

Securing the Niche of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products in the Global Market: ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme for Marine Capture Fisheries

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It is well-recognized that the global fishery resources have declined due to overexploitation and un-controlled fishing operations whether within national jurisdictions, sub-regional/regional areas or in the high seas. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing which has been identified as one of the causes of the declining fishery resources, can take place in all aspects of capture fisheries and in all sea areas. Initiatives to conserve and manage fish stocks have been undermined by IUU fishing, the result of which could lead to total collapse of capture fisheries, seriously hampering all attempts to rebuild the stocks that may have already been overfished. This situation could also lead to losses of both short- and long-term social and economic opportunities and thus, could have negative impacts on food security. FAO developed in 1995 the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), an important international voluntary-based measure to serve as guide in ensuring the sustainable development of fisheries. The CCRF includes several provisions covering all aspects of fisheries, from fisheries management, fishing operations, sustainable aquaculture, to post-harvest technology, and so on. Moreover, specific sub-issues relevant to the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU), Port State Measures (PSM), flag State control, market driven measures, and others have also been included in the CCRF (FAO, 1995). Through the promotion of the CCRF, countries in the region recognized the issues on sustainable fishing operations and fisheries management, and to facilitate its implementation in the region, SEAFDEC in coordination with the ASEAN Member States regionalized the CCRF. Thus, a series of regionalized guidelines had been developed. Collectively known as RCCRF, the regionalized guidelines had been translated into national languages of some countries starting in early 2000s. Nevertheless, from the global and regional points of view, IUU fishing has remained active around the world, resulting in increased recognition by the international community of the need to develop a traceability system through a regional catch documentation scheme to be able to establish the route of such products and ensure that these do not come from IUU fishing operations and thus, secure the niche of the region's marine fish and fishery products in the international market.

With the objective of controlling IUU fishing activities, the European Union (EU) developed a market-driven measure known as the “EC Regulation 1005/2008” to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which was made effective since January 2010.

Under such arrangement, countries exporting their fish and fishery products to the EU are required to implement the EC Regulation 1005/2008. On the other hand, many Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) have also developed their respective Catch Documentation Schemes as means of discouraging IUU fishing operations in the RFMOs' areas and/or high seas, tracking fish catch being traded in their management areas, and minimizing opportunities for products taken by illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing from reaching the markets. Thus, countries party to the tuna RFMOs, e.g. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), have to implement such Catch Documentation Schemes to be able to import and export tuna and tuna products.

Taking into account the abovementioned circumstances, the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues in Bangkok, Thailand in February 2010, encouraged SEAFDEC to take a proactive role in facilitating the sharing of experiences and information among its Member Countries (e.g. difficulties faced by the industry, areas of negotiations with EC, possible solutions/options), in order to enhance the capacity of the AMSs in complying with the requirements of the EC Regulation. Furthermore, during the discussion of the issues pertaining to the EC Regulation 1005/2008 at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) in December 2010, support was expressed on the development of common catch documentation system that could facilitate intra-regional trade of fish and fishery products in the Southeast Asian region. However, the AMSs also declared that such catch documentation system should conform to and align with those of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and the EU Catch Documentation, in order to comply with the requirements of the RFMOs and the EU (SEAFDEC, 2010).

Impacts of the Market-driven Measures

While AMSs had amended their laws and administrative regulations to meet the requirements relevant to the EC Regulation, many countries in the region expressed concern on the indirect exportation of fishery products (Latun *et al.*, 2016). Although some countries might not be directly exporting their products to the EU, but some may be exporting

raw materials to other AMSs to be processed into products for subsequent export to the EU. In such cases, export of such raw materials would need to be accompanied with a Catch Certificate acceptable to the EU regardless of its origin or final trade destination. Under such circumstances, the trade of fish and raw materials among the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries would still need to comply with the EC Catch Certification Scheme as the materials may be subsequently re-exported to the EU.

Considering the structure of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region where small-scale fisheries are the most important suppliers of fish, in fact more than 75% of fish consumed comes from small-scale fisheries, the impacts of the EC Regulation on small-scale fisheries and the experience of many AMSs on the implementation of the EC Catch Certification Scheme were thoroughly discussed during the Regional Workshop on Assessment of the Impacts of IUU Fishing and EC Regulation 1005/2008 on Small-scale Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region in Nha Trang, Viet

Nam in October 2012. Co-organized by the RPOA-IUU, the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore, the Fisheries Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Department (MARD) of Viet Nam, and SEAFDEC, the Meeting identified the status and the problems encountered by the AMSs on the implementation of the EC Catch Certification Scheme as shown in **Box 1**.

Thus, it has been established that the EC Regulation created considerable impacts on the AMSs that send their products to the EU through intra-regional trade of fish and fishery products. Even countries that do not export their fish directly to the EU but to neighboring countries that require catch certificates, should also comply with the catch certification system. Therefore, the required catch certificate for re-exporting products to the EU of which some AMSs are not yet ready to provide, would directly affect the importing countries that currently face shortage of raw fish materials for their processing plants.

Box 1. Status and views of ASEAN Member States on the implementation of the EC Regulation (as of 2013)

AMS	Status of implementation of the EC Regulation	Countries' Views
Cambodia	(No) At present, there is no regulation directly implementing the EC Regulation as Cambodia is not exporting fish and fishery products to EU	However, EU is indirectly requiring Catch Certificates in case of potential export of fish products to neighboring countries such as Thailand and Viet Nam
Indonesia	(Yes) MMAF Regulation No. 13/2012 supports national and international efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing	Agreed to simplify the certification of small-scale fishers' vessels (small-scale fisheries business), although small-scale fishing vessels are not obliged to obtain catch certificates, nevertheless, their related UPI (Fish Processing Unit)/ Exporter shall provide the notification
Lao PDR	(No) Not exporting products to EU	Development of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Lao PDR should focus on the aquaculture certification
Myanmar	(Yes) However, the requirements of the EC Regulation 1005/2008 is difficult to implement especially for inshore fisheries	Catch certification is required for exporting products to neighboring countries such as Thailand
Philippines	(Yes) Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 238 defines the Rules and Regulations Governing the Implementation of the EC Regulation on the Catch Certification Scheme	However, operations of municipal fishing boats are not under the purview of the national government through BFAR as their operations are under the responsibility of Local Government Units
Singapore	(Yes) Four processing plants (3 for frozen fish and 1 for processed fish) that export their fish products to EU, since the raw materials used come from Indonesia, Taiwan, India, Viet Nam, and Thailand	Shortage of raw materials for the processing plants since some suppliers of raw materials could not comply with the EC Regulation
Thailand	(Yes) Two types of catch certification are adopted, namely: (1) for fishing boats 20 GRT and over, and (2) simplified catch certification used for less than 20 GRT fishing vessels (small-scale)	Simplified catch certificate for small-scale fisheries in which vessels should submit logbooks at district/provincial fishery offices located in any province or landing site, but issues are raised on how to effectively validate the data entered in logbook as certified by captains of fishing vessels
Viet Nam	(Yes) D-Fish issued more than 150 legal documents to guide relevant stakeholders, convened workshops and training courses for related agencies and fishers on how to comply with EC Regulations	Insufficient MCS system, insufficient logistics and infrastructures, and inadequate capacity of relevant agencies are the key issues that impede effective implementation of the EC Regulation (Khanh <i>et al.</i> , 2013)

Need for a Regional Catch Documentation System

Most of the AMSs are major producers of fish and fishery products, jointly accounting for a quarter of the global fish production. Of the world's top 15 marine capture fisheries producers, six are from the ASEAN, namely: Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Viet Nam, Thailand, and Malaysia. Indonesia ranked second of the world's highest marine capture fisheries producers with production of 5.40 million metric tons (MT) in 2012 an increase of about 27.0% over the last decade. The Fisheries Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia 2012 (SEAFDEC, 2014) showed that in 2012, Indonesia's total production from marine capture fisheries reached 5.40 million MT followed by Myanmar at 2.33 million MT, Philippines at 2.15 million MT, Viet Nam at 2.11 million MT, Thailand at 1.61 million MT, and Malaysia at 1.47 million MT. It is worth noting that production from marine capture fisheries of Myanmar and Viet Nam increased by 121.4% and 46.8%, respectively, over the last decade.

Meanwhile, the global demand for the region's fish and fishery products has been rising as more countries depend on catches from the AMSs. For example, Australia sources nearly half of its fish demand from the AMSs, and studies showed that Australia's domestic fish requirement would reach 776,000 MT by 2020, of which 610,000 MT will be imported. One of ASEAN's major trading partners, Japan, has been the leading importer of seafood in the world. In 2011, Japan's seafood import reached 2.69 million MT amounting to 1.45 trillion Japanese Yen. Japan imports shrimps primarily from Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Thailand. Indonesia is also one of the country's major sources of tuna, third to Taiwan and Korea.

This growth was driven by the increased demand from Europe and the United States. Viet Nam's seafood is also in demand as exports grew from US\$ 5.0 billion in 2010 to US\$ 6.2 billion in 2012. The United States is fast rising as a major importer of seafood from Viet Nam. It is the primary importer of tuna and the second largest importer of shrimps from Viet Nam. Thailand and Viet Nam are two of the world's major exporters of fish and fishery products.

From the in-depth study carried out by SEAFDEC on fish trade flow within the ASEAN Region and the requirements for catch certification by AMSs (**Box 2**), results indicated that the intra-regional trade of fish and fishery products among the AMSs is significantly high in both quantity and value. In 2007, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia reported that a total of 216,300 MT of fisheries products valued at USD180 million, had been exported to other AMSs such as Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Even for the import/export of fish and fishery products within the Southeast Asian region, the AMSs still requires catch documentation in order that their fish and fishery products could be re-exported to other importing AMSs and third countries outside the region. In another case, small-scale fisheries may also be required to implement the simplified catch documentation or certification in order to comply with the requirements of importing countries. Therefore, it would be of advantage to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries if a regional catch documentation system were developed taking into consideration the format, standard and information requirements of the existing schemes of importing countries, but simplified in order to enhance its applicability in the small-scale fisheries of the region. The development of such regional catch documentation system could be known as the

Box 2. AMSs requirements for EC Catch Certification, RFMOs CDS and ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme

Fish Trade from ASEAN Member States	CDS Requirements		
	EC Catch Certification	RFMOs CDS	ASEAN CDS
1) Fish/fishery products for the EU	Y		
• Raw fish from commercial fisheries in EEZ	Y		
• Raw fish from small-scale fisheries in EEZ	Y		
2) Re-exporting fish products to EU	Y		
• Raw fish from other ASEAN countries	Y		
• Raw fish from foreign vessels	Y		
3) Importing raw tuna from RFMOs area		Y	
• by foreign fishing vessels		Y	
• by other ASEAN countries		Y	
4) Exporting of tuna products	Y	Y	
• To EU and other Regions	Y	Y	
5) Import-export fish among AMS			Y
6) Import fish from other AMS and Re-export to other region			Y
7) Export fish from AMS to other region except EU			Y
8) Import from outside region and re-export within the AMS region			Y

“ASEAN Catch Documentation System”, depending on the requirements of the AMSs (Kawamura and Siriraksophon, 2014).

Nonetheless, the development of the ASEAN Catch Documentation System would require harmonization of all relevant schemes, including the EC Catch Certification, the RFMOs Catch Documentation Systems (CDS) that are being adopted by their respective parties, as well as the existing schemes of the respective AMSs. Along this process, it has become necessary for the AMSs to work together with importing countries in developing the ASEAN Catch Documentation System that could facilitate not only intra-regional trade in fish and fishery products, but also enhance the cooperation among the AMSs for the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community starting in 2015, where fisheries had been identified as a priority sector for the said integration.

Development of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme

At the onset, SEAFDEC conducted several workshops and meetings to carry out an impact assessment of the EC Regulation to the region’s fisheries sector including small-scale fisheries, and determine the ways and means of improving the implementation process to meet the requirements of the measures. Based on the inputs from the Member Countries and the outputs from the workshops and meetings, the Concept Note on the Development of “ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)” was endorsed at the 45th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in April 2013, considering that the ACDS could facilitate intra-regional trade of fisheries products in the ASEAN region. Later, the Concept Note was also endorsed and supported by the 21st ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries in June 2013 and subsequently, by the ASEAN Special Senior Officials Meeting in August 2013.

After such endorsements, the SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with MFRDMD conducted an experts’ group meeting in October 2014 and came up with the first draft ASEAN Catch Documentation System/Scheme. This was followed by the Regional Technical Consultation organized by SEAFDEC in December 2014 to come up with the 2nd draft of the ASEAN CDS. This draft was discussed at the 47th Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC in April 2015 after which their comments were accommodated into the 3rd draft of the ACDS which was discussed during an Experts Meeting in May 2015. This resulted in the final Draft of the ACDS as well as the Info-graphic on the Usage of the ACDS in Various Scenarios of Catch Flows of Fish and Fishery Products into the ASEAN Region (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, 2013).

The ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme

The ACDS is intended to provide a unified framework that will enhance traceability of fish and fishery products for effective marine fisheries management in the AMSs; enhance the credibility of fish and fishery products for intra-regional and international trade; and prevent entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain of the AMSs. It is envisioned that at the initial stage, the ACDS shall be voluntary for all AMSs but could be made mandatory later.

Scope of the ACDS

As mentioned above, the ACDS is being established to improve the traceability of marine capture fisheries in the AMSs and enhance intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products in the AMSs. However, while the ACDS shall apply to most fishery products, it would not be applied for products shown in **Box 3**. Generally, the ACDS applies to trade of marine fish and fishery products, processed or not, originating from AMSs flagged fishing vessels. For transshipment, landings of domestic products, exports, imports, and re-exports, under jurisdiction of AMS, a catch certificate and details of transshipment shall accompany all catches. There is no waiver of this requirement. The ACDS will cover catch from small fishing vessels (which meet the criteria) that can contribute to trade among the AMSs, although a simplified catch document would be applied accordingly. The ACDS does not cover the export/import of fish parts other than the meat, including head, eyes, roe, gut, fin, skin, and tail, with the exception of sharks’ fin. This ACDS is meant for intra-regional trade demonstrating AMSs’ commitment to combat IUU fishing. A subsequent phase could be developed later for all fish and fishery products coming from outside the region.

Box 3. Products not subjected to the ACDS

- Freshwater fish and fishery products
- Aquaculture products obtained from fry or larvae
- Ornamental fish
- Oysters, live
- Scallops including queen scallops, of the genus *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Placopecten*, live, fresh or chilled
- Coquilles St. Jacques (*Pecten maximus*), frozen
- Other scallops, fresh or chilled
- Mussels
- Snails, others than those obtained from the sea
- Prepared and preserved mollusks
- Corals
- CITES-listed species

Main Provisions of the ACDS

The ACDS covers the export of fish and fishery products from AMSs’ flagged fishing vessels operating within their EEZs or that of other AMSs, and re-exportation of imported fish and fishery products from AMSs as well as non-AMSs. The catch flow and movement of ACDS is shown in **Fig. 1**.

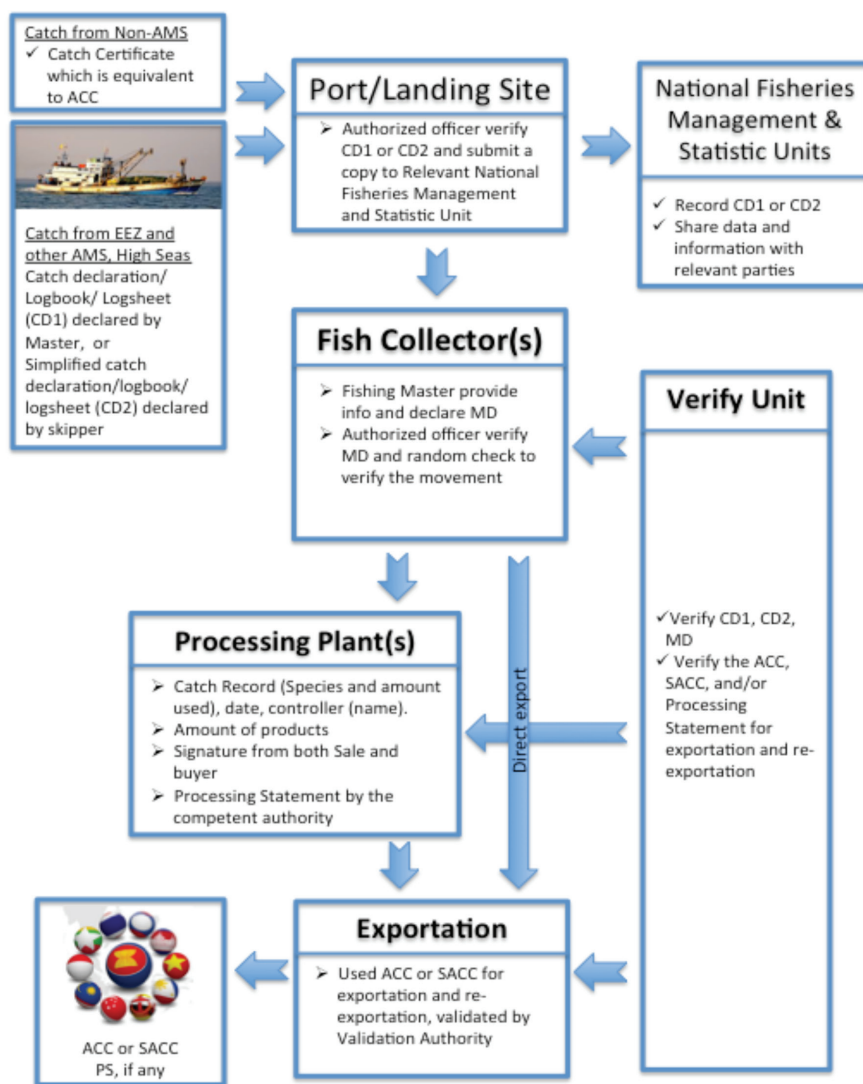


Fig. 1. Catch flow and movement of the ACDS

The documentation required for the ACDS of commercial marine capture fisheries and small-scale fisheries whose fish and fishery products are involved in the international market, is similar but the documents had been simplified for implementation by small-scale fishers before landing. To support not only intra-regional but also international trade of fish and fishery products in the future, the ACDS documents had therefore been designed considering the documents under the EC Regulation 1005/2008. Thus, the ACDS documentation consists of four key documents as shown in **Box 4**.

Some provisions on ACDS documents suggest that all exportation and re-exportation of fish and fishery products, processed or not, caught by AMSs' flagged fishing vessels within their EEZs or that of other AMSs, shall be accompanied by relevant ACDS documents. In addition, the relevant ACDS documents shall be validated by competent authorities of the flag State from which the fish and fishery products have been obtained. The ACDS shall be used to certify that such catches have been made in accordance with applicable national laws and regulations.

Usage of ACDS in Various Scenarios of Fish Trade

To support the implementation of the ACDS, and for better understanding of the usage of ACDS documents, trade of fish and fishery products within the ASEAN region are defined into 18 patterns/scenarios as shown in **Fig. 6-23** and summarized in **Box 5**.

Recommendations from Stakeholders

The Stakeholders Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards the ASEAN Economic Community: Combating IUU Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products organized by SEAFDEC in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2016 (SEAFDEC, 2016) considered the requirements of major markets, *e.g.* EU and US, as well as intra-regional markets, for traceability of products from capture fisheries and preventing entry of products from IUU fishing into the supply chain. Stakeholders attending the Consultation suggested that SEAFDEC could consider undertaking some actions with regards to the ACDS (**Box 6**).

CATCH DECLARATION/LOGBOOK/LOGSHEET (CD1)				
1. Unique Serial Number		2. Reference Number		
3. Validation Authority: (Agency Name)				
(a) Address	(b) E-mail Address	(c) Tel.	(d) Fax	
4. Fishing Vessel Name:	5. Flag-Home Port	6. Registration Number	7. Call Sign:	8. IMO/Lloyd's Number: (If issued)
9. Fishing License No. Valid to:	10. Vessel Contract No. Inmarsat No., Fax No., Telephone No., E-mail address (if issued):			
11. Type of Processing On Board:				
12. Description of Product				
(a) Species	(b) Product Code	(c) Catch Area(s) & Dates	(d) Estimated Live Weight (kg)	(e) Verified Weight Landed (kg) where appropriate
13. Name of Master of Fishing Vessel – Signature – Seal:				
14. Declaration of Transshipment At Sea				
(a) Name of Master of Fishing Vessel/ Captain/Representative:		(b) Signature and Date	(c) Transshipment Date/Area/Position	(d) Estimated Weight (kg)
(e) Name of Master of Receiving Vessel/Carrier	(f) Signature	(g) Vessel Name	(h) Registration Number	(i) IMO/Lloyd's Number (If issued)
15. Flag State Authority Validation:				
(a) Name/Title	(b) Signature	(c) Date	(d) Seal (stamp)	

Fig. 2. Catch Declaration/logbook/logsheet (CD1)

MOVEMENT DOCUMENT (MD1) (OPTIONAL DOCUMENT)				
1. Unique Serial Number		2. Reference Number: CD1/XXXX		
3. Validation Authority: (Agency name)				
(a) Address	(b) E-mail address	(c) Tel.	(d) Fax	
4. Fishing Vessel Name	5. Registration Number	6. Fishing License No. Valid Until:		
7. Date of Landing/unloading:		8. Landing Place/Name:		
9. Description of Product				
(a) Product by species	(b) Product Code	(c) Estimated Live Weight (kg/MT)	(d) Total Weight (kg/MT)	
10. Purchasing documents				
(a) Name of Buyer:	(b) Registration No. :	(c) Address:	(d) Phone No. :	
(e) Catch by Species	(f) Total Weight (kg/MT)	(g) Sold by:	(h) Buyer's signature:	
11. Processing Plant				
(a) Processing Plant Name:	(b) Registration No. :	(c) Address:	(d) Phone No. :	
(e) Catch by Species:	(f) Date of Processing:	(g) Total Weight Used:	(h) Remaining Fish:	(i) Name of Controller:
12. Flag State Authority Verification:				
(a) Name/Title	(b) Signature	(c) Date	(d) Seal (stamp)	

Fig. 3. Movement Document (MD1)

ASEAN CATCH CERTIFICATE (ACC) FOR EXPORTATION				
1. Unique Serial Number:		2. Reference Number: MD1/XXXX or CD1/XXXX		
3. Validating Authority: (Agency Name)				
(a) Address:	(b) E-mail Address	(c) Tel.	(d) Fax	
4. Fishing Vessel Name	5. Flag-Home Port	6. Registration Number	7. Call Sign	8. IMO/Lloyd's Number (If issued)
9. Fishing License No. Valid to:	10. Vessel contract no. Inmarsat No., Fax No., telephone No., E-mail address (if issued)			
11. Type of Processing On Board				
12. Description of Exported Product				
(a) Species	(b) Product Code	(c) Catch Area(s) and Dates	(d) Estimated Live Weight (kg)	(e) Verified Weight Landed (kg) where appropriate
13. Name and Address of Exporter:			Signature	Date Seal
14. Name/Title of Competent Authority Validation:			Signature	Date Seal
15. Transport Details (Appendix 1)				
16. Importer Declaration				
Name and Address of Importer		Signature	Date	Seal Product Code
17. Import Control - Authority	Place	Importation Authorized (*)	Importation Suspended(*)	Verification Requested – Date
18. Customs Declaration (if issued)		Number	Date	Place
(*) Tick as appropriate				

Fig. 4. ASEAN Catch Certificate (ACC)

Processing Statement (PS) (for imported fish through processing before re-exportation)						
I confirm that the processed fishery products: (product description and Combined Nomenclature code) have been obtained from catches accompanied by the following information:						
ACC Unique Serial Number	Vessel name(s) and flag(s)	Validation date(s)	Catch description	Total landed weight (kg)	Catch processed (kg)	Processed fishery product (kg)
Name and address of the processing plant _____						
Name and address of the exporter (if different from the processing plant) _____						
Approval number of the processing plant _____						
Health certificate number and date _____						
Responsible person of the processing plant:	Signature:	Date:	Place:			
Endorsement by the competent authority: _____						
Official:	Signature and seal:	Date:	Place:			

Fig. 5. Processing Statement (PS)

Box 4. Four key documents in the ACDS

1. Catch Declaration/Logbook/Logsheets (CD1)

- Catch and information in the catch declaration or logbook/logsheets (Fig. 2) shall be declared by captain/fishing master/skipper and reported to the competent authority at fishing ports/landing sites
- Competent authorities shall verify the catch declaration/logbook/logsheets submitted by captain/fishing master/skipper
- Competent authorities shall submit a copy of catch declaration/logbook/logsheets to the relevant national fisheries management and statistics units

2. Movement Document (MD1)

- Captain/fishing master/skipper/owner of fishing vessel and/or representative shall provide inputs in MD1 (Fig. 3)
- Competent authorities shall verify information in the MD1
- Any transfer of ownership of the fish and fishery products must be verified
- Competent authorities shall conduct random check to verify information in the movement document
- Fish processing units shall maintain proper stock records keeping for verification by competent authorities

3. ASEAN Catch Certificate for Exportation and Re-exportation of Fish and Fishery Products from AMS (ACC)

- Export and re-export of fish and fishery products under ACDS shall be authorized through the issuance of ASEAN Catch Certificate (ACC) for Exportation of Fish and Fishery Products (Fig. 4) by the competent authorities of the AMSs from which the exportation or re-exportation takes place

4. Processing Statement (PS)

- Competent authorities shall issue Processing Statement (Fig. 5) for exporting of processed fish and fishery products.

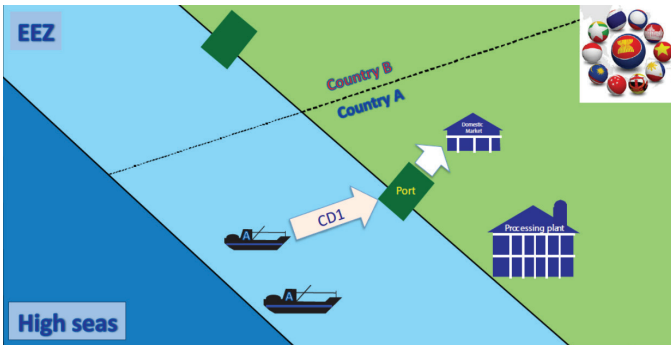


Fig. 6. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ for the domestic market

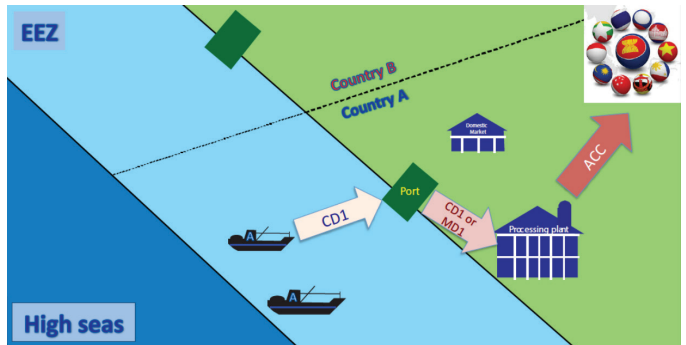


Fig. 7. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ - are processed for export to other AMSs

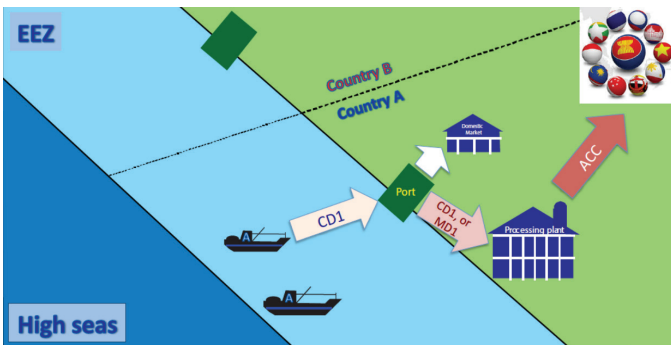


Fig. 8. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ, are sent to domestic market, and some are processed for export to other AMSs

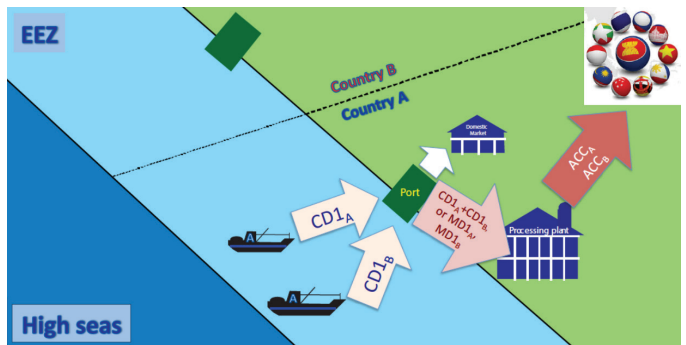


Fig. 9. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, are sent to domestic market and some are processed for export to other AMSs

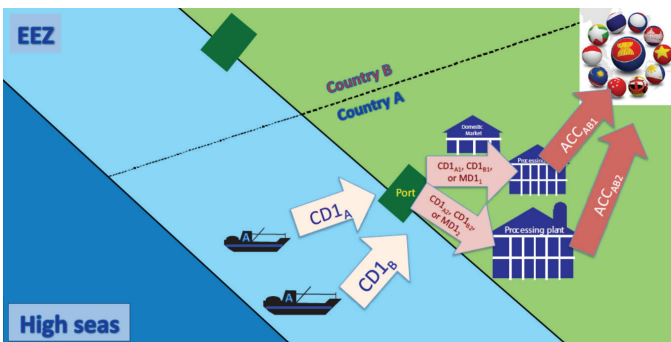


Fig. 10. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, send to more than one processing plants separately, for export to other AMSs

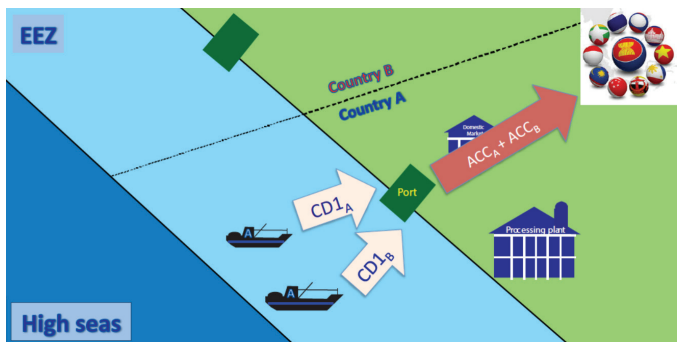


Fig. 11. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, are directly exported to other AMSs or non-AMS

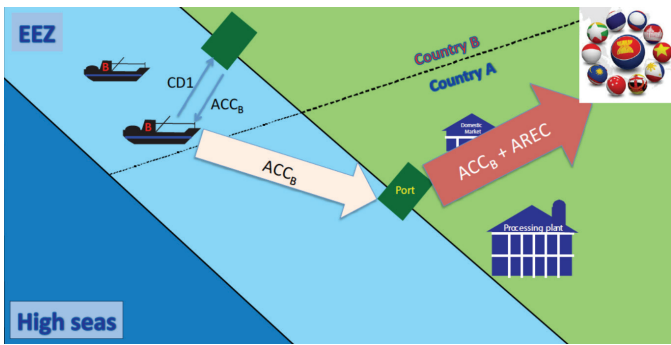


Fig. 12. Catch from flag State B vessels-operated in their EEZ, are landed at port State A for direct re-exportation

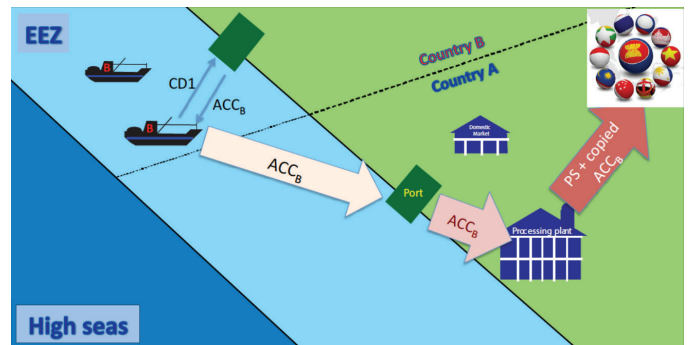


Fig. 13. Catch from AMS flag State B vessels-operated in their EEZ, are landed at port State A for processing and exportation to other AMS

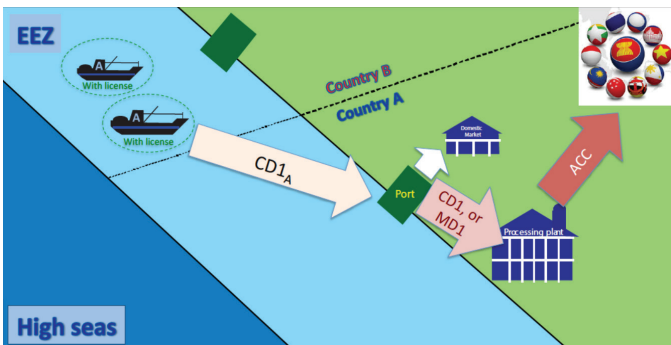


Fig. 14. Catch from flag State A vessels-operated in other AMS B with licenses/agreement, landed in home port

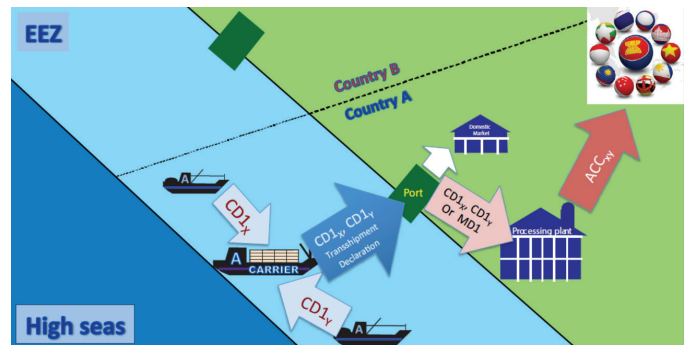


Fig. 15. Catch from flag State A vessels are transshipped at sea to carrier and landed in home port for processing before exportation

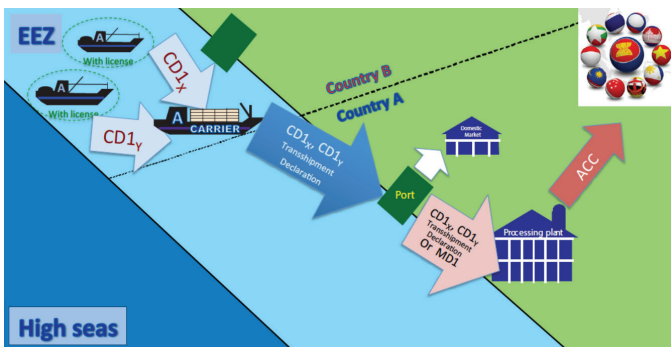


Fig. 16. Transship by flag State carrier-operated in other ASEAN coastal state under the licenses/agreement and landed in home port

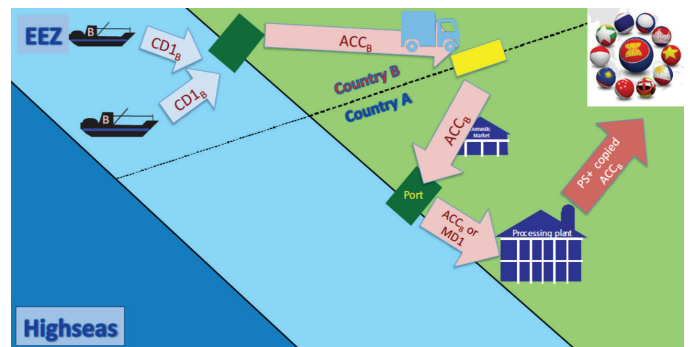


Fig. 17. Catch from AMS B sent by land or across the border of AMS A to processing plant(s) before re-export to AMSs or non-AMSs

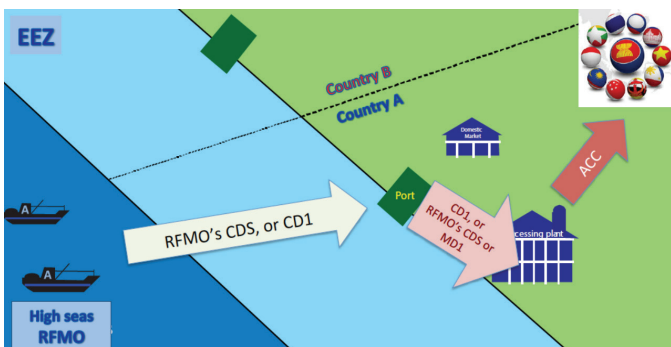


Fig. 18. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the RFMOs area of competent or high seas are processed before exportation

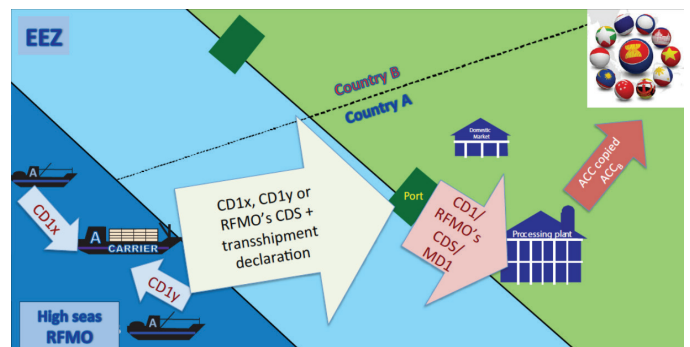


Fig. 19. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the RFMOs area or high seas are transshipped to land at home port for processing before exportation to other AMSs

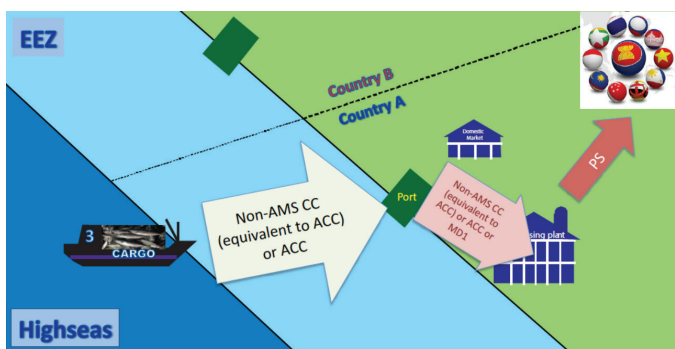


Fig. 20. Imported catch from non-AMS are sent to processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS

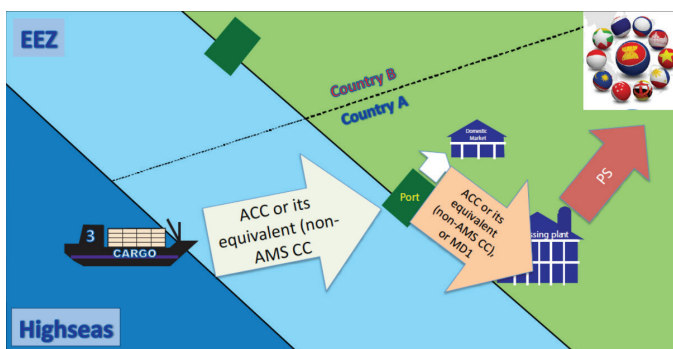


Fig. 21. Fish from non-AMS processed through the domestic market and processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS

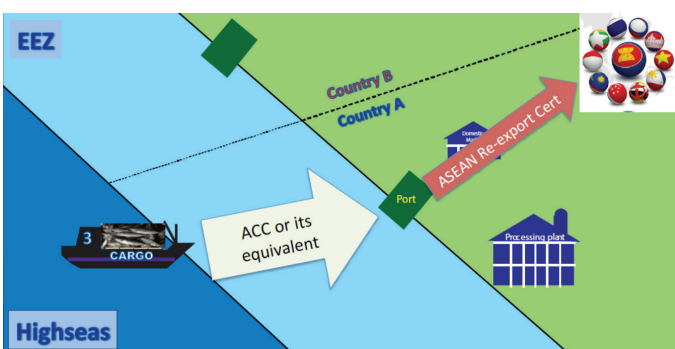


Fig. 22. Import of processed fish from AMS or non-AMS through processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS

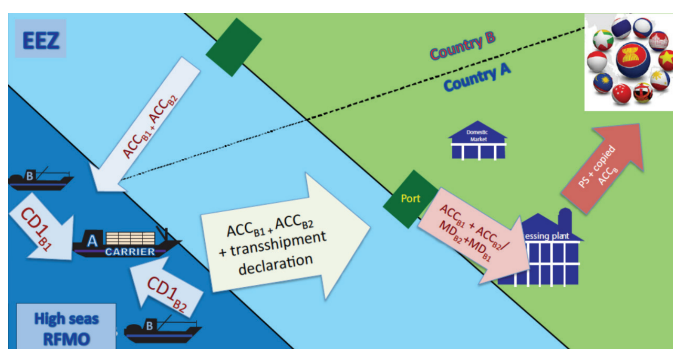


Fig. 23. Catch from AMS flag State B vessels, transhipped to carrier A in high seas then carrier A lands catch in the country for processing before re-exportation to other AMS or non-AMS

Box 5. Patterns/scenarios of trade of fish and fishery products within the ASEAN region

1. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ for the domestic market
2. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ - are processed for export to other AMSs
3. Catch from flag State vessel-operated in the EEZ, are sent to domestic market, and some are processed for export to other AMSs
4. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, are sent to domestic market and some are processed for export to other AMSs
5. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, send to more than one processing plants separately, for export to other AMSs
6. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the EEZ, are directly exported to other AMSs or non-AMS
7. Catch from flag State B vessels-operated in their EEZ, are landed at port State A for direct re-exportation
8. Catch from AMS flag State B vessels-operated in their EEZ, are landed at port State A for processing and exportation to other AMS
9. Catch from flag State A vessels-operated in other AMS B with licenses/agreement, landed in home port
10. Catch from flag State are transhipped at sea to carrier and landed in home port for processing before exportation
11. Transship by flag State carrier-operated in other ASEAN coastal state under the licenses/agreement and landed in home port
12. Catch from AMS B send by land or across the border of AMS A to processing plant(s) before re-export to AMSs or non-AMSs
13. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the RFMOs area of competent or high seas are processed before exportation
14. Catch from flag State vessels-operated in the RFMOs area or high seas are transhipped to land at home port for processing before exportation to other AMSs
15. Imported catch from non-AMS are sent to processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS
16. Fish from non-AMS processed through the domestic market and processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS
17. Import of processed fish from AMS or non-AMS through processing plant before re-exporting to other AMSs or non-AMS
18. Catch from AMS flag State B vessels, transhipped to carrier A in high seas then carrier A lands catch in the country for processing before re-exportation to other AMS or non-AMS

Box 6. Suggestions made during the March 2016 Stakeholders Consultation on Regional Cooperation in Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards the ASEAN Economic Community: Combating IUU Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products

- Developing comprehensive measures by AMSs to prevent the entry of products from IUU fishing into the supply chain
- Promoting the adoption and implementation of “ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)” to enhance traceability of fish and fishery products, enhancing understanding and capacity of stakeholders on the implementation of the system (especially small-scale fishers), and development of electronic system to support the implementation of ACDS; and enhancing the acceptability of ACDS by major importing markets.
- Ensuring that ACDS once endorsed by AMSs would not create unnecessary burden, cost or lengthy process for importers/exporters, e.g. combined forms, harmonize international requirements with market requirement of respective countries
- Undertaking information, education and communication campaign, and capacity building programs to enhance the implementation of required actions

Way Forward

Considering that the ACDS would be used as basis for promoting intra-regional trade by the AMSs, the SEAFDEC Council of Directors during its 48th Meeting in Viet Nam in April 2016 (SEAFDEC, 2016) suggested that the ACDS should be in line with the systems that are already being implemented by the AMSs since the ACDS would also be used to improve national traceability of fish and fishery products. As a part of ACDS, an electronic catch documentation system would be developed to reduce the burden of the AMSs in the implementation of the ACDS. In this connection, SEAFDEC with support from Government of Japan and Government of Sweden would continue working with its partners, e.g. USAID-Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships, and the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM), from 2016 onwards. The SEAFDEC Council also agreed to pilot-test the ACDS as well as the e-system in Brunei Darussalam. Pilot testing would be expanded to specific fisheries such as neritic tuna fisheries, blue-swimming crab fisheries, among others, to cover not only commercial-scale but also small-scale fisheries involved in international trade. Results from pilot testing experiments would be disseminated regional-wide to improve the traceability of all marine capture fisheries in the Southeast Asian region.

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