

**Report of the 3rd Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of the Joint Fisheries
Management around the Southern Andaman Sea**

Bangkok, Thailand

21-22 November 2017



THE SECRETARIAT

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Supported by the Government of Sweden

Through the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the 3rd Sub-regional Consultative Workshop of The Joint Fisheries Management Around the Southern Andaman Sea, Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22 November 2017 was prepared by the Secretariat of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The document is distributed to participants of the meeting, SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2018. Report of the 3rd Sub-regional Consultative Meeting on the Joint Fisheries Management around the Southern Andaman Sea, Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22 November 2017, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 67 pp.

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REPORT OF THE 3rd SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE JOINT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AROUND THE SOUTHERN ANDAMAN SEA

21-22 November 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

I. Introduction

1. The 3rd Sub-Regional Consultative Meeting on the Joint Fisheries Management around the Southern Andaman Sea was organized in Bangkok, Thailand from 21 to 22 November 2017. The meeting was attended by country representative from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The Meeting was also attended by the SEAFDEC Secretary-General and staffs. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

II. Opening of the Meeting

2. The Secretary-General of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, welcomed the participants to the Meeting. His Remarks appears in **Annex 2**.

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

3. The Meeting took note of the works undertaken by SEAFDEC supported by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project in relation to activities to strengthen cooperation in managing fisheries resources in the Southeast Asian Region including South Andaman Sea. The Meeting was informed that Thailand and Myanmar had met the previous week at the forum of Northern Andaman Sea and it would therefore be preferable if the Southern Andaman Sea could develop a similar approach as the Northern. The objective of the meeting were to: 1) review and provide an update on recent developments and actions being implemented by Indonesia (North Sumatra), Malaysia (Langkawi, Kedah, Penang), Thailand (Satun), SEAFDEC, FAO/BOBLME and other partners around the Southern Andaman Sea, 2) identify directions on priority trans-boundary action points for future action (2018-2019), 3) provide a venue for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to continue dialogue and to develop coordinated efforts to apply RPOA-Fishing Capacity including implementation of MCS network and 4) identify further needs to develop joint actions plans including joint arrangements to monitor and control fishing effort.

4. The Meeting unanimously adopted the agenda. The Prospectus including Agenda of the Consultation appears in **Annex 3**.

IV. Promotion of the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Importance of Trans boundary Stocks and Habitats

- **Country update on current status of the management of trans boundary aquatic species (such as Indian Mackerel)**
 - **Indonesia**

5. *Mr. Suwarso* presented the current stock status of the transboundary aquatic species in Indonesia under the Fisheries Management Area (FMA) of 571 which cover the area of Andaman Sea and Malacca strait.

6. Under the project of BOBLME and other nationally-funded projects research were conducted to get better picture of population genetic structure, reproduction and spawning estimation as well as population dynamic for two species: Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) and Short-bodied mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*). The Meeting was also informed that the result of the research was used as an input for development of further fisheries management including drafting the proposal for a closing season.

7. Regarding the implementation of a closing season for purse seiners, the regulation is still in the process of drafting. The data on spawning season and reproduction were collected by questionnaires and the results were ground proofed. The presentation appears as **Annex 4**.

- **Malaysia**

8. *Mr. Richard Rumpet* presented the Country update on Current status of the Management of Trans-boundary Aquatic Species. Malaysia has conducted fisheries resources survey in 2013-2016 targeting demersal, pelagic and prawn stock. A survey to determine spawning areas and seasons for *R. kanagurta* and *R. brachysoma* along the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia were also conducted in 2016-2017. The report is still pending approval by Malaysian Government. The presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

- **Thailand**

9. *Mr. Suchart Sangchan*, DOF Thailand, presented the current status of the management of trans-boundary aquatic species. The most commonly used fishing gears are light luring purse seine, fish aggregating device purse seine and Thai purse seine. About 300 Thai purse seiners operated in the Andaman Sea Coast during 2009-2014

10. For Indian mackerel along the Thai Andaman Sea Coast, fish spawn all year round with 2 marked spawning seasons during December-March and August-September. Thailand has introduces a “days at Sea” effort system for purse seiners limiting the allowed effort to 235 fishing days per year and plan to ban the landing of *Rastrelliger* spp. smaller than 14 centimeter together with a minimum mesh size for purse seiner of 2.5 cm. The presentation appears as **Annex 6**.

- **SEAFDEC Initiative of Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel, and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB) Species in the GOT**

11. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, the Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC presented the SEAFDEC work on Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Blue swimming crab in the Gulf of Thailand. The work aims to develop collaborative transboundary resource management between Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam to ensure the sustainable use of these species. The work to assess migration routes of AIB species into Cambodia and Viet Nam in the east and into Malaysia in the south also continues.

12. It was suggested that the work to develop joint or coordinated fishery management in south Andaman was started by focusing on 1-2 species on which there already exists comprehensive information with regards to catches, stock status, spawning ground/season and migration pattern. The presentation appears as **Annex 7**.

13. *Mr. Richard*, Malaysia suggested that fishery resource management in Andaman Sea should not be separated between North and South Andaman.

- **Thailand efforts in the management and implementation of Total Allowance Catch (TAC) for fisheries resources**

14. *Mr. Piyachok Sin-Anun*, Department of Fisheries, presented the fishing effort regulation system introduced in Thailand. Since 2015 Thailand is applying an approach that limits and regulates the total allowable fishing days per vessel based on assessments of the MSY and number of active fishing vessels. Artisanal and commercial fishing vessels are regulated separately. The presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

15. The control of the fishing day system is handled through the port in port out (PIPO) control centers. There are currently 26 units of PIPO in Thailand, one in each coastal province both of the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea.

V. Management of Fishing Capacity and to Improve/Reduce Unregulated Fishing, to Avoid Unrecorded and Combat Illegal Fishing

1. Country presentation on the latest development of legal framework and management actions plan for fisheries management

- Indonesia

16. *Mr. Aris Budiarto* presented an update on the latest legal and managerial measures for the regulation and control of fisheries. Indonesia has ratified UNCLOS 1982 as well as the PSM. In addition there are ministerial decrees which control the utilization of some species such as flying fish and blue swimming crab in specific areas.

17. Indonesia is actively involved in several initiatives fighting IUU such as the RPOA-IUU. Indonesia has a NPOA-IUU as well as a national taskforce to coordinate work against IUU. The most common fisheries related violations are: forgery of vessel documents, double flagging, fishing without license, vessel modification, using foreign captain and seaman, deactivation of VMS, illegal transshipment, forgery of logbook, absence of health certificate, using prohibited fishing gears, and non-compliance of fishing processing unit.

18. From the coast to 12 nautical miles the responsible institution is Directorate General of Marine-Fisheries Surveillance and National police, while from 12 nautical mile to 200 nautical miles (EEZ), the Indonesia Navy and Special Task Force 115 are responsible. However, all surveillance activities are under the coordination and control of Maritime Security Board (Bakamla). Provincial government has the authority to issue license for vessel less than 30 GT, while the central government is responsible for vessel more than 30 GT.

19. Indonesia has ratified the PSM agreement and foreign vessels can land fisheries products in Indonesia as long as they follow the relevant procedure, provide proper catch documents and use designated ports. However, foreign vessels are not allowed to fish in Indonesian waters. The presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

- Malaysia

20. *Ms. Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan* presented the latest development of legal framework and management action plans for Malaysia. The meeting took note on the latest new zoning system for some states in Malacca Straits (Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak and Selangor), where the area from 0 to 1 nautical miles from coastline will be reserved as conservation area with no fishing activities being allowed. The presentation appears as **Annex 10**.

- Thailand

21. *Mr. Suchart Sangchan* explained that the laws and regulations for sustainable development of fisheries in Thailand focused on providing a legal framework for managing fishing capacity and to combat illegal fishing. The current Thai regulations are intended to promote more effective fisheries management based on the best scientific advice and to implement an effective traceability system. It is compulsory for vessels larger than 10 GT to use logbook and report to PIPO. Fishing vessels in Thai waters have to return to port and report with PIPO within 30 days. Vessels larger than 30 GT must install VMS monitoring system. In addition vessels involved in transshipment must install Electronic Reporting System (ERS) and Electronic Monitoring System (EM). The presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

2. Country presentation on procedures for landing of catches by foreign fishing vessels includes issuance of documentation and catch certificates, issues and challenges (focus area around Southern Andaman Sea)

- Indonesia

22. *Mr. Aris Budiarto* presented the current Indonesian catch certificate system is presently only supporting large scale vessels and companies aimed to export the products, while for small scale fishery, less support is available for the moment in terms of developing (and requiring) catch documentation schemes and catch certification.

23. The observer on board system in Indonesia was initiated in 2014 which follow measures stipulated by Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMOs) on requirements to record data to the data sheet, logbook and also to provide scientific data. The presentation appears as **Annex 12**.

- Malaysia

24. *Mr. Mohd Azahar bin Mohd Zin*, Department of Fisheries Malaysia presented the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for Tuna landing at the Malaysian ports. Several authorities are involved in follow-up of those procedures such as: Department of Fisheries, Immigration, Sea Department, Department of Quarantine, Examination Services Malaysia and others. The present Catch Certificate Scheme was developed to prevent IUU fishing under the regulation of Fisheries Act 1985 which is in line with EC Regulation 1005/2008. Since February 2011, issuances of Catch Certificate in Malaysia are required for two types of business transactions: 1) the common export/import of fisheries products, and 2) processed and re-exported fisheries products. The presentation appears as **Annex 13**.

- Thailand

25. *Mr. Piyachok Sin-Anun* explained the current procedures and required documents for the landing of catches by foreign fishing vessels at Thai fishing ports (effective since June 2017). His presentation is shown in **Annex 14**.

3. Countries experiences on the implementation of Port State Measures, lesson learned, issues and difficulties

- Indonesia

26. *Mr. Aris Budiarto* presented on the implementation of Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) in Indonesia. Indonesia has signed and ratified the PSMA and have designated five fishing ports for landings by foreign vessels in accordance with the PSMA. These are Bungus, Pelabuhan Ratu, Jakarta, Bitung, and Ambon.

27. The challenges for Indonesia related to implementing the PSMA include: lack of legal instruments supporting PSMA implementation; lack of/limited awareness among fishermen and government officials; limited inspection capacity at designated fishing ports; lack of/limited coordination with established regional MCS-networks, as well as to the need establish procedures and inspection routines of transshipment of fisheries products; and problems with widespread document forgery. For Indonesia case, he also gave an example where vessel avoid PSMA inspection requirements by not landing the fisheries catch in fisheries ports but instead in other ports such as ports intended for shipping, cargo vessels and passenger vessels. This is done although information on how and where to land have been disseminated through Indonesian fisheries port information system. The presentation appears as **Annex 15**.

- Malaysia

28. *Mr. Muhamad Abdul Rauf bin Abdullah* presented the experiences on implementation of Port State Measures in Malaysia. The presentation included a list of relevant authorities, examples and information on key legislations, enforcement measures, existing Malaysian MCS coordination, regional cooperation on PSM and human resources development. A successful example of prosecuting an IUU vessel fishing illegally in the CCALMR areas from year 2013 until present time was provided. Malaysia stressed the importance of regional cooperation to combat IUU fishing in this region. The presentation appears as **Annex 16**.

- Thailand

29. *Mr. Piyachok Sin-Anun*, DOF Thailand provided information on measures implemented by Thailand to prevent import of “IUU” fisheries products. Thailand is for example implementing control measures and inspections of foreign flagged vessels as required under the PSMA (of both carrier vessel and fishing vessels) to improve and control traceability systems. The presentation appears as **Annex 17**.

VI. The Utilization of the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) Including Testing of Traceability Systems Relevant to the Fisheries in the Andaman Sea

30. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Assistant Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, gave a presentation on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (e-ACDS) as an important tool improve catch documentation, catch data and traceability, and to prevent IUU products from entering the market chain. The ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) was endorsed by 25th Meeting of the ASWGF in May 2017. The electronic application of the ACDS is an improvement developed by SEAFDEC and tested in Brunei Darussalam in cooperation with the Thai Fish Marketing Organization (FMO). The e-ACDS when in use facilitates and supports the coordination of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks by improving compatible use of catch and landing data and it is useful tool to monitor and control transshipment at sea. It can also be applied for small-scale fisheries such as with regards to blue swimming crab fisheries, hand line tuna fisheries and octopus fisheries. It supports and simplifies the process of supply chain traceability for exporters, importers and retailers. The presentation appears as **Annex 18**.

VII. Discussion on Possible Areas of Cooperation Among Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to Develop Coordinated Efforts

- **Group 1. Conservation and management of shared fisheries resources and habitat management**

31. The group discussed conservation and management of shared fisheries resources and habitat management. For conclusions of the discussion see agenda point 8. The results of the group discussion are provided in the combined summary matrix of group 1 and 2, with plenary comments and adjusted timelines in **Annex 19**.

- **Group 2. Combating IUU fishing and implementation of NPOA-Fishing capacity including implementation of MCS network and exchange mechanism**

32. The group discussed combating IUU fishing and implementation of NPOA-Fishing capacity including implementation of MCS network and mechanisms for information sharing. For conclusions of the discussion see agenda point 8. The results of the group discussion are provided in the combined summary matrix of group 1 and 2, with plenary comments and adjusted timelines in **Annex 19**.

VIII. Agreed on the Updated Joint Action Plan

33. After the plenary discussion on possible areas of cooperation among Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, all participation agreed to support the development of coordinated efforts for trans-

boundary aquatic resources management, combating IUU fishing and implementation of MCS network. Based on the comments, recommendations, inputs to road map/work plan and time-lines for 2018 the Secretariat was tasked to consolidate the results in a combined matrix. The results of the group discussions together with comments during discussion (and inputs from earlier meetings) and steps ahead are summarized in the matrix provided in **Annex 19**. In combining and editing the matrix an ambition has been made-as explained to the participants-to see that the matrix is aligned with the process and time lines suggested for the northern Andaman Sea (and the Gulf of Thailand) to ensure that information collected are compatible (follow similar SOPs and templates).

IX. Summary and Ways Forward

34. An important outcome was the strong commitment by participants from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand strengthen cooperation between the countries. Suggestions provided by the group work, in the presentations and subsequent plenary discussion had a common aim to see the countries (and appointed working groups) to continue dialogues and consultations to develop joint or coordinated fisheries management plans that would align with the parallel processes to establish networks for MCS and the management of fishing effort with the process to develop management recommendation for the conservation and management of important habitats and spawning areas for mackerels and related species. In maps prepared for the management planning and implementation critical areas will be indicated together with migration paths to highlight the trans-boundary nature of target species and fishing activities. The cross-border migration and conservation need of sensitive areas are further justification to coordinate efforts on monitoring, control and enforcement of rules and regulation by authorities in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Maps as needed implementation of the joint management plans should together with a MCS coordinating body be in place by end of 2018.

35. SEAFDEC will, as strongly recommended during the meeting, prepare a letter to be sent to the fisheries authorities of the three countries to seek their confirmation on suggested steps ahead including the confirmation of appointed focal points, working groups and resource persons.

X. Closing of the Meeting

36. *Dr. Magnus Torell*, SEAFDEC closed the Meeting and together with representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand expressed appreciation for a fruitful Meeting. The closing remarks appear as **Annex 20**.

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OPENING REMARKS

Dr. Kom Silapajarn, SEAFDEC Secretary-General

Representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand
Officers from SEAFDEC, Ladies, and gentlemen; a very good morning.

On behalf of SEAFDEC, I am very pleased to welcome you all to “The Southern Andaman Sea Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management”, under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The South Andaman Sea Sub-region is well known for its important habitats as well as its abundance of fisheries resources. It is noted that there is an increase in the demand for fisheries products from this region for the last decades, pushing the area to undergo massive exploitation of fisheries resources. It was estimated that in 2015, there are more than 1.2 million fishers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand operates in the Andaman sea sub region, where more than 1.6 million tons of fish were landed. This value is expected to increase since fishing capacity in this region continues to growth, pushing the area to experience massive exploitation of fisheries resources.

Since 2009, facilitated by SEAFDEC-Sweden Program, the series of dialogues and consultative meetings were organized to share experiences on good practices as well as to seek cooperation among countries and other relevant institutions with regards to integrate fisheries and habitat management as well as efforts to manage fishing-capacity. Similarly, cooperation among countries and other relevant institutions is also aimed to monitor landings across boundaries and to combat illegal and destructive fishing to be able to achieve long term sustainability of fisheries and habitat in the Southern Andaman Sea sub-region.

Ladies and Gentleman,

We are here today to update the progress of the current situation of fisheries management in the particular area of the Southern Andaman Sea as well as to strengthen cooperation on fisheries management among countries. In these two days, we hope to get directions and joint action points to take into consideration for workplan in 2018-2019.

Before we proceed to further agenda, I would like to thank all delegates for joining this meeting, and with your insights and inputs, I truly believe that this Consultation would come up with improved programs and activities, and eventually contribute to the sustainability of fishery resources in our region. So now, I then declare the Meeting open.

Thank you very much and have a pleasant day.

PROSPECTUS

Background

The Southern Andaman Sea is well known for its important habitats and its abundance of fisheries resources. Ranging from pelagic species such as Neritic Tunas, mackerel to coastal resources such as mangrove, sea grass and coral reef, have successfully set this region as an important area for generating fisheries products. Therefore, fisheries resources in this area play very important socio-economic factor for the community, not only because fisheries resources play important role as main source of food but also as source of income for the community of the region which provide the number of employment opportunities.

Based on its advantages and its chance provided, it is noted that there is an increase in the demand for fisheries products from this region for the last decades, pushing the area to undergo massive exploitation of fisheries resources as an adjustment. In each country, Thailand¹, Malaysia² and Indonesia³, it can be seen roughly that total catches, fishing boats and people involved in it, have increased respectively for last decades.

On the other hand, like many other regions, the increase of the demand of fisheries resources from southern part of Andaman Sea which leads to massive exploitation is also followed by the raise of the number of issues and drawbacks. These are ranging from degradation of marine-fisheries resources generated from destructive fishing and over-fishing activities to conflicts among fishermen as well as IUU fishing activities. Not to mention series of natural events such as storms, typhoons, and tsunami issues also potential for further exacerbating fisheries sector of the region.

Apart from that, it is recognized that such problems occurred mainly due to the lack of fishing capacity to manage resources and its users in the region. Large numbers of vessels operating in the region along with inefficient fishing gears and destructive fishing practices have led to excessive pressures on resources and habitats of the southern part of the Andaman Sea sub-region. Likewise, partial approaches (country by country) to manage the region have also proven ineffectively diminished the problem facing above. More importantly, this is also exacerbated by the difficulties to eradicate IUU fishing in the region.

To tackle these issues, since 2009 several dialogues and consultative meetings have been exercised among the countries surrounded the Andaman Sea region, including partial dialogue and consultative meetings in the southern Andaman Sea sub-region (Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia). Facilitated by SEAFDEC-Sweden Program, these series of dialogues and consultative meetings were organized to share experiences on good practices as well as to seek cooperation among countries (Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia) and other relevant institutions with regards to integrate fisheries and habitat management as well as efforts to manage fishing-capacity (reducing over-capacity). Similarly, cooperation among countries and other relevant institutions is also aimed to monitor landings across boundaries and to combat illegal and destructive fishing to be able to achieve long term sustainability of fisheries and habitat in the Andaman Sea sub region. In the process, a focus should be given to key issues of regional concern such as fisheries/habitat management, fishing capacity, IUU fisheries, vessel registration, among others, thus building upon opportunities to implement an **“ecosystems approach to fisheries management” (EAFM)**.

¹ The total catches of small tunas in Thailand was 169,071 t in 1993, four times the 49,307 t in 1982 (Department of Fisheries, 1985 and 96), *IOTC Proceedings no. 2 (1999)*. See: Review on the status of small tunas along the Andaman Sea Coast of Thailand. Praulai Chantawong

² Fish landing from West Coast Peninsula of Malaysia fluctuated between 40.000 ton and 66.790 ton between 1991 and 1997. See: http://pubs.iclarm.net/resource_centre/AMF_Chapter-31-FA.pdf

³ Up to 2010, fisheries resources utilization in the Fisheries Management area 571 has exceeding the estimated potency far beyond the MSY level. See: Status Perikanan di Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Republik Indonesia (WPP RI 571) Laut Andaman dan Selat Malaka. Yudi Wahyudin

National and Provincial authorities and agencies responsible for natural resources utilization, environment, fisheries, etc. need to cooperate to prepare for effects of climate variability and climate change through human resources development, capacity building to diversify household income, develop improved safety at sea measures and to ensure policy change where needed, etc. including needed budget allocations as and when needed.

There is a consensus among the three countries on the need to reduce the encroachment of larger vessels (also foreign) into coastal waters, including the development of plans to manage fishing capacity, combat illegal and destructive fishing, improve vessel registration/records, strengthen flag state responsibilities, initiate MCS activities, etc. SEAFDEC, BOBLME and others should follow-up with each of the countries on the priorities to establish an action plan (with time lines) to develop joint approaches to monitoring and control encroachment, illegal and destructive fishing. Systems for the supervision, monitoring and the control of encroachment of larger vessels into coastal waters should be developed. Potential conflicts among fishermen should be assessed. Practical means to identify encroaching vessels should be developed and agreed upon including routines to report to near port authority, local government and, if applicable, to neighboring country.

A common important aim of the events has been to initiate a process to, in cooperation with the BOBLME, develop agreements and other arrangements between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand on joint approaches to the management of habitat and fisheries.

Objectives of the Meeting

The objective of this meeting is to share progress made following decisions and activity plans that were made during the previous Sub regional Southern Andaman Sea meetings. More importantly, each of the countries and other participants should provide an update on progress and decisions taken to support trilateral cooperation on fisheries and habitat management.

The main objectives of the Meeting are:

- 1) To review and provide an update on recent (over the last two years) developments and actions being implemented by Indonesia (North Sumatra), Malaysia (Langkawi, Kedah, Penang), Thailand (Satun), SEAFDEC, FAO/BOBLME and other partners around the Southern Andaman Sea,
- 2) To identify directions on priority trans-boundary resources and action points to take into consideration in planning for the support to future action (2018-2019)-as a basis for continued support to capacity-building on the integration of fisheries and habitat management on EAFM and trans-boundary stocks (such as Anchovy, Indo-Pacific, Indian Mackerel, etc),
- 3) To provide a venue for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to continue dialogue and to develop coordinated efforts to apply RPOA-Fishing Capacity including implementation of MCS network and improvement of vessel registration and exchange mechanism, and
- 4) To identify further capacity-building needs together with development of agreements and joint actions plans including joint arrangements to monitor and control fishing effort.

Expected Outputs

It is expected that at the end of the Meeting, the following items are presented and exchanged between three countries:

- 1) Update information on the developments and actions being implemented by Indonesia (North Sumatra), Malaysia (Langkawi, Kedah, Penang), Thailand (Satun), SEAFDEC, FAO/BOBLME and other partners around the Southern Andaman Sea;
- 2) A directions on priority trans-boundary thematic areas and action points to take into consideration in planning for the support to future action (2018-2019) in the efforts coordinated efforts to apply RPOA-Fishing Capacity including implementation of MCS network and improvement of vessel registration and exchange mechanism;
- 3) Capacity-building needs together with development of agreements and joint actions plans including tri-lateral arrangements to monitor and control fishing effort.

Expected Outcomes

The outcome of the Meeting is an increased understanding and willingness of intergovernmental actions towards effective management of fisheries, habitats and fishing capacity in the Southern Andaman Sea Sub region. More importantly, the meeting is also expected to facilitate further exercise of drafting of important elements to be included in cooperative arrangements (MoU or other format) between Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Expected Participants

It is envisaged that participants of the meeting are:

1. Five representatives from the Three (3) Southern Andaman Sea countries are namely Indonesia (North Sumatra), Malaysia and Thailand as follows (20 persons):
 - 1.1 SEAFDEC National Focal point for the Andaman Sea Sub-region
 - 1.2 One representative should be officers from the Department/Unit responsible for fishing licensing and vessel registration (if not within the same Department an additional person could be considered)
 - 1.3 One representative should be an officer from the Department/Unit responsible for marine and coastal resources/environment
 - 1.4 One from Fisheries Provincial Office and/or responsible for monitoring of the level of fishing on trans-boundary stocks (could be same as the person under 1.1)
 - 1.5 Additional representation could be considered if supported by other mechanisms (see below 2 and/or 6) or by the countries themselves
2. Representatives from International organization/initiatives such as FAO/RAP, IUCN/MFF, RPOA-IUU Sec.
3. Representative from SEAFDEC Secretariat, Training Department and MFRDMD (5-7 persons) Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) namely: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.

TIME TABLE AND AGENDA

Time	Contents
20 November 2017 (Mon)	
	Arrival of all participants
21 November 2017 (Tue)	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.15	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting
09.15-09.30	Agenda 2: Introduction and arrangement of the Meeting/ Adoption of the Agenda
09.30-10.30	Agenda 3: Promotion of the Integration of fisheries and habitat management and the importance of trans boundary stocks and habitats 3.1 Country update on Current status of the Management of Transboundary Aquatic Species (such as Indian Mackerel) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Indonesia- Malaysia- Thailand
10.30-11.00	Coffee Break

11.00-12.00	Continuation of the Agenda 3.1 - SEAFDEC initiative of Anchovy, Indo-Pacific Mackerel, and Blue Swimming Crab (AIB) Species in the GOT by <i>Dr. Worawit Wanchana</i> 3.2 Thailand Efforts in the Management and Implementation of Total Allowance Catch (TAC) for Fisheries Resources
12.00-13.00	Lunch
13.00-14.00	Agenda 4: Management of Fishing Capacity and to Improve/reduce Unregulated Fishing, to Avoid Unrecorded and Combat Illegal Fishing 4.1 Country Presentation on the Latest Development Legal Framework and Management Actions Plan for Fisheries Management - Indonesia - Malaysia - Thailand
14.00-15.00	4.2 Country Presentation on Procedures for landing of catches by foreign fishing vessels includes issuance of documentation and catch certificates, Issues and Challenges (focus area around Southern Andaman Sea) - Indonesia - Malaysia - Thailand
15.00-15.15	<i>Coffee and Tea break</i>
15.15-16.00	Agenda 4.3: Countries experiences on Implementation of Port State Measures, Lesson Learned Issues and Difficulties - Indonesia - Malaysia - Thailand <i>Note: Presentation will be included information on the progress of the Implementation of PSM, VMS, etc.</i>
16.00-16.30	Agenda 5: The utilization of the ASEAN catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including testing of traceability systems relevant to the fisheries in the Andaman Sea <i>By Dr. Worawit Wanchana Note: SEAFDEC presents the current progress of the testing the ASEAN catch documentation scheme (ACDS). After the presentation, countries are invited to provide suggestion on the possibility to use of the ASEAN catch documentation scheme (ACDS) including testing of traceability systems</i>
18.00-20.00	Reception dinner hosted by SEAFDEC
22 November 2017 (Wed)	
09.00-12.00	Agenda 6: Discussion on possible areas of cooperation among Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to develop coordinated efforts 1. Conservation and management to management of shared fisheries resources and habitat management and 2. Combating IUU Fishing and implementation of NPOA-Fishing Capacity including implementation of MCS network and exchange mechanism
12.00-13.00	<i>Lunch break</i>
13.00-15.00	Agenda 7: Agreed on the updated Joint Action Plan
15.00-16.00	Agenda 8: Summary and ways forward
16.00-16.30	Agenda 9: Closing of the Meeting

COUNTRY UPDATE ON CURRENT STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY AQUATIC SPECIES (INDIAN MACKEREL): INDONESIA

By Mr. Suwarso



CURRENT STATUS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY AQUATIC SPECIES (Indian Mackerel)

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THE SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON JOINT FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AROUND THE SOUTHERN ANDAMAN SEA
 Bangkok, 21-22 Nov 2017

OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

STOCK ASSESSMENT

1. FISHERIES PROFILE
2. CATCH, EFFORT, SPECIES COMPOSITION, CPUE, season
3. BIOLOGICAL STUDY (population genetic structure, bio-reproduction, spawning, population dynamic)
4. STOCK STATUS (based on acoustics survey and fishery biological research)

MANAGEMENT TOOLS & STRATEGIES FOR PURSE SEINE

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATION

BACKGROUND

- INDONESIAN areas of Southern Andaman Sea Sub Region is included as **FMA 571** (Mallaca Strait and Andaman Sea)
- Indian mackerel (*Rastreliger kanagurta*) is one of the important fishery resources in West Sumatra, Aceh Province and Malacca Strait
- Shared stock resource with countries India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand
- Main landing sites:** Banda Aceh (Aceh Province), Tanjung Balai (North Sumatra) and Sibolga (West Sumatra)
- Minimum catch is 20,000 t (Hariati & Nugroho, 2010)
- The catch tends to decrease even the intensively exploitation
- Fishery & biological data collecting and analyses have been conducted as a basis for a sustainable management.

FISHERIES PROFILE

MAIN LOCATION

1. NORTH SUMATRA: Belawan & Tanjungbalai
2. EAST ACEH: Kuala LANGSA and Kuala IDI
3. ACEH PROV.: Banda Aceh



FISHING AREAS

- PURSE SEINE (pukat cincin, pukat langgar)
- GILL NET Monofilament (Jaring Kembang) (exist in Tanjungbalai)

No. Of Units Purse Seine (2012)

	No. Units	GT	Total Catch (tons)	Catch Indian-mackerel
Sibolga	180	5-200	10530	3%
Banda Aceh	164	10-30	3340	3%
Langsa	72	6-80	4230	1%
Belawan	231	5-161	26000	16%
Tanjung Balai *	673	5-	13627	19%

*) also supported by Gill Net for Indian-mackerel

NOTES:

- Two types of PS in Sibolga: Pukat Jarang (# 2.5 inch) and Pukat Rapat (# 1 inch)
- Decrease active vessels but increase number of trips in Sibolga
- Decrease active vessels in Banda Aceh

Fleet structures & No. Of Units Purse Seine (2015-2016)


GT (tons)	Tanjungbalai (2015)	Belawan (2015)	Kuala Langsa (2014)	Kuala Idi (2016)	Lampulo (2014)	East Aceh (2015)
< 10	3	6	21	102 (60)	32	54
10 - 30	78	161	20	74 (12)	50	11
30 - 50	8	15	25	63 (50)	50	40
50 - 100	77	22	6	20 (26)	32	30
100 - 200	11	7				
> 200	5					
N	182	211	72	283 (148)	164	135

Sources: FSDKP, PPS, PPP, PFF, PFF(2014), Prc.


CATCH OF PURSE SEINE

Total fish landing in Belawan-Tanjungbalai-Langsa-idi about 100,000 tons; Banda Aceh 6500 tons.

%	BELAWAN	TANJUNGBALAI	KUALA IDI
Small Pelagic	71	87	50
Large Pelagic	10	11	43
Others	19	2	7



SPECIES COMPOSITION OF Purse Seine (SCADS & MACKEREL contribution)



%	BELAWAN		TJ. BALAI		KUALA IDI
	PS	PS	G-Net	PS	
SCADS	61	55		75	
INDIAN-MACKEREL	20	22	10	14	
SHORT-MACKEREL		10	66		
Others	18	17	24		

PS KUALA IDI

- Scads (3 species) caught all the year (75%). Indian-Mackerel (*R. kanagurta*) caught during Jan to July (14%)

PS TANJUNGBALAI

- Various contribution of Indian-mackerel according to type of purse seine. The scads and sardines are more common
- Higher catch of Short-bodied mackerel [*R. brachysoma*] during April to October. Indian mackerel is common during August to March. Lower contribution of Indian mackerel (3%) occurred from May to July (purse seine >30 GT)

Jaring "Kembung" (Gill Net monofilament)

- Distributed around **Tanjungbalai Asahan**
- Fleet size: <10 GT
- No. Of Units: 233 units (estimated >500 ul)
- Main Fishing Ground: around the islands of Berhala, Pandang, Salahnama, Jemur (eastern Tanjungbalai)
- High fishing intensity (70%)
- Catch: 570 to 1215 kg (CPUE = 810 kg/trip/day)

PURSE SEINE IN KUALA IDI, East Aceh (2016)
Composition

- Monitoring 2016 (Jan-Oct)
- UNIT PS : 283 Unit
- Total TRIPS = 3165 trips: GT 5-10 = 22%; GT 10-20 = 6%; GT 20-30 = 23%; GT 30-50 = 35%; GT 50-80 = 8%
- DAS: 1-28 days, average 7.8 days/trip
- The same % of Small-pelagic & Large-pelagic for each fleet size-category

Shifting Species in April-May:
Small pelagic is lower (scads & Indian-mackerel), but higher Large pelagic (*E. affinis* & *A. rochei*)

CPUE (kg/trip and kg/day)
PURSE SEINE IN KUALA IDI, East Aceh (2016)

- CATCH per vessel varies 100 kg to 24 tons (normal distribution, modus 5.0 tons)
- Mean = 5.2 ton/trip
- CPUE (index of abundance): monthly fluctuation (2.2 - 9.1 ton/trip; average 5.2 ton/trip); different pattern between small pelagic & large pelagic
- Two peak season of small-pelagic abundance: Feb-Mar (CPUE=3.5 ton/trip) & Jun-Jul (CPUE=3.3 ton/trip)
- CATCH/DAY: Small-pelagic 629-1114 kg/day (average 510 kg/day); Large-pelagic 102-2014 kg/day (average 149 kg/day)

TANJUNGBALAI:
Catch Fluctuation of Mackerel

- R. brachysoma*, Neritic zone. Peak season in February and June to July (higher CPUE around June to August, November, and January to February)
- R. kanagurta*. Peak season around June and October to November. Higher catch around September to November and May to July

BIOLOGICAL STUDY
(BOBLME and National Project)

- Population Genetic Structure
- Reproduction and Spawning Estimation
- Population Dynamic
- 2 SPECIES: Indian-mackerel (*R. kanagurta*) & Short-bodied mackerel (*R. brachysoma*)

POPULATION GENETIC STRUCTURE
I. BOBLME Project (Zamroni & Suwarsa, 2015)

- Method: Microsatellite by using 14 pairs of primers
- Analysis samples: Extraction to Amplification (PCR) in RIMF Genetic-Laboratory (Jakarta)
- Primers is performed by the Laboratory SCIGENOM, India
- Data Analysis: Software GenAlex, GDA, TreeFit, TreeView and Figtree

Genetic Distance Population structure

Genetic Distance

Theta (Weir and Cockerham, 1984) - Ds (Nei, 1978) - Da (Nei, 1987) - Fst (Cavalli Sforza, 1987)

	Banda Aceh	Sibolga	Tanjung Balai
Banda Aceh	*****		
Sibolga	0.0236	*****	
Tanjung Balai	0.0264	0.0185	*****

	Banda Aceh	Sibolga	Tanjung Balai
Banda Aceh	*****		
Sibolga	0.0095	*****	
Tanjung Balai	0.1301	0.0877	*****

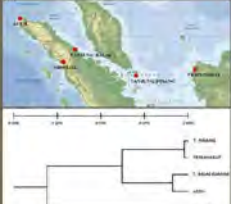

	Banda Aceh	Sibolga	Tanjung Balai
Banda Aceh	*****		
Sibolga	0.1191	*****	
Tanjung Balai	0.1053	0.1454	*****

	Banda Aceh	Sibolga	Tanjung Balai
Banda Aceh	*****		
Sibolga	0.2964	*****	
Tanjung Balai	0.3582	0.3106	*****

POPULATION GENETIC STRUCTURE

II. National Project (Zamroni *et al.*, 2016)

- Method: **RAPD** by using Analysis samples: Extraction to Amplification (PCR) in RIMF Genetic-Laboratory (Jakarta)
- Primers is performed by the Laboratory SCIGENOM, India
- Data Analysis: Software GenAlex, GDA, TreeFit, TreeView and Figtree

Rastrelliger kanagurta

	Sibirge	Tanjung Balai Asahan	Asah	Tanjung Priuk	Pemangut
Sibirge	0.125	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054
T. Balai Asahan	0.174	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054
Asah	0.341	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
T. Priuk	0.269	0.170	0.170	0.050	0.050
Pemangut					0.050

Genetic diversity (h) of Indian-mackerel (*R. kanagurta*) according to sampling sites

No	Tipe Sampel	Sibirge	T. Balai Asahan	Lokasi Pengambilan Sampel	Tanjung Priuk	Pemangut
1	AAAA	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.05556	0.15
2	AAAB	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.11111	0.1
3	AAAB	0.2	0.15			
4	ABBB	0.1	0.05	0.25		
5	ABCA					0.25
6	ACCB				0.22222	0.2
7	ABAA	0.1				
8	ABAB	0.1		0.25		
9	ABBA	0.25				
10	ABBA					0.25
11	ABCA					0.1
12	AAAA	0.15	0.25	0.16667		0.1
13	AAAB	0.15	0.15	0.16667		
14	ABAA			0.15		
15	ABAB	0.05	0.05	0.25		
16	ACCB				0.05556	0.25
17	ACCB				0.16667	0.15
18	BBAA		0.05			
19	BBAB		0.05			0.15
20	BBBA	0.05		0.05		
21	BBBA	0.05				
22	BBBA				0.05556	
	Number	15	11	10	8	8
	Haplotype diversity	3.4423	5.4259	4.4251	3.4400	3.4260

REPRODUCTION ASPECTS & SPAWNING

National Project (2016)

SPECIES: *R. kanagurta* & *R. brachysoma*

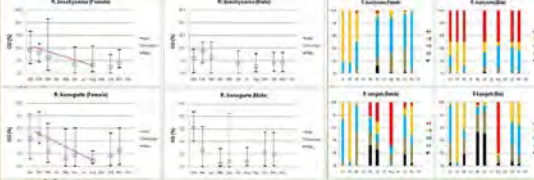
- Range-size: IM 13-26 cm (adult >16 cm), SBM 11-21 cm (adult >13 cm)
- Length-at-first-mature (Lm): **21.5 cm** (By BOBLME, 2014, Lm = 22.3 cm)
- L_{50%} < Lm
- FEMALE**: "Maturing" Stage more dominant, Mature/ripe fish: 30% (Rb) and 20% (Rk), Spent condition: 1.5% (Rb) and 16.3% (Rk)
- GSI (Gonado Somatic Index): 0.03-8.63% (Female, Rk) and 0.05-21.63% (Female, Rb)

SPECIES	Range-Size (FL cm)	Mean-Size (cm)	N	L _{50%} (cm)	Lm (Female) (cm)	GSI			
						<i>R. kanagurta</i>		<i>R. brachysoma</i>	
						FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
<i>R. brachysoma</i>	13-21	16.5	503	15.3	27.5				
<i>R. kanagurta</i>	15-20	20.4	830	19.8	23.5	Me	0.81	0.81	0.05
						Average	7.96	7.83	4.52
						Max	8.63	14.26	21.47
						N	173	308	394

SPECIES	Immature	Develop	Maturing	Mature/Ripe	Spent	N
<i>R. kanagurta</i>	17.2	22.0	24.6	33.9	16.3	337

GSI and MATURITY STAGE

- GSI fluctuation MAX in west season (Jan-Mar), then decrease until MIN in Jun-Aug, increasing GSI after east season (Oct-Nov)
- Female Spent condition found in May to Nov (Rk) and Mar to Oct (Rb)
- Peak spawning season might be related with the decreasing period of GSI >>> during east season, June to August



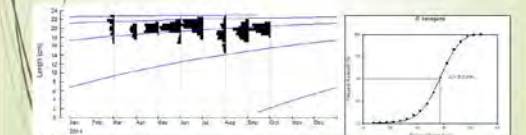
FISHING AREAS & SPAWNING ESTIMATION



- SPECIES: Indian-Mackerel & Short-bodied Mackerel
- Sampling Sites: Tanjungbalai, Belawan
- SPAWNING SEASON: during east season (June to August) (the same result by BOBLME, 2014)
- SPAWNING GROUND: around the islands in eastern part Tanjungbalai; also as the fishing ground for Purse Seine and Gill net
- Islands: P. Jemur, P. Berhala, P. Salahnama, P. Pandang

POPULATION DYNAMICS:

- Range size: 14 -23 cm
- Growth Parameters: L_∞ = 24 cm; K = 1.84
- Z (total mortality) = 7.56; M (natural mortality) = 2.93; F (fishing mortality) = 4.73 (per year)
- E (exploitation rate) = 0.62 (Fully exploited)
- L_{50%} = 19.7 cm
- L_{50%} < Lm (22.3 cm)



STOCK STATUS OF SMALL PELAGIC FISHES BASED ON ACOUSTIC SURVEY & EFFORT DATA

- Estimation MSY for PELAGIC, TAC and Exploitation status in FMA 571 (Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea) 2017 (data 2015-2016)
TOTAL MSY = 425,444 tons/year
- Status: **Fully Exploited**
- Biological Indicators: *R. kanagurta* : L_{50%} < Lm (L_{50%}=19.7 cm; Lm=22.3 cm)

	SMALL PELAGIC	LARGE PELAGIC	KET.
MSY (tons)	99,865	64,444	
TAC (tons)	79,892	51,556	0.8 * MSY
Expl. status	0.83	0.52	

EXISTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

- Management strategies on fisheries development plan were guided by Ministry regulation No. PER.29/MEN/2012. It deals with the connectivity of stock status, the fishing zones and the fleet category in order to prepare a better management of fishing vessel license system. These FMPs aim to reduce fishing capacity and to consider marine conservation zone including introduction open and close season for a particular spawning biomass fishery. This would also integrate the national fisheries management plan as a general umbrella for local fisheries development.
- Management institution would be develop to full autonomy management in each 11 FMA. In FMA 571 would be conducted
- Anyhow, study on harvest strategies has recently been initiated to provide options on managing the specific fisheries particularly the bulky landing fish stocks such as pelagic fisheries.
- Preliminary assessment on genetic population study of the Indian mackerel (*R. kanagurta*) showed that in the Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea is shared or derived from the same stock with high genetic variation. These should be taken into consideration on the next regional issues to develop the management plan for purse seine fishery, targeting small pelagic fish or the Indian-mackerel

MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Baseline of fisheries management in Indonesia referred to (in free translate):

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia, article 33, Para (2) states that all production sectors that are important for the state and affect the livelihood of people shall controlled by the state. Para (3) the land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall controlled by the state and shall used for the greatest prosperity of the people.
2. Fisheries act No. 31/2004 jo 45/2009 which states that fisheries management should be carried out with the aim of: a) improve the lives of fishermen and small fish; b) increase revenue and foreign exchange; c) encourage the expansion and employment opportunities; d) increase the availability and consumption of fish protein; e) optimize the management of fish resources; f) improve the quality, productivity, value added and competitiveness; g) increase the availability of raw material for fish processing industry; h) achieve utilization of fish resources, fish farming land, and fish resources in an environmentally friendly; and h) Ensure sustainable of fish, fish farming land and spatial planning.

MANAGEMENT TOOLS

1. KEPMEN KP No. 41, 2016 on Estimation of MSY, TAC and exploitation status of fisheries resources in the FMA
2. PERMEN KP No. 71, 2016 on zoning of fishing and placement of fishing gear in the FMA
3. PERMEN KP No. Xx, 2016 on fishery business
4. PERMEN KP No. 13, 2016 on Fisheries Conservation
5. Government Regulation No. 69 of 2007 on Conservation of Fish Resources
6. Act No. 5 of 1983 on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone;
7. Law No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government;
8. Act No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters;
9. Law No. 21 Year 2009 on the ratification of Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
10. Etc.

MANAGEMENT TOOLS (Continued)

Technical management measures for purse seine fisheries as stated in MMAF Regulation no. 30/2012. An example of technical measures were as follows:

- Mesh size should larger or equal to 1"
- Float line, the maximum light intensity should
- The area of operation is composed of the zones, namely
 - Zone I** (between 1 – 4 nm) for fishing boat up to 5 GT is under license of district/city
 - Zone II**, 4 to 12 nm for fishing boat up to 30GT and under license of provincial government
 - Zone III** of > 12 nm for fishing vessel of > 30 GT authorized by central Government.

INITIATION on FISHING CLOSURE FOR PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

N ^o	FMZ	Initiation Close season ^a	Criteria				Feasibility
			Implementation time flexibility ^b	low enforcement rivality ^c	Economic Revenue loss ^d	Social Probability of socio- conflict ^e	
Small Pelagic							
1	114	September	+	+	+	+	Must
2	114	October	+	+	+	+	Must
3	112	September	+	-	-	+	Feasible
4	112	August	-	-	+	+	Feasible
5	112	September	-	+	-	-	Not feasible
6	112	August	-	+	-	-	Not feasible
7	112	September	-	-	-	-	Not feasible
8	114	September	-	-	-	-	Not necessary
9	114	August	-	-	-	-	Not necessary
10	114	July	-	-	-	-	Not necessary
11	114	September	-	-	-	-	Not necessary

Remarks:

- a) Determined based on spawning season in straddling species
 b) Implementation flexibility (+) integrable by stakeholders, (-) inacceptable to supply
 c) Low enforcement rivalry (+) not significantly observed, (-) significantly have during closure
 d) Revenue loss (+) low cost, (-) high cost
 e) Probability of socio-conflict (+) potentially low, (-) potentially high

Problems in Fisheries Management

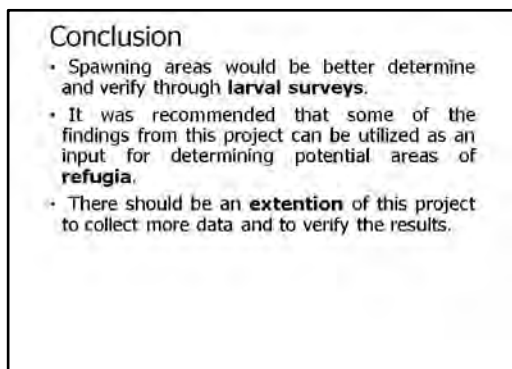
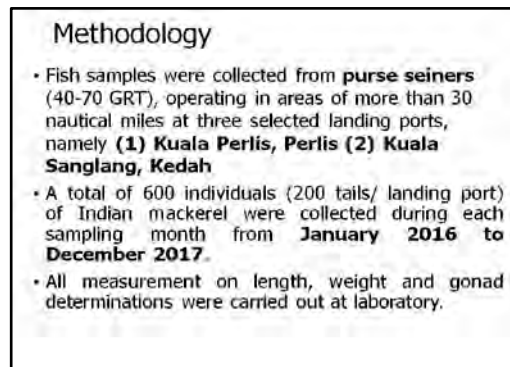
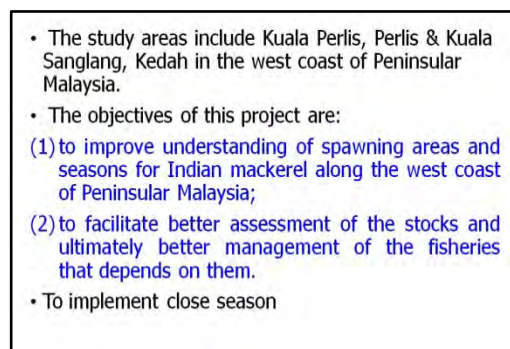
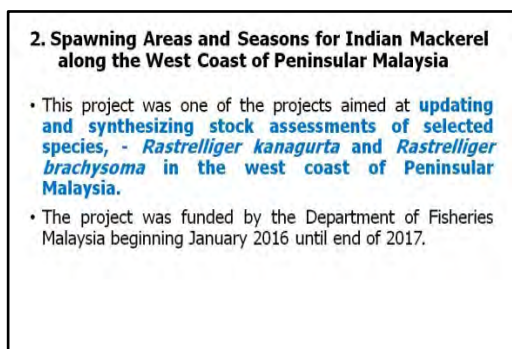
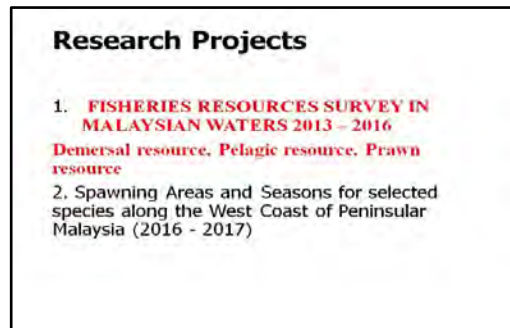
1. Vessels licensing
2. Open access in fishery (autonomy)
3. IUU Fishing
4. Quality of catch-effort data, statistical data and log book
5. Management effort
6. Representative data & information
7. Coordination (authority, autonomy, stakeholder, researcher)
8. Lost data (catch & effort data) of small-scale fisheries (ex. Jaring Kembang)

CONSLUSIONS

- Fishing effort of purse seine fleets in the Mallaca Strait-Andaman Sea pelagic fisheries is still strongly developed. The fleet with its auxiliary gears allows a better catch and fishing along the year. This gear is highly efficient, therefore fishing pressure on the stocks will be higher. This fact is more evident for coastal pelagic fish already heavily fished by the small-scale fisheries.
- Applying a universal paradigm that all fish are belong to renewable resources, a better management through harvest strategy approach of these fisheries should apply and adopted to conservation and management measures to avoid the collapse "mackerel" stocks in highly exploited fisheries management zone.

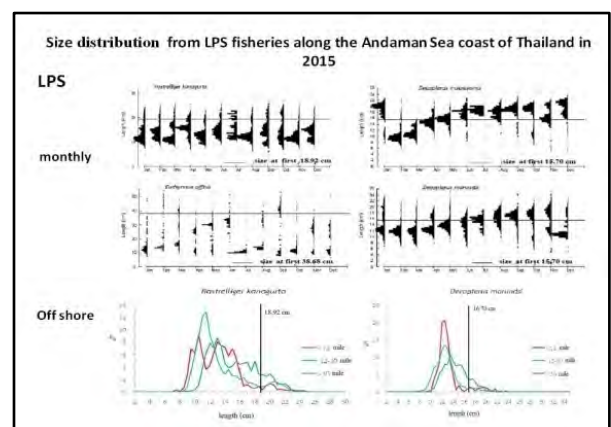
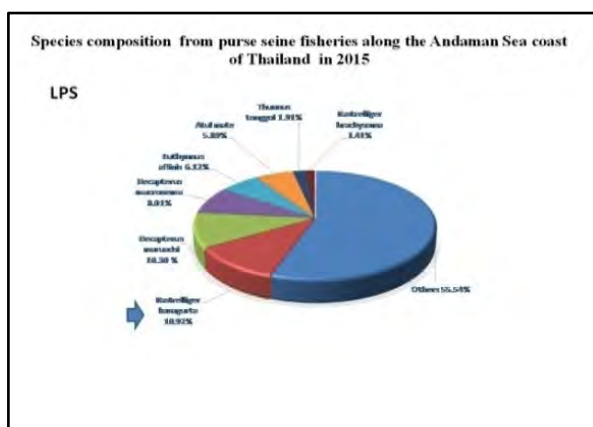
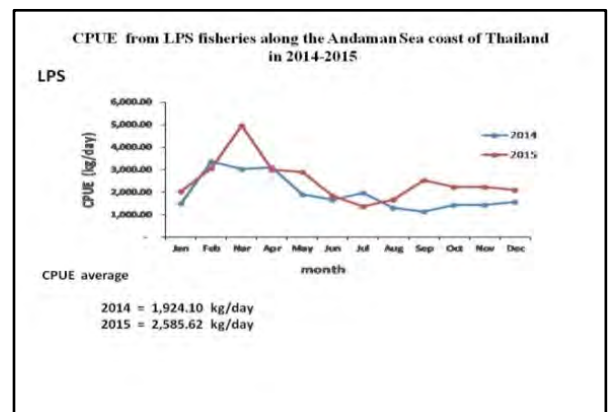
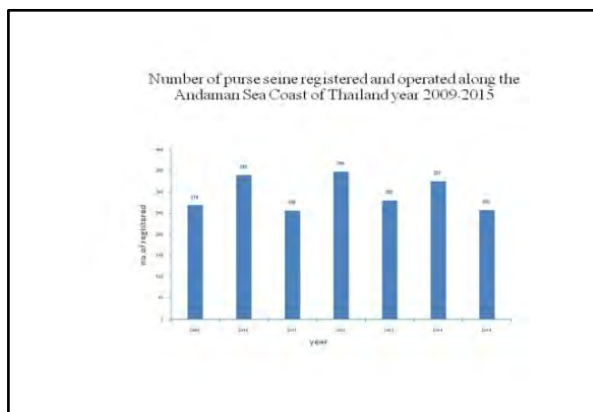
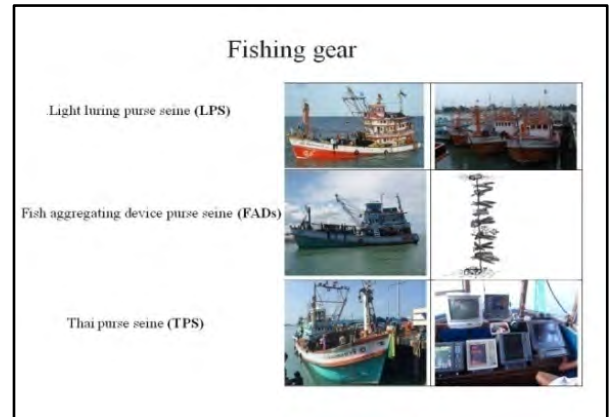
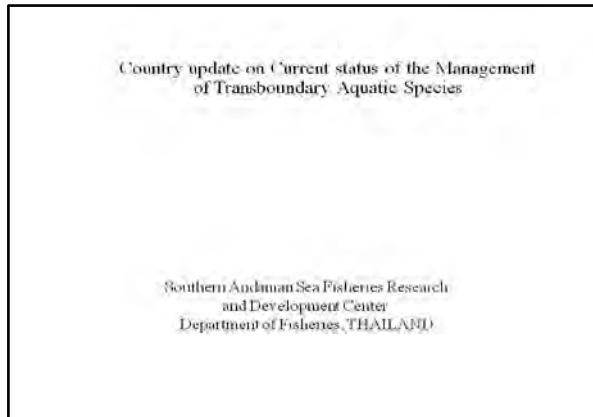
COUNTRY UPDATE ON CURRENT STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY AQUATIC SPECIES (INDIAN MACKEREL): MALAYSIA

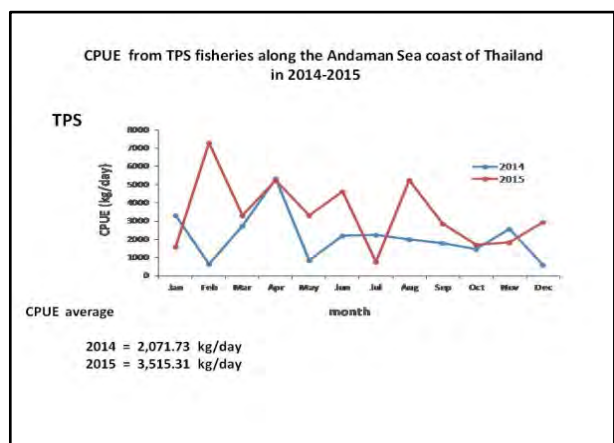
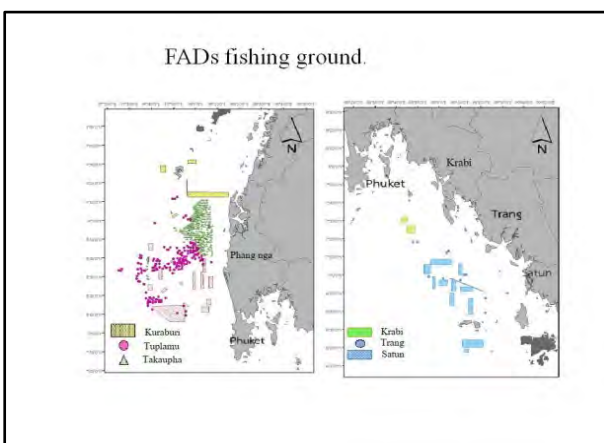
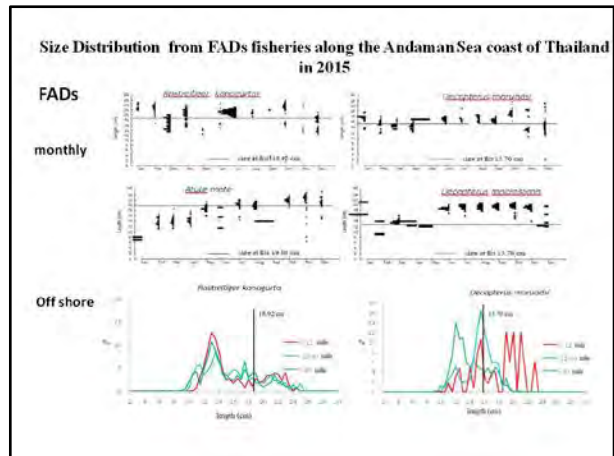
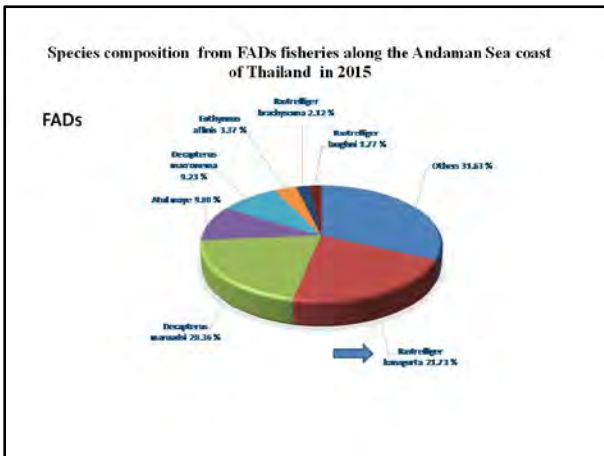
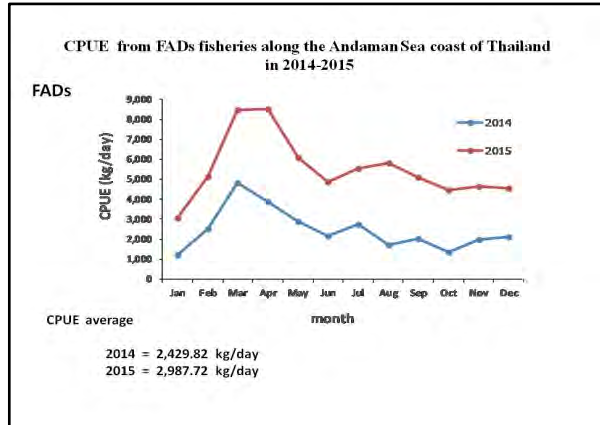
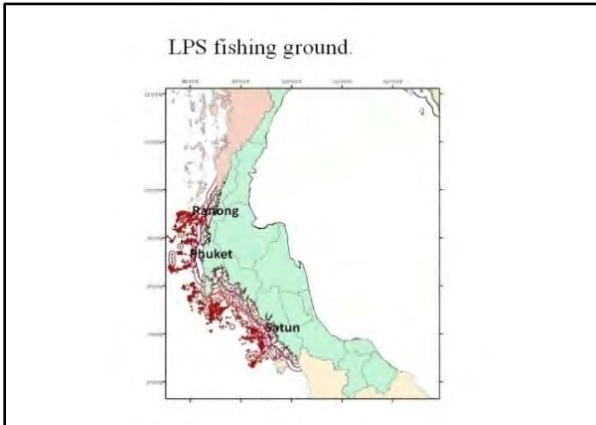
By *Mr. Richard Rumpet*

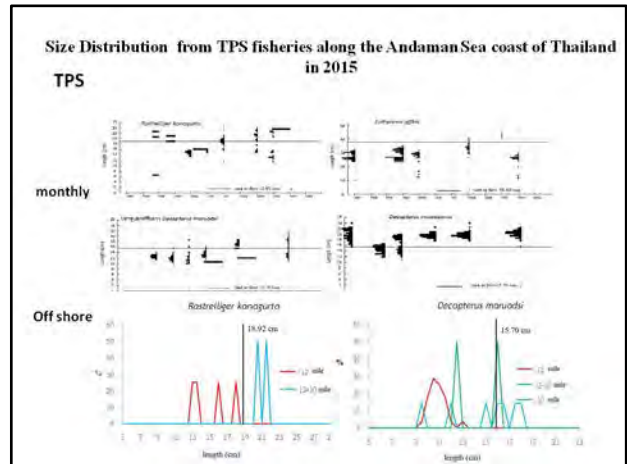
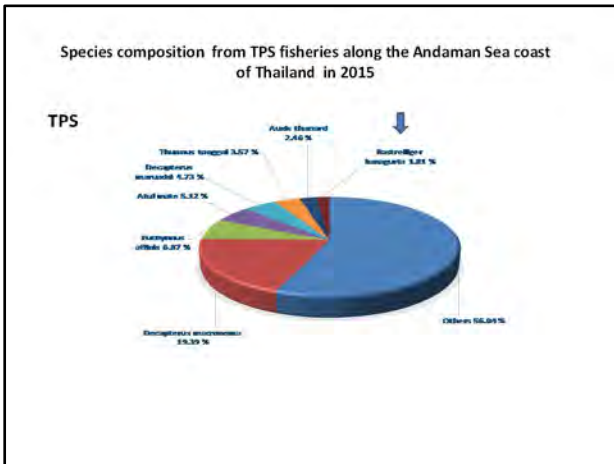


COUNTRY UPDATE ON CURRENT STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY AQUATIC SPECIES: THAILAND

By Mr. Suchart Sangchan







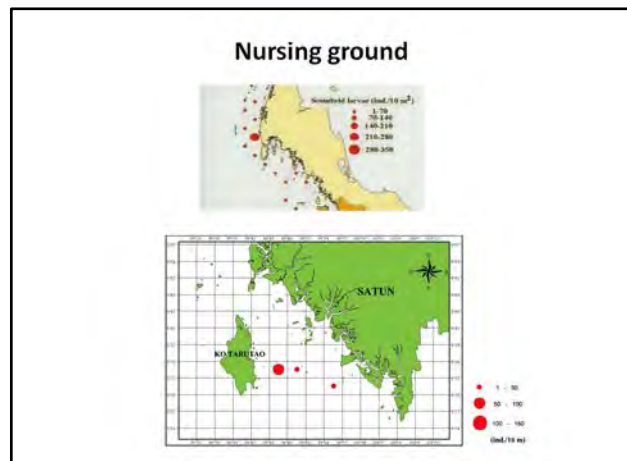
Biological studies (*R. kanagurta*)

Length-weight relationship:
 $W = 0.0145 TL^{2.9350}$

Spawning season:
December-March and August-September

Size at first maturity:
males 17.83 cm females 18.92 cm

Sex ratio:
male:female = 1:1.31



Management

- ★ Thailand has established the day scheme regulation to limit the fishing effort of purse sein to 235 days per year
- ★ Plan of regulation to limit the size of *Rastrelliger spp.* not less than 14 cm.
- ★ Mesh size of purse seiner not less than 2.5 cm.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF AIB SPECIES IN GOT

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana

BACKGROUND

- Indo-Pacific Mackerel was prioritized as an economical important species for facilitating joint management plans to be developed by GOT countries → a series of technical consultations since 2015 + SOP for AIBs data collection
- At the 5th Meeting of the Got in 2015:
 - To encourage GOT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities of AIB species in national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
 - To conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of the AIB species which will be used as a basis for developing the joint management plan
- At the 6th Meeting of the Got in 2016
 - To follow-up with DDF Thailand on national study on life cycle and migration of Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Indian Mackerel (fishing ground and abundance, reproductive biology, fish larvae and abundance and distribution, stomach contents, and genetics)

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

Event title	Objectives	Major Outputs and Needs
(1) Experts Group Meeting on stock status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess status of AIB fisheries and its migratory pattern in GOT toward development of "joint management plan" for GOT countries To facilitate the conduct of human resources development activities to enhance technical expertise of the countries with respect to the management of AIB species 	Major Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP for data collection Updated information on current condition of stock status of AIBs Known stock structure of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Thai's water – GOT Defined appropriate methods for better understanding stock structure of AIBs Developed template for scientific information data collection on AIBs capture fisheries (fishing gears, efforts, catch, etc.) Needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall need to confirm stock structure Mackerel: continue DNA study in CMTV Anchovy: prioritize species and develop a plan for data collection: DNA study (S) BSC: trial the model used in Thailand in areas of the border
(2) Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, FEB. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives: to obtain information from experts to facilitate drafting work plan of stock study for AIB species in Gulf of Thailand Resource persons: senior experts of DDF Thailand – specialize for each AIB species, and researchers (DNA, OTolith, and remote sensing) 	

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

[source: Expert Meeting, Sept. 2017]

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

Source: Experts Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the Gulf of Thailand, Sept. 2016

MANAGEMENT FOR INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL IN GOT

Upper GOT in 4,940km²
2014-2016: 1 June to 31 July

2017
A: 15 June to 15 Aug
B: 1 Aug to 30 Sep

Central GOT in 26,400km²
15 Feb. to 31 May (since 2007)

STOCK STRUCTURE OF PLATOO IN THAI'S WATER BY DNA STUDY

DNA study was conducted to know how many stocks contribute to catches in the upper Gulf of Thailand

Stock	Percentage
PKN	21%
TRT	34.38%
SN	21.80%
SKM	42.82%

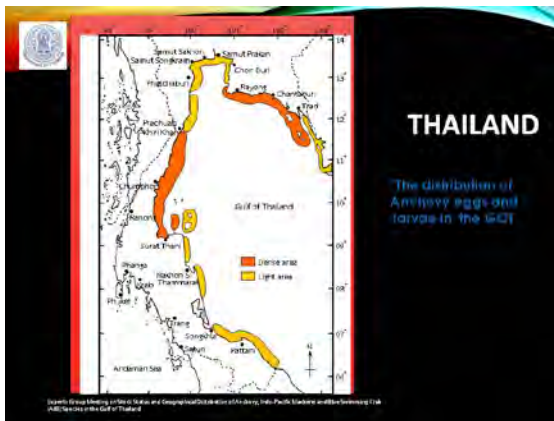
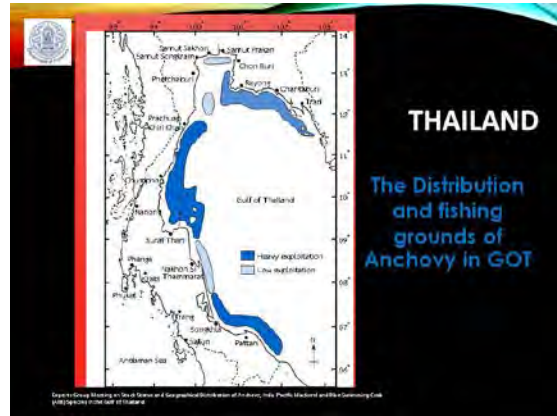
FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITY FOR INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL

Conduct DNA sampling and analysis for stock structure in Got:

- Confirmation of no. of stock based on previous DNA study in Thai's water
- Find out total number of stock in Got

PROPOSED SAMPLING SITES FOR STOCK STUDY IN GOT

- DNA sampling is planned to carry out from December 2017 to May 2018
- GOT Joint management plan for Indo-Pacific mackerel is planned to discuss and finalize in 2018



BLUE SWIMMING CRAB (KETAM RENJUNG)

- The blue swimming crab fisheries in Malaysia are located in eight areas along the WCPM and in one along the ECPM. The most common gears are trawls, drift nets and crab traps. Except for the crab traps, the blue swimming crab are actually retained non-target species. The status of the blue swimming crab stocks is unknown in all the areas.

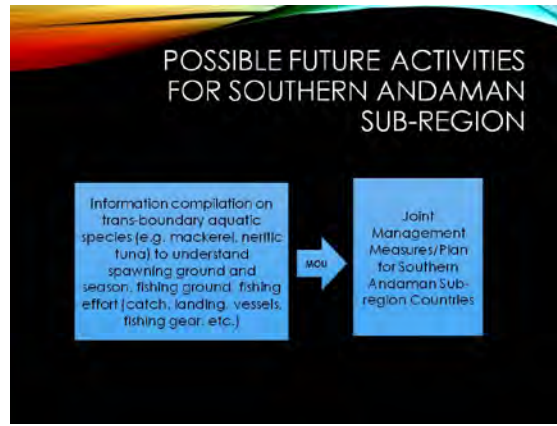
A map of Malaysia showing the distribution of Blue Swimming Crab (Ketam Renjung) fisheries. Red dots indicate fishing locations along the West Coast (WCPM) and East Coast (ECPM).

Source: WWF-US report (2009)

BLUE SWIMMING CRAB (KETAM RENJUNG)

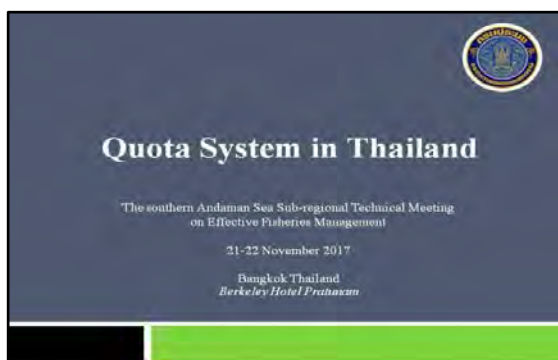
A map of Malaysia showing the distribution of Blue Swimming Crab (Ketam Renjung) fisheries. Red dots indicate fishing locations along the West Coast (WCPM) and East Coast (ECPM).

State	Landing for 7 years (2009 – 2015)	
	Total Catch (Tons)	Average (Tons/year)
Kelantan	899.77	128.54
	Terengganu	390.35
Pahang	2,065.62	295.09
	East Johor	2,769.84



QUOTA SYSTEM IN THAILAND

By Mr Piyachok Sin-Anun



Fishery Reform in Thailand

- Thailand government is willing and committed to manage the marine resources for sustainable utilization as well as combating IUU fishing
- Transform open-access fishery → limited-access fishery based on balancing between fishing effort and productivity of the resources (MSY)
- Applies the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) that aims to balance ecological well-being (fish resources and the environment) with human well-being (social and economic benefits)

Quota System in Thailand

- Total allowable catch (TAC) has been introduced with precautionary approach

Procedure for TAC in 2016

1. Calculation for TAC at 90% MSY of each marine resource groups
2. The amount of TAC submit to the "National Fisheries Policy Committee" to be considered for approval

MSY and TAC for marine resources in 2016

Area	Group	MSY (tons)	TAC (tons) = 90% MSY
Gulf of Thailand	Demersal species	794,772	715,294
	Pelagic fish	248,176	230,803
	Anchovies	191,785	172,607
	Subtotal	1,234,733	1,118,704
Andaman Sea	Demersal species	240,519	216,467
	Pelagic fish	118,477	110,184
	Anchovies	32,944	29,650
	Subtotal	391,940	356,301
TOTAL		1,626,673	1,475,005

Procedure for TAC in 2016

3. The amount of TAC approved by the "National Fisheries Policy Committee" has been allocated to owner of each vessel based on principle
 - Each vessels with fishing license can do full potential fishing.
 - Profit is sufficient to remain in the fishery

Fishing effort → 250 fishing days a year

Procedure for TAC in 2016

- 2016 is the first year of fisheries management reformed in Thailand.
- Therefore, to reduce the social and economic impact to fishermen
Total number of vessels with fishing license (qualified fishing vessels) has been permitted to fishing
- So fishing days per year in accordance with TAC was recalculated by following steps

Procedure for TAC in 2016

1. Categorized vessels with fishing license by vessel size (gross tonnage; GT)
 - Artisanal fishing vessels
less than 10 GT
 - Commercial fishing vessels
10- less than 20 GT
20- less than 60 GT
60- 150 GT
More than 150 GT

Procedure for TAC in 2016

2. Calculated epue per day of each fishing gears by category
3. Calculated total catch per year of each fishing vessel

$$Ca = N_a * d * epue$$

Ca = total catch per year of each fishing vessel (kg/year)
 N_a = number of fishing vessel in fishing gear "a"
 d = number of fishing days per year (days/year)
 epue = catch per unit of effort (kg/day)

Procedure for TAC in 2016

4. Calculated TAC for each vessel categories

$$Tw = Tc * N$$

Tw = TAC for each vessel categories (kg/year)

N = number of fishing vessel at each categories

TAC of Anchovies in the Andaman Sea

MSY	32,944 tons
10% MSY	3,294 tons
90% MSY	29,650 tons

Type of fishing gears	Size of vessel (gross tonnage)	No. of vessel	No. of fishing days	CPUE (kg/day)	Catch per year (tons/vessel/year)	TAC (tons)
Anchovy lift net	<10	5	205	270	55.35	277
	10 - <20	24	250	450	112.50	2,700
	20 - <60	83	250	690	162.50	13,488
	60 - 150	27	250	725	181.25	4,894
Anchovy purse seine	<10	7	205	390	71.75	502
	10 - <20	6	250	450	112.50	675
	20 - <60	31	250	690	162.50	5,038
	60 - 150	10	250	750	187.50	1,875

TAC of pelagic fish in the Gulf of Thailand

MSY	248,176 tons
7% MSY	17,373 tons
93% MSY	230,803 tons

Type of fishing gears	Size of vessel (gross tonnage)	No. of vessel	No. of fishing days	CPUE (kg/day)	Catch per year (tons/vessel/year)	TAC (tons)
Purse seine	<10	50	220	350.00	77.00	3,850
	10 - <20	28	220	700.00	154.00	4,312
	20 - <60	141	220	980.00	215.60	30,400
	60 - 150	548	220	1280.00	281.60	154,317
	>150	42	220	1380.00	303.60	12,751
Bamboo stake trap	<10	56	180	40.00	7.20	405
	10 - <20	0	180	84.72	15.25	0
	20 - <60	0	180	141.20	25.42	0
	60 - 150	0	180	150.00	27.00	0
Gill net	<10	1,058	220	40.00	8.80	6,406
	10 - <20	183	220	84.72	18.64	3,411
	20 - <60	316	220	141.20	31.06	9,816
	60 - 150	91	220	176.50	38.83	3,534
	>150	4	220	176.50	38.83	155
Gill net (Nonnet)	<10	8	220	30.00	5.40	43
	10 - <20	4	220	75.00	16.50	66
	20 - <60	15	220	130.00	28.60	429
	60-150	6	220	150.00	33.00	198

MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND TO IMPROVE/REDUCE UNREGULATED FISHING, TO AVOID UNRECORDED AND COMBAT ILLEGAL FISHING

By Mr. Aris Budiarto



Management of Fishing Capacity and to Improve/Reduce Unregulated Fishing, to Avoid Unrecorded and Combat Illegal Fishing

Country Presentation on the Latest Development Legal Framework and Management Actions Plan for Fisheries Management

Directorate General of Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Indonesia

Vision and Mission MMAF

"We have to strive to restore Indonesia as a maritime country. The oceans, the seas, the straits and the bays are our future. We have been turning our backs on them for far too long. Now is the time to restore all until we achieve *Rahayu Jayamatera*; in our seas we are triumphant."

Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia
20 October 2014

TRISAKTI & NAWA CITA

VISION
"Towards the independent, strong and national-based Indonesian maritime and fisheries"

MISSION (3 PILLARS)

- Sovereignty
- sustainability
- prosperity

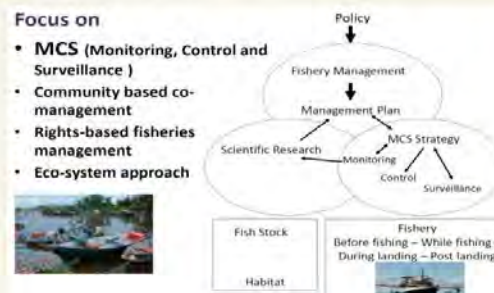
Legal Framework and Management Actions Plan for Fisheries Management

International	National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCLOS: 1982 Law of the Sea Convention FAO: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), 1995 FAO: International Plan of Action (IPOA) to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU Fishing, 2001 (Seabirds, Sharks, Capacity, IUU) FAO: Compliance Agreement, 1993 FAO: Fish Stocks Agreement, 1995 UNGA Resolutions EC Regulation 1005/2008 FAO: Port State Measures, 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no. 31 year 2002: Fisheries, as amended by Law no. 45 year 2009, Law no. 13/1985 on coastal and small islands management, Law No 32/2004 on Protection and Empowerment, Ministerial Decree no 32/PERMEN-KP/2010 regarding Amendment to the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree no 19 / PERMEN/2010 regarding Live Fishing Vessel, Ministerial Decree no 79/K/PERMEN-KP/2016 regarding Terms of inclusion of carrying Media in the Form of Live Fish as the Congential Cooks into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministerial Decree Number 72/2015 which manage fishing gear in general, and specific for trawl is managed through Ministerial Decree 23/2015, Ministerial Decree Number 34/2016 on minimum legal size on lobster, mud crab and blue swimming crab, Ministerial Decree Number 42/2015 on Protection of Breeding and Spawning Ground of Yellowfin Tuna (<i>Thunnus albacora</i>) at FMA 74E, Ministerial Decree no. 26 Year 2015: Capture Fisheries, Ministerial Decree no. 48 year 2016: Logbook, Ministerial Decree no. 26 year 2016: Fishing Area and Fishing Gear, Ministerial Decree no. 10 year 2016: Vessel Monitoring System, Ministerial Decree no. 7 year 2016: Legal Form for Fishing Operations, Ministerial Decree no. 50 year 2012: National Plan of Action (NPOA) to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate IUU Fishing 2012-2018.

Fisheries Management

Focus on

- MCS (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance)
- Community based co-management
- Rights-based fisheries management
- Eco-system approach



Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (FMA)

(Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministerial Regulation No. PER/01/MEN/2009)



Fishery Management Plans

Regulation for Fishery management plan based on area:

- FMA 571: Ministerial Decree Number 75/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 572: Ministerial Decree Number 76/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 573: Ministerial Decree Number 77/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 711: Ministerial Decree Number 78/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 712: Ministerial Decree Number 79/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 713: Ministerial Decree Number 80/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 714: Ministerial Decree Number 81/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 715: Ministerial Decree Number 82/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 716: Ministerial Decree Number 83/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 717: Ministerial Decree Number 84/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- FMA 718: Ministerial Decree Number 84/KEPMEN-KP/2014.

Regulation for Fishery management plan based on species:

- Blue Swimming Crab: Ministerial Decree Number 70/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- Flying fish: Ministerial Decree Number 69/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- Ball Strait Sardine: Ministerial Decree Number 68/KEPMEN-KP/2016.
- Tuna, Neritic Tuna, Skipjack: Ministerial Decree Number 107/KEPMEN-KP/2015.

Indonesia address the issue on IUU Fishing

1995	2001	2007	2012
FAO CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES (CCRF)	IPOA INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE	RPOA REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE	NPOA NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE
International standard and principle for countries and business actors on the implementation of sustainable fishery catch	All FAO Member Countries 8 agreed provisions (Indonesia as country member)	11 country members 11 agreed provisions (Indonesia as country member)	Applied in Indonesia Minister's Decree No. 50/MEN/2012 regarding the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Elimination Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) IUU Fishing

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region

RPOA: Specific Measures

- understanding the current resource and management situation in the region
- implementation of international and regional instruments
- implementing Coastal State measures
- enforcing Flag State responsibilities
- developing Port State measures
- considering regional market measures
- developing regional capacity building
- strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems
- controlling transshipment of sea.

Endorsed by 11 Ministers Responsible for Fisheries (Bali, May 2007)

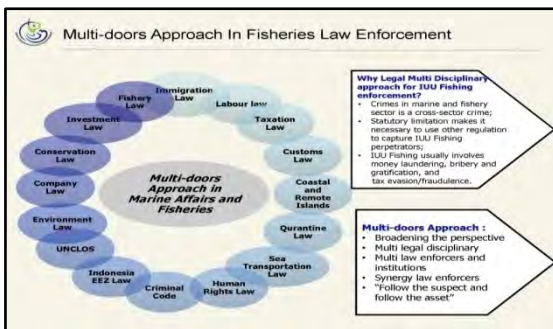
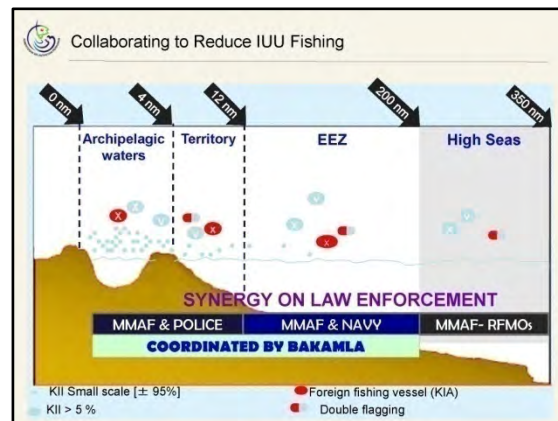
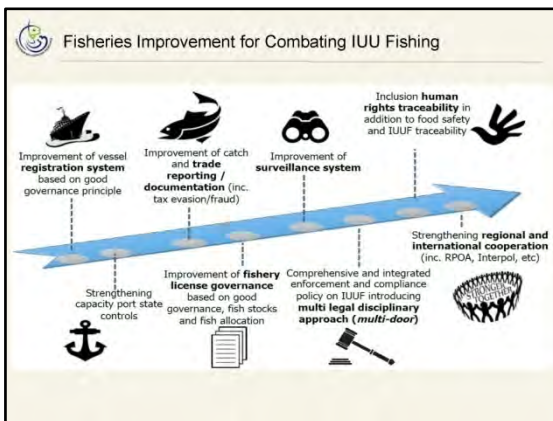
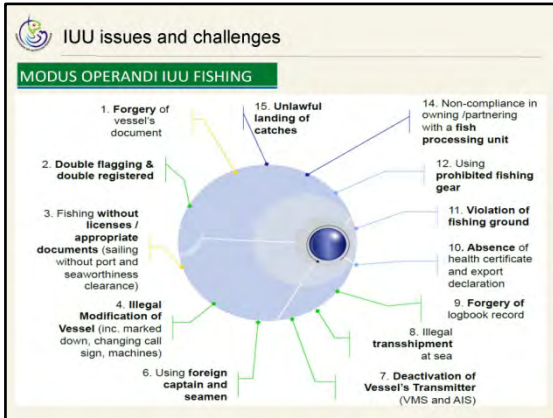
Enhance and Strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the region Promote responsible fishing practices

to sustain fisheries resources and marine environment

to optimise the benefits of adopting responsible fishing practices

Actions:

- Managing Fishing Capacity
- Combating IUU Fishing
- Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Their Environment



- ### Lessons Learned on IUUF & Its Challenges
1. Compliance monitoring is not functioning properly leading to ineffective administrative enforcement;
 2. Inadequate ability to detect, to respond, and to punish the violator;
 3. International cooperation is not fully utilized;
 4. Gap of perception among enforcement officers in utilizing & interpreting the law and regulations;
 5. Limited jurisdiction under the current Special Fishery Court (do not have the power to try crimes covered outside the scope of Fishery Law);
 6. Lack of capability to apply "multi-doors" approach in Fisheries Law Enforcement.

- ### Conclusion
1. IUU fishing is a global, regional and national problem that threaten food security;
 2. Combating IUU fishing effectively takes a collaborative approach;
 3. Country specific should be wisely taken into account to implement enforcement;
 4. Strengthening MCS capacity and capability, both in hard and soft structure, is urgently required;
 5. Market control between importer and exporter, including consistently prevent fisheries products derived from IUU fishing, is expected to reduce IUU practices.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS PLAN FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

By Ms. Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan



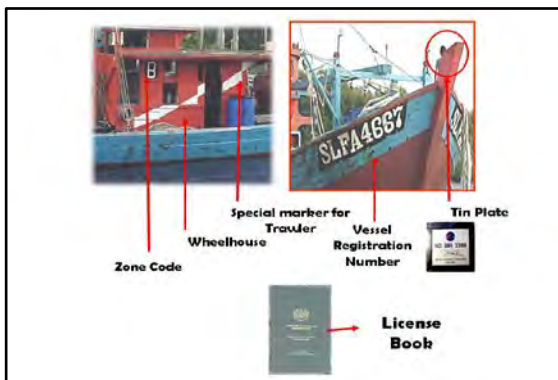
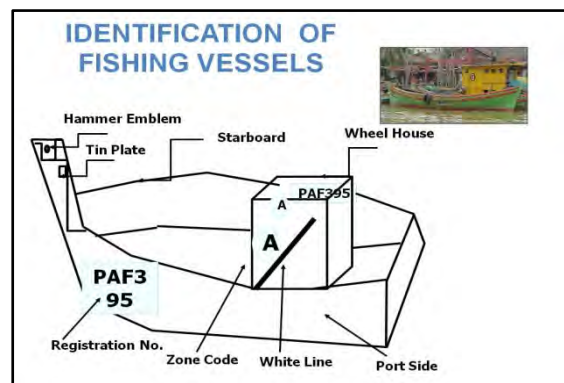
GENERAL LICENSING PROVISIONAL

- All fishing activities in Malaysian Waters will need to have a valid license issued by the Department (Sec. 8).
- All policies and procedures pertaining to the licensing are based on Fisheries Act 1985 (Part IV) and Vessel Registration Policy and Procedure Handbook
- All licensed Fishing Vessels and Fishing Gears have a License Book issued under the Fisheries Act 1985
- Licenses issued are subject to resources, categories of vessel and profile of ownership.



IDENTIFICATION AND VESSEL MARKING

State	Vessel Registration Code	Color of the Wheelhouse
Perlis	PSF	Dark Blue
Kedah	KHF	Dark Red
Penang	PPF	Light Blue
Perak	PKF A/B	Dark Yellow
Selangor	SLF A/B	Orange
Melaka	MKF	Purple
N.Sembilan	NSF	Dark Green
Johor	JHF B/T	Dark Blue/Light Blue
Pahang	PAF	Light Yellow
Terengganu	TRF	Light Green
Kelantan	KNF	Light Red
WP Labuan	LNF	Red
Sarawak	SF 1/2/3	Green/Blue/Yellow
Sabah	JN / KT / MK / SN etc	-



MANAGEMENT MEASURES

There are specific measures aimed at ensuring a balance among fishing effort, sustainability of resources, environmental conservation and livelihood of the stakeholders. In order to achieve this balance, various conservation and management strategies have been implemented, inter alia, as follows:

- i. Regulating the issuance of fishing gear and fishing vessel licenses to limit fishing effort;
- ii. Restructuring the ownership patterns of fishing licenses;
- iii. Registration of fishers;
- iv. Management of a zoning system based on the tonnage of fishing vessels, type of fishing gears used and ownership patterns;
- v. Encourage relocation of fishers to engage in other economic activities such as aquaculture, ecotourism or other related activities;
- vi. Conservation and rehabilitation of the marine ecosystems through the establishment of marine protected areas and deployment of artificial reefs;
- vii. Continuous research and development, particularly in the monitoring of resource potential and development of resource and eco-friendly fishing gears;
- viii. Prohibition of destructive fishing methods such as using explosives and poisons, pair trawling, mono-arms, beam trawl, electric fishing and mechanized push net; and Imposition of specification for trawl nets, namely:
 - Cod-end mesh size not less than 30 millimetres
 - Head rope length not exceeding more than 40 meters.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

1. Zoning System



MALYSIAN REZONING CAPTURED FISHERIES AREA FOR WEST COAST OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA



MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2. Limiting the Fishing Effort

- Issuance of new fishing license for coastal fisheries was halted since 1982 (moratorium) meant to reduce fishing pressure
- Vessels registration to control their entry into the fishing industry
- Registration of fishermen
- Owner-operated for vessels in fishing Zone A and Zone B

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

3. Conditions of Licensing

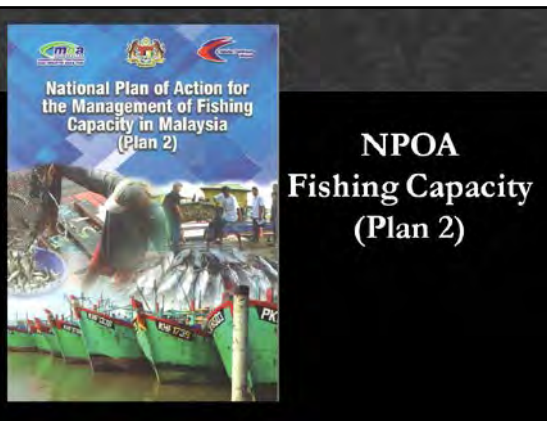
- not transferable - Trawlers
- modify or change vessel hull
- Compulsory to install Monitoring Tracking Unit or Automatic Identification System
- Enforce the implementation of the use of mesh size of cord end not less than 38 mm



MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4. PENALTY FOR ENCROACHMENT THE AREA OF 5 NM AND BELOW

No. Of Offence	GRT of Trawler			
	< 25 GRT	25 - < 40 GRT	40 - < 70 GRT	> 70 GRT
1 st time	i. Compound RM3,000	ii. Compound RM5,000	iii. Compound RM8,000	i. Compound RM12,000
2 nd time	+ 1 year license suspension + Fishing gears confiscated	+ 1 year license suspension + Fishing gears confiscated	+ 1 year license suspension + Fishing gears confiscated	+ 1 year license suspension + Fishing gears confiscated + Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited
3 rd time	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited
				Court



- Launched 2015
- Operational Period: 2014-2018
- To achieve an efficient, equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity
- 12 issues and challenges- identified
- 3 strategies
 - Review and implement effective conservation and management measures
 - Strengthen capacity and capability for monitoring and surveillance program
 - Promote public awareness and education program

NPOA Fishing Capacity – Action Taken

Strategy 1: Review and Implement effective conservation and management measure

- Resource assessment survey
- Revise zonation system
- Establish fish refugia
- Strengthen condition of licenses
- impose heavier penalties
- Cancel license of non-compliance

Strategy 2: Strengthen MCS capacity and capability

- Establish special coordinating body – National steering Committee
- Establish SOP multi agencies enforcement program
- Conduct joint operations

Strategy 3: Promote, public awareness and education program

- Regular dialogue and briefing sessions have been conducted
- EAFM regular training
- Establishment of SUPER

- **37 Key Actions:**
 - Moratorium on issuance of new license in the coastal zone except for poverty eradication program
 - Cancel license of non- performing fishing vessels
 - Revise zonation system
 - Mobile Tracking Unit installed on commercial vessels
 - Strengthen mechanisms for stakeholders participation in monitoring and reporting encroachment
 - Conservation and rehabilitation of marine ecosystems through establishment of MPA and deployment of artificial reefs
 - Prohibition of destructive fishing methods

Legal Aspects



- The Fisheries Act 1985 provide the legislative framework for the conservation, management and development of the capture fisheries in Malaysia.

- **Section 15. Fishing, etc., by foreign fishing vessel in Malaysian fisheries waters.**
 - (1) Subject to subsection (2), no foreign fishing vessel shall do any of the following in Malaysian fisheries waters:
 - a) fish or attempt to fish; or
 - b) subject to subsection (1A), conduct any techno-economic research or survey of any fishery
 - (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.
- **Section 16. Passage of foreign fishing vessel through Malaysian fisheries waters.**

CONSERVATION

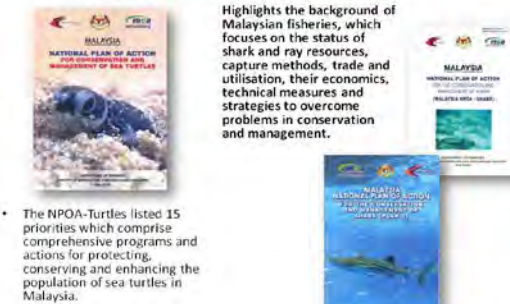
Marine Protected Areas



- To ensure protection and conservation of the environment, including aquatic flora and fauna and their habitats and natural breeding grounds like mangrove areas e.g. Establishment of Marine Parks and Prohibited Fishing Areas
- 42 marine parks in Malaysia
- majority located at SCS

CONSERVATION

NPOA for Sea Turtles and Sharks



- The NPOA-Turtles listed 15 priorities which comprise comprehensive programs and actions for protecting, conserving and enhancing the population of sea turtles in Malaysia.



LAWS AND REGULATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FISHERIES IN THAILAND

By Mr. Suchart Sangchan

The Southern Andaman sea sub-regional technical meeting on effective fisheries management

20-21 November 2017
Berkeley hotel pratunam, Bangkok, Thailand

LAWS AND REGULATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FISHERIES IN THAILAND



20-21 November 2017
Berkeley hotel pratunam, Bangkok, Thailand

THE OUTLINES OF PRESENTATION

- To review and provide an update on recent developments on law and regulations on fisheries (over the last two years)
- Focus on a legal framework on management fishing capacity and to combat illegal fishing (including designation of ports/landing sites available to neighboring vessel)

LAWS AND REGULATION

- ★ **Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)**
- ★ **Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017)**

TO IMPROVE THE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

- To prevent and eliminate overcapacity
- To reduce fishing effort by calculation MSY for overfishing

TO IMPROVE THE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

From the open access



To the regulated access

TO PROMOTE MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND TO COMBAT IUU FISHING .

Issuance a fishing license based on MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield).

- Controlled by Fishing License.
- Controlled by Fishing Days

Limitation of number of new registered fishing vessels.

OBJECTIVES :

- To improve a system of Fisheries Management of aquatic animals
- To prevent , deter and eliminate IUU fishing including the unlawful fishing activities/destructive fishing practices/unlawful labor practices
- To promote more effective fisheries management based on the best available scientific evidence.
- To ensure effective on MCS.
- To implement an effective traceability system

TO BUILD EFFECTIVE ON MCS

Vessel size \geq 10 GT. (section 81) must:

- Providing a Fishing logbook.
- Report to PIPO (Port in Port out) especially trawler, purse seiner and anchovy purse seiner.
- Identification Marking (vessel GT).
- Fishing vessel in Thai Waters have to port in within 30 days.

Vessel size \geq 30 GT. must:

- Installation of VMS (An aquatic animal transshipment must install Electronic Reporting System (ERS) and Electronic Monitoring System (EM))
- Report to PIPO

IDENTIFICATION MARKING OF VESSELS AND ZONING

Fishing Area: The owner of fishing vessel must mark the fishing vessel with the letter T, A, and H for identification the fishing vessel areas as following :

Gulf of Thailand	-T
Andaman	-A
Outsides Thai Waters	-H

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRACEABILITY

- A fishing log book - The owner/master of fishing vessel
- A marine catch transshipment document – The owner/master of the carrier /a buyer
- A Marine catch purchasing document - The owner of fishing port/fishing market entrepreneur

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TRACEABILITY

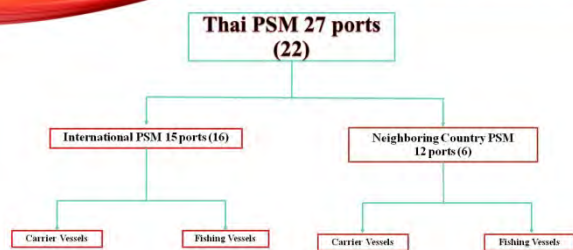
- The evidence of traceability - A producer/processor of aquatic animals
- The Catch Certificate/other documentation evidences of the aquatic animals/products not come from IUU fishing - Importer/for transit

TRACEABILITY SYSTEM

- PIPO (Port In - Port Out)
- FISHING INFO
- VMS SYSTEM
- FSW/ CIUU

PSM PORT STATE MEASURES

Designated port for foreign carrier and fishing vessels



PORT STATE MEASURES

1. Designation port for port entry of the foreign vessels
2. Before port entry under section 95
 - Notification /AREP
3. Vessel inspection at port under section 96
4. Offloading monitoring under section 92

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON PROCEDURES FOR LANDING OF CATCHES BY FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS: INDONESIA

By Mr. Aris Budiarto

Country Presentation on Procedures for landing of catches by foreign fishing vessels includes issuance of documentation and catch certificates, issues and Challenges (focus area around Southern Andaman Sea)

The Southern Andaman Sea Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management
Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22 November 2017

By :
Indonesian Delegation

Bangkok, 21 November 2017

CATCH CERTIFICATION SCHEME

EC Regulation No. 1005/2008 on Establishing a community system to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in EC regulation for EU member state against IUU Fishing.

Mechanism:
To prohibit the fishery products originating from IUU Fishing activities from/to EU market

↓

Fishery products must be accompanied with **Catch Certificate**

Exempted for : farmed fishery products, freshwater fishery products, ornamental fish, bivalve, seaweed, scallops, and oyster

BACKGROUND

- To implement EC Regulation No. 1005/2008 on Establishing a community system to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.
- To prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Indonesia waters.
- To improve traceability of fisheries products.

Legal Basis for Implemented of Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT)

Fishery Law number 31/2004 dated October 6, 2004, amended through law number 45/2009

Sustainability of the fish stocks
⇒ DG of Capture Fisheries

- EC Regulation No. 1005/2008 ⇒ Ministerial Law 13/2012 on Catch Certificate (SHTI)
- Ministerial Decree PER-30/MEN/2012 Regarding Capture Fisheries Business in the Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia
- Ministerial Decree number PER-08/MEN/2012 regarding Fishing Port
- Ministerial Decree PER-03/MEN/2012 Regarding Capture Fisheries Business in the High Seas
- Ministerial Decree number PER-13/MEN/2012 Regarding Catch Certificate
- Port State Measures Ratification
- Catch Documentation scheme ⇒ ratified only for CCSBT

Seafood safety products
⇒ Quarantine, Quality Control, and Safety of Seafood Product Body

- Ministerial Decree 01/2007, about quality assurance requirements and security on the results of the fishery production process, processing and distribution
- Ministerial Decree 3201/0, about Control System, quality and safety on seafood products
- Decree of the Director General Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources number KEP.03/DJ.PSDK/79/14 Concerning Technical Guideline for Verification of Fish Landing
- Decree of the Director General of Capture Fisheries number 83/DJ.PT/2012 Regarding Procedure for Filling In Catch Certificate
- Decree of the Director General of Capture Fisheries number 34/KEP-DJ.PT/2015 Regarding Appointed Local Competent Authority for Issuing Catch Certificate
- Decree of the Director General of Capture Fisheries number 34/DJ.PT/2014 Regarding Standard Operational Procedure for Issuing Catch Certificate

The Purpose of Implementation of Catch Certificate

- Facilitate the trading activities of marine fish catches by Indonesian fishing vessels directly or indirectly marketed to the European Union.
- Assist national and international efforts to combat, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing.
- Ensure traceability of catches on stage catching, processing, transporting and marketing.
- Implement the provisions of the conservation and management of fisheries resources in a sustainable manner.

Competent Authority

Competent Authority for Issuance CC is the Director General of Capture Fisheries

↓

In implementation delegated to officials at the Fishing Port of Central and Regional Unit as the Local Competent Authority

↓

Central and Regional Fishing Port as the Local Competent Authority must have a human resources that have certificates Technical Guidance SHTI

Monitoring Fishing Activity

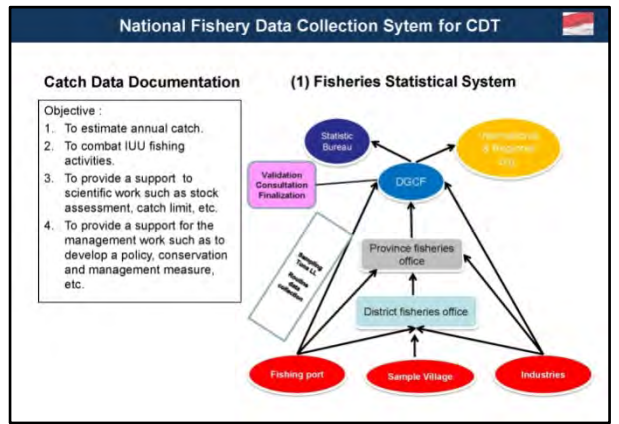
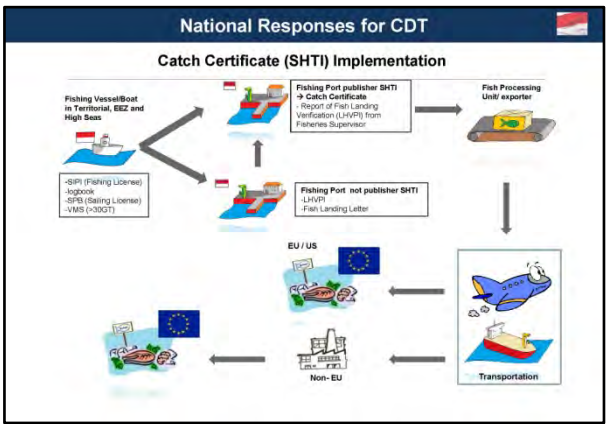
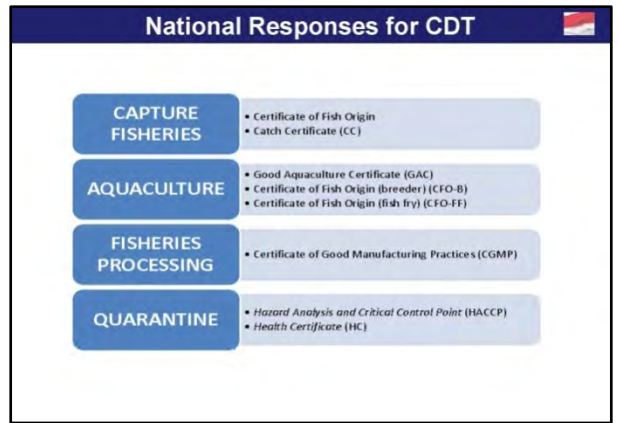
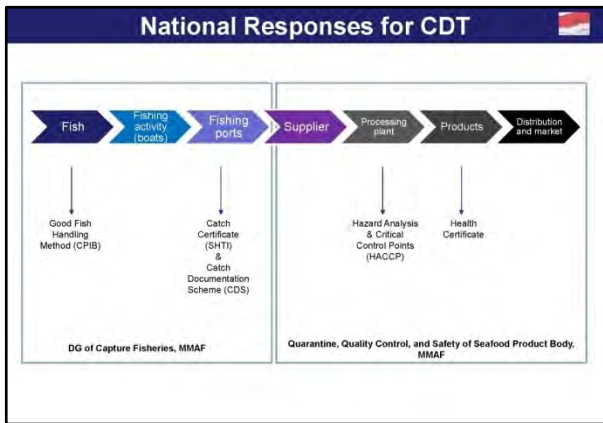
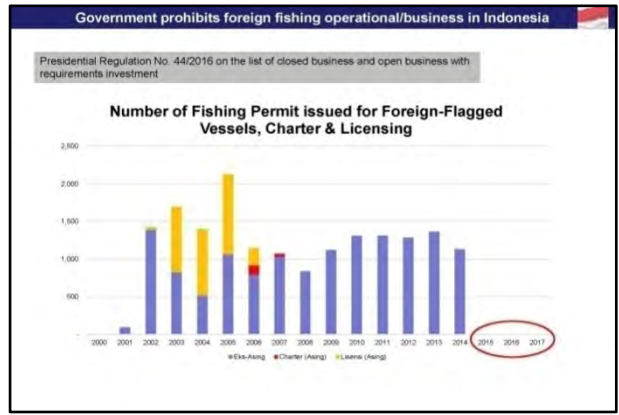
- Permission to sail (SPB)
- VMS
- Journal
- Logbook
- Fisheries patrols
- Landing report (LHR)
- Landing verification (LVR)
- Initial SHTI (ISHTI)

Type of Catch Certificate Document

- Initial Sheet:** The certificate contains information that catches fish landed from fishing vessels for the purpose of recording.
- Derivative Sheet:** Certificate containing the information in part or whole fish catches in accordance with the documents accompanying the Initial Sheet fishery products are marketed to EU. ← Fishery Product from vessels above 20 GT
- Simplified Derivative Sheet:** Certificate containing the information of all or part of fish catches landed from fishing vessels as documents accompanying fishery products marketed in the EU. ← Fishery Product from small scale fisheries ≤ 20 GT
- CC-Import/Processing Statement :** Certificate stating that the fishery products exported to the EU using some or all of the fish raw material comes from other countries that have been notified to the EU Catch Certificate. ← Fishery products derived from imported raw materials

Coordination between 3 DG

- In Implementing, Director General of Capture Fisheries as the Competent Authority (responsible for the production of fishery products in the fishing port) in coordination with the Director General of Processing and Marketing of Fishery and Director General of Surveillance of Marine Resources and Fisheries
- Coordination in the implementation of the Director General of Processing and Marketing of Fishery has the authority :
 - communication with the relevant authorities overseas / competent authority of the country importers / European Commission relating to SHTI
 - notify, among others: the name, the specimen, the Competent Authority and the Local Competent Authority SHTI publisher and its amendments, Alternate Officer, and changes SHTI
 - convey information of various development, regulatory and information from the relevant authorities overseas / competent authority of the country importers / European Commission relating to SHTI
 - Processing and marketing of fishery products
- Coordination in the implementation of the Director General of Surveillance of Marine Resources and Fisheries through the ranks in the field has the authority to supervise the fishing vessel and submit the Report Verification Result fish landing in the fishing port to the Local Competent Authority



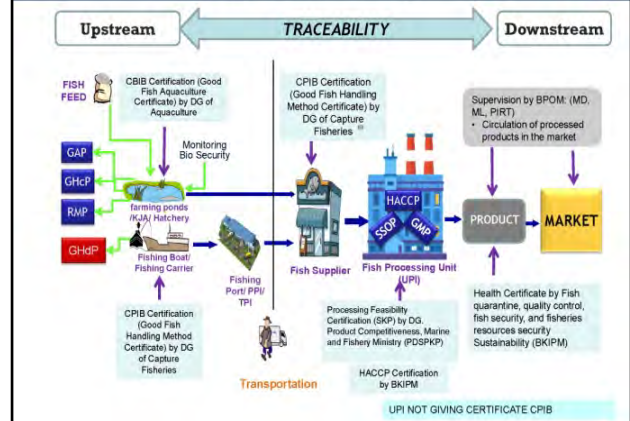
- ### National Fishery Data Collection System for CDT
- #### (2) Fishing Logbook
- Legal Basis: Ministerial Decree No. 48/2014 on Fishing Logbook.
 - Mandatory to:
 - Fishing vessel greater than 5 GT;
 - Fishing vessel operating in high seas.
 - Type of Fishing Logbook
 - Logbook for longline and handline;
 - Logbook for purse-seine, pole and line, trolling;
 - Logbook for other gear types.
 - As a landing declaration.
 - Has to be submitted to the port authority prior to unloading the catch.
 - Verification by the port authority.
 - Logbook data will be uploaded into logbook system.
- #### (3) Observer on Board
- Legal basis: Ministerial Decree No. 1/MEN-KP/2013 concerning Observer on Board.
 - Transshipment Monitoring.
 - Verify Logbook data.
 - Scientific Data.
- #### (4) Catch Certificate (SHTI)
- Legal basis: Ministerial Decree No. 13/2012 concerning Catch Certificate.
 - To prevent, eliminate and combat IUU Fishing Activities.
 - Catch certificate consist of:
 - Initial Sheet;
 - Derivative sheet;
 - Derivative Sheet of Simplified Catch Certificate.
 - Requirement to export fish product to EU.

- ### National Fishery Data Collection System for CDT
- #### (5) SBT-Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) → CCSBT
- Legal basis:
 - Resolution on the implementation of a Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) to Record All Catch of Southern Bluefin Tuna, 17 October 2013;
 - Director General Letter No. 08/2014 concerning technical guideline in implementation of SBT Catch Documentation Scheme.
 - SBT tag be attached to each whole SBT at the time of kill.
 - Objective:
 - To combat IUU fishing;
 - To timely monitor the catch of each member of CCSBT;
 - To avoid the total catch is exceeding of national quota.
 - All vessels fishing for SBT both as target species or by catch has to be included in CCSBT record of vessels authorized to fish for SBT.
-

Summary and Recommendation

- International Requirements (market, certification, regulation) require Legal, Reported, Regulated (LRR) Fisheries.
- Certifications related to IUU (catch certificate) and Quality (health certificate) are implemented through different Directorates in MMAF, each are not yet connected.
- The system is supporting the big vessels and big companies to export the products, less support available for the small scale fishery.
- Less systems and tools available to support developing countries.
- 3 key : Collaboration, Incentives and Quality.

Future Direction and Innovation



Challenge in CDT

Challenges for traceability within the supply chains.

- Information flow and systems between different type and levels of supply chain actors.
- The lengthy and disintegrated is more complicated.
- Lack connectivity of information transferred; business transaction invoices usually only provide information on species, size, volume and price.
- Majority of fishers and processing companies still lack of **standard of operational practices** and **facilities** needed for traceability including product labelling.
- Limited capabilities for traceability; in particular, small-scale fishers.

Challenges for traceability within the government system

- Lack of information and coordination among various Ministries, and Departments.
- Lack of harmonized and standardized information (data) base system.
- A good news: "One data" system is just established.

COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON PROCEDURES FOR LANDING OF CATCHES BY FOREIGN VESSEL: MALAYSIA

By Mr. Mohd Azahar bin Mohd Zin



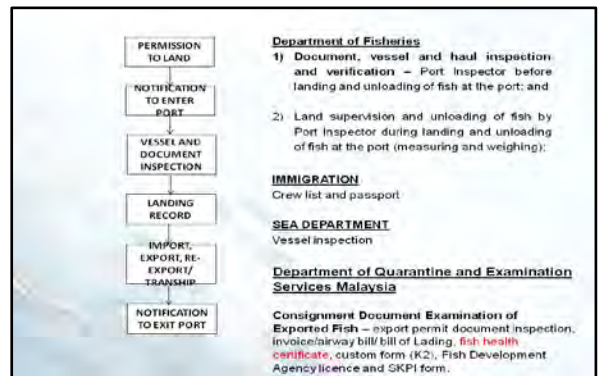
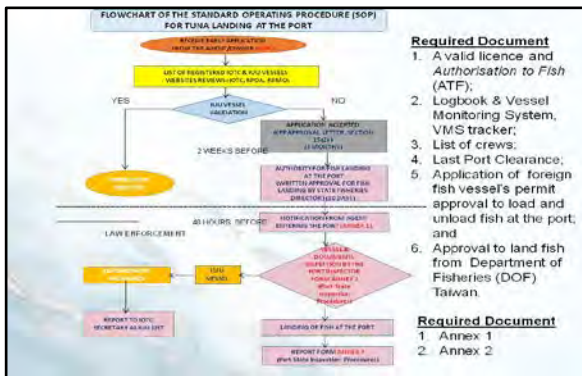
Introduction

- To ensure the fluency of fish landing processes as well as to restrain the admission of vessel involved in Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) activity to the Malaysian port.
- Under the Resolution 10/11: *On Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter And Eliminate Illegal, Unreported And Unregulated Fishing* - Port State and Flag State are to comply with the regulations set under this resolution to control IUU vessels from operating within the IOTC area and harms towards the tuna stock and marine ecosystem.
- The Regional Guidelines for Preventing Landing, Export and Import of IUU Fish and Fishery Products* – has been developed in line with the *Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region towards 2020*

SOP OF TUNA LANDING AT THE MALAYSIAN PORT

This SOP includes the implementation of handling landings by tuna fishing vessel which has been registered legally either in Malaysia or foreign countries. This SCP is divided into several parts of the following aspects:

- ✓ Notification of the entry proposal of vessel as well as vessel's details;
- ✓ Vessel admission's processes to the port which has been gazetted as Fisheries Landing Port;
- ✓ Documents and physical inspection;
- ✓ Tuna landing permission process and the need for the compliance with the Port State Measures (PSM); and
- ✓ Reporting of landing to the Department of Fisheries and IOTC.



Catch Certificate Scheme

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

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

3. The principal Regulations are amended by inserting after regulation 14 the following regulation:

"Declaration regarding fishing to Director General

Ma. (1) For the purpose of exporting fish, any owner or master of any licensed fishing vessel shall make a declaration in a form as set out in the Schedule to the Director General relating to—

(a) the location of fish being caught or landed;

(b) the amount of fish fish;

(c) the fishing gear of the fish being caught; and

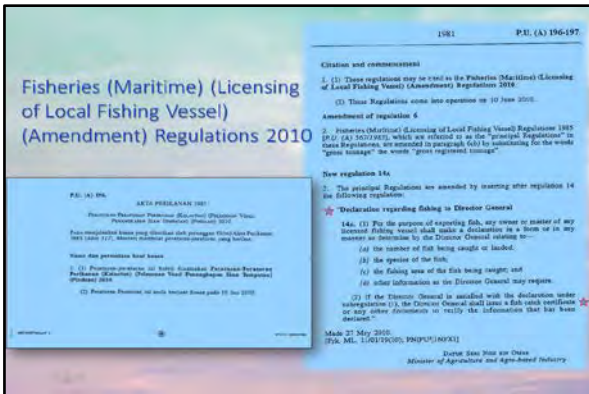
(d) such information as the Director General may require.

(2) If the Director General is satisfied with the declaration under subregulation (1), the Director General shall issue a fish catch certificate in any other documents to verify the information that has been declared."

Made 23 May 2010.
PER. NO. 1105/2010, PNF07/06001
 (Date: 23 May 2010)
 (Name: Mohd Zin bin Othman
 (Position: Director of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry)

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

- Fisheries Act 1985 (Amendment 1993)
- Fisheries Regulations (Quality Control of Fish For Export To The European Union) 2009 (under Fisheries Act 1985)
- Food (Issuance Of Health Certificate For Export Of Fish And Fish Product To The European Union) Regulations 2009 (under Food Act 1983)
- Food Hygiene Regulations 2009 (under FOODACT 1983) – Part V, Chapter 2 – Fish
- Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export To The European Union) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
- Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010



INTRODUCTION

- Competent Authorities (CA) indirectly involved:
 - Ministry of Health Malaysia (MCH)
 - as CA for issuing and validating Health Certificate for establishments and transportation
 - Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)
 - as CA for monitoring and surveillance of fishing activities to ensure in accordance with Fisheries Act 1985 and its regulations
- Competent Authorities (CA) directly involved:
 - DOF
 - LKIM
 - MAQIS

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

As of February 2011, issuance of Catch Certificate in Malaysia involves two (2) types business transactions:

- **Indirect Export (Common exportation)**

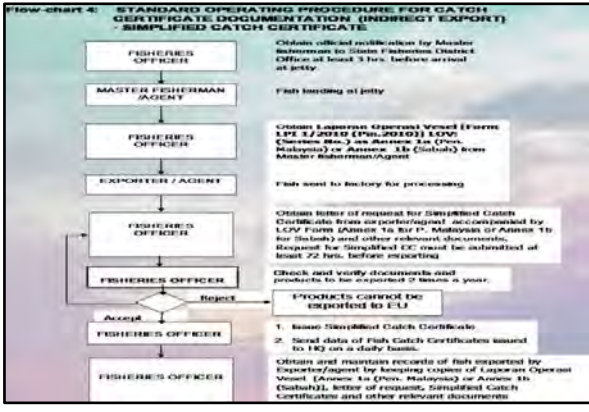
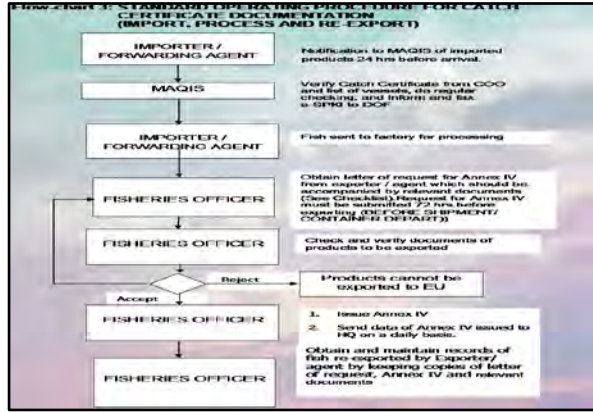
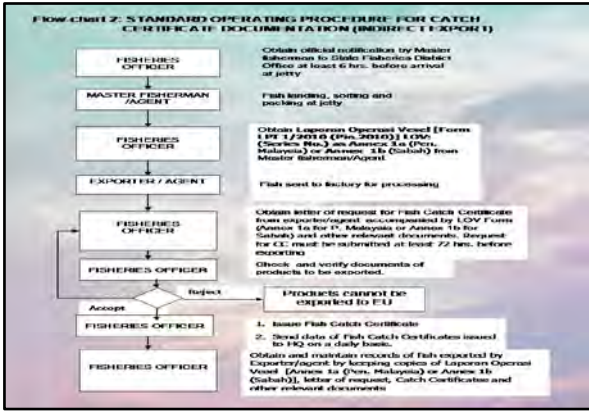
After declaration marine catches are sent to factory for processing. The processed products are then exported

 - for issuance of Catch Certificate and Simplified CC
- **Import, Process and Re-Export**

Imported fishery products are sent to factory for processing. The processed goods are then exported

 - for issuance of Processing (Annex IV)

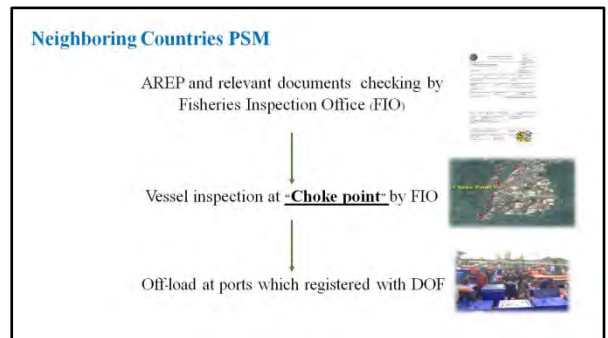
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) For Catch Certificate Documentation



NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PSM

By Mr. Piyachok Sin-Anun

Neighboring Countries PSM



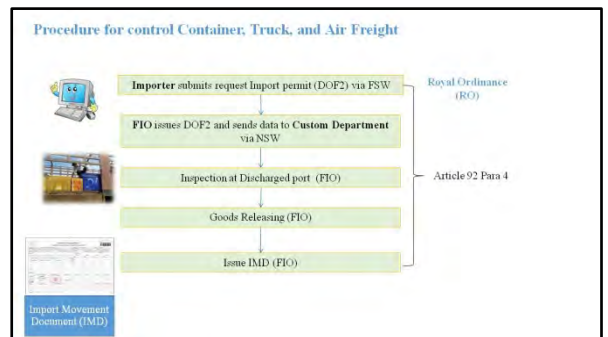
The activities before June 2017	Improving activities since June 2017
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit AREP and request documents (Ship Registry, Carrier license, Invoice, and BL) by manual 2. Physical checking and issuance Port inspection Report (PIR) 3. Off-load at ports which registered with DOF 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request additional documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Copy of valid vessel registration certificate ▪ Copy of the document issued by relevant government which including information of name of carrier vessel and name, registration number, fishing license, fishing area, species and volume of each donor vessels cover all fish on respective carrier vessel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Myanmar - EU Simplified Catch Certification ◆ Cambodia - Certificate Fish and Fishery Product Obtaining ◆ Malaysia - Permission of The Director General, DOF Malaysia for enter to Thai Port ▪ Copy of the port clearance ▪ Copy of vessel master 2. Verify vessel names to Myanmar and Cambodia which have been ported in Thai ports 3. Set up Neighboring Countries Vessel Database

Neighboring Countries PSM Inspection Results (16 May –27 Oct 2017)

Type of Vessels	Total Port-in (Trips)	Inspection
Neighboring Countries' vessels (fishing vessels and carriers)	3,416	3,416

All neighboring vessels have been 100% inspected at "CHOKE POINT"
 - Myanmar carrier vessels provided EU Simplified ICC 100%
 - Cambodia vessels provided Certificate Fish and Fishery Product Obtaining 100%

2. Import fish by Container, Truck, and Air Freight

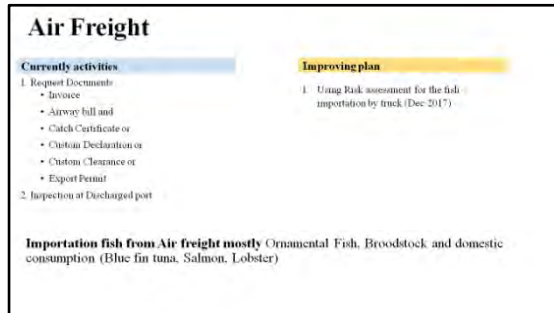
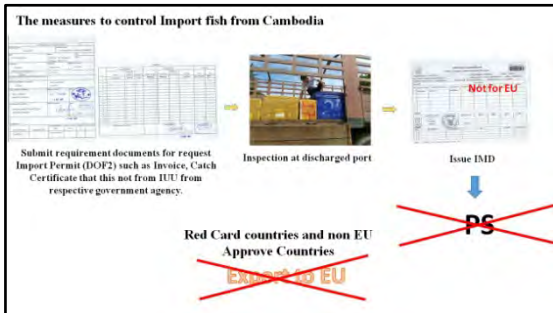


Container

Currently activities	Improving Plan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invoice ▪ Bill of Lading and ▪ Catch Certificate or ▪ Custom Declaration or ▪ Custom Clearance or ▪ Export Permit 2. Inspection at Discharged port 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On process to request EU Catch certificate or Official document that issue from Flag States or Port States to prove that the products are not from IUU activities and provide information i.e type of fishing gear, certificate of registry, fishing license, fishing ground, and the species and the number of aquatic animals (Feb 2018 after circulation on WTO Website) 2. Using Risk assessment for the fish importation by container (Dec 2017)
<p style="background-color: #FFD700; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Improving activities since Sep 2017</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Randomly check actual weight and species by container at cold storage/ Processing Plant 	

Truck

Currently activities	Improving plan																											
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invoice ▪ CRW bill and ▪ Catch Certificate or ▪ Custom Declaration or ▪ Custom Clearance or ▪ Export Permit 2. Inspection at Discharged port 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Randomly inspect at factory 2. Request additional document such Export License 3. Using Risk assessment for the fish importation by truck (Dec 2017) 																											
<p style="font-size: x-small;">Import statistic of Tuna and tuna-like species by truck 2016 Unit: tonnes</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Cambodia</th> <th colspan="3">Myanmar</th> <th colspan="3">Myanmar</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Chilled Tuna</th> <th>Chilled Tuna-like</th> <th>Other fish</th> <th>Chilled Tuna</th> <th>Chilled Tuna-like</th> <th>Other fish</th> <th>Chilled Tuna</th> <th>Chilled Tuna-like</th> <th>Other fish</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>10.00</td> <td>22,127.70</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>7,560.66</td> <td>94.60</td> <td>5,953.08</td> <td>56,023.34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cambodia			Myanmar			Myanmar			Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish	Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish	Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish	-	10.00	22,127.70	-	-	7,560.66	94.60	5,953.08	56,023.34	
Cambodia			Myanmar			Myanmar																						
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COUNTRIES EXPERIENCES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT STATE MEASURES: INDONESIA

By Mr. Aris Budiarto

Countries experiences on Implementation of Port State Measures, Lesson Learned Issues and Difficulties in Indonesia

The Southern Andaman Sea Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management
Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22 November 2017

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERIKANAN
KEMENTERIAN PERKULIAHAN, KEMUDAAN DAN PERIKANAN

Back Ground of FAO Port State Measures

- The FAO-PSM Agreement was adopted by the FAO Conference in 2009. The agreement was open for signature until 21st November 2010 and will enter into force 30 days after 25 nations have ratified it. 19 countries have ratified the Agreement (June 2015).
- Indonesia has signed the PSM Agreement 2009 on December, 29th 2009 (23 PSMA Signatories).
- Indonesia has ratified PSMA under Presidential Regulation No. 43 Tahun 2016 on the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.
- This Agreement is made for the application of port state measures as an objective of monitoring and supervising the activities of fishing vessels in a country and determining whether they are involved with IUU fishing activities.
- In addition, as a port service to the ships that enter into port of the coastal state. Services provided in the form of: refuel, water supply, supplies, loading and unloading of fish products, crew change and health service for crew.

Port State Measures in IOTC

- IOTC adopted a resolution on Port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing (IOTC Resolution 10/11).
- The resolution, which entered into force on 1 March 2011, is inspired by the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures but placed in the context of the IOTC mandate.
- The fisheries administration of the Coastal CPCs of the IOTC, where foreign fishing vessels offload tuna and tuna like species, are responsible for the implementation of the resolution.
- As one of the IOTC member countries, Indonesia is seeking to implement this resolution. Indonesia has informed to IOTC 5 (five) fishing ports of Indonesia which was designated for PSM activities.

11 FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREA (WPP-RI) REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(Marine Affairs and Fisheries Ministerial Regulation No. PER/01/MEN/2009)

NUMBER OF FISHING PORT

538 Pelabuhan Perikanan (PP) di Indonesia

Five Designated Ports for PSM (2009)

Relevant activities /& other measures

Indonesia implement :

- Catch certification scheme since 1 January 2010 (EC Regulation 1005/2008) → EU Market
- Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) for Southern Bluefin Tuna → CCSBT
- IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

Requirement of foreign fishing vessels information prior to entering into port

DG of Capture Fisheries-MMAF Decree No.51/2012 has set the directives of implementation fishing vessels information prior to entering into port:

- Foreign fishing vessels are required to submit notification to the harbourmaster regarding the arrival plan of vessel → **no later than 48 hours** before the vessel enters port (one time).

Port calls by Foreign Fishing Vessel

- During 2012, there was 1 (one) foreign vessels which was entered to Indonesia fishing port, namely FV. DRYONG-353, Korean Flagged Vessel. According to the PSM procedure, this vessels has fulfilled annex A Agreement of PSM. The result of port inspection by Indonesia officer stipulated based on Annex C Agreement of PSM.
- During 2015, there was 2 foreign vessels which was entered to Indonesia fishing port, namely Kwangyun 802 and Kwangyun 803, Korean Flagged Vessel. Refueling The result of port inspection by Indonesia officer stipulated based on Annex C Agreement of PSM
- Indonesia Current Policy → No foreign or joint venture fishing vessels operating in Indonesia waters.



Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 8 DFRM


Law and Regulation to support PSM implementation

- Act No. 5 Year 1983 on Indonesia EEZ;
- Act No. 6 Year 1996 on Indonesia Waters;
- Act No. 31 Year 2004 on Fisheries, as ammended Act No. 45 Year 2009;
- Presidential Regulation No. 43 Tahun 2016 on the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing;
- Ministerial Regulation MMAF No. 3 Year 2012 on Harbour Master in Fishing Port;
- DG of Capture Fisheries Decree No.51/2012 on Guideline Arrangement for fishing vessels in fishing port.

Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 9 DFRM

Benefits

- Foreign fishing vessels may only enter the designated port in Indonesia so that more rigorous supervision can be carried out;
- Opportunities training program for officers located in the fishing port to achieve international PSMA supervision standards;
- Open international cooperation in PSMA implementation through technical assistance and capacity building to countries.



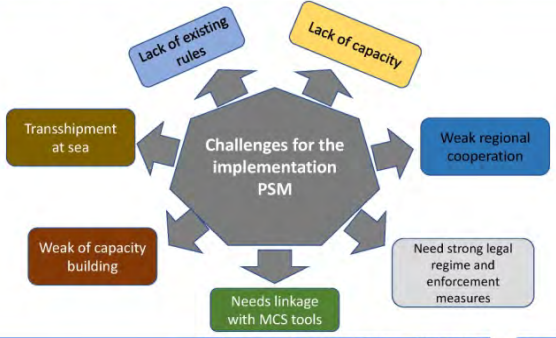
Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 10 DFRM

Mayor Constraints or Problems

- The lack of awareness about PSM among the stakeholders;
- The lack of capacity related to the limited number and capacity of the personnel, limited facilities and network, and also budget;
- The inadequate law and regulation including the lack of standard operating procedure in implementing PSM;
- The lack of regional network.

Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 11 DFRM

Challenges for the implementation PSM



Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 12 DFRM

Efforts to overcome the constraints or problems

- To create the minimum standard operating procedure for the port state measures that should be fulfilled by all Indonesia fishing ports;
- To conduct public information campaign for the port state measures;
- To renew and reorganize the Indonesian fishing port's operational procedures, which includes:
 - ✓ To monitor the fishing license issuance process to deter and avoid forgery.
 - ✓ To improve the management capability of the fishing port authority personnel by conducting short term training in port authority.
 - ✓ To improve and widens the MMAF's Fishing Port Information's Center (PIPP) Network.
 - ✓ To deny port service to the fishing vessels that has been conducted IUU fishing practices and has been identified.
 - ✓ To build a temporary place for fishery courts to preside in the related fishing ports and detention center.
- Systematic collaboration and exchange of information between national institutions incorporated in the supervision and controlling aspects of port state, coastal states, FAOs, RFMOs and other organizations :
 - Deliver information related PSMA activities to FAO's - including the implementation of the Global Record of Fishing Vessel, the Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), the flag State, as well as the country of the ship's captain;
 - Encourage E-PSM between parties.

Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 13 DFRM

CONSEQUENCES FOR INDONESIA

- Indonesia needs to anticipate all possibilities for the implementation of obligations, including legal / juridical, institutional, human resources, port facilities and infrastructure, etc.
- Preparing designated port arrangements in Indonesia include fishing port and public port through Ministerial regulation and will be circulated to FAO and RFMOs.

Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 14 DFRM

Challenges and expecting activities to solve or improve problems and issues

- There are information that some foreign fishing vessel landed to public port in Indonesia which this port under Ministry of Transportation authority → **PORT STATE CONTROL**
- **MMAF** in progress coordination with **MoT** to discuss the implementation of PSM and it synergy with PSC implementation.

Directorate General Capture Fisheries
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 15 DFRM

Human capacity activities to PSM Implementation

- Seminar, socialization and dissemination on PSM with national relevant agencies/institutions.
- In cooperation with NOAA-USA, Indonesia conducted Training of Trainer for PSM officers in the field.
- In cooperation with IOTC, Indonesia conducted PSM training courses related to the administrative and operational aspects of the implementation of the Resolution 10/11. A training package has been developed, which includes a manual, a species identification guide, a translation guide, a notebook, a training program and as well an inspectors kit and a PSM library. The PSMR training is composed of a theory and a practical component where port inspections are conducted.
- Indonesia human capacity/resources still in-adequate and need to be improved.
- In cooperation with Secretariat-IOTC, Indonesia conducted Training of Implementation E-PSM for officer in designated port and officer in public port on 16 – 20 January 2017.



DIREKTORAT KEPASTISAN CAPAIAN TINGKAT
MINISTERI KELAUTAN, AIR MANIS DAN PERIKANAN

16 DFRM

NPOA IUU Fishing

- Indonesia adopted Ministerial Decree No.50 Year 2012 on NPOA to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing 2012-2016.
- NPOA linked to the implementation of PSM.
- NPOA is currently under review.



DIREKTORAT KEPASTISAN CAPAIAN TINGKAT
MINISTERI KELAUTAN, AIR MANIS DAN PERIKANAN

17 DFRM

Regional Cooperation on PSM

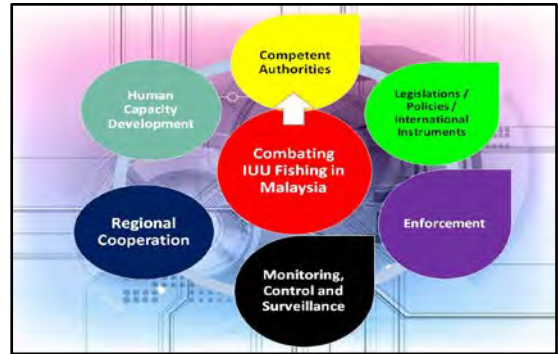
- PSMA → legally binding instrument. PSM → adopted by RFMOs.
- Regional cooperation among AMS to support the Implementation of Port State Measures is needed.
- Some constraints to implement PSM in the region especially in strengthening of national laws and regulation and the implementing capacity.
- Regional cooperation should be conducted to help AMS to develop national capacity and promote regional coordination so that countries will be better placed to strengthen and harmonize port state measures.

DIREKTORAT KEPASTISAN CAPAIAN TINGKAT
MINISTERI KELAUTAN, AIR MANIS DAN PERIKANAN

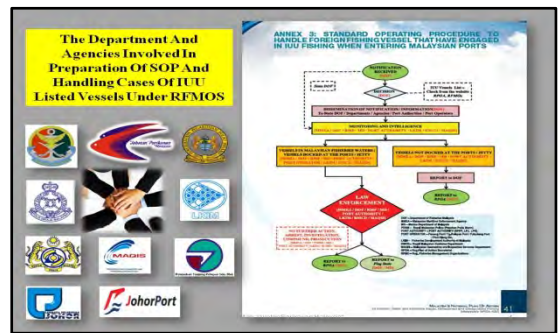
18 DFRM

COUNTRIES EXPERIENCES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PORT STATE MEASURES: MALAYSIA

By Mr. Muhamad Abdul Rauf bin Abdullah



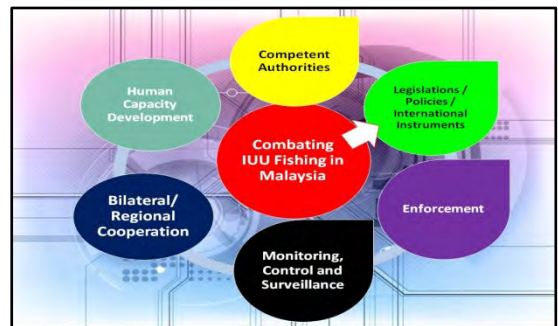
LEGISLATIONS	AUTHORITY
Fisheries Act 1985	Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Act 49, 1971	Fisheries Development Authority Malaysia
Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952	Marine Department Malaysia
Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Act 2004	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984	
Police Act 1967	Royal Malaysia Police (RMP)
Customs Act 1967	Royal Malaysian Customs
Fisheries Ordinance 1963	Department of Fisheries Sabah
Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services Act 2011	Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services



PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Synergy through strategic cooperation with other enforcement agencies through National Blue Ocean Strategy - NBOS

- Department of Fisheries Malaysia
- Fisheries Development Authority Malaysia
- Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services
- Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
- Marine Operations Force, Royal Malaysia Police
- Department of Fisheries Sabah
- Marine Department Malaysia
- Royal Malaysian Customs
- Royal Malaysian Navy
- Port Authorities



LEGISLATIONS

- I. Fisheries Act 1985
- II. Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984
- III. Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952
- IV. Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Act 2004
- V. Police Act 1967
- VI. Customs Act 1967
- VII. Immigration Act 1963
- VIII. Malaysian Quarantine & Inspection Services Act 2011
- IX. International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008

WHERE IN THE POLICY ??..

- National Agro-Food Policy 2011-2020
- Strategic Plan of Department of Fisheries Malaysia 2011-2020
- Capture Fisheries Strategic Plan Malaysia 2015-2020
- Malaysia's National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU (NPOA-IUU)

NPOA-IUU

launched in 2013- key feature is **inter-agency coordination** in handling the request to use of ports by foreign fishing vessels

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, ..."

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

ILBS International Law Book Services

MSO

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 -

- 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;
- deposit or cause to be deposited there a list of passengers on board; and
- 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 Office the certificate of registry and shall deposit with him the ship's articles.

Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011

Section 11. Requirement for permit, licence and certificate

- No person shall import any plant, animal, carcass, **fish**, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit, licence or certificate issued under this Act.
- No person shall export any plant, animal, carcass, **fish**, agricultural produce, soil or microorganism without a permit or licence issued under this Act.
- 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.

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING ACT, ANTI TERRORISM, FINANCING AND PROCEEDS OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES ORDER 2017 (AKTA AMLA 2001)

WARTA KERAJAAN PESEKUTUAN
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PERINTAH PENCEGAHAN PENYUSUHAN UANG HARAM, PENCEGAHAN PEMBIAYAAN KEGANASAN DAN HASIL DARIPADA AKTIVITI HARAM (PERDAAN JADUAL KE-2) 2017

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING, ANTI TERRORISM FINANCING AND PROCEEDS OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES ORDER 2017

Object	Description
Section 11	Objection for sailing, without licence or in contravention of condition or direction
Section 12	Liability in respect of local fishing vessel, fishing net, fish, fishing equipment, fish-agggregating device or marine culture system
Section 14	Penalty for bringing fishing vessel to Malaysian fisheries waters
Section 16	Penalty for bringing fishing vessel through Malaysian fisheries waters
Section 20	Bringing into or taking in Malaysia fisheries waters fish taken or received from foreign fishing vessel

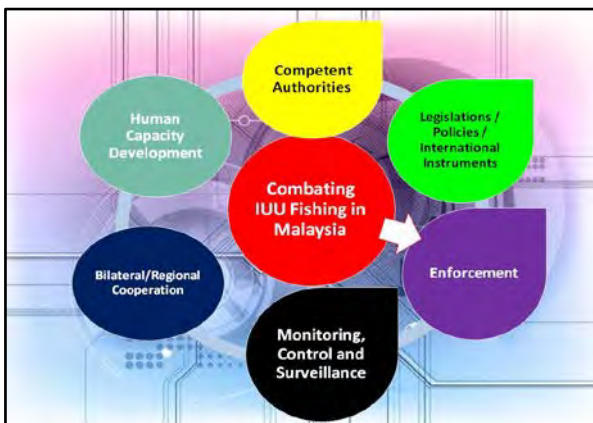
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 (Act 825), the Minister makes the following order:

Citation
1. This order may be cited as the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2017.

Amendment of Second Schedule:
2. The Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act 2001 is amended in the Second Schedule:-

MALAYSIA'S STANCE TOWARD PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT???

- Conduct gap analysis on legal, operational, institutional and policy
- Cost & Benefit Analysis
- Roadmap with reasonable timeframe



ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Ops MARDOP kawal selia perairan Selangor

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



COMBATING IUU FISHING (FROM CCAMLR AREA)

For several occasions in 2012-2017 in accordance with Section 15(2) of Fisheries Act 1985, Malaysia had issued order to deny the use of her ports by 36 foreign flagged IUU fishing vessels out of which five (5) have been prosecuted in the same period for violating several laws and regulations.

BERNAMA NEWS
MMEA Folds Four Illegal Fishing Syndicates Worth RM5.7 Million Since 2012

PUTRAJAYA, Aug 5 (Bernama) — The Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) has disclosed four fishing syndicates operating in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) activities with a total worth about RM5.7 million since 2012.

MMEA Operations Director-General Hwa Ahmad Zabih Ahmad Puzi said that the vessels and the crews are operating in the waters of the East Coast Peninsular and the waters of the East Coast of Sumatra, Indonesia.

"Our fishing activities can be traced back to 2012," he said.

Agud has mentioned that the vessels are also involved in illegal activities such as illegal fishing, illegal transshipment and illegal transshipment of fish.

He said in the latest incident on May 10, MMEA seized an IUU vessel in a container vessel which was detected on 15 August when southeast of Tanjung Pagar, Singapore and about 100 nautical miles from the island of Sumatra.

Agud said that it was the highest seizure by MMEA, as the vessel was worth about RM5.7 million.

He mentioned that the vessel was carrying 25 tons of frozen fish, including frozen fish, frozen fish and frozen fish. The vessel was also carrying 25 tons of frozen fish, including frozen fish, frozen fish and frozen fish.

Agud said that the vessel was carrying 25 tons of frozen fish, including frozen fish, frozen fish and frozen fish.

COMBATING IUU FISHING (FROM CCAMLR AREA)

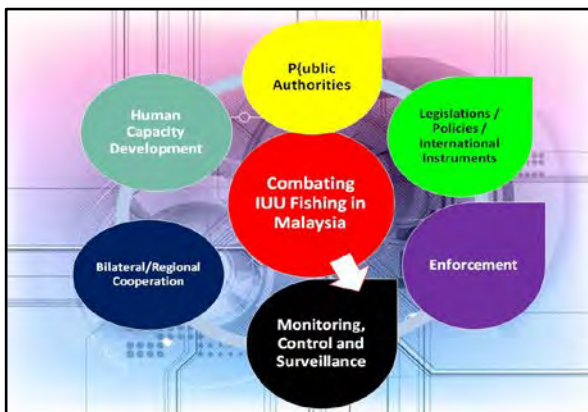
2013		NOTES
NO	VESSEL	
1	MV Tiantai/MV Koshan (formerly MV Baliangdian) – Feb & Mar 2013; Apr & Jul 2013;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecuted by MMEA under Sec. 491B(3)(1) Merchant Shipping Ordinance (MSO) 1952; Fined RM150,000 by Magistrate Court on April 2013; Detained by Dept. of Marine (Southern Region) on 21/05/13 under Sec. 45(3)(MSO 1952) due to "major deficiencies" founded by Marine Dept. of Malaysia; Released on 31/02/14; Reported sanked on 29 Mar 2014 about 350 nm North of Asterichi, Malindid.
2014		
NO	VESSEL	
2	FV Tairhan (formerly Wanqun) – May 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecuted by MMEA Under Sec. 491B(1)(1) MSO 1952; Fined RM50,000 by Magistrate Court on April 2014;
3	FV MING No. 5 – Jun 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecuted by court by MMEA Under Sec. 16(3) Malaysia's Fisheries Act 1985; "PLEADED GUILTY" on 18 June 2014 Fined RM200,000

COMBATING IUU FISHING (FROM CCAMLR AREA)

2015		NOTES
NO	VESSEL	
4	FV Viking (IMO 8713391) – 14 Mar 2015 / 1 Oct 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecuted by MMEA under Sec. 16 Fisheries Act 1985; Fined RM200,000 in default 3 months imprisoned by Magistrate Court on 7 April 2015; The Master was sent to prisoned for failed to pay the fined; 19 May 2015, the master paid his fine and was released.
5	FV Perlon – 6 May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the 10th Jun 2015, all FV Perlon Crews had been charged under section 15(2) Fisheries Act 1985; Master FV Perlon had additional charged under section 16(3) Fisheries Act 1985; All Asia Link crews were charged under section 20 Fisheries Act 1985; Prosecutor at Kota Tinggi Session Court – all pleaded NOT guilty; On 7th July 2015 master & crew Asia Link pleaded guilty and were fined RM400,000; On 2nd August, all crew FV Perlon pleaded guilty for the charges. They were fined RM1,595 mil & the cargo was auctioned at RM5,000,000 & proceeds forfeited by Government of Malaysia;

THE ROLE OF DOFM & MMEA IN HANDLING CASE OF IUU VESSEL FV PERLON

ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	ROLES
<p>1. Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOFM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received the information – location & route etc. of IUU vessel from AFMA & RPOA Sec. & disseminate to other enforcement agencies e.g. MMEA; Confirmed the followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO notification under Sec. 16(3) Fisheries Act 1985; NO prior notification under Sec. 15(2) Fisheries Act 1985; NO approval under Sec. 20 Fisheries Act 1985; FV Perlon is a fishing vessel thru inspection & verified by authorized engineer and fishing gear expert; The fish species – Patagonian Toothfish thru DNA test conducted by Fisheries Research Institute and Department of Chemistry Malaysia.
<p>2. Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received the information from DOFM and other sources; Conducted inspection and arrest; Investigation – gathering information; Prosecution; Sharing information with other enforcement agencies.



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 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.

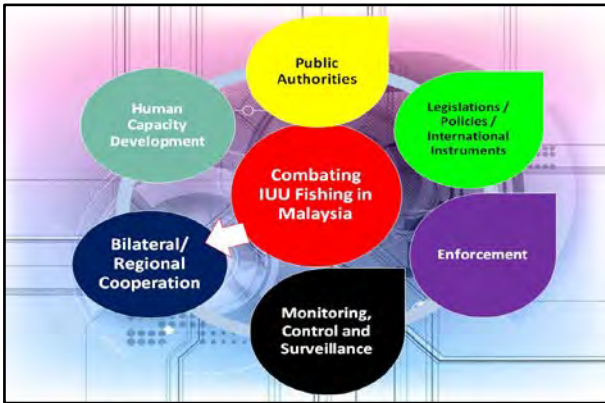
2 CONTROL "the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted"

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

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/authorized officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;
2. Air, Sea and Land Surveillance;
3. Law Enforcement.

Reference: Regional Guidelines on Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia (Responsible Fisheries Management), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Copyright © Jakarta, Erikanam Malaysia, 2007.

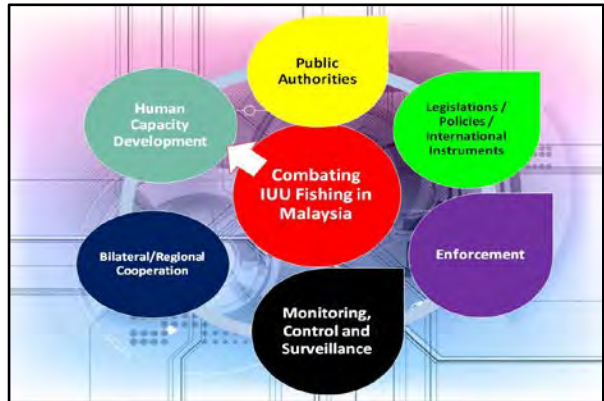


Bilateral

Regular talks :

- With Vietnam
- With Thailand
- With Australia
- With Indonesia

Assist others
e.g. Spain – leads




In essence ...How does it look in Malaysia?

1. Manifested in the NPOA-IUU , 2013
a product of inter-agency cooperation
(e.g. APMM, Royal Malaysian Police, LKIM etc)
2. Regional arrangement : RPOA-IUU, ASEAN
3. Bilateral engagement – e.g.Vietnam, Australia etc
4. Various trainings for *Port Inspector* – 16 officers appointed
5. IOTC Obligation – *binding resolutions*
>Resolution 01/07 concerning the support of
the IPOA-IUU plan
>Resolution 10/11 - PSM

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PSM

By Mr. Piyachok Sin-Anun

Neighboring Countries PSM



Import by vessel, Container, Truck, and Air Freight

Royal Ordinance (RO) 2015

The activities before June 2017	Improving activities since June 2017
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit AREP and request documents (Ship Registry, Carrier license, Invoice) by manual 2. Physical checking and issuance Port inspection Report (PIR) 3. Off-load at ports which registered with DOF 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request additional documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Copy of valid vessel registration certificate ▪ Copy of the document issued by relevant government which including information of name of carrier vessel and name, registration number, fishing license, fishing area, species and volume of each donor vessels cover all fish on respective carrier vessel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Myanmar - EU Simplified Catch Certification ◆ Cambodia - Certificate Fish and Fishery Product Obtaining ◆ Malaysia - Permission of The Director General, DOF Malaysia for enter to Thai Port. ▪ Copy of the port clearance ▪ Copy of vessel master <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Verify vessel names to Myanmar and Cambodia which have been ported in Thai ports 3. Set up Neighboring Countries Vessel Database

Neighboring Countries PSM


AREP and relevant documents checking by Fisheries Inspection Office (FIO)

↓

Vessel inspection at **Choke point** by FIO

↓

Off-load at ports which registered with DOF



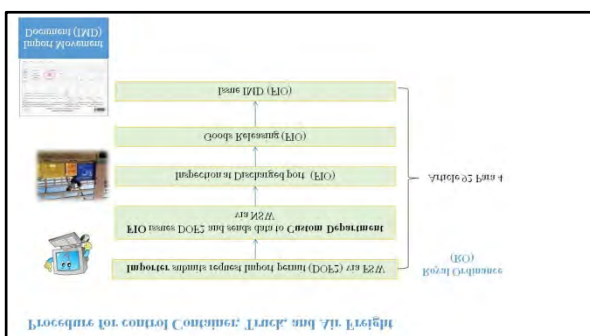
Neighboring Countries PSM Inspection Results (16 May –27 Oct 2017)

Type of Vessels	Total Port-in (Trips)	Inspection
Neighboring Countries' vessels (fishing vessels and carriers)	3,416	3,416

All neighboring vessels have been 100% inspected at "CHOKEPPOINT"

- Myanmar carrier vessels provided EU Simplified CC 100%
- Cambodia vessels provided Certificate Fish and Fishery Product Obtaining 100%

2. Import fish by Container, Truck, and Air Freight





Container

Currently activities	Improving Plan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoice • Bill of Lading and • Catch Certificate or • Custom Declaration or • Custom Clearance or • Export Permit 2. Inspection at Discharged port 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On process to request EU Catch certificate or Official document that issue from Flag States or Port States to prove that the products are not from IUU activities and provide information i.e. type of fishing gear, certificate of registry, fishing license, fishing ground, and the species and the number of aquatic animals (Feb 2018 after circulation on WTO Website) 2. Using Risk assessment for the fish importation by container (Dec 2017)

Improving activities since Sep 2017

1. Randomly check actual weight and species by container at cold storage/ Processing Plant



Truck

Currently activities

- Request Documents
 - Invoice
 - CRW bill and
 - Catch Certificate or
 - Custom Declaration or
 - Custom Clearance or
 - Export Permit
- Inspection at Discharged port

Improving plan

- Randomly inspect at factory
- Request additional document such Export License
- Using Risk assessment for the fish importation by truck (Dec 2017)

Import statistic of Tuna and tuna-like species by truck 2016 Unit :tonnes

Cambodia			Myanmar			Malaysia		
Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish	Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish	Chilled Tuna	Chilled Tuna-like	Other fish
-	10.66	32.12**70	-	-	4,569.66	94.60	595.106	56,823.84

The measures to control Import fish from Cambodia

Submit requirement documents for request Import Permit (DOF2) such as Invoice, Catch Certificate that this not from IUU from respective government agency.

Inspection at discharged port

Issue DMD

Not for EU

~~PS~~

~~Red Card countries and non EU Approve Countries~~

~~Export to EU~~

Air Freight

Currently activities

- Request Documents
 - Invoice
 - Airway bill and
 - Catch Certificate or
 - Custom Declaration or
 - Custom Clearance or
 - Export Permit
- Inspection at Discharged port

Importation fish from Air freight mostly Ornamental Fish, Broodstock and domestic consumption (Blue fin tuna, Salmon, Lobster)

Improving plan

- Using Risk assessment for the fish importation by truck (Dec 2017)

Cooperation with PSM Network

FFA

- Cooperation on the Fishing vessel verification which operated in Pacific Ocean
- MOU for information sharing (planning)

Myanmar

- Verify the exportation documents issues from Myanmar
- Understand the procedure for inspection at port and Catch Certification issuance

Tuna partner countries

- Cooperation with tuna partner countries such as China, Indonesia, Korea, Maldives, Philippines, Taiwan, USA, Vietnam, and PNA countries (Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands) using actual weight from Thailand to fill in EU CC

Malaysia

- Cooperate on Malaysian regulation

PNG

- Plan to sign MOU for information sharing on Dec 2017

E-ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana

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:

50th SEAFDEC YEAR

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
- 2014 DEC: Regional Technical Consultation
- 2015 MAY: Expert Group Meeting
- 2016 FEB: Stakeholders Consultation
- 2016 APR: 48th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council
- 2017 May: Endorsed by 25th Meeting of the ASWGFI

ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME: Marine Capture Fisheries

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(2016)
- DOF/THAILAND: based on EU system(2016)
- FMO/THAILAND: MCPD

INT' REQUIREMENTS

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

ELECTRONIC SYSTEM FOR ACDS

- The e-ACDS is developed on WEB-based application plus mobile application 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

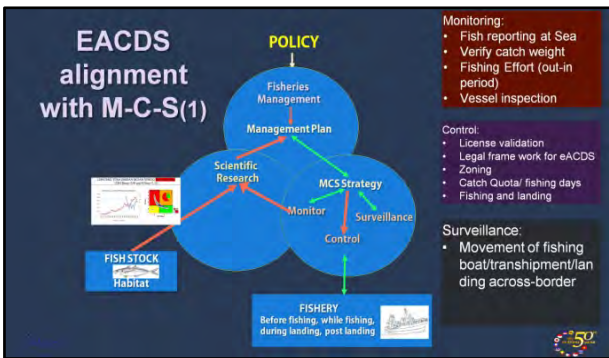
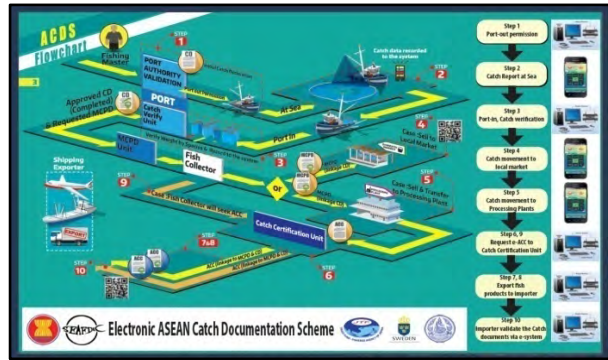
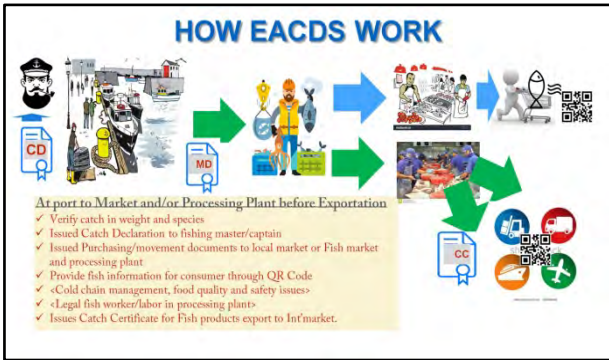
KEY DATA ELEMENTs (KDEs)

ACDS Database Server

- Fishing boat/ License
- Boat owner/ fishing master
- Fishing port
- HS Product Code
- Others
- Fish Species Code
- Fish Buyers
- Processors
- Importer/ Exporter
- Logistic Info.

MAIN CATCH DOCUMENTS

- Issued Catch Declaration (CD)
 - Port-out control, issue initial CD+PW
 - Catch report at point of catch via mobile
 - Port-in control, catch weight verification
 - Issue the CD to fishing master
- Issued Movement Document (MD)
 - Fish Purchasing through the supply chain
 - Issue the MD either to local market or Processor
- Issued Catch Certification (CC)
 - Processor request for the CC via web-based system
 - The Competent Authority issues the CC for exportation
 - The importer makes clearance on the CC



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 *Dissostichus* 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.

IOTC and WCPFC: similar to IATTC

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.

THANK YOU

For more information please contact

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WORKPLAN AND ROADMAP FOR SOUTHERN ANDAMAN SEA

A. Transboundary Stocks, Migration Patterns and Spawning Seasons/Area

B. Fishing Capacity and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Core planning group/technical focal point (TFP):

Target/priority species: Anchovies, Mackerel (*R. Brachysoma* and *R kanagurta*) and Neritic Tuna (Kawakawa and Longtail/tonggol)

MCS National Technical Group (NTP) to be appointed based on **existing national MCS Networks** (each of the countries have established their own MCS system/multi-agency network)

Target/important issues on MCS: the Southern Andaman is quite different from the Northern Andaman when it comes to MCS requirements as not only fisheries management issues need to be addressed but also aspect on maritime security, “including but not limited to” piracy, shipping lanes and smuggling.

☞ **Note:** in combining these action points an effort has been to consider similar sequences for North and South Andaman – and the Gulf of Thailand

A. Trans-boundary species		Timelines	B. Fishing Capacity and MCS	
Activities	Outputs	Date	Activity	Outputs
Appoint and confirm appointment of(national) Technical (scientific) Working Group and Focal Points (TWG/FP) for national coordination of data collection and drafting of management plans	National Technical Working Group (TWG) and Focal Points appointed for Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand	15 Feb 2018	Appoint and confirm appointment of MCS National Technical Group (NTG) established in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand(based on existing national MCS networks)	National Technical Group established Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand
Information collection 1: Group members (by each country) to collect available information and documentation on target species (stock status, spawning areas, migration patterns, feeding areas, etc.) including catch data	Sets of existing data collected on target species including catch data Anchovies, Mackerel (<i>R. Brachysoma</i> and <i>R. kanagurta</i>) and Neritic Tuna (Kawakawa and Long-tail/tonggol)	Jan-March 2018	Group members to collect available information on fishing capacity (fishing vessels and gear), fishing effort and institutional responsibilities for monitoring, control and surveillance and existing national MCS networks	Sets of existing information collected on fishing capacity and M, C and S including fishing effort data

<p>1st (National) Technical (scientific) Working Group and Focal Points (TWG) meeting</p> <p>TWG/FPnational meetings (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, respectively,(facilitated by SEAFDEC as/if needed) to review the relevance and value of existing info as input to management planning.</p> <p>Provide outline for the inputs to management plan(s) and determine any additional data needed to confirm spawning ground, spawning season including biological data, data on important habitats and migration patterns of mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna.</p> <p><i>Landing data, species composition and fishing effort as well as social aspects possibly by “MCS NTG group”</i></p> <p>Consult with SEAFDEC and others on the application of SOP (based on Gulf of Thailand model) and template for the compilation of existing and additional information for studies, including larval sampling and identification to provide comparable trans-boundary information for the coordinated fisheries management planning (<i>Dr. Worawit to lead</i>)</p>	<p>Mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna</p> <p>Documentation provided with comments on the value and relevance of existing data as input to management planning.</p> <p>Outline provided on inputs to the management plan(s) with indication of additional data needs for determining spawning area, spawning season and to confirm migration patterns</p> <p>SOP and template established (in consultation with SEAFDEC) for comparative compilation of existing and additional information</p> <p><i>Landing data, species composition and fishing effort as well as social aspects possibly by “MCS NTG group”</i></p>	<p>March 2018</p>	<p>NTG meetings in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand,respectively, (facilitated as need be through SEAFDEC-Sweden Project)</p> <p>NTG to consult with SEAFDEC and others on suitable template to provide a summary on the scope and functions of applicable laws, regulations and institutional responsibilities with regards to cooperation on MCS, existing MCS networks and protocols for record and control of fishing capacity and landings by small and larger scale vessels (Requirements on catch documents and traceability including carrier vessels.</p> <p>Identify and confirm within each country on procedures for monitoring and control that need to be clarified, information to be shared and agree on steps to formally establish MCS networks and coordinated management of fishing capacity, including catch documents, certification procedures and traceability (eACDS link). (<i>NPOA-Fishing Capacity</i> if available)</p> <p>Indicate any additional information needed in order to provide comparable trans-boundary and shared information on MCS and the management of fishing capacity as reference for the coordinated</p>	<p>Initial summary provided on the scope and functions of applicable laws, regulations and institutional responsibilities with regards to cooperation on MCS, existing MCS networks and protocols for record and control of fishing capacity and landings by small and larger scale vessels (Requirements on catch documents and traceability (link to eACDS. (<i>NPOA-Fishing Capacity</i> if available)</p> <p><i>Landing data, species composition and fishing effort as well as social aspects</i></p> <p>Procedures for monitoring and control confirmed be each country. Issues that need to be clarified as seen from either country should be stated together with basic information to be shared and steps indicated to formally establish MCS networks and coordinated management, including requirements to agree on catch documents (ACDS and eACDS) and traceability and verification protocols.</p> <p>Template established together</p>
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			fisheries management planning	with additional information needed to provide comparable trans-boundary and shared information on MCS and the management of fishing capacity
<p>Information collection 2 and compilation: Continues based on indications provided during the 1st national TWG/FP meeting with the information compiled and documented in accordance with the SOP and template worked out during the 1st TWG/FP meeting. TWG/FP or special appointed person will be responsible for compiling the existing data and ready to present at next meeting.</p> <p>A short training session provided as/if needed on inputs and information needed and the structure of the SOP and template. The collection and compilation should be coordinated by seeking references from other agencies, including Fisheries Research institutes in North Sumatra, Penang, Phuket, Satun. MOE, DMCR, IUCN/MFF, WWF, WorldFish Center, selected Universities, etc.</p>	<p>Sets of existing data collected and updated with the information compiled and reported based on the SOP and template for organizing the information as indicated during the 1st TFP meeting.</p> <p>Collected information compiled and ready to be shared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map of spawning area - Information on spawning season - Map and information on migration patterns - Map and information of feeding areas - Information on catches - Map and information on important habitats - Others - Include available information as practical into one combined (GIS) map 	Early May 2018	<p>Information collection 2 and compilation: Continues based on indications provided during the 1st national NTG meeting and compiled in accordance with the worked out template. NTG or special appointed person will be responsible for compiling the existing data and be ready to present during next event.</p> <p>The collection and compilation should be coordinated by seeking references from all (relevant) agencies responsible for M, C and S and managing fishing capacity – especially those included in the national MCS-Networks.</p> <p>Information should, as available, include fishing efforts by commercial (and small-scale) vessels and existing closed seasons, reserved zones, gear restrictions and other restrictions</p>	<p>Sets of information collected and documented by the NTG and other partners and responsible agencies. List of agencies indicated below.</p> <p>Collected information compiled and ready to be shared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applicable laws, regulations and institutional responsibilities with regards to M, C and S - Protocols/regulations for managing fishing capacity (registration, licenses, etc.) - Protocols/regulations for managing, control and record landings. - Protocol/regulation for landing across border by of small-scale fishing vessels (and larger vessels) - Protocol to agree on catch documents (ACDS and eACDS) and requirements for traceability - Requirements for carrier vessels (documentation, certification and landing fees) - Special Institutional

				responsibilities (collect fees, taxes, customs, etc.....)
<p>2nd Core (bilateral) planning group meeting, Progress Meeting</p> <p>-The TWG/FP of each country will report on their results with information compiled and documented in accordance with the SOP and template worked out during the 1st TWG/FP meeting.</p> <p>-The TWG/FP from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand will, facilitated by SEAFDEC, discuss the findings and jointly suggest management and conservation measures (protected spawning areas, spawning season, assessments of stock status for target species) with continued aspects to be included as a basis for joint management plans and work plans with regards to the Southern Andaman Sea</p> <p>Information (maps) on spawning area, spawning season and migration patterns will be provided to the meeting and the TWG/FP will comment on the information and provide inputs to the drafting of the joint management plan</p>	<p>In principle, agreed set of information (maps) on spawning area, spawning season and migration patterns are available after the meeting in agreement between the TWG/FP of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand together with suggestions on continued work to manage and conserve identified target areas</p> <p>First draft of a management plan</p>	June 2018	<p>Trilateral meeting with NTG's from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand</p> <p>- The NTG of each country will report on their results of compiling information</p> <p>- The NTG from Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand will, facilitated by SEAFDEC (or other partner) jointly suggest continued work and agenda for establishing MOU (or other arrangement) on MCS and "norms" and routines for information sharing.</p> <p>Updates to be provided on laws and regulations together with protocols, requirements and institutional responsibilities for MCS, landings control and certification of landings</p>	<p>Draft MOU (or other arrangement) on cooperation on MCS with establishment of trilateral committee together with drafted "norms" and routines for information sharing (what can be shared and with whom...)</p> <p>Confirmed Intentions to establish bilateral Committee on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance including information sharing</p>
<p>Trilateral Progress Meeting/Stakeholder meeting to agree on aspects with regards to spawning season, biological data, migration patterns of mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna (and other aspects) to be</p>	<p>Draft management plan for mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna (kawakawa and long-tail) disseminated and further developed with sets of recommendation and suggestions</p>	July 2018	<p>Bilateral Progress Meeting/Stakeholder meeting to agree on aspects with regards to spawning season, biological data, migration patterns of mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna –</p>	<p>Draft management plan for mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna (kawakawa and long-tail) disseminated and further developed with sets of recommendation and</p>

<p>addressed in the joint fisheries management plan for Southern Andaman.</p> <p>By this group or the other (MCS) group (or both) include <i>landing data, species composition and fishing effort, closed seasons, restricted areas/zones and gear restrictions as well as social aspect</i>:</p> <p>TWG/FP and NTG (MCS) together with SEAFDEC will organize the national stakeholder meeting to disseminate the draft management plan to stakeholder for their acknowledgement and as applicable suggest revisions and/or additions to the Southern Andaman Management Plan and the establishment of trilateral MCS Committee.</p>	<p>provided by stakeholders</p>		<p>including <i>landing data, species composition and fishing effort, closed seasons, restricted areas/zones and gear restrictions as well as social aspects</i> to be addressed in the joint fisheries management plan</p> <p>TWG/FP and NTG (MCS) together with SEAFDEC will organize the national stakeholder meeting to disseminate the draft management plan to stakeholder for their acknowledgement and as applicable suggest revisions and/or additions to the Southern Andaman Management Plan and the establishment of trilateral MCS Committee.</p>	<p>suggestions provided by stakeholders – including indications on how to improve the effectiveness of M, C and S in the Southern Andaman (and to strengthen existing arrangements)</p>
<p>Trilateral meeting organized for the inception of joint Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand Fisheries Management Plan for trans-boundary stocks and the establishment of the Southern Andaman Sea MCS Committee (linking to the other networks in the area)</p>	<p>Agreements (in principle) by authorities on the joint Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand Fisheries Management Plan for trans-boundary stocks and the establishment of the Southern Andaman Sea MCS Committee</p>	<p>October 2018</p>	<p>Trilateral meeting organized for the inception of joint Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand Fisheries Management Plan for trans-boundary stocks and the establishment of the Southern Andaman Sea MCS Committee (linking to the other networks in the area)</p>	<p>Agreements in principle by authorities on the joint Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand Fisheries Management Plan for trans-boundary stocks and the establishment of the Southern Andaman Sea MCS Committee</p>
<p>Implementation of the Joint Southern Andaman Sea (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) Fisheries Management Plan for mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna (kawakawa and long-tail) together with follow up on the established MCS Coordinating Committee</p>	<p>Reports on progress of management plan implementation</p> <p>Regular meetings held</p>	<p>Throughout 2019</p>	<p>Implementation of the Joint Southern Andaman Sea (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) Fisheries Management Plan for mackerels, anchovies and neritic tuna (kawakawa and long-tail) together with follow up on the established MCS Coordinating Committee</p>	<p>Reports of progress of management implementation and activities by the MCS network at the MCS Coordinating Committee</p> <p>Regular meetings held</p>

Note 1: Capacity-building to be included/considered for officer of relevant agencies with regards to agreed cooperative actions

Institutions and agencies involved in M, C and S networking and coordination

Southern Andaman Sea (from Nov 2017 working groups with additions)

Indonesia	Malaysia	Thailand
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries - DG Capture Fisheries - DG Marine Fisheries Surveillance - Belawan Fishing Port - Sibolga Fishing Port Provincial Office of North Sumatra Provincial Office of Banda Ache <i>Special Task Force 115</i> (coordinating body for Indonesia)	Department of Fisheries Navy Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Marine Police Fisheries Development Authority (FDAM) JBOM Committee (maritime task force Malaysia)	Department of Fisheries Navy Marine Department Marine Police Port Authority Customs Department Labor Department Department for Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (Thai-MECC) (coordinating body for Thailand)

Existing bilateral and trilateral mechanisms (to be provided)

CLOSING REMARKS

By Dr. Kom Silapajarn, SEAFDEC Secretary-General

Representatives from the South Andaman Sea Sub-region Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand); guests, colleagues from SEAFDEC;
Ladies and Gentlemen; Good Afternoon!

While this Consultation is coming to an end, it is my pleasure to join you at this important forum in the closing of this technical meeting of the Southern Andaman Sea Sub-region on Effective Fisheries Management between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. Your presence showed a strong commitment to work towards improving the sustainable management of fisheries resources in this sub-region.

I would like to thank all participants for sharing to date information on the status of fisheries resources. We also are grateful for your active participation and contribution during the discussion to find the possible of collaborative actions in order to manage fisheries resource in this sub-region.

Lastly, please allow me to thank the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for enabling SEAFDEC to organize this Meeting so that the countries in the Southern Andaman Sea Sub-region could strengthen sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation. I would also wish to thank the Meeting Secretariat for their support, technically and administratively, which contributed considerably to the success of the Meeting.

Considering the success of our two-day Meeting, I now declare this Meeting closed.

Ladies and gentlemen, once again, thank you to all for coming and I wish all of you safe journey back home to your countries and families.

Thank you and Have a good day!