

**Report of the Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS
in the Gulf of Thailand**

Chonburi Province, Thailand

31 October-2 November 2017



THE SECRETARIAT

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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REPORT OF SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MCS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

31 October - 2 November 2017
Chonburi Province, Thailand

I. Opening of the Consultation

1. The Consultation was opened by Senior Adviser to SEAFDEC, *Dr. Magnus Torell*, on behalf of SEAFDEC Secretary-General. While expressing the gratitude to the participants to join this important Consultation, he emphasized that this Consultation was intended to seek an innovative cooperation mechanism, put forward to organize the network within GoT countries and to improve fisheries management as well as to control of fishing practices in the GoT Sub-region.

2. The Consultation was attended by concerned officials from GoT Countries namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam, SEAFDEC Regional Fisheries Policy Network Members, Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Thai MECC) together with officers from SEAFDEC/Training Department and SEAFDEC Secretariat. The list of participants appears in **Annex 1**.

II. Background, Objectives and Expected Outputs of the Consultation

3. The Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordinator for SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin* briefed that the Consultation was convened as a follow up of the previous Sixth (6th) GOT Sub-region Meeting which was held in March 2017 that addressed the important trans-boundary fish stocks and the management and control of fishing capacity. This Consultation was intended to seek on the possibility of the development of networking of Monitoring (M), Control (C), and Surveillance (S) within the GoT sub-region. The Prospectus is shown in **Annex 2**. Then, the Agenda was adopted unanimously (**Annex 3**).

III. Introduction with General Perspective on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

3.1 International Agreements and Regional/ASEAN Initiatives Requiring Cooperation on M, C and S

4. *Dr. Magnus Torell*, presented the concept of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) in accordance with the FAO terminology and provided information on RPOA-IUU Workshop on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) which was held in Bali, 2008. He made reference to current international and regional agreements/initiatives regarding cooperation of MCS. He reiterated that SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has been for more than a decade supporting the promotion of the management of fishing capacity in the Southeast Asian region as well as ambitions to strengthen the MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea sub-region. In terms of terminology of MCS, he indicated that even though there are some differences in the terminologies and words used, the concept developed for MCS are basically the same. Where, 'M' is focused on data collection, measurement and analysis, 'C' is focused on control function which is based on national legal provisions with combination of national and international measures, and 'S' is focused on enforcement of existing regulations. He indicated that, the ability to effectively implement MCS systems will highly depend on how responsible institutions are effectively engaged and share tasks ahead in accordance with their mandates. His presentation appears in **Annex 4**.

5. Meanwhile, *Dr. Magnus* also stated that several international instruments have been issued are supporting strengthened MCS coordination with regards to fishing activities such as United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982, Food and Agriculture Organization

(FAO) Compliance agreement, UN-Fish Stock Agreement, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO Port State Measurement agreement, FAO-Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines, International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions for safety and pollution, and International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions on labor issue. Likewise, in the regional level, he also indicated that some instruments and agreements such as Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)-IUU, RPOA–Fishing Capacity, RPOA-Neritic Tuna, Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR), and ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) has been developed in support of regional fisheries management including strengthened MCS coordination in line with some stated ASEAN community-building targets (IUU-free trade of fisheries products).

6. *Dr. Magnus* further emphasized that there are two common obstacles that might hamper the implementation of effective MCS coordination and networking: first, information is not always easily shared with difficulties in sharing information within countries and across boundaries; and second, institutional mandates and responsibilities are not granted with sufficient strength to support coordinated MCS networks. Therefore, these issues should be further addressed in the future to improve matters. Meanwhile, he also pointed that MCS coordination in the Arafura-Timor Sea can be used as a good example where MCS networks are developed based on three different bilateral agreements between Indonesia and Australia, Timor Leste and Australia, Papua New Guinea and Australia.

7. In response to the question raised by *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich* from SEAFDEC/TD regarding the significance of the achievement of MCS in the Arafura-Timor Sea, *Dr. Magnus* informed the Consultation that MCS in the Arafura-Timor Sea has been showing a breakthrough in successfulness of developing network within the sub-region for sharing information. Therefore, this can be a good example of good practice of the basic implementation of MCS network. Likewise, in response to the question raised by representative from Malaysia regarding the department involved in the MCS system in the Arafura-Timor Sea, *Dr. Magnus* also informed the Consultation that there is number of departments involved in the implementation not only Fisheries Department but also cross-sectoral institutions such as navy and police which highlighted the good example of networking.

3.2 MCS Applications and Cooperation in the North Sea

8. *Dr. Jacob Hagberg*, International Fisheries Policy Expert of SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, presented the example of the MCS Applications and Cooperation in the North Sea. He indicated that even though this was not perfectly implemented, some actions have been working really well, and thus might be used as a good example with inspirational ideas. He informed the Consultation that the principle of MCS coordination in the North Sea is basically to manage a large group of fishing vessels who are fishing in the same waters. Important is that a real picture of the actual amount and composition of catches (and by whom) is collected and shared. There is a certain amount of freedom to land at harbors within the area this facilitates the availability and import of raw material for processing facilities again with information collected and shared. The availability and sharing of information helps to reduce IUU fishing practices as well as to provide basic data for tax revenues in the respective countries. His presentation appears in **Annex 5**.

9. He informed the Consultation that in the North Sea, ‘Monitoring’ are mainly based on the use electronic logbook which makes it possible to draw upon real time data of catch regardless the original of the port of the fishing vessels or fishermen’s nationality in order to monitor that catches are still based on, and within, each countries’ catch quota. While ‘Control’ is done through control measures being applied based common rules but with each of the countries based on the restrictions and provisions outlines laws and regulations each of where they catch fish, and ‘Surveillance’ is implemented either at a country-basis or through joint surveillance among North Sea countries.

10. Meanwhile, *Dr. Jacob* gave an example on how Swedish government develops the Joint Fisheries Monitoring and Control Center (FMC) to control all fishing vessels in their water regardless of their nationality. This action then has proven good example on how to improve control while still give flexibility to land the catch in selected harbors. Likewise, he also presented another good example of MCS developed by Russia and Norway, where they strictly monitor catch data since 1946 to support the development of better management plan of the effort and catch quota. He also indicated that looking at those examples, it can be noted that MCS is part of important puzzle of good fisheries management, which can lead to better catch and ultimately lead to better profit as well as to sustained food supply.

11. In response to the question raised by representative from Cambodia on how to manage excess number of fishing vessels by reducing of the number of licenses in order to minimize the fishing effort, *Dr. Jacob* informed the Consultation that steps taken is only to reduce the fishing quota not the licenses as such. Meanwhile, in response to the question raised by representative from Viet Nam on whether the given quota applied for any kind of fishing vessel, he informed the Consultation that the quota only apply for commercial fishing, although for special case like in Germany, recreational fishing was also included after it has been proven that, given the large number of people fishing, it significantly contributed to the total amount of catches.

12. The Representative from Malaysia sought clarification on type of fishing method and fishing equipment that are used in the North Sea and how effective fisheries management in the North Sea can reduce IUU fishing practices. In response, *Dr. Jacob* informed the Consultation that the fishing gears that are commonly used are trawls, long line and purse seine with the main target being small pelagic species. He also informed the Consultation that at the moment IUU fishing practice can be categorized as almost zero, where countries engaged in IUU fishing practices will be severely punished by quota deduction. As an example he highlighted that Poland have to reduce its fishing fleet up to 70 percent as a result of over-fishing in earlier years.

13. In response to the query raised by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager, *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn* on what mechanism that was used by countries around the North Sea to manage fisheries in the Sub-region, he informed the Consultation that it was initially done by having all countries involved intensively in the cooperation within International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). All North Sea countries are members of ICES. Through the ICES mechanism, then, every year all countries send research/scientist with catches and landing data to discuss the information provided to make a science-based analysis on the stock status before finally coming up with recommendations of the quotas to be applied. It is important to note that final sharing of quotas is then decided through different mechanism which is basically relates to national political agenda with negotiations among countries around the North Sea.

14. Similar to the activities conducted through ICES, *Ms. Pattaratjit* highlighted that initial activities facilitated by SEAFDEC such as the Scientific Committee Meetings on Neritic Tuna, Tonggol Tuna and Kawakawa can be used as a good start to develop better science-based fisheries management policy, although securing the national support to conduct these activities and link it to management planning might also be an important part of further discussion.

IV. Updates on Available MCS Systems in the Gulf of Thailand

4.1. Country Presentation

• Cambodia

15. The representative from the Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia, *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, Deputy Director of Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute (IFReDI) and a permanent member of task force group for IUU fishing presented on current situation of marine

fisheries recourses, fishing licensing and MCS coordination in Cambodia. He mentioned that Cambodia classify fishing activities between family scale (small-scale), medium scale and large scale (commercial) fishing gears. He informed that different Cambodian authorities are involved in managing fishing vessels at provincial level and national level including Office of the Governor, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, FiA and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Council of Ministers at Royal Government level in Cambodia. He also provided information on the number of fishing vessels and fisheries production of Cambodia. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

16. He stated that MCS coordination; Marine Fisheries Management Structure and Statistic Data Collection Scheme are implemented by MAFF. However, both inland and marine data collection in Cambodia are carried out under collaboration with partner organizations such as Mekong River Commission (MRC), European Union (EU), West Bengal (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Worldfish, SEAFDEC, and United Nations Environment Programme for Global Environment Facility (UNEP/GEF), Japan. For example, the fisheries resources surveys were conducted by SEAFDEC and Koyo-MARU. In addition, he explained more in detail about the fishing licensing system, MCS coordination within the country as well as MCS activities that are implemented under cooperation with neighboring countries in GoT such as Thai Navy, Viet Nam's navy, Viet Nam's coast guard and Maritime Malaysia Enforcement Agency. He also added that there is a multi-agency MCS coordinating unit exists in Cambodia.

17. In Cambodia, with FiA an IUU task force group has already been developed and implemented. The group leads by Deputy Director-General of FiA and include 15 members from Department of Logistic and Administration; Department of Fisheries Affair; Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate; Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute; Fisheries Research and Development Institute; Department of Planning Accounting and International Cooperation and Four Coastal Fisheries Administration Cantonments.

• **Malaysia**

18. *Mr. Saufi Affandi*, the representative from the Department of Fisheries Malaysia presented country's effort and experience in combating IUU Fishing. He explained the structure of Malaysian fisheries policy, law together with indication of enforcement agencies involved in relation to the MCS activities including agencies engaged in joint control between ASEAN Countries. He further highlighted that Malaysian Government commits to combat IUU and develop further cooperation between ASEAN Member States for MCS within the region. His presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

19. In relation to query asked by representative from Cambodia related to categories used in Malaysian Zoning System, *Mr. Saufi* explained that the zoning presented is covered only for Malaysia Peninsular. The representative from Viet Nam asked about action taken when fishers turn off their Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) devices. In response, *Mr. Saufi* informed that according to Malaysian regulation fishing vessels are required to have their VMS active for at least 80 percent from fishing time per month. For those who operated VMS less than 80 percent, the penalty for this offence is that the fishing licence will be withhold from six (6) months to one (1) year until finally brought to court while the fishing licence is being revoked.

20. The representative from Thailand sought clarification on how Malaysia tackles transshipment issues. In response, it was informed that while transshipment and landing not at designated area is always a main issue the Malaysian enforcing agency is working together with partners to tackle the issues. Some joint operations with Thai and Indonesian enforcement agencies have also been conducted.

21. The representative from Cambodia also sought clarification on what happen when a foreign fishing vessels are caught, *Mr. Saufi* replied that the fishing vessel owner/captain will be brought to

the court and if found guilty, the fishing vessel will be confiscated and destroyed, and the crew will be jailed if they did not pay the fine.

• Thailand

22. The representative from the Department of Fisheries of Thailand (DoF Thailand), *Mr. Bundit Kullavanijaya* updated on the Thailand's effort and status with regard to the Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance System in Thailand. He explained that for M-monitoring applies to the collection of fishery resources and fishing activities information as well as through the conduct of research and science-based activities.

23. For C-Control, *Mr. Bundit* then explained that it pertains to the follow-up on laws and regulations to ensure the fishery resources are being used in a sustainable and legally acceptable manner. He also elaborated that S-Surveillance comprised of four (4) steps: (i) before fishing; (ii) while fishing; (iii) during landing; and (iv) post landing. He informed that "before fishing", the fishing gears, the number of crew, and the physical condition of the fishing vessels will be inspected at the port. "While fishing", the fishing master is required to report the initial information such as initial catch declaration through electronic system. He also informed the Consultation that "during landing", the catch information will be reported in the logbook and it will be inspected as well as the fishing license. His presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

24. He further informed that during the monitoring steps, the catch information is transferred into the computer in order to generate more accurate information. At this step, the species, size and by-catch data to be analyzed. The analysis also includes the fishing effort and efficiency.

25. He also explained that monitoring has two (2) components, including fishing effort management and technical measures. During fishing activities, the given limitation of fishing days and mesh size have to be applied and followed by each vessel. Moreover, he further explained that DoF have issued limitations in that vessels fishing in Thai waters can operate only thirty (30) days per trip, while when operating overseas there is a one year limit. He then informed that at present, Thailand apply fishing vessel marking system for Thai fishing vessel with size 30 Gross Tonnage and over. The vessel marking indicates the fishing ground (whether in Gulf of Thailand or Andaman Sea), size of the vessel, and type of fishing gear in support MCS coordination. He then informed that in Thailand it is not allowed to use trawl net with cod-end mesh size larger than 4 cm, and that seasonal closure and zoning systems are included among the sets of technical measures regulating fishing operations.

26. Meanwhile, the RPFN Member for the Philippines inquired whether or not the electronic surveillance system of the DoF Thailand has been linked with the electronic ASEAN Documentation Scheme (eACDS). In response, *Mr. Bundit* informed that the electronic surveillance system has not been linked to the eACDS. However, DoF has been issuing catch documents that have similar requirements as that of the ACDS. With regard to the issuance of fishing vessels registration, the representative from DoF Thailand clarified that the Marine Department is responsible for the registration fishing vessels with a one year permit for all size of vessels. DoF on the other hand will issue fishing licenses valid for two years. There is no need to have fishing license for small-scale fishing vessels (below 30 GT or 10 GT).

• Viet Nam

27. The representative from Directorate of Fisheries (D-Fish) of Viet Nam, *Mr. Tran Van Luan* presented the update on available MCS systems in Viet Nam. He provided some general information on fisheries such as fishing vessels, fishing gears, fishing zones. He not only introduced the MCS systems in Viet Nam but also made reference to a fish base system in Viet Nam that is

very useful (following the link: www.vnf.tongcucthuysan.gov.vn). He also introduced some new MCS related regulations that have been amended in Fisheries Law, Decrees and Circulars.

28. He also informed that since 2012, Viet Nam has equipped 3,000 VMS for fishing vessels (with support from French government) and gradually they have been improving the safety of fishers, rescue activities and storm prevention. The VMS information is also useful for marine resources management.

29. In his presentation, he also mentioned that after Viet Nam received the yellow card from European Commission (EC). Viet Nam government has been establishing an action plan to control IUU fishing activities. Coordination within D-Fish and between agencies has been strengthened including clarified mandates including Department of Capture Fisheries, Fisheries information Center, Marine research institute and task forces at sea (*i.e.* Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Fisheries Inspector Force, Marine Police Force, Border Guard) which it has to responsibility for combat IUU fishing. His presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

4.2. SEAFDEC Initiative on eACDS as a Common Tool for M, C and S

30. *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*, Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC presented the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) as a tool to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain. He started by giving the meaning of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) that was developed through cooperation among ASEAN Member States (AMSs) with the aims to ensure that the traceability of capture fisheries will be improved to meet the requirements and to reduce impacts from market measures and restrictions.

31. Then, he elaborated the development of the ACDS concepts that it was initiated by SEAFDEC in close collaboration with SEAFDEC Member Countries since 2014, The eACDS was developed by integrating lessons learnt from various systems such as from Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Catch Documentation Scheme for Toothfish, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)/Sweden, European Union, MAFF/Indonesia, DoF/Thailand and Fish Marketing Organization/Thailand.

32. According to the international requirements, he highlighted that the eACDS should be developed in harmonization with other existing Catch Documentation Schemes to ensure that this would be acceptable to the EU and US Presidential Task Force and thus, enhance trading of fish and fishery products from the Southeast Asian region.

33. The eACDS flowchart that was shown provided participants with understanding on the requirement of the eACDS at country level and showed how the system reflects to good practices on MCS as well as provides a basis for good governance for fisheries management. In follow-up on this SEAFDEC intend to respond to the interest of Member Countries such as in the organization of a consultation visit to Viet Nam to introduce the eACDS to all public and private stakeholders who are involving in the supply chains of fish and fishery products.

34. Finally, he concluded that eACDS is designed to meet the requirements of AMS. The electronically supported system facilitates the processing of catch documentation and movement documentation by reducing costs and lengthy processes all along the supply chain including needs of importers/exporters. His presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

V. Discussion/Group Work

35. The participants were divided into two groups namely: Group “Monitoring (M)” and Group “Control and Surveillance (C&S)” to identify on the type of information of MCS for GoT region. The group discussed on the following issues:

5.1. Identify Key Type of MCS that would be Applicable for the Requirements of the Countries in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

36. Based on the group discussion, Group of Control and Surveillance (C&S) agreed to that there are three main issues to eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing activities in the GoT. Which further discussion will be made on a) transshipment, b) control of fishing effort, and c) control of landings around the Gulf of Thailand. For the transshipment, the Consultation took note that policy on the issues differed in each country. In some countries, transshipment is not allowed while it is allowed in some countries with certain conditions. All country representatives agreed to further discuss on how to minimize the illegal and unreported transshipment activities through strengthening potential agencies, such as the Department of Fisheries (responsible for fishing licenses) and Marine Department (responsible for vessel registration) of their respective countries, to work on these issues.

37. While noting that control of fishing effort has been implemented by countries through existing management tools such as restriction in the use of fishing gears, exit and entry controls at fishing ports, establishment of Marine Protected Area (MPA), etc., Group C&S agreed that these actions should be further strengthened for collaboration and coordination by enhancing registration of fishing vessels and fishing licenses provided for the use of fishing gears together with information shared on actions taken. Likewise, with regards to Control of fish landed at fishing ports, all countries also agreed to strengthen the landing control by the responsible agencies in each country (DoF, Port Authority or others). This even though all countries in the Gulf of Thailand have different policies, where in some countries landing by foreign vessels is not allowed while in other countries it is allowed within certain conditions. Information on landed fish and results of control measures should be shared between the countries, *Dr. Jacob Hagberg* pointed out that measures that were taken by all countries in the GoT should be strengthened at matching pace (having similar level of enforcement capacity in all countries) because if only partially developed in any country it could still impact negatively to the other countries.

38. With regards to the discussions of the term of ‘Monitoring (M)’, Group M highlighted the benefit to all Gulf of Thailand countries of having good and accessible data and information on the catches (and landing) of all fish species Group M agreed that the data and information could be shared among the GoT countries. Coordination protocol for the sharing (without limitations) of relevant information, such as stock status, number fishing and cargo vessels together with agreed safety measures on information sharing (based on MoU) needs to be established. Coordination is envisaged to be composed with representatives from all GoT countries to maintain accessibility t as well as to avoid unwanted things happen. Finally, it was emphasized that the coordinating would not likely be a government agency but it would rather be a regional (sub-regional) similar to SEAFDEC. The summary appears as **Annex 11**.

5.2. Needs/requirements to Establish of MCS Network Based on Current National Legislations and Existing National Institutional Responsibilities

39. Group M proposed the creation of a coordinating body to integrate actions of four Countries in the GoT and to ensure sufficiently strong commitment from each country they emphasized the need to carry organize a high policy level Meeting to solicit support to the set-up of a MCS Gulf of Thailand coordinating body. Prior to the creation of a coordinating body, a technical team from each country, which will comprise researchers, enforcement officers and concerned agencies involved in

MCS, will be set up and guided by a moderator to come up with a checklist as needed. The technical team will then inform the high level Meeting about the scope of the MCS and then finally to form a coordinating body. It was also proposed that the SEAFDEC will prepare communication to the proper authority, such as DoF of respective countries, about the output of the Consultation. Finally, the coordinating body through the high-level Meeting will establish MoU to be followed by Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Term of Reference (ToR) afterwards.

40. Meanwhile, for the group Discussion on Establishing Independent Coordination Body for GoT, all participants agreed on the need to establish an independent coordination body in GoT to improve MCS coordination between Member Countries to combat IUU fishing. On establishing, the group looks at establishment of RPOA-IUU and Working Committee on Straits of Malacca as reference. The first step is to agree on common rules and norms for information sharing followed by establishment of National Committee. To push the agenda forward it is advised for Member Countries to have bilateral or multilateral MoU. Host for regional working committee and actual proposed coordination body Meeting is to be rotated among respective countries. Regional working committee will agree on common rules and draft the bilateral or multilateral MoU needed to establish the Independent Coordination Body for GoT. The summary appears as **Annex 12**.

VI. Discussion to Identify Opportunities, Challenges on Establishment of GoT Member Countries MCS Networks

41. With regards to the discussion to identify opportunities and challenges on establishment of GoT MCS networks, Group M emphasized that the importance of making sure that all authorities and issues concerned are covered in the national preparation process. In addition to direct fisheries issues, other related issues needs to be incorporated such as labor, landing control, transshipment and regulation systems to balance fishing effort to the available resources. The group concluded that it was important that a template or checklist was included in the outcome of the Consultation to support the national consultation process in clarifying the national priorities for MCS cooperation in the GoT. An important aspect was however that countries should especially and where appropriate assess the need to cooperate as a response to external demands from for example EU and from other international requirements..

VII. Towards the Establishment of MCS Networks in Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

42. The Meeting took note of the proposal of the GoT countries to come up with standard mechanism, including the development of norms for sharing information among the countries as well as standard system in exporting fish and fishery products to EU and other countries. Generally, all countries agreed to have a standard mechanism to establish National Technical Group (NTG) to evaluate the issues concerning MCS in the sub-region that need to be addressed. It was also agreed among the countries that SEAFDEC to prepare a communication stating the output of this meeting as a basis in the creation of NTG. The Consultation also took note the similarities of the mechanism provided by the GoT countries that the initiative would be brought to the Ministry level.

43. Meanwhile, the representative from Malaysia emphasized the need to follow-up activities in order to come up with a tangible output. *Dr. Jacob* also suggested that GoT countries should agree the issues in the sub-region and start making solution, and that they should work closely with SAEFDEC to follow up activities and evaluate the progress of implementation. Finally, he suggested that the output of the Consultation should be discussed with countries' Director-Generals.

7.1. Field Visit

7.1.1. Observation at Chonburi Port-In Port-Out Control Center

44. On 1 November 2017, participants visited the Chonburi Port-In Port-Out (PIPO) Control Center, which is a set up by integrating the work together officials from different agencies namely; Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, various Departments under the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior at provincial level, and Royal Thai Navy. Port-In Port-Out (PIPO) Control Center tasks to record the entry and departure of fishing boats at port aiming at eliminating and reducing the illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing as well as managing crew working on the vessels. Thai fishing vessels are required to report to PIPO Centers for inspection every time when they are going to fishing ground and coming back to land the catch at the port. For port-out inspection, PIPO officers will carry out physical check and control of documentation, such as control of safety equipment, vessel registration papers, fishing licenses, fishing gear, VMS equipment and the crew's work permits and qualifications. The ships are not permitted to port-out, if they do not fulfill all requirements. For port-in inspection, PIPO officers crosscheck the fishing logbook record with VMS data to identify any suspicious illegal fishing activity. The crew members onboard are also checked upon port-in to ensure that they correspond to the crew list submitted when the vessels port-out. These PIPO procedures are designed to prevent and detect illegal fishing and the use of illegal workers onboard.

7.1.2. Visit the Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center

45. The participants also visited Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Thai MECC), which is located at the Sattahip Naval Base, Chonburi, was led by the Royal Thai Navy as the focal point, with another five law enforcement agencies, namely, the Royal Thai Marine Police, Customs Department, Maritime Department, Department of Fisheries and the Coastal and Maritime Resources Department. The objective of THAI-MECC is to be a coordinating center for the protection of national maritime interests. The participants learned and shared experience of the responsibility of Thai-MECC in tackle on IUU fishing. The presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

VIII. Conclusion, Recommendation from the Consultation and Way Forward

46. While supporting the initiative to establish the MCS network in the GoT, the Consultation agreed that participants would report back to the Director-General of respective countries and carry out to follow up with appropriate actions to ensure that the Director Generals understand the importance in establishing the MCS for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region.

IX. Closing of the Consultation

47. In the closing remarks, *Dr. Magnus* thanked the participants for their active participation in the discussion. He informed that the result of this Consultation was very good as all countries in the GoT could come up with the same intention to develop and further strengthen networking of the MCS within the GoT sub-region. He further wished that all participants to follow up the result of the Consultation at the national level. Therefore, the MCS networking can bring broader benefit to all GoT countries. He wished participants to have good luck and have a safe journey back to their respective countries. On behalf of SEAFDEC Secretary-General, he declared the Consultation closed.

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PROSPECTUS

I. INTRODUCTION

The utilization of fishery resources need to be properly managed to sustain their contributions to the nutritional, economic, and social well-being of the world's growing population. Monitoring (M)–data collection and analysis, Control (C)–legislation and administrative ordinances, and Surveillance (S)–and law enforcement are some of the basic elements in developing MCS systems. MCS is a combination of tools or mechanisms that could be used to keep track of the implementation of fisheries management plans aimed at maximizing the economic opportunities and benefits from State's waters within sustainable harvesting limits. MCS systems encompass not only traditional monitoring and enforcement activities but also the development and establishment of modern data collection systems that incorporate information from traditional coastal fisher-folk. Regional and sub-regional cooperation among the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member States can facilitate the exchange of fisheries related data for the purpose of enhancing cooperation within MCS networks and on fisheries management.

Moving in this direction, *a common understanding of the scopes and provisions stipulated in legislations together with institutional responsibilities among selected national agencies of the countries in the region is necessary*. 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. Various government agencies not directly concerned with fisheries (*e.g.* environment authorities, national defense, coast guard, customs, and immigration) should be involved in dialogues on matters such as determining priorities, allocating resources, and on sharing of information as MCS networks are developed. The need to move in this direction was also expressed already during the 2008 RPOA-IUU Bali Workshop on the development of good MCS practices and MCS networks in RPOA-IUU target sub-regions. The definitions of Monitoring (M), Control (C), and Surveillance (S) are:

Monitoring (M) includes the collection, measurement, and analysis of fishing and related activities–but not limited to catch, species composition, fishing effort, bycatch, discard, areas of operation, etc.; this type of information provide primary data to use for decision making.

Control (C) involves specific 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 arrangements, via MCS, are implemented.

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

The increasing pressure from overfishing, degraded coastal and marine environment, increasing demand for land and coastal areas, and the need to assess the effects of climate change in the sub-regions of Southeast Asia are requiring regional, sub-regional and/or bilateral dialogues on the measures to improve fisheries management, to strengthen control and to manage fishing capacity through the expansion of *MCS networks* while at the same time safeguard important habitats.

Specifically, sharing of information generated through applications of systems for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (respectively) is a fundamental operating principle for the development of MCS networks. It is also essential to create a network for sharing of information on the monitoring, control, and surveillance of fisheries and fisheries-related activities among Southeast Asian

countries that could/should be linked to reliable systems for traceability of fisheries products. Regional initiatives like the development and implementation of the RPOA-IUU and the RPOA-Fishing Capacity are both expressions of the commitment by the countries in the region to improve management of fishing capacity and to combat illegal fishing. Both RPOA's are supportive of developing sub-regional initiatives (such as for the Gulf of Thailand) to further strengthen enforcement of laws and regulations through the development of sub-regional arrangements including cooperation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.

II. COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF M, C AND S FOR THE GULF OF THAILAND

Already since the 1st Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 2008 the four Gulf of Thailand countries has discussed options to strengthen cooperation on the monitoring and control of fishing activities in the Gulf of Thailand. The 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting (28 Feb to 2 Mar 2017 in Bangkok) was no exception. The 2017 Meeting addressed both important trans-boundary fish stocks as well as the management and control of fishing capacity. It was noted that within the Gulf of Thailand countries lots of activities are ongoing at national level of relevance to the sub-regional and bilateral cooperation including capacity-building, revisions of laws and regulations, development of NPOAs, etc. and all four countries provided updates on steps taken to improve management of fishing capacity and to combat illegal fishing including progress, as applicable, to develop NPOA-Fishing Capacity and NPOA-IUU

Over the years increased attention has been given by the Gulf of Thailand countries to protect, conserve and as needed rehabilitate important habitats and to reduce fishing pressure in and around mangroves, sea grass beds, corals, etc. to maintain and improve the status of commercially important fish stocks. To protect the habitats the participants at the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting recommended that rules and regulations should be (better) enforced and that MCS systems should be strengthened including sub-regional/bilateral MCS networks (starting with a focus on the M and C) together with awareness-building programs.

Furthermore, at the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting information and updates was provided on developments facilitated through bilateral level dialogues where a common ambition is to strengthen cooperation on monitoring and control of fishing effort and the combat illegal fishing that include efforts to coordinate MCS networking and the development of bilateral MoUs. Ongoing dialogues include discussions between: Cambodia–Viet Nam; Cambodia–Thailand; Malaysia–Thailand; Malaysia–Viet Nam; and possibly Thailand–Viet Nam; and Cambodia–Malaysia.

III. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Regular Gulf of Thailand Meetings have the dual purpose of addressing both the management of fishing capacity as well the promotion of cooperation on priority trans-boundary stocks through the integration of fisheries and habitat management. Specific events has been organized with experts from the four countries on “stock status and geographical distribution of Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Blue Swimming Crab in the Gulf of Thailand”.

This event, on the other hand, is organized with a specific focus on the management of fishing aiming towards improved information sharing and the development and implementation of MCS networks for the Gulf of Thailand. Inputs from the Gulf of Thailand countries will provide the basis as it is critical that the managing and control of fishing capacity will build upon national activities to record and control registered fishing vessels and operations through issued fishing licenses (as expressed in NPOA-Fishing Capacity, NPOA-IUU and other national regulatory frameworks). Sub-regional/bilateral M, C and (S) networks should be established through improved exchange of information between responsible agencies on vessel markers, lists of vessels with authority to fish outside of the country and monitoring of the movement of fishing vessels as well as other

information as agreed by the countries. The M, C and S networking is also linked to efforts to combat illegal fishing and to build up reliable traceability systems. Options will be explored to have the e-ACDS tested in the Gulf of Thailand (neritic tuna and/or mackerels). The outcome and agreements made by the Gulf of Thailand would be supportive of efforts (and agreements) developed through bilateral dialogues.

The development of MCS network(s) as a major force to control/restrict fishing effort and to combat illegal (IUU) fishing in the Gulf of Thailand (and the region as a whole), could positively reduce long-term damages on fish stocks and marine ecosystems that otherwise might be inevitable. To move in this direction the participants at the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting recommended that data collection and stock assessments should be improved at the national level. While at the same time continue to strengthen the systems used to record registered fishing vessels and the number and type of fishing licenses that are issued (for vessels, gear and/or people) as a basis to strengthen the management of fishing capacity. The medium term objective should be for the countries to agree on acceptable levels of fishing effort that would match the (assessments) of available resources within the framework of a Gulf of Thailand fisheries management plan.

The specific objectives of this Consultation are:

- To provide updates on available MCS systems in the Gulf of Thailand countries, including national activities to record and control registered fishing vessels and operations through issued fishing licenses (as expressed in NPOA-Fishing Capacity, NPOA-IUU and the implementation of other national regulatory frameworks); and
- To discuss and provide recommendations on the level of ambition (*details of information to be shared, joint patrolling?, number of agencies to be involved*), structural arrangements (*building on bilateral networks or go for a Gulf of Thailand wide network or both and again identified key agencies*) and practical measures to get going (*means of communication, events to be organized, joint activities, working groups, etc.*). As practical draw experiences from sub-regional (Baltic and North Sea) cooperation on MCS in Northern Europe.
- To discuss and indicate a road map with time lines for establishment of MCS networks in Gulf of Thailand sub-region and as suitable incorporate and build upon bilateral MCS networking (as expressed in MoUs, etc.)
- *To have indicative plans developed on steps to develop MCS networks in target sub-regions based on the interest shown by the countries from each of the sub-regions and further developed based on bilateral arrangements.*
- *To have indications provided on capacity-building needs with a focus on management of fishing capacity, combating illegal (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing (including port monitoring/landing across boundaries and related aspects.*
- *To have the ability increased among Gulf of Thailand countries to build upon national laws and policies including national processes that are suitable for framing regional, sub-regional and bilateral agreements and implementation plans*

IV. ENVISAGED OUTPUTS

- Consolidated/updated information on available MCS systems/networks in the Gulf of Thailand countries, including national activities to record and control registered fishing vessels and operations through issued fishing licenses (as expressed in NPOA-Fishing Capacity, NPOA-IUU and the implementation of other national regulatory frameworks)–experiences shared on “what works”, and “what don’t work”
- Recommendations provided on the level of ambition (*details/type of information to be shared, number of agencies to be involved*), structural arrangements (*building on bilateral networks or go for a Gulf of Thailand wide network or both and again identified key agencies*) and practical measures to get going (*means of communication, events to be organized, joint activities, working groups, etc.*).

- Road map with time lines for establishment of MCS networks in Gulf of Thailand sub-region and as suitable incorporate and build upon bilateral MCS networking (as expressed in MoUs, etc.) together with agreed recommendation plan for the establishment of MCS networks (and/or coordination of bilateral networks) for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region in support of cooperation on fisheries and habitat management
- Report from the Meeting

V. DATE AND VENUE OF THE MEETING

The Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand will be organized from 31 October - 2 November 2017 at Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand.

VI. TARGET PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

The expected participants are the officials from the central government and provincial levels responsible for monitoring and control on fisheries and habitat management in the area of the GoT. SEAFDEC will provide secretariat and facilitate discussion for participants.

1. Resource persons from relevant initiatives (to be identified - see below agenda of the Consultation)
2. One (or two if different offices) Country representatives who are responsible for M or C or S (or mixed among these) as relevant to each of the Gulf of Thailand countries
 - Cambodia: FiA
 - Malaysia: DoF
 - Viet Nam: DoF
 - Thailand: DoF , Marine Department . Thailand Maritime Enforcement Coordination Center (respond on S), Monitoring Control and Surveillance Subcommittee
3. Representatives from regional and local organization such as FAO/RAP, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF *Refugia*, ILO, RPOA-IUU Sec. FMO
4. Representative from SEAFDEC Secretariat and concerned departments
5. Regional Fisheries Policy Network members

AGENDA

Agenda 1: Opening of the Consultation

Agenda 2: Introduction Session

Agenda 3: Introduction with General Perspective on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

Agenda 4: Updates on Available MCS Systems in the Gulf of Thailand

Agenda 5: Discussion/Group Work

Agenda 6: Discussion to Identify Opportunities, Challenges on Establishment of GoT Member Countries MCS Networks

Agenda 7: Towards the Establishment of MCS networks in Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

Agenda 8: Conclusion, Recommendation from the Consultation and Way forward

Agenda 9: Closing of the Consultation

**INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND REGIONAL/ASEAN INITIATIVES
REQUIRING COOPERATION ON M, C AND S**

By *Dr. Magnus Torell*, Senior Advisor, SEAFDEC



SEAFDEC-SWEDEN Project

Promotion of MCS cooperation

SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has since more than a decade been promoting the management of fishing capacity and the strengthening of monitoring, control and surveillance efforts (and enforcement of rules) with regards to fisheries related activities through improved cooperation within and between countries

M and C and S defined FAO

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

M, C and S defined, FAO and MCS Bali 2008

- *"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"*
- Responsibilities shared and/or divided by agencies

M, C and S defined, FAO and MCS Bali 2008

- *"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"*
- Responsibilities shared and/or divided by agencies

M, C and S defined, FAO and MCS Bali 2008

- *"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"*
- Responsibilities shared and/or divided by agencies



International agreements requiring strengthened Monitoring and Control



- The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
- FAO Compliance Agreement;
- The UN Fish Stocks Agreement;
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- FAO Agreement on Port State Measures
- FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines
- IMO Conventions (safety, pollution)
- ILO Conventions (working conditions).



International agreements requiring strengthened Monitoring and Control



Note that international agreements in principle applies to fishing both inside and outside of national jurisdiction with the Law of the Sea defining the extent of national jurisdiction

Even the Port State Measures Agreement have a statement saying that the measure should be applied in combination with other measure of domestic and international nature – implying that the coastal state (flag state) should ensure that fish landed by their own vessels are caught legally and based on environmentally sound fishing methods..



Regional agreements, action plans, and blueprints requiring strengthened Monitoring and Control of fishing activities




- ASEAN Community Building,
 - Economic Community (trade, combat illegal fishing)
 - Socio-Cultural Community (small-scale, social, environment)
- SEAFDEC Statistical Bulletin
- RPOA-IUU (Gulf of Thailand target sub-region),
- RPOA-Fishing Capacity (options for sub-regional applications)
- RPOA-Neritic Tuna (options for sub-regional applications)



Regional arrangements and “tools” for Monitoring and Control of fishing activities




- Templates for reporting on fisheries related activities:
- Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR)
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) and comparable national catch documentation schemes,
- Trans-shipment Documentation
- Landing documents
- Inspection protocols




National responsibilities

M,C and S based on national responsibilities

The responsibilities and institutional arrangements for M, C and S is at the onset basically a domestic mechanism that, within national laws and regulations, tries to regulate and control the fishing sector, the quality of products and to bring revenue back to the country/agencies (taxes, etc.) together with improved well-being of its citizens.



National legal and institutional arrangements



Engagement of national institutions, based on national laws and regulations, are central to the effective development and implementation of MCS measures (domestic and (sub-)regional).

Key functions based on national law include the need to:

- Ensure that responsible staff/officers have the power and mandate to exercise all actions needed to fulfil coastal state, port state and flag state responsibilities under international law



National legal and institutional arrangements, cont.



Key functions based on national law include the need to:

- As needed review institutional mandates and responsibility and “powers” of relevant staff/officers under national law and to strengthen procedures under which a state can grant an authorization to fish within and outside of the country – and to control the way in which fishing activities are being done;



MCS Cooperation and Networking



- Cooperation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance seems easy in “theory” but more difficult in practice
- Even though responsibilities are shared and/or divided by agencies and countries “everyone” agrees to the necessity of cooperation between agencies and across boundaries with neighboring countries – often with the suggestion to start with information sharing




MCS Cooperation and Networking



Two common obstacles to effective M, C and S cooperation and networking in the region seems to be:

- Information seems not to be so easily shared – or sometimes even restricted – among institutions within and between the countries
- Institutional mandates and responsibilities are not granted with sufficient strength to staff/officers to be appointed to support the networks (working groups/task forces)



MCS Network established

MCS Network – what is required??

- To simplify, it is basically a “working group” or “task force” that are made up of appointed (responsible) persons representing agencies with an institutional mandate to actively engage in:
 - Monitoring,
 - Control, and
 - Surveillance
 In a given country (sub)region or trans-boundary area



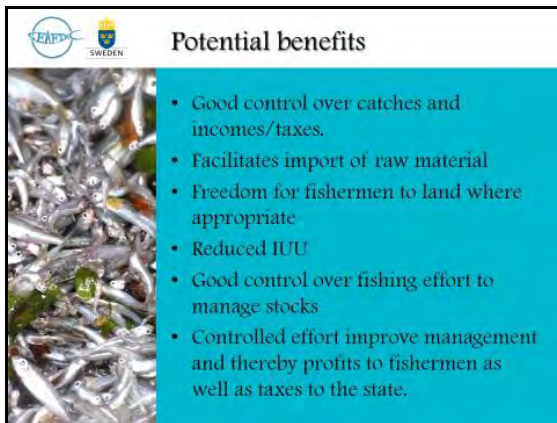
MCS Arafura Timor Sea

MCS arrangements in the Arafura Timor Seas

Arafura-Timor Seas are said to have the best developed MCS arrangements in Southeast Asian Sub-regions.

- Without going into details and for this meeting it will only be highlighted that MCS-networks covering the Arafura-Timor Seas are based on three bilateral MCS agreements:
 - Indonesia and Australia,
 - Timor-Leste and Australia, and
 - Papua-New Guinea and Australia

MCS APPLICATIONS AND COOPERATION IN THE NORTH SEA
 By Dr. Jacob Hagberg, International Fisheries Policy Expert, SEAFDEC





SEAFDEC-SWEDEN Project

National cooperation between coastguard and fisheries surveillance



- Controls at sea are performed by coastguard while landing controls are performed by fisheries authorities.
- Joint Fisheries Monitoring and control Center (FMC) between coastguard and fisheries authorities.
- Operating from the same room they coordinate offshore activities by coastguard as well as landing control officers, monitor VMS movements and more.
- The center is also a one-stop-shop for fishermen where they can call to ask questions on quota situation and rules, report logbooks and notify on intention to land.



SEAFDEC-SWEDEN Project

Summary

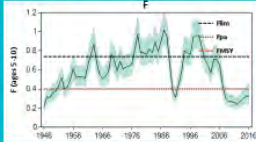
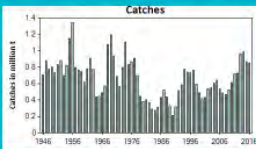
- Substantially improves control of IUU
- Fishermen get flexibility to land where appropriate which increase profits
- Substantially increased possibilities to import raw material for fisheries products.
- Much better information on catches which increases tax revenues and improves data for management

How about the Management?



SEAFDEC-SWEDEN Project

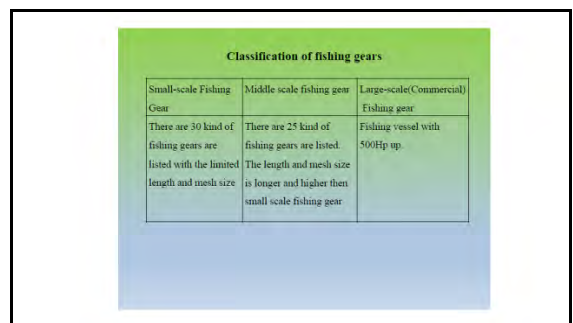
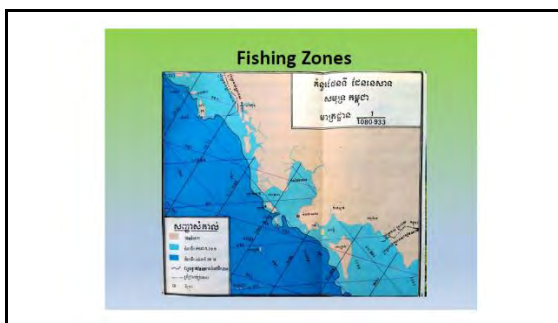
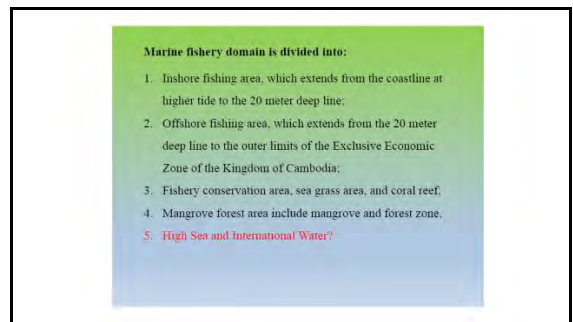
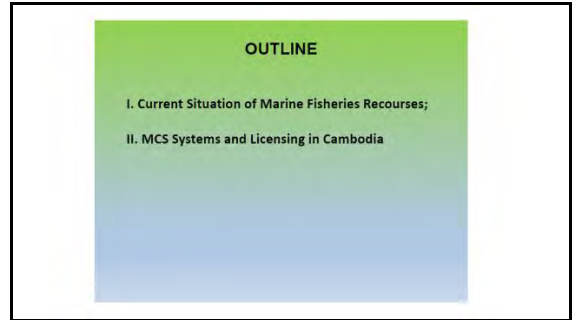
"M" - Benefits of Management (monitoring)



- No stopping of fishing
- Its quick
- Catches doubled but effort reduced
- Implement a science based management plan and follow it

**UPDATES ON AVAILABLE MCS SYSTEMS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
BY CAMBODIA**

By *Mr. Buoy Raitana*, Deputy Director of Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Cambodia

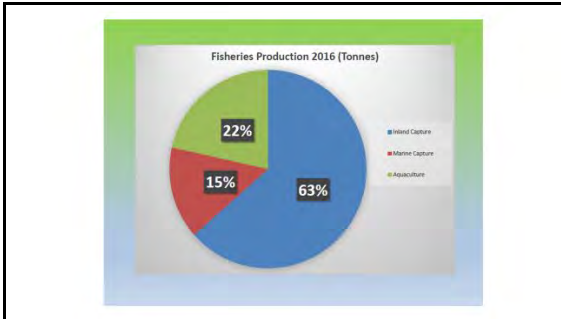
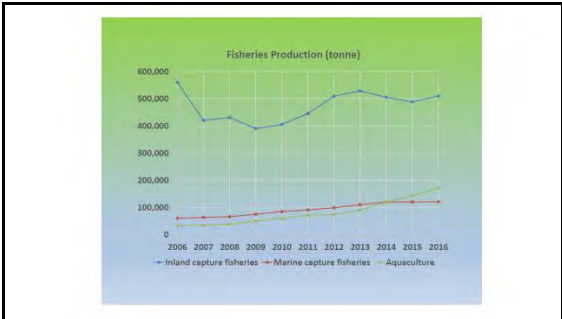


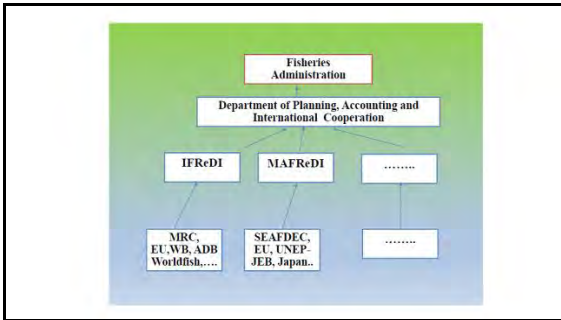
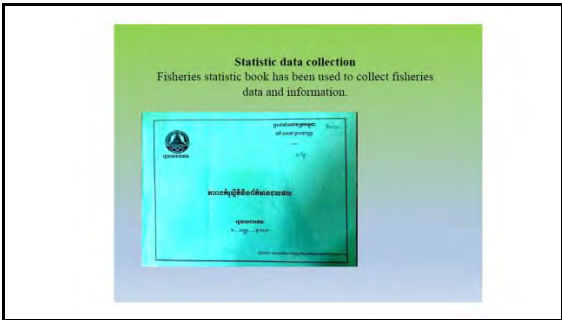
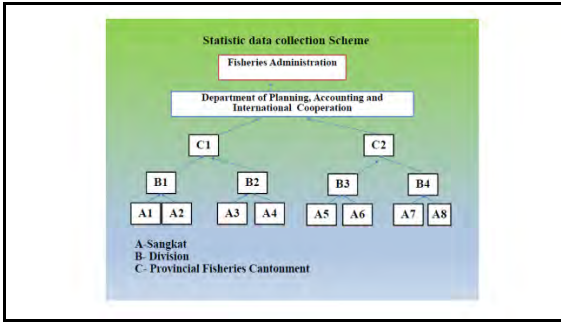
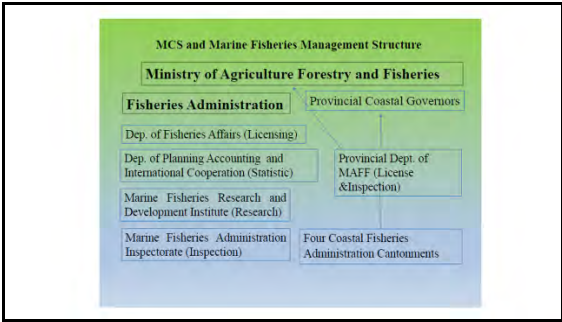
Marine Fishing Gear	
Trawl	Octopus&snale trap (100)
Engine push net	Fish trap (30)
Anchovy purse seine	Shrimp,Crab&Fish gill net (2000m)
Purse seine (200m)	Snale skin trap (1500)
Seine net (200m)	Coastal bag net
Hooked long line (1500)	Coastal handle drag net
Ray Hook (1500)	Cast net
Crab trap (500)	Spear
Crab cube-shape trap(100)	
Gill net surrounded trap (500m)	

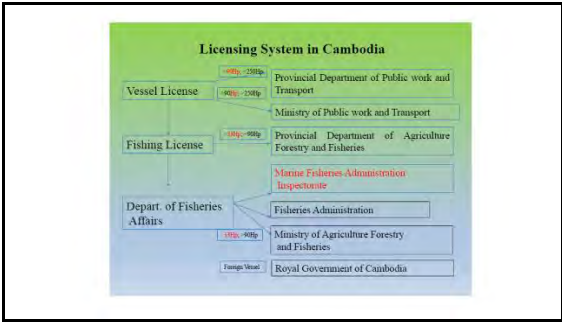
Classification of fishing boat		
Provincial level	National level (FLA and MAFF)	Royal Government of Cambodia
Fishing boat with engine <33Hp	Fishing boat with Engine >33Hp	Foreign Vessel
Fishing boat with engine <90Hp	Fishing boat with Engine >90Hp	Foreign Vessel

Number of marine fishing vessels						
Year	Non engine	< 10 HP	11-32 HP	33-50 HP	> 50 HP	Total
2005	1,105	4,214	2,150	113	357	6,843
2006	1,096	4,278	2,130	127	357	6,892
2007	1,021	3,917	2,209	127	367	6,528
2008	1,297	4,254	2,663	85	355	7,657
2009	1,297	4,234	2,653	91	359	7,337
2010	1,391	2,811	2,228	392	537	5,968
2011	1,336	3,300	2,366	392	538	6,596
2012	1,312	4,022	2,182	158	380	6,742
2013	1,130	3,094	1,616	190	379	5,249
2014	926	2,381	2,488	72	441	5,382

No Engines: 926
 Engine from 5-50HP: 4,942
 Engine > 50HP: 441







MCS Structure

- There are 2 levels of marine MCS: National level is Marine Fisheries Inspectorate and provincial level four fisheries cantonments and Community Fisheries;
- Marine Fisheries Inspectorate have two patrol boats and each fishery cantonment just has only 01 patrol boat and Coastie Community Fisheries has 17 wooden long tail boats and 9 speed boats
- Cooperation agency at sea for MCS, government established National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS) to jointed with NAVY, Marine police, Custom and Fisheries

MCS Activities

- NCMS was established 04 observation posts on 04 islands
- Shared information among agencies involves at seas (Fisheries, Navy, Navy Police, Custom)
- Cooperation with neighboring countries in GoT such as Thai Navy, Vietnam navy, Vietnam coast guard and Maritime Malaysia Enforcement Agency



IUU task force group

The group leads by DDG-FIA and 15 members from Dep. Logistic and Administration; Dep. of Fisheries Affairs, Marine Fisheries Administration Inspectorate, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Dep. Planning Accounting and International Cooperation and Four Coastal Fisheries Administration Cantonments

The main task is

- Plan and implement the NPOA-IUU, National plan of control and Inspection, Fisheries Management Plan, Agreement on Port state measurement and others issues to the international law of the seas on conservation and management of fish stock to combat IUU fishing

IUU task force group continue

Example

- Active participate in the process of amendment Fisheries Law;
- Translate and Prepare documents relate to Agreement on Port state measurement, UN Fish stock Agreement, NPOA-IUU, NPOA-fishing Capacity....;
- Lead to conduct Marine fisheries census and licensing, collaborate with Ministry of Public work and transport and coastal provinces authorities

**UPDATES ON AVAILABLE MCS SYSTEMS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
BY MALAYSIA**

By *Mr. Saufi Affandi*, Representative for DoF Malaysia

SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MCS
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
31 OCT - 2 NOV 2017
CHONBURI PROVINCE THAILAND

**UPDATES ON AVAILABLE MCS SYSTEMS
IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
MCS IN MALAYSIA**

SAUFI AFFANDI BIN TALIB
HEAD OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION SECTION
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

OSMAN BIN MOHAMED
SENIOR FISHERY OFFICER
RESOURCE PROTECTION DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
PUTRAJAYA

1

CONTENTS

- 1. DOMESTIC MEASURES**
 - POLICY AND LAW**
- 2. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**
 - "MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE"**
- 3. CAPACITY BUILDING**
- 4. CONCLUSION**

2



1. DOMESTIC MEASURES

- POLICY AND LAW**

1.1 POLICY AND LAW

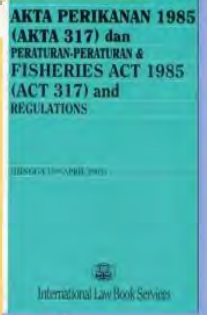
- Fisheries Act 1985
- National Agro-Food Policy 2011-2020
- Strategic Plan of Department of Fisheries Malaysia 2011-2020
- Capture Fisheries Strategic Plan Malaysia 2015-2020



4

I. FISHERIES ACT 1985

"An Act relating to fisheries, including the conservation, management and development of maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries, in Malaysian fisheries waters,..."



International Law Book Services

5

II. NATIONAL AGRO-FOOD POLICY 2011-2020

"Development of sustainable fisheries catch is essential to ensure conservation of fishery resources and to accommodate future needs. For this purpose, efforts will focus on initiative to..."



- focus on compliance with international instruments in the management of fisheries resources such as *FAO Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) 1995, Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) and EC Regulation 1005/2008.*

(Quoted in pg. 55, the book NATIONAL AGRO-FOOD POLICY 2011-2020)

6


III. 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.



7

IV. CAPTURE FISHERIES STRATEGIC PLAN MALAYSIA (2015-2020)

STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY AND CAPABILITIES OF THE MCS PROGRAMME

- protection and rehabilitation of fishery resources through enforcement of legal instruments, awareness campaign dan higher compound rates;
- synergy through strategic cooperation with other enforcement agencies (NBOS).



8

OTHER RELEVANT LAWS



- I. FISHERIES ACT 1985
- II. Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984
- III. Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952
- IV. Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Act 2004
- V. International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008
- VI. Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services Act 2011

9

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS



LAWS OF MALAYSIA
ACT 317
FISHERIES ACT 1985

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

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



10

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

ACT 317
FISHERIES ACT 1985
PART V - FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS

Section 16. Passage of foreign fishing vessel through Malaysian fisheries waters.

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) a foreign fishing vessel may enter Malaysian fisheries waters, for the purpose of passage through such waters in the course of a voyage to a destination outside such waters.

(2) Such passage, which shall be exercised in accordance with rules of international law of the sea relating to the relevant maritime regime applicable to such Malaysian fisheries waters, includes stopping and anchoring only—

- (a) if the vessel is in distress;
- (b) for the purpose of obtaining emergency medical assistance for a member of its crew; or
- (c) to render assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress.

(3) The master of a foreign fishing vessel entering Malaysian fisheries waters for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) shall notify by radio, VHF or facsimile in the English or Malay language an authorized officer of the name, the flag State, location, type and destination of the vessel, the tones and amount of fish it is carrying and of the circumstances under which it is entering Malaysian fisheries waters.

(4) Every foreign fishing vessel entering Malaysian fisheries waters for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) without prejudice to the requirement to observe any other law of Malaysia which may be applicable, observe such regulations as may be made under section 61, including regulations regarding the stowage of fishing appliances; and
- (b) return to a position outside such waters as soon as the purpose for which it entered such waters has been fulfilled.

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NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

Section 20. Bringing into or having in Malaysian fisheries waters fish taken or received from foreign fishing vessel.

Any person who brings into or has in his possession, custody or control in Malaysian fisheries waters fish taken or received from a foreign fishing vessel shall, unless he is authorized in writing so to do by the Director General, be guilty of an offence.



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NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

NO. 70 of 1952 - ORD. 70/1952
MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE, 1952
 PART XIII - PORTS AND PORT OFFICERS
 Arrival and Departure of Vessels

Section 449. Master to report arrival.

The master of every vessel anchoring in any of the ports of the Federation, or going alongside any wharf in any port, shall -

- (a) forthwith give or cause to be given at the Port Office a written report of the arrival of his vessel, which report shall be in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Director of Marine and shall contain such particulars as the Director of Marine may require;
- (b) deposit or cause to be deposited there a list of passengers on board; and
- (c) in the case of British or Malayan vessels and vessels belonging to a nation not having a consular officer at the port, produce to the Port Officer the certificate of registry and shall deposit with him the ship's articles.

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NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS


NO. 70 of 1952 - ORD. 70/1952
MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE, 1952
 PART XIII - CONTROL OF SHIPPING

Section 491B. Notification to the Director of Marine of activity engaged by a ship.

(1) Any ship which is engaged or intends to engage in any of the following activities:

- (a) dredging;
- (b) mining, including exploration and exploitation;
- (c) cable and pipe laying;
- (d) marine construction, including the construction of jetties and wharves;
- (e) dumping of any material;
- (f) sports, leisure or recreational activity;
- (g) survey;
- (h) cleaning, including cleaning of cargo tanks;
- (i) transportation, discharging or loading of wastes;
- (j) pilferage;
- (k) ship-to-ship activity; or
- (l) any other activity as determined by the Director of Marine.

In Malaysian waters shall be required to notify the Director of Marine in such form as may be prescribed by him, of such activity.



14

LAW OF MALAYSIA

ACT 728
MALAYSIAN QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION SERVICES ACT 2011

Section 11. **Importation and exportation of plant, animal, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism.**

- 1) No person shall import any plant, animal, carcass, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit, licence or certificate issued under this Act.
- 2) No person shall export any plant, animal, carcass, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit or licence issued under this Act.
- 3) Any person who is involved in the importation and exportation of any plant, animal, carcass, fish, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism who contravenes this section commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years or to both and, for a second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to both.



MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME (MCS)

1 (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 practices (landing is only permitted at designated areas);
9. Collection, measurement & analysis of fishing activities but not limited to species composition, fishing effort, by catch & discharge & area of operation.

2 (CONTROL)

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

1. Control to 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 trawling;
6. Fishermen Registration Programme and Issuance of Fishermen Card;
7. Establishment of fishing zones and no-take protected areas (MPAs).

3 (SURVEILLANCE)

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

1. Inspection by Fisheries Officer/Authorised Officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;
2. Air, Sea and Land Surveillance;
3. Law Enforcement;

Reference:
 Regional Guidelines of Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia (Responsible Fisheries Management), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center.
 Copyright © Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia, 2008.

1 MONITORING

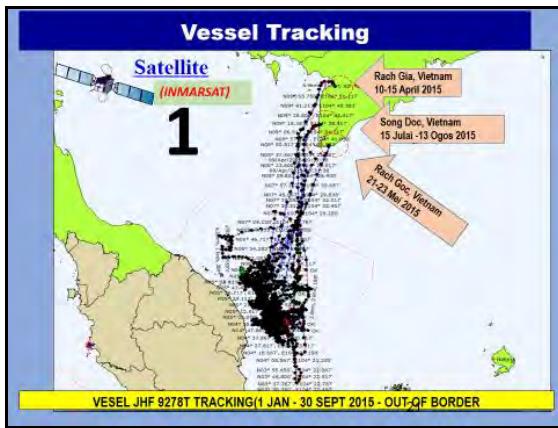
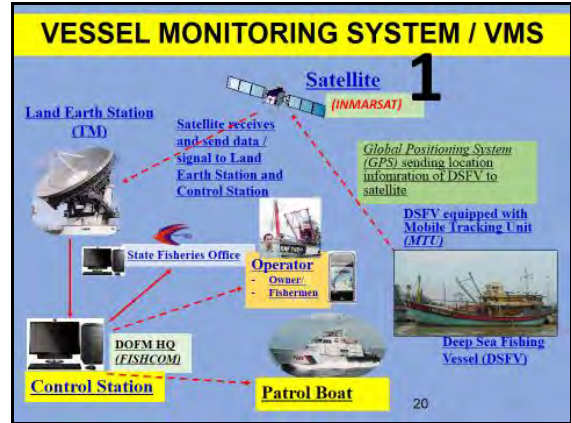
18

(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 MONITORING

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.

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2 Automatic Identification System (AIS) - Using Radio Frequency

21

2 Automatic Identification System (AIS) - Using Radio Frequency

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DOFM in process of installing 2,600 AIS devices to all Zone B Trawlers in Peninsular Malaysia & Sarawak. Expect to be completed: End 2017

24

Deterrence

Any Malaysian Fishing Vessel that is found outside Malaysian fisheries waters or below zones permitted:

- 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 licence for a period of time,*
 - *Cancel the licence*
- Or other actions as provided for under Fisheries Act 1985.
- Information is circulated to MMEA.

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MONITORING PROGRAMME – at Sea



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MONITORING PROGRAMME – at Sea



Inspection operations on trawlers:

- Vessel inspection;
- Licence inspection;
- Fishing gear inspection;
- Crew inspection.

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2.1.3 MONITORING PROGRAMME IN MALAYSIA FISHERIES WATERS



Vessels size measurement

Inspection of engines

Inspection of fish hold

Inspection of tin plate

MONITORING PROGRAMME – at Landing Facilities

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



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MONITORING PROGRAMME – Vessel & Documentation Inspection



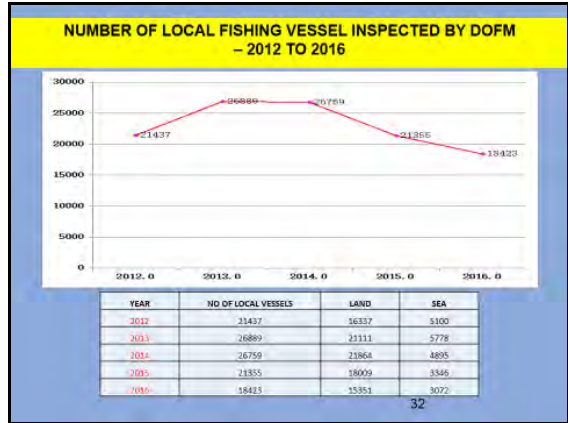
- Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM to promote compliance.

MONITORING PROGRAMME – Vessel & Documentation Inspection



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

11



2 CONTROL

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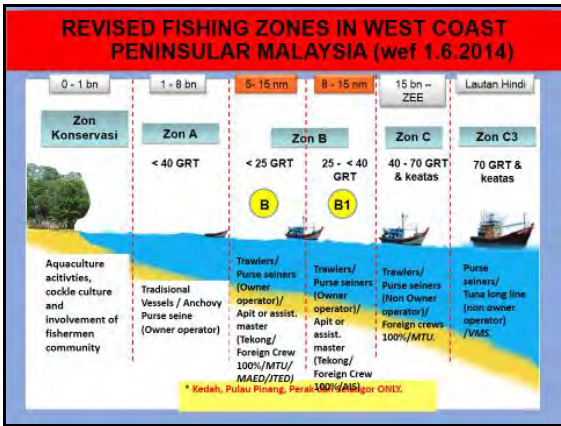
2 CONTROL

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

1. Control to 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).

References:
Regional Guidelines of Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia (Responsible Fisheries Management), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. Copyright © Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia, 2008.

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Catch Certificate Scheme

act 1985 which in line with EC Regulation later, prevent and combat IUU Fishing:

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

(a) the number of fish being caught or landed;
 (b) the species of the fish;
 (c) the fishing area of the fish being caught; and
 (d) other information as the Director General may require.

Made 27 May 2010
[P.N. ML. 11401 (R.0); P.N.PU 150(X)]
Director General of Fisheries
Minister of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry

36

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

PROHIBITED FISHING GEAR AND PRACTICES

"The fishing gear and practices that have a destructive effect on ecosystems including environmental, 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 in the national laws of each of the States in the region.



Push Net

RESPONSIBLE FISHING OPERATIONS



Push Net, One of the Destructive Fishing Gear

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FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

PAIR TRAWLS



38

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

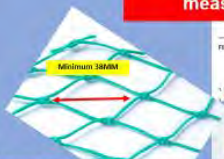


Drift Net with Mesh Size > 10 inches



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Minimum 38MM internal stretched measure at the cod end



Minimum 38MM

FISHERIES (MARITIME) REGULATIONS 1982

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.

The Fifth Schedule of the principal Regulations is amended—

(a) by substituting for item 1 the following:

"1. (1) The minimum mesh size of any trawl net shall be not less than 38 millimetres internal stretched measure at the cod end."

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3

SURVEILLANCE

41

3

SURVEILLANCE

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

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



AIR SURVEILLANCE WITH AIR OPERATIONS FORCE, ROYAL MALAYSIAN POLICE



SEA SURVEILLANCE BY DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA PATROL BOAT

42

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.



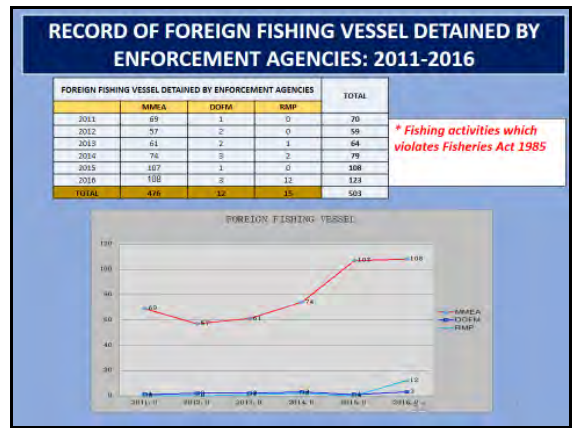
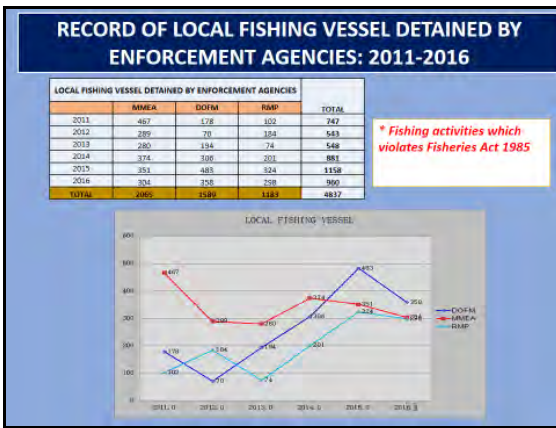
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN MCS PROGRAMME IN MALAYSIA

No.	Department	Law	Functions
1.	Department of Fisheries (DOF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Act 1985 International Trade and Embargoed Species Act 2008 Environ Economic Zone (EEZ) Act 1984 	DOF is responsible for the overall management of fisheries related matters in accordance with various laws and regulations. It also provides technical support for the marine, aquaculture and freshwater fisheries industry.
2.	Department of Fisheries Sabah (DOFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Act 1985 Sabah Fisheries Ordinance 1964 International Trade and Embargoed Species Act 2008 	DOFS is responsible for the management of fisheries related matters in the state of Sabah and is also responsible for enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985 and the International Trade and Embargoed Species Act 2008.
3.	Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (FAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landings Management Act 1971 Fishermen Amendment Act 1971 	The functions of the FAM are to promote and develop fisheries and related activities, including to promote, monitor and coordinate the activities and development of the fisheries industry. It is also responsible for making proposals for marine related projects and to assist and coordinate the implementation of the same.
4.	Department of Marine Parks Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrace Act 1985 	The Department of Marine Parks Malaysia is entrusted with the function to enforce marine protection to aquatic flora and fauna, and protect, preserve and manage the natural breeding grounds and habitat of aquatic life with particular regard to species that are rare or endangered within the Marine Parks.
5.	Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency Act 2008 	MMEA was mandated to perform enforcement functions to ensure the safety and security of the Malaysian Maritime Zone with a view to the protection of marine and other natural resources in such zone. The MMEA is entrusted to enforce law and order under all federal and state maritime laws and perform maritime search and rescue, prevent and suppress the commission of an offence and assistance in any criminal matter on a request by a foreign State as provided in the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2002 (MACM) and to carry out all other coastal surveillance, maritime and marine related activities for training, where marine security and safety as well as maritime search and rescue.
6.	Marine Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Act 1967 	The Marine Police has the responsibility to control, plan and implement maritime security, including public order. It is also involved in planning and investigating and marine, police and port border police with the Malaysian Armed Forces and the emergency and coast guard or neighbouring countries. It is also involved in monitoring, controlling, and coordinating search and rescue operations.

No.	Department	Law	Functions
7.	Marine Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maritime Security Ordinance 1982 Merchant Shipping Ordinance (Amendment) 1986 	The Marine Department has the responsibility to regulate fishing vessels above 24 GRT and register fishing vessels of 15 GRT and below operating in Sabah waters.
8.	Royal Malaysia Customs Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Act 1967 	The Royal Malaysia Customs Department is involved in the collection of land taxes such as duty tax, petroleum duty, tobacco duty, excise duty and alcohol duty for national revenue. It is also involved in trade and mobility facilities as well as enforcement and ensuring compliance with regulations.
9.	Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services (MQIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011 	MQIS is involved in the enforcement of relevant activities at the entry points, including reports with quarantine officers to ensure that events, activities, operations, fish, agricultural products, and interorganisms and food which are imported into and exported out of Malaysia comply with the health aspects of fisheries products, pests and diseases and food safety.
10.	Sarawak Forestry Department and Sarawak Forestry Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks and Forest Reserves Ordinance 1988 (Sarawak) 	These agencies are associated with the functions for protect, conserve and manage natural resources including aquatic fauna and flora within protected areas in Sarawak including marine or freshwater ecological or rare species.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Joint Operation in West Coast Peninsular Between MMEA-DOFM- Royal Malaysia Police, Royal Customs & Marine Dept. on 2015



NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

ACT 317

FISHERIES ACT 1985

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.

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NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

LAWS OF MALAYSIA

ACT 317

FISHERIES ACT 1985

31. Compounding of offences.

(1) Subject to the following subsections, any fisheries (Subs. Act 824) officer may compound any offence under this Act for a sum not below f... eding 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.

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OFFENSES COMMITTED BY LOCAL FISHING VESSELS UNDER FISHERIES ACT 1985



AKTA PERIKANAN 1985 (AKTA 317) dan PERATURAN PERIKANAN di FISHERIES ACT 1985 (ACT 317) and REGULATIONS

AVERAGE 800 CASES PER YEAR (2011-2016):
– Was Compounded or Prosecuted in Court

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3. CAPACITY BUILDING

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Workshops regarding PSMA 2009

- i) RPOA on Port Monitoring Techniques Workshop - Implementation of the RPOA to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region, Penang, Malaysia, 15th-17th June 2009.
- ii) Inspector Training Workshop on The FAO Port State Measures Agreement, Johor Bahru, Malaysia, 7th -10th June 2011.





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"Fisheries Crime Working Group / FCWG" – at INTERPOL Headquarters, Lyon, France (25–27 Nov 2014)





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Training Workshop on Vessel Inspection and Enforcement Measures Against IUU Fishing Activities
5 - 9 January 2015



59

"Training for Investigators of Fisheries Crime" (INTERPOL) on 26-30 Jan 2015 at MMEA Academy, Kuantan, Malaysia.

PSnews

AFMA joins forces with INTERPOL

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) has joined forces with the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) to combat illegal fishing.

The collaboration aims to improve control over illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, vessels and to make countries in South-East Asia to close off their ports to IUU vessels.

"This new link with INTERPOL represents a significant increase in AFMA's influence to combat IUU fishing in South-East Asia," AFMA said in its website.

In February this year, INTERPOL invited AFMA to participate in training for investigators of fisheries crime in South-East Asia.


Fishing The training was hosted by the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) in Kuantan and attended by officers from MMEA, the Royal Malaysian Police, the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Malaysian Marine Department and the Department of Fisheries, Malaysia.

AFMA provided training to Malaysian authorities in detecting and taking action against vessels entering South-East Asian ports and which undermines the conservation measures of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), such as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources (CCAMLR) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

Subsequently, Malaysia has reported that their authorities have detained the CCAMLR IUU-listed vessel *Viking* in the port of Johor where the master has appeared before the Malaysian courts and received a fine of \$75,500 for fisheries offences.

In addition Thailand also detained the CCAMLR-listed IUU vessel *Thaisan* and seized its IUU catch of Patagonian toothfish worth an estimated \$3.5 to \$4.0 million.

AFMA said investigations were ongoing.



60

"Port Inspector Training Workshop for PSM Implementation to Combat IUU Fishing" (AFMA & DOFM) (8-12 Jun 2015) at Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Involvement of various agencies:
 DOFM,
 MMEA,
 Royal Malaysia Police,
 Royal Customs,
 Marine Dept.,
 Port Authorities & etc.

Educational/ Technical Visit by Malaysian Port Inspectors to Phuket Fishing Port, 14-16 Dec 2016

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4. CONCLUSION

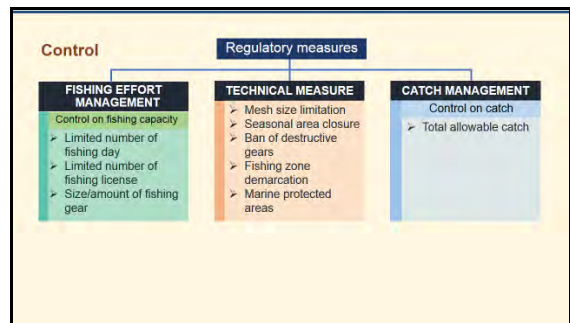
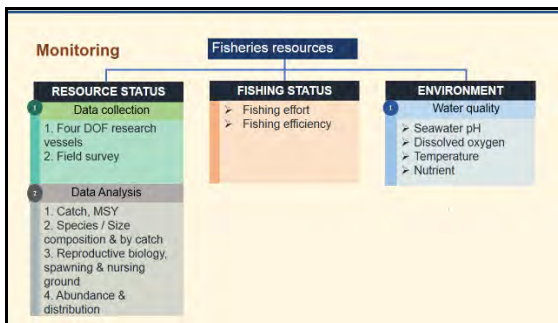
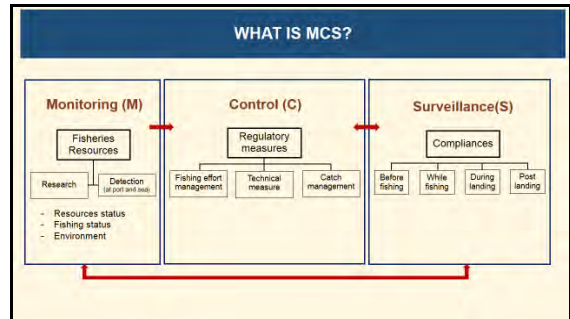
*In line with international efforts to achieve **global sustainable fisheries**, Malaysia committed in **MCS** by **improving its policy and legislations**, **strengthening the human capacity and enforcement collaboration among enforcement agencies** – domestically and internationally.*

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UPDATES ON AVAILABLE MCS SYSTEMS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND BY THAILAND

By Mr. Bundit Kullavanijaya, Representative for DoF Thailand

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of Thailand

Control

Fishing effort management	Technical measure
> Limitation of fishing day ; Max 30 days per trip > Limitation of number of fishing vessel (Based on MSY) (1) Trawl nets (2) Surrounding nets (3) Lift nets or falling nets (4) Gillnets or set gill nets	> 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 mm ² - Dredges >1.2 cm > Seasonal area close > Zoning; 1.5-12 NM for artisanal boat > Marine protected area > Ban of destructive gear

Thailand's fleet structure

Under the Thai vessel Acts B.E. 2481 (1938) and the Navigation in Thai Waters Act B.E. 2535 (1992), Thai vessels have to register as Thai fishing vessels and receive a vessel permit to use the vessel for fishing and this permit has to be renewed every year.

In compliance with its responsibilities as a Flag state, the Thai authorities have been working to strengthen and improve its vessel registration and licensing regimes in order to obtain a more accurate number of Thai flagged vessels operating in both Thai waters and overseas.

Fishing license permit (E- License)

- Issuing fishing license under the Royal Fisheries Ordinance B.E. 2558 was done through the E-License System.
- This new integrated licensing system is a key tool that allows the Thai authorities to monitor, control and inspect all commercial vessels operating in its waters
- It signifies a clearer and more transparent vessel registration and licensing regime and ensures that both the vessel registration by the Marine Department and the fishing licenses issued by the DOF are updated and coherent with one another.
- Data from the relevant authorities are integrated and recorded in the e-license system, which is accessible electronically by the MD and the DOF in Bangkok and all coastal provinces. The e-license also permits cross-checking of data, with a view to ensuring consistency between the data on vessels registers and fishing license

Licensed commercial fishing vessels in Gulf of Thailand

Based on the vessel registry data (25 October 2016), a total of 10,550 Thai fishing vessels have been licensed under the Department of Fisheries, which comprise of 8,607 vessels in Gulf of Thailand and 1,943 vessels in Andaman sea.

Licensed commercial fishing vessels in Gulf of Thailand

10,550 License → Gulf of Thailand 8,607

- 10 - <20 TG 2,220 vessels
- 20 - <60 TG 4,429 vessels
- 60 - <150 TG 1,885 vessels
- ≥150 TG 70 vessels

which these vessels are giving permission to use 21 fishing gears

Fleet classification

Type of Fishing Gears	Size of vessel				Total
	S 10 - 20 GT	M 20 - < 60 GT	L 60 - <150 GT	X ≥150 GT	
Pair trawl	1	231	708	6	946
Otter board trawl	318	954	323	6	1,601
Beam trawl	66	331	66		463
Anchovy purse seine	24	50	85	19	178
Purse seine	22	135	462	31	650
Anchovy falling net	69	327	76	1	473
Squid falling net	360	786	42	4	1,192
Anchovy lift net	2	9			11
Pomfret lift net	4	15	6		25

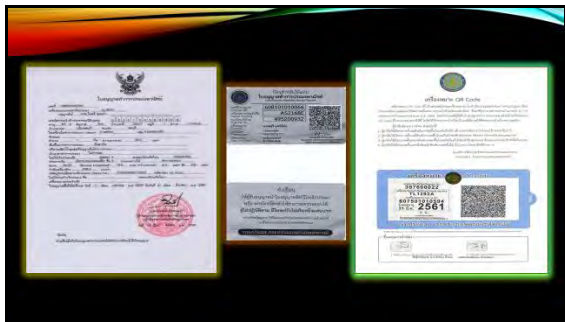
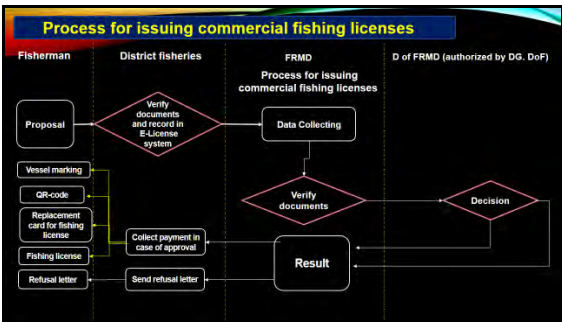
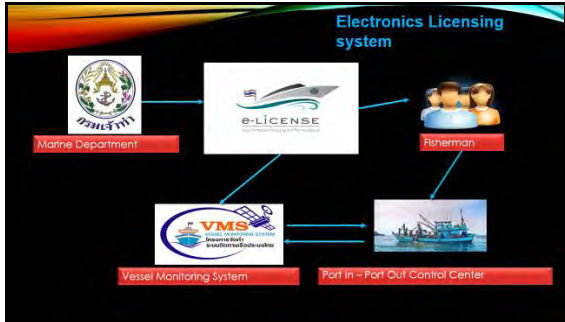
Fishing Tools	Size of vessel				Total
	S 10 - 20 GT	M 20 - < 60 GT	L 60 - <150 GT	X ≥150 GT	
Gill net	266	407	91	3	767
Acetes push net	44	78	4		126
Baby clam dredge	17	43			60
Blood clam dredge	7				7
Clam dredge	1	18	1		20
Fish trap	17	84	14		115
Carb trap	177	162	1		340
Squid trap	42	35	2		79
Octopus trap	39	154	1		194
Longline	20	28	2		50
Light luring vessel	709	580	1		1,290
Hand line	16	4			20
Total	2,220	4,429	1,885	70	8,607

Vessels Marking (Issued by Department of Fisheries)

- First letter refer to Fishing or transshipment area
 - Gulf of Thailand uses letter T
 - Andaman Sea uses letter A
 - High Sea uses letter H
- Only carrier vessels or refrigerated uses letter R
- Second letter refer to sizes of vessels
 - Size 10 - <20 TG uses letter S
 - Size 20 - <60 TG uses letter M
 - Size 60 - <150 TG uses letter L
 - Size ≥150 uses letter X
- Third letter refer to commercial fishing vessel license no, grouped by sizes of vessels
- Fourth letter refer to type of fishing tools or other support operations

Vessels Marking (Cont.)

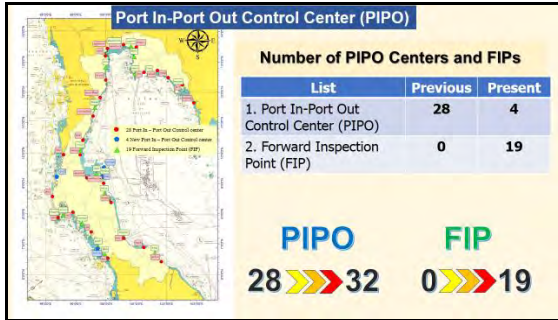
No.	Tools	Letter	No.	Tools	Letter
1.	Trawl	A	8.	Trap	H
2.	Purse seine	B	9.	Line	J
3.	Dredge	C	10.	Other tools	K
4.	Lift net	D	11.	Carrier vessel	R
5.	Falling net	E	12.	Light luring vessel	M
6.	Gill net	F	13.	Support vessel	N
7.	Acetes push net	G			



MCS Core Components (Surveillance)

Before Fishing	While Fishing	During Landing	Post Landing
INSPECTION AT PORT 1) Port Out - Vessel & gear - Crews - License - VMS device etc. (Cooperation with related agencies)	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE 1) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) 2) Electronic Reporting System (ERS) 3) Electronic Monitoring (EM)	INSPECTION AT PORT 1) Port In - logbook - Vessel & Gear - License - VMS device etc. (Cooperation with related agencies)	INSPECTION AT PORT 1) Catch landing inspection 1) MCPD 2) MCTD
ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE 2) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) : Checking for data transmission status before fishing	INSPECTION AT SEA 2) Fisheries patrol 2) Thai-MECC 3) Marine police SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 1) Observers on board	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE 3) VMS: Reviewing of fishing data & VMS status during catch landing	ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE 2) VMS : Checking for data transmission status before fishing





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

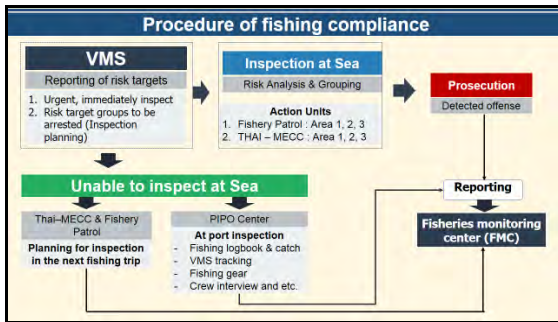
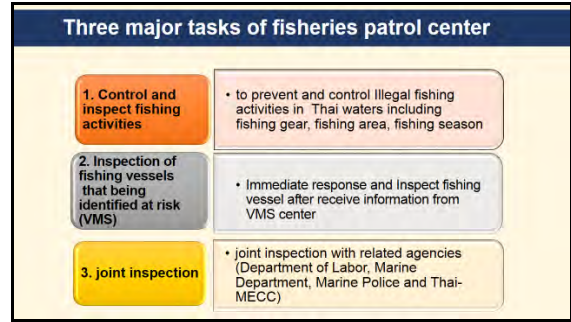
Neighboring/ international water

- 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



**UPDATES ON AVAILABLE MCS SYSTEMS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
BY VIET NAM**

By *Mr. Tran Van Luan*, Representative for D-Fish Viet Nam

Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand 31 October - 2 November 2017
Pattaya, Chonburi Province, Thailand

The Updates on Available MCS Systems in Viet Nam

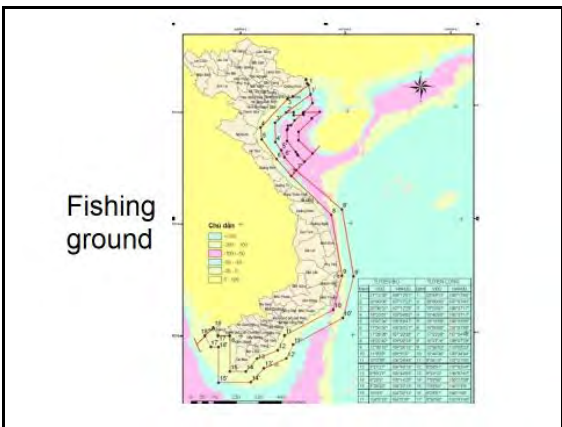
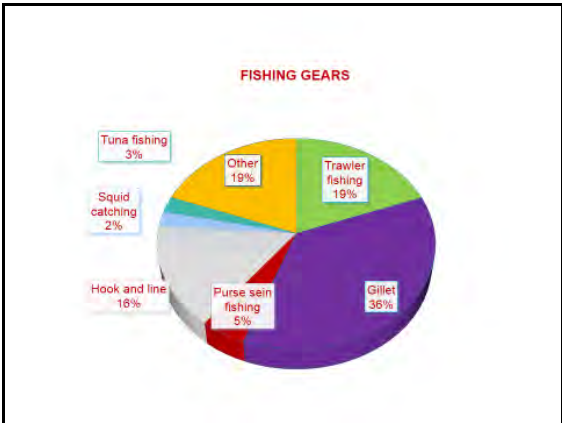
DERECTORATE OF VIET NAM FISHERIES
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Viet Nam

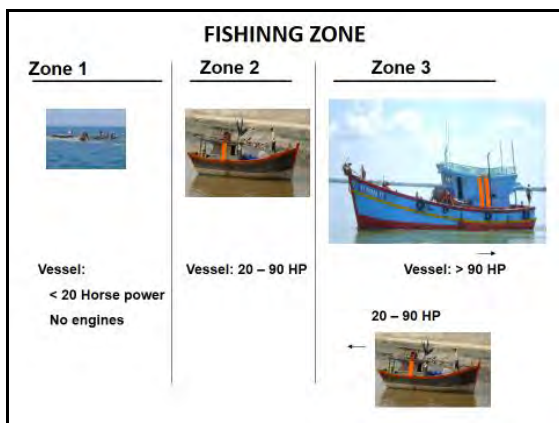
CONDITION

1. Have more than 3,000 islands
2. Coast line length 3,000 km
3. Have about 1 millions km2 EEZ
- 4 National Fishery Vessel: have 109,000 fishing vessels: almost small scale

Fishing vessel fleet

TT	Classification	Units	2010	2011	2015	2016
1	Total	vessels	128.449	126.458	109.919	109.009
2	Less than < 90 cv	Vessels	110.436	101.488	78.032	75.995
3	Percentage	%	85.97	80.25	70.99	69.72
4	More than > 90 cv	Vessels	18.063	24.970	31.887	33.014
5	Percentage	%	14.03	19.74	29.01	30.28





- ### MCS system
- **Monitoring:**
 - **Research institute for marine fisheries - Hai Phong**
 - Data collection
 - species composition
 - Stock assessment
 - Updated fish stock assessments in 2011-2015 and approved the stock assessments in 2016-2020;
 - **Sub-Department of fisheries of 28 coastal provinces**
 - Data collection
 - fishing effort,
 - **Fisheries Information Center**
 - <http://vnf.tongcuthuysan.gov.vn>
 - admin_TTTT

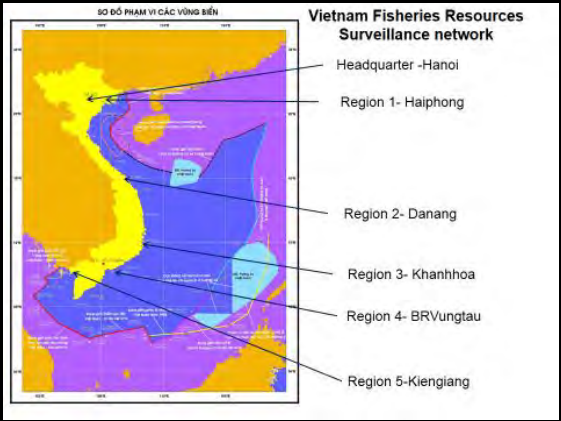
- ### MCS system
- **Control:**
 - **Legislation and administrative ordinances:**
 - Fishing license and boat registration
 - Fishing gear
 - Species
 - Close seasons
 - Close areas
 - Fishing port
 - Marine protected areas, etc.

- Fisheries law 2013** has been being amended
- The Drafted Amendment of Fisheries Law:
 - The definition of fishing vessels including supporting and transporting vessels
 - IUU fishing, Catch certificate: Integrating IPOA-IUU and PSMA into the new fisheries law;
 - Allocation of quota of fishing license
 - Requirements and criteria for VMS, data reporting (logbook).
 - **Fishing port management**
 - Control of landings
 - Inspection;
 - Statistic system;
 - Catch Certification Scheme.

- ### Revising the Decrees and Circulars
- Revised the circular on catch documentation scheme and traceability (Circular No. 50/2015/TT-BNNPTNT);
 - Revising Decree No. 53/2014/ND-CP regulation on offshore fishing vessels must be equipped VMS and using in fishing times.
 - Prohibit the new construction of small fishing boat and trawl fishing boat (Circular 02/2006/TT-BTS dated and administrative document 9443/BNN-TCTS dated 18/11/2015).
 - To formulate the project of development of oceanic fishing fleets – to be submitted in 8/2017
 - To develop the NPOA-IUU at the government level – to be submitted in 9/2017.

- ### MCS system
- **Surveillance:** law enforcement activities
 - Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Force
 - Fisheries Inspector Force
 - Marine Police Force
 - Border Guard
 - To patrol, check, control, inspect, detect and handle violations of laws and regulations on fisheries in Vietnamese sea areas;
 - To penalize administrative violations, apply preventive measures against violations of fisheries laws and regulations of foreign and domestic organizations and individuals in foreign countries operating in the waters of Viet Nam;

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



MARINE POLICE FORCE

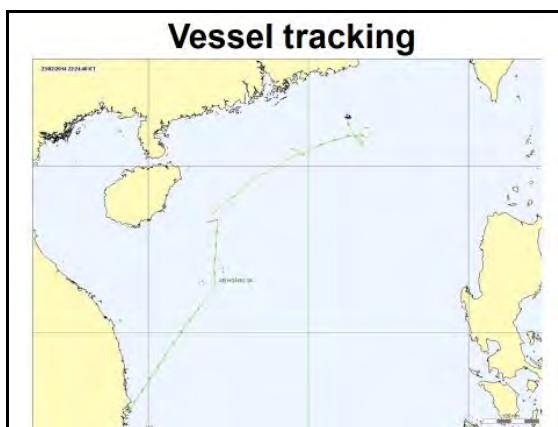
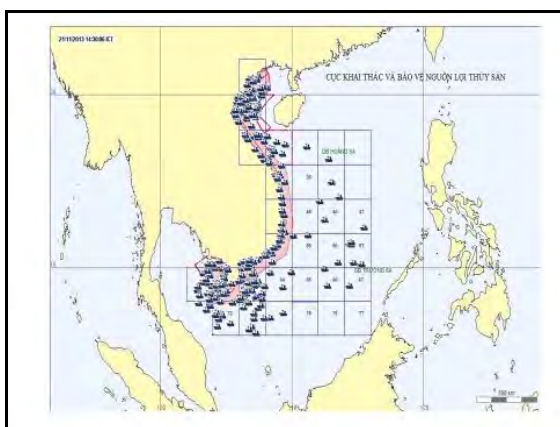


Border Guard



VMS tools

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



Combating illegal (IUU)

- Since 2010, established “Working Group 689” at Central and local levels
- Responding to the EU’s recommendations:
- Revised the fisheries regulations and instruments
- Improving MCS tools;
- Continue installing the VMS equipment onboard since 2015 from 8.000 to 12.000 vessels in 2017, increased by 30%.
- Collaborate with neighboring countries using “hotline”;
- Preparing procedures for ratifying PSMA
- Increase capacity for inspecting and surveillance

SEAFDEC INITIATIVE ON EACDS AS A COMMON TOOL FOR M, C and S
 By *Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon*, Policy and Program Coordinator, SEAFDEC

E-ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME
 As a tool to Prevent the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products From IUU fishing activities into the Supply Chains

Supported by:

Partners:

COOPERATION AMONG AMSs

SEAFDEC Member Countries expressed their support on improvement of the traceability for capture fisheries toward the development of common regional catch documentation scheme/system herein after called "ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)"

DEVELOPMENT OF ACDS concept

2014
 OCT: Expert Group Meeting on 14-16 October 2014
 DEC: Regional Technical Consultation

2015
 MAY: Expert Group Meeting

2016
 FEB: Stakeholders Consultation
 APR: 48th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council

2017
 May: Endorsed by 25th Meeting of the ASWGF

Development of eACDS: LESSONS LEARNT

E-ACDS integrated the lessons learnt from:

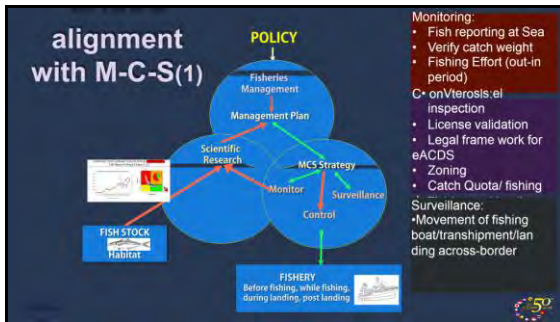
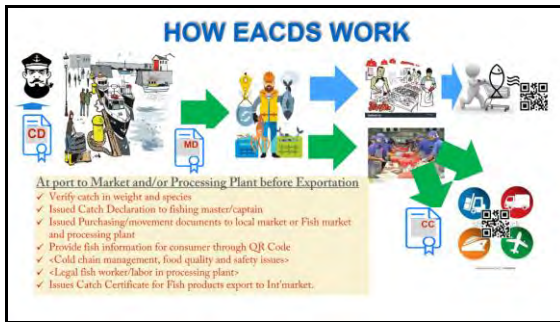
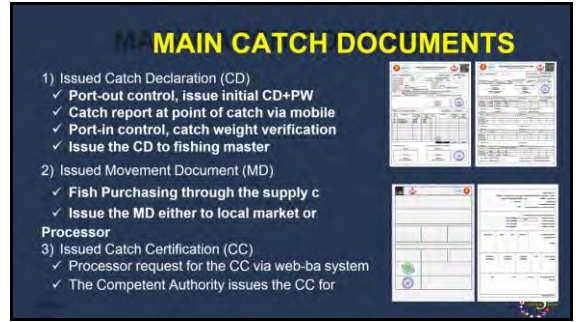
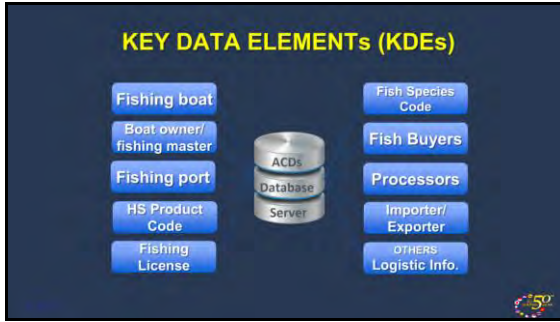
- CCAMLR, CDS for Toothfish
- SwAM/Sweden, system for EU (testing)
- MAFF/INDONESIA: based on EU system
- DOF/THAILAND: based on EU system
- FMO/THAILAND: MCPD

The Requirement of the EU

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

ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR ACDS

- The e-ACDS is developed on WEB-based application plus mobile application with the support from Fish Marketing Organization (FMO/Thailand);
- The e-ACDS is developed for any AMS to operate and manage the system directly through the technical support from SEAFDEC;
- Using the e-ACDS application uploaded to the Play Store;
- ✓ Web-based application: URL : <http://163.44.197.130/e-ACDS/>
- ✓ Mobile application: e-ACDS application can be downloaded from Play Store for Android



EACDS – for Small-scale Fishers to Access International Market

- eACDS can apply for small-scale fishers at a Community level to access int' market; such as Blue swimming crab fisheries, handline tuna fisheries, octopus fisheries, etc.
- Fishers, fishing boat, fish collector and other-related supply chains for SSF needed to be registered in the eACDS system.
- Fish Collector will play an important role to input the MD form before sent to Factory/Processing plant or local market.
- The community-based fisheries management need to apply together with implementation of simplified eACDS, particularly, catch reporting



Others Measures from “Regional Fisheries Management Organizations”

CCAMLR: Catch Documentation for *Disostichus* spp (Toothfish) entered into force in 2015 amending earlier versions based on the recommendations from the Independent Review of the CDS4. Mandatory implementation of the eCDS was required in 2010.



CCSBT: The Catch Documentation Scheme which entered into force on 1 January 2010. The current CCSBT CDS seeks to track, using individual uniquely numbered fish tags for whole fish and duly authorized catch documents, the movement of all southern Bluefin tuna (SBT) for all import, export and re-export of SBT.



ICCAT: the purpose of the ICCAT Bluefin tuna **Catch Document (BCD)** is to identify the origin of the catch to in turn support the implementation of the ICCAT conservation and management measures.



IATTC: There is **no catch documentation scheme** adopted and implemented in IATTC, the IATTC Bigeye Statistical Documentation Program (Resolution C-03-01) is the only related measure



Promotion of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme in the Southeast Asian Region

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



MCS NETWORK IN THE GULF OF THAILAND

I. Preamble

IUU fishing and over fishing capacity are complex global/regional/sub-regional problems that require countries to work together to find the solution. A MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand (GOT-MCS Network) assists in terms of encouragement and facilitation the exchange of information related to fishing operation, stock status, catch and landing. It is also a platform for the countries for enhancing coordination and collaboration and exchange information for improve effective management of fishing capacity in the sub-regional water of the Gulf of Thailand.

There are two common obstacles to effective M, C, and S cooperation and networking in the region and sub-region seems to be:

- Information seems not to be so easily shared, or sometime even restricted, among institutions within and between the countries
- Institutional mandates and responsibilities are not granted with sufficient strength to staff/officers to be appointed to support the network (task force or working group).

II. Definitions

	FAO	MCS Bali Meeting 2008
Monitoring	The continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yield	Includes collection, measurement and analysis of fishing and related activities including – but not limited to–catch, species composition, landings, fishing efforts, by-catch, discard, areas of operations, etc. in which this information is <u>primary data to use for decision making</u>
Control	The regulatory conditions under which the exploitation and transport of the resources may be conducted	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 by nationally, sub-regionally, or regionally agreed. The legislation provides the basis for which fisheries arrangements, via MCS, are implemented.
Surveillance	The degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities	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.

MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand refers to a network in form of taskforce, working group (existing and up-coming establishment), etc. of the Gulf of Thailand countries committed to improve efficiency and effectiveness of fisheries-related MCS activities through enhance cooperation, coordination, and information exchange.

III. Scope

MCS network requires to simplify, basically a “working group” or “task force” at that are made up of appointed (responsible) persons representing agencies with an institutional mandate to

active engage in monitoring, control, and surveillance in a given country, sub-region or trans-boundary area. The MCS network can be based on bilateral arrangement/dialogue of the countries.

IV. Related Regional Agreements, Action Plans, etc.

- ASEAN Community building:
 - o Economic Community (trade combat illegal fishing)
 - o Socio-cultural Community (small-scale, environment)
- SAFDEC Statistical Bulletin
- RPOA-IUU (Gulf of Thailand target sub-region)
- RPOA Fishing Capacity (options for sub-regional applications)
- RPOA Neritic Tuna (options for sub-regional applications)

V. Regional Arrangements and tools for Monitoring and Control Fishing Activities

- Regional fishing vessel record (RFVR)
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)
- Transshipment Documentation
- Landing documents
- Inspection protocols

VI. Potential benefits

Issues	Cambodia	Malaysia	Thailand	Viet Nam
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 the catches and income/taxes	✓	✓	✓	✓

VII. Existing collaboration and coordination of the GoT-MCS network

MCS Activities (based on bilateral arrangement)

- Information sharing among agencies involves at sea (Fisheries, Navy, Navy Police, Custom)
- Cooperation with neighboring countries in GoT such as Thai Navy, Vietnam Navy, Vietnam coast guard, etc.

VIII. Potential collaboration and coordination of the GoT-MCS network

- Jointly control the transshipment at sea
- Application of various tools to monitor the fishing activities including traceability system: eACDS, eLogbook, VMS, CCTV signal submission, AIS, ERS, CC, PS, IMD, MCPD, etc.
- Information sharing through sub-regional database
 - o Fishing gear and vessel marking system
 - o Catch and landing (species and weight)
 - o Analysis of information for fishing effort
 - o Stock status

IX. Role of institutional responsibility

-

X. References:

1. Malaysia's NPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing. 2013. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. 43p.
 2. Thailand NPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing. 2015. Department of Fisheries Thailand. 46p.
- Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division.

GOT-MCSN ESTABLISHMENT ROAD MAP

No.	Steps	Annotation	Outputs	Timeframe
1	A national technical group (NTG) in GoT Countries	SEAFDEC to send a draft letter to DG of the GoT countries + a brief paper on planning for establishment of GoT-MCSN + report of this meeting	DG of DoF/FiA to: (1) understand on the need to establish GoT-MCSN; (2) support the establishment of GoT-MCSN through NTG	Dec 2017 to Jan 2018
2	NTG meeting (to be facilitated and moderated by SEAFDEC/SWEDEN Proj.)	In-country coordination with collaboration agencies lead by the DoF or FiA --> list of issues, areas of coordinations, etc.	Checklist of issues; NORM for GoT-MCSN; types of information to be shared; etc. to be used as a basis for input to develop a MOU or Agreement of GoT Countries on GoT-MCSN	Early 2018
3	pre-High Level Meeting (in-country)	NFP bring the output from item 2 to consult with DG	preliminary paper and input for the High Level Meeting	2 nd quarter of 2018
4	Sub-regional NTG meeting	To prepare agenda and arrangement for the high level meeting	draft MoU or NORM or Agreement	3 rd quarter of 2018
5	High Level Meeting	DG to meet, discuss, and sign	An agreement on establishment of GoT-MCSN. The arrangement can be bi-lateral or multilateral depending on the issues/topics	4 th quarter of 2018

STRUCTURE AND ROLES OF THAI MARITIME ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION CENTER

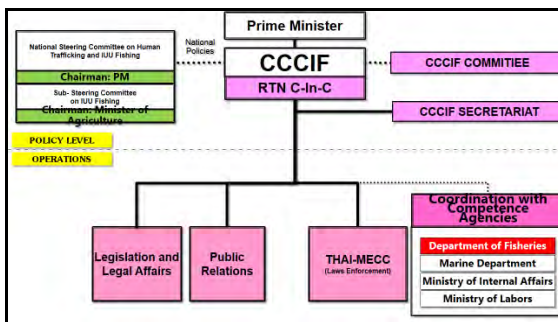
By *Captain Papon Hanphaiboon*, Deputy Chief of Thai Maritime Enforcement
Coordinating Center Area One



PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL FISHING IN THAILAND

CCCIF - FOR SUSTAINABLE USE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

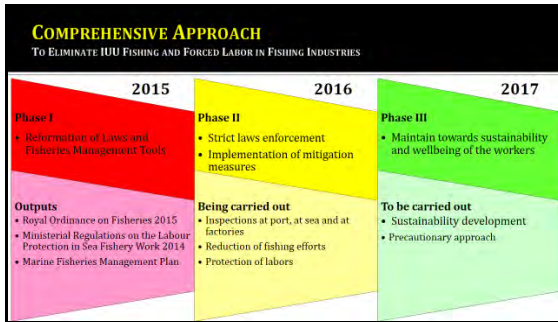
- Overfishing in Thai waters for the past 30 years
- Degraded and destroyed the fish stock to nearly the brink of collapse
- The government has considered the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing problem as a national issue
- Affects the Thai economy and Thai seafood exports
- Real changes must be realized.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

TO ELIMINATE IUU FISHING AND FORCED LABOR IN FISHING INDUSTRIES

End states: The sustainable use of maritime resources and protection of workers, regardless of their nationality



OVERHAUL OF FISHERIES LEGISLATION AND MANAGEMENT

THAILAND'S PROGRESS OF COMBATING IUU FISHING

- Reform fisheries management regime
 - Scientific approach using MSY as a reference point
 - Limited access of commercial fisheries to achieve sustainable fisheries management
 - Control on Thai overseas fishing vessels
- Improve labors protection scheme
- Upgrading monitoring, control and surveillance through VMS system
- Ensuring of traceability products

TACKLING OVERFISHING & OVERCAPACITY IN THAI WATERS

THAILAND'S PROGRESS OF COMBATING IUU FISHING

Push Nets, destructive gear, were banned from Thai waters

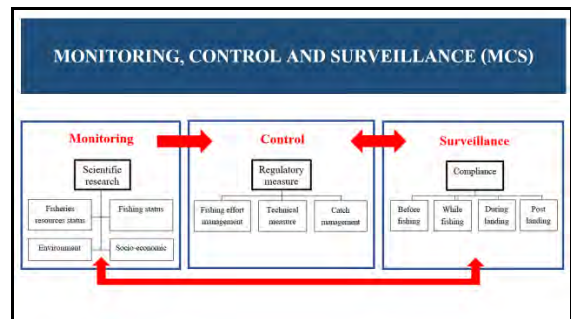
- Frozen registration of new fishing vessels since August 2015
- Vessel registration of 8,024 illegal fishing vessels had been revoked in Nov 2015
- A vessel buy-back scheme
- Various compensation packages
- New job training provided
- A new fishing license regime, starting in April 2016
- The new fishing license regime thus marks a transition from open-access to limited-access fisheries.

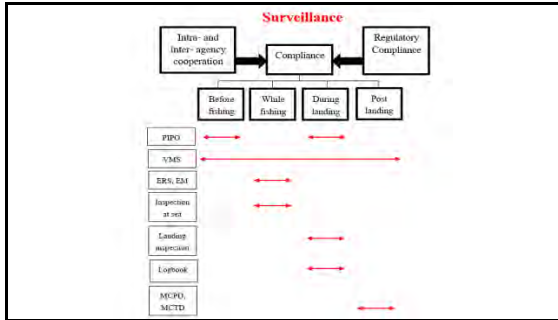
UPGRADING MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

THAILAND'S PROGRESS OF COMBATING IUU FISHING

- Port In – Port Out (PIPO) Control Centers
 - 32 centers
 - 19 Forward Inspection Points to be established in 2016
- Thai-Mecc Area 1
 - 16 centers
 - 8 Forward Inspection Points to be established in 2016

LEGEND
 ★ Current PIPO Centers
 ★ Planned PIPO Centers 2016
 ● Forward Inspection Point 2016
 ■ THAI-MECC Area 2
 ■ THAI-MECC Area 1

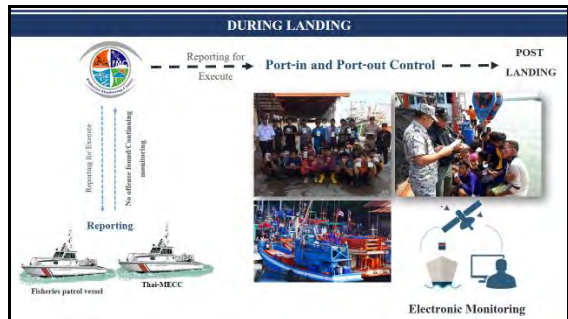
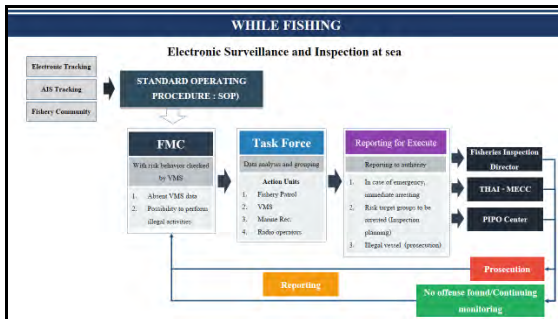
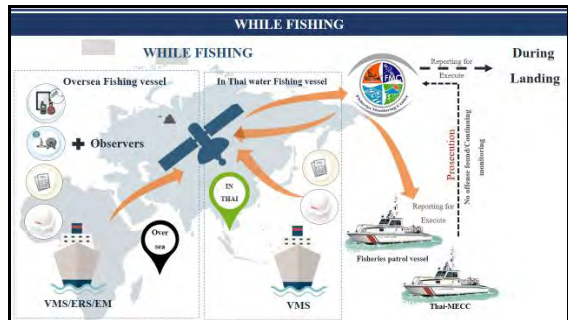
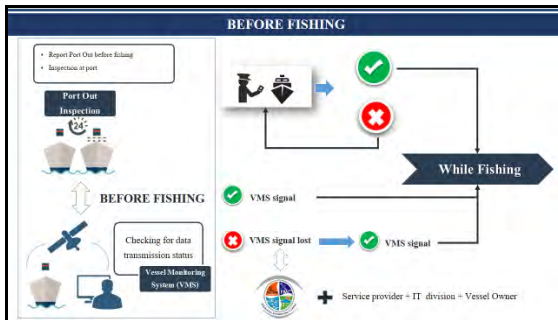


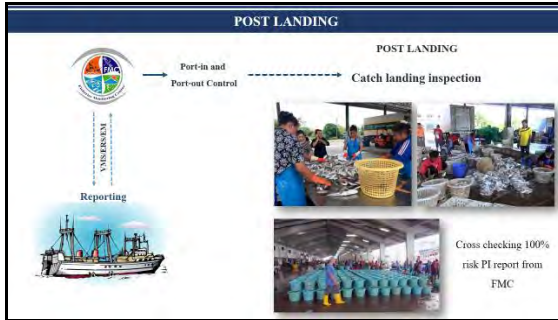


MCS CORE COMPONENTS (SURVEILLANCE)

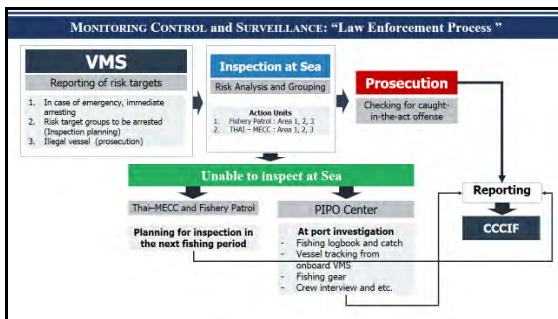
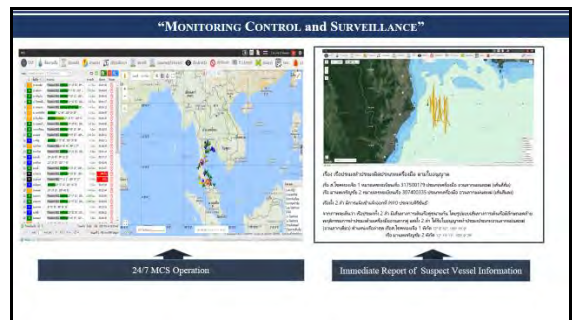
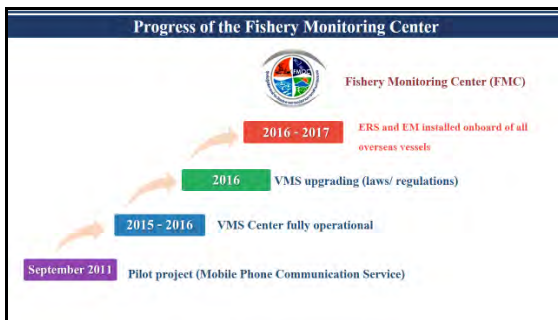
FISHERY MONITORING CENTER (FMC) COMPONENTS

1. VMS
2. PIPO
3. INSPECTION AT SEA
4. INSPECTION AT PORT

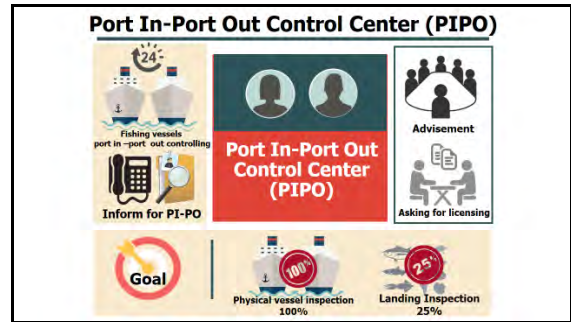
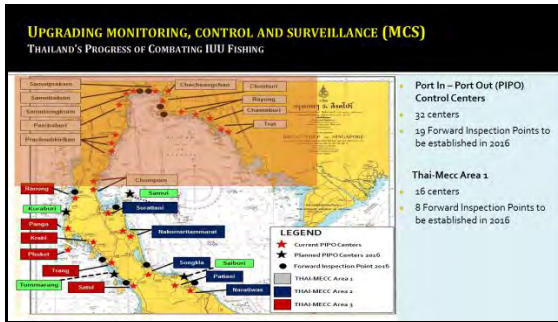




FMC DEVELOPMENT AND THE VMS



PORT-IN AND PORT-OUT CENTER (PIPO)



- ### Check List regarding CCCIF Guideline
- Certificate of Registration
 - Ship's License
 - Commercial Fisheries Vessel Permit
 - Fishing Logbook
 - Master of Fishing Vessel's ID Card
 - Skipper of Fishing Vessel's ID Card
 - VMS – Vessel Monitoring System
 - Engine Operator's ID Card
 - Skipper of Fishing Vessel Certificate
 - Engine Operator Certificate
 - Employment Contract
 - Employee Registration
 - Non Thai Identification Card
 - Fishing Vessel Marking



Ship's License

Check the expiry date (temporary certificate must be substituted in

Commercial Fisheries Vessel Permit

(substitute the fisheries)

Fishing Gear must be corresponding to Fishing
Indicate fishing days according to each
Expiry date 31 March 2018

Fishing Logbook

Fishing Logbook according to 7 categories of fishing gear

1. Trawl Nets
2. Surrounding Nets

3. Gillnets and Entangling Nets
4. Lift Nets and Falling Nets

5. Pots
6. Hooks and Lines



Employment Contract

- > every single labor must sign an employment contract regardless their nationalities.
- > labors must be 18 years of age or older.
- > wages must not be under the lowest wages according to the law.

Labor working with Border Pass and Work Permit

Non Thai Identification Card

Sea Book / Seaman Book

Skipper of Fishing Vessel



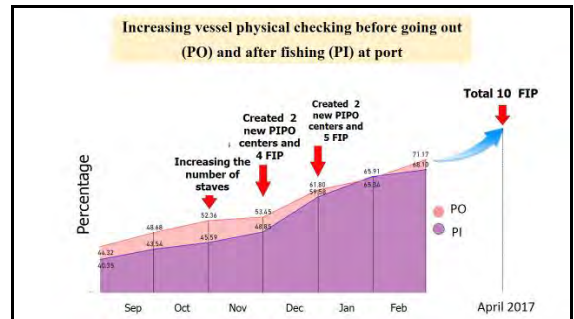
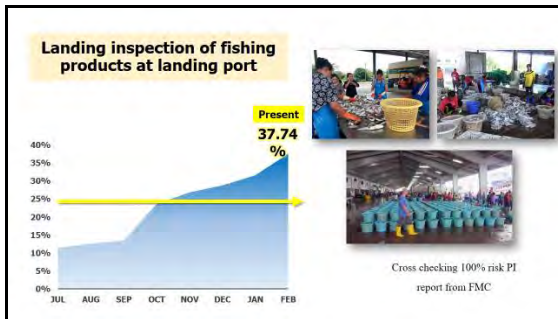
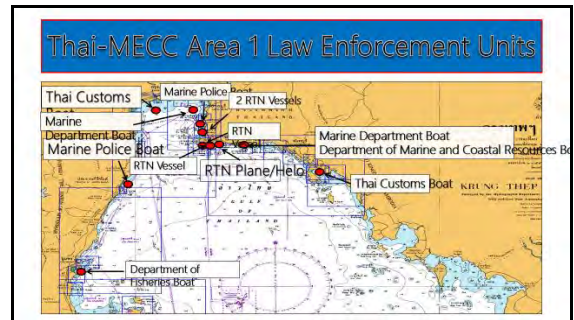
UPGRADING MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

THAILAND'S PROGRESS OF COMBATING IUU FISHING

- At sea inspections
 - Fishing vessels operating outside Thai waters
 - Long-ranged operations
 - 100% of overseas fishing fleet was inspected
 - 35 Thai overseas fishing vessels were indicted
- Temporary ban on at-sea transhipment of aquatic animals has been introduced.

Thai-MECC Area 1 Law Enforcement Units

- 2 Marine Police Boats
- 4 RTN Vessels
- 1 RTN Plane/Helo
- 2 Thai Customs Boats
- 2 Marine Department Boats
- 1 Department of Fisheries Boat
- 1 Department of Marine and Coastal Resources Boat



Other Improvements (Jan-May 2017)

Survey of all type of port and landing site



Physically securing VMS devices



Inspection, identification and marking fishing vessel



Regulation Enforcement by Thai-MECC Area 1

2015

Law Enforcement Unit	Number of cases	Investigation	prosecutor	Lawsuit ends
1. RTN vessels in Thai-MECC Area 1	25	-	8	17
2. PIPO	-	-	-	-
3. Others	1	-	-	1
Total	26	-	8	18

2016

Law Enforcement Unit	Number of cases	Investigation	prosecutor	Lawsuit ends
1. RTN vessels in Thai-MECC Area 1	36	1	8	27
2. PIPO	5	-	1	4
3. Others	8	5	1	2
Total	49	6	10	33

2017

Law Enforcement Unit	Number of cases	Investigation	prosecutor	Lawsuit ends
1. RTN vessels in Thai-MECC Area 1	50	35	7	8
2. PIPO	6	6	-	-
3. Others	5	5	-	-
Total	61	46	7	8