OVERVIEW OF IUU FISHING TRENDS, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, AND GLOBAL/ REGIONAL INITIATIVES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

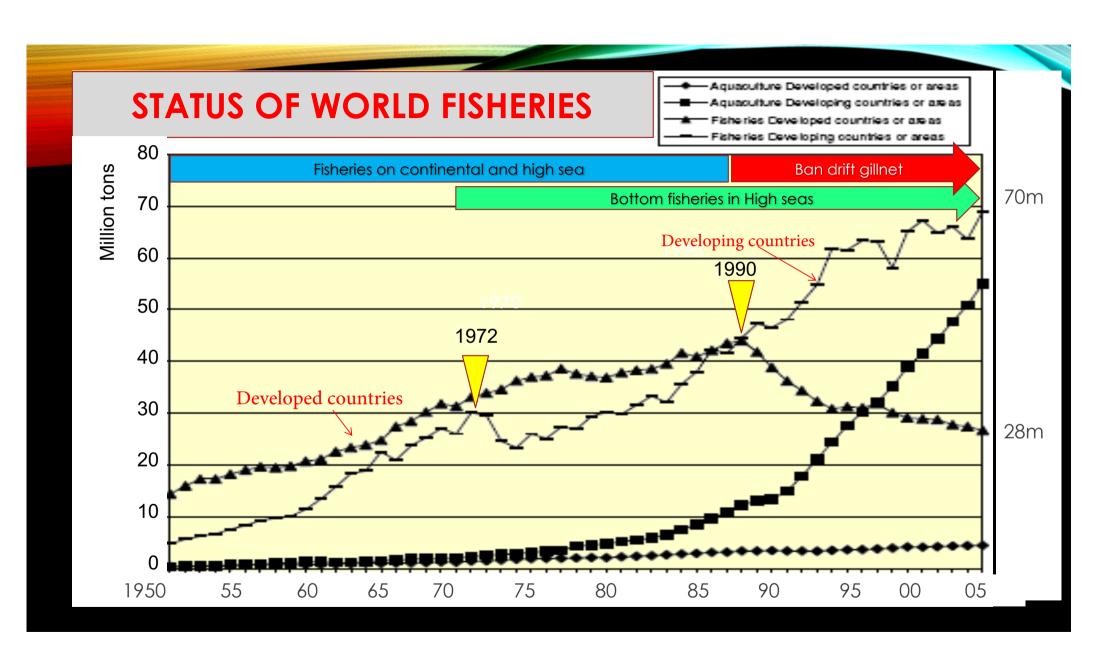
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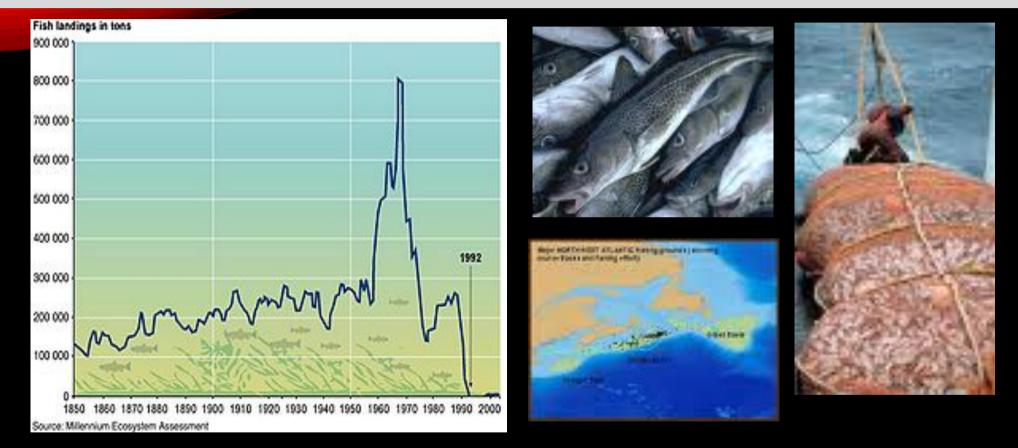
CONTENTS

- Status and Trends of Global Fisheries
- Major Issues In World Fisheries
- International and Regional Measures (inc. IPOA-IUU, RPOA-IUU)
- IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region
- Regional Cooperation against IUU Fishing
- Conclusions

Current Status of Fisheries at Global and Regional Levels

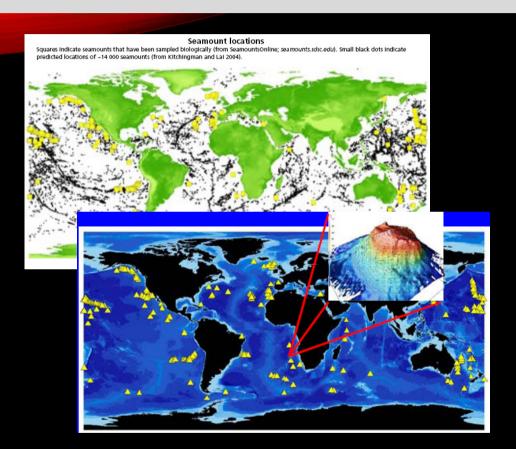


COLLAPSE OF ATLANTIC COD STOCKS IN 1992



Atlantic Cod stocks were severely overfished in the 1970s and 1980s, leading to their abrupt collapse in 1992

FROM COASTAL TO DEEP SEA AND SEA MOUNTS





Searching of Sea-mounts fishing grounds using high technology

MAJOR ISSUES IN WORLD FISHERIES

POOR MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE

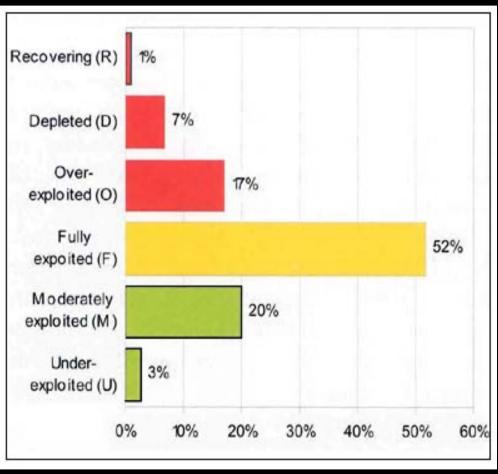
- ✓ growing incidence of fishing activity that does not respect applicable laws and regulations in both zones of national jurisdiction and on high seas;
- ✓ problem of reflagging;
- ✓ Flag of convenience;
- ✓ Port State controls;
- ✓ failure to report (or misreporting) catches,





IUU FISHING & DECLINING OF FISH STOCKS



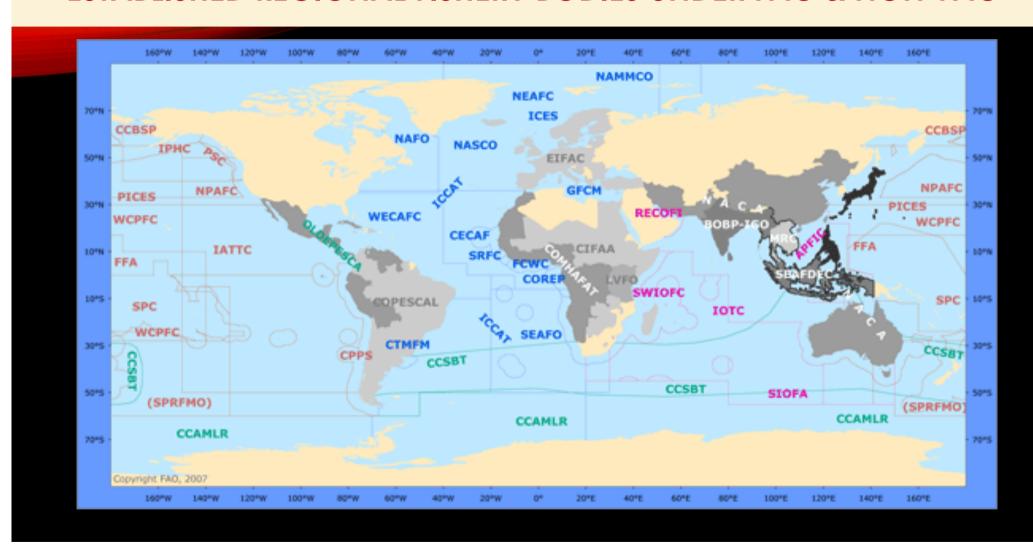


International and Regional Measures (inc. IPOA-IUU)

INTERNATIONAL MEASURES

- 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- ■1990s Fishery law framework for management
- 1992 Rio Declaration: Environment and Development
- 1993 Agreement to promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas
- 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- 1995 Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security
- 1995 under UNCOLS: Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stock (UN Fish Stocks Agreement)

ESTABLISHED REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES UNDER FAO & NON-FAO



INTERNATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IPOA-IUU).

KEY ISSUES OF THE IPOA-IUU





- ✓ VMS.
- ✓ Observer programs,
- ✓ CDS,
- ✓ Inspections of vessels,
- ✓ Denial of port
- ✓ Maintenance of "black" and "white" lists,

- Flag State Responsibility >> registration
- Coastal State Responsibility >> right, cooperation
- Port State Measures >> A Legally binding
- Internationally Agreed Market-related Measures
- Implementation of the IPOA-IUU through RFMOs
- National Plans of Action and Reporting on Implementation

Since 2001

REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION-IUU FISHING

 Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including to Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region was Endorsed in Bali-Indonesia on 4th May 2007 by 11 Ministers responsible for fisheries from 11 countries as a Regional Commitment.

RPOA's objective is to enhance and strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the region, in order to sustain fisheries resources and the marine environment, and to optimize the benefit of adopting responsible fishing practices.



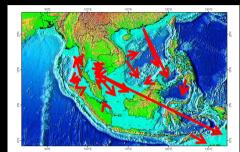
in the Southeast Asia Region



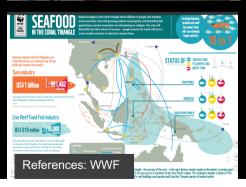
FIGHTING IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION

5 Forms of IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

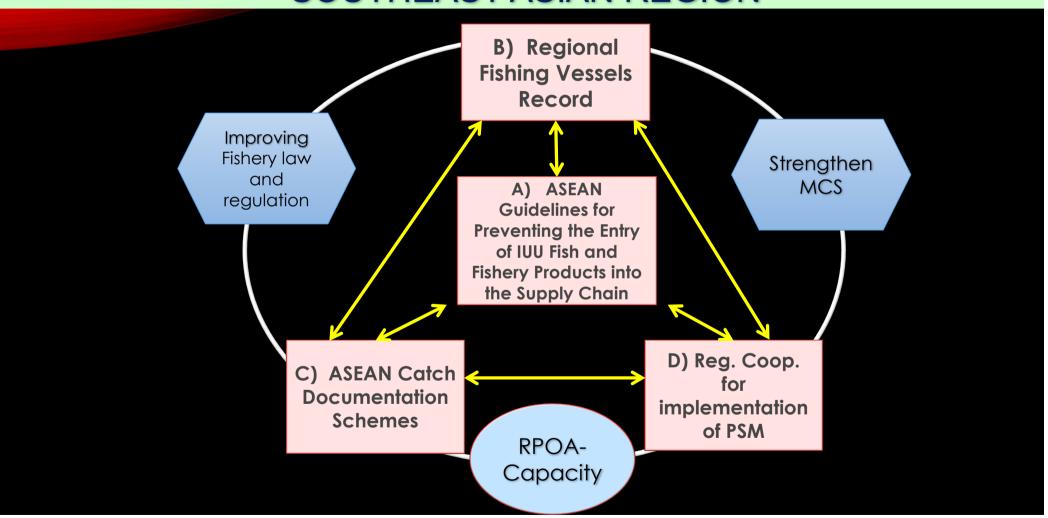
- Illegal Fishing Activities within Country
- 2) Landing of Catch Across Borders
- 3) Poaching in Other Country's EEZ
- 4) Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish,
 Ornamentals, and EAS
- 5) Landing of IUU Fishing in High Seas & RFMO Areas







INITIATIVES TAKEN TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION



1. ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

COALS: the supply chain do not come from IUU fishing activities

▶ Specific OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce strategies and measures to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU activities into the supply chain;
- To promote regional cooperation among the AMS in strengthening MCS systems.



5 Strategies and Management Tools

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIONAL FISHING VESSELS RECORD FOR VESSEL OF 24M IN LENGTH AND OVER: AS TOOL TO COMBAT/REDÜCE IUU FISHING VESSEL

RFVR is management tool through a Regional Cooperation and Commitment among ASEAN Member States toward combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian Region

>Specific OBJECTIVES:

- Support the implementation of Port State
 Measures for managing the AMS foreign vessels
- To improve the registration and licensing system at all AMSs by diminishing the level of difference
- To make ready for sharing of information to the global system after upgrading to international standard.



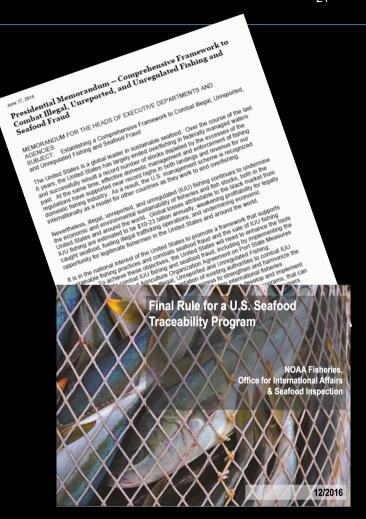
RFVR AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL: SHARING OF VESSEL INFORMATION

Information on fishing vessels	Information on fishing vessels
1) Name of vessel	15) International Radio Call sign
2) Vessel Registration Number	16) Engine Brand
3) Owner Name	17) Serial number of engine
4) Type of fishing method/gear	18) Hull material
5) Fishing License number	19) Date of registration
6) Expiration date of fishing licenses	20) Area (country) of fishing operation
7) Port of registry	21) Nationality of vessel (flag)
8) Gross tonnage (GRT/GT)	22) Previous name (if any)
9) Length (L)	23) Previous flag (if any)
10) Breadth (B)	24) Name of captain/master
11) Depth (D)	25) Nationality of captain/master
12) Engine Power	26) Number of crew (maximum/minimum)
13) Shipyard/Ship Builder	27) Nationality of crew
14) Date of launching/Year of built	28) IMO Number (If available)

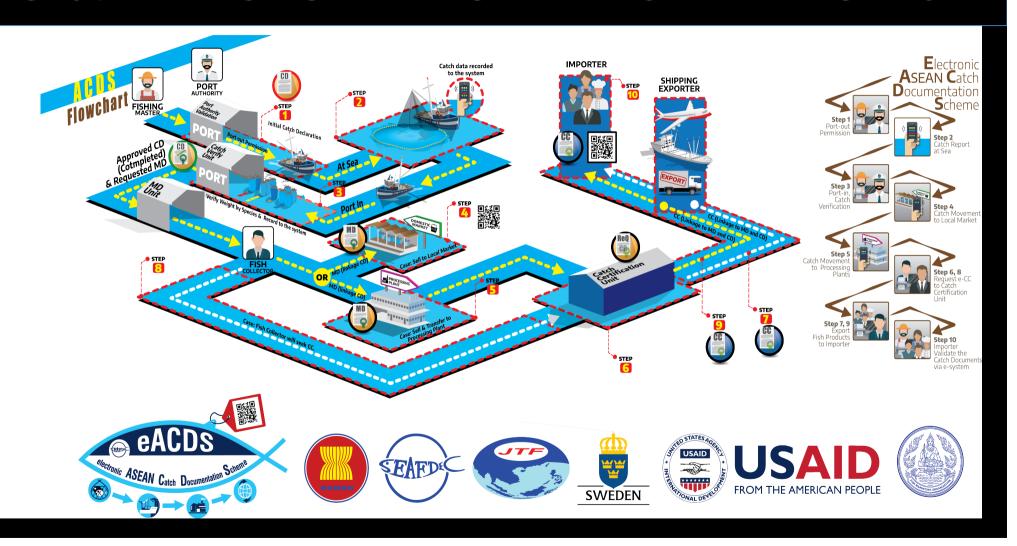
3. ASEAN CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

INT' REQUIREMENTS

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



ACDS: ENHANCING THE TRACEABILITY OF MARINE CAPTURE



INFOGRAPHICS GUIDE ON ACDS

The Infographics Guide on **the ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)** is developed with the main objective of raising the understanding of the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) on effective fisheries management through the enhancement of the traceability system in marine capture fisheries. Based on the developed ACDS, this Guide provides 5 categories with 16 scenarios of catch and trade flows into and/or among the AMSs. These are:

- A) Fishing Vessels Operating within the EEZ
- B) Fishing Vessels Operating Outside the EEZ or Neighboring AMS
- C) Transshipment of Catch from the EEZ of AMS Coastal States
- D) Fishing Vessels Operating in the High Seas or RFMO's Area of Competence
- E) Catch Imported by Land Transportation across the Borders

ASEAN Catch Documents

To enhance the traceability of marine capture fisheries in the ASEAN region, the following ASEAN Catch Documents have been developed:

Annex I: Catch Declaration (CD)

Document certifying that the catch is from authorized fishing activities

Annex II: Marine Catch Purchasing Document (MCPD) or Movement Document (MD)

Document certifying the purchasing process from landing sites or fishing ports to local markets and/or processing plants through fish buyers

Annex III: Processing Statement (PS)

Statement established by processing plant to confirm that the processed fishery products had been obtained from catches supplied or imported under the ACDS process

Annex IV: Catch Certificate (CC)

: Catch Certificate (CC)

Document providing official guarantee that the fish and fishery products from processing plants come from non-IUU fishing activities, and forming part of CDS

Annex V: Re-export Certificate (RC)

Document intended for the convenience of any AMS fish and fishery products which have been previously imported into the AMS

4. STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PORT STATE MEASURES THROUGH THE COOPERATION AMONG AMS

To "prevent illegally caught fish from entering international markets through ports".

Port State needs to take the actions on <u>restriction</u> of entry into port, use of port, access to port services, in addition the <u>inspection and other enforcement</u> activities to FOREIGN-VESSEL are also mentioned in the Agreement.

A WAY OF THOUGHT FOR COOPERATION

- 1) Vessels from Non-AMS,
 - > Apply full operation of PSMA
- 2) Vessels from AMS
 - > Harmonization on the restriction levels
 - ✓ entry into port,
 - ✓ use of port,
 - ✓ access to port services
 - ✓ inspection and
 - ✓ other enforcement activities
 - ✓ Sharing of Vessels information



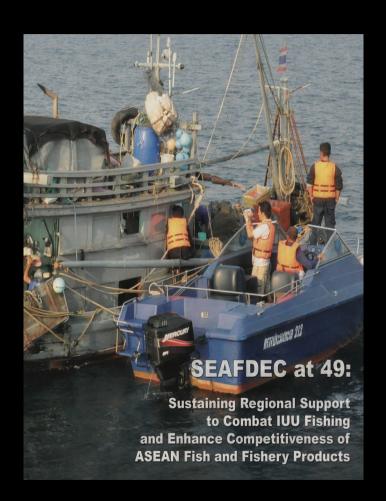
5. STRENGTHENING COOPERATION ON TRANS-BOUNDARY ISSUES THROUGH BI-LATERAL DIALOGUES





REGIONAL COOPERATION: FIGHTING IUU FISHING

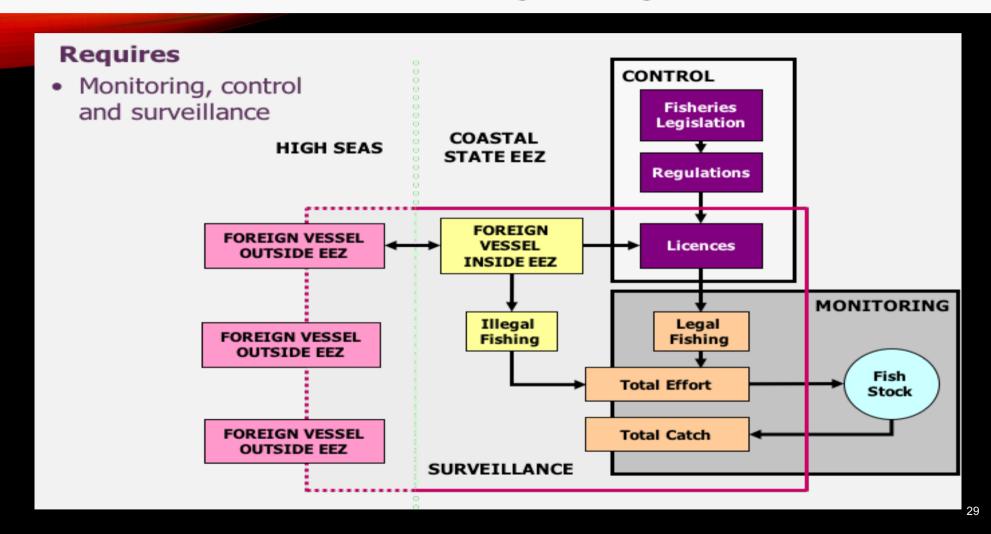
- ➤ The Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration was adopted by SOM at the High-level Consultation on 3 August 2016, in Thailand;
- At 38AMAF in October 2016 in Singapore, encouraged AMS to support the implementation of 11 Key Actions of the Declaration in collaboration with dialogue partners and international organizations.

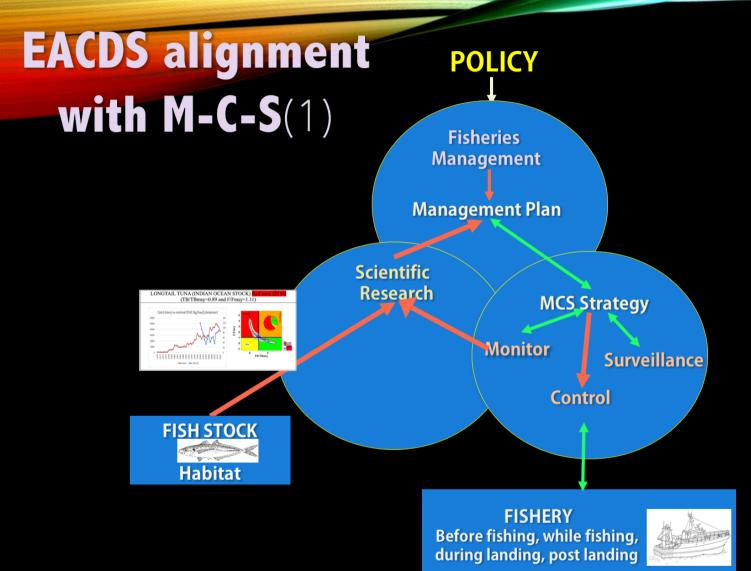


11 KEY ACTIONS The Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration

- 1) Strengthening MCS programs;
- 2) awareness-raising program
- 3) Traceability of capture fish
- 4) Traceability of aquaculture
- 5) Managing fishing capacity
- 6) Implementation of port State measures
- 7) Trans-boundary resources;
- 8) Quality and safety;
- 9) Labor Aspects
- 10) collaboration with RFMOs
- 11)Supportive measures

CONCLUSION: Strengthening the M C S





Monitoring:

- Fish reporting at Sea
- Verify catch weight
- Fishing Effort (out-in period)
- Vessel inspection

Control:

- License validation
- Legal frame work for eACDS
- Zoning
- Catch Quota/ fishing days
- Fishing and landing

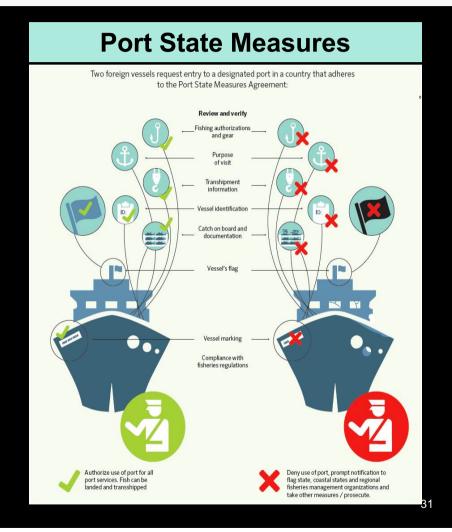
Surveillance:

 Movement of fishing boat/transhipment/landing across-border

Port State Control & Port State Measures

Port state control (PSC) is an internationally agreed regime for the inspection by PSC inspectors of foreign ships in ports other those of the flag state. PSC officers are required to investigate compliance with the requirements of international conventions, such as SOLAS, MARPOL, STCW, and the MLC.





THANK YOU

