updated progress on strengthening sub-regional cooperation on MCS network establishment, (ii) countries agreed on the revision of the concept of working mechanisms and future MCS network coordination, and (iii) countries agreed on the establishment of single point of contact (SPOC) for GOT countries by using the same RPOA-IUU focal point network for the time being.

52. For ways forward, the participants agreed to utilize SEAFDEC and ASEAN mechanism for strengthening MCS Network by (i) reporting the progress made on MCS Network establishment to the Program Committee Meeting (PCM) in 2019 for approval, and (ii) reporting and submitting the concept paper on the working mechanisms and future MCS coordination to ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) and ASEAN mechanism as appropriate.

53. While taking note of the several initiatives that are work in progress and under new project formulation, the Meeting agreed to communicate further on SPOC establishment and to explore for appropriate communication platforms for SPOC to participate and/or update.

X. Closing the Meeting

54. On behalf of SEAFDEC Secretary-General, *Mr. Izumi* thanked participants and regional partners for their active participation and contribution, valuable inputs that enable the Meeting delivered the fruitful discussion and outputs. He also acknowledged for the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project team for the arrangement of the Meeting. He then declared the Meeting closed.

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Annex 2

OPENING REMARKS

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

Distinguished representatives from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam, Representatives from FAO, UN Environment/Fisheries Refugia Project, my colleague from SEAFDEC, Ladies and gentlemen, Good morning to everyone.

It is a great honor for me to welcome all of you to “The Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting”, which will be conducted for two days here, in Chonburi province. This Meeting is one of the activities of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, which represents the continuous effort of SEAFDEC to support the ASEAN countries on the knowledge and actions to combat IUU fishing through sub-regional approach. Meanwhile, we all recognized tremendous effort and good progress made by countries to tackling with IUU issues within their respective countries, as well as through sub-regional and bilateral cooperation, that also includes for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

For this Meeting, please allow me to recall the first Consultation was organized in 2017 to discuss on the possibility of the Development of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, key principles of each component M, C and S and important role of each responsible agencies were discussed. Based on the discussion, countries supported and provided the recommendations for moving forward on establishment of MCS Network in the form of coordinating body or cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

Therefore, this Meeting is meant to follow-up on the suggestion made in 2017. What we are trying together here is how we can enhance formality of cooperation with cross the countries and cross inter-agencies that focus in their respective roles of each component of M, C and S for ultimate goal towards for the marine resources sustainability and reduce IUU fishing of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to inform you that this is the last year of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, I wish to express our appreciation to the Government of Sweden to provide the fund enable SEAFDEC to support ASEAN Member States to carry out the activities for all these years.

I also would like to thank you our partners, FAO for the support to formulation of the new proposal to continue the momentum of cooperation of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, we wish that the results of the Meeting would be useful for further support in coming years. Of course, the on-going UN Environment/Fisheries *refugia* Project focus on the management of fisheries resources and critical habitats of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. Thanks for SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund for the continued support on providing human resource development on stock assessment and tools to combat IUU fishing, among others.

Last but not least, allow me to reiterate that only through concerted efforts on everyone’s part, enable us to achieve marine sustainability, safeguarding our resources for future generations.

With this note, I would like to request for all participants to be active in discussion and provide inputs to make this meeting success with fruitful results.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like now to declare the meeting open.

Thank you very much.

PROSPECTUS

I. Introduction

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) is a combination of tools or mechanisms that could be used to keep track of the implementation of fisheries management plans with aiming at maximizing the economic opportunities and benefits from State's waters within sustainable harvesting limits. At global level, within fisheries management system, there are important international rules of international law relating to MCS such as 1982 United Nation Convention Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and FAO (1981) defined the term of M, C and S:

- Monitoring:** the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields.
- Control:** the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted.
- Surveillance:** the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.

A growing understanding that there is a need to monitor and control fishing activities in order to certify and verify the legal status of fisheries in Southeast Asia, while the coordination and cooperation in the international, regional and sub-regional level is deemed necessary that can facilitate trade through improved product traceability, coordinate national measures as well as improve scientific assessments and simplify surveillance. All these can support national efforts to reduce IUU fishing. Information on the scope and purposes of existing mechanisms for cooperation and agreements among countries in support of law enforcement are also of basic importance to further strengthen cooperation on M, C and S. In the wake of the entry into force of the legally-binding Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing, implementation of coordinated flag and port State control measures to address illegal (IUU) fishing activities are called upon effective MCS system.

In the ASEAN region, over the past years, the regional efforts had been implementing such as Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (RPOA-IUU), the 2016 Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products, and ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), etc are expressed of the commitment by the countries in the region to improve management of fishing capacity and to combat illegal fishing and strengthening the MCS programs under national laws and regulation and enhancing the cooperation among the relevant agencies. These frameworks are supportive of developing sub-regional initiatives (such as for the Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea among others) to further strengthen enforcement of laws and regulations through the development of sub-regional arrangements including cooperation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.

It is understand that MCS networks would provide the opportunity for the countries to start a process on information sharing with a view to improving transboundary fisheries management and control of fishing efforts and surveillance across countries in the sub-region within national efforts within their areas of national jurisdiction. A common feature for the cooperation on M, C and S and the management of fishing capacity in the Gulf of Thailand is that coordination should link to and build-upon existing national units established for inter-agency cooperation in support of monitoring and control of fishing activities and the combating of illegal fishing. Agreements on transparent information-sharing together with multi-institutional and multi-lateral management approaches on a

sub-regional and bilateral basis are needed to facilitate the management of fishing activities and to combat illegal fishing

II. Rationale of the Meeting

The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project firstly initiated the 1st Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region in 2008, the Gulf of Thailand countries namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam discussed options to strengthen cooperation on the monitoring and control of fishing activities in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region and aiming to discuss on MCS activities in the Sub-region, subsequently, the meetings continued to discuss on cooperation among the GOT countries on the transboundary fisheries resources and combat IUU fishing until the latest 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region in 2018.

In specific discussion on MCS implementation in sub-regional approach, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project facilitated the Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand on 31 October-2 November 2017 where the major results concluded on supporting the establishment the MCS network in the GOT sub-region. After the Consultation, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project developed and submitted the Concept Paper and Roadmap and requested the nomination for National Technical Group (NTG) to work the Establishment of MCS network for GOT sub-region to high level of each Member Countries.

In 2018, Cambodia and Thailand have already nominated the National Technical Group (NTG) and organized national consultation in the country in order to indentify the country availability, current status, type of information to share and etc. The 7th Gulf of Thailand Meeting (1-2 November 2018 in Bangkok) also addressed the strengthening the MCS network in the GOT sub-region, all four countries provided updates on steps taken to improve the MCS of each countries.

To move forward, this event will be organized with a specific focus on the rule of procedure and communication mechanism to establish the MCS network for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. The development the MCS network aiming to be a major force to control/restrict fishing effort and to combat illegal (IUU) fishing in the Gulf of Thailand could positively reduce long-term damages on fish stocks and marine ecosystems that otherwise might be inevitable.

III. Objectives of the Meeting

1. To provide updates on the available MCS system of the Gulf of Thailand countries including national activities as expressed in NPOA-Capacity, NPOA-IUU and the implementation of international convention/agreement;
2. To identify type of information needs to be shared and cooperation on each component of M, C and S for GOT sub-region;
3. To provide principle and framework of MCS Network and its benefits;
4. To discuss and draft national/sub-regional actions for establishment the coordinating bodies of MCS network in the GOT sub-region; and
5. To discuss on communication Mechanism for strengthening MCS network for GOT sub-region.

IV. Expected Outcomes

National/Sub-regional prioritization actions and communication mechanism for establishment coordinating bodies of MCS network in the GOT

V. Expected Outcome

GOT Sub-regional coordinating bodies in support of MCS network

VI. Date and Venue of the Meeting

The Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting will be organized from 20-21 June 2019 in Chonburi Province, Thailand.

VII. Target Participants and Resource Person

The expected participants are the government officers from difference organizations which relevant to M, C and S. included;

1. National Technical Group (NTG) from four countries or MCS focal points
2. Resource persons on MCS
3. Representatives from international and regional such as FAO/RAP, SEAFDEC/UN Environment/ GEF *Refugia* Project, RPOA-IUU Sec.
4. Representatives from SEAFDEC Secretariat and concerned departments
5. Regional Fisheries Policy Network members

Annex 4

TIME TABLE AND AGENDA

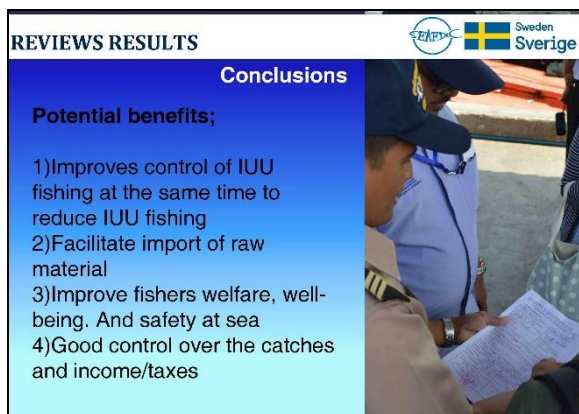
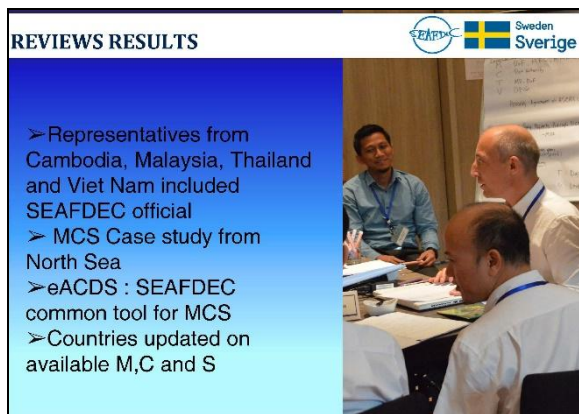
Time	Contents
19 June 2019 (Wed)	
	Arrival of all participants
20 June 2019 (Thu)	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.15	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
09.15-09.30	Agenda 2: Introduction Objective and Adoption of the Agenda
09.30-09.45	Agenda 3: Reviews results relevant to MCS from the previous SEAFDEC-Sweden meetings 3.1 Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the GOT (31 October-2 November 2017) 3.2 The 7 th Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting (1-2 November 2018)
09.45-10.15	<i>Group photo and refreshment</i>
10.15-12.00	Agenda 4: Updates on the Results from National Consultation on MCS Network and/or the Implementation which relevant to M,C, and S 4.1 Countries presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia • Malaysia • Thailand • Viet Nam <p><i>(Time will be allocated for 20 minutes/presentation and 10 minutes for Q&A)</i></p>
12.00-13.30	<i>Lunch break</i>
13.30-14.30	4.2 Combined Matrix of M, C and S for GOT sub-region <i>by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project</i> Q&A for 30 minutes
14.30-15.15	Agenda 5: Principle and Framework of MCS Network : MCS Network on Fisheries Management: Benefits and Challenges <i>by Resources person</i>
15.15-15.30	<i>Refreshment</i>
15.30-17.00	Agenda 6: Discussion on the Establishment of GOT Sub-regional Cooperation on MCS in Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region 6.1 Presentation on the proposed Establishment of GOT Sub-regional Cooperation on MCS in Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region (<i>ref: concept paper</i>) <i>By Dr. Worawit Wanchana</i> 6.2 Discussion/Group Work on Working Mechanism and Ambition for Future MCS Coordination Group based on the Countries Norm


18.30-20.00	<i>Reception dinner hosted by SEAFDEC</i>
21 June 2019 (Fri)	
9.00-9.15	Presentation results from Day 1
9.15-10.30	Agenda 7: Discussion/Group work on way forward on strengthening Coordinating bodies for MCS Network in the GOT Sub-region
10.30-11.00	<i>Refreshment</i>
11.00-12.00	Presentation of Agenda 7 and Plenary Discussion
12.00-13.30	<i>Lunch break</i>
13.30-14.30	Agenda 8: Discussion on Communication Mechanism
14.30-15.00	<i>Refreshment</i>
15.00-15.45	Agenda 9: Conclusion and Way forward
15.45-16.00	Agenda 10: Closing the Meeting

Annex 5

REVIEWS RESULTS RELEVANT TO MCS FROM THE PREVIOUS SEAFDEC-SWEDEN MEETINGS

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin





REVIEWS RESULTS 

Conclusions

Potential collaboration and coordination of the GOT MCS Network


- 1) Jointly control the transshipment at sea
- 2) Application of various tool to monitor the fishing activities including tractability system; eACDS, VMS, CCTV, AIS, ERS, and etc.
- 3) Information sharing through sub-regional database. (fishing gear and vessel marking system, catch and landing (sp. and wg.), analysis of information for fishing effort and stock status.




REVIEWS RESULTS 

Towards the establishment of MCS Network in the GOT Sub-region

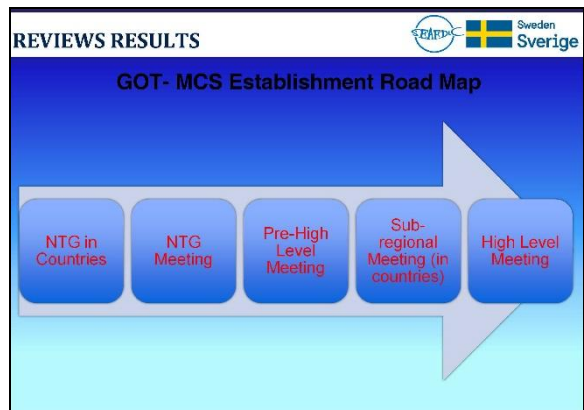
- The GOT countries to come up with standard mechanism, including the development of norms for sharing information among countries, and standard system in exporting fish and fisheries products to EU and other countries



REVIEWS RESULTS 

Towards the establishment of MCS Network in the GOT Sub-region

- All countries agreed to have a standard mechanism to establish **National Technical Group (NTG)** to evaluate the issues concerning MCS in GOT sub-region that to be address.



REVIEWS RESULTS 

3.2 The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region in Chonburi, Thailand, 1-2 November 2018



REVIEWS RESULTS 

Conclusions


There were representative from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam; international organizations/initiatives from FAO/RAP, SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, MFF/IUCN, WWF-Thailand, and SEAFDEC

REVIEWS RESULTS 

Conclusions


- Countries updated on Strengthening M,C and S in the GOT Sub-region
- SEAFDEC-Sweden updated the development of MCS in the GOT sub-region (results after the MCS consultation meeting on 2017)



REVIEWS RESULTS 

Conclusions


- continue and strengthen the sub-regional coordination with support from potential fund and regional projects (i.e. FAO and Fisheries *Refugia* Project) in particular on the continuation of the sub-regional of management neritic tuna, and RPOA-IUU, Regional Plan of Action of Management of Fishing Capacity.



REVIEWS RESULTS 

Conclusions

- prevent IUU fishing on transboundary species,
- continue the cooperation between neighbouring countries through effective communication set among MCS network members






THANK YOU

<https://www.facebook.com/SEAFDECSwedenProject>

UPDATES ON THE RESULTS FROM NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MCS NETWORK AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION RELEVANT TO MCS (CAMBODIA)

By *Mr. Buoy Roitana*



The Gulf Thailand sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

MCS in Cambodia

20-21 June 2019, Pattaya, Thailand

Buoy Roitana,
Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration and chair of IUU task force in FIA. Tel. (+855) 12 55 80 90; Email. roitana@gmail.com

OUTLINE

- I. Policy framework
- II. Strategy and organisation
- III. Marine fisheries managements measures
- IV. Authorities

I. MCS is set against two policy frameworks:

1. Cambodia’s international and regional obligations and policy commitments and
2. Cambodia’s domestic legal and policy framework, including the NPOA-IUU and NPCI, etc

II. Strategic intervention:

- Ensuring that all fishing operations comply with national legislation and international obligations, including, catch, processing, import and export provisions;

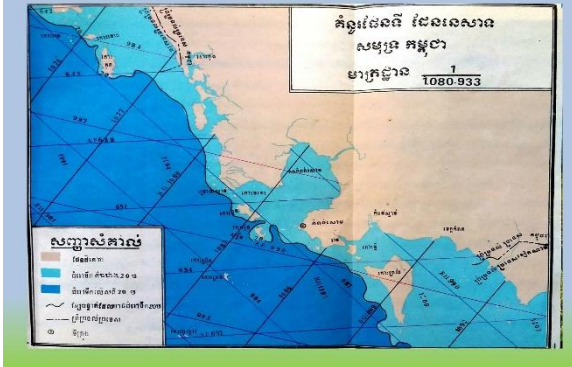
II. Strategic intervention (Continue)

- Implement measures to ensure coordination at national and provincial levels between stakeholders to improve effectiveness of Control and reduce duplication of efforts;
- Maintain stocks at sustainable levels through *reducing* IUU fishing and improving management through the development of Fisheries management plans.

III. Marine fisheries managements measures

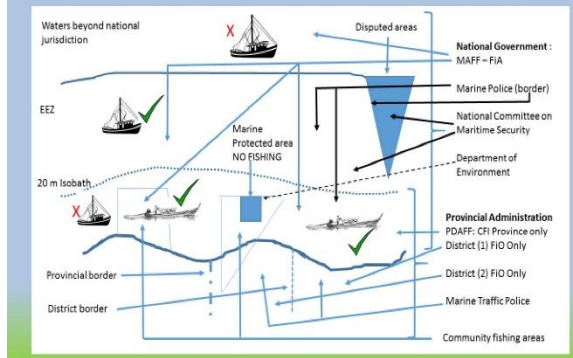
- Fleet capacity*
- Fishing vessels Registration*
- Fishing licenses for fishing vessels*
- Ownership*
- Fishing grounds, Zoning*
- Seasons and closed areas*
- Marine Fisheries Management Areas*
- Fishing ports and processing plants concerned*
- IUU Fishing and*
- Import and Export*

Marine Fishing domain



IV. AUTHORITIES

Maritime domain: Who does what, where?



Who does what, where?



Control and Inspection agencies

- Monitoring, surveillance and inspection Agencies
- MAFF: FiA – Inspectorate
- PDAFF: Cantonment Fishery Administration
- Community Fisheries Management committees

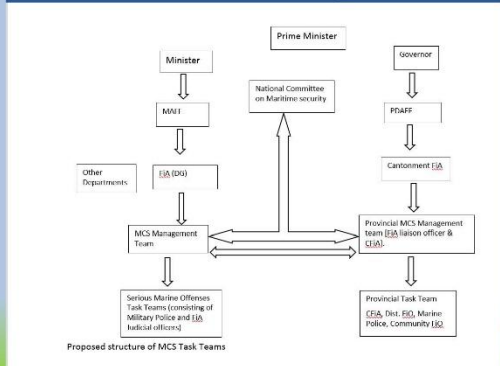
Auxiliary agencies

Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Ministry of Environment, Cantonment Police, Marine Traffic Police, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF): General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia (GDCE) who carry out specific functions, which can intersect with fisheries control functions.

National MCS Management Team-DDG (Chair of IUU task force): MFiA Inspectorate

- SMOTT-Serious Marine Offences Task Team consisting of FiA judicial officers and the officers of the Military Police
- PMCS Management Teams will consist of FiA officers, CFiA and such local enforcement agencies (Marine Police, Cantonment Police amongst others)

Coordination (under decentralization)



Annex 7

THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MCS MATRIX AND THE RAPID ASSESSMENT MATRIX AND THE INFORMATION SHARING MATRIX

By Mr. Buoy Roitana

Template Matrix of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance			
This matrix just to provide for the countries to identify what information from the neighbouring countries that would be useful on M, C and S within the different competence areas of the involved authorities.			
	Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
What are national Institutions/Agencies responsible?	FiA (DFA, DPFI, DFC, MAFReDI, IFRReDI, MRC, Tonle Sap Authority); PDAAFF (FiA Cantonments)	FiA (DFA, DALL, DPFI, DFC, DFPTQ, MAFReDI, PDAAFF) , General Department of Waterways, Maritime Transport and Port, General Department of Custom, General Department of Labor	National Committee for Maritime Security, Royal Navy, DALL, FiA inspectorates, FiA Cantonments, Maritime Police, Custom Department
Type of Information that would beneficial to obtain from Thailand	- Product traceability and certification , - Export fisheries production to Thailand - Scientific fisheries research information	- Legislation, regulations - NPOA-IUUF; - Marine Fisheries Management Plan - NPOA-Capacity	- Technology e.g.(VMS, AIS and etc) - Facilitate communication between control authorities - Set up mechanisms for specific situations; - Network on MCS, PSMA ,
Type of Information to be shared with Thailand	- Fishing effort - Product traceability and certification - Licensed vessel	- Legislation, regulations - Catch and Restrictions on fishing gear - Seasonal catch limits	- Set up mechanisms for specific situations, - Network on MCS, PSMA ,
Type of issues to be discussed with Thailand	- Fishing effort - Product traceability and certification - Scientific fisheries research information/collaboration - Licensed vessel; - Fisheries crime across border	- Catch and Restrictions on fishing gear - Seasonal catch limits - Vessel movement controls into areas - Vessel inspections	- Technology e.g.(VMS, AIS and etc) - Facilitate communication between control authorities - Harmonize control procedures where appropriate - Set up mechanisms for specific situations; - Network on MCS, PSMA
What are the issues/areas of cooperation between two countries	-Researches and technologies development on fisheries related subjects	- Implementation of regulation in fisheries, fish trade and investment promotion and market expansion on the basis of mutual benefits in the context of regionalization.	-Management and conservation of transboundary issue; - Network on MCS, PSMA
	DFA, DALL, DPFI, DFC, MAFReDI, MFA Inspectorate, PFIA Cantonments,	Department of Fisheries Affair; Department of Administration, Logistic and legislation; Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation; Department of Fisheries Conservation Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute; Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate; Provincial Fisheries Administration Cantonments	

Questionnaire on the Existing/current situation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Cambodia

Questions	YES	NO	Information
1. Does country ratify/accession in International instruments, declarations and schemes Conventions/Agreement?			
• 1982 UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea		N	Cambodia signed the Convention in 1983 but it has not ratified it yet
• 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement with International Convention and Management Measure by Fishing Vessels on the High Sea (FAO Compliance)		N	
• 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)	Y		Cambodia worked together with ASEAN member states to regionalize the CCRF to give it more relevance locally. Cambodian CamCode was developed and implemented by FIA and its development partners.
• 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement		N	Being associated with the UNCLOS, Cambodia has interest in the activities of UNFSA. Cambodia now is under the process of UNFSA ratification.
• 2001 International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU)	Y		Based on IPOA-IUU, Cambodia is a member of RPOA-IUU with Asian member countries and now is developing NPOA-IUU.
2009 Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)		N	Cambodia now is under the process of PSMA accession.
• Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Y		Cambodia became a party to the Convention in 1995, and has implemented biodiversity-related projects with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
• Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Y		Cambodia became a party to the Convention in 1997
• Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)	Y		Cambodia became a member in June 1999
• International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (ICRW)	Y		Cambodia became a full member in June 2006

1

2. Information on existing information, current situation, structure on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

	List of component	Responsible agencies	National Policy/ Master Plan/Strategy	Law and Regulations	Mechanism
• Monitoring	• catches • species composition	FIA (DFA, MAFReDI, FIA Cantonments), MRC, Tonle Sap Authority		Y	Technical Working Group on Fisheries
	• fishing effort	FIA (FIA inspectorates, FIA Cantonments)	N/A	No	
	• bycatch (i.e., species other than the targeted one incidentally captured by the primary effort)	N/A	N/A	No	
	• product traceability and certification	N/A	N/A	No	
	• scientific assessments	FIA (MAFRéDI)			SEAFDEC, FAO, EU, MRC, UNEP-GEP
	• fishing effort				
	• licensed vessel	FIA (DFA), PDAF			SEAFDEC, EU
	• infringements	FIA (FIA inspectorates, FIA Cantonments)			
	• area of operations	N/A	N/A	No	
• Control	• legislation, regulations	FIA (DALL), Ministry of Public Work and Transport		Y	Joint Working Group between Fisheries Administration and General Department of Waterways, Maritime Transport and Port
	• Catch and Restrictions on fishing gear	FIA (FIA Inspectorates, FIA Cantonments)			
	• quota controls, by species or total take • Days at sea • Daily time at sea	N/A	N/A	No	

2

	List of component	Responsible agencies	National Policy/ Master Plan/Strategy	Law and Regulations	Mechanism
	• Seasonal catch limits	FiA (DFA)		Law on Fisheries, Decision (Governors of Coastal provinces)	
	• Per-trip catch limits	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Minimum or maximum fish sizes	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Vessel movement controls into areas	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Sightings in areas	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Onboard observers	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Vessel inspections	FiA (MFIA Inspectorates, PFiA Cantonments)			
• Surveillance	• Technology e.g.(VMS, AIS and etc	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Facilitate communication between control authorities	FiA, Navy, National Security for Maritime Security, Maritime Police			Joint National Committee for Maritime Security
	• Harmonize control procedures where appropriate	N/A	N/A	No	
	• Set up mechanisms for specific situations.	FiA, Navy, National Security for Maritime Security	N/A	No	
	• provide information to fisheries management and environmental protection authorities	N/A	N/A	No	
	• overfishing by authorized fishers and poaching by unauthorized fishers	N/A	N/A	No	

as on June 2019

3

DFA, Department of Fisheries Affairs;
DALL, Department of Administration, Logistic and legislation;
DPFI, Department of Planning, Finance and International Cooperation;
MAFR&DI, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute;
MFIA Inspectorate, Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate;
PFiA Cantonments, Provincial Fisheries Administration Cantonments

4

UPDATES ON THE RESULTS FROM NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MCS NETWORK AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION RELEVANT TO MCS (MALAYSIA)

By Mr. Osman Mohamed



CONTENTS

1. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND MCS
2. ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
3. MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE (MCS)
4. CONCLUSION

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

The integrated process of information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of resources and formulation and implementation, with enforcement as necessary, of regulations or rules which govern fisheries activities in order to ensure the continued productivity of the resources and the accomplishment of other fisheries objectives.

and obstruct the honest stakeholders from achieving their objectives. A key task of the fisheries authority, and therefore of the fishery manager, is to ensure that all fishing activities take place according to the plan as reflected in law and regulations. Effective enforcement falls within the domain of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), which is addressed in Part V by Chapter 14. The chapter describes how MCS fits into the broader frame of fisheries

A Fishery Manager's Guidebook, Edited by Keven L. Cochrane and Serge M. Garcia — 2nd ed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Blackwell Publishing, 2009, 544p.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) An integrated set of functions of a technical (data collection), legislative (enacting of instruments) and policing (enforcement) nature, which includes the effective implementation of fishery development and management plans. **Monitoring** includes the collection, measurement and analysis of fishing activity including, but not limited to, catch, species composition, fishing effort, bycatch, discards, areas of operations, etc. **Control** involves the specification of the terms and conditions under which resources can be harvested. These specifications are normally contained in national fisheries legislation and other arrangements that might be nationally, sub-regionally or regionally agreed. **Surveillance** involves the regulation and supervision of fishing activity to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access and management measures are observed (Flowerling et al., 2003).

A Fishery Manager's Guidebook, Edited by Keven L. Cochrane and Serge M. Garcia — 2nd ed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Blackwell Publishing, 2009, 544p.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

ARTICLE 7 – FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

7.1.7 States should establish, within their respective competences and capacities, effective mechanisms for fisheries monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to ensure compliance with their conservation and management measures, as well as those adopted by subregional or regional organizations or arrangements.

7.2.3 States, in conformity with their national law, should develop effective fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and law enforcement measures, including, where appropriate, observer programmes, inspection, remote sensing and vessel monitoring systems. Such measures should be promoted and, where appropriate, implemented by subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with procedures agreed by such organizations or arrangements.

ARTICLE 8 – FISHING OPERATIONS

8.1.4 States should, in accordance with international law, within the framework of subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, cooperate to establish systems for monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of applicable measures with respect to fishing operations and related activities in waters outside their national jurisdiction.

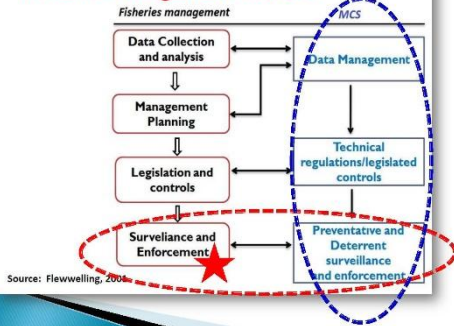
1.4 Enforcement in Fisheries management

From all of these, it can be seen that fisheries management involves a complex and wide-ranging set of tasks, which collectively form the underlying goal of the attainment of sustained optimal benefits from the resources (Figure 1.3). The most widely accepted standard for what constitutes good management is the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries adopted by all 150 Member States in 1995 (FAO, 1995).

A Fishery Manager's Guidebook, Edited by Keven L. Cochrane and Serge M. Garcia — 2nd ed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Blackwell Publishing, 2009, 544p.

1.5 Enforcement in Fisheries management

Fisheries Management and MCS



Source: Flewelling, 2008

ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2020

2. Manage and Conserve Fishery Resources

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

3. Enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985 and Regulations

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



"Commitment to **combat IUU** fishing through sound capture fisheries management" – page 22 and 36

Role Of Resource Protection Division

- 1) Enforcement of the Fisheries Act 1985 and all its Regulations through MCS programme
- 2) Plan and execute operations at sea and on land.
- 3) Plan and execute air surveillance programmes.
- 4) Monitor the safety of the local fishermen.
- 5) Analyse all available information to aid enforcement.
- 6) Assist in "search and rescue" activities.

Role Of Resource Protection Division

- 7) Monitoring and managing the fishing activities through the Vessel Management System (VMS)
- 8) Plan and execute joint operations with other maritime enforcement agencies.
- 9) Control of the alien species.
- 10) Enforcement of the turtles enactment and inland fisheries rules.

Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

1. Fisheries Act 1985
2. Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984
3. Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952
4. International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008
5. Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011
6. Environment Quality Act 1974 (Act 127)
7. Animal Food Act 2009 (Act 698)



Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

NO.	FISHERIES REGULATIONS
1.	Fisheries Maritime Regulations 1967
2.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Sarawak) Regulations 1976
3.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Method Of Fishing) Regulations 1980
4.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing Of Local Fishing Vessel) Regulations 1985
5.	Fisheries (Marine Culture System) Regulations 1990
6.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Import, Etc., Of Fish) Regulations 1990
7.	Fisheries (Prohibited Areas) (Rantau Abang) Regulations 1991
8.	Establishment Of Marine Parks Malaysia Order 1994
9.	Fisheries (Prohibited Areas) Regulations 1994
10.	Fisheries (Closed Season To Catch Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996
11.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Method Of Fishing For Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996
12.	Fisheries (Control Of Endangered Species Of Fish) Regulations 1999
13.	Fisheries (Cockles Conservation And Culture) Regulations 1999
14.	Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export To The European Union) Regulations 2009
15.	Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export to the European Union) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
16.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing Of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
17.	Fisheries (Protected Area for Sea-Cucumber) Regulations 2010
18.	Fisheries (Prohibition of Import, etc., of Fish) (Amendment) 2011
19.	Fisheries (Fish Disease Control Compliance For Exports and imports) Regulations 2012

Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

FISHERIES (RIVERINE) RULES IN MALAYSIA

1. Kedah Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1990 (20 Cgca 1991)
2. Perlis Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1990 (28 Okt 1993)
3. Perak Fisheries (riverine) Rules Perak 1992 (21 Mei 1992)
4. Negeri Sembilan Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1976 (24 Nov. 1977)
5. Johor Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1984 (1 Jan 1984)
8. Pahang Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1991 (4 Jul 1991)
7. Terengganu Fisheries (riverine) Rules Terengganu (Amendment) 1993
8. Kelantan Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1997 (11 sept 1997)
9. Pulau Pinang Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1989 (21 Jan 1989)
10. Sarawak State Fisheries Ordinance ,2003
11. Sabah Enactment Inland Fisheries and aquaculture 2003

FISHERIES RULES FOR TURTLES AND TURTLES' EGGS IN MALAYSIA

- 1) Sabah-The National Park Enactment 1977(The Turtle National Parks regulations)
- 2) Sarawak-The Turtles Ordinance (The Turtles Prevention of Disturbance)Rules 1962
- 3) Terengganu – Turtle Enactment 1951 and Turtle Enactment (Amendment) 1967
- 4) Pulau Pinang-Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs 1999
- 5) Melaka-Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs 1989
- 6) Johor-Pinang-Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs 1989
- 7) Kedah-Turtle Enactment 1972

MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

MONITORING

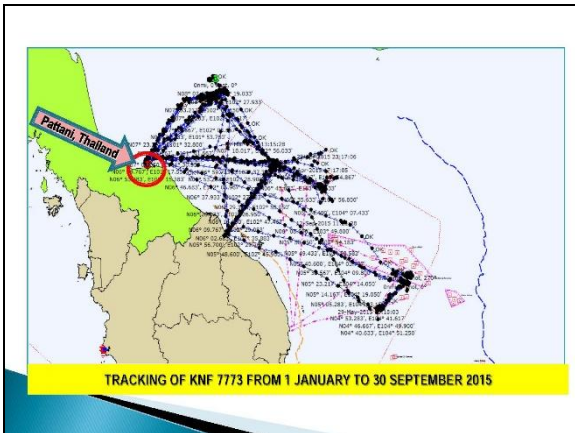
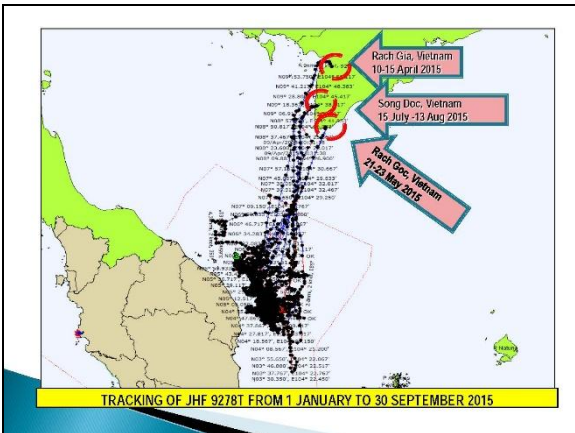
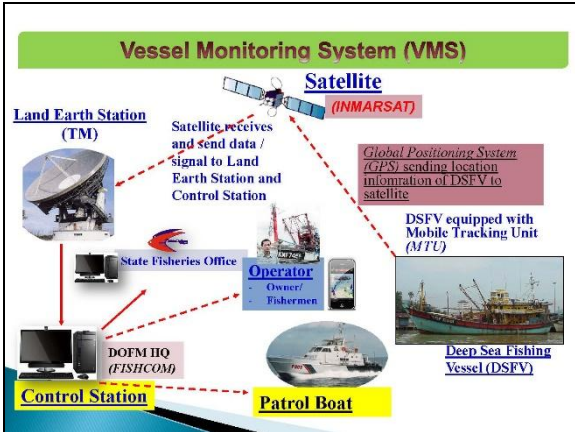
"the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields through observations, data collection, measurement and analysis of data and fisheries activity information"



1. Monitor fish landing
2. **Vessel Monitoring System;**
3. Catch and operations reports;
4. **Inspection of fishing vessels;**
5. **Inspection of fishing gears;**
6. Reporting for storage purposes
7. Analysis on catch and fishing effort & report comparison with VMS verification on the accuracy of the landing report.
8. Control on landing ports/sites (landing is only permitted at designated sites).
9. Collection, measurement & analysis of fishing activities but not limited to species composition, fishing effort, by catch & discharge & area of operation

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

- ▶ a mechanism to monitor the activities of fishing vessels using SATELLITE and RADIO FREQUENCIES.
- ▶ a useful tool in the monitoring of vessels.
- ▶ a TOOL to help carry out management more efficiently and effectively.



Deterrence

Any Malaysian Fishing Vessel that is found outside Malaysian fisheries waters:

- Department of Fisheries will:
 - Issue a **show cause letter** to vessel owner – giving reasons/justification.
 - Under Sec. 13 Fisheries Act 1985:
 - **Suspend the renewal of licence,**
 - **Suspend the license for a period of time,**
 - **Terminate the license**
- Or other actions as provided for under Fisheries Act 1985.
- Information is circulated to MMEA.

SISTEM PEMANTAUAN BERBASISAN FREKUENSI RADIO (AIS) DENGAN CIRI-CIRI TAMBAHAN YANG PERTAMA SEUMPAHANYA DI MALAYSIA

KELEBIHAN PRODUK
 Jaminan 3 Tahun dengan Persejiran Antarabangsa
 Teknologi Jerman dan digunakan di Negara Eropah, USA, Australia, Timur Tengah, Afrika, Filip & Thailand.
 Pengukuran panel solar sebagai sumber kuasa utama & tanpa pemadanan.
 Mudah pemasangan yang pantas.
 Omnit.
 Fungsi "Geo-Fence Indicator" sebagai alat pemberitahuan mengenai pengapungan, kumrun kapal yang melanggar dengan butiran kapal yang melanggar secara "ON & OFFLINE".
 Braket Tahan-Karat
 Panel Solar
 vmsTRACK

FAEDAH KEPADA PENGGUNA
 Meningkatkan tahap keselamatan di laut.
 Tidak menganggu perikanan asal laut.
 Bersaiz kecil dan mudah dibawa seawaktu sekiranya dengan kenderaan Buka & Bawa.
 TIDAK yuran langganan dan pemasangan.
 Tidak perlu membayar sebarang caj untuk pemantauan "live" dengan capaian internet dimana sahaja.
 Tidak perlu membayar sebarang caj untuk objek dipaparkan di atas atau di bawah kapal dipaparkan dalam jarak lingkungan 30 batu nautika.

PENJAJARAN
 Panel solar hendaklah dibersihkan dengan serai di lap dengan bersih setiap minggu (6) bulan.
 Pada seawaktu objek dipaparkan di atas atau di bawah kapal unit vmsTRACK dan braket panel solar.

Automatic Identification System (AIS) adalah sistem yang menggunakan teknologi radio untuk menyampaikan maklumat mengenai lokasi, pergerakan, dan identiti kapal-kapal di perairan. Sistem ini membolehkan pihak berkuasa dan nelayan lain untuk mengesan kapal-kapal yang beroperasi di kawasan perairan yang berisiko.

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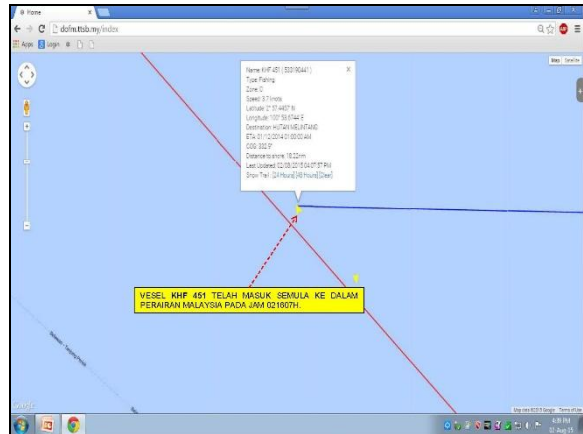
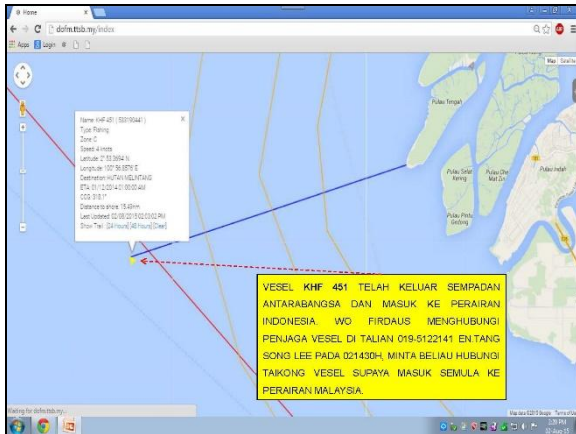
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 Pada seawaktu objek dipaparkan di atas atau di bawah kapal unit vmsTRACK dan braket panel solar.

Tracking from AIS


The screenshot shows a web-based tracking application. The main area is a map of Malaysia with several AIS vessels tracked. A sidebar on the right lists vessel details such as name, MMSI, and status. The title is 'Tracking from AIS'.

Tracking from AIS

The screenshot shows a web-based tracking application. The main area is a map of Malaysia with several AIS vessels tracked. A sidebar on the right lists vessel details such as name, MMSI, and status. The title is 'Tracking from AIS'.



With the presence of VMS....
 We know the position of the vessel
 We know their speed and course.
 Apart from that




If the vessel:

- Leave the fishing port'
- Enter a fishing port,
- Fish in "keep-out" zone,
- Cross to other country

Also alerted if

- Tampering occurs to the system
- Power supply cut from system
- Connectivity to antenna is cut.



Monitoring Programme - Malaysia Fisheries Waters


	
	

Monitoring Programme – Vessel & Document Inspection



- Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM to promote compliance.

Monitoring Programme – Vessel & Document Inspection



- Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM to promote compliance.

Monitoring Programme - Landing Facilities

- Inspection of fishing vessels at landing facilities
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM at landing facilities




MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

CONTROL

"The regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted."

1. Control of fishing effort through licensing;
2. Registration of fishing vessels;
3. Requirement to have permanent markings on fishing vessels;
4. Control and prohibition on fishing gears and methods of fishing;
5. Control on transshipment;
6. Fishermen Registration Programme and Issuance of Fishermen Card;
7. Establishment of fishing zones and marine protected areas (MPAs).



FISHING ZONES IN MALAYSIA

0-5 nm A ZONE	5-12 nm B ZONE	12-30 nm C ZONE	30 nm to EEZ Boundary C2 ZONE	High Seas C3 ZONE
0 - <40 GRT	0 - <40 GRT	40 - <70 GRT	70 GRT and above	70 GRT and above
For Traditional Fisherman & Traditional Anchovy Purse Seiner (Owner Operator)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner (Owner Operator)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner (Owner Operated & Non Owner Operated)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner	Tuna Longliners & Tuna Purse Seiner

*There is no restriction for vessel operating in the inner zones to fish in the zones further up e.g vessel in Zone A are allowed to fish in Zone B, C and C2

REVISED FISHING ZONES IN WEST COAST PENINSULAR MALAYSIA (wef 1.6.2014)

0 - 1 nm *Refugia	1 - 8 nm ZONE A	8 - 15 nm ZONE B	15 nm and above ZONE C	High Seas ZONE C3
CBFM	<40 GRT	<40 GRT	>40 GRT	>70 GRT
Aquaculture activities, cockle culture and involvement of fishermen community	Traditional Vessels / Anchovy Purse seine (Owner operator)	Trawlers/ Purse seiners (Owner operator)/ Apt or assist. master (Tekong/ Foreign Crew 80% IMTL)	Trawlers/ Purse seiners (Non Owner operator)/ Foreign crews 100% IMTL	Purse seiners/ Tuna long line (non owner operator) /VMS

*Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor

The Fishing Zone in Malaysia



FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

JADUAL

1. Pukat Tunda dua bot atau jua pukat yang dikenali dengan apa jua nama yang disesuaikan supaya dapat ditunda di sepanjang dasar laut dengan mengguna dua bot berjentera.	Pair trawl
2. Apa jua pukat atau beg yang diperbuat daripada apa-apa bahan, yang dipasangkan kepada rangka yang teguh, sama ada dengan atau tanpa kasut berbentuk papan peluncur, supaya dapat ditunda, ditarik, ditolak atau ditunjang di sepanjang dasar laut dengan mengguna bot berjentera.	Push net
3. Apa jua cara menangkap ikan yang mengguna kuasa elektrik, dijanakan dengan apa jua cara, untuk menarik, melengarkan atau membunuh ikan.	Electrocuted
4. Apa jua pukat hanyut, pukat insang atau apa-apa pukat yang hampir menyempai apa-apa pukat hanyut atau pukat insang yang mempunyai saiz mata pukat yang melebihi 25.4 sentimeter (10 inci) yang beroperasi di mana-mana sahaja daripada permukaan air hingga ke dasar laut dengan cara berhanyut atau bersauh.	Drift net >10" mesh size

Diperbuat pada 10hb September 1980.

* Diterbitkan sebagai PU(A) 314680.
PU(A) 18271.

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

Pair Trawl

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

Push Net

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

Push Net

RESTRICTED FISHING GEAR AND PRACTICES
 "The fishing gear and practices that have a destructive effect on ecosystem including environment, fishery resources, etc."

ILLEGAL FISHING GEAR AND PRACTICES
 "The fishing gear and practices that are prohibited by laws and regulations.
 The destructive fishing gear and practices are classified as illegal fishing gear and practices at the national level, at state of the states in the region."

RESPONSIBLE FISHING OPERATIONS

Push Net, One of the Destructive Fishing Gear

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

Drift Net with Mesh Size > 10 inches

Minimum 38MM internal stretched measure at the cod end

Minimum 38MM

FISHERIES (MARITIME) (LICENSING OF LOCAL FISHING VESSEL) REGULATIONS 1985

Fishing License Vessel and Equipment

5. Daftar lesen-lesen.
 Keras Peringkat bersejarah mengorganisasi dan memperkirakan semua daftar yang menunjukkan data-data kementerian lesen kapal penangkapan ikan tempatan yang dicatatkan.

6. Daftar-hantar yang bersejarah dimasukkan ke dalam lesen vesel penangkapan ikan tempatan.
 Maka bersejarah dimasukkan ke dalam setiap kapal vesel penangkapan ikan tempatan yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta bersejarah berikut:
 (a) panjang, lebar, dalam dan berat ton kasar vesel ini;
 (b) kelayakan dan bilangan kru yang akan diambil lenjer; dan
 (c) nama dan nombor Pendaftaran Perikanan Kementerian tempatan dan nasional vesel i.a.

FFBI SCHEDULE, (Regulation 6(4)) FISHERIES (MARITIME) REGULATIONS, 1987

FISHERIES ACT 1963

FISHERIES (MARITIME) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1982.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Fisheries Act 1963, the Minister makes the following regulations:

1. These regulations may be cited as the Fisheries (Maritime) (Amendment) Regulations 1982.

2. The Fifth Schedule of the principal Regulations is amended—
 (a) by substituting for item 1 the following:
 "(1) The minimum mesh size of any trawl net shall be not less than 38 millimetres internal stretched measure at the cod end."

FISHERIES (MARITIME) (LICENSING OF LOCAL FISHING VESSEL) REGULATIONS 1985

Fishing License Vessel and Equipment

5. Daftar lesen-lesen.
 Keras Peringkat bersejarah mengorganisasi dan memperkirakan semua daftar yang menunjukkan data-data kementerian lesen kapal penangkapan ikan tempatan yang dicatatkan.

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 (a) panjang, lebar, dalam dan berat ton kasar vesel ini;
 (b) kelayakan dan bilangan kru yang akan diambil lenjer; dan
 (c) nama dan nombor Pendaftaran Perikanan Kementerian tempatan dan nasional vesel i.a.

License book Purse Seine Vessels and Equipment

License book Trawl Vessels and Equipment

FISHERIES (MARITIME) (LICENSING OF LOCAL FISHING VESSEL) REGULATIONS 1985

Vessel numbering and marking

10. Menentukan dan menandakan vesel.

(1) Empunya setiap vesel penangkapan ikan berjenis, saiz atau jenis lain manapun, hendaklah memohon kepada pegawai yang ditunjuk oleh kerajaan untuk menentukan nombor vesel yang hendak digunakan oleh vesel tersebut. Pegawai yang ditunjuk tersebut hendaklah menetapkan nombor vesel yang hendak digunakan oleh vesel tersebut dan hendaklah menetapkan warna rumah kemudi yang hendak digunakan oleh vesel tersebut.

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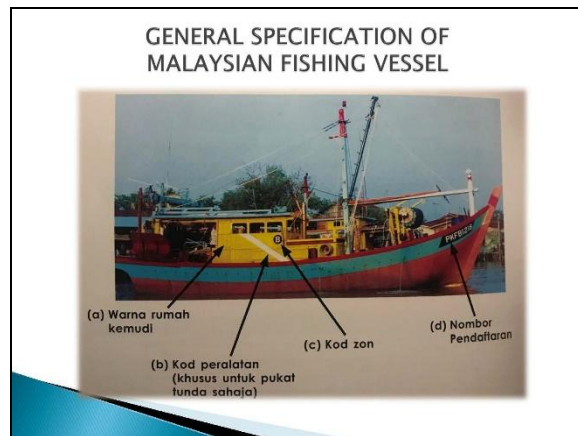


Wheel House Colour

Negeri	Warna Rumah Kemudi	Negeri	Warna Rumah Kemudi
Perlis	Dark blue	Pahang	Light yellow
Kedah	Dark red	Terengganu	Light green
Pulau Pinang	Light blue	Kelantan	Dark ed
Perak	Dark yellow	Wilayah 1 (Kuching)	Green
Selangor	Light red/orange	Wilayah 2 (Sibu)	Blue
Negeri Sembilan	Dark green	Wilayah 3 (Miri)	Yellow
Malaka	Purple	WP Labuan	Red
Johor Barat	Dark blue		
Johor Timur	Light blue	Kenka 2 Bot (Perak)	Yellow & red

Wheel House Marking

VESSEL	MARKING
Trawler	Diagonal white strike (30 cm width) Vessel number & Zoning code – paint on top of wheel house (Zone C & C2).
Purse seine	Vessel number & Zoning code – paint on top of wheel house (Zone C & C2).
PTMT	White outline (8 cm width)
MPPI	Pink 'P'
SRS	White 'S' with pink background.

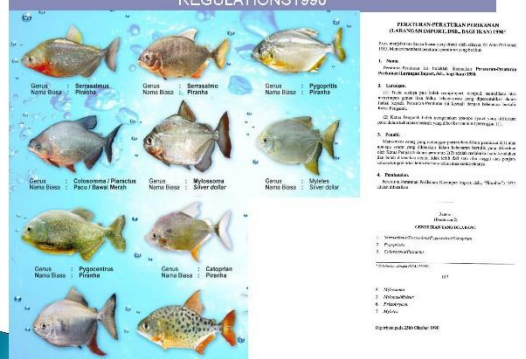



FISHERIES (CONTROL OF MARINE ENDANGERED SPECIES OF FISH) REGULATIONS 1999

SPECIES HAIWAN MARIN TERANCAH DI MALAYSIA



FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT ETC. FOR FISH) REGULATIONS 1990



FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT ETC. FOR FISH) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2011

PERATURAN PERUBAHAN PERATURAN PERIKANAN (KAWASAN LARANGAN/RANTAU ABANG) 1991

Part 1: Fish species illustrations and names in Malay and English.

Part 2: Text of the regulations regarding import and export restrictions.

FISHERIES (PROHIBITED AREAS (RANTAU ABANG) REGULATIONS 1991

PERATURAN-PERATURAN PERIKANAN (KAWASAN LARANGAN/RANTAU ABANG) 1991*

Part 1: Name of the regulations.

Part 2: Prohibited areas table:

Wilayah	Persempadan Atas	Persempadan Bawah	Persempadan Barat	Persempadan Timur
Perlis	100° 20' 00" E	100° 15' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kedah	100° 15' 00" E	100° 10' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Pulau Pinang	100° 10' 00" E	100° 05' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Perak	100° 05' 00" E	100° 00' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Negeri Sembilan	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Ipoh	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Malaka	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Terengganu	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kuala Lumpur	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kedah	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Perlis	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N

Part 3: Declaration regarding fishing to Director General.

FISHERIES (PROHIBITED AREAS) REGULATIONS 1994

PERATURAN-PERATURAN PERIKANAN (KAWASAN LARANGAN) 1994*

Part 1: Name and commencement of the regulations.

Part 2: Prohibited areas table:

Wilayah	Persempadan Atas	Persempadan Bawah	Persempadan Barat	Persempadan Timur
Perlis	100° 20' 00" E	100° 15' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kedah	100° 15' 00" E	100° 10' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Pulau Pinang	100° 10' 00" E	100° 05' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Perak	100° 05' 00" E	100° 00' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Negeri Sembilan	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Ipoh	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Malaka	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Terengganu	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kuala Lumpur	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Kedah	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N
Perlis	100° 00' 00" E	99° 55' 00" E	5° 00' 00" N	5° 00' 00" N

Catch Certificate Scheme

The regulations under Fisheries Act 1985 which in line with EC Regulation 1005/2008 - 1st Jan 2010 to deter, prevent and combat IUU Fishing:

- Fisheries (Quality Control of Fish for Export to the European Union) Regulations 2009**
- Food (Issuance of Health Certificate for Export of Fish and Fish Product to the European Union) Regulations 2009**
- Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010**

Part 1: Declaration regarding fishing to Director General.

Part 2: Declaration regarding fishing to Director General.

MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS) IN SUPPORT OF REGULATORY MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, PREVENT AND COMBAT IUU FISHING

Standard Operating Procedure For Catch Certificate Documentation

MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

SURVEILLANCE

"the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities"

- Inspection by Fisheries Officer/ Authorised Officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;
- Air, sea and land surveillance;
- Law Enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT – to promote compliance:
Fishing gear; Engine; Safety Equipment & etc.



ENFORCEMENT – to promote compliance:
Condition on crew use

Employment of foreign crews on board local fishing vessels is permitted with conditions under Section 10(1) (c) of Fisheries Act 1985.



INSPECTION



ARREST




ESCORT



SAFE CUSTODY AND PROSECUTION






**PART VI
OFFENCES**

25. Offences under Act.

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

(a) where the vessel concerned is a foreign fishing vessel or the person concerned is a foreign national, to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit each in the case of the owner or master, and one hundred thousand ringgit in the case of every member of the crew;

(b) in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.



31. Compounding of offences.

(1) Subject to the following subsections, any fisheries officer (Subs. Act A854) may compound any offence under this Act for a sum not below five hundred ringgit and not exceeding the maximum fine for that offence, provided that it is a first, second or third offence only.

Provided further that for any offence under subsection (1) of section 43 the compound shall not be less than one hundred ringgit.

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

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), any fisheries officer may compound any offence under subsection (3) of section 11 where the fishing appliance in relation to which such offence is committed is a traditional fishing appliance, for a sum not below five hundred ringgit and not exceeding the maximum fine for that offence.

(4) Where a fishing appliance is the subject matter of any offence compounded under subsection (1), such fishing appliance may be confiscated and disposed of as directed by the Director-General.

(5) Where any offence committed under this Act has been compounded in accordance with this section, the Director General shall direct that any article of a perishable nature which is the subject matter of any offence be sold and the proceeds of the sale forfeited.

CONCLUSION

"MCS and Fisheries Management"

"MCS is vital and crucial component of fisheries management, where the need for MCS could be easily recognized by accessing by status of fisheries development and management in a country."

Department of Fisheries Malaysia committed to conduct Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Programme as part of sustainable fisheries management and good governance to secure the supply of fish as a source of food for the country and the world.

THANK YOU

Annex 9

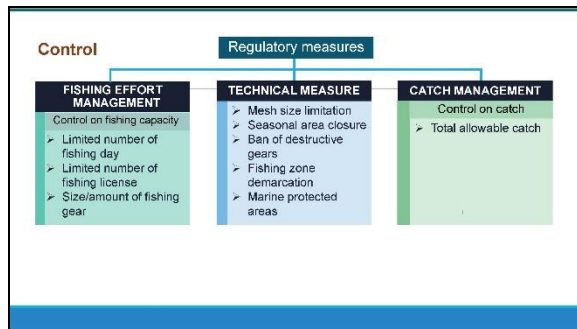
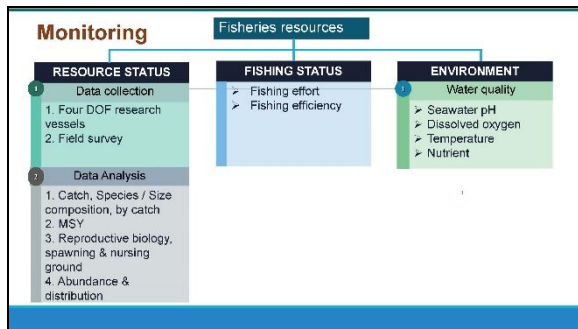
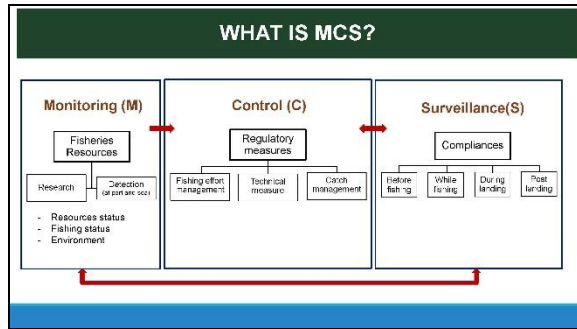
UPDATES ON THE RESULTS FROM NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MCS NETWORK AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION RELEVANT TO MCS (THAILAND)

By Ms. Punnatut Kangrang



Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Thailand

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives



Control

Fishing effort management

- Limitation of fishing day ; Max 30 days per trip
- Limitation of number of fishing vessel
 - Trawl nets
 - Surrounding nets
 - Lift nets or falling nets
 - Luring vessels

Technical measure

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

MCS Core Components (Surveillance)

Before Fishing	While Fishing	During Landing	Post Landing
INSPECTION AT PORT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Port Out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel & gear Crews License VMS device etc. (Cooperation with related agencies)	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Electronic Reporting System (ERS) Electronic Monitoring (EM) 	INSPECTION AT PORT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Port In <ul style="list-style-type: none"> logbook Vessel & Gear License VMS device etc. (Cooperation with related agencies)	INSPECTION AT PORT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catch landing inspection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MCPD MCTD
ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking for data transmission status before fishing 	INSPECTION AT SEA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries patrol Thai-MECC Marine police SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observers on board 	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VMS; Reviewing of fishing data & VMS status during catch landing 	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VMS; Checking for data transmission status before fishing

Port In-Port Out Control Center (PIPO)

PIPO Center: The Port-in and Port-out (PIPO) Declaration, as part of the MCS activities, has been in operation since 2015. The goal of the PIPO operation is to more effectively inspect fishing vessels on the basis of risk assessment.

- PIPO Center for inside Thai water
 - 30 PIPO Center
 - 21 FIP
- Designated Ports for outside Thai water (Over sea)
 - Samutprakarn
 - Samutsakorn
 - Ranong
 - Phuket
 - Trat
 - Songkha

PO to bordering Central States (Myanmar & Cambodia): 2 hrs. in advance.
PO to other Coastal States or High sea: 24 hrs. in advance.

BEFORE FISHING

Port Out Checking



Documents check Fishing gear Physical vessel check

Labor checking Seafarer safety

Port In-Port Out Control Center (PIPO)

Port In Checking

Landing inspection of fishing products

Labor checking

Fishing gear check

While fishing

VMS center

- Tracking Thai flag vessels
- ✓ Thai water
- ✓ Neighboring/ international water

Fishery patrol

- Thai-MECC
- Marine Police
- ✓ Inspect fishing vessels at sea

Vessel Monitoring System Center

Thai water

- All fishing vessels size over than 30 GT must equip VMS

Neighboring/ international water

- Oversea & Carrier vessels require for installing VMS, Electronic Reporting System (ERS) or EM (CCTV) depending on vessel size

VMS CAPACITIES

VMS sends signal in every hour for all fishing vessels, except anchovy purse seine (15 mins)

- Report location
- Report fishing vessel behavior

Fishing Patrol Center/Unit

Zone 1 Rayong Center (8 patrol units)
 No. of Officers: 188
 No. of Patrol vessels: 66
 - 60-70 feet Vessels: 11
 - 19-38 feet Vessels: 30
 - less than 19 feet Vessels: 25

Zone 2 Songkhla (4 patrol units)
 No. of Officers: 76
 No. of Patrol vessels: 28
 - 60-70 feet Vessels: 4
 - 19-38 feet Vessels: 13
 - less than 19 feet Vessels: 11

Zone 3 Krabi Center (3 patrol units)
 No. of Officers: 76
 No. of Patrol vessels: 23
 - 60-70 feet Vessels: 6
 - 19-38 feet Vessels: 8
 - less than 19 feet Vessels: 9

Andaman Sea 116,280 km²
 Gulf of Thailand 304,000 km²

Procedure of fishing compliance

```

  graph TD
    VMS[VMS Reporting of risk targets] --> IAS[Inspection at Sea Risk Analysis & Grouping]
    IAS --> P[Prosecution Detected offense]
    IAS --> UAS[Unable to inspect at Sea]
    UAS --> TMECC[Thai-MECC & Fishery Patrol Planning for inspection in the next fishing trip]
    UAS --> PIPO[PIPO Center At port inspection Fishing logbook & catch VMS tracking Fishing gear Crew interview and etc.]
    P --> R[Reporting Fisheries monitoring center FMC]
    TMECC --> R
    PIPO --> R
  
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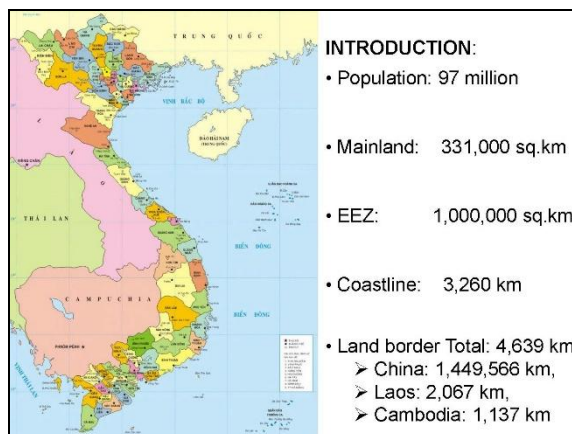
Thank you

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives

Annex 10

UPDATES ON THE RESULTS FROM NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON MCS NETWORK AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION RELEVANT TO MCS (VIET NAM)

By Mr. Nguyen Quoc Anh



Fisheries resources

- **The standing stock**
 - Marine fish: 4.36 million tons
 - Demersal species: 0.68 million tons
 - Pelagic species: 3.68 million tons
- **The potential sustainable yield**
 - Marine fish: 2.45 million tons



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. Fishing law 2017
2. On 08/3/2013, Decree No. 26/2019/NĐ-CP guideline the fishing law 2017
3. On 16/5/2013, Decree No. 103/2013/ND-CP regulating sanctions against administrative violations in the fishery sector.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4. Decision No. 78/QĐ-TTg dated 16/01/2018 on approval of National Plan of Action to Prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported fishing toward 2025.
5. Directive No.45/CT-TTg dated 13/12/2017 on urgent measures to overcome EC's warning on illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
6. Joined: UNCLOS (1982), PSMA (2009), UNFSA (1995), CCRF (1995), IPOA-IUU, RPOA-IUU

NEW ISSUE

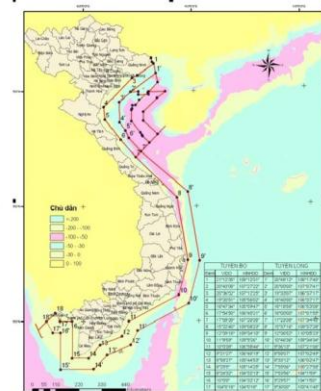
1. Setting input and output control regulation in the new Fisheries Law
2. Catch quota
3. Fishing license and Registration of Fishing boats
4. Catch certification
5. MCS

NEW ISSUE

6. Regulating IUU activities
7. Flag states measures
8. Port states measures
9. 10 times increase in administrative sanctions scheme
10. List of IUU fishing vessels
11. Establishment Fisheries Resources Force to Provincial Level

MCS

Fishing ground



FISHING ZONE

Zone 1

Zone 2

Zone 3



Vessel < 15 m

Vessel: 12 – < 15 m

Vessel: >= 15 m

Monitoring



1. Research institute for marine fisheries:



- Data collection
- Stock assessment
- Species composition
- Monitoring for Environment and Disease seafood sea
- Etc

Monitoring

- **2. Sub-Department of fisheries of 28 coastal provinces:**

Data collection:
 - fish landing
 - logbook

- **3. Fisheries Information Center: data center**

Control



- **At fishing port(82):**

- ✓ License
- ✓ Register
- ✓ Marking of vessels
- ✓ Gear
- ✓ Species
- ✓ Labor
- ✓ IUU list
- ✓ Record
- ✓ Vessel equipment
- ✓ etc.

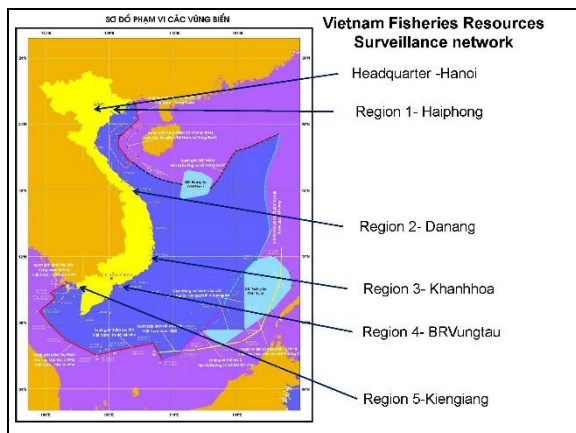
Surveillance

- **Four agencies:**

- Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Force
- Fisheries Inspector Force
- Marine Police Force
- Border Guard

Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Force

- **(1) Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Headquarter (Hanoi)**
- Region 1 - Hai Phong
- Region 2 - Da Nang
- Region 3 - Khanh Hoa
- Region 4 -Ba Ria-Vung Tau
- Region 5 - Kien Giang
- **(2) Fisheries Inspector Force of 28 provinces**





MARINE POLICE FORCE

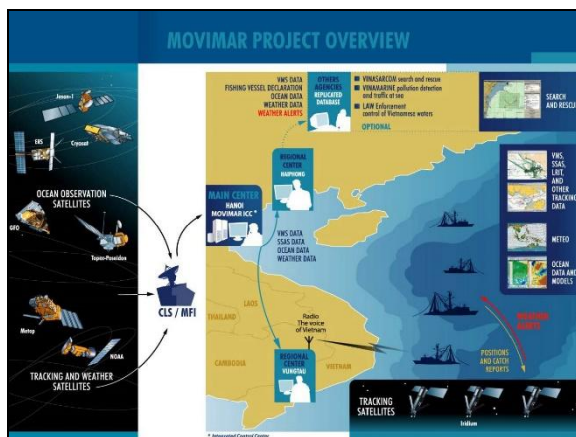


Border Guard

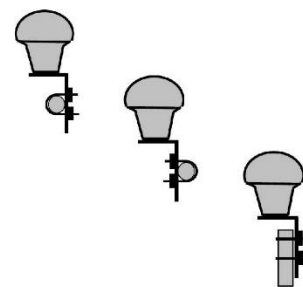


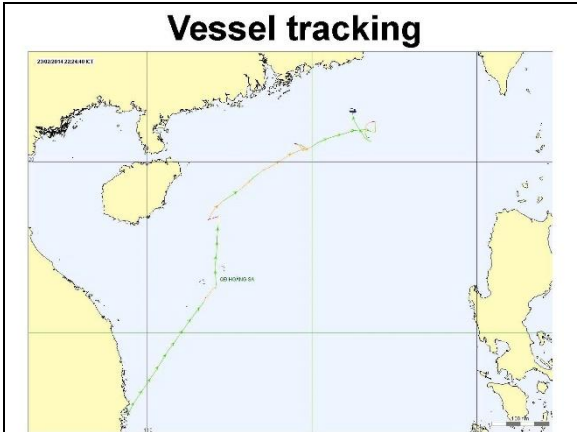
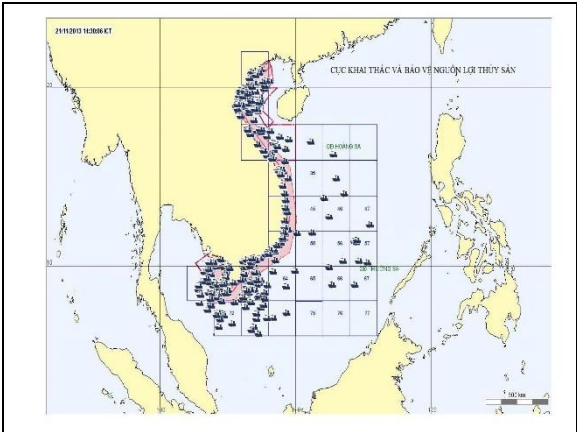
VMS

- Improve safety of fishermen at sea
- Improve sea resources management
- 3000 vessels
- Trawl, purse, gill net, hook and line...
- Start 2012



LEO on boat





MARLIN : Catch report

- Essential catch information reported to shore

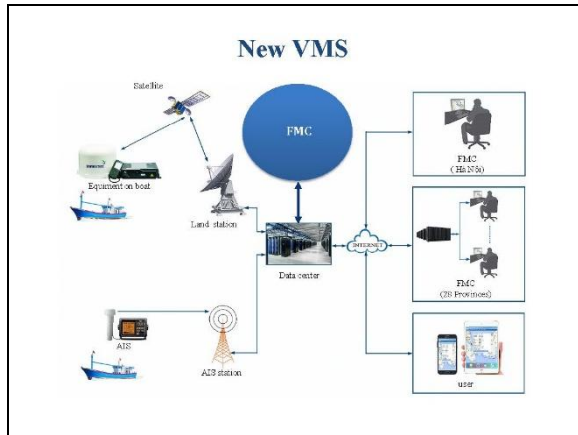
MARLIN : Weather information

Simple and symbolic display

Cyclone alert

Wind and wave height

Wind and Atmospheric pressure



- ### VESSEL TRACKING
- All vessel more than 15 m length have VMS equipment (31,000 vessels)
 - Sending one position every 2 hours for vessel more than 24 m
 - Sending one position every 3 hours for vessel 15 m to 24 m



COMMON TYPE OF INFORMATION ON M, C, AND S FOR GOT SUB-REGION

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn

Roadmap of the Establishment of MCS Network for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

1. National Technical Group (NTG) establishment
2. NTG Meeting within the country to discuss on issues and type of information be shared as basis inputs for development of Arrangement of the MCS Network
3. Pre-high level meeting in the country
4. Sub-regional Meeting for NTG to draft MOU/ Agreement (suggested words:>>Document of Understanding)
5. High level Meeting-> DGs level to meet, discuss and agree on the establishment

Benefits

- Improve control of IUU fishing at the same time to reduce IUU fishing
- Facilitate import of raw materials
- Improve fishers welfare, well-being, and safety at sea
- Good control over catch and increase income/taxes

Potential collaboration and coordination of the GOT- MCS Network

- Jointly control and transshipment at sea
- Application of various tools to monitor fishing activities, including traceability system, eACDS, e logbook, VMS, CCTV,, AIS, ERS, CC, PS, IMD, MCPD, etc.
- Information sharing through sub-regional
 - Fishing gears and vessels marking system
 - Catch and landing (species and weight)
 - Analysis of information for fishing effort
 - Stock status

Type of Information that would beneficial to obtain from other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Stock assessment - Transboundary species	1. Law, Legislation, Regulations	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Products and traceability System	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Movement tracking, location
4. Number of fishing crew	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	
	5. Type of species, gears	

Type of Information to be shared with other GOT countries


Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Fishing effort	1. Number of fishing vessel by gear	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Statistical catch by species and fishing gear	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Foreign fishing vessel and carrier
4. Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	4. Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)
5. Product traceability and certification	5. Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel	5. Export/import procedure between two countries
6. Licensed vessel	6. Seasonal catch limits	6. Species and volume of catch (flag)
7. Fishing vessel movement, tracking record,	7. Location	7. Location
8. Number of fishing vessel movement of container	8. Foreign crew	8. IUU fishing activities, type of vessel
9. Permit Documents for allow to docking in border countries		

Type of Information to be discuss and coordinate with other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Fishing effort	1. Number of fishing vessel by gear	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Statistical catch by species and fishing gear	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Foreign fishing vessel and carrier
4. Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	4. Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)
5. Product traceability and certification	5. Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel	5. Export/import procedure between two countries
6. Licensed vessel	6. Seasonal catch limits	6. Species and volume of catch (flag)
7. Vessel tracking movement, vessel information	7. Country official documents	

MCS PRINCIPLE AND FRAMEWORK (INCLUDING BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF MCS NETWORK ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT)
MCS PRINCIPLE AND FRAMEWORK


By Ms. Cassandra De Young



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

MCS PRINCIPLES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Cassandra De Young
 FAO Regional Fisheries Officer
 Asia-Pacific



The Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting
 20-21 June 2019


A BIT OF HISTORY AND DEFINITIONS

A BIT OF HISTORY

- 1980s – Implementing fisheries laws was, and still is, a challenge for States, more so with UNCLOS coming into force and with the extension of responsibilities through exclusive economic zones (EEZ)
- In April 1981, FAO convened an Expert Consultation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Systems for Fisheries Management, where MCS was finally formally defined

FAO TECHNICAL GUIDANCE PULLING IT ALL TOGETHER

TP 338



First comprehensive technical paper on MCS was published by FAO in 1994

It addressed:

- roles of MCS in management,
- factors influencing the design of an MCS Strategy,
- organizational considerations,
- existing legal instruments, and
- operational procedures

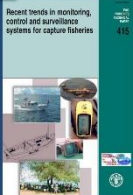
Detailed annexes on vessel marking, Fisheries Officer Operational Manual, fisheries officer training, observer training, MCS report, FMP, Prosecution process, etc

FAO TECHNICAL GUIDANCE PULLING IT ALL TOGETHER

TP 338 was updated in 2004 to include:

- The growing importance of coastal fisheries and community based management
- Social aspects of MCS
- Greater details on the tools
- New technologies (GPS, VMS, Satellite imagery, etc.) and their use in fisheries
- Recent examples from around the world
- Annexes on costs, legal gap assessment, regional MCS, etc

TP 415



FAO TECHNICAL GUIDANCE PULLING IT ALL TOGETHER

MCS Today

FAO TP 415 is now undergoing a further update by the International MCS Network with FAO, due for publication later this year or early next year – expanding to more of an EAF approach alongside updates on MCS tools

FAO MCS toolbox under development and will be ready in 2020

Global questionnaires taking the pulse on MCS in countries

BASIC PRINCIPLES

BASIC DEFINITION OF MCS

Monitoring—the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields

Control—the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted

Surveillance—the degree and types of observations requires to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities

MORE PRACTICALLY

Monitoring (M) includes the collection, measurement and analysis of fishing activity including, but not limited to: catch, species composition, fishing effort, bycatch, discards, area of operations, data on fishing patterns, fishers and community profiles with respect to socio-economic factors, dependency and earnings from fishing and any other fisheries information.

This information is primary data that fisheries managers use to arrive at management decisions. If this information is unavailable, inaccurate or incomplete, managers will be handicapped in developing and implementing management measures.

MORE PRACTICALLY

Control (C) involves the specification of the terms and conditions under which resources can be harvested. These specifications are normally contained in national fisheries legislation and other arrangements that might be nationally, sub-regionally, or regionally agreed.

The legislation provides the basis for which fisheries management arrangements, via MCS, are implemented. For maximum effect, framework legislation should clearly state the management measures being implemented and define the requirements and prohibitions that will be enforced

AS A MINIMUM, THE CONTROL COMPONENT SHOULD DEFINE

- ❖ The powers and responsibilities of all fisheries personnel from the Minister to the lowest level, including any contract personnel that are part of the MCS scheme
- ❖ The appropriate inter-agency mechanisms
- ❖ The international agreements such as UNCLOS, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, FAO Compliance Agreement, the CCRF, PSMA, and the IPOA on IUU Fishing
- ❖ The national fishing activities
- ❖ The minimum terms and conditions for fishing
- ❖ The penalties for non-compliance.

MORE PRACTICALLY

Surveillance (S) involves the regulation and supervision of fishing activities to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access, and management measures are observed.

This activity is critical to ensure that resources are not over exploited, poaching is minimized and management arrangements are implemented

THE BASIC SURVEILLANCE INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD CONSIST OF

- ❖ A national headquarters for the coordination of fisheries operations with a network of linked field offices
- ❖ A central operations room where current status of fishing operations can be shown
- ❖ A communications system to all fisheries centres and mobile platforms in the field for both safety and control of operations
- ❖ A computerized data system for licensing and vessel registration, data collection and analysis.
- ❖ Surveillance equipment - depending on local conditions and local government budgetary constraints, this equipment might include aircraft, vessels, air surveillance, at sea surveillance (coastal, offshore and boarding equipment), VMS and satellite imaging technology, radar, GIS equipment and land transportation

SOME MCS TOOLS IN OUR TOOLBOX

- **Regional/Global MCS**
 - Regional / Global Vessel Record
 - Regional VMS
 - Regional / Int. satellite centre/network
 - Joint inspection schemes/procedures
 - Harmonized sampling/inspection templates and manuals
 - Port State Control Regime (e-PSC)
 - Regional / Int. MCS network
 - Capacity building
- **National MCS**
 - Fleet register
 - Licensing system
 - VMS, AIS
- VDS (Satellite imagery)
- Radar
- Aerial surveillance
- Observer Programmes
- EMS (Video monitoring)
- Inspection schemes (at-sea, at-port)
- ERS (e-logbook, e-landing declaration, e-sales notes)
- Intelligence sharing (networks, information systems, etc.)
- Smart phone apps (community reporting – SSP)
- Drones
- CDS
- AI analytics

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS

MISCONCEPTION 1

All fisheries problems stem either from a failure to control illegal foreign fishing or from the fishers themselves

While foreign fishing fleets have had documented impacts on fisheries conservation efforts, the greater impact on fisheries often stems from the domestic fishing industry in the coastal and nearshore fishing zones.

MISCONCEPTION 2:

MCS is exclusively concerned with enforcement – thus ignoring the other two components of monitoring and control

In focusing only on the “surveillance/enforcement” or deterrent aspects of MCS, fisheries administrators and supporting agencies cannot harness the full utility of MCS as the vital executive arm of fisheries management

MISCONCEPTION 3:

The most advanced technology is by definition the best

States tend to look for the most advanced technology that can meet their work requirements. This is usually also the most expensive equipment on the market.

There is a growing toolbox of MCS options and it is more prudent to look for the appropriate and cost effective technology for each fishery situation

A FEW LESSONS LEARNED

MCS IS A TWO-PRONGED APPROACH

The **preventive approach** to encourage “voluntary compliance” through understanding and support for the management strategies

The **deterrent/enforcement MCS** is necessary to ensure compliance by fishers who resist the regulatory regime to the detriment of both the fishery and the economic returns to their fellow fishers.

The more voluntary compliance you have, the more one can focus limited enforcement resources on a smaller percentage of offenders

MULTIPLE THINGS AFFECTING OUR CHOICE OF MCS

There is no one size fits all MCS.

There are three groups of factors that may influence decisions regarding the type of MCS system required to meet the needs of fisheries management in a particular State:

- the geographic and demographic aspects of the State, including the nature of the fishing industry, the resource base, fisheries policy and management decisions and the international profile of the fishery
- social and economic factors
- the political will and commitment to sustainable and responsible fisheries management

BROADENING OUR IDEA OF MCS

MCS is not about catching the ‘bad guys’ it is about education and involvement of stakeholders to participate and ‘own’ the rules they put in place, to communicate and to cooperate for implementation of management plans

The hard enforcement is to keep the persistent non-compliance down so compliant stakeholders do not see non-compliance as getting better benefits from the resource.

THE ELEPHANT IN THE WATER

Although the targeting of illegal foreign fishing may have a high political priority in many States, the greater threat to the resource often comes from fishing by the domestic fleet, for which few if any controls may be in place

THE LINKS BETWEEN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND MCS?

MCS is an integral part of fisheries management and, therefore, should be included in the development and implementation of fisheries/oceans and integrated coastal zone management

By their participation, MCS officials can provide reality checks to proposed control mechanisms and, once the control mechanisms (input/output) for fisheries management are determined, MCS officials can assist in planning an enforceable fisheries management plan for both the domestic and foreign fleets.

Systems for broader fisheries management needs and MCS needs often overlap, e.g.: geolocation identifiers for surveillance but also for safety@sea/rescues licenses for monitoring as well for obtaining resource rents for fisheries management or as proof of fishers status

data collection systems as necessary for monitoring of fishing activities but also for stock assessments and for understanding the social and economic importance of the fishing activities

CIVILIAN VERSUS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN MCS?

Things to consider:

Military agencies often accord lower priority to their fisheries MCS task.
Military involvement, except in a support role, is usually not cost-effective
Military aircraft and vessels are more expensive to build and operate than equivalent civilian equipment.
Savings accrue from the use of a civilian vessel with fewer crew, and lower operating costs.

However, the military can play a significant supporting role in a strong MCS system. The key is to establish an inter-agency mechanism that enables fisheries administrators to call upon their military counterparts as and when needed

DO WE NEED ONE LEAD MINISTRY?

Effectiveness of operations can be enhanced considerably if a single ministry, such as Fisheries, is designated to take the lead role in MCS activities.

This significantly reduces the lines of communications for the command and control of the monitoring and surveillance components of MCS activities, making them more efficient and responsive to management needs.

BUT effective MCS requires a strong inter-agency control mechanism

LEGISLATION AS THE BACKBONE FOR MCS

Unenforceable legislation, or that which is either not understood or is not acceptable to the fishers, rapidly destroys the credibility and support for a government in its efforts to conserve its fisheries resources. Such legislation usually results in active subversion by the fishers and the fishing industry

PEOPLE AS THE BACKBONE OF MCS

A credible staff with a high degree of integrity and professionalism will ensure the success of the system.

Through training, MCS staff become competent not only as monitoring and surveillance officers but as communicators, planners, community/stakeholder educators, and implementers of stakeholder developed and approved management plans

STAKEHOLDERS AS THE BACKBONE FOR MCS

By involving stakeholders in the development of MCS plans and the regulatory system and by keeping them informed, States will greatly increase the probability that management plans will be successfully implemented.

Involved stakeholders will not only know and understand the rules and the rationale for their development, but will also be more inclined to comply with them voluntarily.

By adopting a participatory approach to the development and implementation of MCS systems, the effectiveness of the systems should be substantially increased at no additional cost. In some cases the cost of MCS activities may even be reduced.

COOPERATION AS THE BACKBONE OF MCS

Cooperation is the biggest challenge for success MCS

Issues of trust, policy coherence, data secrecy, cost-sharing are decisive factors in encouraging cooperation within and across countries

Regional cooperation is mandatory to ensuring our fisheries are legal, reported and regulated

Kind thanks to Peter Flewelling for his wealth of knowledge and experience

Annex 13

MCS NETWORK ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: BENEFIT AND CHALLENGES

By Captain Jumpon Nakbua

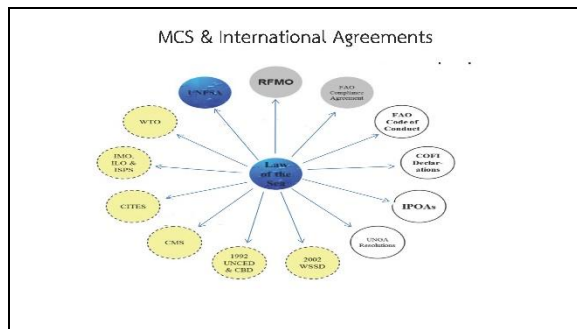
MCS Network on Fisheries Management : Benefits and Challenges
By Captain Jumpon Nakbua

- Outlines**
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance Scheme
 - MCS & International agreements & regional cooperation
 - Monitoring Control and Surveillance roles
 - Monitoring Control and Surveillance Components
 - MCS trends & Challenges
 - Keys success

- Monitoring Control and Surveillance Scheme**
- **Monitoring:** the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields. (and Catches)
 - **Control:** The regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted.
 - **Surveillance:** The degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities.

- Monitoring Control and Surveillance Scheme**
- The mechanism for implementing of agreed policies, plans or strategies for fishery management.
 - MCS scheme have emerged amid rising concern over seriously depleted of fishing resources & rising concerns over IUU-fishing.
 - The absence of effective MCS operations renders a fisheries management scheme incomplete & ineffective.

- MCS & International Agreements**
- International legal binding & non- legal binding instruments
- United nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982
 - UN Fish Stocks Agreement
 - FAO Compliance Agreement
 - FAO Code Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
 - International Plan of Action to prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported an Unregulated Fishing(IPOA-IUU)
 - FAO Port States Measures Agreement

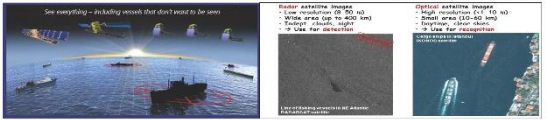


- MCS & Regional Cooperation**
- Regional instruments
- SEAFDEC, 2011. Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020. Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 - SEAFDEC, 2017. ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
 - Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products, 3 August 2016

- Monitoring Control and Surveillance roles**
- The 3 component of MCS:
- Not only limited to carrying out policing or fisheries enforcement only but also emphasizing on the implementation on wide range of measures I.E, legal framework, data collection, analysis, and management, risk based targeting, surveillance and patrol system and participatory management.
 - Considered the applicable mechanism of preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing both areas under national jurisdiction & high seas. (both maritime domain required MCS networking)


Monitoring Control and Surveillance Components

- Surveillance comprises of 4 main spatial components
 - Land inspection
 - Sea inspection
 - Air surveillance
 - Space based surveillance or electronic/remote sensing surveillance



MCS trends & Challenges

- Illegal fishing incidents more involved with organized & transnational criminal group; call for wider cooperation beyond the scope of national competent agencies & regional fisheries management organization
- Modern Computer Technology (Big data, IoT, AI, Machine learning) system has allowed states to link & fill missing puzzles in their MCS components (land, sea, air, space domain) to other states on a regional or sub regional basis



Challenges on MCS – gaps & barriers

- Break down in communications is the number one cause
- Each state has considered Maritime National Interest differences
- Domestic law disengage from related international law and global norm.
- lack of common vision towards the common regional challenges
- Misperceptions of MCS (lead & Competent authority, Civil-Mil Cooperation, local & regional engagement)
- Lack of resources and capacity (Land, Sea, Air, Space-qualified manpower)

Keys success

- Strengthening National framework for MCS requires:
 - Enhance Domestic (national) Law - strengthening sanctions & enforcing compliance with international law
 - Established a strong inter-agencies monitoring control and surveillance
 - Participatory community-based management to encourage voluntary compliance of fishers, communities, organizations, & fishing company
 - Information Sharing to support both local & long armed enforcement among Inter-agencies and regions (Political will commitment)
 - Bi-lateral & regional agreement & cooperation framework.(flag, port, market states) (Political will commitment)
 - Establishing policies, guidance, partnerships, and principals that are implemented and enforced & Sharing of information, technology, training, and resources (Political will commitment)

Summary

- MCS **is** the key fisheries management tools to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing
- MCS **is** integral & continuous components of Fisheries management process (3 Components & 4 spatial components)
- MCS **is** Enforcement & Measures adhered to be enforces.
- Threats, Challenges, Modus operandi keep themselves Adaptive & Changes
- Even abundant fishing areas & populations, can be quick depleted if we are not carefully/closely monitored & managed
- Beware of the "Tragedy of the commons"
- To successfully implement the MCS, require to consider comprehensively MCS system by carrying out both local interagency & Regional MCS instruments

MCS Network on Fisheries Management : Benefits and Challenges

By Captain Jumpon Nakbua

Annex 14

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF GOT SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION ON MCS IN FISHERIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana

Establishment of Sub-regional Cooperation on MCS in Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region

The Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional MCS Network Meeting
20-21 June 2019, Chonburi, Thailand

Mr. Worawit Wanchana
SEAFDEC Secretariat

Outline

- SEAFDEC initiatives related to MCS
- Establishment of MCS Network in Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea
- Possible future support the process for establishment of MCS Network in the GoT

SEAFDEC

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous inter-governmental body established as a regional treaty organization on 28 December 1967.

Vision
Sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and livelihood of people in the Southeast Asian region...

SEAFDEC Secretariat and Technical Departments

- Secretariat
- Training Department
- Marine Fisheries Research Department
- Aquaculture Department
- Marine Fishery Resource Development and Management Department
- Inland Fishery Resource Development and Management Department

SEAFDEC's Support to AMS on the MCS

Regional Initiatives	M	C	S
Stock assessment	☑		
Improvement of data collection and statistics	☑		
Development of traceability system	☑		☑
Regional Fishing Vessels Record	☑		☑
Community-based fisheries management	☑	☑	☑
Establishment of sub-regional MCS network	☑	☑	☑
Bilateral, sub-regional, regional coordination	☑	☑	☑
Port State Measures	☑	☑	☑
Regional guidelines and commitments	☑	☑	☑

Forms of IUU Fishing in the Region

1. Illegal fishing activities within the countries
 - o Fishing with fake or without license, registered
 - o Vessel with fishing license, but with vessel specifications different from those indicated in the license
 - o Vessels carrying more than one flag, fishing in waters outside the permitted or designated fishing areas
 - o Use of prohibited fishing gears and methods
 - o Landing of fish in unauthorized ports
 - o Transfer of catch at sea
 - o Un-reporting or misreporting of catch
2. Unauthorized transshipment/landing of catch across borders
3. Poaching in other country's EEZs
4. Illegal fishing and trading practices of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamental and endangered aquatic species
5. IUU fishing in high seas & RFMO areas

6

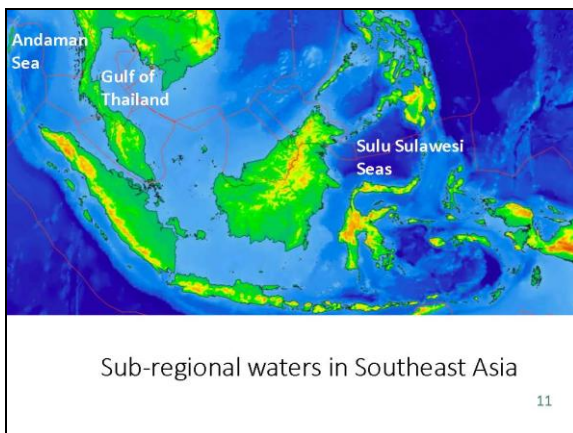
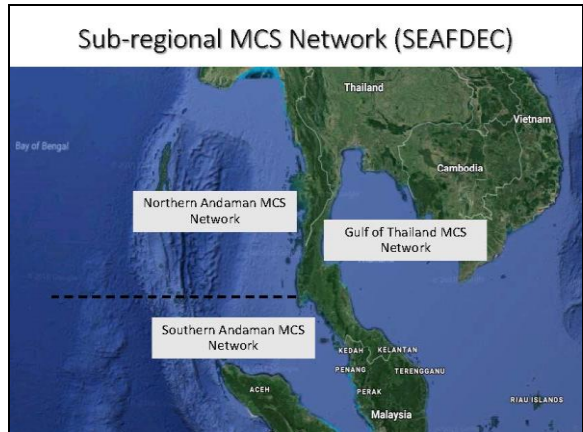


-
- ### Adopted ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of IUU Fish and Fishery Products into the Supply Chain (Endorsed by ASEAN 34th SSOM in 2015)
- Strategies and Measures in the ASEAN Guidelines:
- ◆ Managing Fishing Activities within a ASEAN Member States
 - ◆ Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders
 - ◆ Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States
 - ◆ Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species
 - ◆ Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas

2008 Sub-regional Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand in Follow-up to the RPOA-IUU-MCS Meeting in Bali (2007)

24. **MCS Network:** Based on a suggestion by the delegate of Thailand the meeting discussed the setting up of a MCS Network. The general thrust of the discussion was on how well developed each of the national MCS systems need to be to provide the basis for a regional (sub-regional) MCS Network. Along the line of Thailand, the countries were in general in favour of moving in the direction of regional MCS Network. In the process due recognition should be made to the differences and levels of institutional capacity between countries and the need to set up national framework and MCS system (in-country coordination, etc). The proposal was also supported by Malaysia on the basis that MCS functions can be used to improve data collection within/ between the regions. An added point on the development of a regional MCS Network at this stage was that it would allow an "Asian model" to emerge suitable to the requirements of the region.

25. **Gulf of Thailand Committee:** The meeting was of the opinion that for the time being it is not feasible to have a permanent committee for consultation among countries around the Gulf. However the existing RPOA-IUU framework can be used as a basis from which to develop a Gulf of Thailand mechanism. Participants stated that it would be good to have a common approach and mechanism. In the process it was suggested that the systems in each of the countries in the Gulf of Thailand should be assessed as the functions at national and local level need to be strengthened. The MCS and its function should be clarified clearly in order to let the policy maker understand the real issues. It was also highlighted in the meeting that regarding MCS, the efficiency of each country is different as is the elements and profile of IUU fishing.



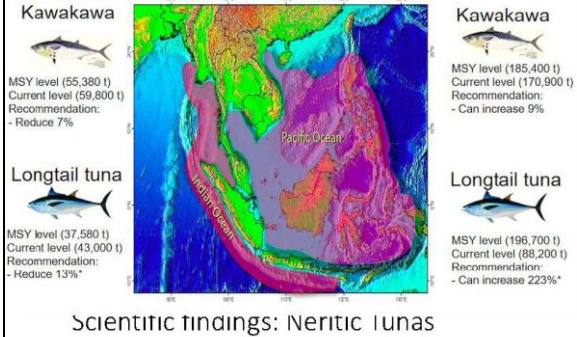
- ### Strengthening sub-regional and bilateral cooperation
- Sub-regional activities:
 - Organization of GoT Meetings: 4 countries CMTV
 - RPOA-Neritic Tuna: SWG-neritic tuna, stock status and risk assessment of neritic tunas including development of SOPs for data collection and analysis
 - Survey on Marine Fisheries Resources and Marine Environment in the GoT using MV SEAFDEC 2: status of demersal resources, building capacity for scientist, utilizing regional/national resources
 - Bilateral dialogue: C-V, C-T, M-T

GoT Meetings and Bilateral Dialogue

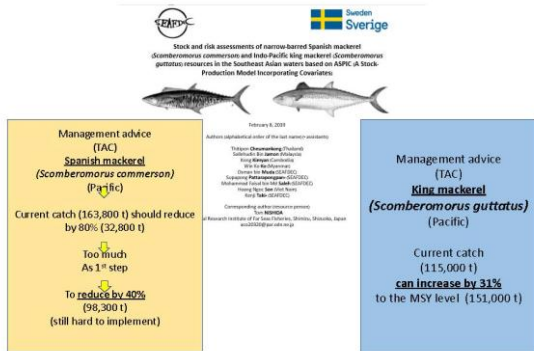
- GoT Committee Members and Bilateral Dialogue Focal Points – technical and policy
- Issues: transboundary species and habitats for sub-regional management including AIB-species, neritic tunas; updated information on country efforts on managing fishing capacity; national legislation on fisheries; NPOA-capacity; NPOA-IUU; MCS implementations; and gender dimensions in coastal communities



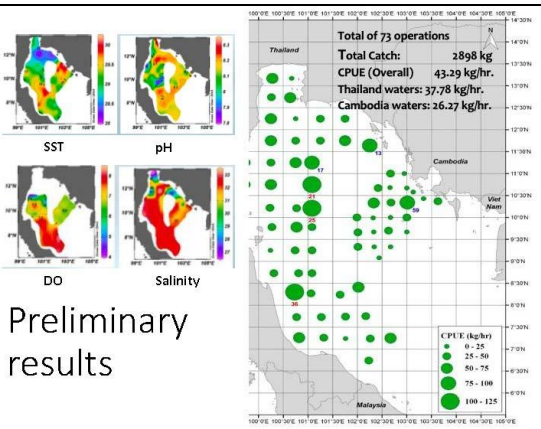
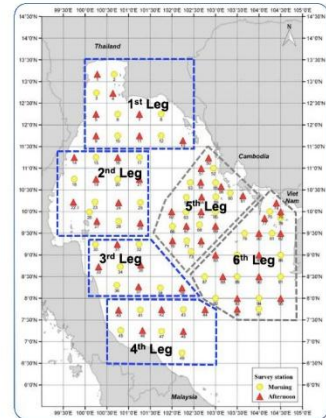
CURRENT STATUS ON POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 3RD SWG in 2016



Scientific findings: Neritic Tunas



2018 Collaborative Survey in Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam (87 days, 97 stations)

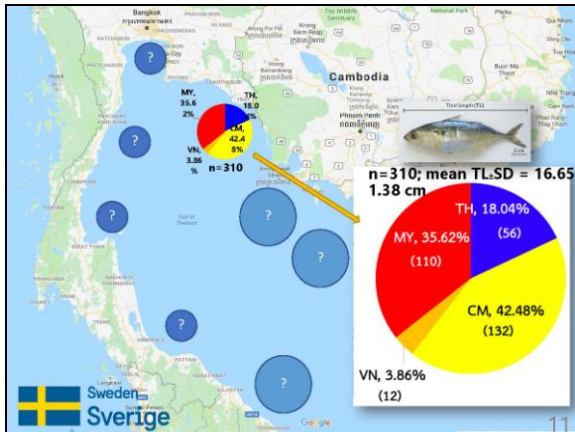


Preliminary results

Facilitating development of a joint management plan for transboundary fisheries

- Toward development of a joint management plan of GoT countries for AIB-species resources
 - Scientific information
 - SOPs on data collection
 - Capacity building: larvae, catch and landing data, stock assessment, tissue sampling, BSC hatchery training
 - Stock structure study using DNA for Indo-Pacific mackerel





Roadmap Towards MCS Network Establishment



Step One – National consultations

Identify priorities on cooperation with neighbouring countries

Step two - Sub-regional meetings

Sub-regional meeting to compare national priorities and develop a workplan for the establishment of the MCS coordination body.

Step three – Establishment of networks

Establishment of the sub-regional MCS-coordination body based on the agreed modalities.

MCS in Southeast Asian Region

Monitoring: Collection of data and the measurement and analysis of fisheries related activities such as:

- Catches, Foreign crews, Fishing effort, Licensed vessels

Control: Regulatory conditions under which resources can be harvested such as:

- Management regulations (quota/effort limitations), product certification rules, Port State Measures

Surveillance: Checking and supervision of fishing related activities (enforcement):

- Port control, VMS systems, Air and Sea surveillance

Benefits of MCS coordination



- Implements UNCLOS/UN fish stock agreement
- Improved product traceability and certification
- Improved data for stock assessment
- Knowledge on national RPOA of neighbor country
- Improved management of shared stocks gives higher catches and profits
- increase knowledge of regulations in neighbor countries among fishermen and control agencies
- Reduces costs for surveillance by improved cooperation

Legal aspects



Countries and their national legal systems are the only existing legal bodies with a mandate to manage fisheries in national waters.

Thus any sub-regional agreements cannot be legally binding in themselves but built on mutual trust and recognition of the fact that there are mutual benefits.

Possibly start to develop agreements to share data that are mutually useful and simplify national management work. (scientific, trade verification data or similar)

Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS Network in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea

- Enhance the sub-regional cooperation and identify priorities to establish MCS Network for improving trans-boundary fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea sub-regions.
- Challenges of overfishing, degraded coastal and marine environment, increasing demand for land and coastal areas, and negative impacts of climate change, which are of main concern that countries in the sub-regional waters needs immediate action.



7th GoT Meeting in 2018

Sub-regional Initiatives for MCS Coordination in SEA

- Establishment of a National Technical Group
 - Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam
 - Southern Andaman Sea: Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand
 - Northern Andaman Sea: Myanmar and Thailand
- Set of existing information collection (fishing capacity, MCS, etc.)
- List of institutions/agencies involved in MCS network and coordination
- Work plan and road map for establishment of MCS in GoT and Andaman Sea

Institution involved in MCS Network in Southern Andaman Countries

Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Department of Fisheries	Department of Fisheries
- DGR Capture Fisheries	Navy	Navy
- DG Marine Fisheries Surveillance	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Marine Police (FIDAM)	Marine Department
- Siboga Fishing Port	Fisheries Development Authority	Marine Police
Provincial Office of North Sumatra	JBOM Committee (maritime task force Malaysia)	Port Authority
Provincial Office of Banda Aceh		Customs Department
Special Task Force JIS (coordinating body for Indonesia)		Labor Department
		Department for Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)
		Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Tha-MECC) (coordinating body for Thailand)

MCS Network in the Gulf of Thailand



Gulf of Thailand MCS Meeting on 31 October – 2 November 2017 in Chonburi Province, Thailand. More than 30 participants, representing policy makers from national agencies responsible for fisheries of four (4) Gulf of Thailand countries, namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

- MCS practices and combating illegal (IUU) fishing through a coordination of existing national mechanisms.
- Development of sub-regional MCS network as a major force to keep track of the implementation of fisheries management plans could positively reduce long term damages on fish stocks and the marine ecosystems
- Agreed to collaborate with responsible agencies to secure the mandate and approach for the establishment of the sub-regional MCS network to be linked with the existing national networks which would be put into motion starting in mid of 2018

Fisheries Management Cooperation Around the Andaman Sea Sub-Region strengthened



4th Andaman Meeting, November 2018 in Bangkok

Report the progress and update the country's efforts on combating IUU fishing and management of fishing capacity, specifically on the sub-regional cooperation on MCS around the Andaman Sea

SEAFDEC Sub-regional Cooperation for MCS in Fisheries in Northern Andaman Sea

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of fisheries-related MCS activities through enhanced cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange among national organizations and institutions



Northern Andaman Meeting 24-25 July 2018

- Initial step for framing out MCS network for Northern Andaman Sea toward sustainability of fisheries in this area
- Agreed common concerns and requirements of each M, C and S with the collaboration of responsible agencies to secure the mandate and approach to set up the sub-regional MCS network in connection to existing cooperation

Key Issues on MCS in SEA

- Verify and certify legal status of catch/landing and fishery products
- Effective bilateral and sub-regional coordination for facilitating trade and improve product traceability
- Improve scientific assessment for transboundary species
- linking a new coordination body for MCS through existing cooperation on the surveillance

Basis/need for Establishing MCS Network for Sub-regional Fisheries Management Coordination

- Common understanding among designated agencies
- Needs for cooperation with neighboring countries
- Clarification on national priorities
- Scope for the cooperation to be agreed

Future Possible Support the MCS Network Establishment in SEA

- UNEP/GEF Fishery refugia Project
- SEAFDEC JTF-6 Phase II 2020
- FAO/RAP GoT 7 Project 2021
- EU-ASEAN Dialogue (E-READI 2019-23)
- A lot more...



Concept paper

Establishment of sub-regional cooperation on monitoring, control and surveillance in fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region

This document describes the rationale and benefits for establishing sub-regional networks for cooperation on monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), as requested by countries around the Gulf of Thailand, Northern Andaman Sea and Southern Andaman Sea. The document also describes steps needed to establish these networks, in the three sub-regional seas.

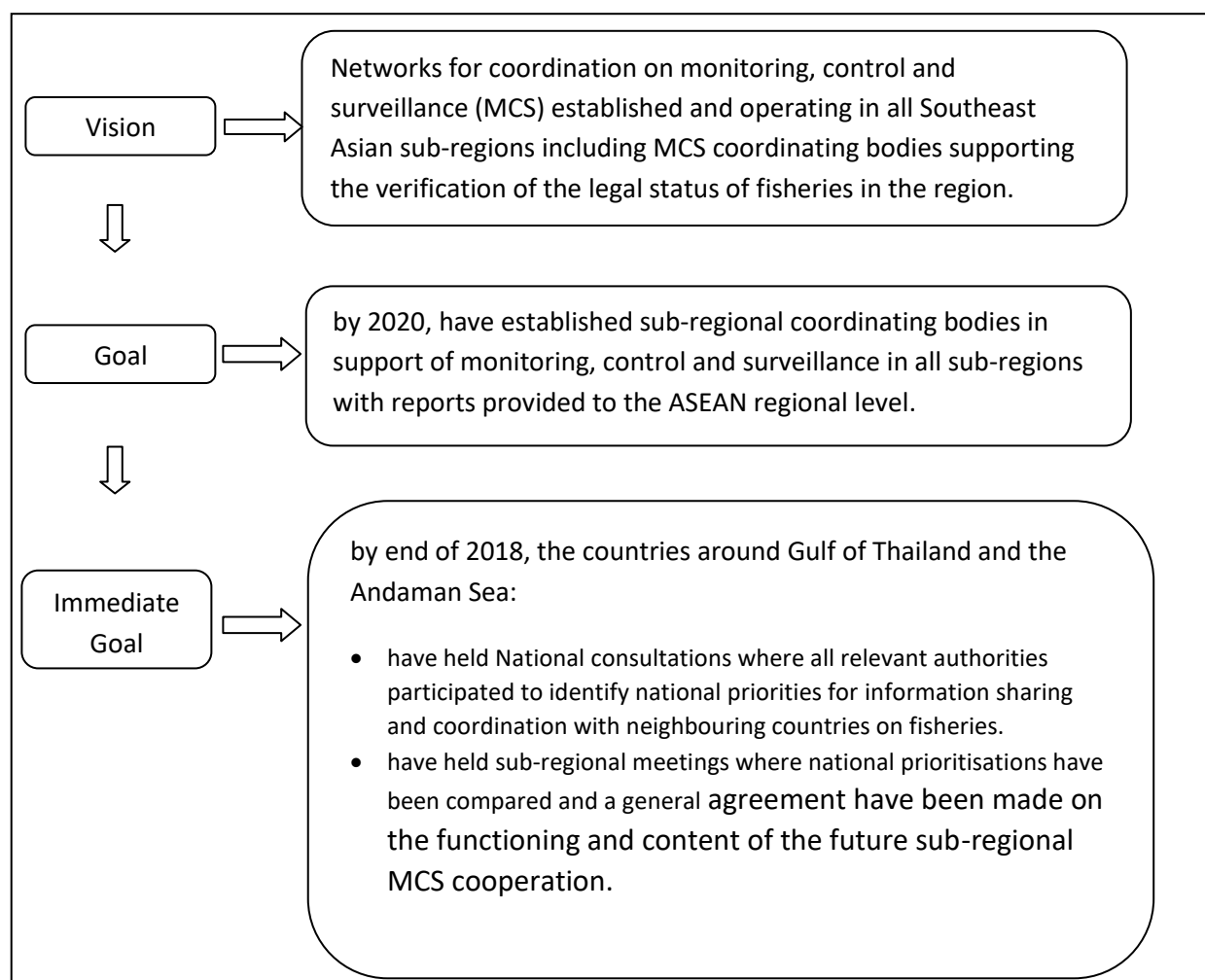
Rationale and background

There is a growing understanding that there is a need to monitor and control fishing activities in order to certify and verify the legal status of fisheries in Southeast Asia. Sub-regional coordination is a necessary component to achieve this. An effective sub-regional coordination can facilitate trade through improved product traceability, coordinate national measures as well as improve scientific assessments and simplify surveillance. All these can support national efforts to reduce IUU. Sub-regional coordination also show ambitions by Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea countries to respond to criticism from importing countries in Europe and North America and certify the legal status of traded fisheries products. Countries around the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea have therefore requested that SEAFDEC facilitate the establishment of sub-regional bodies for monitoring, control and surveillance with a main emphasis on information sharing on monitoring and control. The basis for such cooperation is always the national rules and mandates of agencies involved.

To develop an efficient cooperation on monitoring and control (M and C) several authorities need to be involved such as departments of fisheries, environmental agencies, port authorities, customs, trade promotion, immigration, transport and labour as well as the maritime enforcement authorities (navy, coastguard, marine police or similar). There is already existing national coordination groups established for inter-agency coordination in all of the South East Asian countries and the sub-regional MCS network should build on these and facilitate cooperation between them. Several of the recently developed bilateral MOUs on fisheries and related activities are supportive of bilateral and sub-regional cooperation as is existing examples on ongoing cooperation on maritime security and traffic separation schemes (between Maritime Enforcement Authorities).

By closely linking the new coordination body for Monitoring and Control to existing cooperation on Surveillance, an integrated MCS coordination can be initiated that can be a platform to handle cross border issues related to fisheries.

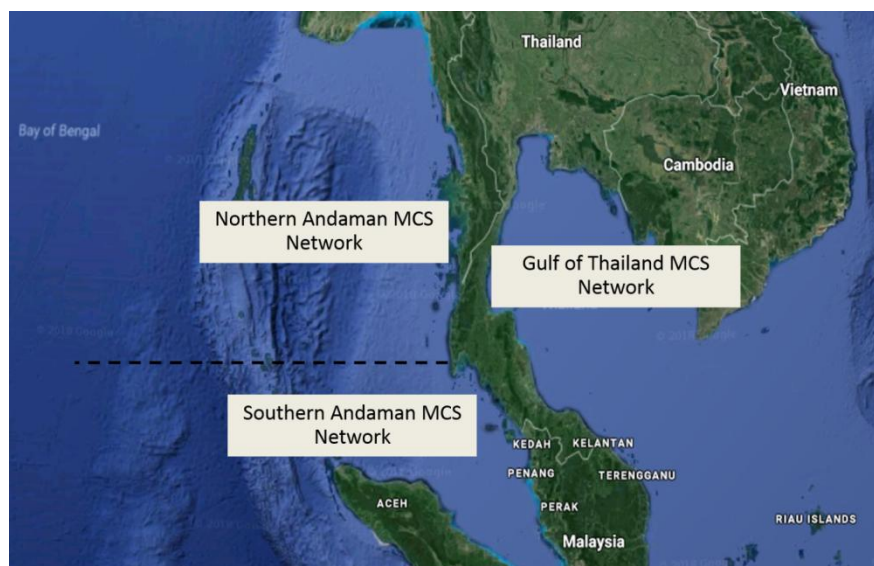
Vision, Goal and Objective



Benefits

Sub-regional cooperation on M, C and S benefits the coastal countries in many ways. An improved cooperation can develop fast and efficient mechanisms to solve cross border issues in many areas related to Fisheries. Immediate benefits include the facilitation of trade by coordinating product certification and catch data, data sharing on crews and immigration, scientific data needs and coordination of measures to monitor and control fisheries. In addition requirements by international certifications, trade regulations and warnings (yellow and red cards) are being issued on countries trading in fisheries products. Requirements to respond to this have a regional and trans-boundary dimension. Concerted efforts to cooperate on regional fisheries aspects would show ambitions by Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea countries to move towards sustainability and to respond to criticism received by importing countries thereby facilitate trade and improve revenues and tax incomes. As mentioned above, *the key for such a cooperation to be successful is that relevant authorities from already existing national multi-agency units take part in the cooperation both nationally and internationally/regionally.*

An efficient sub-regional cooperation facilitates monitoring and control efforts, improves revenues and tax collection and improves efficiency of national authorities through improved cross-border communication. For more specific examples of benefits of sub-regional coordination on monitoring, control and surveillance see Appendix 1.



Map of Sub-regional MCS cooperation areas

Steps to establish sub-regional fisheries cooperation on MCS

The starting point for a sub-regional MCS cooperation should be based on a common understanding among designated national agencies on the national needs for cooperation with neighbouring countries. This can be identified and verified through national consultation meetings. The second step would be sub-regional meetings where national priorities are discussed and the scope for the cooperation is agreed. The third step would involve the establishment of the MCS networks. These three steps to formalize cooperation are described in detail below:

Step One – National consultations

The first step is to identify the national needs and priorities on cooperation with neighbouring countries through national consultations among agencies involved in existing national m, c and s related coordination groups. All countries around the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea have today established inter-agency coordination groups (see also under “Geographical areas” below). These consultations could be held as separate half day workshops or be held in connection with regular meetings with national MCS-units. An example of an agenda for a National workshop is included in Appendix 3.

The purpose of the consultation would be to identify all relevant authorities needs for cooperation with neighbouring countries to facilitate and solve issues such as “yellow and red cards”, cross-border coordination mechanisms on all aspects of fisheries, what kind of information they would like to have from other countries – and what kind of information they are legally mandated to share with other countries (see also Appendix 1).

Several authorities need to be involved such as those responsible for fisheries, port authority, environment, customs, trade, immigration, labour, transport as well as maritime enforcement authorities (Navy, Coastguard, Marine police or similar) as specified in the rules and regulations of each country.

The expected output from the National consultation would be a short document. It would identify what information from the neighbouring countries that would be useful on M, C and S within the different competence areas of the involved authorities. The document should also outline cross border issues that need to be discussed and what types of national fisheries information that could be shared with

neighbour countries. The document would provide the basis for further discussions at sub-regional and bilateral level on the scope of future MCS cooperation. The national consultation could be facilitated and supported by SEAFDEC as/if needed.

Step two - sub-regional meetings

Based on the national priorities identified at the national consultations, appointed participants from key national agencies meet at sub-regional meetings in the three proposed sub-regions. The objective is to work out the scope and functioning for a future MCS coordination group. The key element for the sub-regional cooperation is to facilitate information sharing and coordination. Some ideas for **the functioning of an MCS coordination group are listed in Appendix 2**. As highlighted during the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea MCS meetings in 2017 the participants should also discuss norms for information sharing.

Countries should at this meeting bring representatives from key authorities related to fisheries activities such as department of fisheries, port authority, environment, customs, trade, immigration, labour, transport as well as maritime enforcement authorities. SEAFDEC secretary general has sent a letter around 22 January, 2018 to SEAFDEC Council directors asking for nominations of a National Technical Group (NTG) to represent the country at the sub-regional meeting. SEAFDEC can finance a maximum of 5 participants from each country, each representing a separate key authority. SEAFDEC can facilitate and support the sub-regional consultation as/if needed.

The expected output from the sub-regional meeting is a draft agreement on the scope and function of a future MCS cooperation – one draft per sub-region. The draft can be further fine-tuned and endorsed nationally before step three.

Step three – Establishment of networks

Establishment of the sub-regional MCS-coordination body based on the agreed modalities. The inauguration of the MCS sub-regional coordination body could be facilitated by SEAFDEC. The scope of these cooperation platforms should then be adapted as appropriate, through regular consultations, as new issues and needs are emerging and highlighted by countries.

The expected output is documents with agreed scope/rules of procedure for permanent MCS coordination groups in the three sub-regions.

Time plan

Sub-regional meetings are planned to be held in June/July and therefore national consultations should be finished before June.

Geographical areas

The aim is to initiate three MCS coordination bodies. Existing national inter-agency cooperation units for fisheries are noted in brackets.

- *Gulf of Thailand: Cambodia (National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS)), Malaysia (JBOM Committee (maritime task force Malaysia)), Thailand (Thai – Maritime Enforcement Coordination Committee (Thai-MECC)), Viet Nam (Working Group 689)*
- *Northern Andaman Sea: Myanmar (One Stop Service), Thailand (Thai – Maritime Enforcement Coordination Committee (Thai-MECC))*

- *Southern Andaman Sea: Indonesia (Special Task Force 115), Malaysia (JBOM Committee (maritime task force Malaysia)), Thailand (Thai – Maritime Enforcement Coordination Committee (Thai-MECC))*

Outline for working mechanisms of MCS coordination bodies

In Appendix 2 some ideas on what the working mechanisms for a future MCS coordination could include are provided. The fact that many different competence areas would be included in such a cooperation means that external organisation such as SEAFDEC, FAO, IMO, ILO or similar have no obvious over-arching mandate to lead on such a group. Therefore the chairing of the work is suggested to be held by the countries while SEAFDEC, and others within their mandates, are prepared to support and facilitate the chairing country as appropriate and conditioned on availability of financial resources. Please note that these are proposals to help clarify the intentions and they are all open for discussions as participating countries see necessary.

Appendix 1. Specific benefits of sub-regional cooperation in the areas of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.

*“Monitoring (M) – include the collection, measurement and analysis of fishing and related activities including – but not limited to – catch, species composition, landings, fishing effort, by-catch, discard, areas of operations etc. in which this information is primary data to use for decision making”**

Regional cooperation would be able to support the coordination of catch and landing data collection and to coordinate processes for certification and verification of catch data including catch data exchange in order to improve traceability of fisheries products, enhance trade and revenues. Coordinated data collection is also the basis for flexible trade regulations and tax revenues to countries. Sub-regional MCS coordination could also build mechanisms for exchange of information on nationals working as crews on foreign vessels. The coordination of national measures for conservation of trans-boundary fish-stocks could increase production of fish as well as profits for fishermen and the countries in the region.

- Authorities that are involved in these issues could include Port Authorities, Department of Fisheries, Customs and Trade, Enforcement Authorities, Immigration and Labour.

*“Control (C) – involves the specific of the terms and condition under which resources can be harvested. These specifications are normally contained in national fisheries legislation and other arrangements that might be nationally, sub-regionally, or regionally agreed. The legislation provides the basis for which fisheries arrangements, via MCS, are implemented”**

The national laws need to be formulated so that they are implementable and controllable but in areas such as trade, immigration, maritime enforcement and national measures referring to trans-boundary species there are many potential benefits to coordinate with neighbour countries. Some of these refer to the sharing of data (on for example crew lists to fight trafficking and crew mistreatment, vessel licenses to fight double flagging, VMS data, suspect vessels, catches of trans-boundary stocks etc.). An efficient cooperation facilitates all these areas, improving revenues and improves efficiency of national authorities cross border work.

- Authorities that are involved in these issues could include Port Authorities, Department of Fisheries, Customs and Trade, Enforcement Authorities, Immigration and Labour.

*“Surveillance (S) – involves the checking and supervision of fishing and related activities to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access, and management measures are observed”**

As mentioned above there is already some cooperation between some of the countries in the region, usually on a bilateral basis which is a good starting point for a broader regional cooperation. The existing regional cooperation on surveillance often have a focus on enforcement authorities, but in line with recent bilateral MOUs on fisheries, cooperation on surveillance could also benefit from a broader representation of authorities to increase understanding of areas that are not at the core of enforcement such a registered vessels, licenses to fish, gear restrictions, species and catch compositions, crew rights etc.

- Authorities that are involved in these issues could include Port Authorities, Department of Fisheries, Customs and Trade, Enforcement Authorities, Immigration and Labour.

**The definitions stated as defined by FAO and the RPOA IUU MCS Meeting in Bali 2008.*

Appendix 2. Proposed working mechanisms and ambitions for future MCS coordination groups

Scope

The main aim of the sub-regional MCS for the Gulf of Thailand for fisheries is to facilitate and coordinate the sub-regional and bilateral sharing of information. The cooperation should be based on national laws and be guided by existing international and regional agreements and focus on action-oriented coordination of ongoing fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.

Participating country representatives and observers

- a. The following countries are members: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam
 - Three representatives should be from agencies involved in national M, C, S coordinating units and/or task forces
- b. External organizations or countries can be observers to the committee.
- c. The chair or participating country representatives can invite external experts and resource persons to meetings as appropriate.

Chair

- a. The meetings, and intersessional coordination, shall be chaired on an annual basis by participating country representatives in voluntary country basis. The chairing country representative is responsible for organizing meeting(s) including practical arrangements and development of draft agenda in cooperation with the other participating country representatives as appropriate.
- b. Cost for meeting venue and organization will normally be covered by the chairing country while travel expenses and accommodation for meeting participants will be covered by the participants. If support is provided by an external organization or similar this should be applied on a case by case basis in coordination with the chairing country representatives.
- c. Secretariat of the Meeting to be decided.
- d. Note: Cambodia raised concern on the financial matters it has be agreed and approved by DG and using the national budget to organize the meetings it has to be planed in advance

MCS Coordinating committee meetings and working groups

- a. The coordination committee shall meet once per year unless otherwise agreed by the committee.
- b. If deemed necessary closed sessions can be scheduled that would exclude observers and external experts.
- c. The coordinating committee can agree to set up working groups that report to the committee as appropriate. Each working group must have an appointed country representative or organization to lead the work.

Area of competence

The tasks that the coordinating committee could be involved in could for example include, but not be restricted to, the areas listed below. Other tasks could be suggested by the committee and agreed by participating countries, as appropriate:

- a. Monitoring
 - coordinate information sharing among participating agencies from catch data collection, landing data and results from landing inspections,
 - coordinate information sharing among participating agencies on crew lists, contract arrangements, including nationalities of crew members

- facilitate that information received through the network is disseminated among domestic relevant authorities in support of national monitoring and management efforts (and to improve traceability and verification of nationally made catch certifications)
 - support coordination to have collected catch data provided to scientific working groups to improve quality of stock assessments of trans-boundary species
 - coordinate the monitoring of the implementation of adopted joint/coordinated plans for the conservation and management of trans-boundary species with information, as needed, provided to national authorities
- b. Control
- Coordinate/facilitate the understanding among participating countries on the scope, purpose and requirements of national laws and regulations, including institutional responsibility to facilitate sub-regional coordination on control measures (including safety at sea, labour and working conditions);
 - coordinate and facilitate data exchange between member countries on appropriate features such as vessel registries, fishing licenses and cross border landings
 - facilitate reviews/checks of vessel registration, fishing licenses, crew lists of domestic and foreign crews to provide an update on people engaged in fisheries and to fight trafficking and mistreatment of crews.
 - facilitate that information received through the network is disseminated among domestic relevant authorities in support of national *control efforts*
 - facilitate implementation of control measures in follow-up to agreed measures (nationally/sub-regionally) on limits to fishing effort, closed seasons, protected areas in support of sustainable fisheries in target sub-regions
- c. Surveillance
- facilitate communication between control/surveillance authorities in participating countries – facilitate/strengthen links with existing sub-regional cooperation on maritime security and enforcement
 - facilitate coordination of surveillance, where appropriate, including inspections at sea to ensure that fishing activities are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (and to combat illegal fishing and to prevent forced labor and human trafficking in the fisheries sector
 - facilitate/ensure that any irregularities discovered are reported (domestically and, as applicable, to the flag state and country of origin of crew members)
 - increase knowledge of regulations in neighbouring countries among fishermen and surveillance related agencies

Appendix 3.

Tentative Agenda for national consultation workshop in preparation for Sub-regional initiation meeting of an MCS coordination network/body. (total time 3.5 hours)

Purpose: The expected output from the National consultation would be a short document. It would identify what fisheries related information from the neighbouring countries that would be useful on M, C and S within the different competence areas of the involved authorities. The document should also outline issues that need to be discussed with neighbouring countries and what types of information that could be shared with neighbour countries. The document would provide the basis for further discussions at sub-regional and bilateral level on the scope of future MCS cooperation.

If countries so wishes SEAFDEC Secretariat offer to support countries by participating in and if requested leading a national consultation workshop. The workshop is held in preparation of the upcoming sub-regional meeting to initiate a fisheries related coordination body/network focused on “Monitoring” and “Control” but closely linked to existing sub-regional cooperation on maritime security (Surveillance) and recently developed bilateral MOUs on fisheries and related aspects.

Participants: Representatives of all relevant national authorities in regards to fisheries activities. These are authorities presently involved in inter-agency coordination, working group or task forces with a focus on M, C and S. These authorities typically include: Department of Fisheries, Port authorities, Customs, Department of Trade, Department of Transport, Department of Immigration, Department of Labor, Marine police, Coastguard, Navy etc. as relevant for each country depending on institutional mandates.

Agenda item 1. Overall outline (45 min)

- a. Election of Chairperson
- b. Background, Rationale, Objective of the National Consultation

Agenda item 2. Present National situation (30 min)

- a. Mandate, responsibilities and objectives of existing national (M, C and S) inter-agency coordination units (*task forces, working groups, national committees, enforcement committees, “one-stop-services”, etc.*)
- b. Objectives of existing bilateral or sub-regional coordination units involving national agencies. (*Bilateral MOUs on fisheries, cross-border movement of goods and peoples, maritime security and environmental protection*)

Agenda item 3. Identification of National cross border coordination priorities (1.5 hour)

- a. Monitoring (see Appendix 1)
- b. Control (see Appendix 1)
- c. Surveillance (see Appendix 1)

Agenda item 4. Conclusion (30 min)

- a. National coordination of priorities (responsibility for finalisation of document on National priorities)
- b. Representation at sub-regional meeting (which authorities should be represented at the sub-regional meeting)

Annex 16

Roadmap of the Establishment of MCS Network for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

1. National Technical Group (NTG) establishment
2. NTG Meeting within the country to discuss on issues and type of information be shared as basis inputs for development of Arrangement of the MCS Network
3. Pre-high level meeting in the country
4. Sub-regional Meeting for NTG to draft MOU/ Agreement (documents for understanding)
5. High level Meeting-> DGs level to meet, discuss and agree on the establishment

Benefits

- Improve control of IUU fishing at the same time to reduce IUU fishing
- Facilitate import of raw materials
- Improve fishers welfare, well-being, and safety at sea
- Good control over catch and increase income/taxes

Potential collaboration and coordination of the GOT- MCS Network

- Jointly control and transshipment at sea
- Application of various tools to monitor fishing activities, including traceability system, eACDS, e logbook, VMS, CCTV, AIS, ERS, CC, PS, IMD, MCPD, etc.
- Information sharing through sub-regional
 - Fishing gears and vessels marking system
 - Catch and landing (species and weight)
 - Analysis of information for fishing effort
 - Stock status

Type of Information that would beneficial to obtain from other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Stock assessment 2. -Biological data 3. - Genetic - Transboundary species	1. Law, Legislation, Regulations	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Products and traceability System	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Movement tracking, location
4. Number of fishing crew	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	
	5. Type of species, gears	

Type of Information to be shared with other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Fishing effort by year Number of fishing vessel by gear	1. Number of fishing vessel by gear	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Statistical catch by species and fishing gear	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear Fishing vessel database (Cam)	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Foreign fishing vessel and carrier
4. Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	4. Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)
5. Product traceability and certification	5. Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel	5. Export/import procedure between two countries
6. Licensed vessel	6. Seasonal catch limits	6. Species and volume of catch (flag)
7. Fishing vessel movement, tracking record,	7. Location	7. Location
8. Number of fishing vessel movement of container	8. Foreign crew	8. IUU fishing activities, type of vessel
9. Permit Documents for allow to docking in border countries		

Type of Information to be discuss and coordinate with other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
1. Fishing effort	1. Number of fishing vessel by gear	1. Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)
2. Statistical catch by species and fishing gear	2. Vessel registration	2. Facilitate communication between control authorities
3. Number of fishing vessel by gear	3. Vessel movement controls into areas	3. Foreign fishing vessel and carrier
4. Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species	4. Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels	4. Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)
5. Product traceability and certification	5. Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel	5. Export/import procedure between two countries
6. Licensed vessel/Vessel tracking movement, vessel information	6. Seasonal catch limits	6. Species and volume of catch (flag)
	7. Country official documents	

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD (FAO)

By Ms. Cassandra De Young



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GoTFish: Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Cassandra De Young
FAO Regional Fisheries Officer
Asia-Pacific


The Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting
20-21 June 2019

How we got here

Birth of the GoTFish project idea



LME 35–Gulf of Thailand Transboundary Water Assessment Programme, 2015 Overall Risk Assessment



Based on a combined measure of the Human Development Index and the averaged indicators for fish & fisheries and pollution & ecosystem health modules, the overall risk factor is **very high**.

Matching GEF 7 Strategic Programme and GoT fisheries priorities

GoT fisheries priorities:

- IUU fishing
- EAF
- Collaborative efforts
- SSF
- Marine pollution/ALDFG
- etc

GEF-7 IW fisheries-related priorities:

- sustainable fishing practices and strengthen ecosystem governance
- IUU/PSMA
- SSF Guidelines
- Blue Economy
- overfishing and destructive fishing
- ecosystem services
- aquatic biodiversity
- etc

South China Sea SAP, SDG, etc

Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

TCP/RAS/3008



Bangkok, Thailand
14 – 15 March 2019

Consultations

- 4 Country-level consultations
- APFIC
- Discussions with partners
- SEAFDEC Sweden Gulf of Thailand Subregion meeting
- Regional Workshop 14-15 March, 2019 in Bangkok
- 34 participants representing national ministries, NGOs, the private sector and other organizations participated in the two-day workshop

Where we are – GoTFish proposal

Project Objective

Improved governance of the Gulf of Thailand fisheries through the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) to strengthen its Blue Economy potential

GoTFish project components

- Component 1: Strengthened regional governance and management for the sustainability of fisheries resources in the Gulf of Thailand**
 - Advisory Group, harmonization of policy and legal frameworks, regional task force, MCS networks, etc.
- Component 2: Enhanced capacity of fisheries stakeholders to implement the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (and relevant approaches) in the Gulf of Thailand**
 - EAF management plans, Capacity building (EAFM, PSMA, Fishing vessel registration, catch document register).
- Component 3: Incentive mechanisms supporting the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient fisheries**
 - Market mechanisms, links with private sector, standards for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, resolve harmful subsidies.
- Component 4: Efficient knowledge and targeted communication**
 - Project monitoring programs, communication and information

Component 1: Strengthened regional governance and management for the sustainability of fisheries resources in the Gulf of Thailand

- Output 1.1: Building ownership of the case for a regional approach
- Output 1.2: Establishment of multi-stakeholder regional fisheries management platforms (e.g. transboundary national /regional government fisheries planning teams, mgt. advisory councils) for improved transboundary and shared stock management
- Output 1.3: Updated and regionally coherent fisheries policy and legal frameworks across the GoT countries.
- Output 1.4: Multi-stakeholder regional task forces for addressing key regional issues and regional measures to address IUU fishing (using tools such as PSMA, MCS, VMS, etc.).

Component 2: Enhanced capacity of fisheries stakeholders to implement the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (and relevant approaches) in the Gulf of Thailand

- Output 2.1: Regional fisheries management plans developed
- Output 2.2: National fisheries management plans developed
- Output 2.3: Action plans and innovative tools to address trans-boundary fisheries management issues (e.g. overfishing, overcapacity, IUU fishing, by-catch, ALDFG, etc.) developed
- Output 2.4: Assessments, training and capacity to address key areas of action in the GoT fisheries (e.g. monitoring, control and surveillance frameworks, gender assessments, marine spatial planning, etc.)

Component 3: Incentive mechanisms supporting the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient fisheries

- Output 3.1: Assessment of GoT fisheries to identify key pressures and appropriate incentive mechanisms to support sustainable and well managed GoT fisheries.
- Output 3.2: Market and other innovative incentive mechanisms implemented to enhance sustainable fisheries value chains
- Output 3.3: Standards for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture developed to enhance marine ecosystem health alongside economic and social sustainability, and improve food and nutrition security
- Output 3.4: National and regional systems for communicating the path toward sustainability of GoT fisheries are established.

Component 4: Efficient knowledge and targeted communication

- Output 4.1: Project monitoring system established and implemented
- Output 4.2: Communication strategy and information management system established and implemented
- Output 4.3: Policy and outreach communications developed and communicated to national and regional stakeholders
- Output 4.4: GoTFish gender and stakeholder engagement strategy developed Output 4.5: Participation in the activities of the IW Learn Project

Project Partners

- Governments of Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam
- ASEAN, SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU and related projects (e.g. the Fisheries Refugia project, and the SCS SAP Implementation Project)
- UN Agencies (FAO, UN Environment, ILO, IMO)
- NGOs (SFP, FFI, WWF, IUCN as well as national NGOs)
- Universities and research centers across the region (e.g. UQ / CCRES, World Fish)
- CSO's (e.g. Thailand Sustainable Development Foundation and others)
- Representatives from input suppliers and processors private sector (e.g. Thai Union and also small-medium enterprises)
- Trade organizations/associations

Focus on synergies with other COBSEA initiatives, such as :

- Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea
- Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

But also national-level initiatives creating the building blocks for transboundary efforts

A few questions

- How far are the countries willing to go?
 - Long-term ambition for an RFMO-type body with teeth?
 - End illegal fishing in GoT by 2025?
 - National, bilateral or GoT-wide?
- How inclusive?
- If we need to broaden the proposal out, what will be priorities?
 - Mapping of GoT habitats?
 - Marine spatial planning of GoT LME?

Next Steps

- FAO-SEAFDEC GoTFish GEF project proposal regional workshop 1-2 August, 2019 in Bangkok
 - Finalization of project framework
 - Ensuring on-going efforts are recognized
 - Stakeholder engagement
- Complete GEF project proposal form (PIF) in September for review and consideration by the GEF Council in November

Typical GEF cycle



Not by GEF alone

- During discussions, we have found great interest from countries and partners to support the GoT fisheries and ecosystems
- There are multiple options out there to support the continuation of the regional approach – development partners, countries, private sector
- GEF project cannot and will not cover everything – “icing on the cake”

Thank you!

Annex 18

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD (SEAFDEC/TD)

By *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich*

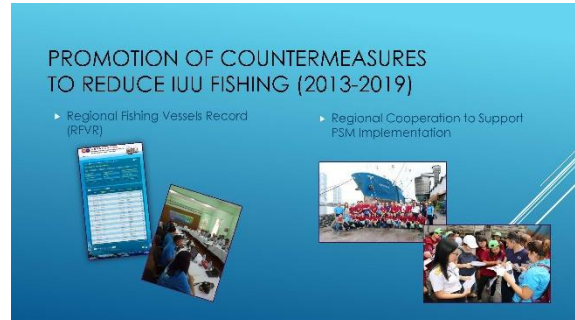
**IMPLEMENTATION
ACTIVITIES TO REDUCE IUU
FISHING IN THE REGION**

The SEAFDEC Training Department



**PROMOTION OF COUNTERMEASURES
TO REDUCE IUU FISHING (2013-2019)**

- ▶ Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)
- ▶ Regional Cooperation to Support FSM Implementation



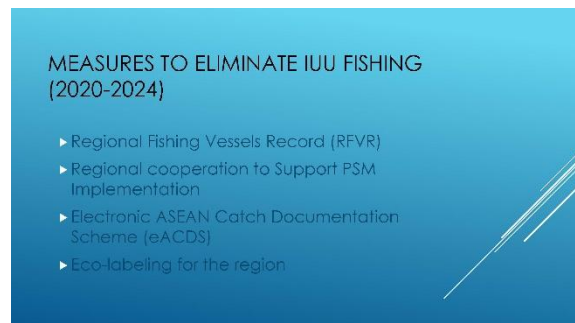
**ASSISTANCE OF CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE
REGION TO ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL FISH
TRADE-RELATED ISSUES (2013 – 2019)**

- ▶ ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme



**MEASURES TO ELIMINATE IUU FISHING
(2020-2024)**

- ▶ Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)
- ▶ Regional cooperation to Support PSM Implementation
- ▶ Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS)
- ▶ Eco-labeling for the region



THANK YOU

