

COUNTRY REPORT AND PRESENTATION: SINGAPORE

**REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA 1982 (UNCLOS 1982) IN FISHERIES
PERSPECTIVE**

6-9 Nov 2023

Bangkok, Thailand

Singapore's Fisheries Act 1966



The Fisheries Act 1966 is an Act for the protection and conservation of fisheries, and to make provision for the control of fishing; marketing; distribution of fish; use of fishing ports and harbours, for measures pertaining to the general welfare and improvement of the fishing industry in Singapore.

Subsidiary Legislation to the Fisheries Act



- Fisheries (Composition of Offences) Rules
- Fisheries (Fish Culture Farm) Rules
- Fisheries (Fishing Gear) Rules
- Fisheries (Fishing Harbour) Rules
- Fisheries (Fishing Vessels) Rules

Main Sections of the Fisheries Act

Licensing to
conduct fishing

Prohibits use of
poisons or
explosives to
stupefy or kill fish

Prohibits use of
trawl-nets in
Singapore's
territorial waters

Powers of officers
to search and
detain vessels that
breach the Act

Review of Fisheries Legislation

- Internationally, Singapore is:
 - a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982) in 1994
 - a member of the FAO in 2013
 - entered into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in the last decade, with obligations on enhancing fisheries management practices, including combatting IUU fishing
- In the process of reviewing the Fisheries Act to strengthen legal powers to ensure that seafood supply are not obtained from Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing vessels or sources.

Summary

Singapore:

- Has maintained our fish carrier's records on the Global Record
- Cooperates with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs)
 - Non-Contracting Party (NCP) status with CCAMLR
 - Issuance of Re-export certificates for Swordfish and Big-Eye Tuna trade with ICCAT
 - Continue to keep abreast in developments in CCSBT compliance meetings

Thank you

