

**REPORT OF THE 8<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION**

**Chonburi Province, Thailand  
4-5 September 2019**



**The Secretariat  
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

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4-5 September 2019, Chonburi Province, Thailand

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## Introduction

1. The 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region (8GOT) took place from 4 to 5 September 2019 in Chonburi, Thailand, with financial support from the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The Meeting (i) reviewed progress reports on the recommendations from previous SEAFDEC-Sweden Project-related meetings, (ii) reviewed the steps taken to strengthen cooperation on transboundary fisheries and habitat management options including potential actions for continuing operations at the sub-regional level, (iii) recommended strategies to strengthen sub-regional MCS Network cooperation, and (iv) recommended further actions for the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Sub-region Meeting platform.

2. The Meeting was attended by representatives from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and from regional organizations and projects, namely, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, and officials from SEAFDEC Secretariat, SEAFDEC/Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) and SEAFDEC/Training Department (TD), members of Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) for Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam. In total, 30 participants (13 female and 17 male) attended the Meeting. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

### I. Opening of the Meeting

3. *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, chaired the Meeting. He welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude to the Government of Sweden for providing financial support to SEAFDEC to conduct the GOT meetings during the Project course. The early GOT sub-regional events had been implemented under the support of the preceding SEAFDEC-Sida Project. The 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region was in 2008. The current project took over in 2013 until this 8GOT Meeting of 2019. On this platform, the GOT countries made good progress in the institutional capacity building and exchange of knowledge on actions to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and management of fishing capacity, strengthening leadership as well as relationships among member countries. While informing that this 8GOT Meeting would be the last supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, he encouraged the participants to discuss ways to continue and sustain the already established GOT sub-regional cooperation. He hoped that during the Meeting, ways can be agreed to continue cooperation among GOT countries to assure the sustainability of fisheries resources in the GOT sub-region. He then declared the Meeting open. The Opening Remarks appear as **Annex 2**.

4. After the Opening Remarks, participants were requested to introduce themselves.

### II. Background, Objectives and Adoption of the Agenda

5. *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Coordinator, briefly introduced the background, objectives, expected outputs, and expected outcomes of the Meeting. She went over the Meeting agenda. The Prospectus appears as **Annex 3**.

6. The Agenda was adopted without any modification. It appears as **Annex 4**.

### **III. Review results from the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region**

7. *Ms. Saisunee* presented key results derived from the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, which was convened on 1-2 November 2018, in Thailand. She highlighted the key recommendations that had been agreed by the countries, namely, (i) continue strengthening the sub-regional coordination through potential funding to be sought, (ii) prevent IUU fishing, (iii) continue cooperation with neighboring countries through effective communication among Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network members, and (iv) SEAFDEC to fully support Member Countries on the continuation of these activities after project completion in December 2019. She said SEAFDEC will work with the GOT countries in wrapping up the project achievements, identifying and planning future activities and generating potential funding support for these activities. Her presentation appears as **Annex 5**.

8. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Policy and Program Coordinator from SEAFDEC Secretariat, raised concern on the continuation to support the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting after the completion of SEAFDEC-Sweden project. In response, *the Chairperson* emphasized the significance of this Annual RPOA-IUU Meeting and invited the participants to discuss this particular issue in later session on future coordination (Agenda 8).

### **IV. Progress of the Implementation of the transboundary stocks and habitats and sub-regional cooperation**

#### **4.1 Indo-Pacific mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*)**

9. *Dr. Worawit* reported the progress on the implementation of the activities of transboundary stocks. In his presentation, he outlined two main topics included (i) activities implemented for Indo-Pacific mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*) and major findings, and (ii) plan for a joint Indo-Pacific mackerel resource management in the GOT sub-region.

10. He reviewed the activities implemented under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project focused on the transboundary species for the GOT sub-region that included consultations, research studies, data collection, and capacity building during project implementation (2013-2018). He emphasized the importance of understanding of the transboundary fisheries resources and the need to strengthen the sub-regional cooperation for management of fisheries resources. In this regard, he recalled that the 5<sup>th</sup> GOT Sub-Regional Meeting had agreed to focus on the study and formulation of a policy framework to support long-term fisheries management and establish agreements on coordinated national measures for transboundary stocks of Indo-Pacific mackerel.

11. Based on the series of consultations, the SEAFDEC-Sweden project supported the DNA study of Indo-Pacific mackerel in order to understand its stock structure as well as spawning area, migration pattern, and life cycle. He presented the results of research finding on DNA study of *R. brachysoma* around the GOT Sub-region. (The tissues of *R. brachysoma* were collected from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam). Based on the genetic mixed-stock analysis, it can be assumed that the Indo-Pacific mackerel is a transboundary species. This result encouraged countries to develop a joint management plan covering MCS Network Coordination and national management measures for transboundary species.

12. In conclusion, he highlighted that the already available information can be used for future joint actions plan development to establish agreements for coordinating national fisheries management measures. And SEAFDEC has to continue improving data collection on AIB species, using existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and monitoring changes in catch and landing. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

13. After the presentation, *the Chairperson* noted that Indo-Pacific mackerel is a good example of a transboundary species that needs GOT sub-regional cooperation. It would be useful to study their migration trends/patterns in the GOT Sub-region for better analysis and management. *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont*, representative from Thailand suggested updating the map of Indo-Pacific mackerel migration route to reflect the current actual situation of this species, since their environment constantly changes. *Dr. Worawit* noted the comments and said that if country members are interested in this activity, SEAFDEC and Kasetsart University can provide experts to assist in data collection.

14. *Ms. Pattaratjit* emphasized that the SEAFDEC-Sweden project provided funding support for the DNA research activities and hoped that the results would be useful for further decision to come up with the management plan for the GOT countries. She informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project will jointly organize the Technical Consultative Meeting on Drafting of the Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, (scheduled on 12-13 September 2019). The meeting would discuss and develop an action plan and a roadmap on Indo-Pacific mackerel management in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. *Mr. Simon Nicol*, Regional Fisheries Adviser of FAO/RAP, urged that all member countries should collaborate by all means to work on the transboundary stock assessment.

15. *The Chairperson* remarked that the platform started discussions on Indo-Pacific mackerel transboundary stock assessment since 2013. At that time, the stock was 220,000 tons with an increase of 50 percent in later years. However, in the year 2018-2019, the total level has decreased by 10 percent. It is important to source new funding to support this research and launch a management plan for the sub-regional level as soon as possible.

#### **4.2 Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action on Neritic Tunas (RPOA-Neritic Tunas)**

16. *Mr. Mohammad Faisal bin Md. Saleh*, Officer from SEAFDEC/MFRDMD reported on progress of the activities to implement the Regional Plan of Action on Neritic Tunas (RPOA-Neritic Tunas). His report included the key results from the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Scientific Working Group on Neritic Tunas Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters (SWG-Neritic Tunas), which was organized on 9-11 January 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The 5SWG-Neritic Tunas meeting mainly discussed the results of the (i) Stock and Risk Assessment of Indo-Pacific King mackerel and Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel in the Southeast Asian Waters, and the (ii) Genetic Study of Longtail Tuna.

17. He informed that the results of Stock and Risk Assessment of Indo-Pacific King mackerel and Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel in the Southeast Asian Waters, which was funded by the SEAFDEC-Sweden project, were presented at the 5SWG-Neritic Tunas Meeting in 2019 and subsequently at the 51<sup>st</sup> SEAFDEC Council Meeting in March 2019 and the 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries in June 2019. The results indicated that the stocks

of the Spanish mackerel in Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean have been harvested heavily. Those of the King mackerel in the Pacific Ocean side and Indian Ocean side are healthy and in a “very safe situation”.

18. He informed that during the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (March 2019), the Council suggested (i) Member Countries should consider the recommendations for national level application, (ii) the assessment should be on routine basis especially of species with serious unsafe stock status, (iii) data collection on catch and CPUE should be improved through logbooks, port sampling, and observer programs, and (iv) SEAFDEC should maintain a routine stock and risk assessment of neritic tuna fisheries in the future. He recalled that the 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (June 2019) discussed the recommendations of SEAFDEC for ASEAN Member States to improve data collection on catch and CPUE data and to develop multi-species and multi-gear management strategies. That meeting noted the difficulty of devising effective management measures given that both species are exploited together with other species and caught by different gears.

19. He also reported on the results of the Population Study of Longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*, Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region, conducted by MFRDMD in collaboration with ASEAN Countries. The Longtail tuna Genetic Study was conducted in 12 sampling sites (*i.e.* four sites in Andaman Sea, seven in South China Sea, and one in Semporna-Sulu Sea) using mitochondrial DNA displacement loop or control region and Cytochrome b markers. The results indicated it is of one stock. However, experts suggested that a larger geographical coverage should be studied to produce a better picture of the structure of species population, and that further study should be conducted using more variable molecular markers such as microsatellite DNA. Detailed information of his presentation appears in **Annex 7**.

20. With regards to the continuation of SWG-Neritic Tunas platform, *Ms. Pattaratjit* informed the Meeting that MFRDMD shall submit a proposal and budget to the Japanese Trust Fund-6 Phase 2 (JTF-6 Phase2). *The Chairperson* added that the JTF manager has already been apprised of the necessity to maintain the SWG and the prioritization of other species.

#### **4.3 Update on Progress in the Implementation of SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project**

21. *Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad*, Technical Coordinator of the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project, gave an update of the project implementation in six implementing countries namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, during October 2016 until September 2019.

22. *Mr. Weerasak's* presentation covered the (i) signed the Letter of Agreement (LoA) between respective countries and SEAFDEC for the establishment of regional and national institutions, (ii) selected fisheries refugia sites in six (6) countries, (iii) established information management and dissemination mechanisms to support national activities, and (iv) awareness raising program enhanced through the establishment of the Refugia Information Center in Tanjung Leman, Malaysia. He also updated the progress on Indo-Pacific mackerel in Koh Kong, Cambodia and Trat, Thailand, which are common areas of collaboration between the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and Fisheries Refugia Project. His presentation appears as **Annex 8**.

23. During the discussion, *Ms. Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung*, representative from Viet Nam, inquired on the difference between the South China Sea project and Fisheries Refugia project.



*Mr. Weerasak* explained that the Fisheries *Refugia* (FR) project is the implementing phase of the South China Sea Project. During the FR project implementation, the National Committees provide technical support, exchanged knowledge and information in regard to the spawning areas before site selection. The Marine Project Areas (MPAs) are carried out by a lead environmental agency to protect the habitat while fisheries *refugia* is led by the fisheries agency. In regard to the project management structure, FR project strengthens cooperation between the environmental agency, which is responsible for spawning areas (*i.e.* sea grass, coral reef and mangrove areas) and the fishery agency, which manages the fisheries resources.

24. *Dr. Chea Tharith*, representative from Cambodia, informed the Meeting that March-April is a critical spawning season of Indo-Pacific mackerel in Cambodia. *Mr. Weerasak* added that Cambodia is carrying out the data collection of Indo-Pacific mackerel, which is expected to provide sufficient information for formulating appropriate management actions.

25. *Ms. Pattaratjit* reiterated that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and the Fisheries *Refugia* project will co-organize the Technical Consultative Meeting on Drafting of the Regional Action Plan for Management of Transboundary Species: Indo-Pacific Mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, on 12-13 September 2019. The output would be a draft regional action plan of Indo-Pacific mackerel.

## **V. Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and combating IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region**

### **5.1 Country updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU) and Law and Legislation**

- **Cambodia**

26. *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, representative from Cambodia, presented the country update on the marine fisheries sub-sector in Cambodia. He highlighted the several actions that have been taken that include the recent accession to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). The accession process involved action by National Assembly on 1 July 2019, the Senate on 11 July 2019, and culminating its signing by the King of Cambodia on 25 July 2019). Cambodia will transmit shortly the letter of accession to FAO. He also informed that Cambodia is now in the process of reviewing the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) by the Legal Group at Prime Minister Cabinet. The review began in August 2019 and would finalize soon. In addition, Cambodia has reviewed a number of marine fisheries laws and legislations, and has been implementing initiatives to manage its fishing capacity through effective registration and licensing, strengthening its MCS Network, strengthening the reporting system on fishing capacity, catch and stock assessment, and developing an approved registration and licensing system for Cambodian-flag vessels for high seas fishing and fishing in other states' waters.

27. The National Plan of Action to Combat IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU), 2019-2023 is expected to be approved by the Prime Minister this year (2019). He also informed that the Marine Fishing Vessel Census report was to be completed in September 2019 with information necessary for the establishment of marine fishing vessel registration and licensing, VMS and AIS system, and catch and stock assessment. Cambodia is finalizing the National Plan of Control and

Inspection-NPCI 2019-2023 for approval by the MAFF Minister this year. His presentation appears as **Annex 9**.

28. After the presentation, *the Chairperson* noted the increasing number of marine fishing vessels of Cambodia and asked why. *Mr. Roitana* informed that Cambodia has 7,500 vessels (reiterating an overfishing load) at present. As part of the management plan, the country planned to, firstly, reduce the number and, secondly, to prohibit the construction of new vessels.

- **Malaysia**

29. *Ms. Rathi Sai Muniandy*, representative from Malaysia, informed that the National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity in Malaysia (NPOA Fishing Capacity, Plan 2) was developed based on the achievement of NPOA Fishing Capacity, Plan 1). This revised NPOA Fishing Capacity, Plan 2 comprises three strategies: (1) review and implementation of effective conservation and management measures, (2) strengthening MCS capacity and capability, and (3) promotion of public awareness and education program. The Department of Fisheries Malaysia is in the process of reviewing the achievements of Plan 2 in order to prepare a new plan.

30. She described the Zoning System of the Peninsular and East Peninsular Malaysia. The revised management measures aim to impose appropriate penalty for encroachment into the areas of five (5) nautical miles (NM) and below. She also provided information on the MCS system in Malaysia. With regard to the updated of laws and legislation, Malaysia relies on the Fisheries Act 1985 for its legislative framework for conservation, management and development of the maritime and estuarine fishing, and fisheries in Malaysia. This Act was amended in July 2019 to strengthen the framework for fighting against IUU fishing and increase penalties. Her presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

31. *Dr. Kamonpan* requested clarification on whether Malaysia provides licensing to the fishing vessels in the Peninsula and how it controls and manage the zoning. *Ms. Muniandy* clarified that Malaysia provides licensing to fishing vessels operating in each zone according to their categories. The truck shipment vessels and other types are not allowed to sail within that zone.

- **Thailand**

32. *Dr. Kamonpan*, representative from Thailand presented the country progress on the implementation of Management of fishing capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU) and Legislation. He highlighted the progress of the implementation of Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) of 2015-2019; the new FMP will be implemented from 2020 to 2024 with five (5) goals: i) Fisheries resources restored to a level that can support the MSY in Thai waters and sustainable fishing expanded into deep-sea and overseas; ii) IUU-free fishery; iii) Healthy fishery habitats and environment; iv) Improved livelihoods of fishers and fishing communities; and v) Capacity building for officers on effective fisheries management.

33. Thailand currently is carrying out the Buy Back scheme, which aims to help fishers who are affected by the government's program to reduce the number of fishing vessels and bring the fishery resources back to balance. Compensation is estimated for some 305 fishing vessels for a total budget of 764.45 million Thai Baht. This amount is for fishing vessels of less than 90 GT.

34. Thailand's NPOA-IUU covers monitoring, control and surveillance functions. He explained that Thailand's implementing of the Monitoring (M) part involves routine work in scientific data collection on catch rate, catch composition, length, and weight at landing sites; Control (C) involves data collection and application of measures (as of September 2019, data collection shows that 10,496 fishing licenses are available in Thailand of which 82 percent is operating in the Gulf of Thailand, and 18 per cent in Andaman Sea); and Surveillance (S) involves law enforcement and technology application to support enforcement, such as logbook transmission system, VMS tracking, ERS/EM application, common risk assessment, and fishing information database. These modules build up an overall "Fisheries Monitoring System (FMS)".

35. As to the legal framework, fisheries laws and legislations, Thailand has been obliged to comply with many international instruments on fisheries regulation and a number of national legal frameworks. Thailand plans to amend the fisheries legal framework to be in line with international laws, revoke the temporary measures/processes issued under the Announcement from the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) for Royal Thai Navy, and issue a new legislation to address the issues of migrant labour as well as the National MCS Operation Scheme. His presentation appears as **Annex 11**.

36. *Ms. Nhung* expressed the interest for Viet Nam to learn from Thailand's NPOA-IUU implementation, such as the Buy Back Scheme, control over new fishing vessel construction, and reduction of fishing licenses. *Dr. Kamonpan* explained that Thailand compensates the fishing vessel owners to create a balance between fishing vessels and the capacity of available resources. The government, therefore, tries to control and determine a suitable number of fishing vessels.

- **Viet Nam**

37. *Mr. Nguyen Tuan Uyen*, representative from Viet Nam presented the updates on Viet Nam's Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU Fishing, including the management of fishing capacity, NPOA-IUU, International Agreements, and other actions. On fishing capacity management, Viet Nam has amended Fisheries Laws (2017) and the revised version became effective on 1 January 2019. Other successes made under this category include a national fisheries database, stock assessment plan, establishment of quota regulations for coastal provinces, fishing vessel management (changing from horsepower to length), issuance of administrative sanctions, and other fishing capacity regulations, laws and legislations.

38. The NPOA-IUU, which was approved by the Prime Minister on 16 January 2018, confirms the country's strong commitment to combat IUU fishing. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) Minister approved the Communication Plan for Combating IUU fishing dated 23 November 2017, which aims to communicate efforts of Viet Nam counter measures to combat IUU fishing and raise awareness of stakeholders on IUU fishing. In addition, as a response to the requirements of international instruments, Viet Nam acceded to the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) and UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) in January 2019, as well as published a Fishing Port List. It also implemented the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) pilot project in Binh Thuan province. Viet Nam's presentation appears as **Annex 12**.

39. *The Chairperson* inquired about the information sharing on provincial quotas under Viet Nam's new laws. *Ms. Nhung* informed that Viet Nam has 34,000 fishing vessels with 15-meter length and a plan to develop a fishing capacity management strategy. The strategy will be developed – and pilot testing- based on two approaches: (1) banning fishing vessels larger than 15

meters from fishing in offshore areas, and (2) based on the fisheries resource assessment, Viet Nam shall provide licenses to migratory species and pelagic groups.

40. *Mr. Nicol* asked for more information on Viet Nam's PSMA framework implementation. *Ms. Nhung* mentioned that there are challenges and difficulties in controlling trans-shipment especially around the inspection activities because they are completely based on existing knowledge of fisheries management. Quarantine procedure is under development and responsibility of the Department of Animal Health (under MARD), which is the focal point, in collaboration with the Directorate of Fisheries.

41. *Ms. Doungporn* requested clarification on whether Vietnamese designated ports were under the fishing port list for ACDS. *Ms. Nhung* informed that designated ports come under two concepts: (1) for offshore vessels holding national fishing plate with 15-meter length, and (2) fishing vessels and carriers operating for transportation outside fishing ports. Transport vessels, container ships and fishing vessels operating offshore are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation. Fishing vessels operating within Vietnamese waters are under the designated ports.

42. *Dr. Worawit* requested information on Viet Nam's law enforcement towards illegal fishing activities outside Vietnamese waters. *Ms. Nhung* clarified that IUU fishing vessels operating outside Vietnamese waters are subject to infringement penalties which combine fine and sanction as high as one billion VN Dong. This law became effective in July 2019.

## **5.2 Results from the GOT Sub-Regional MCS Network Meeting (20-21 June 2019)**

43. *Ms. Pattaratjit* reported on the results of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting, which was held on 20-21 June 2019 in Chonburi Province, Thailand. In her presentation, she firstly stated the benefits from the MCS cooperation at sub-regional level. Then, she referred to the first Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand, organized on 31 October-2 November 2017. Based on the recommendations of the 2017 MCS Consultation, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project developed the roadmap for the establishment of the MCS Network and Coordination Body and requested the nomination of National Technical Groups (NTG) from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam for further discussion at national and at sub-regional levels. She further informed that based on the discussions during the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project organized the Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Network Meeting on 20-21 June 2019, an agreement was reached on the type of information exchange for each M, C and S component, potential collaboration and coordination. In addition, the Meeting was also advised on the type of communication mechanism to be developed and installed to strengthen the GOT MCS Network.

44. She also informed of plans for future collaboration and sourcing of possible potential funding sources to continue discussions and advancement of the MCS network. The collaboration (as well as source of funding) includes the UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* project, SEAFDEC/JTF-6 Phase II (2020), FAO/RAP GOT7 project (2021), and EU-ASEAN Dialogue (E-READI 2019-23). Her presentation appears in **Annex 13**.

45. *Ms. Nhung* expressed appreciation to the Project’s assistance to Viet Nam. In regard to MCS, the Surveillance component is the most challenging as it is tasked with ensuring the successful implementation of the fisheries management plan and strategy. Based on MCS proposal agreed among Member Countries, it would be desirable to have a protocol for sub-regional level, and to determine cost, gain commitments, and devise an appropriate organizational structure. A potential approach is to develop this MCS Network as an ASEAN project.

46. *Dr. Kamonpan* requested clarification on data recording and the system to support information exchange and sharing agreed during the MCS Network meeting. *Ms. Pattaratjit* took note of the suggestions from Thailand and Viet Nam. In addition, she clarified that in 2019 MCS Network Meeting, the participants identified the type of information sharing among the GOT countries. The Meeting noted that the nomination of National Technical Group (NTG) members, which involved personnel from other agencies, was another good step for country cooperation towards the establishment of MCS Network and fisheries resources management at sub-regional level.

47. *Dr. Worawit* informed that ASEAN aims to support dialogues among ASEAN Community members. He recommended that the MCS Network initiatives seek new funding from ASEAN Secretariat, FAO, and allocations from bilateral and multi-lateral platform, and others. *Mr. Nicol* added that FAO provided useful tools for global implementation. He added that an informal network is also important for information exchange and fund sourcing.

## **VI. Initiatives/Projects Relate to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region**

### **6.1 Update on the formulation of GOTFish Project Proposal**

48. *Ms. Angela Lentisco Martinez*, International Consultant from FAO/RAP, presented the progress of the formulation of GOTFish Project Proposal, which covers overall concept of GOTFish project, programmatic components and expected outcomes, together with the GEF proposal cycle and next steps. Her presentation appears as **Annex 14**.

49. She informed that the GOTFish Project was developed with the objective to improve governance of the Gulf of Thailand fisheries through implementation of the Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries (EAF) to strengthen its Blue Economy. During the year, the FAO organized a series of consultations at national level and regional level with partners such as SEAFDEC, NACA, academia, NGOs, private sector and other organizations to discuss and validate the project components and the possibility of joint collaboration. The activities proposed in the project will build on the ongoing works of SEAFDEC-Sweden project, national initiatives on transboundary stocks, Fisheries *Refugia* project, ASEAN Seafood taskforce, RPOAs and other existing efforts. On the status of the GOTfish project formulation, she said FAO is finalizing the PIF in order to obtain approval in November 2019. The project formulation is expected to be completed by December 2020 in order to seek GEF approval in May 2021. Project implementation is expected to be the period June 2021-2025.

50. *Dr. Kamonpan* requested explanation on the meaning of “Blue Economy” as mentioned in the GOTFish title proposal and how it differs with “circular economy”. She said Thailand’s 20-year National Strategy focuses on “Circular Economy”. In response, *Ms. Lentisco-Martinez* explained that “Blue Economy” focuses on sustainable development while “Circular Economy”

focuses on eliminating waste and continual use of resources (such as the recycling of waste products).

## **6.2 Updates on the Activities by SEAFDEC/TD**

51. *Mr. Isara Chanrachkij*, Head of SEAFDEC Research and Development Division of TD, presented TD's activities implemented during 2013-2019 in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, and activities planned for 2020-2024. He also updated the activities under the fund support of Japanese Trust Fund (JTF), TD and JTF is now finalizing the project document for next five (5)-year and two (2) project proposals. His presentation appears in **Annex 15**.

52. *Dr. Kamonpan* requested for clarification on crab bank implementation in other countries besides Cambodia. In response, *Mr. Isara* informed that, Kep province is the site of the Crab Bank project being supported by JTF as Cambodia has requested technical assistance from TD considering that Kep has the suitable seagrass area. Budget limitation however precluded TD from implementing similar crab bank projects in other countries.

53. *Mr. Abdul*, representative from Malaysia expressed appreciation for SEAFDEC-Sweden project (including TD)'s technical and financial support to Malaysia, and conveyed the appreciation from Malaysia for the continuation of this GOT sub-regional platform as well as the use of data collected for enhancing sub-regional operations. He also expressed the interest of Malaysia to join take part in the capacity building of technical personnel in stock assessment.

54. *Mr. Isara* appreciated Malaysia's interest and informed that SEAFDEC generally provides HRD on stock assessment for neritic tunas and offshore fisheries at the advanced level, which suits those that have a basic background on stock assessment. In addition, *Mr. Nicol* suggested that a short course on stock assessment focusing on interpretation and planning would be helpful as an initial step towards higher technical proficiency.

55. The Meeting noted that SEAFDEC has conducted many researches and studies, as well as developed many useful tools and material for the stock assessment. *Mr. Masanami Izumi*, Special Advisor to SEAFDEC added that SEAFDEC will co-organize the Capacity Development Workshop on Estimation and Reporting of SDG Indicator 14.4.1 for Asia and the Pacific Region, to be held on 2-4 October 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand.

## **VII. Conclusion Results of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordination included Bilateral-cooperation**

56. *Ms. Saisunee* provided the background information on the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region cooperation, which was started since the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region in 2009 until the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of GOT in 2019. She summarized the overall SEAFDEC-Sweden Project implementation in support of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional Coordination. She reiterated that in line with the SEAFDEC-Sweden project's objectives, the GOT sub-regional platforms were set up to achieve the sustainability of transboundary species through (i) integration of fisheries and habitat management, (ii) capacity building and system improvement for fisheries management, and (iii) improvement of policy development process for agreement implementation. Through this platform, country members had opportunities to share information and knowledge on MCS, legal framework, and the status of their respective national fisheries management measures.

57. This platform enabled the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project to facilitate several bilateral dialogues, namely, Cambodia-Thailand (twice), Cambodia-Viet Nam (twice), Malaysia-Thailand (twice), and Thailand-Viet Nam (once) to discuss issues on transboundary stock and habitat focusing on Indo-Pacific mackerel and anchovies and blue swimming crab, combating IUU fishing, sharing information on legal framework and experiences in implementing UNCLOS and UNFSA, landing of catches across borders and by foreign fishing vessels in accordance with the Port State Measures Agreement. She emphasized that through the GOT platform and the bilateral dialogues, successful results were achieved in terms of knowledge gained and better understanding on issues occurring in the countries, collaboration among relevant agencies and countries to eliminate IUU fishing, cross-learning from technical visits to countries, and collaboration on control of the movement (imports) of aquatic animals from neighboring countries. The challenges that SEAFDEC-Sweden constantly faced during 2009-2019 implementation, that still requires serious attention, relate to the coordination of transboundary species management, elimination of IUU fishing, reduction in number of fishing vessels, and meeting EU standards. Her presentation appears as **Annex 16**.

58. After the presentation by *Ms. Saisunee*, *Mr. Buoy Roitana* informed the Meeting that Cambodia and Thailand have already signed the MoU on Fishery Cooperation on 24 January 2019.

59. *Ms. Doungporn* requested further clarification on the availability of comparative review of laws and regulations in other GOT countries. *Ms. Saisunee* clarified that such comparative study was requested in 2014 when the workplan was being developed at the bilateral and GOT meetings. The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project facilitated the comparative study between Cambodia and Viet Nam at that time. Thailand during that time was in process of developing the new law and implementing regulations. In addition, during the GOT Meetings and bilateral dialogue, countries had a chance to share updates and learn from each other.

60. *Dr. Worawit* requested the meeting participants to share their ideas on each country's bilateral arrangement priority (*e.g.* urgency, benefits, resources needed, etc.). *Ms. Nhung* expressed that for Viet Nam it largely depends on the topic discussed in a bilateral dialogue. The signed MoU has described our area of cooperation; therefore, we exchange lessons learned and conduct practical activities with other countries such as establishment of focal point person, timely information sharing, law enforcement, bilateral actions, and others.

#### **VIII. Discussion and Decision on the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region**

61. *Ms. Pattaratjit* started the discussion by informing the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden project will be completed in December 2019 and seeking ideas and suggestions on how to proceed with coordination in the Gulf of Thailand beyond 2019.

62. *Dr. Kamonpan*, representative from Thailand, shared the view that the GOT platform should be continued. In case, there would be no external fund to support the 9<sup>th</sup> meeting in year 2020, Thailand may allocate some budget to organize the meeting. However, it would be necessary to seek the support of Thailand's new Director-General of the Department of Fisheries in hosting the next meeting. He also proposed to reduce the number of country representatives to, perhaps, 2-3 people per country and the number of meeting days to, if feasible, only one day.

63. *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, representative from Cambodia supported the continuation of the GOT Sub-regional platform; he remarked that the budget allocation must be proposed for inclusion in the national budget allocation for next year.

64. *Ms. Rathi Sai A/P Muniandy*, representative from Malaysia, also supported the continuation of the platform, however, with regard to financial support; budget needs to be raised for high-level management's consideration and approval.

65. *Ms. Nhung*, representative from Viet Nam, agreed on enhancing this sub-regional mechanism. However, in terms of budget allocation, she informed the Meeting that for the international and regional meetings, Viet Nam needs to submit the agreement or formal document to seek the budget's approval from the Ministry of Finance.

66. *Mr. Isara* informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) has one activity under the component of sustainable fisheries and resource enhancement that supports scientists to join and follow up the fisheries resources situation in ASEAN countries. During the first year, the project plans to bring countries to a meeting for issue identification; the activities continue until year 2024 when the wrap-up will be carried out and planning started for the next phase. It is possible for the GOT Sub-Regional Platform to connect and utilize its fund for the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting during transition period. *Mr. Isara* volunteered to discuss this idea with the JTF Manager.

67. *Dr. Worawit* proposed that the GOT Sub-Regional Meeting can be organized in conjunction with the Annual Council Meeting as a 1-hour side discussion event. SEAFDEC Secretariat can provide logistical support.

68. Overall, the countries proposed five options: (1) Thailand to discuss with the new Director General of the Department of Fisheries the possibility for a new funding support for and/or hosting of the GOT Sub-Regional Meeting in 2020, (2) SEAFDEC to discuss with ASEAN on the financial support and/or possible joint dialogue, (3) FAO funding support, (4) financial support from JTF, and (5) organizing the GOT Sub-Regional Meeting as a side discussion event at the Annual Council Meeting.

## **IX. Conclusion and Ways forward**

69. *Ms. Pattaratjit* expressed her gratitude to the valuable contributions of the country members to the discussions. She hoped that the countries have benefitted from this GOT platform, which aims to enhance sub-regional cooperation for sustainability of fisheries resources and MCS coordination among the GOT countries. She reiterated that this 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting would be the last meeting supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden project. She expected that the strong collaboration that has been established among the countries and the benefits they have gained from participating in the platform will be a strong motivation for them to sustain the GOT Platform. The Platform facilitates and makes more efficient the pursuit of common goals of countries as well as organizations. In this regard she hoped that the needed resources to continue the Platform can be forthcoming from governments and partner organizations.

## **X. Closing of the Meeting**

70. *Dr. Kom* thanked the participants for their active participation and their valuable inputs during the Meeting. While commending the great efforts and collaboration of the GOT countries



throughout the period of the SEAFDEC-Sweden project implementation, he congratulated all countries for the good progress that has been made to improve the management of fisheries resources and fishing capacity and the closer cooperation among the GOT countries. He urged the participants to carry the messages of the Meeting to their respective governments and for their continued support to GOT cooperation. He wished them a safe journey home. He then declared the Meeting closed.

## Annex 1

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## Annex 2

### OPENING REMARKS

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

Distinguished delegates from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam,  
Representatives from FAO, and UNEP/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project,  
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,  
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning !

On behalf of the SEAFDEC, it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to you all a very warm welcome to the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, here in Chonburi province.

As you all well aware that the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project supported the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Regional meetings since 2008 where it was our first start of this sub-regional cooperation. The SEAFDEC-Sida Project, that time, facilitated the Gulf of Thailand countries namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam for completion the draft matrix of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Needs and Potential Actions for the Gulf of Thailand, which was tasked to the countries, as the follow-up action of the Workshop in 2008 under the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region or RPOA-IUU.

Until today Meeting, the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, is organized, with the support of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. On behalf of the countries and SEAFDEC, we would like to thank the Government of Sweden for the funding support to enable this Gulf of Thailand sub-regional platform become recognize and countries are strengthened the strong relationship. During the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project implementation, several activities that includes bilateral technical dialogues between countries such as Thailand and Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia, Cambodia and Viet Nam and Thailand and Viet Nam were organized. I believe that through such dialogues, it allowed countries to exchange knowledge for fisheries management such as transboundary species, update laws and regulation, management of fishing capacity and actions to combat IUU fishing and strengthen the closer relationship within the Gulf of Thailand sub-region.

This 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, we gathered once again, to update progress during 2018-2019, that have been made after the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting in November 2018. In addition, the SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF on Establishment and Operation of Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand has been operated and implemented in the Gulf of Thailand Countries therefore this will be a time for update the progress of the implementation in 2018-2019.

And, we are now hosting this 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, which is the last Meeting supported the fund by Sweden. Therefore, the Gulf of Thailand countries need to meet and sum up the progress made in sub-regional cooperative, then discussion how to continue the Gulf of Thailand platform as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, FAO/APFIC and other coordination mechanism.

Once again, I welcome all of you to Thailand and hope that you have a nice stay in Thailand. Lastly, it is an opportune time for me to declare the Eighth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region open.

Thank you and have a good day.

## PROSPECTUS

### I. Introduction

During the past few years, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project has been progressing in the promotion of the national and regional efforts to integrate fisheries management and habitat management while at the same time emphasizing the need to manage fishing capacity. The initiative of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meeting, with the funded supported from the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, have been made progress by facilitating GOT countries namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. With a focus on the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) sub-region, progress and emerging issues, in specifically to the combat IUU fishing and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) efforts of GOT sub-region, which through this sub-regional approach is also supportive to the ambitions of the RPOA-IUU and other regional and sub-regional initiatives implemented by partners.

The previous 7<sup>th</sup> Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meeting, which was organized in 2018 and several progress and activities have made by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, during 2018-2019, such as transboundary species, update laws and regulation, management of fishing capacity and actions to combat IUU fishing. In addition, the SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand has been operated and implemented in the Gulf of Thailand Countries therefore this will be a time for update the progress of the implementation of the year 2018-2019.

Therefore, it is opportune time for the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region to be organized, while the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project will terminate by the end of the year 2019, therefore, the Gulf of Thailand countries need to meet and sum up the progress made in sub-regional cooperative, then discussion how to continue the Gulf of Thailand platform as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, FAO/APFIC and other coordination mechanism.

### II. Objectives of the Meeting

1. Review the follow up of recommendations from the 7<sup>th</sup> Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 2018 and report on progress of activities since the previous meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.
2. Review steps taken to strengthen cooperation on transboundary fisheries and habitat management options for of Indo-Pacific mackerel and important economic species as well as neritic tuna including potential actions for continued work at the sub-regional level.
3. Strengthen sub-regional cooperation the establishment of MCS Network in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.
4. Suggest further solution for the sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting platform.

### III. Expected Outputs

1. Updated progress of the implementation of activities in relevance to management of transboundary species, efforts on combating IUU fishing, MCS Network and suggested steps forward.
2. Agreed coordination for management of the GOT sub-region and commitment for further strengthened to continue and expand cooperation/coordination/collaboration among various sectors and fisheries-related national agencies.
3. Agreed for sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region platform.

### IV. Expected Outcomes

Continuity of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region platform beneficial to sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthy of habitat.

## **V. Date and Venue**

The 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-regional will be organized from 4-5 September 2019 in Thailand.

## **VI. Expected participants of the Meeting**

It is envisaged that participants of the meeting will be:

1. Four (4) representatives from the four (4) Gulf of Thailand countries are namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam as follows (16 persons):
  - SEAFDEC National Focal points for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region
  - One representative should be an officer/lawyer who is responsible for international fisheries legal aspects
  - One fishery biologist who is responsible for data collection, monitoring and assessment of transboundary species stock (focus on Indo-Pacific mackerel and/or neritic tuna)
  - One representative should be an officer from the Department/Unit responsible for fisheries surveillance
2. Representatives from International organization/initiatives such as FAO/RAP, RPOA-IUU Sec, SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* project and etc.
3. Representatives from SEAFDEC Secretariat, Training Department and MFRDMD



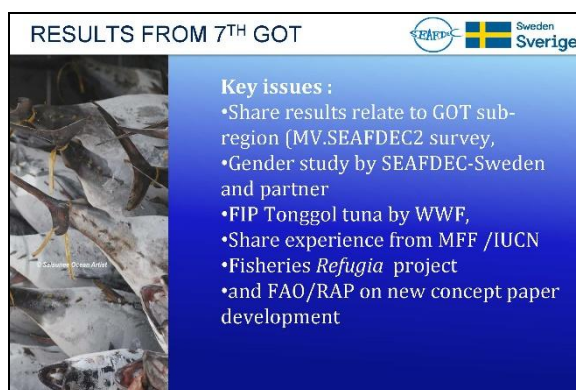
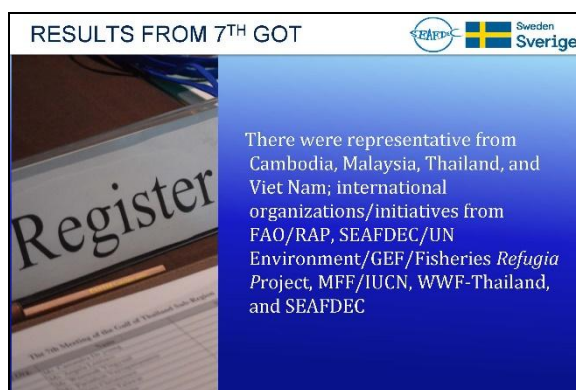
## TIME TABLE AND AGENDA

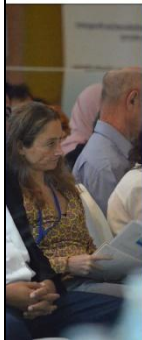
Time	Contents
<b>4 SEPTEMBER 2019 (WED)</b>	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.15	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting <i>by Secretary-General of SEAFDEC</i>
09.15-09.30	Agenda 2: Introduction, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption Agenda of the Meeting
09.30-10.00	Agenda 3: Review results from the 7 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region <i>Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project</i>
10.00-10.30	<i>Coffee break and group photo</i>
10.30-12.00	Agenda 4: Progress of the Implementation of the transboundary stocks and habitats and sub-regional cooperation  4.1 Indo-Pacific mackerel ( <i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i> ) <i>Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project</i>  4.2 Neritic tuna management (RPOA-Neritic Tuna): Results from Scientific Working Group (SWG) Neritic Tunas <i>Present by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD</i>  4.3 Update from SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Project <i>Present by SEAFDEC /UNEP/GEF Fisheries Refugia Project</i>  <i>(Time will be allocated for 20 minutes/presentation and 10 minutes for Q&amp;A)</i>
12.00-13.30	<i>Lunch</i>
13.30-15.00	Agenda 5: Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and combating IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region  5.1 Country updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU) and Law and Legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia</li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• Thailand</li> <li>• VietNam</li> </ul> <i>Present by representative from countries.</i>  <i>(Time will be allocated for 20 minutes/country)</i>
15.15-15.30	<i>Coffee break</i>
15.30-16.00	Agenda 5: (cont.) Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and combating IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region  5.2 Update results from the Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional MCS Network Meeting on 20-21 Jun <i>Present by SEAFDEC n Project</i>
18.00-20.00	<i>Reception dinner hosted by SEAFDEC</i>

<b>21 August 2019 (Wednesday)</b>	
9.00-9.15	<p>Agenda 6: Initiatives/Projects Relate to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6.1 Share update from the concept proposal of GOTFish project</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Present by FAO</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6.2 SEAFDEC/TD and/or JTF</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Present by SEAFDEC/TD</i></p> <p><i>(Time will be allocated for 20 minutes/presentation)</i></p>
<i>10.30-11.00</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.00-11.30	<p>Agenda 7: Conclusion Results of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Coordination included Bilateral-cooperation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project</i></p>
11.30-12.00	<p>Agenda 8: Discussion and Decision on the 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region</p>
<i>12.00-13.30</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
13.30-15.00	<p>Agenda 9: Conclusion and Ways forward</p>
<i>15.00-15.30</i>	<i>Coffee break</i>
15.30-16.15	<p>Agenda 10: Closing the Meeting</p>

**REVIEW RESULTS FROM THE 7<sup>TH</sup> MEETING OF GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION**

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin





**Key concerned issues**

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

**Key concerned issues**

3) Continue the cooperation between neighboring countries through effective communication set among MCS network members



**Key concerned issues**

- 4) Fully support member countries for the continuation of these activities after the year 2019 and During the 8<sup>th</sup> GOT Meeting , member countries shall have a wrap up on project achievement and another discussion on future activities



Thank you

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


## PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY STOCKS, HABITATS AND SUB-REGIONAL COOPERATION INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL (*RASTRELLIGER BRACHYSOMA*)

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana

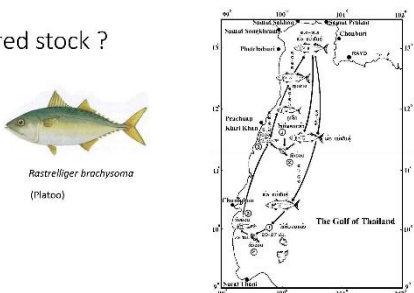
Progress of the Sub-regional Activities Implementation  
in GoT Countries: Indo-Pacific Mackerel  
SEAFDEC-Sweden Project

### Outline

- Activities implemented in GoT sub-region and major findings
- Plan for joint/collaborative management of Indo-Pacific Mackerel resources in the GoT sub-region



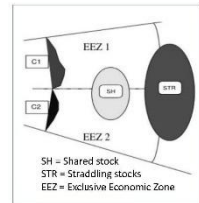
### Shared stock ?



*Rastrelliger brachysoma*  
(Platoo)

### Shared Stocks ?

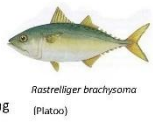
- **Transboundary stocks:** fish resources crossing the EEZ boundary of one coastal State into the EEZ (s) of one, or more, other coastal States
- **Highly migratory species:** the resources to be found both in coastal State EEZ and the adjacent high seas, consisting of the major tuna species
- **Straddling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



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

### Activities in GoT Sub-region

A series of bilateral and sub-regional initiatives/activities (research, consultation for information gathering and discussion, capacity building programs, etc.) in collaboration with GoT (CMTV) countries



*Rastrelliger brachysoma*  
(Platoo)

Information gathering

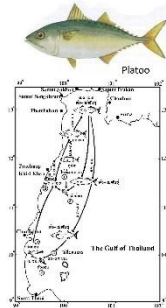
- Status and trend: information gathering based on existing data
- DNA study on stock structure (research activities in CTV countries)

### Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Initiatives on Transboundary Fish Stocks

- Platoo was prioritized as economical important species for the GoT countries (Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam)
- At the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GoT in 2015, SEAFDEC was suggested to:
  - Encourage GoT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities in the national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
  - Conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of Platoo which will be used as a basis for establishing agreements on coordinated national measures for transboundary stock.

## Information Gathering

- Scientific name: *Rastrelliger brachysoma*
- Common name: short mackerel, Indo-Pacific mackerel
- Habitat: shallow waters of Southeast Asia
- Fishing gear: gillnet, purse seine, trawl

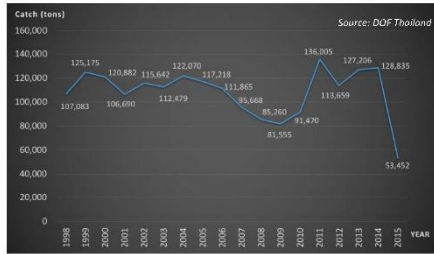


## Global Capture Production for species (tonnes)

Source: FAO FishStat



### Landing of Platoon 1998-2015



### Sub-regional Initiatives for Transboundary Fish Stocks in GoT

- Expert Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the GoT, Sep. 2016
- Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the GoT, Feb. 2017
- Stock Study on Indo-Pacific Mackerel in GoT since late 2017
- Workshop on results from DNA study for IPM in GoT, Dec. 2018



### Stock Status (2017)

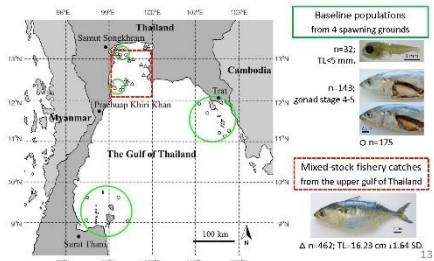
Species	Status		
	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Anchovy	Viet Nam	Thailand	Malaysia
Indo-Pacific Mackerel		← Thailand	Malaysia
Blue swimming crab	Thailand	Viet Nam	



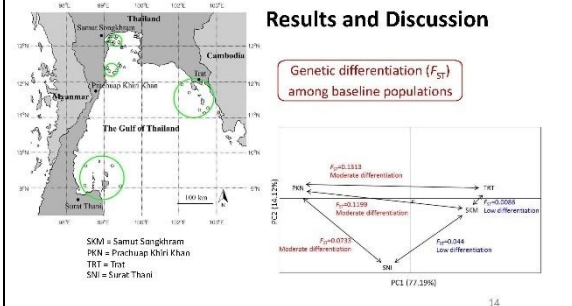
### DNA study on stock structure

- Population structure and genetic mixed-stock analysis (MSA) of short mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*)
- Identify major population contributing to fishery catches in the upper Gulf of Thailand

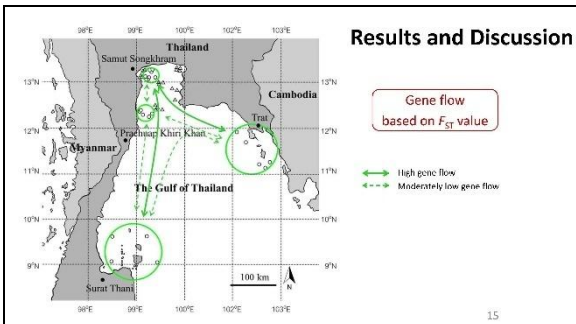
### Materials and Methods



### Results and Discussion

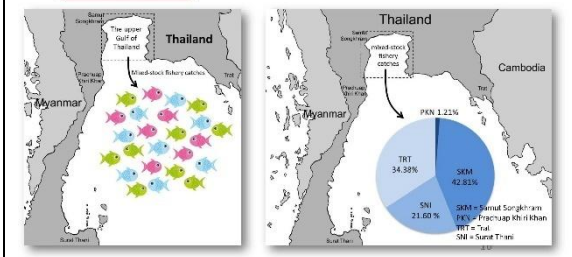


### Results and Discussion



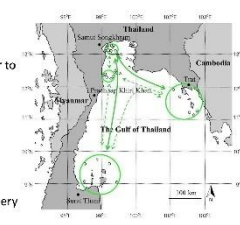
### Mixed-Stock Analysis (MSA)

### Results and Discussion



### Conclusion of MSA Study for Indo-Pacific Mackerel in GoT (Thai Waters)

- Four populations are identified according to their spawning grounds.
- Samut Songkhram population is the major contributor to fishery catches in the upper gulf of Thailand.
- Trat and Surat Thani populations are the second and third large contributors and also provide gene flow to Samut Songkhram population.
- Prachuap Khiri Khan population is the smallest contributor and has low gene flow to others.
- These information is envision to assist sustainable fishery management in the upper gulf of Thailand.

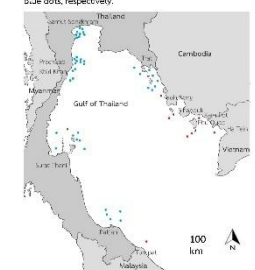


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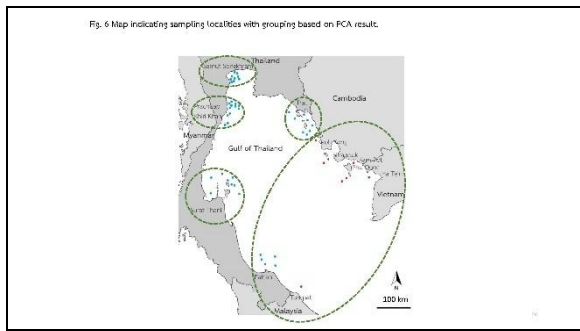
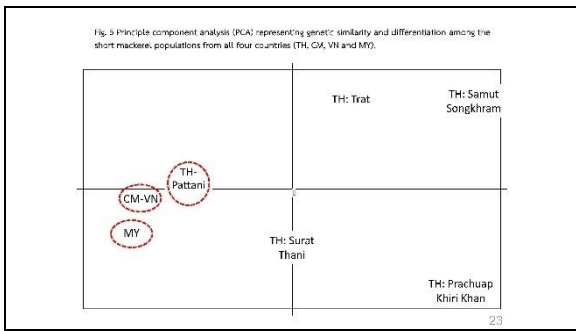
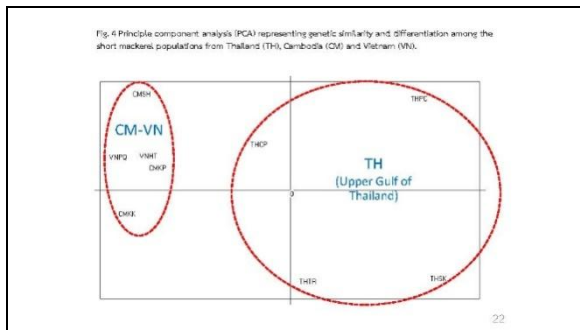
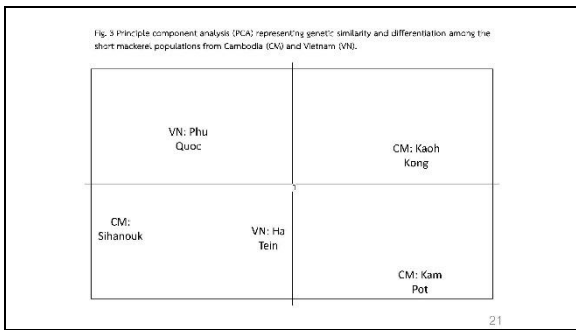
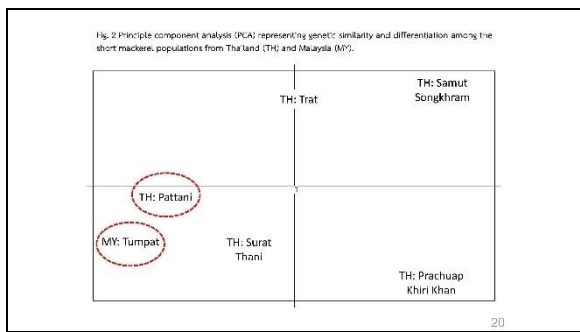
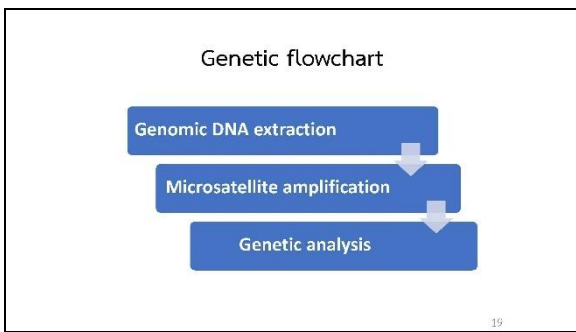
### Sample collection

#### Baseline populations

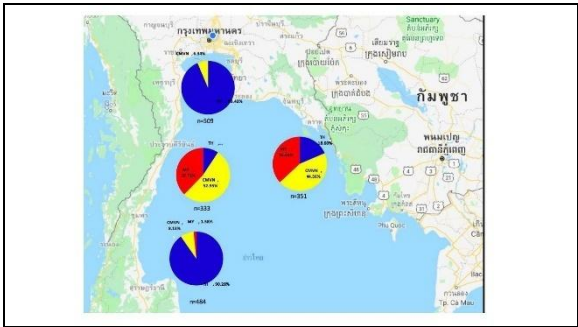
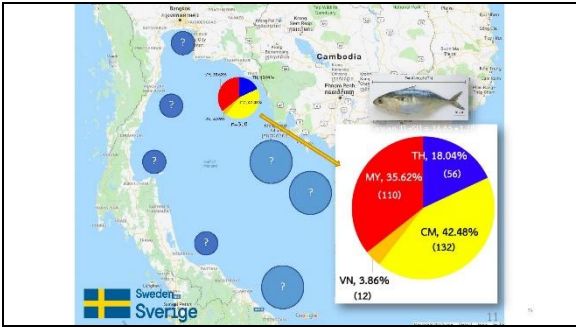
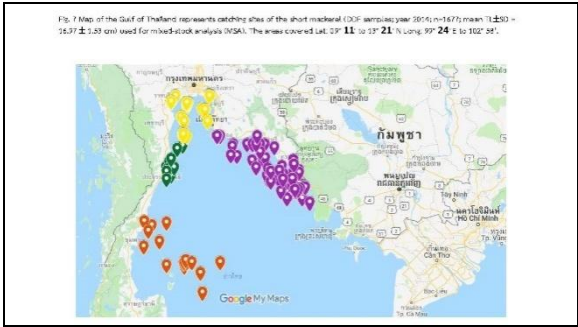
Locations	n	N	N
Trat	59	90	89
Samut Songkhram	43	4	47
Prachuap Khiri Khan	59	90	89
Surat Thani	14	16	30
Pattani	27	21	48
Cambodia	-	50	50
Vietnam	-	50	50
Malaysia	-	33	33
	202	234	436



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### Joint Management Plan

Possible Areas of Cooperation in GoT countries on Platoon Management

- National management measures for transboundary species to be developed and agreed upon the results from the sub-regional collaborative research/activities
- MCS Network Establishment: agree and implement workplan of activities

### Plans, Methodologies, Outputs, and Outcomes...

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<b>Short-term plan</b>		
1. Conduct Genetic Mixed-Stock Analysis (2018, completed)		
<b>Step 1:</b> Identify major fishing ground information by countries	Inputs for designing the genetic study on AIB species	Fishing ground mapping for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 2:</b> Conduct baseline population studies	Determination of number of AIB stocks in GoT	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 3:</b> Conduct MSA	Determination of amount of contribution from other stocks in particular to area of study	National and joint management plans for AIB species in GoT

### Plans, Methodologies, Outputs, and Outcomes...

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<b>Short-term plan (continued)</b>		
2. Improved Data Collection on AIB Species Using Existing SOP		
<b>Step 1:</b> Name the enumerators for each landing site and study area	Enumerator designated for landing sites in study areas	Harmonized regional data in GoT countries
<b>Step 2:</b> Train the designated enumerators	Enhanced knowledge on biological and environmental data	Improve capacity of enumerators from GoT countries for being trainers in the future
<b>Step 3:</b> Data collection and analysis	Updated information and data on biological and environmental aspects	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT
<b>Step 4:</b> Convene meeting to discuss and validate data	Validated data for understanding stocks of AIB species in GoT	National and sub-regional management plans for AIB species in GoT

### Plans, Methodologies, Outputs, and Outcomes...

Activities	Outputs	Outcomes
<b>Medium and long-term plan</b>		
1. Monitoring change in catch and landing		
Periodic catch and landing survey (depending on the countries)	Updated information on stock status/condition	Effectiveness of the management plans
2. Discussion on development of a joint/collaborative plan/actions		
GoT meeting (s)		

### Level of the Development for Joint Management Plans for the Shared Stocks

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

## Conclusion

- A set of information can be used for future joint actions plan development
- Technical capacities (together with SOP, etc.) are already in place
- GoT initiatives on IPB in primary level → development of the joint/collaborative actions/management plan ?
- Future action (s) ?

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON NERITIC TUNAS (RPOA-NERITIC TUNAS)

By Mr. Mohammad Faisal bin Md. Saleh

The 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region  
4-5 September 2019  
Chonburi, Thailand

### RESULT FROM SCIENTIFIC WORKING GROUP (SWG) NERITIC TUNAS

BY:  
MOHAMMAD FAISAL BIN MD SALEH  
WAHIDAH BINTI MOHD ARSHAAD  
MAZALINA BINTI ALI

SEAFDEC/MFRDMD  
KUALA TERENGGANU

### IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKING GROUP (SWG) MEETINGS

There are series of SWG Meeting of Neritic Tunas:

- 1<sup>st</sup> SWG-2014, Shah Alam, Malaysia: a) TOR and Mechanism of SWG endorsed by ASEAN, b) Work plan for Stock Assessment of Neritic Tunas
- 2<sup>nd</sup> SWG-2015, Hai Phong, Viet Nam: a) SOP for Data Collection, b) SOP for Genetic Study and Sampling in the Region
- 3<sup>rd</sup> SWG-2016, Chonburi, Thailand: a) Stock & Risk Assessment for LOT & KAW (2014), b) Genetic Samplings and Study for LOT and KAW
- 4<sup>th</sup> SWG-2017, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: a) Reviews the Stock and Population of Seer fish, b) Preliminary results of Genetic Study for LOT
- **5<sup>th</sup> SWG- Jan 2019, Bangkok, Thailand: a) Stock & Risk Assessment for Spanish and King mackerel, b) Results of Genetic Study for LOT**

### RESULT OF 5<sup>TH</sup> SWG MEETING - 9-11 JAN 2019, BANGKOK, THAILAND

- Indonesia was suggested to collect more specimens for the study and identify the species of seerfish during data collection. Afterwards, the data collection could be applied for further stock assessment.
- Malaysia was suggested to use the Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) data for calculating the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Malaysia also was advised to operate log book data system for wild species samples.
- The website would be changed from [www.seafdec.org.th/neritic-tunas](http://www.seafdec.org.th/neritic-tunas) to [www.seafdec.org/neritic-tunas](http://www.seafdec.org/neritic-tunas).
- The results Report will be posted on the website after approval by the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. The summary of works on neritic tuna would also be presented at the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), after endorsement from the SEAFDEC Council.
- The Meeting requested SEAFDEC to send official nomination letter to the Council for nomination of the SWG members within this year.
- Inclusion of other important economic small pelagic species at the next SWG-Neritic Tunas meeting scheduled in early 2020.
- The countries could self-support the cost of their participation in the SWG-Neritic Tuna meeting in 2020. The official invitation should be sent to the countries prior to the country's budget allocation cycle.
- The advanced assessment model should be ready by March 2019. Regarding the establishment of SOP for stock assessment, it will be discussed at the practical workshop or during SWG Meeting. The practical workshop is scheduled at end of August 2019 at SEAFDEC/TD.

### A) STOCK & RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SPANISH AND KING MACKEREL

The stock and risk assessment for Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) and Indo-Pacific king mackerel (*S. guttatus*) resources were conducted in 2018 based on the assumption that there are two stocks of each species in the Southeast Asian waters.

### STOCK STATUS OF SPANISH MACKEREL (2016)

Indian Ocean side stock

The stock status is **not safe situation**.

Pacific Ocean side stock

The stock status is in the **very serious overfished and subject to overfishing**.

### STOCK STATUS OF KING MACKEREL (2016)

Indian Ocean side stock

Very safe situation

Pacific Ocean side stock

Very safe situation

## MANAGEMENT ADVICES (TAC)

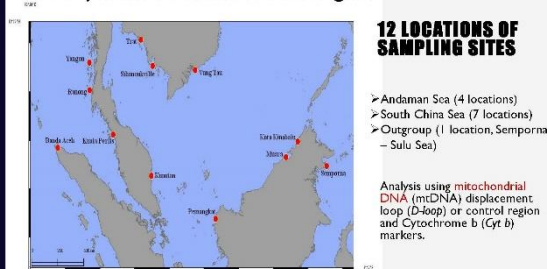
	Spanish mackerel		King mackerel	
	Indian side	Pacific side	Indian side	Pacific side
Stock status (2016)	71%	85%	97%	90%
TB/TB MSY	1.03	0.46	1.33	1.45
F/F MSY	0.93	2.33	0.63	0.63
MSY (Tonnes)	56,170	129,200	21,500	15,100
Current catch level (ave. 2014-16) (Tonnes)	54,100	163,800	18,700	11,800
Management (TAC) advices (Tonnes)	43,300	98,300	21,500 (MSY)	15,100 (MSY)
Catch reduction (-) or increase (+) (Tonnes)	-10,800	-65,500	+2,800	+3,500
% Catch reduction (-) by or increase (+) by (Tonnes)	-20%	-40%	15%	31%

## CHALLENGE & ISSUES ON STOCK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF NERITIC TUNAS

- Lack of fine scale CPUE data:**
  - No nominal CPUE are available.
    - It is suggested for some countries which not collecting nominal CPUE to start collecting catch and effort data following the standard of Procedures (SOP) for data collection that have been agreed in 2015 (SEAFDEC, 2015).
  - CPUE standardization also could not be conducted due to lack of fine scale CPUE such as by season and area.
- Lack of model fitness**
  - Spanish mackerel (Indian Ocean Side) and king mackerel (Pacific Ocean Side) did not fit well to ASPIC and CPUE, which may be caused by a problem on the un-balanced statistical design.
- Difficulties of practical management advices due to multispecies situation**
  - Spanish and King mackerel are exploited together with other species by different gears.
  - TAC advices of these two species are completely different, i.e. catch of Spanish mackerel needs to be decreased, while king mackerel increased.
    - Therefore each Member Country needs to consider multi-gears and multi-species nature of fisheries in developing optimum management strategies as well as multispecies managements in the future.

## B) RESULTS OF GENETIC STUDY FOR LONGTAIL TUNA:

### The Population Study of *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region



### The Population Study of *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region



- In this study, the haplotype diversity ( $h_d$ ) was high for all populations, with an overall value of 0.915 ( $D$ -loop) and 0.927 ( $cytb$ ), but the values of nucleotide diversity ( $\pi$ ) were generally low, (0.014 for  $D$ -loop and 0.0108 for  $cytb$ ).
- The phylogenetic tree was genetically homogenous while Minimum Spanning Network (MSN) produced a complex reticulation and indicated no association between haplotype genealogy and geographic location.
- Analysis using MEGA 7 (Tajima-Nei model), the genetic distance among population were low which were ranged from 0.013 – 0.017 (1.3% to 1.7%) for  $D$ -loop and 0.0037 – 0.0084 (0.37% - 0.84%) for  $cyt b$ . It shows that, more breeding is between populations and they is less isolated from one another

### The Population Study of *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region



- However, analysis of **AMOVA** without group revealed, 99.5% of variations within populations with only 0.5% of the variation among populations.
- The  $F_{ST}$  value was small 0.00504 (0.5%) but significant 0.00684 ( $p < 0.01$ ) indicating that at least one of the pair-wise populations reveals significant heterogeneity (suggesting structuring among the populations).
- Although there are difference between populations but these differences were **minor** compared to variation within populations.

### The Population Study of *Thunnus tonggol* (Bleeker, 1851) in the Southeast Asian Region



## RECOMMENDATIONS

- A larger geographical coverage such as west Sumatera and south of Java, Indonesia; Philippine, Northern of Viet Nam and Bay of Bengal areas should be added to give a better picture on the species population structure.
- This study is only based on one types of marker (mtDNA). Further studies of Longtail Tuna should be conducted using more variable molecular markers such as microsatellite DNA.

## THE 27 ASWGFI-PART OF NERITIC TUNA

- 10.2.2 Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilisation of Neritic Tunas in the Southeast Asian Region

No. 39. The Meeting noted the results of stock and risk assessment of Narrow-barred Spanish Mackerel and Indo-Pacific King Mackerel indicating that the stocks in other areas of Indian Ocean have been harvested heavily than the stocks in Southeast Asian Region. Considering the difficulty of providing management measures given that both species are exploited together with other species and by different gears, the Meeting noted the recommendations of SEAFDEC for AMS to improve data collection on catch and CPUE data, and to develop multi-species and multi-gear management strategies.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 51<sup>ST</sup> MEETING OF THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL, SURABAYA INDONESIA

- SEAFDEC Member Countries should consider recommendations made by SWG meetings in the national levels.
- The stock and risk assessment should be conducted routinely, especially species with serious un-safe stock status need to be monitored ever year until the stock status changes to the safe condition.
- Following SOP of data collection, Member Countries should improve data collection for stock assessments especially for catch and CPUE through logbooks, port sampling, observer programs etc.
- In considering TAC, each Member Country needs to consider multi-gears and multi-species nature of fisheries, thus optimum management strategies need to be developed by Member Countries.
- It is strongly recommended for SEAFDEC to have a function and budgets to conduct the routine stock and risk assessments of neritic tuna fisheries in the future.

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**Thank you  
for your kind attention**

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Annex 8

UPDATE ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/FISHERIES REFUGIA PROJECT

By Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad

**Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**  
Strategic Action Program for the South China Sea

CAMBODIA INDONESIA MALAYSIA PHILIPPINES THAILAND VIET NAM

GEF Trust Fund: US\$ 1,000,000  
Planning Costs: US\$ 1,000,000  
Implementation Costs: US\$ 1,000,000

**Contents**

- I. Introduction
- II. Establishment and Operation of a Regional of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand
- III. Established information management and dissemination to support the national activities
- IV. Enhanced the awareness building program
- V. Recommendation
- VI. National Activity during 2017-2018

**I. Introduction**

A global center of shallow water marine biological diversity

- > 8,600 species of several taxonomic groups
- > 3,300 fish species
- > 45 species of Mangroves
- > 700 species of Corals
- > 20 species of Seagrass

Supports significant fisheries that are important to the food security and livelihoods

9.7M tons of Fishes in 2015

3.7M people are involved

High pressure of fishing and Non-responsible Fishing Practices

Declining of Fish Stock And Loss of Marine Habitat

**Development of the Fisheries Refugia Concept**

**Fisheries Refugia:**

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

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

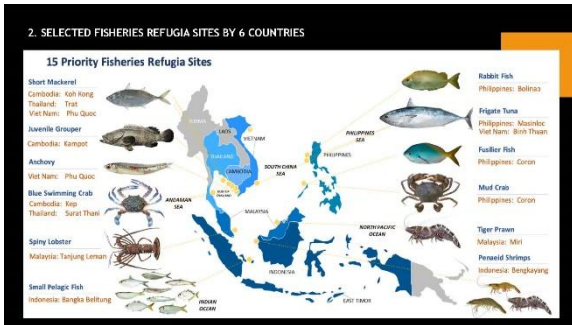
**MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT**

- Activity 1: Identification of fisheries and critical habitat linkages
- Activity 2: Improving the management of critical habitats for fish stocks of transboundary significance
- Activity 3: Information Management and Dissemination in support of national and regional-level implementation
- Activity 4: National cooperation and coordination for integrated fish stock and critical habitat management

**II. Establishment and Operation of a Regional of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

1. SIGNED LOA AND ESTABLISHED REGIONAL AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- The Letter of Agreement (LOA) between respective country and SEAFDEC was signed
- Regional Institutions
  - Project Steering Committee (PSC)
  - Regional Scientific and Technical Committee (RSTC)
  - Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)
- National Institution
  - National Fisheries Refugia Committee,
  - National Scientific and Technical Committee, and
  - the Site Management Board



### III. ESTABLISHED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. REGIONAL WEBPAGE FOR FISHERIES REFUGIA  
<https://fisheries-refugia.org>
2. THE COUNTRY WEB PORTAL

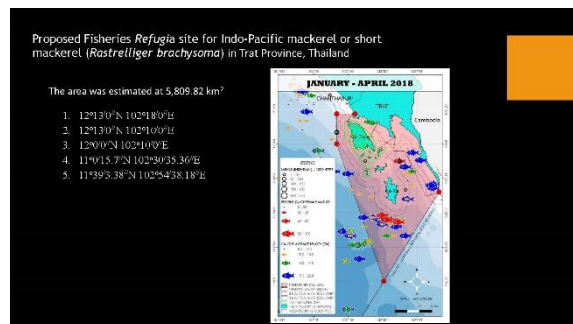


- ### V. RECOMMENDATIONS
- National guidelines on the use of fisheries refugia in integrating fisheries and habitat developed and endorsed by heads of national government departments responsible for fisheries and the environment.
  - National policy, legal and planning frameworks for demarcating boundaries and managing refugia assessed and required reforms endorsed, including requirements for assessing socio-economic impacts of management measures and stakeholder consultation.
  - Establishment and population of an online national database of fish egg and larvae distribution and abundance in SCS waters.
  - National online Geographical Information System on fisheries and marine biodiversity featuring information on locations and management status of coastal habitats, fisheries refugia, MPAs, and critical habitats for threatened and endangered species.
  - Strengthened cooperation with partners such as SEAFDEC Sweden project and SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Funds particularly on the management plan for transboundary areas for two species: short mackerel and frigate tuna.
  - Disseminate the Lessons learned on establishment of Fisheries Refugia to other ASEAN Member States such as Myanmar, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and Loa PDR under Japanese Trust Fund Program.

### VI. National activity during 2017-2018

Focusing on Indo-pacific mackerel/ Short mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*) in Koh Kong, Cambodia and Trat, Thailand)

Trat, Thailand	Koh Kong, Cambodia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline data and information collection (2017-2018)</li> <li>Fish Biology: size, maturity, etc</li> <li>Fish larvae and juvenile distribution</li> <li>Stomach content</li> <li>Fishing gear</li> <li>Fishing ground</li> <li>DNA study (results from SEAFDEC-Sweden project)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline data and information collection (2018)</li> <li>Fish Biology</li> <li>Fish larvae and juvenile distribution</li> <li>Stomach content</li> <li>Fishing gear</li> <li>Fishing ground</li> <li>DNA study (results from SEAFDEC-Sweden project)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Found the high percentage of maturity stage fishes and the larval fishes in January-April</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Found the high Gonadosomatic Index (GSI) in May (Required 1 year period information)</li> <li>**Need support on fish larvae identification to species level</li> </ul>



COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM RSTC FOR FUTURE WORKS ON TRANSBOUNDARY SPECIES: SHORT MACKEREL

- Mixed Stock Assessment(MSA) study in Cambodia, Malaysia and Viet Nam
- Monitor the change of tidal Sea Surface Temperature which is affected to migratory pattern of short mackerel;
- Monitor larvae transportation in relation to the current movement;
- Ocean simulation: chl.a concentration, Temperature, salinity, and etc.;
- Biological and physical study;
- Conduct the Stock assessment using the existing framework established under the ASEAN Mechanism: Scientific Working Group for Stock Assessment for Neritic tuna and small pelagic fishes.
- Establishment of database for short mackerel in sub-region or region;
- **Regional cooperation for development of action/management plan**
- Study of distribution and abundance of zooplankton, diatoms, copepod;

SAFE FISHERIES HABITATS AND CONSERVE FISHERIES RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION




THANK YOU

PCU-Fisheries Refugia



## COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY; NPOA-IUU) AND LAW AND LEGISLATION (CAMBODIA)

By *Mr. Buoy Roitana*



**8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the gulf Thailand**

**Progress of Marine Fisheries Sub-sector in Cambodia**

4-5 September 2019, Pattaya, Thailand

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

### OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
- II. International Fisheries Instruments
- III. Law on Fisheries
- III. NPOA-IUU
- IV. NPCI
- V. Other matter

### I. Introduction

- Cambodian Marine Waters priority actions cover as following:
  - (i) Signing international instruments,
  - (ii) Revising the fisheries law,
  - (iii) Managing fishing capacity through effective registration and licensing, (Marine Fishing Vessel Census and Marine Fisheries Management Plan, by next year)
  - (iv) Strengthening MCS, especially landing site inspection, (NPCI)
  - (v) Strengthening reporting needed for fishing capacity and fishery resource assessments, (Catch and stock assessment) and
  - (vi) Excluding foreign fishing by neighbouring countries in non-disputed Cambodian waters.
- For the high seas and fishing in other States waters the main action is the development of an approved registration and licensing system for Cambodian flagged vessels that include effective control and inspection measures (analyses of cost and benefit).

### II. International Fisheries Instruments

PSMA was ratified by National Assembly on 1 July 2019, Senator on 11 July 2019, and signed by King of Cambodia on 25 July 2019. MAFF sent letter to Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assist to FAO for accession; The proposed landing site will be proposed after accession.

UNFSA is review by Law Group at Prime Minister Cabinet last month, next meeting will be continued soon.

### III. Law on Fisheries

- Review and revise marine fisheries law and legislations (In another slide presentation)

- ❖ Draft marine fisheries related provisions and other general provisions to be included in the fisheries law
- ❖ Draft Sub-Decree on marine fisheries and distant water fishing into the main law to ensure that basic principles for the management of marine fisheries resources are enshrined in the basic legislation and to provide adequate legal basis for developing subsidiary legislation
- ❖ The structure of **revision**-Fisheries Law is similar to the Fisheries Law 2006 with separate chapters on aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries
- ❖ Modify the structure of the law and general provisions that are common to aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries in particular in Chapters relating to the fishery domains, continuity of fisheries management, protection and conservation of fisheries, the management of fishery exploitation, legal procedures for fishery offences solving, and penalties.

#### IV. National Plan of Action to Combat IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU), 2019-2023

- Government Statement on Marine Fisheries Key Principle, which include Marine Fisheries Policy (main key relate to the fishing capacity is the freeze number of marine fishing vessel);

- NPOA-IUU, 2019-2013 and its 3 years implementation;

All these documents will be approved by Prime Minister, this year

- Marine fishing vessel Census report will be completed by this month. It will be fundamental information for marine fisheries management plan, which plan to establish by next year, marine fishing vessel registration and licensing, NPCI (VMS and AIS system) and the catch and stock assessment.

#### V. National Plan of Control and Inspection-NPCI 2019-2023

Key Strategies and actions:

##### A. Strategic objective

1. Strengthen the Administrative Arrangements;
2. Procure and Equip MCS equipment;
3. Improve Compliance with Registration Recording and Licensing Obligations;
4. Improve Compliance with Gear and Area Restrictions

##### B. Operational implementation

- Action 1. Establish a Serious Marine Offences Task Team (SMOTT) and a Provincial Task Team (PTT)
- Action 2. Registration, Record and Licensing of Fishing Vessels

#### B. Operational implementation continue

Action 3: Protected Areas "Protected and Conservation Areas of Fishery Resources"

Action 4. Targeting Illegal Fishing Gear and Illegal Fishing at Sea and Landing Site

Annex 5. Catch and Stock Assessment Surveys

Action 5. Foreign Fishing Vessels and Integrity of Fishing Resources in Close Proximity to Maritime Borders

Action 6. Control of Import and Export of Marine Products

NPCI 2019-2023 is ongoing for approval from MAFF Minister, this year.

#### VI. Others matter

A. MCS network the ToR agreed by 4 member countries, to start to implement;

##### B. Capacity building

1. MCS and PSMA training-workshop in DoF of Thailand; 3-7 June 2019; Bangkok, Thailand; funded by FAO with collaboration DoF of Thailand;

2. Training on PSMA in TD, 22-26 July 2019, Samut Prakan, Thailand;

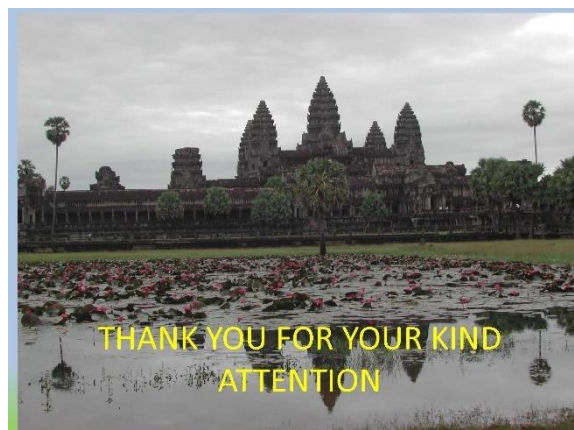
3. ASEAN Regional Forum Workshop and Table Top exercises on Enhancing Law Enforcement, Preventing Measure and Cooperation to address complex issues in the Fisheries Sector, 26-28 June 2019, Bali, Indonesia.

#### VI. Others matter cont.

4. Establishment of fish refugia in Koh Kong related to the Mackerel spawning ground and seasons (MAFF's proclamation);

5. MV SEAFDEC 2 report should discuss on issues related to 10 years ago result;

6. Study on destructive marine fishing gear, transboundary marine fish species are needed assistant.....



## COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY; NPOA-IUU) AND LAW AND LEGISLATION (MALAYSIA)

By Ms. Rathi Sai Muniandy

**MALAYSIA**  
Updates on Management of  
Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU Fishing  
& Law and Legislation

8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub- Region  
4<sup>th</sup> -5<sup>th</sup> September 2019

CHONBURI, THAILAND

### MANAGEMENT of FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING

**NPOA  
Fishing Capacity  
(Plan 2)**

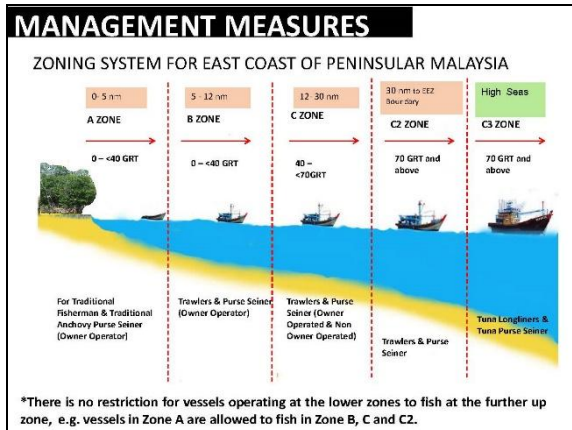
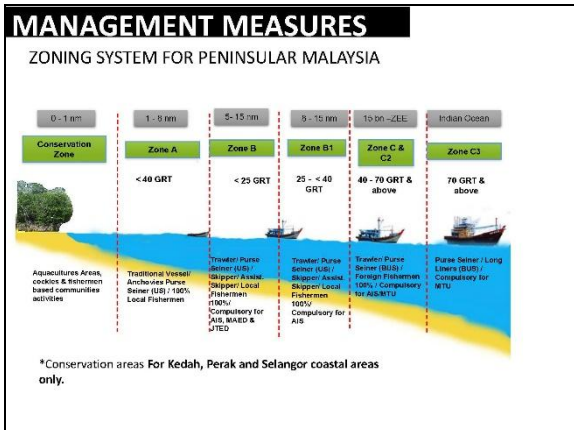
### NPOA Fishing Capacity (Plan 2)

- The revised plan reviewed from the achievements of Plan 1
- Emphasize on enhancing monitoring & evaluation of the actions to manage fishing capacity
- Focus on 12 issues & challenges
- Since the operational period of Plan 2 has lapsed in 2018, currently the technical committee under the Department of Fisheries Malaysia is reviewing the achievements of Plan 2 & preparing a new Plan

### NPOA Fishing Capacity (Plan 2)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strategy 1: Review and implement effective conservation and management measure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource assessment survey</li> <li>• Revise zonation system</li> <li>• Identify fish refugia</li> <li>• Strengthen condition of licences</li> <li>• Impose heavier penalties</li> <li>• Cancel licence of non-compliance</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strategy 2: Strengthen MCS capacity and capability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish special coordinating body – National steering Committee</li> <li>• Establish SOP multi agencies enforcement program</li> <li>• Conduct joint operations</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Strategy 3: Promote public awareness and education program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular dialogue and briefing sessions have been conducted</li> <li>• EAFM regular training</li> <li>• Establishment of SUPER</li> </ul>
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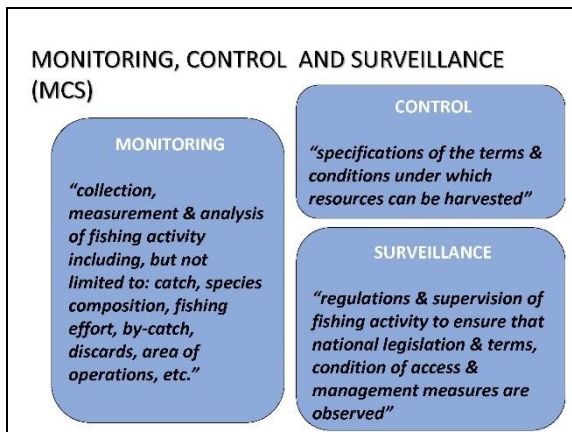
**MALAYSIA'S  
NPOA-IUU**



### MANAGEMENT MEASURES

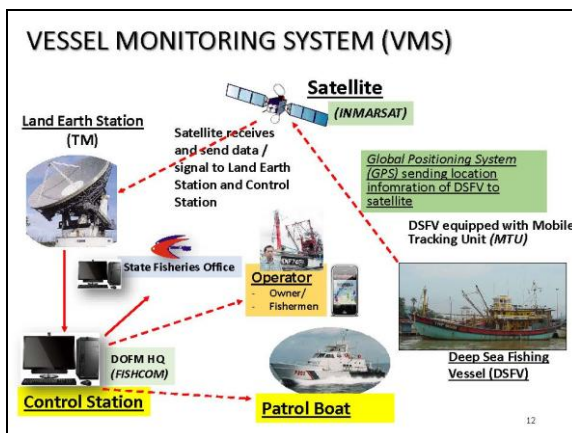
#### PENALTY FOR ENCROACHMENT THE AREA OF 5 NM & BELOW)

Offence	GRT of Trawler			
	< 25 GRT	25 - < 40 GRT	40 - < 70 GRT	> 70 GRT
<b>1st time</b>	i. Compound RM3,000	i. Compound RM6,000	i. Compound RM12,000	i. Compound RM12,000
<b>2nd time</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 year license suspension</li> <li>Fishing gears confiscated</li> <li>Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years</li> <li>Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 year license suspension</li> <li>Fishing gears confiscated</li> <li>Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years</li> <li>Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 year license suspension</li> <li>Fishing gears confiscated</li> <li>Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years</li> <li>Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 year license suspension</li> <li>Fishing gears confiscated</li> <li>Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years</li> <li>Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited</li> </ul>
<b>3rd time</b>	Court			



### VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

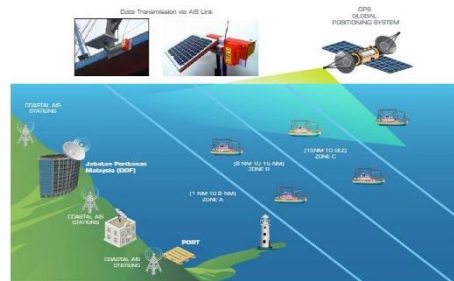
- a mechanism to monitor the activities of fishing vessels using SATELLITE and RADIO FREQUENCIES.
- a useful tool in the monitoring of vessels.
- a TOOL to help carry out management more efficiently and effectively.



## AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)

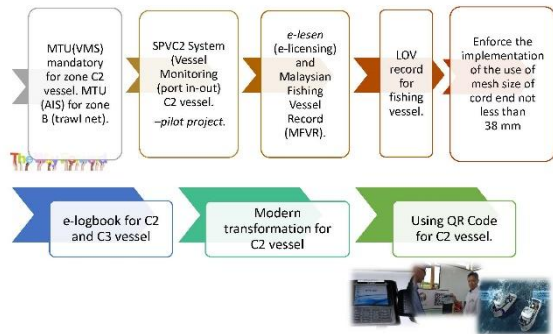
- Obligated the installation to 2,630 for trawlers in Zone B
- Technology using VHF radio frequency and can be accessed through internet on all devices
- Improves ability of vessels monitoring in addressing the encroaching issues on Zone B trawlers to coastal waters
- Equipped with alarm system as warning

## AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)



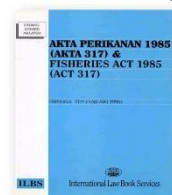
## MCS DATA

## WAY FORWARD



## LAW and LEGISLATION

The Fisheries Act 1985 provide the legislative framework for the conservation, management and development of the maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries in Malaysia.



## FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019

- purpose of these amendments is
- (a) provide a robust legal framework to fight IUU fishing
- (b) increase general penalty for the offences

## Contd./

- penalty of **RM 6 Million (approx. USD 1.5M)** for the **owner or skipper** and **RM600,000 (approx. USD 150,000)** for **every crew member of a foreign fishing vessel** which encroached into Malaysian Fisheries Waters, *a penalty six-time heavier than that of the former provisions.*
- In support of global quest to ensure sustainable fishing on the high seas, the newly amended law imposes **penalty up to RM 4 Million (approx. USD 1M)** for any local fishing vessel which fished without **valid license or in violation of license condition** on the high seas

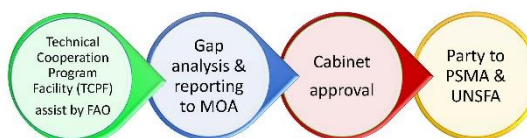
## FISHERIES (AMENDMENT) ACT 2019

- Approved by *Dewan Rakyat* (House of Representatives) on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2019 and by the Senate on 29 July respectively
- Waiting for enforcement date



- The overall level of sanctions (financial sanctions) and accompanying sanctions (such as the suspension/revocation of the fishing licence and confiscation of the catches) should be calculated in such way as to make sure that they are adequate in severity to discourage further infringements and they effectively deprive the offenders of the economic benefits derived or expected from their serious infringements (Article 19 of UNFSA).

## MOVING FORWARD



## COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY; NPOA-IUU) AND LAW AND LEGISLATION (THAILAND)

By Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont

**Agenda 5 : Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and combating IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region.**

5.1 Country update on Management of fishing capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU) and Law Legislation.



Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
Kingdom of Thailand

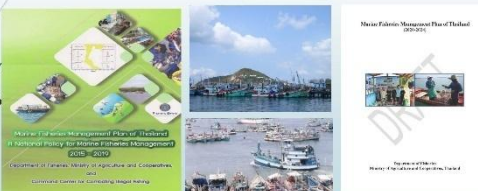
### Scope of Presentation

- ❖ NPOA-Capacity
  - Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) : Progress and way forward
  - Buy back scheme
- ❖ NPOA-IUU
  - Monitoring, Controls and Surveillance (MCS)
  - Fisheries Monitoring System (FMS)
- ❖ Legal and Legislations



### ❖ NPOA- Capacity

- Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) 2015-2019 : Progress and way forward
- Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) 2020-2024 : Goals and Objectives



**Analysis of progress against the detailed management measures specified in the 2015-2019 FMP**

Objective	Total number of measures	Number implemented	Number completed	Number continuing
1. Reduce fishing capacity and fishing effort	12	12	7	5
2. Rebuild fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs	2	2	-	2
3. Reduce the catch of juveniles of the larger commercial species	3	3	2	1
4. Minimize IUU fishing through effective MCS	26	26	11	15
5. Resolve conflicts between small-scale and large-scale fishers	5	5	3	2
6. Restore and maintain critical habitats	4	4	1	3
7. Improve fisheries data and information	7	6	1	5
8. Strengthen fisheries management capacity	6	6	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>

### Marine Fisheries Management Plan 2020-2024

**Goals:**

1. Fisheries resources restored to a level that can support the MSY in Thai waters and sustainable fishing expanded into deep-sea and overseas.
2. IUU-free fishery.
3. Healthy fishery habitats and environment.
4. Improved livelihoods of fishers and fishing communities.
5. Capacity building for officers on effective fisheries management.




**Objectives: Goal 1**

1. To control fishing effort to a level that is commensurate with the MSY
2. To reduce the catch of juvenile fishes
3. To rebuild fish resources through artificial reefs and restocking programs
4. To promote and control deep-sea fishing
5. To promote and control a more diversified overseas fishery

**Objectives: Goal 2**

6. To minimize IUU fishing through effective MCS
7. To strengthen traceability systems
8. To improve international and regional cooperation in combating IUU



**Objectives: Goal 3**

- 9. To restore and maintain critical habitats
- 10. To rebuild marine biodiversity



**Objectives: Goal 4**

- 11. To resolve conflicts between resource users
- 12. To improve the well-being of artisanal fishers and communities

**Objectives: Goal 5**

- 13. To improve the quality and accessibility of fisheries data and information
- 14. To increase the financial and human capacity of officials, NGOs and key stakeholders

## Buy back scheme



- Due to open access, number of fishing vessels are more than fishery resources.


- To help the fishing vessel owners who are affected by using government measures.






**Plan for the compensation of 305 fishing vessels with total budget 764.45 MB for fishing vessel less than 90 GT, 1 FV owner compensate not more than 3 vessels**

1 <sup>st</sup> period payment	2 <sup>nd</sup> period payment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>252 FVs</li> <li>Budget 469.60 MB</li> <li>Implement in 2019</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53 FVs</li> <li>Budget 294.85 MB</li> <li>Implement in 2020</li> </ul>



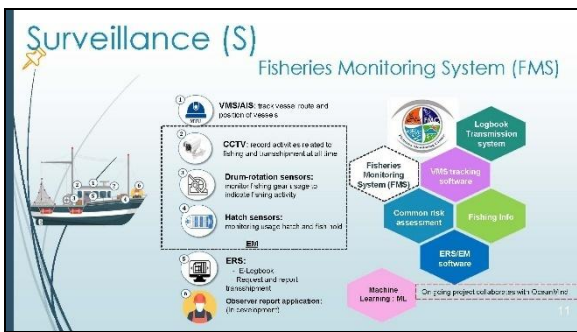
**NPOA-IUU**

**Monitoring (M)**  
Routine works by collecting scientific data (catch rate, catch composition, length weight etc.) at landing sites.



**Controls (C)**  
Number of Fishing Licenses (2 years from Apr.2018-Mar.2020)

24 Oct. 2018	21 Aug. 2019
❖ Total 10,579	❖ Total 10,496
➢ GoT 8,643	➢ GoT 8,566
➢ Andaman sea 1,936	➢ Andaman sea 1,930



**Logbook Transmission system**

**Machine learning**

**VMS**

**Fishing Info and Common risk assessment**

**ERS/EM System**



**Legal and Legislations**

- The Fisheries Legal Framework in Thailand
- Thailand's obligation under International instruments on Fisheries Regulation
- Action Taken
- Future Plan



**The Fisheries Legal Framework in Thailand**

- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558
- Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 and the amendments (2560)
- The National Council for Peace and Order
- Act Governing on the Right to Fish in Thai Fishery Waters, B.E. 2482 and the amendments
- Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481
- Emergency Decree Amending the Thai Vessels Act, B.E.2481 (1938), B.E.2561 (2018)
- Navigation in the Thai Waters Act B.E.2456



**Thailand's obligation under International instruments on Fisheries regulation**

Following is a brief account of the international instruments on fisheries regulation that Thailand has to align with international obligation

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS)
- UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)
- Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 1995
- International Plan of Action (IPOA)
- Convention 188 - Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188)

**As a member of**

- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
- South Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)



**Future Plan**

- Amending fisheries legal framework in line with international law of the sea instruments and Nation Strategy under the constitution.
- Revoking the National Council for Peace and Order by Royal Thai Navy's process and plan which will be agreed by Cabinet resolution.
- New legislation to address the issues of forced labor, decent work on board of fishing vessel and National MCS Operation Scheme.

## COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY; NPOA-IUU) AND LAW AND LEGISLATION (VIET NAM)

By Mr. Nguyen Tuan Uyen

### COUNTRY REPORT

**The 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region  
04-05 September 2019  
Pattaya, Chonburi province, Thailand**

**The updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing in Vietnam**

**VIETNAM**  
Directorate of Fisheries/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

### CONTENTS

1. Overviews
2. Management of Fishing Capacity  
*(Fisheries Law 2017 & Other By-Law regulations)*
3. NPOA on IUU fishing
4. Implementation
5. International Agreement



### OVERVIEW


- Vietnam's marine fisheries are open access, largely/small-scale, multi-species and multi-gear.
- Number of fishing vessels (*Mostly small scale*): 109,000 units (*Data 2018*)
- Labour force: More than 4 million peoples involve in fisheries (3.7 %)
- Key national economic sector: Contributes 3.43% of GDP in 2018



### OVERVIEW (cont.)

- National catch data and its trend
  - Total production: 7.74 million tonnes (*Data 2018*)
  - Export turnover: 9 billion USD
  - Capture production: 3.59 million tonnes (46%)
    - Sea water: 3.37 million tonnes
    - Inland water: 0.22 million tonnes.
  - The goal of fisheries production in 2019: Reaching 8.1 million tonnes, reach 4.2% compare to 2018 with export turnover 10.5 million USD.

**Sea products export value**



Product	Percentage
Squid, Octopus	48%
Tuna	24%
Mollusks	22%
Other	4%
Crab, BSC	3%

### Management of Fishing Capacity

- Amended Fisheries Law 2017 (*9 chapters and 105 articles and entry into force from 01 January 2019*)
- Some important new points:
  - National Fisheries database
  - Planning on conservation, capture, survey and stock assessment in fisheries
  - Quotas regulations for coastal provinces
  - Fishing vessel management moved from HP to length
  - IUU fishing (*Administrative sanctions, penalty, blacklist, criminal prosecution ...*)

### Management of Fishing Capacity (cont.)

- Decree No.26/2019 dated March 08, 2019 guidelines for implementation of the Fisheries Law;
- Circular No 21/2018/TT-BNNPTNT dated 15/11/2018 by Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on recording, submitting reports, fishing log books regulations; publication of designated fishing ports confirming the origin of fisheries from exploitation; list of illegal fishing vessels, material confirmation, certified aquatic origin.
- Decision No. 1481/QĐ-BNN-TCTS dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2019 by Minister of MARD on dividing the quotas of capture fisheries for coastal provinces
- Other By-Law regulations.

### Management of Fishing Capacity (cont.)

- Directive No 45/CT-TTg of Prime Minister dated 13 December 2017 on some urgent tasks, solutions to overcome the warning of European Commission about Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
- Decision No 78/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister dated 16 Jan 2018 on National plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing up to 2025 (NPOA-IUU)

### NPOA on IUU fishing

- ❖ Approved by Prime Minister's Decision No.78/QĐ-TTg of 16 January 2018
- ❖ Objectives:
  - (i) To prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing of Vietnamese and foreign organizations/ individuals in Vietnamese sea areas;
  - (ii) To promote sustainable and responsible fisheries development contributing to national and regional security and international integration;
  - (iii) To solve the issue of Vietnamese fishing vessels and fishermen operating in sea areas under management of foreign countries and territories

### NPOA on IUU fishing (cont.)

- ❖ Tasks:
  - (i) Until April 2018
  - (ii) May 2018-2020.
  - (iii) 2021-2025
  - (iv) Assignment of tasks
- ❖ Solutions:
  - (i) Communication and information
  - (ii) Science, technology and international cooperation
  - (iii) Policy and Regulation
  - (iv) Compliance capability
  - (v) Law enforcement
  - (vi) Budget

### NPOA on IUU fishing (cont.)

- ❖ Implementation:
  - (i) Establishing national steering committee
  - (ii) Ministries including MARD
  - (iii) PPC of coastal provinces
  - (iv) Fisheries profession associations

### Implementation Plan

#### Communication Plan for Combating IUU fishing (Decision 4840/QĐ-BNN-TC1S dated 23 November 2017 of MARD by Minister)

**Objective:** To communicate efforts of Viet Nam counter measures to combat IUU fishing; to raise awareness of stakeholders on IUU fishing

**Communication contents:**

- Directions from PM, Minister
- Efforts and counter measures of Viet Nam
- EU regulations on IUU fishing
- Provisions of Fisheries Law on IUU fishing
- Inspection, surveillance on compliance
- Updated progress at local levels

### Implementation Plan (cont.)

#### Implementation Plan for PM's Directive "45" (MARD Minister Decision 670 dated 26 February 2018)

- **MARD:**
  - Legal documents
  - Law and regulation enforcement
  - International cooperation
  - Communication
- **Other Ministries:** MOIT, MND, MPI, MOFA
- **PPC of coastal provinces**

## **International Agreement**

- ❖ Vietnam is a member of the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2019.
- Department of Animal Health is assigned focal point.
- Collaborating with SEAFDEC, USAID to implement ACDS pilot in Binh Thuan province.
- Published Fishing Port List to use ACDS (48 ports)
- ❖ Completing internal procedure for Viet Nam to be a member of UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2019.

**Thank you for your  
attention!**



## RESULTS FROM THE GOT SUB-REGIONAL MCS NETWORK MEETING (20-21 JUNE 2019)

By Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn



**What is MCS?**

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

**Control-** the regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resources may be conducted

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

This objective of MCS: to contribute towards good fishery management through ensuring that appropriate controls are set, monitored and complied with, and input and output controls are all considered as the 'control' element of MCS).

Source: FAO, 1981

**Benefits of MCS coordination**

- Implements UNCLOS/UN fish stock agreement (art 5 and 10)
- Improved product traceability and certification
- Improved data for taxation
- Knowledge on National Plan Of Action of neighbor country
- Improved management of straddling stocks gives higher catches and profits
- increase knowledge of regulations in neighbor countries among fishermen and control agencies
- Reduces costs for surveillance by improved cooperation

**Sub-regional MCS coordination**

**Some aspects of fisheries are regional such as trans-boundary /straddling/migratory fish stocks, trade of catches and movement of fishing vessels**

**Therefore necessary to extend national regulation to a regional perspective through sub-regional coordination**

**BACKGROUND**

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

**BACKGROUND**

**Towards the establishment of MCS Network for Gulf of Thailand Sub-region**

- All countries agreed to have a standard mechanism for the collaboration/coordination of MCS activities
- nomination of **National Technical Group (NTG)** to coordinate and identify the issues concerning MCS for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

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    graph LR
      A[NTG in Countries] --> B[NTG Meeting]
      B --> C[Pre-High Level Meeting]
      C --> D[Sub-regional Meeting (in countries)]
      D --> E[High Level Meeting]
  
```

## REVIEW RESULTS




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

	Monitoring (Catches, Foreign Crews, Fishing Effort, Licensed Vessels)	Control (Management Regulation/quotas/effort limitation, product certification, PSM)	Surveillance (Checking, supervising/enforcement/Port Control, VMS System, Air and Sea Surveillance)
Cambodia	FA (DFA, DPFI, DFC, MAFF/CDL, WFR/CDL, MNC, Tonle Sap Authority), PSE/FF (FA/Cambomesta)	FA (DFA, DALL, DPFI, DFC, DPFTD, MAFF/CDL, PDA/FF) - General Department of Waterways, Maritime Transport and Port, General Department of Custom, General Department of Labor	National Committee for Maritime Security, Royal Navy, DALL, FA inspectors, FA Carabinieri, Maritime Police, Custom Department
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</li> <li>Malaysian Quarantine &amp; Inspection Services</li> </ul>	Department of Fisheries Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaysia Navy</li> <li>Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency</li> <li>Marin Police</li> <li>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Fisheries (catch, effort, import/export)</li> <li>Ministry of Labour (crew)</li> <li>Marine Department (vessel registration)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DOF</li> <li>Marine Department</li> <li>Custom Department</li> <li>Immigration Department</li> <li>Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)</li> <li>Ministry of Labour</li> <li>Thai MECC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thai MECC composed of Six (6) Seven (7) main agencies:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Navy</li> <li>DOF</li> <li>Custom Department</li> <li>Marine Department</li> <li>Marine Police</li> <li>DMCR</li> <li>Ministry of Labour</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Viet Nam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (Hai Phong)</li> <li>Sub-Department of Fisheries (28 coastal provinces)</li> <li>Fisheries Information Center</li> <li>Admin_TTTT</li> </ul>	D-Fish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance Force</li> <li>Fisheries Inspector Force</li> <li>Marine Police Force</li> <li>Border Force</li> </ol>

### Existing National MCS Networks

**Cambodia**  
National MCS Management Team-DDG (Chair of IUU task force): MFIA Inspectorate  
 1. SMOTT-Serious Marine Offences Task Team consisting of FIA judicial officers and the officers of the Military Police  
 2. PMCS Management Teams will consist of FIA officers, CFIA and such local enforcement agencies (Marine Police, Cantonment Police amongst others)

**Malaysia**  
National Technical Group or National IUU Task Force

**Thailand**  
Thai MECC (National Technical Group)

**Viet Nam**  
Coordination within D-Fish and other agencies i.g. Department of Capture Fisheries, Fisheries Information Center, RIMF, Task force at Sea

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

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock assessment</li> <li>- Biological data</li> <li>- Genetic</li> <li>- Transboundary species</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law, Legislation, Regulations</li> <li>Vessel registration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)</li> <li>Facilitate communication between control authorities</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing vessel by gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vessel movement controls into areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Movement tracking, location</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing crew</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels</li> <li>Type of species, gears</li> </ol>	

### Type of Information to be shared with other GOT countries

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing effort by year</li> <li>Number of fishing vessel by gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing vessel by gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistical catch by species and fishing gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vessel registration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate communication between control authorities</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing vessel database</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vessel movement controls into areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign fishing vessel and carrier</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product traceability and certification</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export/import procedure between two countries</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licensed vessel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal catch limits</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species and volume of catch (flag)</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing vessel movement, tracking record,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing vessel movement of container</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign crew</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUU fishing activities, type of vessel</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permit Documents for allow to docking in border countries</li> </ol>		

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

Monitoring	Control	Surveillance
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing effort</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing vessel by gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technologies, application of various tools to monitor fishing activities (VMS, AIS, etc)</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistical catch by species and fishing gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vessel registration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate communication between control authorities</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fishing vessel by gear</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vessel movement controls into areas</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign fishing vessel and carrier</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fish biology, share the methodology on the data collection of important species</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ports for domestic and foreign vessels</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing experience on implementation of PSM (Procedures to inspect foreign vessels both countries)</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Product traceability and certification</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fishing vessel inspection for Thai vessel and foreign vessel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export/import procedure between two countries</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licensed vessel/Vessel tracking movement, vessel information</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal catch limits</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species and volume of catch (flag)</li> </ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country official documents</li> </ol>	

**Potential collaboration and coordination of the GOT MCS Network**

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



**Proposed Working Mechanism on MCS Network**

- With regard to the formality of the Arrangement, it could be MOU, on other appropriate term as suggested by countries where it is expected to be signed such document by Director-General level.
- a comprehensive MCS system to carry the inter-agencies' cooperation and implementation relevant to MCS instruments.
- this initial step of *sharing* useful information and simplification of national management work



**Communication Mechanism**

- A single point of contact by utilizing the capacity of existing RPOA-IUU Coordinators
- Identification and obtainment of funding sources to support future MCS Networking implementation

**Future Possible Support the MCS Network Establishment in SEA**

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



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

Annex 14

**INITIATIVES/PROJECT THAT RELATE TO THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION  
(UPDATE ON THE FORMULATION OF GOTFISH PROJECT PROPOSAL)**

By Ms. Angela Lentisco Martinez



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

Angela Lentisco  
FAO Consultant  
SEAFDEC 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting GoT Sub-region  
Chonburi, 4-5 September 2019

**Birth of the GoTFish project idea**



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



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

**Matching GEF 7 Strategic Programme and GoT fisheries priorities**

GoT fisheries priorities:  
IUU fishing  
EAF  
Collaborative efforts  
SSF  
Marine  
pollution/ALDFG  
etc

GEF-7 IW fisheries-related priorities:  
sustainable fishing practices and strengthen ecosystem governance IUU/PSMA  
SSF Guidelines  
Blue Economy  
overfishing and destructive fishing  
ecosystem services  
aquatic biodiversity  
etc

South China Sea SAR, SDG, etc

**Promoting the Blue Economy of the Gulf of Thailand through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries**  
TCP/RAS/3606



Bangkok, Thailand  
14 - 15 March 2019

**Consultations**

- 4 Country-level consultations
- APFIC Sessions
- Discussions with partners
- SEAFDEC Sweden Gulf of Thailand Subregion meetings (2018, 2019)
- GoTFish Regional Concept Note Workshop, March 2019
- COBSEA IGM June 2019
- GoTFish PIF Development Workshop, August 2019

**Where we are – GoTFish proposal**

**Project Objective**

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

**GoTFish project components**

- Component 1: Regional fisheries governance and management**
  - Advisory Group, harmonization of policy and legal frameworks, regional task forces, MCS networks, EAF management plans, Capacity building (EAFM, PSV, Fishing vessel registration, catch co-management)
- Component 2: Alignment of Incentives Mechanisms**
  - Market and non-market mechanisms, links with private sector, standards for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, analyze harmful incentives.
- Component 3: Efficient knowledge and targeted communication**
  - Project monitoring program, communication and information, gender and stakeholder engagement
- Component 4: Ecological Corridor of Critical and Important Habitats for Aquatic Resources (East Coast Peninsula Malaysia)**
  - SD Funds: Conservation Areas, Fisheries Replenishment Zones, Marine Living Resources National Policy



**Component 1: Regional fisheries governance and management**

**OUTCOME 1.1:** Strengthened regional governance of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand

- Output 1.1.1: Agreed mechanism for a regional approach to transboundary fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand
- Output 1.1.2: Updated and regionally coherent fisheries policies across the GoT countries and strengthened national legal frameworks.

**Component 1: Regional fisheries governance and management**

**OUTCOME 1.2:** Enhanced capacity of fisheries stakeholders to implement an Ecosystem Approach to fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand

- Output 1.2.1: Regional stakeholder platforms for improved trans-boundary fisheries management
- Output 1.2.2: Regional fisheries management plans are developed to identify and address priority risks and opportunities to human wellbeing, ecosystem integrity and governance including the implications of climate change on these fisheries.
- Output 1.2.3: National fisheries management plans are developed, strengthened, integrated and implemented through the EAF approach
- Output 1.2.4: Regional stakeholder task forces for addressing key regional issues
- Output 1.2.5: Action Plans to address common fisheries issues are developed to enable concrete and targeted actions for shared concerns
- Output 1.2.6: A GIS tool for spatial planning of GoT fisheries and aquaculture

**Component 2: Alignment of incentive mechanisms**

**OUTCOME 2.1:** Incentive mechanisms supporting the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient fisheries

- Output 2.1.1: Identification of incentive mechanisms to support sustainable and well managed GoT fisheries and aquaculture value chains
- Output 2.1.2: Market and other innovative incentive mechanisms implemented to enhance sustainable fisheries value chains aimed to promote sustainable sourcing of fish and aquatic products, as well as to transition to low impact fishing practices
- Output 2.1.3: Standards for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture developed to enhance marine ecosystem health alongside economic and social sustainability, and improve food and nutrition security
- Output 2.1.4: National and regional systems for communicating the sustainability of GoT fisheries are established

**Component 3: Stakeholder engagement, communication monitoring and evaluation**

**OUTCOME 3.1:** Efficient knowledge management and targeted communication

- Output 3.1.1: Project monitoring system established and implemented
- Output 3.1.2: Communication strategy and information management system established and implemented
- Output 3.1.3: GoTFish gender and stakeholder engagement strategy developed
- Output 3.1.4: Participation in the activities of the IW Learn Project

**Component 4: Ecological Corridor of Critical and Important Habitat for Aquatic Resources**

- GEF7 Biodiversity Funds (East Coast Peninsular Malaysia)
- Fisheries Replenishment Zones
- Marine Living Resources Policy
- Spatial Planning of Ecological Corridors

**Project Partners**

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

**Build on ongoing work**

- SEAFDEC GoT Sub-group (SEAFDEC-Sweden project)
- National-level initiatives creating the building blocks for transboundary efforts
- COBSEA/UNEP/SEAFDEC led initiatives:
  - Fisheries Refugia
  - SCS SAP Implementation
- Seafood Task Forces
- RPOAs
- Etc.



### Next Steps

- Complete GEF project proposal form (PIF) in September for review and consideration by the GEF Council in November

### Not by GEF alone

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

Thank you!

## INITIATIVES/PROJECT THAT RELATE TO THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (UPDATES ON THE ACTIVITIES BY SEAFDEC/TD)

By *Mr. Isara Chanrachkij*



The Eighth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region  
4-5 September 2019, Chonburi, Thailand

### Agenda 6: Initiatives/Projects Relate to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

#### Sub Agenda 6.2 SEAFDEC/TD and/or JTF

Isara Chanrachkij  
 Research and Development Division  
 SEAFDEC Training Department



The Eighth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region  
4-5 September 2019, Chonburi, Thailand

### Outline

- Highlight Activities implemented during 2013-2019 Related to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region
- Project/Activities Plan during 2020-2024

#### Highlight Activities implemented during 2013-2019 Related to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

- Human resource Development in Fisheries
- Improving the Data Collection Of The Commercially-exploited Aquatic And Threatened Species (Sharks And Rays)
- Optimizing Energy and Safety at Sea
- Promotion of Countermeasures To Reduce IUU Fishing
- Offshore Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia
- Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries Resources Enhancement Measures in Critical Habitats/ Fishing Grounds in SEA
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)

#### PROJECT Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries Management

Strengthen knowledge and skills of the key national officers in dealing with sustainable fisheries management (EAFM concept) through the sub-projects learning site implementation

- Regional and National E-EAFM Training Courses
  - ✓ Regional E-EAFM
  - ✓ National Scale
- EAFM Training of the Trainers Courses
  - ✓ National scale
- Intensive Training through sub-project learning sites implementation



#### Optimizing Energy Use / Improving Safety Onboard in Fishing Activities


- HRD on Energy Optimization Use and Safety for Small Fishing Vessels
- HRD appropriate fish Handling techniques applicable to local fishing vessels
- R&D improving appropriate fishery machinery and fish preservation equipment based on energy efficiency use and safety at sea




#### Documents published/disseminated

Website: <http://repository.seafdec.org/th/recent-submissions>

Safety at sea



Energy saving



Cambodia    Indonesia    Malaysia    Myanmar    Philippines    Thailand    Viet Nam

Understanding Energy Use / Improving Safety Onboard in Fishing Activities

#### PROJECT Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries Resources Enhancement Measures in Critical Habitats/ Fishing Grounds in Southeast Asia

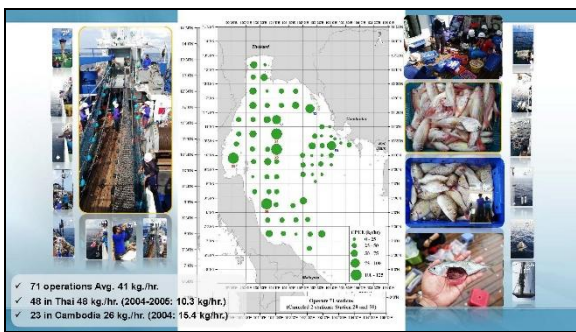
##### Crab Bank Activities in Kep Province, Cambodia



#### Environmental and Socioeconomic Impact of the FEDs (Fish Enhancing Devices) in Coastal Area

Develop understanding on impact of rope FADs to the ecosystem and socioeconomic of fishing community





**Research Topics of the Collaborative Research Survey on Marine Fisheries Resources and Marine Environment in the Gulf of Thailand**

No.	Research Topic	Responsible Institution
1	Baseline Resource Data and Distribution of Fish in the Thailand Exclusive Economic Zone	SEAFOCUS
2	Baseline Species Identification	SEAFOCUS
3	Survey of the Distribution of FADs in the Gulf of Thailand	SEAFOCUS
4	Baseline Data on the Distribution of Fish in the Gulf of Thailand	SEAFOCUS
5	Baseline Data on the Distribution of Fish in the Gulf of Thailand	SEAFOCUS
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100	Baseline Data on the Distribution of Fish in the Gulf of Thailand	SEAFOCUS

**Enhancing the Compilation and Utilization of Fishery Statistics and Information for Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries in Southeast Asian Region:**

**Improving the Data Collection of the Commercially-exploited Aquatic and Threatened Species (Sharks and Rays)**

**SOP**

**PROJECT: Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing**

**Strengthening of Port State Measures and Other Surveillance Measures in the Region**

**Promotion of Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)**

- Development of RFVR Database
- Update of the RFVR Database on 24 meters in length and over in collaboration with AMS.
- Promotion of RFVR database to relevant government agencies in Myanmar in June 2018.

• Providing technical assistant and HRD on PSM facilities and existing mechanism in SEAFDEC Member Countries

• Explored cooperation with international agencies to support implementation of PSM in the region

**ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)**

**ACDS GUIDE**

**Project/Activities Plan during 2020-2024 Related to the Southeast Asia**

- Responsible technology and practice
- Sustainable utilization of fishery resources and resources enhancement
- Measures to eliminate IUU fishing
- Small-scale fisheries management

### Responsible Technology and Practice

- **Fishing technologies** (i.e. fishing gear, fishing accessories, fishing practice) improved at national and regional level to reduce negative impacts to marine ecosystem
- **Marine engineering technologies** (i.e. fuel efficiency, and green-house gas reduction and safety of fishing operation at sea) improved at national and regional level
- Regional and national human resources in **fish handling techniques** onboard fishing vessels improved

**LIFE = Low Impact Fuel Efficient**  
**IFCONE Network = Impact of Fisheries to Coastal Marine Ecosystem Network**

Technical Meeting  
 Research and Development  
 Human Resource Development

### Sustainable Utilization of Fishery Resources and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia

- **HRD** (junior fisheries officers and researchers) on marine fisheries resources survey >>> **sampling gears, survey cruise planning, data collection and fisheries resources stock assessment, microplastic and marine debris**
- **Enhance** technical skills and experience of researchers in fisheries resources survey >>> **Collaborate with Fisheries Oceanography Training Vessel**
- **Facilitate** the MCs to plan the research cruise survey (Research/training vessels of SEAFDEC and Member Countries)
- **Scientific knowledge** to support fisheries management on transboundary fisheries resources in Sub-region >>> **Platform for GOT AND and SSS (SA Expert Meetings)**


### Sustainable utilization of fishery resources and resources enhancement in Southeast Asia

- Application of Fisheries Geographic Information System (FGIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) for monitoring marine fisheries resources and environment in Southeast Asia >>> **Technical Consultation >>> Research >>> HRD**
- Resource Enhancement through the Installation of Artificial Habitat(s) >>> **Technical Consultation >>> Research >>> HRD**

Technical Meeting  
 Research and Development  
 Human Resource Development

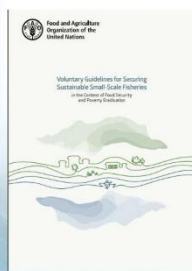
### Measures to Eliminate IUU Fishing

- Enhancing the utilization and improvement of Regional Fishing vessel Record Database (**RFVR**)
- Increase number of fisheries inspector and strengthening the implementation of **Port State Measure (PSM)** in the Southeast Asia
- Applications of **eACDS** to eliminate IUU fisheries product in SEAFDEC MC(s)
- Developing **coordination** with the international regional and national organizations or agencies.



### Small-scale Fisheries Management

- Promote the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (**EAFM**) (selected pilot sites)
- Capability development in the implementation of the **SSF guidelines** for improving the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers.
- Promotion of the **gender integration** and empowerment in sustainable fisheries management in the member countries in Southeast Asia





 The Eighth Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region  
 4-5 September 2019, Chonburi, Thailand

### Agenda 6: Initiatives/Projects

Relate to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

#### Sub Agenda 6.2 SEAFDEC/TD and/or JTF

Isara Chanrachkij  
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**END Slide**

## CONCLUSION ON STRENGTHENING THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION COOPERATION INCLUDED BILATERAL-COOPERATION

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin



**GOT Sub-regional Platform**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> GOT Meeting on 2009 and until 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting facilitated by SEAFDEC-Sida Project (previous project)
- The current SEAFDEC-Sweden Project "Fisheries and Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia" facilitated the Gulf of Thailand sub-region meetings since 2013 to present:
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting was in 2013
  - 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting was in 2015
  - 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting was in 2017
  - 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting was in 2018
  - and now 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting is organizing 2019

**Output Objectives of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project**

1. Integration of fisheries and habitat management

2. Capacity built and systems improved for the management of fishing capacity (monitoring; record and control)

3. Policy development processes improved for the drafting and implementation of regional & sub-regional agreements

**Sustainability of Transboundary Species**

- Neritic Tuna in Southeast Asia Waters (ASEAN Wide)
  - RPOA-Neritic Tunas
  - Stock Assessment of Neritic Tunas
- Indo-Pacific Mackerel (Gulf of Thailand)
- Coordination with relevant agencies and projects and undertaken awareness raising on the habitat management and restocking

**Sharing information and knowledge on monitoring and control and combating IUU fishing across the countries**

**Through Sub-regional meetings and bilateral dialogues**

- Countries updated regularly on the national legal framework on fisheries management and national actions to combat IUU fishing
- Knowledge shared and lesson gained on national and regional efforts on improvement of fishery management and reduce IUU fishing (e.g. port control, VMS system, Air and Sea surveillance, management regulations, product certification rules, Port State Measures)
- Cooperated and strengthened on sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks

**Bilateral dialogues;**

- Cambodia-Thailand (2 times)
- Cambodia-Viet Nam (2 times)
- Malaysia-Thailand (2 times)
- Thailand-Viet Nam (1 time)

**Cambodia-Thailand (2015 and 2018)**



**Cambodia-Thailand (2015 and 2018)**

- Transboundary stock and habitat (focus on short mackerel)
- Reduced IUU fishing (licensing, landing catch by foreign fishing vessel and law enforcement)
- Identified the Formal Cooperation among the countries, and
- Way to develop the formal agreement

**Cambodia and Thailand**

- 1) Concerning investigation on vessel registration for preventing illegal fishing
- 2) Combating IUU, Cambodia needs capacity building/training for inspection (e.g. PSM)



**Cambodia and Thailand**

- 3) Fishing vessel data scheme in Cambodia, need census and SEAFDEC could support the implementation of a national system compatible with RFVR system. >> converting the vessel size scale to GT



**Cambodia and Thailand**

- 4) For catch data scheme, the region needs a compatible data scheme, SEAFDEC does not apply the ACDS for a national system, but they could help the country to establish. combating, Cambodia needs capacity building/training for inspection (e.g. PSM)
- 5) Indian mackerel stock was looked depleting, not only in the Gulf of Thailand but also in Malaysia water to the Andaman Sea. The study about this stock feature will be important for better management. Supporting by analysis of the stock should be strengthened by all countries

**Cambodia-Viet Nam (2015, 2017)**



**Cambodia-Viet Nam**

➤ The Meeting discussed to find the potential way to learn and share from other countries on the AIB species e.g., the blue swimming crab fishery which Thailand and Viet Nam have been ongoing with Fishery Improvement Project that partnership with WWF Thailand and Viet Nam that able to share lesson learn and introduce to Cambodia.

**Cambodia and Viet Nam**



➤ also discussed to set up an information forum on the implementation of Port State Measures (PSM) in the two countries.

**Cambodia and Viet Nam**

**Workplan 2018-2019**

➤ Legal framework : awareness raising, capacity building  
 ➤ MCS (Combating IUU fishing): revise and agree for the effectiveness of the MoA for between Kep, Kampot, Prea Sihanouk and Kieng Giang

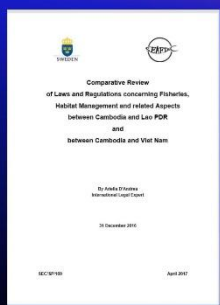


**Cambodia and Viet Nam**

➤ Transboundary species:  
 ➤ Indo-Pacific mackerel : DNA studying  
 ➤ Anchovy : potential to identify relevant project to support : Fisheries *refugia*  
 ➤ Blue swimming crab: potential to identify relevant project to support : Fisheries *refugia*





Comparative Review of Laws and Regulations concerning Fisheries, Habitat Management and related Aspects between Cambodia and Viet Nam (31 Dec 2016)



**Thailand and Viet Nam**





Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Viet Nam and Thailand**

- The Meeting identified the area for a basis bilateral cooperation included in accordance under UNCLOS Part IX and UNFSA Article 15,
- there are obligations to cooperate around "enclosed and semi-enclosed seas".
- And it should be recognized that all areas of the Gulf of Thailand are under the jurisdiction of bordering coastal States and subject to the (national) legal regimes that apply.
- Also considered when agreeing on measures to manage transboundary stocks, to regulate and control fishing effort and in cooperation on MCS.

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Viet Nam and Thailand**

**Issue discussion**

- Transboundary species: Indo-Pacific mackerels, anchovies, and neritic tunas (longtail tuna) (research and Scientific WG and etc.)
- Set up mechanism for cooperation





Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Viet Nam and Thailand**

**Issue discussion**

- Thailand and Viet Nam agreed on coordination with regards to Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) the countries should decide on a process to work out a national list of priorities for the MCS process, including agencies to be involved in the process
- Included sharing experience on PSMA, MSY and etc.

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Viet Nam and Thailand**

**Major Recommendation from the Meeting**

- Suggested to decide on a process to further clarifying the points and issues discussed (transboundary species, MCS, etc.) at this Meeting as a basis for a formalized agreement on cooperation (MoU, MoA or other format);
- Suggested to develop and confirm on a mechanism for sharing information on transboundary species between the two countries as well as with other Gulf of Thailand countries;
- Explore options for a high-level dialogue meeting to have areas and objectives for cooperation formally agreed upon.

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Malaysia and Thailand (2014, 2017)**

Both countries agreed to update National Initiatives that cover two major issues

- IUU fishing
- Transboundary/Shared Stock
- ( i.e., AIB species, neritic tuna),



Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue  

**Malaysia and Thailand**

**1. IUU Fishing :**

- Dual flagging registration/de-registration
- Lading of catches in the neighboring countries port
- Encroachment by foreign fishing vessel




Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue 

**Malaysia and Thailand**

**Short term and medium term included;**

- Regular exchange available information on IUU fishing (between RFMO, RPOA-IUU)
- Awareness programme
- Capacity building programme (e.g. PSM, and etc.)
- Nomination national focal point to coordinate data exchange and networking
- Notification of the registration foreign vessels permitted to land its catch
- Recognize both countries domestic fisheries registration
- Both countries shall strengthening the enforcement and collaboration

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue 


**Malaysia and Thailand**

2. Transboundary/shared stock (i.e. mackerel, neritic tuna)

- Improved record of catch and landing at ports
- Information on stock status and their fisheries

**Short term and medium term included;**

- Participation in existing SWG (AIB, neritic tunas, shark, etc.)
- Exchange data between the countries
- Promote SOP (improve the record of catch and landing)

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue 

**Malaysia and Thailand**

2. Transboundary/shared stock (i.e. mackerel, neritic tuna)


- Improved record of catch and landing at ports
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- Participation in existing SWG (AIB, neritic tunas, shark, etc.)
- Exchange data between the countries
- Promote SOP (improve the record of catch and landing)

Bilateral Cooperation/Dialogue 

- Cambodia- Viet Nam : MOA> Action plan
- Cambodia- Thailand : MOU (2019)

Lessons learned 

- Having a good relationship and exchange of experiences with SEAFDEC-Sweden Project staffs.
- Having a good relationship & networking with neighboring countries through the several meetings.
- Promote a good cooperation during the RPOA-IUU Committee Meeting.
- There is information coordination for management on transboundary species.

Lessons learned 

- Gained Knowledge and understanding issues, concerned among neighboring countries
- Collaborated among the agencies and countries to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
- Benefit on the technical visit during meeting in the other countries.
- Collaborated on control the imported aquatic animals from neighboring countries.

## Challenges



- Coordinate for management of transboundary species.
- Cooperation to prevent, deter, and eliminate on illegal, unreported and regulated fishing.
- Control and reduce number of fishing vessels in each country.
- Passing on the process of EU inspections

## Challenges



- Legislation with the international standards and strict on the law enforcement.
- Fishery products can be exported to the international markets.
- Providing an MCS network.
- Solving on the problem of fishery labor.