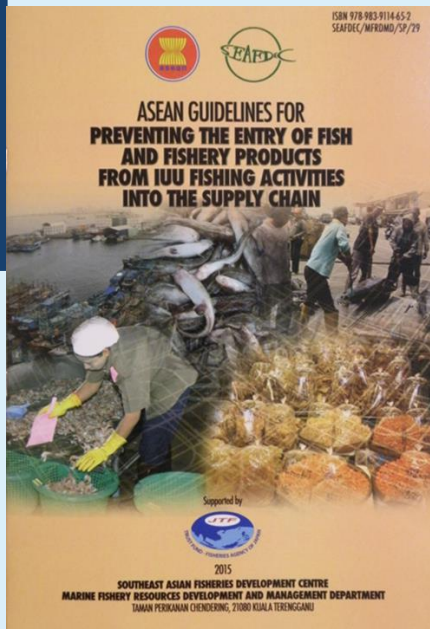


# ASEAN GUIDELINES FOR PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY CHAIN

BY

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# Introduction

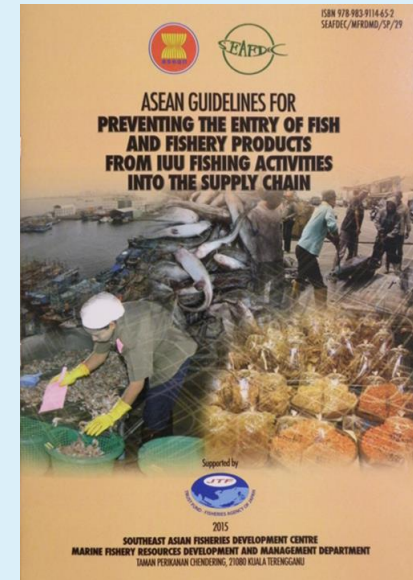
- Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a big problem particularly in developing country including the Southeast Asian Region.
- It very difficult to quantify, as it occur in virtually any fishery, from shallow coastal or inland to the offshore areas.
- IUU fishing will :
  - *contribute over exploitation of fish stock*
  - *hindrance to the discovery of fish population*
  - *damages the marine environment*
  - *adverse affecting the economic and social well-being of fishing community*
  - *negative impacts on the ecological attributes of fisheries that affect food security*

# Introduction

- ❖ SEAFDEC has adopted several measures include the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR), Port State Measures (PSM), ASEAN Guidelines IUU and ASEAN Catch Documentation Schemes (ACDS) to combat IUU fishing in the region.
- ❖ The ASEAN Guidelines IUU had been developed through a series of meetings with all ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries before been endorsed by the:
  - ❖ *17<sup>th</sup> FCG/ASSP meeting*
  - ❖ *47<sup>th</sup> Council SEAFDEC meeting*
  - ❖ *23<sup>rd</sup> ASWGF*i* meeting*
  - ❖ *SSOM-36<sup>th</sup> AMAF meeting (Revision by 24<sup>th</sup> August 2015)*
  - ❖ *37<sup>th</sup> AMAF meeting*

# Introduction

- ❖ The ASEAN Guidelines was published in 2015.
- ❖ The ASEAN Guidelines comprises three main parts:
  - ❖ *Part 1: introduction includes objective, nature and scope, guiding principle, and definition of terminologies;*
  - ❖ *Part 2: the forms of IUU fishing activities found in the Southeast Asian region;*
  - ❖ *Part 3: preventing the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chain.*



# Goals and Objectives

- The goal of these Guidelines is to enhance the credibility of the region's fish and fishery products.
  
- The specific objectives of the Guidelines are:
  - To introduce strategies and recommend appropriate measures for the AMSs to prevent the entry of IUU fish and fishery products into the supply chain;
  - To provide guidance for the AMSs to develop, strengthen and implement effective fisheries management for responsible and sustainable fisheries; and
  - To promote regional collaboration among the AMSs in strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance systems of fish and fishery products entering in the supply chain.

# Nature and Scope

- The Guidelines is applicable to all marine and inland catch of small-scale / artisanal and large-scale / commercial fisheries
- Voluntary and non-legally binding in nature
- The Guidelines is directed to the AMSs
- The Guidelines takes into consideration many forms of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing that occur in the Southeast Asian region

# Various Forms of IUU Fishing Activities

- Five (5) major forms of IUU fishing activities occurring in the Southeast Asian region that include:
  - 1. Illegal fishing activities within a country:
    - ❖ *Fishing without valid license or registration document*
    - ❖ *Vessel with specifications different from those indicated in the fishing license*
    - ❖ *Double flagging*
    - ❖ *Fishing in outside designated areas*
    - ❖ *Operating prohibited fishing gear or methods*
    - ❖ *Landing in unauthorized port*
    - ❖ *Transferring catches at sea*
    - ❖ *Unreporting or misreporting of catches*

# Various Forms of IUU Fishing Activities

- 2. Unauthorized transshipment and landing of fish/catch across borders

*Fishing vessels operating in a country but transshipping or landing their catch across border without authorization*

- 3. Poaching in the EEZs of other countries

*Foreign fishing vessels illegally fishing in another country's waters*



# Various Forms of IUU Fishing Activities

- 4. Illegal fishing and trading practices of live reef food fish, reef-based ornamental and endangered aquatic species
  - ❖ *Illegal fishing activities such as the use of chemicals and other unregulated practices to collect and trade LRFF etc. for consumption and aquarium industry*
  
- 5. IUU fishing in the high seas and RFMO areas
  - ❖ *Fishing without permission or during out-season*
  - ❖ *Using outlawed types of fishing gears*
  - ❖ *Disregarding catch quotas*
  - ❖ *Unreporting and misreporting catch volumes and species*



**PREVENTING THE ENTRY OF FISH AND  
FISHERY PRODUCTS FROM IUU  
FISHING ACTIVITIES INTO THE SUPPLY  
CHAIN**

# 1. Managing Fishing Activities within a ASEAN Member States

- ✓ Flag States should consider controlling fishing access:
  - ✓ *Proper registration and licensing system for fishing vessels and gears including their accurate specifications*
  
- ✓ States should promote responsible fishing practices and methods:
  - ✓ *Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia*
  - ✓ *RPOA-IUU*

# 1. Managing Fishing Activities within a ASEAN Member States

- ✓ States are encouraged to:
  - *Update related laws and regulations, system of reporting, logbook*
  - *Monitor all fishing vessels by maintaining records and their performance*
  - *Implement, where appropriate, a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for all commercial fishing vessels*
  - *Intensify efforts to address IUU fishing include destructive fishing: promoting community-based management approach with support from relevant government agencies and communities*
  
- ✓ Coastal States should intensify their respective surveillance during fishing operations as well as port state control

## *2. Regulating Transshipment and Landing of Fish / Catch across Borders*

- ✓ States should establish formal arrangements between bordering countries
  
- ✓ States should consider conducting regular bilateral/multi-lateral meetings for mutual agreements:
  - ✓ *Licensing system*
  - ✓ *Data recording*
  - ✓ *Sharing of information on licensing system, regulations*
  
- ✓ Port States should strengthen measures to regulate fishing vessels accessing their ports, collect and exchange relevant data among neighboring countries

### 3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States

- ✓ Coastal States should take appropriate actions against fishing vessels operating illegally beyond their designated areas:
  - ✓ *Flag state measures*
  - ✓ *Port state measures*
  - ✓ *Coastal state measures*
  
- ✓ States should cooperate in compiling a list of vessels reported to have been illegally operating beyond their EEZs and share among relevant countries

### **3. Preventing Poaching in the EEZs of ASEAN Member States**

- ✓ States should support in regularly updating information for the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) endorsed by Special SOM – 34<sup>th</sup> AMAF
- ✓ States are encouraged to establish mutual bilateral/multilateral agreements among neighboring countries to set terms and conditions for permission to fish in each other's fishing areas

## 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

- ✓ States should conduct regular inter- and intra- meetings among relevant authorities and exporting companies:
  - ✓ *Harvesting practices*
  - ✓ *Data reporting*
  
- ✓ States should have appropriate mechanisms for the monitoring and data collection
  
- ✓ States should ensure that export of endangered aquatic species is avoided except for research and experimental – accompanied by appropriate documents



## 4. Controlling Illegal Fishing and Trading Practices of Live Reef Food Fish, Reef-based Ornamentals and Endangered Aquatic Species

- ✓ States should encourage participation of small-scale/artisanal fishers in co-management
  
- ✓ State should enhance awareness of small-scale/artisanal fishers on the impact of:
  - ✓ *illegal fishing*
  - ✓ *trading of LRFF, reef-based ornamentals and endangered aquatic species*
  
- ✓ States should consider establishing a network between the LRFF importing and exporting countries to strengthen LRFF management in the regional level

## *5. Strengthening the Management of Fishing in the High Seas and RFMO Areas*

- ✓ Port States should strengthen their respective port state measures:
  - ✓ *Control of port entry*
  - ✓ *Use of port services*
  - ✓ *Requirement for pre-port entry*
  - ✓ *Designated of port*
  
- ✓ Flag States should implement, where appropriate, observer programs in accordance with relevant national, regional or international regulations
  
- ✓ Flag States should cooperate with the relevant RFMOs in complying with their CDS to prevent the landing of IUU products

# Review of the Guidelines

The ASEAN Guidelines should be reviewed regularly when necessary as proposed by AMSs.

## Promotion for Implementation of ASEAN Guidelines

- Starting in 2015 with Meeting with Malaysian Officials in August 2015
- Continued promotion to all AMSs
- All the ASEAN member states (AMss) agreed that all illegal fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities should not be allowed to be traded.
- Implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines differs from country to country and need appropriate strategies and measures to ensure that effective and practical national plans are formulated and their effective implementation is in place.

# Self-evaluation

- Self-evaluation by the AMSs was conducted by giving a score to the actions taken by each AMS to implement the Guidelines.
- Where possible, remarks were recorded to explain why the score was given for any action taken.
- Some actions are scored 0-5 indicating the percentage of the action implemented

Score	Means
0	Not Applicable or Not Implemented
1	1 – 20 % implemented
2	21 – 40 % implemented
3	41 – 60 % implemented
4	61 – 80 % implemented
5	81 – 100 % implemented

## Self-evaluation Score

Year	Events	Br	Cam	Ind	Lao	Msia	Myr	Phi	Sin	Tha	Vie
2017	RTC	68.1	65.8	87.8	46.4	88.5	84.1	80.7	70.2	90.9	76.7
2018	Country visits		84.8	96.4	60	92.4	94	96.4		98	92.4
2019	Terminal meeting	84.8	86.4	97.6	80	98.4	94.8	99.6	96	98	96.4

- Overall, there was an increasing trend in the implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines from 2016 until 2019 in the Southeast Asian region.
- As most AMSs implemented more than 80% of the articles in the ASEAN Guidelines, this shows that all AMSs are committed to combating IUU fishing in the region.



**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

**TERIMA KASIH**