

# REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ERADICATION OF IUU FISHING

FOR REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE  
FISHING PRACTICES INCLUDING COMBATING IUU FISHING IN THE  
REGION (RPOA-IUU) PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND PACIFIC  
COUNTRIES  
9-11 AUGUST 2021



# REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ERADICATION OF IUU FISHING

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# PRAKATA

## *Preface*



### **AGUNG TRI PRASETYO**

*Head of Bureau of Public Relation and  
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Puji dan syukur senantiasa kita panjatkan kehadiran Allah SWT, Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena atas limpahan rahmat dan hidayah-Nya sehingga Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan *International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practice including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* yang dilaksanakan secara virtual pada tanggal 9-11 Agustus 2021 dalam kerangka Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Triangular (KSST) dapat diselesaikan.

*IUU Fishing* tidak dapat dipungkiri telah menghalangi upaya dunia internasional untuk memastikan keberlanjutan sektor perikanan yang memiliki peran penting dalam pencapaian ketahanan pangan. Kerusakan lingkungan, penurunan sumber daya ikan, dan menurunnya kesejahteraan nelayan hanyalah sebagian kecil dari dampak nyata dari praktik *IUU Fishing*.

*All praise and gratitude are always be uttered to Allah SWT, The God Almighty for countless blessing and guidance so that we can complete the Report of the International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practice including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries, which was virtually held on 9-11 August 2021 in the framework of South-South Cooperation and Triangular (SSCT).*

*IUU Fishing certainly has hindered international efforts to ensure the sustainability of fisheries sector which is important in achieving food security. Environmental damage, the depletion of fish resources, and the decline of the fishermen welfare are only a small number of destructive impact from IUU Fishing practices.*

Oleh karena itu, Indonesia telah bekerja sama dengan negara-negara lain melalui forum bilateral, regional dan multilateral dalam memperkuat kolaborasi, pelaksanaan dan pengawasan yang bertujuan untuk mendeteksi, mencegah, dan memerangi *IUU Fishing*.

*Therefore, Indonesia has been collaborating with other countries through bilateral, regional, and multilateral forum in strengthening collaboration, enforcement, and surveillance aimed at detecting, deterring and eradicating IUU Fishing.*

Pelaksanaan *Workshop* ini merupakan bukti nyata kontribusi Indonesia dalam membantu mengatasi permasalahan *IUU Fishing* di kawasan regional, melalui dukungan kegiatan peningkatan kapasitas yang menyediakan informasi dan pengetahuan untuk mengatasi *IUU Fishing* dan mempromosikan praktik perikanan yang berkelanjutan, terutama di masa pandemi Covid-19.

*This Workshop is one of the concrete actions of Indonesian contribution in solving IUU Fishing issues in the region by supporting capacity building program which provides information and knowledge to combat IUU Fishing and promote sustainable fisheries practices, especially in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic.*

Laporan pelaksanaan ini memuat data terkait kegiatan *International Workshop* dengan harapan dapat dijadikan bahan evaluasi untuk perbaikan dan penyempurnaan pada kegiatan *capacity building* di waktu yang akan datang.

*The report contains data of the activities conducted in the International Workshop, which hopefully can be used as an evaluation for improvement and refinement of capacity building activities in the future.*

Pada kesempatan ini saya ingin menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah berkontribusi dan terlibat dalam penyelenggaraan *workshop* dan penyusunan laporan ini. Semoga Laporan ini dapat memberikan manfaat seperti yang diharapkan.

*I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratefulness and appreciation to all parties who have contributed and involved in organizing the workshop and the preparation of this report. May the report deliver their expectation to the fullest.*

# KATA PENGANTAR

## *Foreword*



**MARIA RENATA HUTAGALUNG**

*Director for Technical Cooperation,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

Kerja sama pembangunan internasional menjadi aspek penting dan integral dari kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia. Indonesia berkomitmen untuk memajukan kerja sama yang konkrit dan berkontribusi terhadap tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, baik di tingkat regional maupun global, di berbagai bidang.

Sebagai negara kepulauan terbesar di dunia, Indonesia memahami pentingnya sektor kelautan dan perikanan dalam aspek ekonomi dan sosial budaya di masyarakat. Sektor perikanan tidak saja berperan penting dalam mendukung penghidupan masyarakat pesisir tetapi juga dalam upaya mewujudkan ketahanan pangan nasional dan global.

*Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing* merupakan ancaman serius bagi upaya tersebut. Hal ini dikarenakan *IUU Fishing* dan kejahatan global terorganisir di industri perikanan dapat melemahkan upaya-upaya pelestarian dan pengelolaan perikanan berkelanjutan dan bertanggung jawab di tingkatan nasional maupun kawasan dalam jangka panjang.

*International development cooperation has always been an important and integral aspect of Indonesia's foreign policy. Indonesia is committed to advance concrete cooperation and contribute towards regional and global goals of sustainable development in various sectors.*

*As the largest archipelagic nation in the world, Indonesia acknowledges the importance of marine and fisheries sector both in economic and social-cultural aspect. Not only does fisheries sector provide local coastal communities a livelihood but it also plays an important role in attaining national and global food security.*

*Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing poses a threat to this goal as it undermines national and regional efforts to conserve and manage fisheries products and hampers the progress in achieving long-term sustainable and responsible fisheries sector.*



Menyadari pentingnya isu *IUU Fishing*, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia memberikan perhatian penuh pada pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*. Upaya ini telah dilakukan, antara lain, melalui penguatan implementasi peraturan nasional dan koordinasi erat antar Kementerian dan Lembaga terkait. Namun, kerja sama yang kuat antar negara melalui skema bilateral, regional dan multilateral juga terus ditingkatkan mengingat praktik *IUU Fishing* terjadimelampaui batas laut yang melintasi kawasan teritorial satu negara. Upaya kolaboratif antar negara menjadi kunci dalam menanggulangi isu *IUU Fishing* di kawasan.

Dalam kaitan itu, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia berkomitmen untuk terus meningkatkan kerja sama internasional untuk memberantas *IUU Fishing* dan mewujudkan industri dan produk perikanan yang berkelanjutan.

Kegiatan lokakarya bertajuk “*International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for RPOA-IUU Participating Countries and the Pacific Region Countries*” yang telah berlangsung pada 9-11 Agustus 2021 merupakan salah satu wujud komitmen Pemerintah Indonesia memajukan kerja sama mengatasi *IUU Fishing*. Lokakarya ini berlangsung atas kerja sama Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan dan Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia dengan *Non-Aligned Movement Center on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC)* dan *Regional Plan of Action on IUU Fishing Secretariat (RPOA-IUU)*.

*Noting its importance, combating IUU fishing has been a priority concern of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. A number of measures has been taken by the Indonesian Government to strengthen national efforts through assertive implementation and close inter-institution coordination. The fight against IUU fishing however also requires strong cooperation between countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral schemes, as IUU fishing practices extend beyond sea boundaries and national borders. Collaborative efforts between countries is key to combat IUU fishing practices in the region.*

*In that regard, the Government of Indonesia is committed to strengthening international cooperation in combating IUU Fishing in the region and developing sustainable fisheries industries and products.*

*The holding of the International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for RPOA-IUU Participating Countries and the Pacific Region Countries on 9-11 August 2021 is a reflection of Indonesia's commitment to eradication of IUU fishing. This Workshop has been conducted by the Government of the Republic Indonesia, through the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC), and Regional Plan of Action on IUU Fishing Secretariat (RPOA-IUUF).*

Lokakarya ini telah menggarisbawahi, antara lain, dua aspek penting yang perlu diperkuat dalam menanggulangi *IUU Fishing*, yakni perlunya upaya kolaborasi serta peningkatan kapasitas untuk mendeteksi dan menanggulangi *IUU Fishing*. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia berharap lokakarya ini telah membantu memfasilitasi koordinasi antar negara peserta dalam upaya penanggulangan *IUU Fishing* di kawasan, mengidentifikasi sumber daya yang tersedia dan dapat dimanfaatkan bersama, seperti keahlian, *best practices*, kerangka kemitraan dan program pengembangan kapasitas, dan pada gilirannya mendorong rencana konkret bersama dalam memperkuat kapasitas negara-negara peserta dalam penanggulangan isu *IUU Fishing*.

Sebagai penutup, Pemerintah Republik Indonesia akan terus mendukung dan membuka peluang kerja sama lain di masa depan dalam mendukung peningkatan kapasitas dalam hal penanggulangan *IUU Fishing* guna membantu dan memberikan solusi yang nyata untuk mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

*Among the key points discussed in the Workshop were the importance of developing collaboration and the capacity to detect and enforce anti-IUU fishing regulations. It is hope that the Workshop has facilitated better coordination between countries in the effort to tackle IUU fishing in the region, identification of available resources, including expertise, best practices, partnership framework, and capacity building programs, which in turn enable concrete action plan in eradicating IUU fishing.*

*In conclusion, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is committed to explore and support future cooperation with participating countries in addressing IUU fishing in order to assist and provide workable solutions in achieving sustainable development goals.*







# KATA PENGANTAR

## *Foreword*



**IR. SUHARTA, MSI**

*RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator*

Pandemi COVID-19 telah mengakibatkan perubahan signifikan dalam setiap aspek kehidupan di seluruh dunia. Bukan hanya menghadirkan permasalahan di bidang kesehatan, Covid-19 juga memberikan tantangan tersendiri bagi pengelolaan perikanan dan penegakan hukum, termasuk dalam pelaksanaan *monitoring, surveillance, and control* (MCS). Hal tersebut memunculkan kekhawatiran akan meningkatkan terjadinya praktik *Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated* (IUU) Fishing. Oleh sebab itu, kerja sama antar negara mutlak diperlukan sebagai langkah strategis dan operasional dalam penguatan pemberantasan IUU Fishing di Kawasan, khususnya di masa pandemi ini.

Bertitik tolak dari hal tersebut di atas, RPOA-IUU sebagai sebuah inisiasi regional yang mempromosikan tata kelola perikanan berkelanjutan termasuk diantaranya pemberantasan IUU Fishing, menyambut baik uluran kerja sama dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan Non-Blok Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) untuk menyelenggarakan

*The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant changes in every aspect of life worldwide. It is not solely presenting problems in the health sector, but COVID-19 also bring their own challenges on fisheries management and law enforcement, including the implementation of monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS). It raises concerns on the increased number of Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing practices. Therefore, the cooperation between countries is absolutely required as a strategical and operational action in strengthening the eradication of IUU fishing in the region, particularly during the pandemic.*

*Based on the aforementioned, RPOA-IUU, a regional initiative that promotes sustainable fisheries management, including combating IUU fishing, welcomed the cooperation offer from The Government of The Republic of Indonesia and The Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) to conduct*



*The International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing* pada 9-11 Agustus 2021 secara virtual. *Workshop* ini merupakan momen yang baik bagi negara-negara di Kawasan untuk saling bertukar pemikiran, ide dan gagasan termasuk aksi yang perlu dilakukan dalam memerangi *IUU Fishing*.

Terima kasih dan apresiasi kepada *Coordination Committee Meeting* dari negara-negara anggota RPOA-IUU: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kamboja, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua Nugini, Filipina, Thailand, Timor-Leste, dan Vietnam yang telah hadir dan berpartisipasi aktif dalam kegiatan ini. Ini tentu menjadi hal yang positif dalam upaya mendorong kerja sama dalam mempromosikan tata kelola perikanan yang berkelanjutan termasuk pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*. Harapan kami dari Sekretariat RPOA-IUU tentu agar ke depan kerja sama ini semakin baik dan ditingkatkan.

Demikian yang bisa kami sampaikan sebagai kata pengantar dalam laporan pelaksanaan *The International Workshop on Eradication of IUUF*. Semoga bermanfaat dan memperkuat upaya kita semua dalam upaya pencegahan dan pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*.

*The International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing on 9-11 August 2021 virtually. The workshop was aimed to be a forum for countries in the region to share their thoughts, ideas, and notions, including necessary prioritized action plan to combat IUU Fishing.*

*Our appreciation and gratefulness are given to the Coordination Committee Meeting from RPOA-IUU participating countries; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam who were able to attend and actively participate in the workshop. The workshop was certainly a positive effort to encourage cooperation in promoting sustainable fisheries management, including combating IUU fishing. As the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, we are expecting that this cooperation will achieve better and improve in the future.*

*Hereby we deliver the foreword for the activity report of The International Workshop on Eradication on IUUF. Hopefully, it will be useful and strengthen all of our effort to prevent and eradicate IUU Fishing.*

# KATA PENGANTAR

## *Foreword*



### **DIAR NURBINTORO**

*Acting Director of Non-Aligned  
Movement Centre for South-South  
Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)*

Memerangi *IUU Fishing* membutuhkan kerjasama dan koordinasi antar negara yang kuat melalui kerjasama bilateral, regional dan multilateral. Negara-negara telah menyiapkan berbagai inisiatif untuk memfasilitasi kerja sama dan koordinasi dalam memerangi *IUU Fishing*. Namun, pandemi Covid-19 telah mengganggu operasi, upaya dan kapasitas pemantauan. Sebagai akibat dari seringnya pembatasan operasi di atas kapal, inspeksi di pelabuhan dan di pantai, tingkat *IUU Fishing* masih melonjak.

Oleh karena itu, pertukaran pengetahuan tentang cara mengatasi isu *IUU Fishing* di tengah pandemi Covid-19 dengan mengadakan lokakarya virtual dapat menjadi langkah strategis untuk meningkatkan kapasitas pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*, seperti yang dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, *Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)* dan *Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU)* dari tanggal 9 hingga 11 Agustus 2021.

*Combating IUU fishing requires strong cooperation and coordination between countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. Countries set up numerous initiatives to facilitate cooperation and coordination in the fight against IUU fishing. The Covid-19 pandemic has, however, interrupted monitoring capacity operations and efforts. As a result of the restriction on frequent on-board operation, in-port and at-shore inspections, the extent of IUU fishing is still being enlarged.*

*The exchange of knowledge on how to tackle the issues of the IUU fishing in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic by holding a virtual workshop could therefore be a strategic measure for increasing the IUU fishing eradication's capacity, as conducted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC) and Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) from 9th to 11th of August 2021.*

Laporan ini disusun berdasarkan lokakarya berjudul: 'Pemberantasan Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing untuk Negara Peserta Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) dan Negara Pasifik.' Sekitar 40 delegasi dari negara peserta RPOA-IUU dan negara Pasifik berpartisipasi.

Lokakarya ini bertujuan untuk lebih meningkatkan saling pengertian dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan IUU Fishing serta penguatan kerjasama pencegahan dan pemberantasan IUU fishing antara negara peserta RPOA-IUU dengan negara-negara Pasifik.

Hasil yang diharapkan adalah untuk berbagi informasi dan pengetahuan tentang dampak IUU Fishing di seluruh dunia dari perspektif ekonomi dan lingkungan, dan untuk meningkatkan kesadaran tentang perlunya meningkatkan koordinasi di antara negara-negara peserta RPOA-IUU dalam perjuangan melawan IUU Fishing. Alhasil, lokakarya ini memberikan peluang besar tidak hanya untuk meningkatkan pemahaman bersama tentang faktor-faktor yang terkait dengan pencegahan dan pemberantasan IUU Fishing, tetapi juga untuk meningkatkan kesadaran tentang dampak ekonomi dan ekologis dari IUU Fishing di dunia.

Laporan ini mencerminkan semangat diskusi para peserta. Konsep-konsep yang disebutkan dalam lokakarya disertakan. Diharapkan laporan ini dapat dipertimbangkan untuk digunakan pada lokakarya IUU Fishing lainnya.

Laporan ini berupaya memberikan wawasan praktis dan teori kepada pejabat pemerintah tentang masalah yang mereka hadapi dalam memberantas IUU Fishing.

*This report was drawn up based on a workshop entitled: 'Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries.' Some 40 participants from RPOA-IUU participating countries and Pacific countries participated.*

*The objective for the workshop was the further improvement of mutual understanding in respect of the prevention and eradication of IUU fishing and the reinforcement of cooperation in prevention and eradication of IUU fishing between the RPOA-IUU participating countries and Pacific countries.*

*The expected outcome was to share information and knowledge on the worldwide impact of the IUU fishing from an economic and environmental perspective, and to raise the awareness about the need to improve coordination among the RPOA-IUU participating countries in the struggle against IUU fishing. As a result, the workshop provided a great opportunity not only to increase mutual understanding on factors related to IUU fishing prevention and eradication, but also to enhance awareness about the economic and ecological impact of IUU fishing on the world.*

*The present report reflects the participants' spirit of discussion. The concepts mentioned in the workshop are included. It is hoped that some of these materials may be considered appropriate for use on other IUU fishing workshops.*

*The report seeks to give government officers practical and theory insights into the issues they confront in eradicating IUU fishing.*

# SAMBUTAN

## Welcoming Remarks



## ANTAM NOVAMBAR

SECRETARY GENERAL OF  
MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

*IUU Fishing* merupakan suatu fenomena global yang berdampak pada kerusakan lingkungan dan sosial ekonomi. Sampai saat ini, *IUU Fishing* masih menjadi salah satu ancaman terbesar bagi ekosistem laut, terutama bagi kelestarian sumber daya ikan dan keanekaragaman hayati laut. Tidak hanya itu, penurunan stok ikan yang diakibatkan oleh tindakan *IUU Fishing* juga secara langsung memengaruhi jumlah tangkapan nelayan lokal yang menggantungkan hidupnya pada perikanan tangkap skala kecil. Untuk itu, sebagai upaya untuk menghentikan praktik *IUU Fishing*, kerja sama dan koordinasi yang baik antar negara-negara melalui kerja sama bilateral, regional dan multilateral sangatlah diperlukan.

Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan dan inisiasi telah dibentuk oleh negara-negara, baik melalui forum bilateral, regional dan multilateral, guna meningkatkan koordinasi dan memperkuat kolaborasi dalam memerangi *IUU Fishing*.

*IUU fishing is a global phenomenon which causes environmental and socio-economic damage. Until now, IUU Fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystem, especially for the preservation of fish resources and marine biodiversity. Adding to that matter, the depletion in fish stocks caused by IUU Fishing also directly affects the total catch of local fishermen who depend their livelihoods on small-scale fishing. In order to put a stop on IUU Fishing practices, solid cooperation and coordination between countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation are most needed.*

*Numerous efforts have been made, and initiatives have been formed by countries through bilateral, regional, and multilateral forum in order to improve coordination and strengthen collaboration in combating IUU Fishing.*



Namun demikian, adanya pandemi Covid-19 semakin menambah tantangan dalam memerangi *IUU Fishing*, dimana keterbatasan operasional dalam pemantauan dan pengawasan di masa pandemi menyebabkan meningkatnya praktik *IUU Fishing*.

Oleh karena itu, program peningkatan kapasitas bagi para praktisi melalui pertukaran informasi terkait praktik terbaik dalam penanggulangan *IUU Fishing* di tengah pandemi Covid-19 oleh negara-negara dapat menjadi langkah strategis guna menemukan metode terbaik.

Melalui *workshop 'Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries.'* yang diselenggarakan secara virtual pada 9-11 Agustus 2021, diharapkan dapat dibangun pemahaman bersama terkait aspek-aspek dalam pemberantasan *IUU Fishing* dan kolaborasi antar negara dapat meningkat untuk mencegah dan memerangi praktik *IUU Fishing*.

*However, the Covid-19 pandemic has added one more challenge in fighting against IUU Fishing, in which operational limitations in monitoring and surveillance during the pandemic have led to the increased number of IUU fishing practices.*

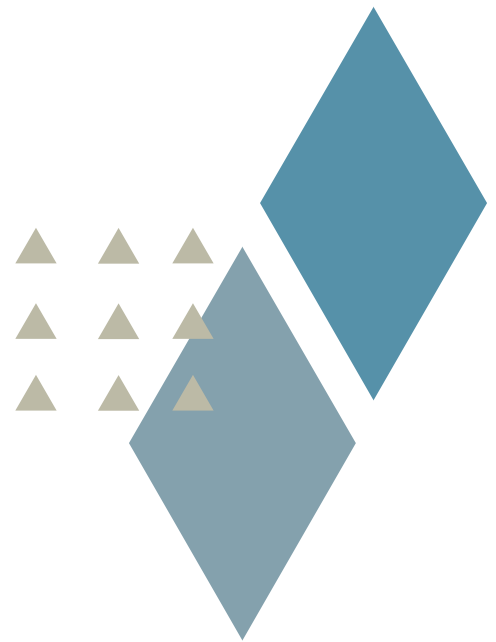
*Therefore, the capacity building program for practitioners through the exchange of information related to best practice in handling IUU Fishing in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic by countries can be a strategic measure to find the best method.*

*Through the International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plans of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries.' which was held virtually on 9-11 August 2021, it is hoped that a mutual understanding regarding aspects in eradication of IUU Fishing can be formed and collaboration between countries can be strengthened to prevent and combat the practice of IUU Fishing.*



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# 1. Pendahuluan

*Introduction*

# LATAR BELAKANG

## *Background*

*IUU Fishing* adalah fenomena global dengan konsekuensi lingkungan dan sosial ekonomi yang menghancurkan.<sup>1</sup> Lautan dunia dalam bahaya dan populasi ikan global mengalami penurunan yang serius. Laporan *UN FAO State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) 2014* menemukan bahwa 90,1% dari stok ikan dunia telah dieksploitasi secara penuh atau dieksploitasi secara berlebihan. *IUU Fishing* menyumbang 20% (11 hingga 25 juta metrik ton ikan) dari tangkapan global<sup>2</sup>. *IUU Fishing* mengancam 260 juta pekerjaan global yang bergantung pada perikanan laut dan merupakan ancaman besar bagi lautan, konsumen, dan bisnis makanan laut di seluruh dunia.<sup>3</sup>

*IUU Fishing is a global phenomenon with devastating environmental and socio-economic consequences.<sup>1</sup> The world's ocean is in peril and global fish populations are in serious decline. The UN FAO State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) 2014 report found that 90.1% of the world's fish stocks were fully exploited or over-exploited. IUU Fishing accounts for 20% (11 to 25 million metric tons of fish) of the global catch<sup>2</sup>. IUU Fishing threatens the 260 million global jobs that are dependent on marine fisheries and is a major threat to the oceans, consumers and seafood businesses around the world.<sup>3</sup>*

1. Damanaki, Maria, dan Lubchenco, Jane. (2011). Joint Statement between the European Commission and the United States Government on Efforts to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.

2. Oceana. (2013). Oceana Report released in Managing Our Nation's Fisheries Conference in Washington, D.C. in 2013.

3. International Organization for Migration (IOM) Indonesia. (2016). Laporan mengenai perdagangan orang, pekerja paksa, dan kejahatan perikanan dalam industri perikanan Indonesia



*IUU Fishing* juga berdampak besar pada aspek sosial dan meningkatnya potensi konflik akibat meningkatnya persaingan di wilayah penangkapan ikan. Selain itu, penurunan stok ikan juga mengakibatkan peningkatan pengangguran dari sektor perikanan karena perusahaan harus mengurangi jumlah awak kapal penangkap ikan.<sup>4</sup>

Praktik *IUU Fishing* seringkali melibatkan jaringan lintas batas dan tidak hanya terkait dengan kegiatan *illegal fishing*, tetapi juga sering dikaitkan dengan pelanggaran hukum berat lainnya seperti pemalsuan dokumen, penyuapan, penyelundupan, perdagangan manusia, serta kerja paksa. seperti kejahatan keuangan seperti penipuan asuransi, penggelapan, pajak dan pencucian uang.

*IUU Fishing* also causes great impact on social aspect and the increase in the potential of conflict due to the increased competition in fishing areas. Moreover, the decline in fish stocks also results in an increase in unemployment from the fisheries sector since companies should reduce the number of fishing boat crews.<sup>4</sup>

The practice of *IUU Fishing* often involves cross-border network and not only it is related with illegal fishing activities, but it is also often linked to other serious law violations such as falsification of documents, bribery, smuggling, human trafficking, forced labor as well as financial crimes such as insurance fraud, embezzlement, taxes and money laundering.

4. Sunyowati, Dina. (2014). "Dampak Kegiatan IUU-Fishing di Indonesia" (makalah disampaikan pada Seminar Nasional "Peran dan Upaya Penegak Hukum dan Pemangku Kepentingan Dalam Penanganan dan Pemberantasan IUU Fishing di Wilayah Perbatasan Indonesia", kerjasama Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia dengan Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 22 September 2014)

Sejumlah wilayah perairan dunia memiliki tingkat kerawanan dan sering menjadi sasaran para pelaku *IUU Fishing*, seperti di Teluk Thailand, Laut Cina Selatan, dan Sulu Sulawesi, Laut Arafura dan Timor, Laut Karibia, Laut Pasifik Selatan, dan Laut Afrika Barat.<sup>5</sup> Mengingat sifatnya yang umumnya tersembunyi, sulit untuk mengukur secara tepat, tetapi perkiraan saat ini menunjukkan kerugian ekonomi global dari penangkapan ikan ilegal menelan biaya hingga \$23,5 miliar per tahun.<sup>6</sup>

*A number of world territorial waters possess a vulnerability level and are often being targeted by IUU Fishing perpetrators, such as in the Gulf of Thailand, South China Sea, and Sulu Sulawesi, Arafura and Timor Seas, the Caribbean Sea, the South Pacific Sea, and the West African Sea.<sup>5</sup> Given its generally concealed nature, it is difficult to precisely quantify, but the current estimates suggest the global economic losses of illegal fishing cost up to \$23.5 billion annually.<sup>6</sup>*



5. Wilcox, C., Mann, V., Cannard, T., Ford, J., Hoshino, E. and Pascoe, S., (2021). A review of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing issues and progress in the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission region. Bangkok, FAO and Hobart, CSIRO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2640en>

6. OECD-FAO-UNODC. (2016). Conference and Workshop on Improving Co-operation in the fight against fish crime, 13-14 October 2016



Sebagai pengganti kejahatan perikanan yang bersifat global dan kompleks, pemberantasan *IUU fishing* menuntut kerjasama dan koordinasi yang baik antar negara melalui kerjasama bilateral, regional dan multilateral. Berbagai inisiasi didirikan oleh negara-negara untuk memudahkan kolaborasi dan koordinasi dalam memerangi *IUU Fishing*. Namun, pandemi Covid-19 telah mengganggu operasional dan upaya kapasitas pemantauan dan pengawasan. Akibatnya, ruang lingkup *IUU Fishing* tetap meningkat karena keterbatasan operasi reguler di atas kapal dan inspeksi di pelabuhan dan di laut.

Oleh karena itu, bertukar dan berbagi informasi tentang cara mengatasi tantangan penanggulangan *IUU Fishing* di tengah pandemi Covid-19 melalui pelaksanaan *Workshop* virtual dapat menjadi langkah strategis untuk meningkatkan kapasitas para praktisi *IUU fishing*.

*In lieu of the global and complex nature of fisheries crime, combating IUU fishing demands excellent collaboration and coordination between countries through bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation.*

*Numerous initiations were established by countries to ease collaboration and coordination in combating IUU fishing. However, the covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the operations and efforts of monitoring and surveillance capacity.*

*Consequently, the scope of IUU fishing remains increased due to limitations of regular on-board operations and in-port and at-sea inspections.*

*Therefore, exchanging and sharing information on how to overcome the challenges of tackling IUUF in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic through conducting virtual Workshop can be a strategical action to elevate the capacity of IUU fishing practitioners.*



# Tujuan & Output

## Objectives & Output

### Tujuan:

- Meningkatkan saling pengertian mengenai aspek pencegahan dan pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*;
- Memperkuat kerja sama antar negara peserta dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*; dan
- Memperkuat kerja sama antara negara-negara Peserta RPOA-IUU dan Negara-negara Pasifik dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*.

### Objectives:

- *To increase mutual understanding regarding aspects in the prevention and eradication of IUU Fishing;*
- *To strengthen cooperation amongst participating countries in the prevention and eradication of IUU Fishing; and*
- *To strengthen cooperation amongst RPOA-IUU Participating countries and Pacific Countries in the prevention and eradication of IUU Fishing.*



Output:

- Berbagi pengetahuan dan informasi tentang dampak global IUU Fishing dari sudut pandang ekonomi dan ekologi;
- Kesadaran akan perlunya peningkatan koordinasi di antara negara-negara peserta untuk memerangi IUU Fishing; dan
- Peluang kolaborasi di masa depan antara negara-negara peserta RPOA-IUU dan Negara-negara Pasifik dalam memerangi IUU Fishing.

Output:

- *Sharing knowledge and information of global impact of IUUF from economic and ecological view;*
- *Awareness of the need for increasing coordination amongst the participating countries to combat IUUF; and*
- *Opportunity of future collaboration amongst the RPOA-IUU participating countries and Pacific Countries in combating IUUF.*







## PENDANAAN /Funding



Sumber dana kegiatan *International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practice including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* yang dilaksanakan secara virtual pada tanggal 9-11 Agustus 2021, berasal dari *Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC)* sebagai mitra penyelenggara.

*Source of funding for the International Workshop on Combating IUU Fishing for Regional Action Plans to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including the Eradication of IUU Fishing in the Territories (RPOA-IUU) of Participating States and Pacific States virtually held on 9-11 August 2021, comes from the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) as the organizing partner.*





# 2.

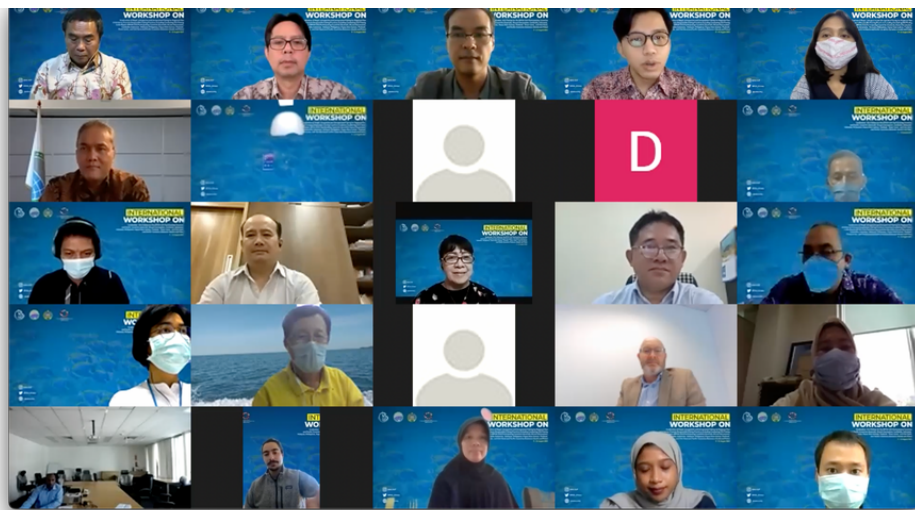
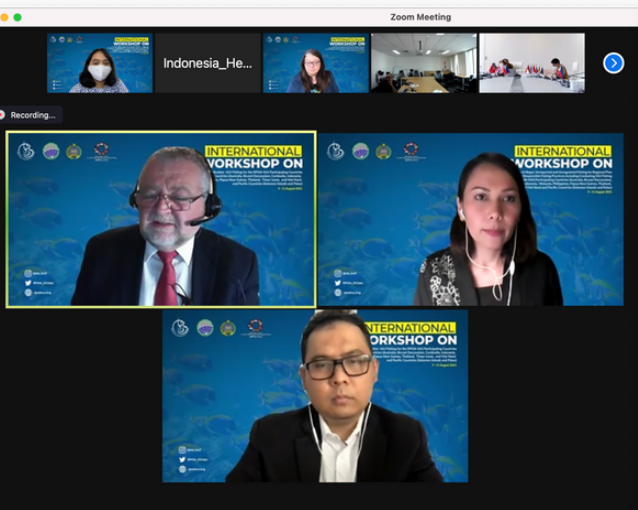
# Penyelenggaraan

*Workshop Description*



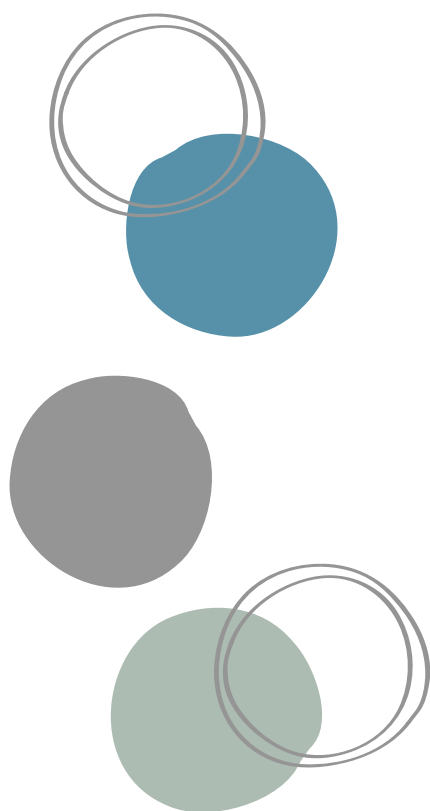






# Waktu Pelaksanaan

## Time



Kegiatan *International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* diselenggarakan atas kerja sama Pemerintah Republik Indonesia c.q. Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan dengan Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) dan Kementerian Luar Negeri pada tanggal 9-11 Agustus 2021 secara virtual. Kegiatan dilaksanakan dalam kerangka program Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Triangular (KSST) tahun 2021.

*The International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries was virtually held on 9-11 August 2021, in collaboration between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries with the Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The activity is carried out under the framework of the 2021 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) program.*

Workshop diikuti oleh 40 (empat puluh) peserta dari 10 negara RPOA-IUU (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kamboja, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua Nugini, Pilipina, Thailand, Timor-Leste dan Viet Nam) serta dihadiri sejumlah pakar dan praktisi perikanan dunia yang berasal dari *University of Indonesia, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) of Wollongong University, FAO - Regional Asia Pacific (RAP), Marine Stewardship Council, INTERPOL, dan SEAFDEC.*

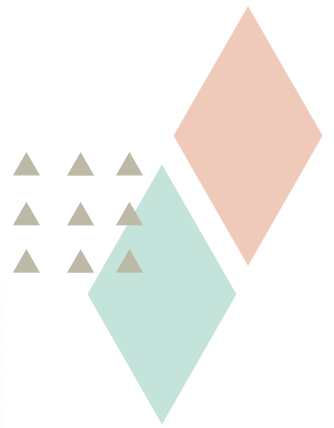
Kegiatan International Workshop dibuka bersama oleh Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan, RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator dan Plt. Direktur NAM CSSTC pada tanggal 9 Agustus 2021.

*The workshop was attended by 40 (forty) participants from 10 RPOA-IUU Participating Countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam) and numbers of world fisheries experts and practitioners namely from the University of Indonesia, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) of Wollongong University, FAO - Regional Asia Pacific (RAP), Marine Stewardship Council, INTERPOL, and SEAFDEC.*

*The International Workshop was jointly opened by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator and Acting Director of NAM CSSTC on 9 August 2021.*







*In his remarks, The Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries expressed his appreciation and gratitude upon the solid cooperation between MMAF, NAM CSSTC and the Secretariat of the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing (RPOA-IUU) for a proper and well-organized workshop. The workshop implementation was a form of commitment in continuously promoting the cooperation on eradication of IUU Fishing with countries in the region.*

*The Minister emphasized that combating IUU fishing in various circumstances is not only the responsibility of one country. It is the cooperation between countries that is important in eradicating IUU fishing which needs to be maintained and strengthened.*

"Dalam perspektif kerja sama pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*, Indonesia memiliki komitmen yang jelas dan kuat. Komitmen tersebut salah satunya telah ditunjukkan melalui 14 tahun perannya sebagai Sekretariat RPOA-IUU", ujar MKP.

Kerjasama regional ini diharapkan dapat memperkuat kebijakan yang diterapkan oleh KKP dan berprinsip pada keberlanjutan ekologis yang ada di laut.

*"Within the perspective of cooperation to eradicate IUU Fishing, Indonesia has a clear and strong commitment. One of the commitments has been shown through its 14-year role as the Secretariat of the RPOA-IUU", said the Minister.*

*This regional cooperation is expected to strengthen the policies implemented by the MMAF and based on the principles of sustainable ecology in the sea.*







RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator dalam sambutan menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia sebagai Sekretariat RPOA-IUU telah bekerja bersama dengan 11 negara anggota dan beberapa organisasi mitra dalam memperkuat kerja sama dan menjaga semangat kebersamaan dalam memberantas *IUU Fishing*.

Workshop ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pemahaman bersama terkait aspek-aspek dalam pemberantasan *IUU Fishing* dan memperkuat kerja sama antar negara, khususnya negara peserta RPOA-IUU dan negara di kawasan Pasifik untuk mencegah dan memerangi praktik *IUU Fishing*.

Dengan adanya kesamaan pemahaman dan semangat kerja sama ini, diharapkan akan semakin memperkuat upaya pemberantasan *IUU Fishing*.

*The RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator in his speech conveyed that Indonesia as the RPOA-IUU Secretariat has worked together with 11 member countries and several partner organizations in strengthening the cooperation and maintaining the spirit of togetherness in eradicating IUU Fishing.*

*The workshop was aimed to increase mutual understanding regarding aspects of IUU Fishing and to strengthen cooperation amongst participating countries especially amongst RPOA-IUU Participating countries and Pacific Countries in the prevention and eradication of IUU Fishing*

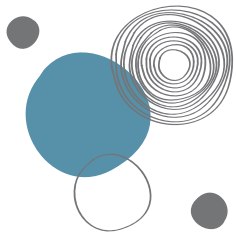
*With this common understanding and spirit of cooperation, it is wished that the efforts to eradicate IUU Fishing will be strengthened.*



Sementara itu, Plt. Direktur NAM CSSTC pada sambutannya menyampaikan bahwa tujuan NAM CSSTC adalah untuk membantu negara-negara berkembang meningkatkan kapasitas nasional dan kemandirian kolektif mereka. Di antara elemen peningkatan kapasitas nasional, NAM CSSTC memprioritaskan peningkatan kapasitas dan sumber daya untuk pemantauan, pengendalian, dan pengawasan yang efektif terhadap IUU Fishing.

*Meanwhile, the Acting Director of NAM CSSTC mentioned that the NAM CSSTC's objective is to help developing countries enhance their national capacities and collective self-reliance. Among the elements of enhancing national capacities, NAM CSSTC prioritize in increasing the capacity and resources for effective monitoring, control, and surveillance on IUU fishing.*

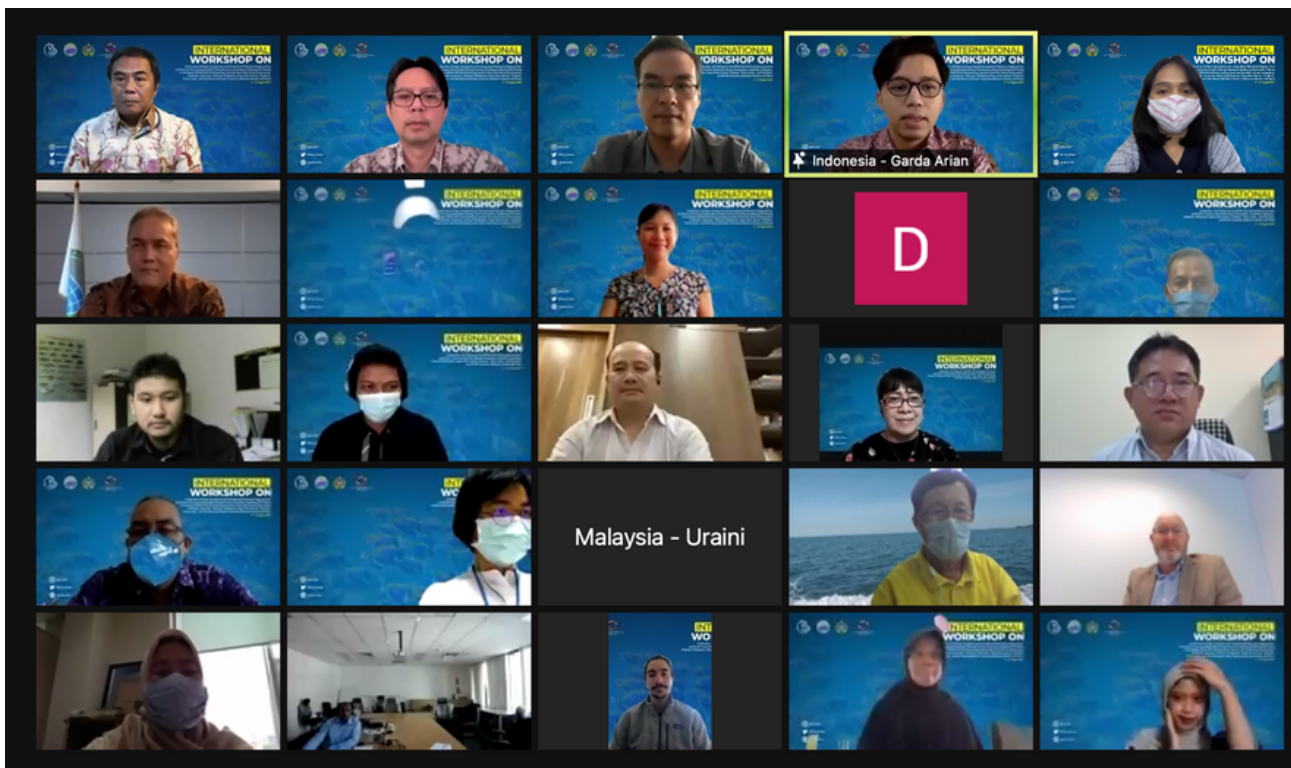




## Peserta /Participants

Kegiatan *International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries*, diikuti oleh 40 (empat puluh) peserta dari 10 (sepuluh) negara RPOA-IUU (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kamboja, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua Nugini, Piilipina, Thailand, Timor-Leste dan Viet Nam). Rekapitulasi peserta seperti pada lampiran.

*The International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Territories (RPOA-IUU) of Participating Countries and Pacific Countries was attended by 40 (forty) participants from 10 (ten) RPOA-IUU Participating Countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam). The recapitulation of participants as in the appendix.*



# Narasumber

## Speakers

Narasumber *International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* berjumlah 8 (delapan) orang yang berasal dari *University of Indonesia, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) of Wollongong University, FAO - Regional Asia Pacific (RAP), Marine Stewardship Council, INTERPOL, SEAFDEC dan Sekretariat RPOA-IUU*. Rekapitulasi Biodata Narasumber seperti pada lampiran.

*The Speakers for the International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries comprised of 8 experts from the University of Indonesia, Australian National Center for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) of Wollongong University, FAO - Regional Asia Pacific (RAP), Marine Stewardship Council, INTERPOL, SEAFDEC and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat. The data of Speakers' Professional Background as in the Appendix.*



# Sarana dan Prasarana

## *Facilities and Infrastructure*

Sarana dan prasarana yang digunakan untuk mendukung efektifitas kegiatan *workshop* meliputi: laptop, LCD Proyektor, adapter, dan jaringan kabel LAN.

*The facilities and infrastructure used to support the workshop include: laptops, LCD projectors, adapter, and LAN cable networks.*

# Metode Workshop

## *Workshop Methods*

Metode *workshop* yang digunakan dalam proses kegiatan terdiri dari:

- Paparan narasumber
- Paparan perwakilan negara peserta
- Tanya – Jawab

*The workshop method used consisting of:*

- *Presentation of Speakers*
- *Presentation of Country Representatives*
- *Question and Answer*

# Proses Kegiatan

## /Activities

### Day 1

9 August 2021

- 1 A Study of Global Loss of IUU Fishing by Dr. Arie Afriansyah, Head of Center for Sustainable Ocean Policy, Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia

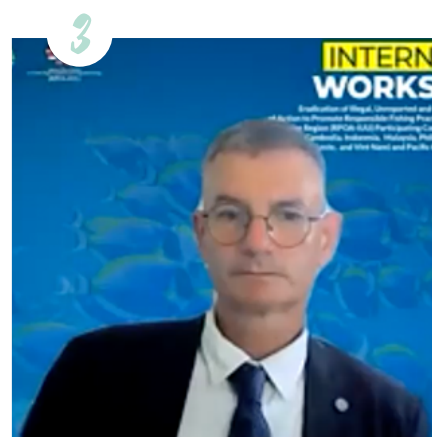
- 2 Implementation of Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance by Prof. Alistair Mcilgorm, Capacity Development Leader, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)

#### Q & A Session

- 3 Implementation of Port States Measures by Simon FungeSmith, Senior Fishery Office, FAO-RAP

- 4 Enhancement of Capacity to Improve Flag State Performance by Dr. Camille Goodman, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)

#### Q & A Session





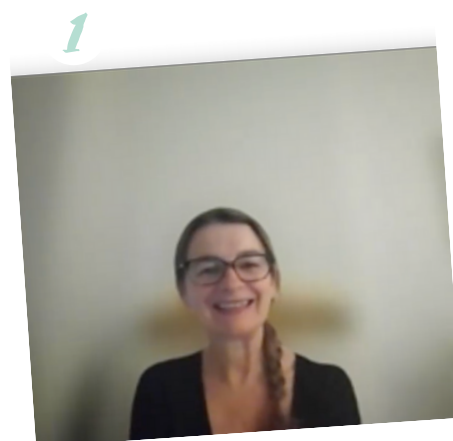
# Proses Kegiatan

## /Activities

### Day 2

10 August 2021

1 Traceability of Fisheries Product and Market Measure to Combat IUU Fishing by Ms. Susan Lockhart, Supply Chain Standards Director, Marine Stewardship Council



2 Modus Operandi IUU Fishing Fisheries Related Crime by Mr. Stuart Beban, Criminal Intelligence Analyst, INTERPOL



#### Q & A Session

3 Regional Capacity Building to Combat IUU Fishing by Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, Head of Training and Information Section, SEAFDEC



4 Lesson Learned of Regional Effort to Combat IUU Fishing in the South-East Asia: RPOA-IUU by Matheus Eko Rudianto, RPOA-IUU Secretariat



#### Q & A Session

# Proses Kegiatan /Activities

## Day 3

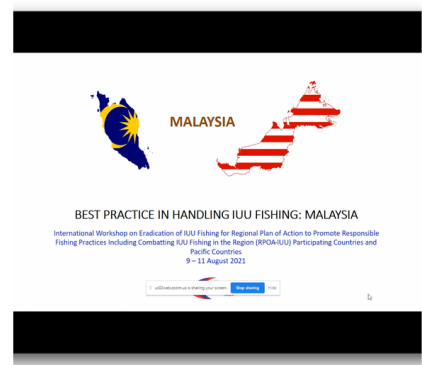
11 August 2021

Para perwakilan negara menyampaikan paparan terkait *Best Practice in Handling IUU Fishing* di negara masing-masing. Melalui sesi ini para peserta saling bertukar informasi terkait upaya-upaya terbaik yang telah dilakukan negara peserta untuk memerangi penangkapan ikan ilegal.

Selain itu, para peserta juga saling bertukar pandang terkait upaya terbaik untuk memerangi *IUU Fishing* selama masa pandemi Covid-19 seperti melakukan digitalisasi dalam penerbitan izin atau sertifikat. Melalui sesi *Sharing Best Practice* ini ditemukan pandangan yang sama dari para peserta akan pentingnya peningkatan kerja sama antar negara untuk melawan *IUU Fishing*, baik melalui kerja sama bilateral atau multilateral. Salah satunya memperkuat kerja sama di forum regional seperti RPOA IUU atau forum lainnya.

*The country representatives delivered presentations related to Best Practice in Handling IUU Fishing in their respective countries. Through this session, participants exchanged information regarding the best efforts of participating countries to combat illegal fishing.*

*In addition, the participants also exchanged views on the best efforts to eradicate IUU Fishing in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic, such as digitalization of the issuance of permits or certificates. Through this Sharing Best Practice session, the participants shared the same view on the importance of strengthening cooperation between countries to combat IUU Fishing through bilateral or multilateral cooperation. One of the ways is to strengthen cooperation in regional forum such as the RPOA IUU or other forums.*



# 3. Penutup

*Conclusion*

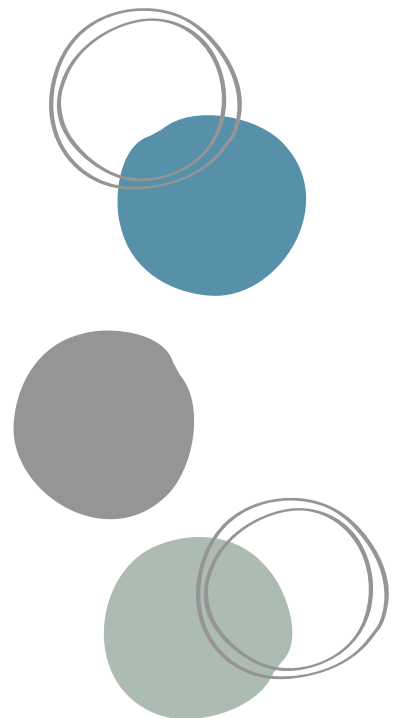


# Kesimpulan

## Conclusion

*International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* telah diselenggarakan oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia c.q. Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan bekerja sama dengan *Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC)* dan Kementerian Luar Negeri dalam kerangka pelaksanaan program Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Triangular (KSST) tahun 2021.

*The International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries* was held by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia c.q. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries collaborated with the *Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC)* and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the framework of *South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) 2021* program.



Workshop ini diharapkan dapat semakin memperkuat kerja sama diantara negara-negara RPOA-IUU, meningkatkan pemahaman bersama terkait aspek-aspek dalam pemberantasan *IUU Fishing* serta kolaborasi antar negara dalam upaya pencegahan dan penanggulangan praktik *IUU Fishing*.

Terdapat beberapa kesimpulan mencakup aspek pendanaan dan evaluasi kegiatan.

- a. Aspek pendanaan
  - Pendanaan kegiatan workshop untuk negara RPOA-IUU dan Asia Pasifik sepenuhnya bersumber dari anggaran NAM-CSSTC, dan KKP bertindak selalu pelaksana teknis kegiatan.
  - Pendanaan kegiatan KSS ke depan, yang sebelumnya tersebar di berbagai Kementerian/Lembaga menjadi terpusat dengan mekanisme *pooling fund* yang dikelola oleh Kementerian Keuangan dimana pelaksana program/kegiatan KSS adalah Kementerian/Lembaga, atau kegiatan KSS dapat didanai oleh pihak Ketiga.

*The workshop is expected to further strengthen cooperation between RPOA-IUU Participating Countries, increase mutual understanding regarding aspects in eradication of IUU Fishing and collaboration between countries in efforts to prevent and handle IUU fishing practices.*

*There are several conclusions covering aspects of funding and workshop evaluation.*

- a. *Funding*
  - *The international workshop for RPOA-IUU Participating Countries and Asia Pacific Countries is fully funded by the NAM-CSSTC, and the MMAF acts as the technical implementer.*
  - *The budget for future SSC activities, which was previously owned by Ministries/Institutions, will be consolidated under a pooling fund mechanism managed by the Ministry of Finance in which the SSC program/activities implementer are the Ministries/Institutions, or the SSC can also be funded by a third party.*

- b. Aspek evaluasi pelaksanaan kegiatan
- Evaluasi pelaksanaan *workshop* dilakukan melalui penyampaian kuesioner evaluasi pelaksanaan kegiatan yang disampaikan kepada peserta melalui link yang diberikan pada saat hari ketiga pelaksanaan kegiatan.
  - Dari hasil kuesioner diperoleh data
    1. Secara keseluruhan kegiatan *workshop* memberikan manfaat untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan peserta yang berguna dalam pelaksanaan pekerjaan dan menjadi referensi dalam penyusunan kebijakan.
    2. Kegiatan diharapkan dapat dijadwalkan secara berkala atau penyelenggaraan *workshop*/peningkatan kapasitas lainnya yang dapat melibatkan pemangku kepentingan dari sisi industri/pengguna hasil perikanan.

*b. Workshop evaluation*

- *The workshop evaluation is carried out through the online evaluation questionnaire which is filled out by the participants via the link provided on the third day of the workshop.*
- *From the questionnaire, the obtained data were as follows:*
  1. *Overall, the workshop has further improved participants' capacity by increasing the knowledge which can be useful in managing the work task, and the gained knowledge can also be used as a reference in policy making preparation.*
  2. *The workshop or any other form of capacity building program is highly suggested to be carried out periodically and involve wide range of stakeholders from the industrial sector/the consumer of fishery products.*





# Lampiran

*Appendix*

# Agenda

## Day 1

Time (GMT +7)	Agenda	Speakers
08.00-08.10 am	Introduction	MC
08.10-08.20 am	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcoming Remarks: Overview and Introduction of RPOA-IUU (5')</li> <li>• Opening Remarks: Overview and Introduction of International Work Shop (5')</li> </ul>	RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator/ Executive Secretary of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource  Acting Director for Non-Aligned Movement Center for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM CSSTC)
08.20-08.30 am	Keynote Speech	Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia
<b>Session 1</b> <b>Moderator: Silvia Juliana Malau</b> <b>Diplomat, Directorate for Technical Cooperation MOFA</b>		
08.30 – 09.00 am	A Study of Global Loss of IUU Fishing	Dr. Arie Afriansyah, Head of Center for Sustainable Ocean Policy, Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia
09.00– 09.30 am	Implementation of Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance	Prof. Alistair Mcilgorm, Capacity Development Leader, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)
09.30 – 10.00 am	Q&A	Moderator: Silvia Juliana Malau, Directorate for Technical Cooperation MOFA
10.00 – 10.10 am		Break
<b>Session 2</b> <b>Moderator: Silvia Juliana Malau</b> <b>Diplomat, Directorate for Technical Cooperation MOFA</b>		
10.10 – 10.40 am	Implementation of Port States Measures	Simon FungeSmith, Senior Fishery Office, FAO-RAP
10.40 – 11.10 am	Enhancement of Capacity to Improve Flag State Performance	Dr. Camille Goodman Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS)
11.10 – 11.40 am	Q&A	Moderator: Silvia Juliana Malau, Diplomat, Directorate for Technical Cooperation MOFA
11.40 – 11.50 am	Wrap Up	Moderator: Silvia Juliana Malau, Diplomat, Directorate for Technical Cooperation MOFA
11.50-11.55	Closing	MC

# Agenda

## Day 2

Time (GMT +7)	Agenda	Speakers
08.00-08.10 am	Opening	MC
<b>Session 1</b> <b>Moderator: Aulia Riza Farhan, S.T., M.Sci.Tech., Ph. D</b> <b>Deputy Director of Monitoring and Operational Patrol Vessels</b>		
08.10 – 08.40 am	Traceability of Fisheries Product and Market Measures to combat IUU Fishing	Ms. Susan Lockhart, Supply Chain Standards Director, Marine Stewardship Council
08.40 – 09.10 am	Modus Operandi IUU Fishing  Fisheries Related Crime	Mr. Stuart Beban, Criminal Intelligence Analyst, INTERPOL
09.10 - 09.40 am	Q&A	Aulia Riza Farhan, S.T., M.Sci.Tech., Ph. D Deputy Director of Monitoring and Operational Patrol Vessels
09.50 -10.00 am	Break	
<b>Session 2</b> <b>Moderator: Aulia Riza Farhan, S.T., M.Sci.Tech., Ph. D</b> <b>Deputy Director of Monitoring and Operational Patrol Vessels</b>		
10.00– 10.30 am	Regional Capacity Building  Combat IUU Fishing	Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, Head of Training and Information Section, SEAFDEC
10.30 – 11.00 am	Lesson learned of Regional Effort to combat IUUF in the South-East Asia: RPOA-IUU	Matheus Eko Rudianto, M.Bus.IT-RPOA-IUU Director
11.00 - 11.30 am	Q&A	Aulia Riza Farhan, S.T., M.Sci.Tech., Ph. D Deputy Director of Monitoring and Operational Patrol Vessels
11.30 - 11.40 am	Wrap Up	Aulia Riza Farhan, S.T., M.Sci.Tech., Ph. D Deputy Director of Monitoring and Operational Patrol Vessels
11.45-11.50 am	Closing	MC

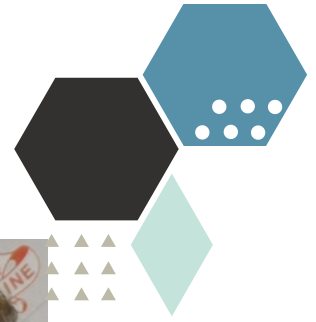


# Agenda

## Day 3

Time (GMT +7)	Agenda	Speakers
08.00 – 08.10 am	Opening	MC
<b>Session1. Best Practice in Handling IUUF: Lesson Learned from Participating Countries</b> <b>Moderator: Arif Hidayatulloh</b> <b>Head of Legal, Organization, and Public Relation Division, Secretariat of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource</b>		
08.10 – 08.35 am	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia	Country Participant
08.35 – 09.00 am	Q&A	Moderator: Arif Hidayatulloh Head of Legal, Organization, and Public Relation Division, Secretariat of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource
<b>Session 2. Best Practice in Handling IUUF: Lesson Learned from Participating Countries</b> <b>Moderator: Arif Hidayatulloh</b> <b>Head of Legal, Organization, and Public Relation Division, Secretariat of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource</b>		
09.00 – 09.25 am	Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Country Participant
09.25 – 09.50 am	Q&A	Moderator: Arif Hidayatulloh Head of Legal, Organization, and Public Relation Division, Secretariat of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource
09.50-10.00 am	Wrap Up	Moderator: Arif Hidayatulloh Head of Legal, Organization, and Public Relation Division, Secretariat of Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resource
10.00-10.05 am	Closing	MC

# Narasumber */Speakers*



## ARIE AFRIANSYAH

HEAD OF CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE  
OCEAN POLICY, FACULTY OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA

Arie Afriansyah is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law Universitas Indonesia. Besides teaching duties, currently he is also the Chairman of Center for Sustainable Ocean Policy Faculty of Law Universitas Indonesia; the Editor in Chief of Indonesian Journal of International Law (IJIL); the Editor in Chief of Indonesia Yearbook of International Law (IndoYBIL); and Editor of ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement (AJCE). He is also the President of Indonesian Society of International Law Lecturers (ISILL) and Executive Council Member of the Asian Society of International Law (AsianSIL).



## PROF. ALISTAIR MCILGORM

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT LEADER, AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR OCEAN RESOURCES AND  
SECURITY (ANCORS)

Alistair McIlgorm is a full time Professor at Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS), University of Wollongong, Australia specialising marine and fisheries economics, management and capacity development. He has a BSc Fishery Science (Plymouth), MSc Sea-Use Law, Economics and Policy (LSE) and PhD Economics (Queensland). His career in fisheries has been with the Australian Maritime College (AMC 1987-1997), principal fishery economic consultant and managing Director of Dominion Consulting Pty Ltd (1997 to 2004) and formerly Professor and Director of the National Marine Science Centre (2005-2010), Coffs Harbour, NSW.



## SIMON FUNGESMITH

SENIOR FISHERY OFFICE, FAO-RAP

Simon Funge-Smith's professional career spans both fisheries and aquaculture development, with 27 years of experience working in Asia. This work has covered marine and inland fisheries development, extensive and intensive aquaculture, rural development and their associated livelihoods. His work also covers emergency response and rehabilitation to natural and complex disasters. His work in the regional policy environment complemented this, as secretary of a regional fishery body (the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission) and over 16 years of active experience of working with intergovernmental organizations (APFIC, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, NACA, SEAFDEC, BOBP-IGO, INFOFISH, MRC, ASEAN).



## DR. CAMILLE GOODMAN

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CENTRE FOR OCEAN  
RESOURCES AND SECURITY (ANCORS)

Dr Camille Goodman joined the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong as a Senior Lecturer in March 2021. She is also a Visiting Fellow at the ANU College of Law, where she completed her PhD in 2019. From 2005 to 2020, Camille worked at the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, primarily in the Office of International Law, where she provided legal and policy advice to the Australian Government on a wide range of public international law issues, with a particular focus on law of the sea and international fisheries law.



## SUSAN LOCKHART

SUPPLY CHAIN STANDARDS DIRECTOR,  
MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

She has a BSc in Food Science and over 30 years' experience in the food industry, working with and across complex supply chains in food manufacturing, retail, and supply chain standards development.

Sue's career to date has been marked by a natural curiosity about how our food is produced and a passion to provide consumers with safe, nutritious, and tasty food and drink that is sustainably sourced.



## STUART BEBAN

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYST,  
INTERPOL

Mr. Beban is a criminal intelligence analyst in Environmental Security at the INTERPOL office in Singapore. He has been in this role for three and a half years mainly looking at transnational crimes related to forestry and fisheries. Prior to joining INTERPOL, he worked for seven years as a law enforcement officer at the Ministry for Primary Industries in New Zealand where he specialized in complex fraud and black market crimes.



## KONGPATHAI SARAPHAIVANICH

HEAD OF TRAINING AND  
INFORMATION SECTION, SEAFDEC

Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich graduated from Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University, Thailand. He joined with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), Training Department since 1999. He had experiences on fishing gear technology, fishery management and fishery information.

Presently, he is Head of Training and Information Section and also project manager of "Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Enhancing National Capacities to Eliminate IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia" which implement three main activities such as Regional Fishing Vessels Record, electronic Catch ASEAN Documentation Scheme, and Regional Cooperation to Support Implementation of Port State Measures.



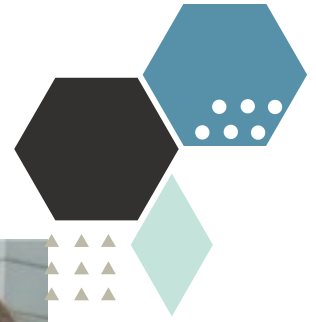
## MATHEUS EKO RUDIANTO, MBUS.IT

RPOA IUU SECRETARIAT

He has been working in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries for over 26 years. He is graduated from Master Degree from Royal Institute of Technology, Melbourne and Master Science in Information System and also expert in the field of information system



# Moderator



**SILVIA JULIANA MALAU**

DIPLOMAT, DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



**AULIA RIZA FARHAN, S.T.,  
M.SCI.TECH., PH.D**

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MONITORING AND OPERATIONAL PATROL VESSELS, MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES



**ARIP HIDAYATULLOH**

HEAD OF LEGAL, ORGANIZATION, AND PUBLIC RELATION DIVISION  
SECRETARIAT OF DIRECTORATE  
GENERAL OF SURVEILLANCE FOR  
MARINE AND FISHERIES RESOURCE  
MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND  
FISHERIES, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AS  
ALTERNATE RPOA-IUU SECRETARIAT  
COORDINATOR

# Peserta /Participants

No	Negara/ Countries	Nama / Name	Kementerian / Ministry
1	Timor Leste (3)	Ms. Maria Sarmiento Tae	General Directorate of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources
		Mr. Vasco Freitas	General Directorate of Inspection for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
		Mr. Pedro Rodrigues	General Directorate of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources
2	Malaysia (3)	Ms. Nur Fadhlin Chan, Mahadie Chan	Department of Fisheries
		Mr. Mohamad Nur Hakim Abdullah	Department of Fisheries
		Ms. Uraini Ujang	Department of Fisheries
3	Australia (4)	Duane Bridger	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
		Adam Camilleri	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
		Jaidan Stevens	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
		Ms. Kerry Smith	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
4	Kamboja (1)	Mr. Roitana Buoy	Deputy Director General and IUUF Team Leader, Fisheries Administration
5	Viet Nam (5)	Mrs. Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung,	Department of Science Technology and International Cooperation, Directorate of Fisheries (DFISH)
		Mr. Vu Duyen Hai, Deputy	Director of Department of Capture Fisheries, DFISH
		Mr. Nguyen Phu Quoc	Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, DFSIH
		Mr. Ha Le	Deputy Director of Center for Fisheries Information, DIFISH
		Ms. Nguyen Mai Huong	Official of Department of Science Technology and International Cooperation, DFISH

## Peserta /Participants

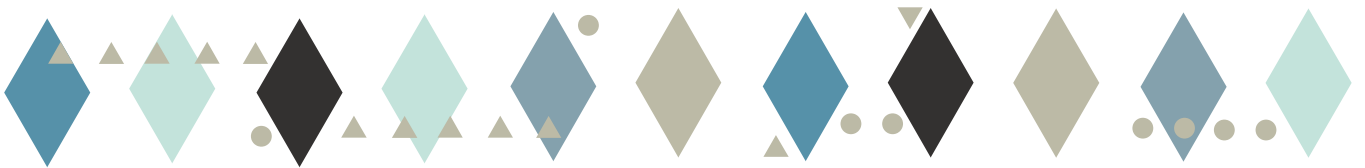
6	Filipina (3)	Mr. Crejay Lacena	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
		Mr. Michael Andayog	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
		Ms. Sandra Victoria Arcamo	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
7	Thailand (4)	Ms. Weeraya Wongkarasin	Department of Fisheries
		Ms. Jitpisut Sanboopeng	Department of Fisheries
		Mr. Nitipol Boonniti	Department of Fisheries
		Mr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont	Marine and Fisheries Research and Development Division (MFRDD)- Department of Fisheries (DOF)
8	Brunei Darussalam (8)	Mr. Irwan Haji Mohammad Noor	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Sheikh Al Idrus Sheikh Haji Nikman	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Ms. Amela Ayu Ashikin Haji Osman	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Raihan Haji Marsidi	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Khairul Abidin Ahmad	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Haji Muhammad Faisal Haji Adam	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Pangiran Mohammad Hafiz Redzuan Pangeran Jamaluddin	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
		Mr. Aisham Haji Awang Besar	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
9	PNG (2)	Mr. Mark B. Bangkoma	National Fisheries Authority
		Mr. Charlie Jhon	National Fisheries Authority
10	Indonesia (7)	Mr. Sherief Maroinie	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries
		Mr. Sahono Budianto	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries



## Peserta /Participants

		Ms. Purihitajati Widodo	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries
		Mr. Saiful Bahri	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries
		Ms. Yeni Maryani	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries
		Ms. Hedhi Sugrito Kuncoro	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries
		Mr. Hendri Kurniawan	Ministry of Marine Affairs of Fisheries

# Materi Narasumber



# CSOP

Center for Sustainable Ocean Policy  
Law | Universitas Indonesia



**ATSEA-2**

## Baseline Estimates of RPOA-IUU Participating Countries

Report for the Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action  
Program Phase 2 (ATSEA-2)

Dr Arie Afriansyah







# Contents

01

Our work with ATSEA-2 Project

02

Scope of the Study

03

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Way Forward

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

## PROJECT LEADER



**Dr Arie Afriansyah**

- Director Executive of CSOP
- Assoc. Prof – Faculty of Law Universitas Indonesia

## RESEARCH TEAM



**Akhmad Solihin,  
Ph.D (cand.)**



**Jeremia H Prasetya**



**Amira Bilqis**

# 1 in 4

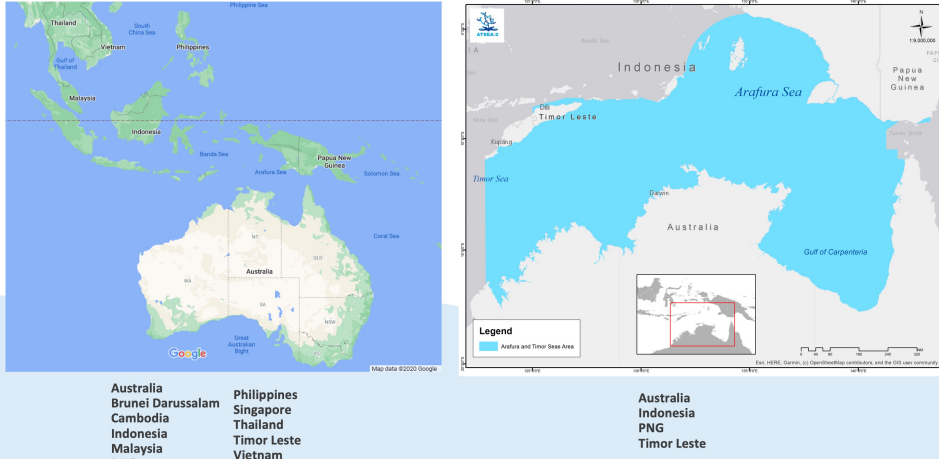
Focused on the study of estimating **illegal fishing** at sea at Arafura and Timor Seas and other RPOA-IUU Participating Countries



Arie Afriansyah, Akhmad Solihin, Amira Bilqis, Jeremia Humolong Prasetya, (2021). Baseline Estimates of RPOA-IUU Participating Countries. Report to the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Phase 2 (ATSEA-2) Project, Bali, Indonesia. 72p



## RPOA-IUU and ATS



## Indonesia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea



Long Coastline



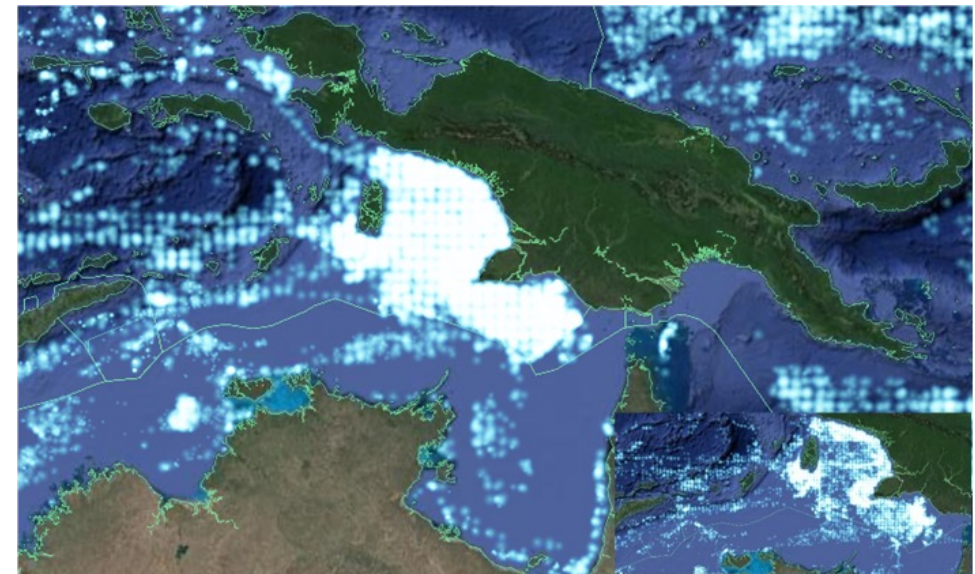
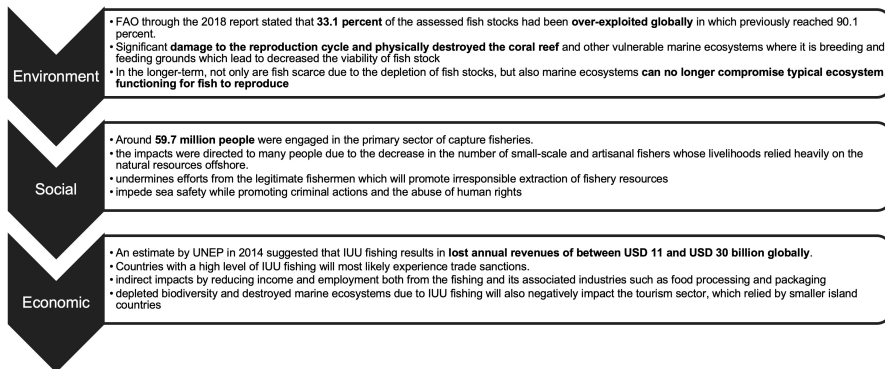
Small-Scale Fisheries



Tourism

The three countries shared the same interest to protect the natural resources due to the heavy reliance on the ocean wealth for many economic activities to sustain the livelihoods.

## Importance of Combatting IUU Fishing - Impacts



# 11 RPOA-IUU COUNTRIES

The study offers a unique approach to quantifying law enforcement ability by **calculating loss avoided** from respective law enforcement through vessels apprehension, both domestic and foreign vessels. These data of vessels apprehension (either proceed to the court or later released) are within the RPOA-IUU participating countries between the last **five years**.

2015  
–  
2019

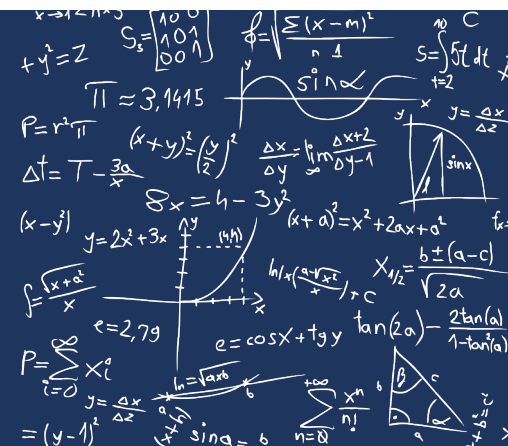


# DATA-DRIVEN POLICY REMAINS IMPORTANT

- The **lack of data** hinders the policymakers from enacting effective regulations and policies is one of the main contributing factors to the thriving IUU activities.
- Despite the scarcity and the unavailability of the data from several countries, estimates were made in this study for volume and value loss.
- It shall be highlighted that there is a **critical** need to complete the existing data gaps for more evidence-based regulations and policies for RPOA-IUU participating countries.



# METHODOLOGY



Mahabrur and Hidayat (2018)

\*For volume, omit the fish price variable

# 178.580

tonnes

Total volume loss avoided by  
RPOA-IUU Participating Countries  
between 2015-2019

## HIGHEST VALUE LOSS AVOIDED PER COUNTRY



**US\$ 206.064.000**

The calculation includes inland waters apprehended vessels  
Division of data is needed



**US\$ 70.258.776**

- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)
- Badan Keamanan Laut/ Indonesian Coast Guard (BAKAMLA)
- Indonesian Navy
- Indonesian Marine Police



**US\$ 70.150.800**

# CASE: PAPUA NEW GUINEA



apprehended vessels  
equivalent to **US\$ 8.458.800**

The highest surge of apprehension in 2018-2019

total in 5 (five) years

**US\$ 8.776.800**

=

**4388 tonnes**



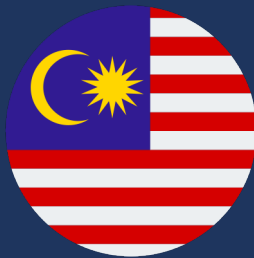
**138** vessels



# VALUE LOSS AVOIDED PER COUNTRY



US\$ 508.800  
254 tonnes  
8 vessels



US\$ 127.200  
64 tonnes  
2 vessels



US\$ 63.600  
32 tonnes  
1 vessels



N/A



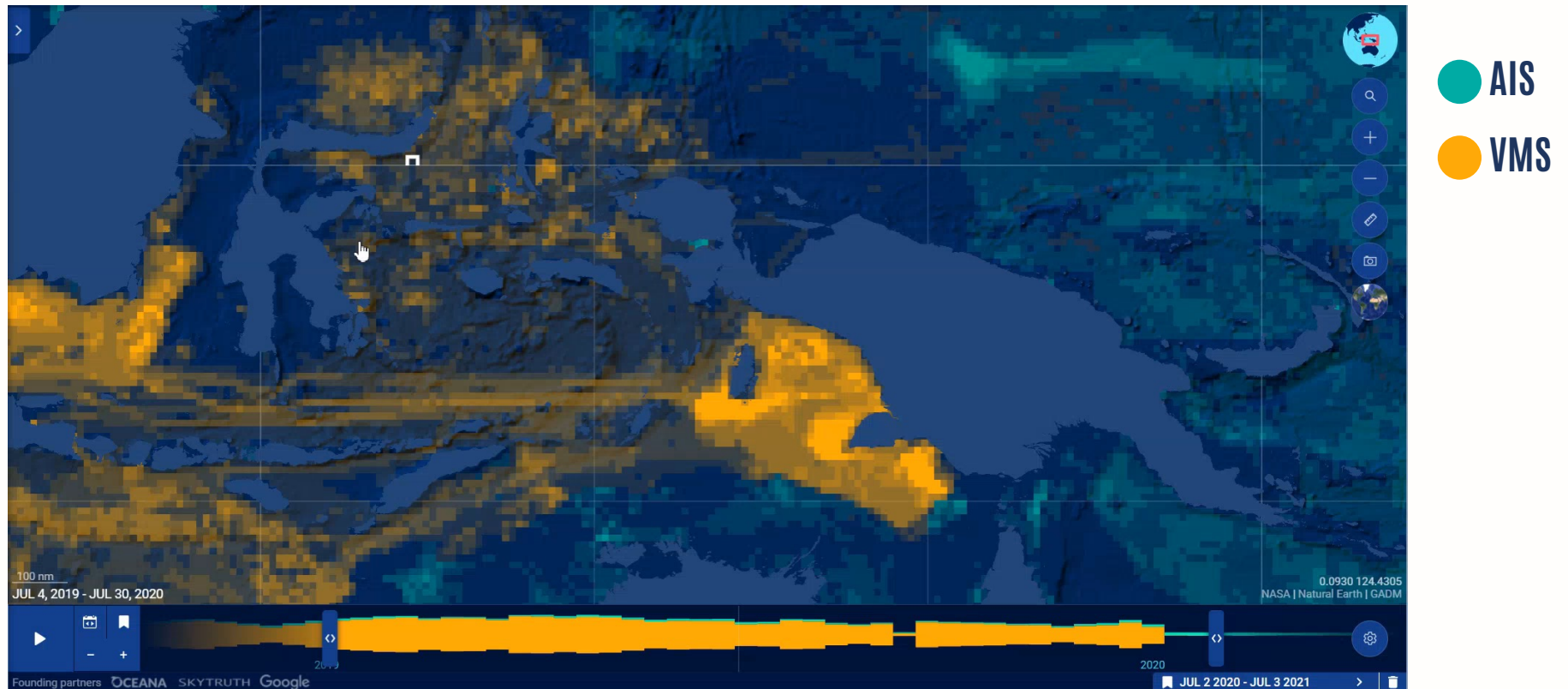
N/A



N/A

Data mostly acquired from the annual CCM report to the RPOA-IUU Secretariat within the year of 2015-2019

# VESSELS TRAFFIC 2019 - 2020



<https://globalfishingwatch.org/map>

## A stylized illustration of a sailing ship with two masts and a central cabin, sailing on blue waves. The ship is grey with blue accents and rigging.

Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Australia	2015	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2016-2017	53	0.2	3	2000	13	USD 826.800	413
	2018-2019	53	0.2	3	2000	5	USD 318.000	159
	TOTAL						USD 1.144.800	572
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Brunei	2014	53	0.2	3	2000	2	USD 127.200	64
	2015	53	0.2	3	2000	1	USD 63.600	32
	2016	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2018	53	0.2	3	2000	3	USD 190.800	95
	2019	53	0.2	3	2000	2	USD 127.200	64
	TOTAL						USD 508.800	254
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Cambodia	2015	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2016	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2017	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2018	53	0.2	3	2000	3.240	USD 206.064.000	103032
	2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 206.064.000	103032
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Indonesia	2015	53.28	0.2	3	2000	172	USD 10.799.280	5400
	2016	50.84	0.2	3	2000	316	USD 20.527.704	10264
	2017	51.98	0.2	3	2000	271	USD 17.925.312	8963
	2018	58.25	0.2	3	2000	170	USD 11.134.800	5567
	2019	57.8	0.2	3	2000	159	USD 9.871.680	4936
	TOTAL						USD 70.258.776	35130
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Malaysia	2015	53	0.2	3	2000	2	USD 127.200	64
	2016	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2017	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2018	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 127.200	64



# DETAILS OF FINDINGS (2)

Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Papua New Guinea	2015	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2016	53	0.2	3	2000	6	USD 381.600	191
	2017	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2018-2019	53	0.2	3	2000	133	USD 8.458.800	4229
	TOTAL						USD 8.840.400	4420
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Philippines	2015	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2016-2019	53	0.2	3	2000	1.103	USD 70.150.800	35075
	TOTAL						USD 70.150.800	35075
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Singapore	2015-2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 0	0
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Thailand	2015-2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 0	0
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Timor Leste	2015	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2016	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2017	53	0.2	3	2000	1	USD 63.600	32
	2018	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 63.600	32
Country	Year	Fish Weight Equivalent		Trip	Price/tonne	Apprehended Vessels /year	Value Loss (tonnes) (US\$)	Volume Loss (tonnes)
Vietnam	2015-2019	53	0.2	3	2000		USD 0	0
	TOTAL						USD 0	0
GRAND TOTAL							USD 357.158.376	178580



1

There are no standardized global or country level formula to estimates value and volume of IUU fishing

2

Unreported and unregulated fishing are lack of tangible data and basis lead to complicated to calculation (further field obtained data and close collaboration with NCU/Gov't are needed).

3

Only 4 (four) vessels apprehended on the WPP-718, which part of ATS region, within the last 5 year with estimated prevented economic loss at US\$ 685.200 or equivalent to the 343 tonnes.

4

- Three **highest number** of detained vessels are coming from **Cambodia, Indonesia, and Philippines** with US\$ 206.064.000 or equivalent to 103.032 tonnes, US\$ 70.258.776 or equivalent to 35.130 tonnes, and US\$ 70.150.800 or equivalent to 35.075 tonnes.
- The **lowest catch** from Timor Leste with an estimation of US\$ 63.600 or equivalent 32 tonnes.
- Meanwhile, there is **no data available for Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam**.
- Total of all countries is estimated to be US\$ 357.158.376 or equivalent to 178.580 tonnes.

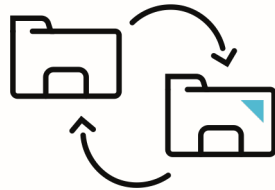
# CONCLUSION

# WAY FORWARD



01

Stronger cooperation of legal enforcement



02

Exchange data (incl. surveillance data/information)



03

Finalisation delimited maritime areas (Indonesia - Timor Leste)

Contact:  
[arie.afriansyah@ui.ac.id](mailto:arie.afriansyah@ui.ac.id)

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THANK YOU!!!





# Implementation of Port States Measures

Simon Funge-Smith  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific



# What is the FAO Port State Measures Agreement?

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing

Agreed in 2009 and entered into force on **5 June 2016**

An international agreement that seeks to prevent IUU fishing through the adoption and implementation of effective port state measures as a means of ensuring the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources.

The intention is that the Agreement will be applied widely and effectively by countries, in their capacities as port States, to foreign-flagged vessels seeking entry to, or are in, a country's ports.



# Status of the PSMA

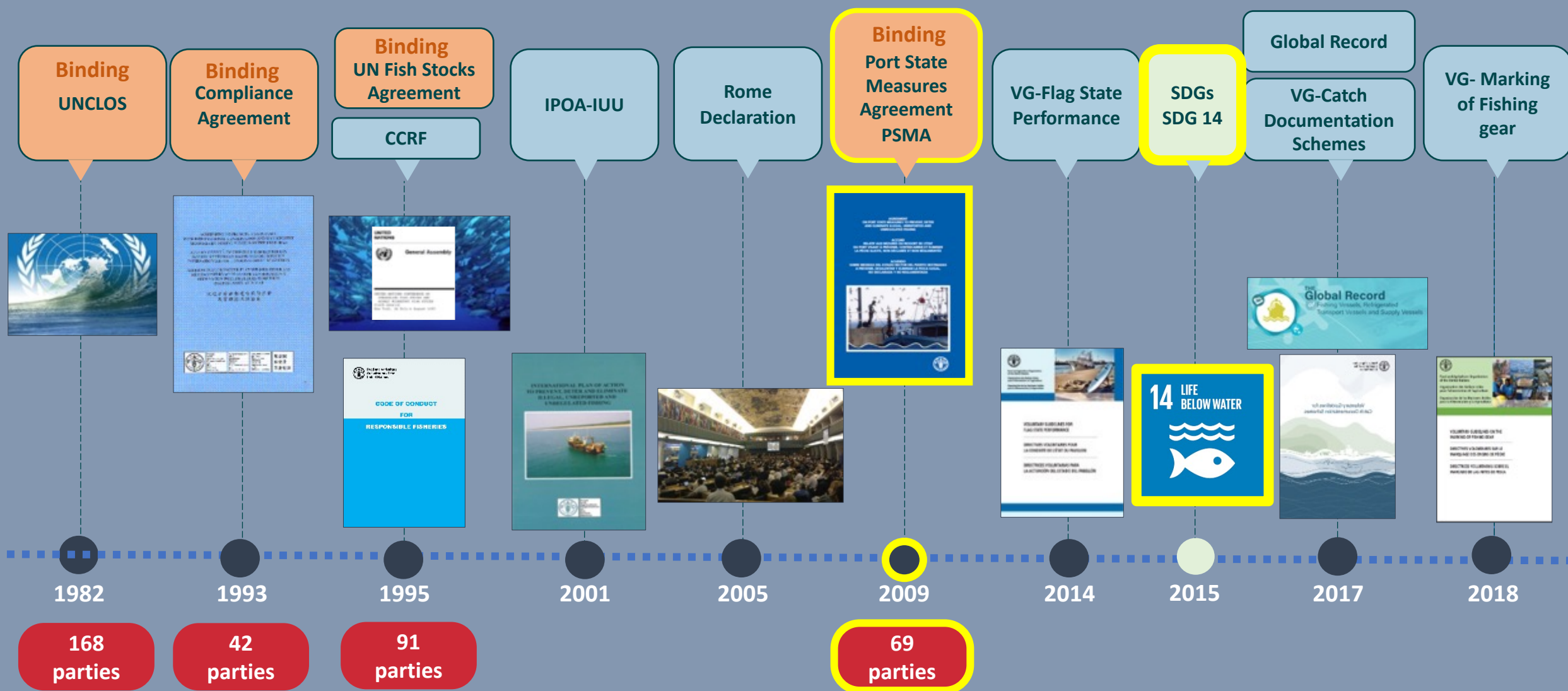


**Total of 69 Parties**

**6 RPOA members  
have ratified or  
acceded**

*Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement*

# Timeline of International fisheries instruments and tools to combat IUU fishing



Respectively instruments outline **Flag State, Port State, Coastal State, Market State** responsibilities



# The UN Sustainable Development Goals link to combatting IUU



Adopted in 2015

SDG14 specifically indicates targets to commit to combat IUU fishing and its drivers





**Implementation of international fisheries instruments, mechanisms and tools directly contribute to achieving both of these SDG 14 Targets**



### Target 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices (...) to restore fish stocks (...) to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield (...)



### Target 14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing (...)

# There is political will for implementing the PSMA

---

4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the PSMA  
(Bali, Indonesia, 8-12 May 2023)

3<sup>rd</sup> meeting PSMA Open-Ended Technical  
Working Group on Information Exchange  
(Tentatively June 2022)

PSMA Part 6 Working Group – Requirements  
of Developing States

**New** PSMA Strategy Working Group  
(Tentatively November 2022)

**Also, PSMA Regional Coordination Meetings**  
**Asia: 4-8 April 2022 & Pacific: 9-13 May 2022 (TBC)**





A review of illegal, unreported  
and unregulated fishing issues  
and progress  
in the Asia Pacific Fisheries  
Commission region

<http://www.fao.org/3/cb2640en/cb2640en.pdf>

# Combating IUU Fishing is not just about the PSMA

---

A lot of the IUU fishing in the RPOA region is domestic or conducted by neighbouring countries, unrelated to RFMO CMMs

The various international fisheries instruments and tools to combat IUU fishing **outline Flag State, Port State, Coastal State, Market State responsibilities**

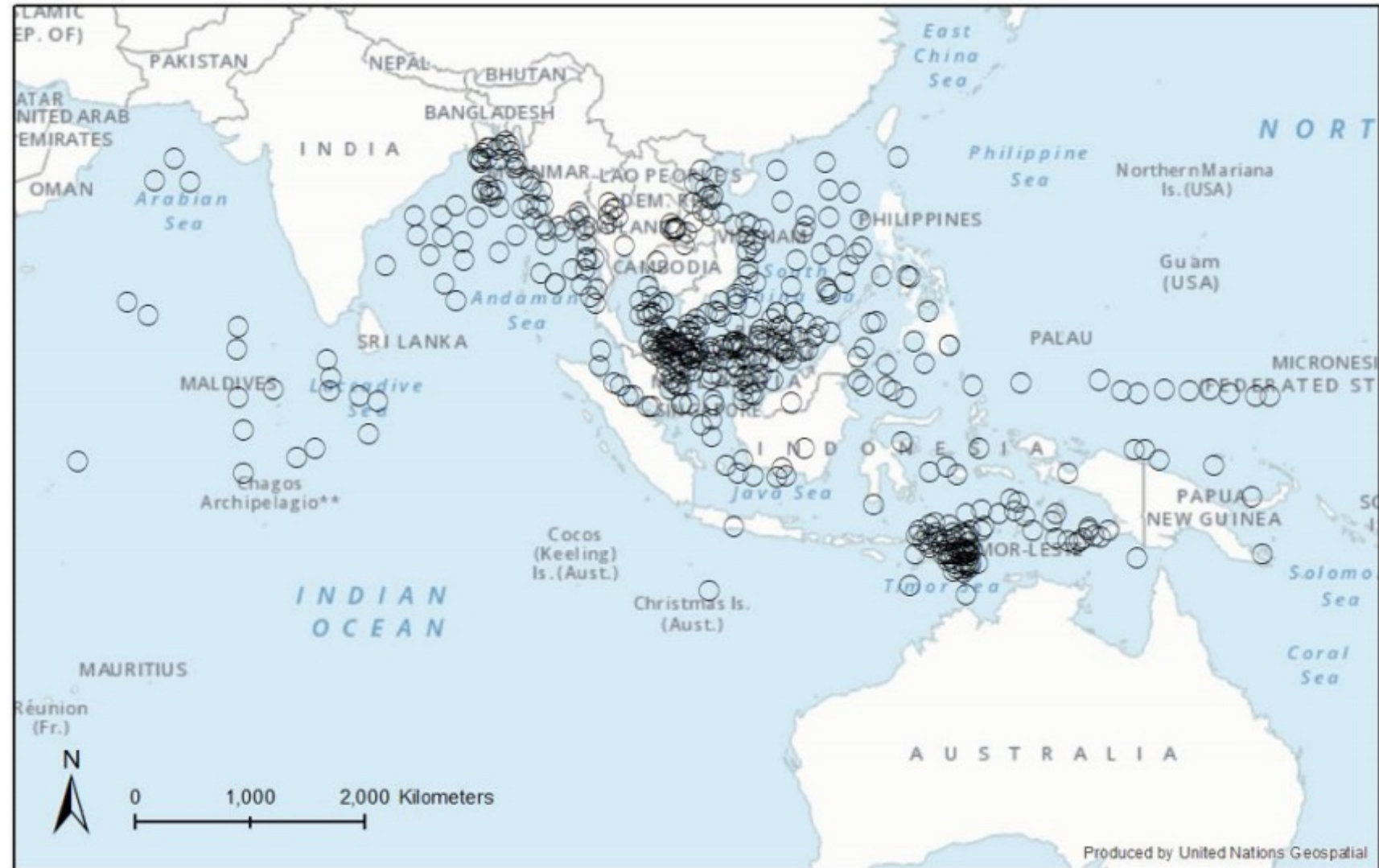
Implementing these can do much to combat all forms of IUU fishing and requires actions by

- Flag States, Port States, Coastal States, Market States

Requires agreement and commitment to coordinate and share information



# IUU Hotspots identified in the RPOA region and adjoining areas



# FAO capacity development to support implementation of the PSMA

---



Successfully implementing the PSMA and combatting IUU Fishing requires capacity and resources

**Capacity to detect IUU fishing**

**Functioning and Effective MCS system**

**Capacity to enforce regulations  
Take action and prosecute**

**Effective Enforcement & legal and institutional framework**





# Principal objectives of the FAO PSMA support Programme

---

- Strengthened and effective implementation of PSMA and complementary international instruments and regional mechanisms to combat IUU fishing
- Improved detection of IUU fishing incidents, effective enforcement action against IUU fishing operators
- Improved performance and fulfilment of international obligations as port, flag, coastal and market States
- **Goal:** Reduced levels of IUU fishing and sustainable fisheries

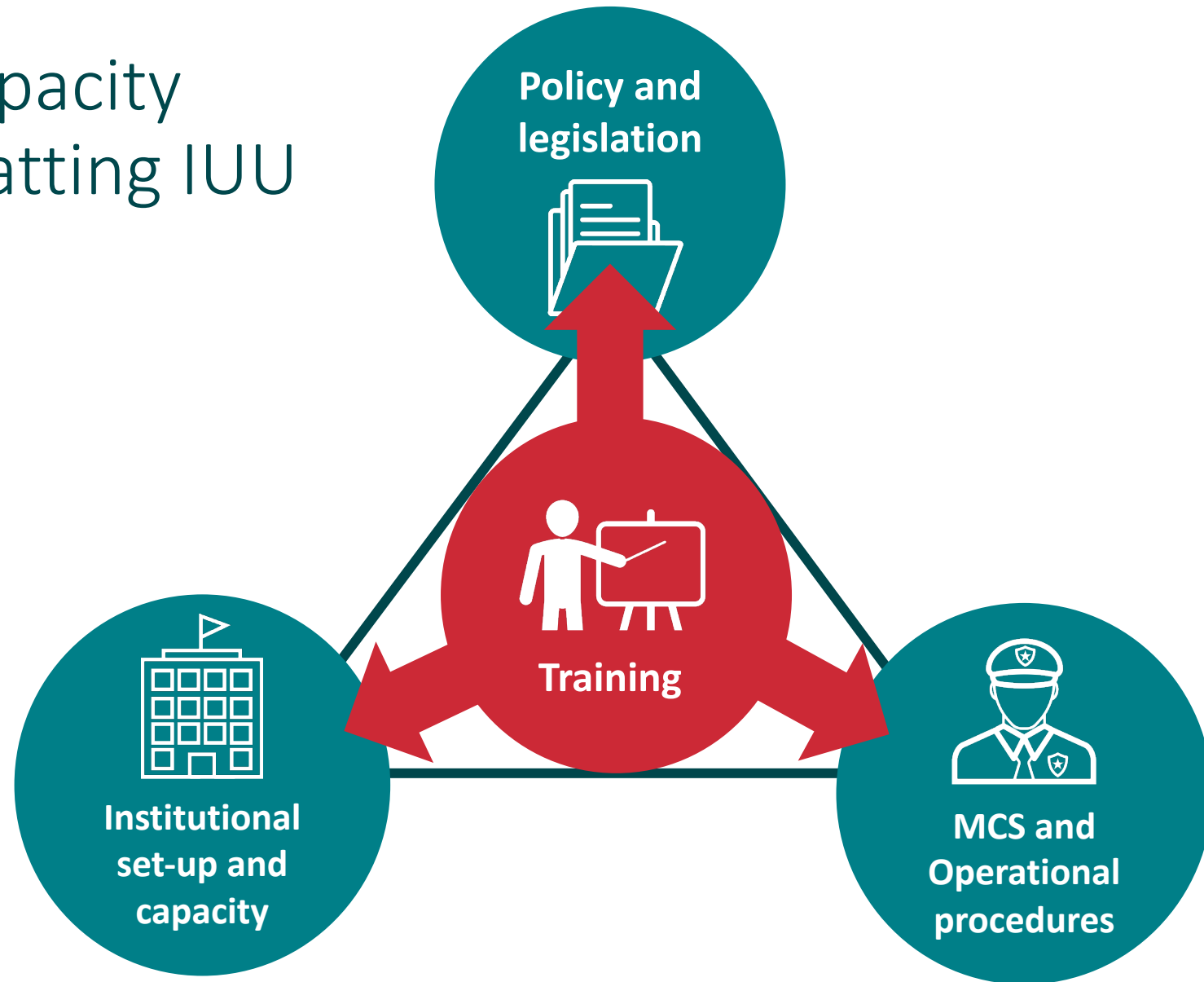


Trawlers in port - the barrels allow storage of fish and easy unloading or transhipment



# Three main areas for Capacity Development for Combatting IUU fishing

- **Policy and legislation**
- **Institutional set up and capacity**
- **MCS and operational procedures**



# Three main areas for Capacity Development for Combatting IUU fishing (cont.)

## **Policy and legislation**

1. Accession to PSMA (designated ports, contact points)
2. NPOA-IUU or equivalent policy document
3. Reformed legal framework in line with requirements of PSMA

## **Institutional set up and capacity**

1. Formalized interagency mechanism
2. SOPs for all PSMA-related operations
3. MCS tools: for risk assessment, monitoring, analysis, ...
4. Trained inspectors

## **MCS and operational procedures**

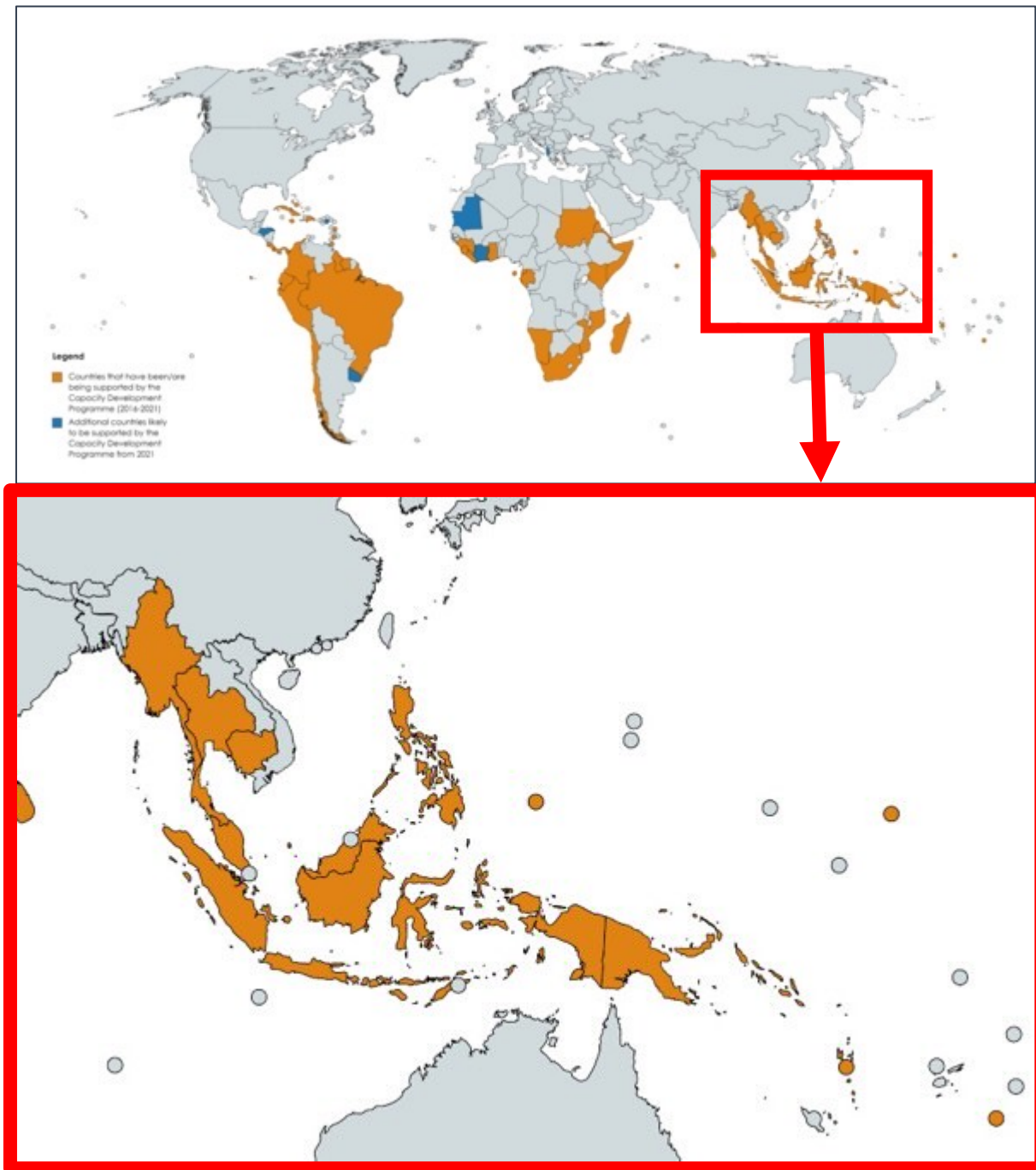
1. Active regional and global information-sharing & cooperation
2. Global Record of fishing vessels
3. Global Information Exchange Programme
4. Monitoring of flagged vessels

# FAO Global PSMA Support Programme (since 2017)

43 countries (2017-2021)\*

- Support to implement the PSMA and flag, coastal and market State responsibilities
- Currently 11 projects (approx. 20 million USD) funded by the EU, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Rep. Korea, Spain, Sweden and USA\*

\*By 23.06.2021



# FAO Capacity Development support to RPOA countries

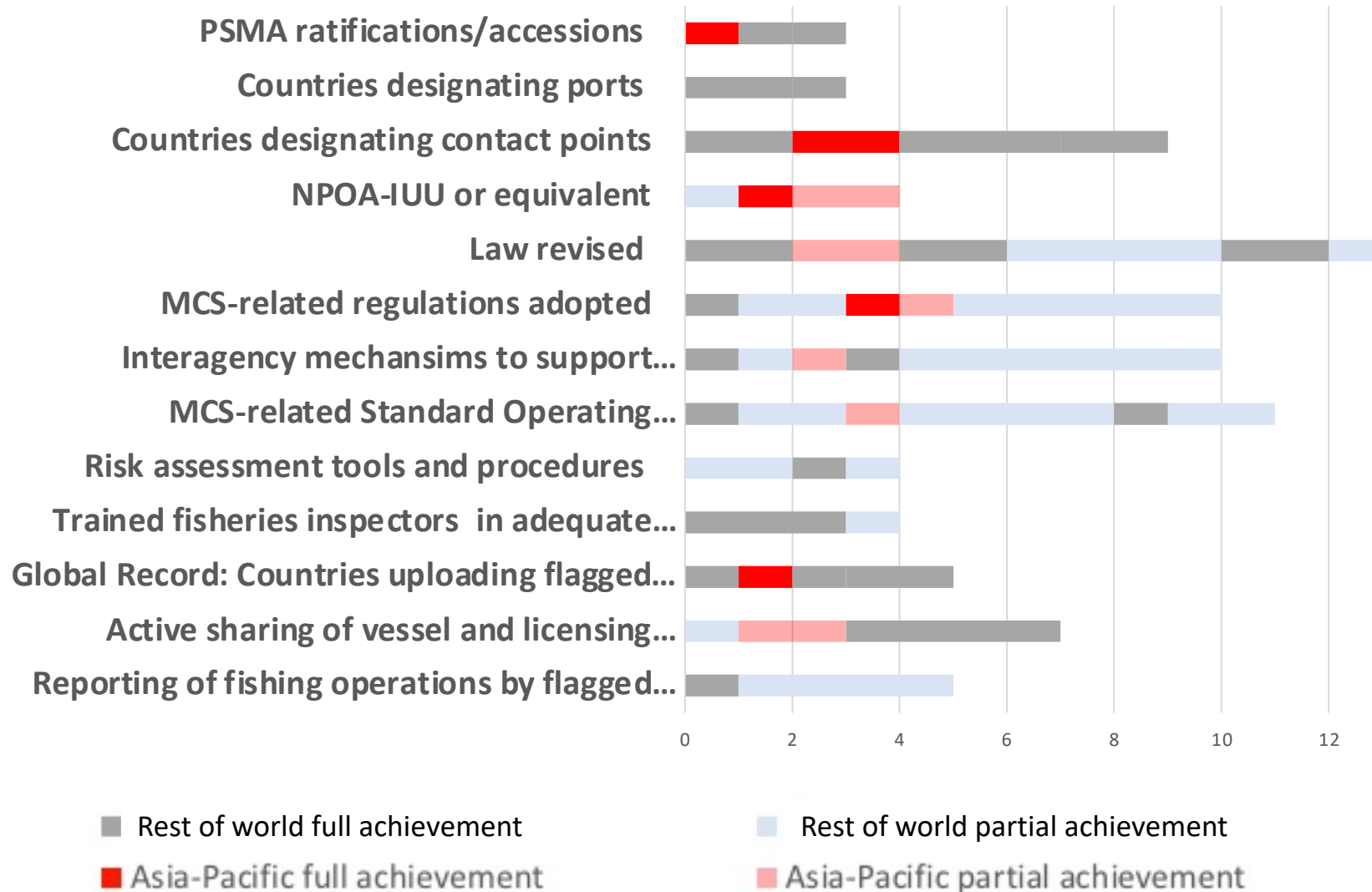


- National Strategy and Roadmap
- In-country Assistance
  - Policy / Legislation
  - MCS / Enforcement
- International Training
  - Legal
  - Port Inspection
- Ongoing work Planning for follow up support






# Implementation achievements during technical assistance



Roll out of programme successful...

..but relatively less activity in Asia-Pacific

Partially reflects other support programmes in the region



Information sharing  
is a crucial part for  
successful  
implementation of  
the PSMA

---

**Tuna longliners tied up in port**

# PSMA information exchange applications

---

- PSMA applications to share data on Designated Ports and National Contact Points (article 7 and 16)
- Currently:
  - 525 Designated Ports (72 from 3 SE Asia)
  - 54 National contact Points (6 from SE Asia)
- **Expected launch of :**
  - **Global Vessel Record** (Ver. 2) in early 2022
  - **Global Information Exchange System** (GIES) pilot – end of 2021



National transshipment vessel unloading in port

# Global Information Exchange System (GIES) application (article 15 and 16)



Prototype presented at 3rd Meeting of Parties, with preparations for launching GIES pilot version (end of Q3)

## Components

1. Denial of entry or use of port & withdrawal of port denials
2. Inspection reports
3. Flag State actions

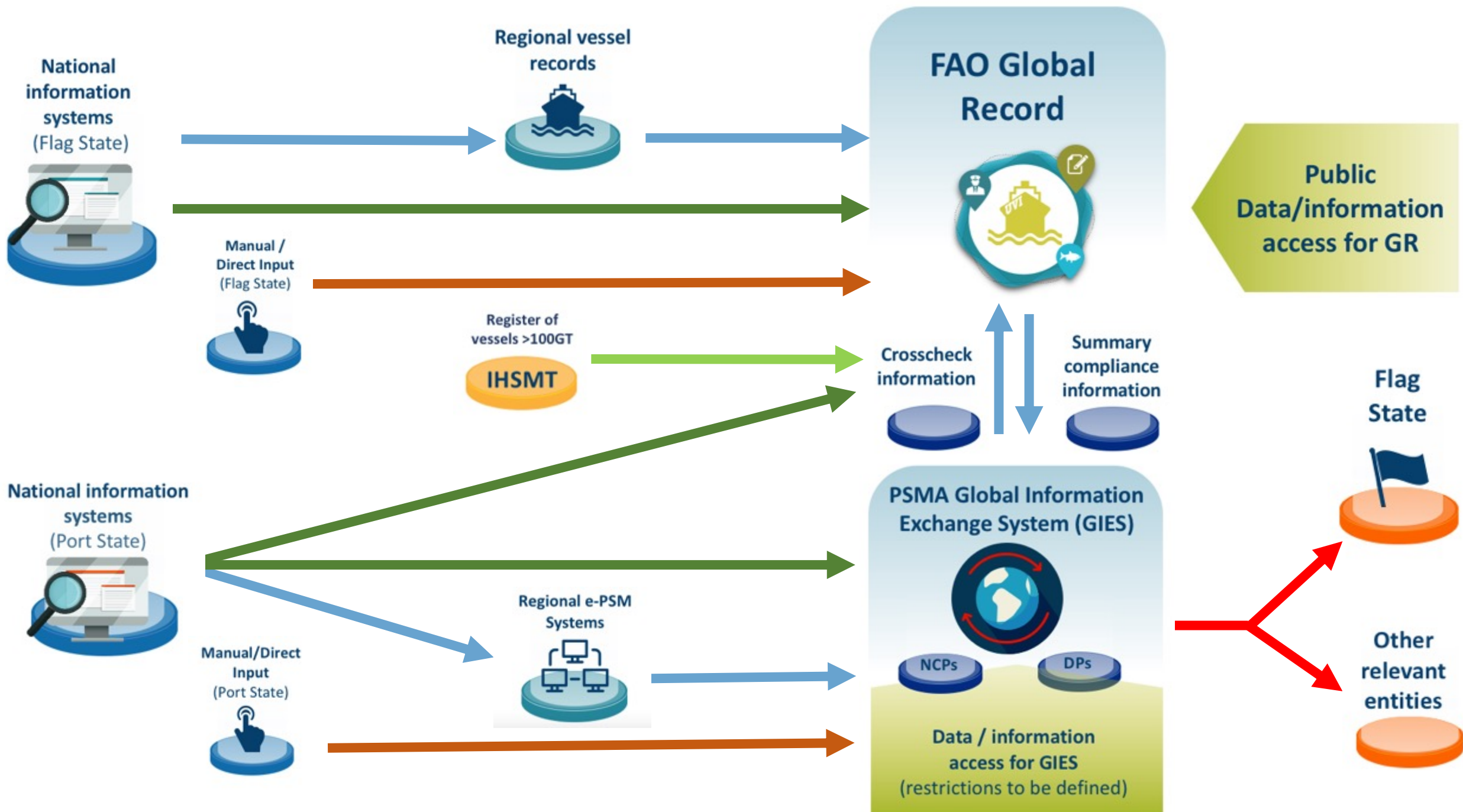
## Functionalities

1. Manual online forms
2. Automated connection for near-real time exchange (Global Record; National; Regional; International)
3. Notifications (including non-Parties, as relevant)
4. Search functionality

## Accessibility

1. **Public:** general information only
2. **Limited access:** only Parties; summary information (risk analysis)
3. **Full access:** as per Article 15

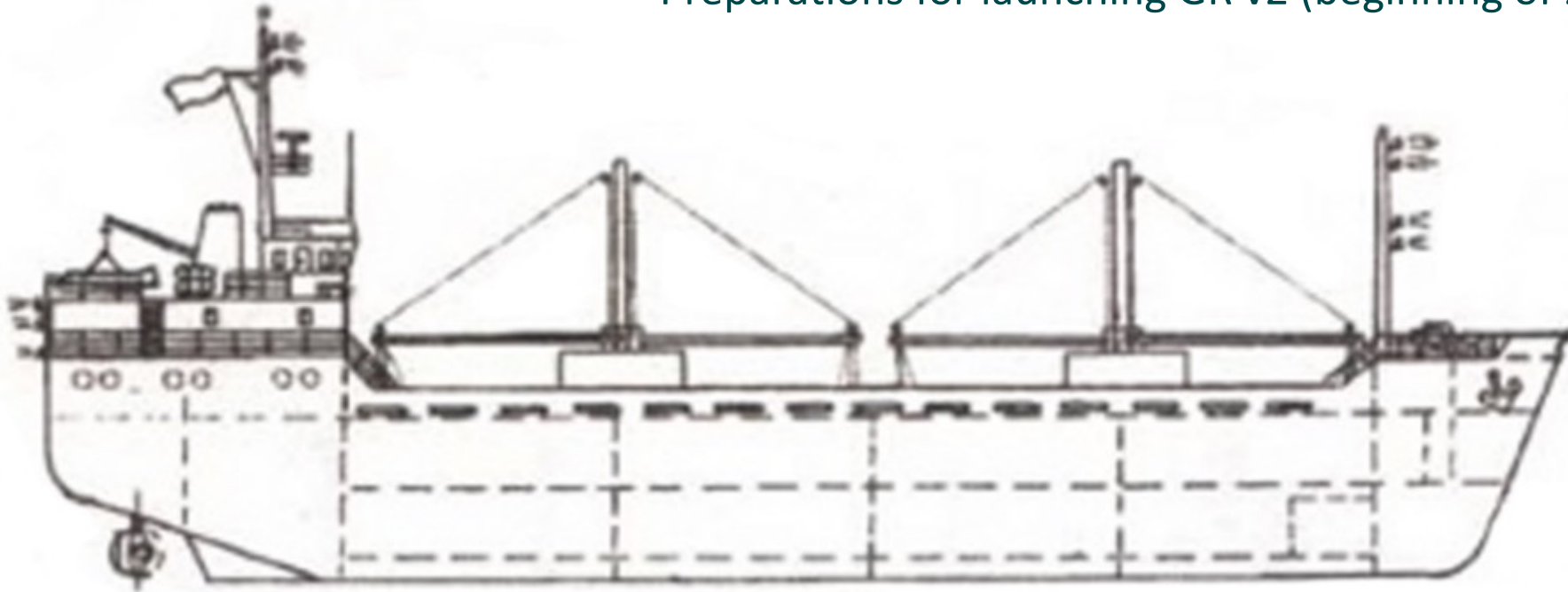




# Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels

Supporting the implementation of the PSMA and other instruments to combat IUU fishing:

- Verification of vessel and authorisation information
- Risk analysis from historical and compliance information
- Linkage between vessel and port State inspection information and results
- Parties and non-parties to international instruments
- Other surveillance information (Coastal State)
- Preparations for launching GR v2 (beginning of 2022)



# Avoiding overlaps in capacity development and assistance

- The FAO PSMA support programme is one initiative providing support to PSMA implementation
- There are many other bilateral and regional initiatives targeted at building capacity to combat IUU fishing
- FAO has developed a web-based “Capacity Development Portal Application” database to try to improve coordination of all the support
- <http://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/capacity-development/en/>

The screenshot shows the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) website header with a search bar. The main title is "Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing". Below the title are navigation tabs: "Background", "International Framework", "Tools & Initiatives", "Capacity Development" (highlighted), and "News & Events". A "Resources" link is also present. The main content area is titled "Capacity Development Portal Application". It includes a description of the tool, filter instructions, and a disclaimer. The "Partners" section lists the European Union and the Government Offices of Sweden, Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At the bottom, there is a search form with fields for "Recipients", "Dates", "Lead Implementing Institutions", "Thematic Areas", "Funding sources", "Project Status", and "Project Code or Name", along with "Clear" and "Submit" buttons.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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العربية 中文 English Français Pycckий Español

## Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing

Background International Framework Tools & Initiatives **Capacity Development** News & Events

Resources

### Capacity Development Portal Application

Resource material

Thematic areas

About the app

This **Capacity Development Portal Application** is a tool that aims to bring together information on capacity development projects to support States in combatting IUU fishing that are planned or implemented around the world.



Filters are available to allow users to narrow down their search results. Users should click on the respective filter title to input the desired selection criteria, which may be used singularly or in combination.

The results are published in a list form and may be exported from the application. Users may click on every result for further information about the individual project, to obtain links to published [resource material](#), or to access contact information for the Lead Implementing Institution of the respective project.

Information inserted in this online tool, including resource material, is provided by the projects' Lead Implementing Institution. Please read the **Disclaimer** further down on this page.

**DISCLAIMER**

### Partners

  **Government Offices of Sweden**  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

This online Search tool has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union and the Government of Sweden. The views expressed therein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union or the Government of Sweden.

Search by

+ Recipients

+ Dates

+ Lead Implementing Institutions

+ Thematic Areas

+ Funding sources

+ Project Status

+ Project Code or Name

Clear Submit



# Global implementation of the PSMA: The way forward

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# Global implementation of the PSMA

## FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS TO ELIMINATE IUU FISHING

- Cooperation
- Transparency
- Compliance

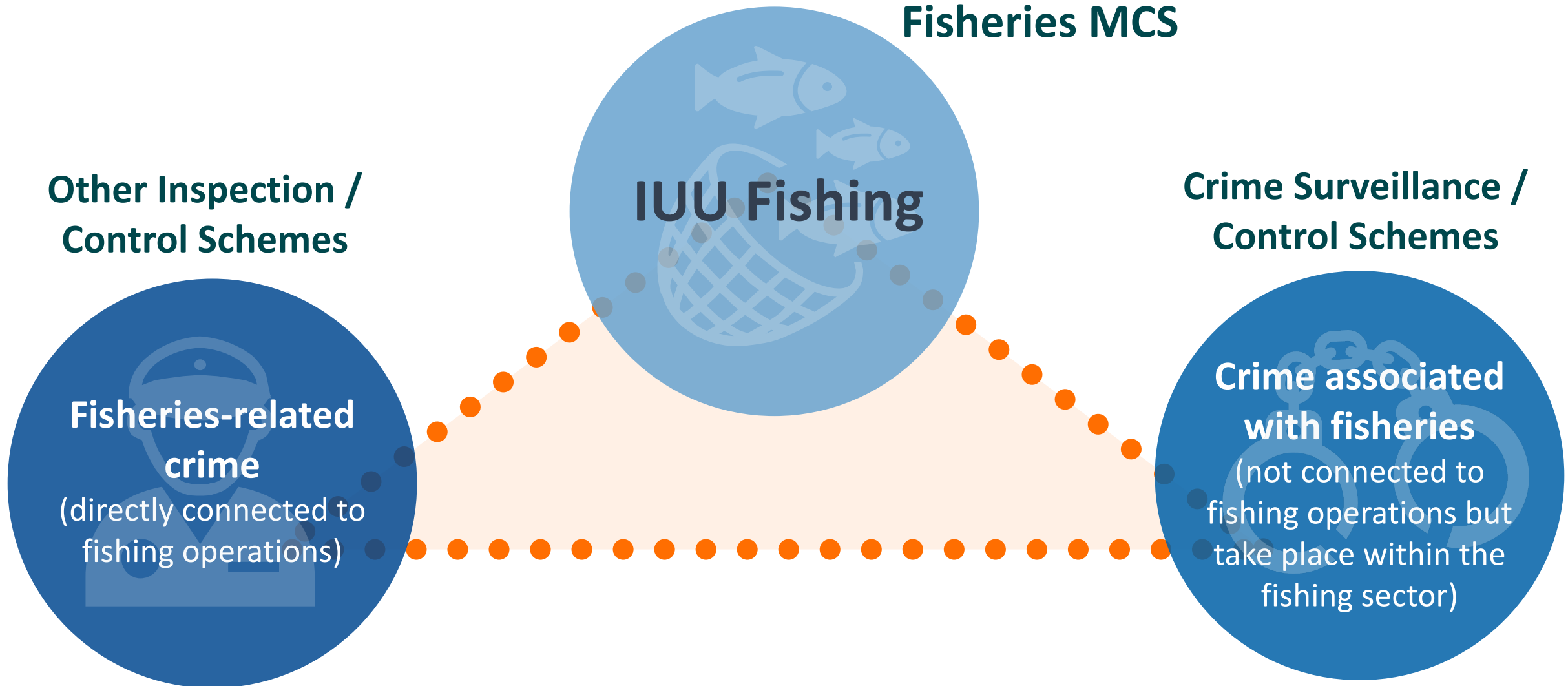
## KEY CHALLENGES

- Stronger political will and commitment
- Streamlined legal framework
- Operational implementation and enforcement
- Capacity development needs
- Inter-agency coordination
- Synergies with other partners

## NEXT CRITICAL STEPS

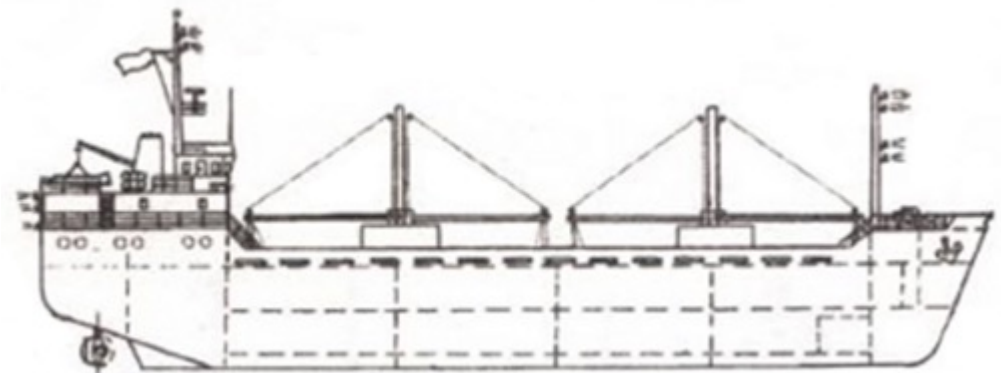
- Develop the PSMA **Global Information Exchange System** and link to regional systems
- International standards for the regulation, control and monitoring of **transshipment** practices
- Strengthened **regional and global information sharing** networks and cooperation
- Mapping initiatives/support for implementation PSMA

# Linking systems: connections between IUU fishing and crimes in the fishery sector



# Development of Voluntary Guidelines on Transshipment

- **Concerns about risks** that transshipment could support IUU fishing other criminal activities
- **In-depth study concludes** lack of MCS the risk of IUU caught fish entering the market
- **COFI 34 requests** FAO to develop draft Voluntary Guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment through Expert Consultation and Technical Consultation
- **Objective of Voluntary Guidelines:** Provide assistance to develop transshipment regulations or to review existing ones, with a view to integrating these within the broader regulatory framework

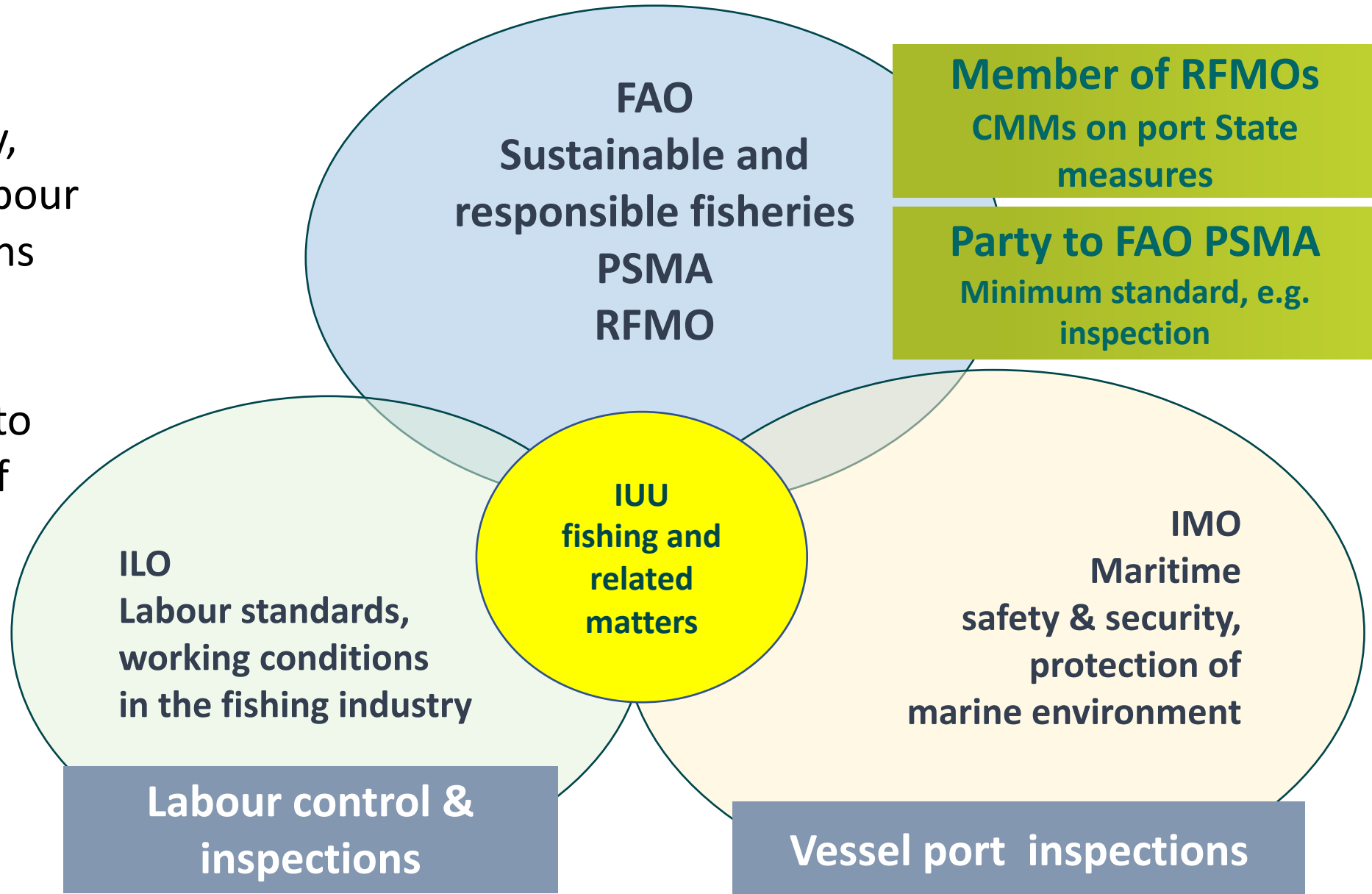


# FAO/IMO/ILO JWG on IUU fishing and related matters

Recognize linkages between vessel safety, maritime security, labour and working conditions and (IUU) fishing

Integration of PSM into the broader system of Port State Controls

Improve Interagency cooperation at national level





# Thank You



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Grateful acknowledgement: this presentation was prepared with slides and support provided by FAO colleagues in the Fisheries Global and Regional Processes Team led by Matthew Camilleri





# Traceability of fisheries product & market measures to combat iuu fishing

Susan Lockhart  
Supply Chain Standards Director



# Our vision



*Oceans teeming with life,  
and seafood supplies  
safeguarded for this and  
future generations.*



# Our MISSION

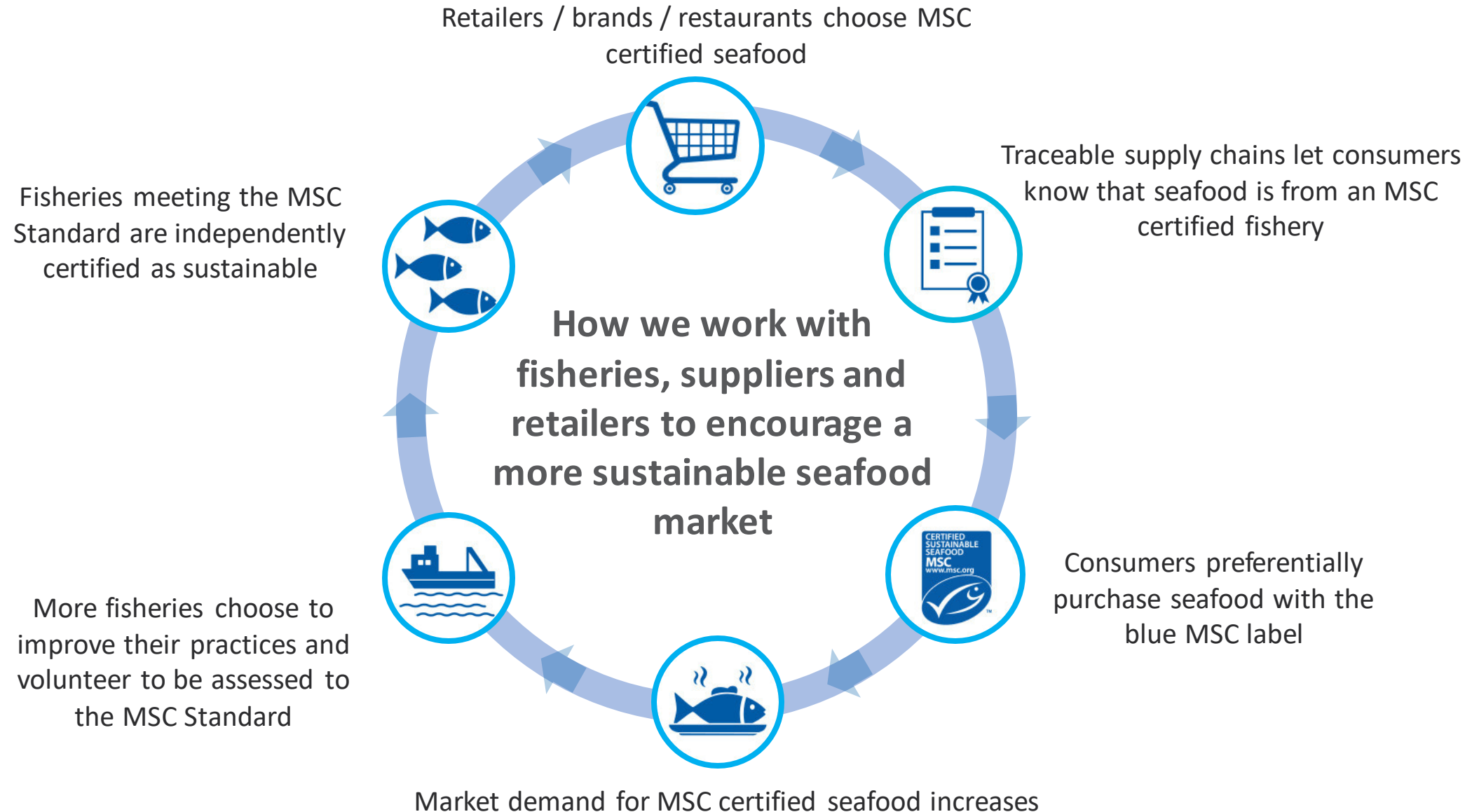


*to use our ecolabel and fishery and supply chain certification program to contribute to the health of the world's oceans by:*

- recognising and rewarding sustainable fishing practices*
- influencing the choices people make when buying seafood*
- and working with our partners to transform the seafood market to a sustainable basis.*



# MSC certification and ecolabelling



# Our eco label as a sustainability tool



## The concept

- Harnessing consumer power to create change in the market place.



## What it involves

- Assessment of the ecological performance of a fishery against a set standard.
- Promoting market support for sustainable seafood products from certified fisheries through a label.



## Catalysing improvement

- Providing a framework and pathway for fishery improvement.



# MSC AT A GLANCE



## Globally-recognised seafood certification and labelling program

- Recognise and reward efforts to protect oceans and safeguard seafood supplies for the future

**Over 400** fisheries certified to the MSC Fisheries Standard

- **17.4%** of global wild marine catch engaged with our program
- Further **8%** working towards certification

**More than 18,000** products sold with MSC ecolabel\*

**Around 38,000** sites selling MSC certified sustainable seafood products

\*(2019/20)

# TACKLING IUU THROUGH OUR PROGRAM





# Eco-label: setting & maintaining standards



## 1) Fisheries Standard

- Sustainable fish stocks
- Minimising environmental impact
- Effective management

## 2) Chain of Custody Standard



# Addressing iuu – fisheries standard

- **compliance with relevant regulation**
- **Effective management systems**
- **Strict limitations on scope of fisheries eligible**
- **target stock must not be under pressure from IUU**
- **Effective traceability measures**
  - **Verified through Third party assessment**
  - **Publicly available reports**
  - **Surveillance audits**



# Addressing iuu – Chain of custody standard



**traceable to MSC certified fisheries**

**must not be transported on vessels on Regional Management Bodies Black lists**



# Where does THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY begin?

## **At or before the first sale from the fishery**

Independent assessor determines:

- if fishery traceability systems are sufficient
- where product ownership changes
- where CoC begins.

## **CoC can begin:**

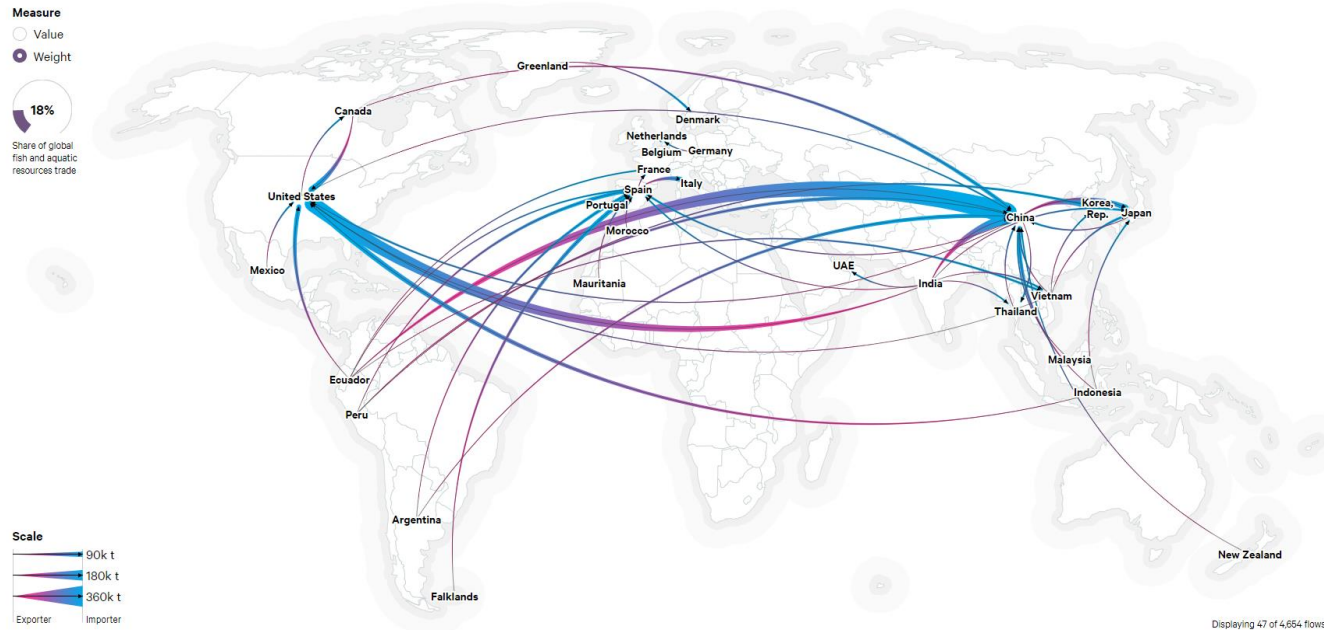
- At catch (onboard the vessel)
- At landing
- After landing e.g. storage or auction facilities

Start of CoC is defined in the traceability section of the Fishery Public Certification Report





# seafood supply chains & trade



Catch



Auction



Traders



Primary and secondary processing



Retail Counters and restaurants



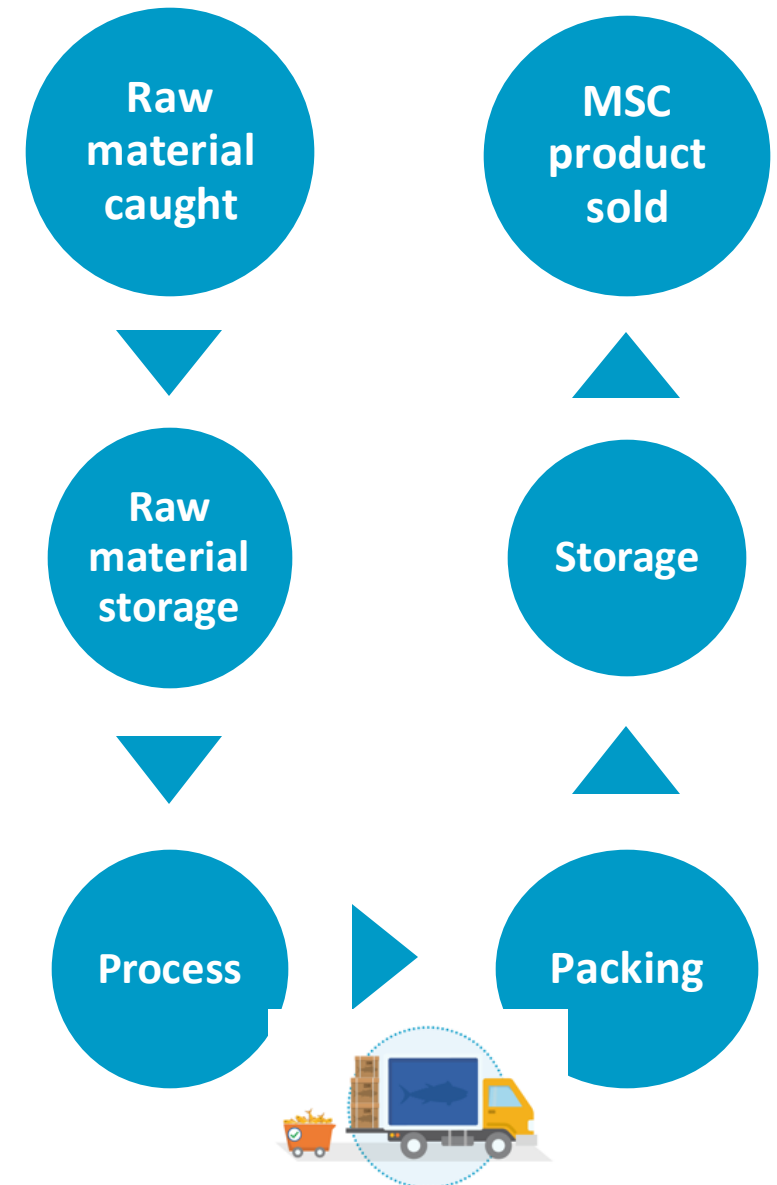
Wholesale and distribution

Source: Chatham House - Resourcetrade.Earth (2019)

# Principle 4 traceability

## Certified seafood is traceable and volumes are recorded

- Traceable from sales invoice/point of serving to consumer back to a certified fishery(ies).
- Traceability records link certified product at every activity covered by CoC certificate
- Records maintained and allow volume of certified inputs and outputs to be calculated
- The resulting “paper trail” enables full reconstruction of product flow through the MSC supply chain.



# Traceability chain of custody standard

## NOW

- one up one down traceability based on record keeping.
- Enables full reconstruction of product flow through the MSC Supply Chain.
- Many CoC certificate holders still use paper-based systems.
- Effective but can take time in particular for very complex supply chains.

## THE FUTURE

- The MSC is actively digitising its ways of working
- MSC is working to develop a digital solution for MSC certified supply chains that compliments rather than conflicts with other traceability systems.



# Changing landscape of seafood traceability

- Fantastic opportunity presented by digital innovation and deployment.
- Recognition of seafood traceability as the backbone of sustainable seafood and a key tool to address IUU
- Prompted regulatory activity across the globe
- Non-regulatory, multi stakeholder movements
- SALT The Seafood Alliance for Legality and Traceability  
[www.salttraceability.org](http://www.salttraceability.org)
- GDST The Global Dialogue for Seafood Traceability  
[www.traceability-dialogue.org](http://www.traceability-dialogue.org)
- Recognition of the importance of harmonizing seafood traceability standards and
- Globally accepted language for key data elements (kdes)



# Global dialogue for seafood traceability

Establishing a common framework for tracking and sharing origin information in an effort to decrease instances of IUU and seafood fraud.

Brings together companies from around the globe and across different parts of the supply chain

- unified framework for interoperable and verifiable seafood traceability,

Global interoperable standard governing

- Information, content and data formats for seafood traceability systems
- Suggested lists of KDEs and nomenclature



# VERIFICATION, Monitoring and Assurance

**Regular audits and other monitoring activities provide assurance that Chain of Custody certification is effective:**

- **Announced and unannounced 3<sup>rd</sup> party audits** – carried out by CABs
- **Product tracebacks** – ensures paperwork correct for each step in the supply chain
- **Volume reconciliations** – to detect product substitutions or mislabelling
- **Monitoring by Assurance Services International (ASI)** - quality assessment of CAB's work
- **DNA testing** – ensures products correctly labelled





# Forensic testing

## Species

DNA testing program

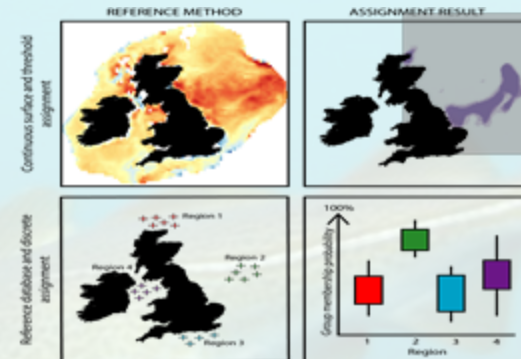
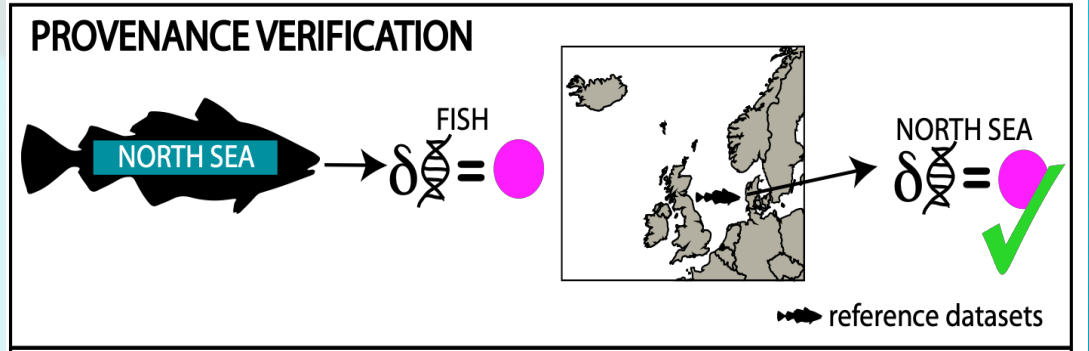
## Beyond Species Substitution

Stable isotope

Potential to directly link an organism to a physical location at a point in time

## Genetic tracers

Reflects population spatial histories rather than recent individual movements or location at point of capture





# Hot of the press

## Paper co-authored by MSC

Published 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2021.637228/full>

## A Perspective on the Role of Eco-Certification in Eliminating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

Catherine S. Longo<sup>1\*</sup>, Leah Buckley<sup>1</sup>, Stephanie D. Good<sup>2</sup>, Taylor M. Gorham<sup>3</sup>, Lauren Koerner<sup>4</sup>, Samantha Lees<sup>1</sup>, Shen Yan Liow<sup>4</sup>, Oluyemisi Oloruntuyi<sup>1</sup>, David Schley<sup>1</sup>, Jake Rice<sup>5†</sup> and Rohan J. C. Currey<sup>1†</sup>

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Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities threaten marine biodiversity, livelihoods, food security, and human rights across the globe. Often occurring in waters that are difficult to control, and across multi-sector, transboundary, value chains that are hard to regulate, such a complex and heterogeneous problem requires multiple strategies beyond sovereign nations' legislation alone. Here we explore the mechanisms through which eco-certification, by fostering private-public and cross-jurisdiction cooperation, can incentivize fishers to adopt best practices in harvesting and ecosystem impacts mitigation, increase the transparency of fishery operations and accountability to suppliers. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) sets globally recognized standards for fisheries sustainability and supply chain assurance, based on the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Building on the MSC experience of over 400 certified fisheries representing 18% of global wild marine catch, we analyze examples and available information on the changes achieved by the seafood industry through engagement with the program, with particular focus on the elimination or reduction of illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing practices. We propose here that different, interlinked mechanisms come into play: the Standards provide best practice guidelines for improved catch documentation, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS), and strengthening regulations. These lead to change either through (1) direct improvements required for fisheries to achieve the certificate (e.g., in Fishery Improvement Projects) or, (2) once certified, to maintain the certificate, or (3) as an emergent effect of the engagement process itself, requiring stakeholder cooperation and transparent information-sharing leading to a greater culture of compliance, and (4), as an effect of strengthening chain of custody documentation and standardizing it across jurisdictions. We also discuss limitations, such as the capacity for fisheries



**Thank you!**







# *INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY PROGRAMME – FISHERIES*

## *A Look into the IUU-F *modus operandi**

**International Workshop on  
Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action**

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# IUU Fishing



Project SCALE

# Case Study I

## “HUA LI 8”



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## “HUA LI 8” (CHN) Argentina 29 Feb 2016

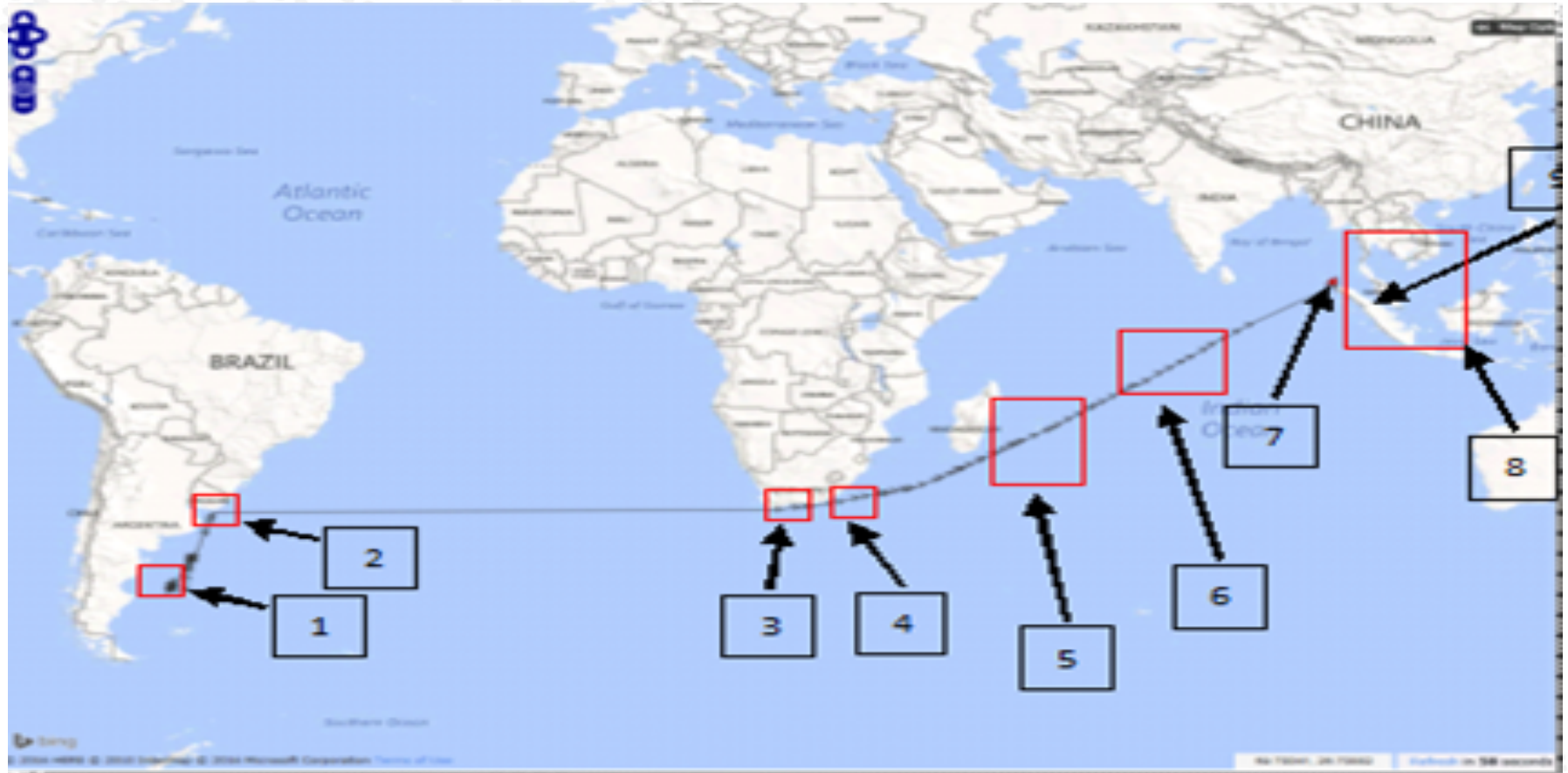


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## 29 DAY PURSUIT, 10,000 NM, ACROSS TWO OCEANS...

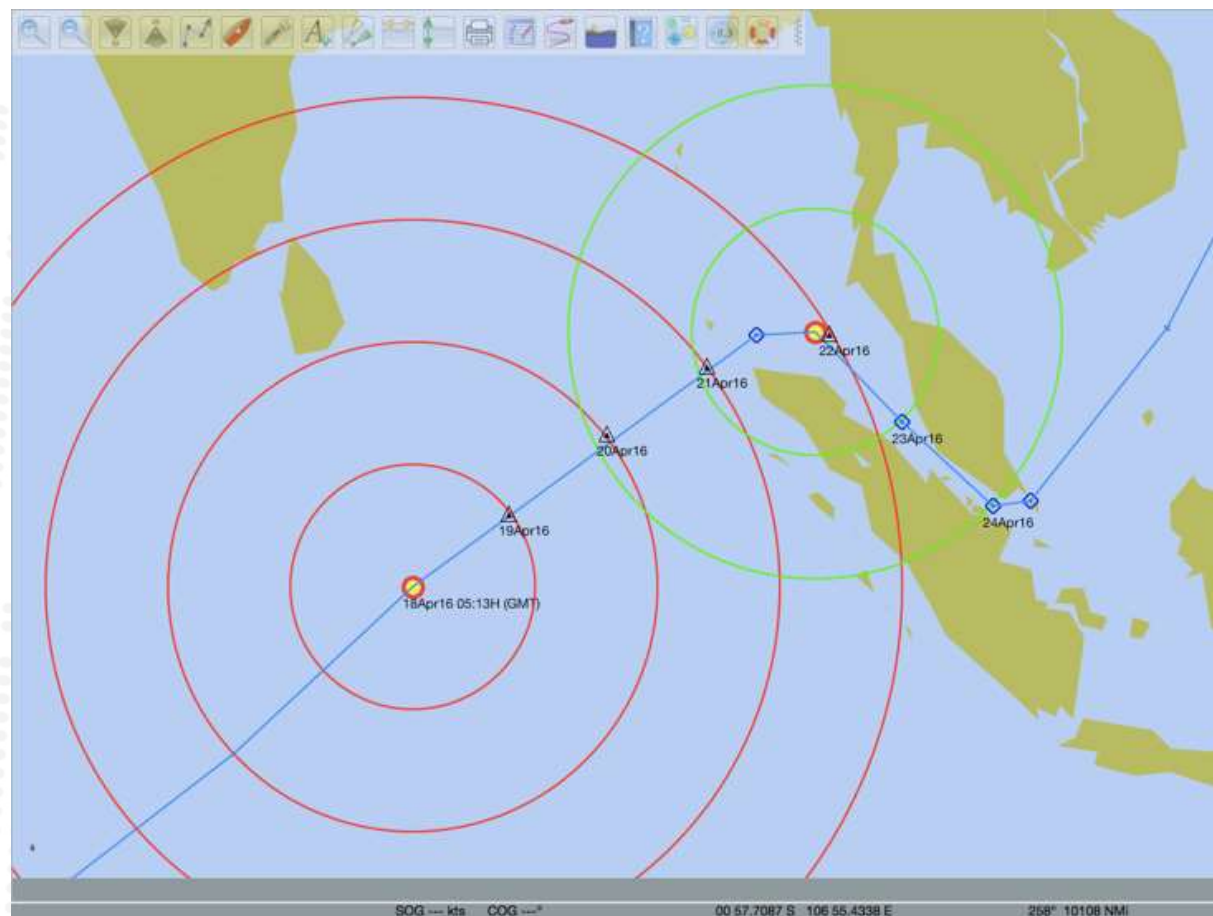


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**Daily dead reckoning and  
planning of vessels  
possibilities and estimation  
vessel courses.**

**Results provided to  
Indonesia.**



## The interception moment by Indonesia Navy.



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## MCS Assets Involved

Mauritius



UK



Indonesia



Vessel detained in port



Crew detained



Captain arrested



Cargo confiscated



## DIPLOMATIC IMPACT – Indonesia hands over custody of the vessel to Argentina



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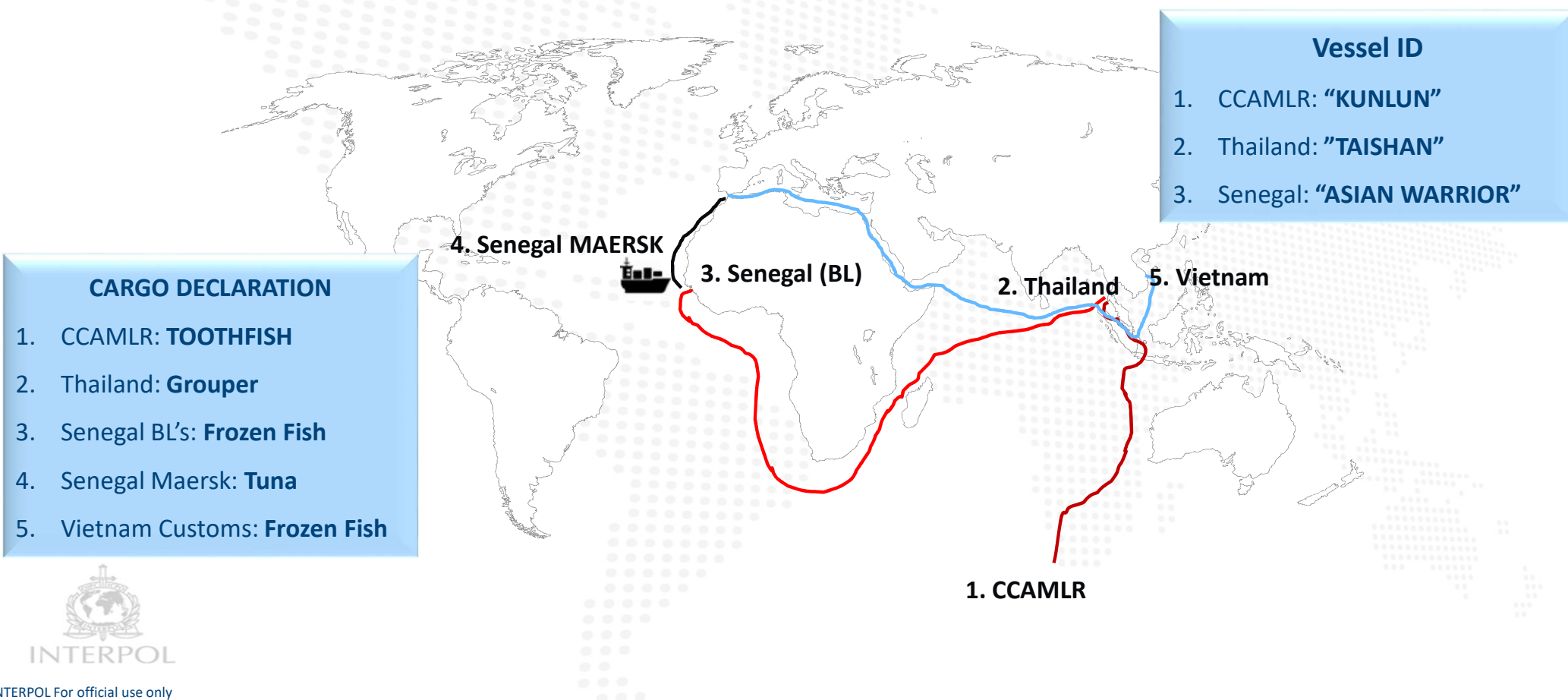
# Case Study II

## “FRAUDULENT BEHAVIOUR”



INTERPOL

# Fraudulent Tactics: Vessel ID and Species ID

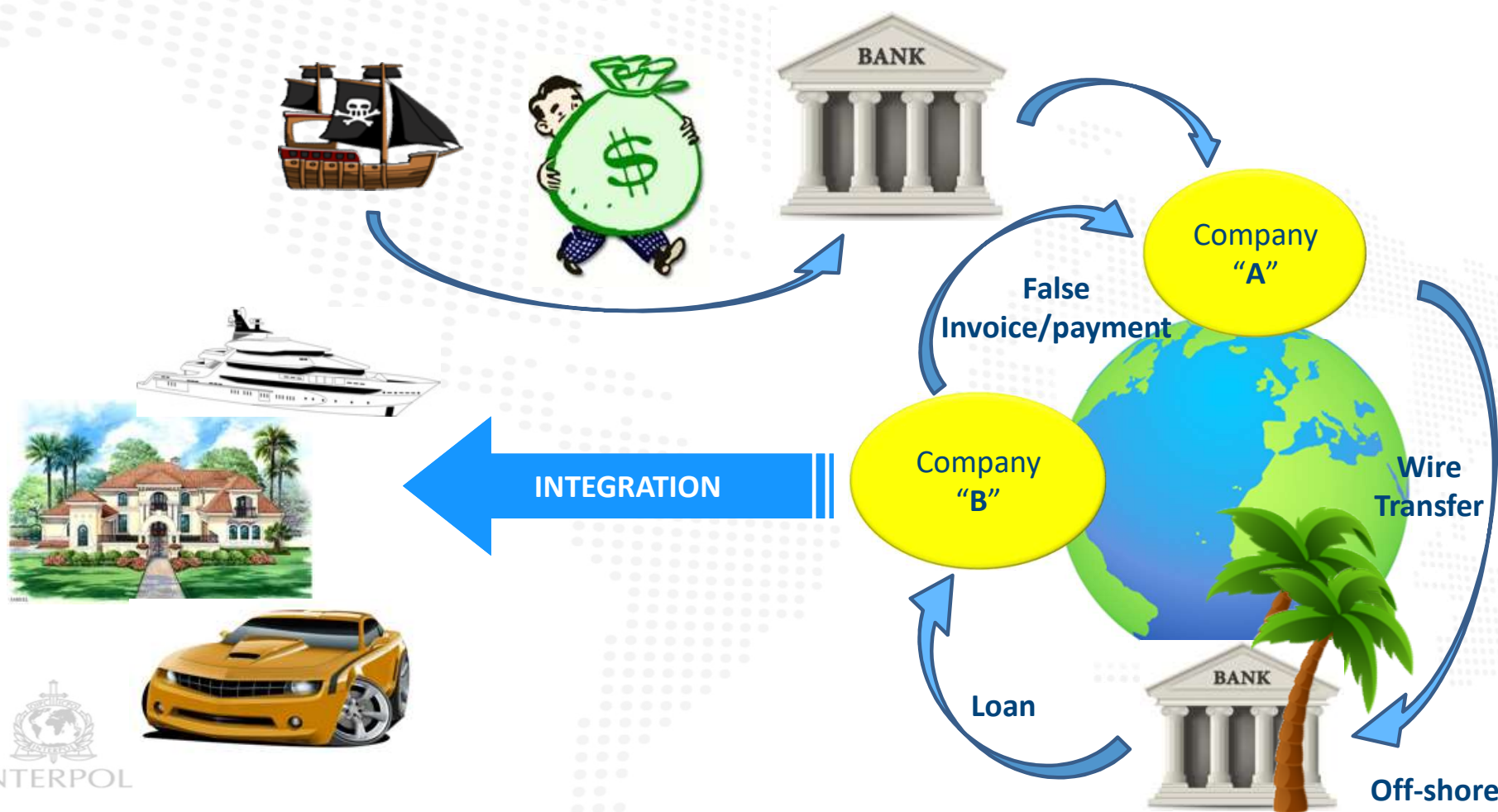


## CHALLENGES IN FIGHTING IUU

- **DOCUMENTATION FRAUD** (Vessel Register, Fishing License, etc).
- Legal **LOOP HOLES** exploitation (national and international levels).
- **LOW** financial sanctions.
- Protected by **INSURANCE**.
- **LACK** of (effective) **COOPERATION** between states and agencies.
- **Low MCS** at coastal state and within RFMOs areas.
- Highly organized criminal entities behind the vessel operation.
- High complexity of criminal network to hamper LE efforts.



## Poachers challenge: How to clean dirty money?



## BUT THEN, HOW SHOULD WE TACKLE IT?

- Cooperate effectively/timely manner other agencies/countries!
- Focus on the networks ...and not just on the poachers!
- Understand the business model to tackle the root causes !
- Be proactive and not dragged by the events.

Paradigm Shift to Fight Illegal Fishing



# Thank You

[environmentalcrime@interpol.int](mailto:environmentalcrime@interpol.int)

Twitter: [@INTERPOL\\_EC](https://twitter.com/INTERPOL_EC)



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**International Workshop on  
Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote  
Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating  
Countries and Pacific Countries  
9-11 August 2021**



# **Regional Capacity Building to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia**

**Mr.Kongpathai Saraphaivanich  
SEAFDEC Training Department**



# What is SEAFDEC

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous inter-governmental body established as a regional treaty organization on 28 December 1967.

## Vision

*“Sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and livelihood of people in the Southeast Asian region”*

## SEAFDEC Members

Currently, comprise 11 Member Countries: (ASEAN+Japan)

More Information: [www.seafdec.org](http://www.seafdec.org)



**SECRETARIAT**

[www.seafdec.org](http://www.seafdec.org)



**TD**

Training  
Department

[www.seafdec.or.th](http://www.seafdec.or.th)



**MFRD**

Marine  
Fisheries  
Research  
Department

[www.seafdec.org/mfrd](http://www.seafdec.org/mfrd)



**AQD**

Aquaculture  
Department

[www.seafdec.org.ph](http://www.seafdec.org.ph)



**MFRDMD**

Marine Fishery  
Resource  
Development and  
Management  
Department

[www.seafdec.org.my](http://www.seafdec.org.my)



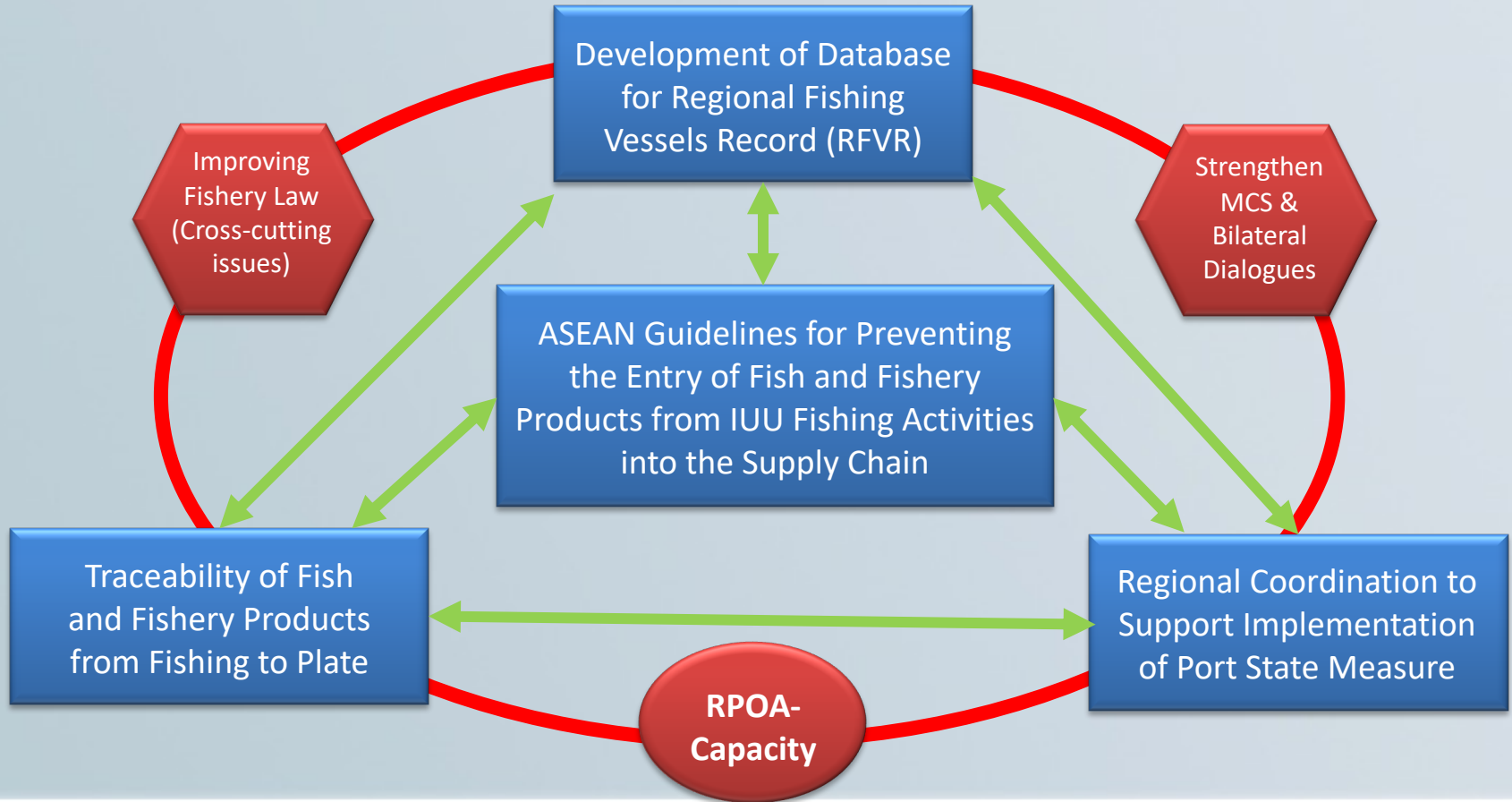
**IFRDMD**

Inland Fishery  
Resource  
Development and  
Management  
Department

[www.seafdec.id](http://www.seafdec.id)



# SEAFDEC Initiatives Toward Combating IUU Fishing



# Regional Capacity Building to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

- Meeting, Workshop, and Seminar
- Training
  - Regional Training Course
  - On-site Training Course (national)

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Face to face

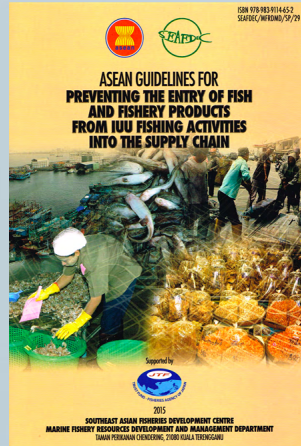


Virtual



# Capacity Building via Meeting, Workshop and Seminar

- Series of Meeting to develop ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain



- Series of Workshop to Develop Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR)
- Encouragement AMSs to Participate in FAO Global Record TWG Meeting held in the Republic of Korea in 2019



Flag	Vessel Name	Vessel Type	Registration Number
THA	THA 001	THA 001	THA 001
THA	THA 002	THA 002	THA 002
THA	THA 003	THA 003	THA 003
THA	THA 004	THA 004	THA 004
THA	THA 005	THA 005	THA 005
THA	THA 006	THA 006	THA 006
THA	THA 007	THA 007	THA 007
THA	THA 008	THA 008	THA 008
THA	THA 009	THA 009	THA 009
THA	THA 010	THA 010	THA 010
THA	THA 011	THA 011	THA 011
THA	THA 012	THA 012	THA 012
THA	THA 013	THA 013	THA 013
THA	THA 014	THA 014	THA 014
THA	THA 015	THA 015	THA 015
THA	THA 016	THA 016	THA 016
THA	THA 017	THA 017	THA 017
THA	THA 018	THA 018	THA 018
THA	THA 019	THA 019	THA 019
THA	THA 020	THA 020	THA 020





# Capacity Building via Meeting, Workshop and Seminar

Teleseminar on Way Forward for  
Combating IUU Fishing in  
Southeast Asia was organized in  
August 2020



Fundamental elements for  
eliminating IUU fishing and Way  
forward for combating IUU  
fishing in Southeast Asia  
(Regional and National)



# Fundamental elements for eliminating IUU fishing

- Political will and commitment
- Cooperation and collaboration
- Transparency
- Law enforcement
- Mechanism
- Capacity development
- Technologies and innovations
- Sustainability of the initiatives and mechanisms for combating IUU fishing

# Way forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

## *National Level*

- Strengthening country's capacity in the undertaking of flag State, coastal State and port State's responsibilities, as well as market-related measures for combating IUU fishing
- Applying multiple tools for combating IUU fishing, taking into consideration in different scenarios and requirements, *e.g.* in a domestic environment, territorial seas, EEZs, RFMO areas, etc.
- Considering not only combating IUU fishing in commercial/large-scale fisheries but also exploring appropriate approaches in dealing with IUU fishing in small-scale fisheries in coastal and inland waters
- Focusing not only on illegal fishing but also on unreported and unregulated fishing
- Adopting innovations for more effective MCS programs, including the use of RS data and AI to alert possible IUU fishing activities, and risk assessment before entering into port of fishing vessels



# Way forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

## *National Level*

- Enhancing effective implementation of the PSMA with implementation protocols, and identification of designated ports. Inter-agency cooperation and coordination with relevant countries are necessary for effective implementation.
- Development/improvement of a country's traceability system that could exchange with systems of importing countries
- Enhancing cooperation and collaboration, including multi-national engagement in the investigation of IUU fishing, and public-private partnership in combating IUU fishing
- *(for countries that do not have NPOA-IUU)* Development of NPOA-IUU that fits with the country's major roles, *e.g.* whether the country mainly plays roles as flag State, coastal State or port State, to assist the implementation

# Way forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

## *International Level*

- Strengthening global and regional information exchange,
- Enhancing collaboration between organizations in the region for information exchange,
- Furthering harmonization of catch documentation scheme importer's requirements (paper-based and electronic), including IT Catch, and moving toward ensuring compatibility and linking of data in the future.

# Way forward for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia

## *International Level*

- Improving unregulated fishing especially of shared stocks by establishing a monitoring plan (*e.g.* stock assessment) and management plan among concerned countries
- Facilitating the exchanging of information on the progress of initiatives in combating IUU fishing undertaken by the AMSs
- Continuing dialogues on the establishment of ASEAN policies and so on



# Capacity Building via Training Course



## THE REGIONAL TRAINING ON PORT STATE MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

was organized in February 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand

The training came up with better understanding on implementation of Port State Measures in Member Countries, increasing of knowledge on Port State Measures and relevant activities as a tool to combat IUU Fishing, the situation and preparation on PSM implementation in the region and way to practical improvement of Port State Measures.



# Capacity Building via Training Course

The Regional Training on Port State Measures  
(PSM) Implementation for Inspectors in  
Southeast Asia,  
22-26 July 2019 at SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand

Better understanding in the implementation  
of PSM, and increasing of knowledge, skills  
and experience on inspection to support the  
implementation of PSM and port control



# Capacity Building via Training Course

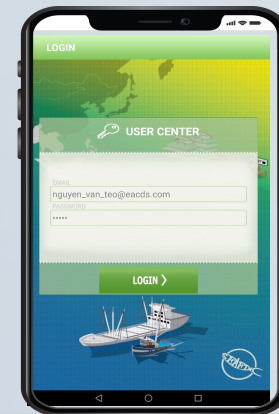
Series of On-site and Online Training on the Use of eACDS Application were organized for Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Myanmar



Understanding on the use of eACDS application



**eACDS  
Catch Report App.**





# Plan of Capacity Building to Combat IUU Fishing in the Region

- Regional Workshop on Improvement and Development of RFVR Database to key in and update information by country themselves (September 2021)
- Regional Training on Implementation of PSM for Inspector (October 2021 and 2022)
- Regional Training Course on Responsible Fishing Technologies/Practices to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia (2022)
- Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Enhancing Policies and Countermeasures Against IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia (2022)
- Regional Training Course on electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme for Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia (2023)

**International Workshop on  
Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote  
Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating  
Countries and Pacific Countries  
9-11 August 2021**



# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION**

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Email: [kongpathai@seafdec.org](mailto:kongpathai@seafdec.org)



# LESSON LEARNED FROM REGIONAL EFFORT TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN THE REGION : RPOA-IUU

[INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ERADICATION IUU FISHING, AUGUST, 10, 2021]



**SECRETARIAT RPOA-IUU**





# OUTLINE

 OVERVIEW

 IMPLEMENTATION CORE ELEMENT

 LESSON LEARNED

# RPOA-IUU



## Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region



Agreed on 4 May 2007, Bali-Indonesia, by 11 Ministers related to fisheries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Viet Nam).



Voluntary regional initiative: Each participating Countries have role on the implementation, as the commitment on responsible fishing practices including combating IUU Fishing.

### Advisory Bodies



FAO-APFC



WORLD FISH



SEAFDEC



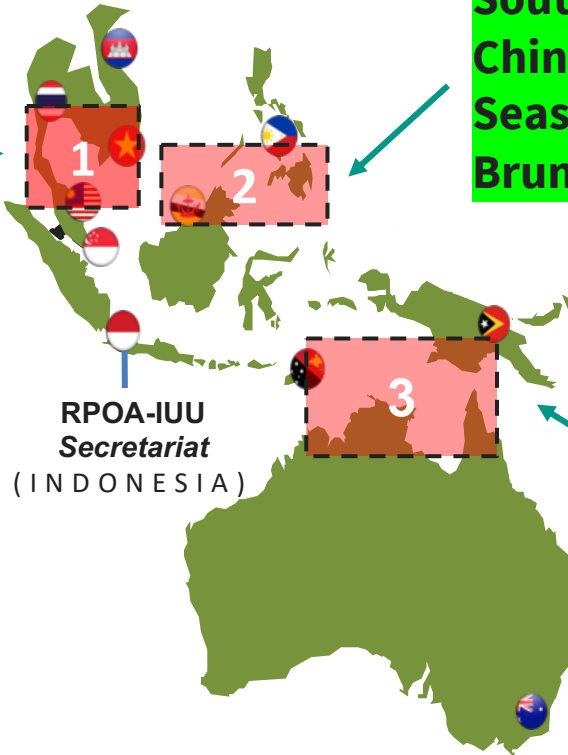
INFOFISH

# RPOA-IUU



## The MCS Subregional Working Group

**Gulf of Thailand  
(Thailand, Cambodia,  
Malaysia, Viet Nam)**



**Southern and Eastern of South  
China Seas and Sulu-Sulawesi  
Seas (Malaysia, Indonesia,  
Brunei Darussalam, Philippines)**

**Arafura-Timor Seas  
(Australia, Indonesia,  
PNG, and Timor-Leste)**



# RPOA-IUU AREA OF ACTION



AREA OF ACTION	UPDATE STATUS
Promote responsible fishing practices, including prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU Fishing	RPOA-IUU participating countries promote responsible fishing practices. Different approach and status, depend on national's priority.
Ratification and/or acceptance and full implementation of relevant regional and multilateral arrangements	All participating countries has ratified or on-going ratification of regional arrangements such as UNCLOS, UNFSA, and PSMA
Collaboration with relevant regional organisations to provide assistance in technical support and development of guidelines, capacity building, sharing data and information on fisheries and trade, and strengthening networking in the region	Several capacity building program under IMCS Network, FAO-APFIC, ATSEA-2, ASEAN, CSIRO and SEAFDEC, and NOAA has been implemented.
Strengthening monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems	Implementation of MCS Systems are implemented through 3 MCS Sub Regional Working Group. The level of implementation also differ.
Strengthening enforcement network (data and information sharing on enforcement strategies)	Still at early stage through the development TOR of Data Sharing Mechanism
Data sharing and monitoring of fishing vessel movement and activities, including suspected IUU fishing	RPOA-IUU has developed RPOA-IUUF vessel watch list mechanism. Data sharing challenged by national regulations.

# IMPLEMENTATION OF CORE ELEMENT



CORE ELEMENT	UPDATE STATUS
Current resource and management Situation in the region	RPOA-IUU participating countries continue to conduct assessment and review of national fisheries legislation. Each member countries has developed their NPOA-IUU.
Implementation of international and regional instruments	RPOA-IUU participating countries continue to work toward ratification and implementation regional and international instruments
Role of regional and multilateral organisations	RPOA-IUU participating countries are parties/non contracting parties of regional and multilateral organizations, including RFMOs
Coastal State responsibilities	RPOA-IUU is still developing the TOR of Data Sharing Mechanism (DSM).
Flag State responsibilities	All RPOA-IUU participant countries have reviewed their vessel registration and have no vessel listed as IUU fishing vessel of the respective RFMOs. The progress is differed from country to country.

# IMPLEMENTATION OF CORE ELEMENT



CORE ELEMENT	UPDATE STATUS
Port State Measures	6 countries have ratified Port State Measures Agreement, 4 countries are on progress, and 1 country is in possible accession.
Regional Market Measures	RPOA-IUU participating countries has implemented catch documentation scheme such as E-ACDS, Catch Certificate, e-logbook and e-monitoring. Different level of implementation in each country
Regional capacity building	More capacity building program need to be implemented.
Strengthening MCS	Australia has informed IUU fishing vessels to Secretariat and it has been circulated to participating countries. Participating countries also update MCS focal points.
Transshipment at sea	RPOA-IUU participating countries implement strong measures of transshipment at sea. In some participating countries, transshipment is banned.
Implementation	CSIRO has presented the result of the research on estimate illegal landings in the three RPOA sub-regions.



# PARTICIPATION IN RFMOs



**Each RPOA-IUU member increase their participation in regional and multilateral organizations, including RFMOs**

COUNTRY	UPDATE STATUS
Australia	Member of WCPFC, CCSBT, IOTC, SPRFMO SIOFA and CCAMLR
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam maintains the list of local commercial fishing vessels which are only licenced to operate within the Brunei Darussalam EEZ maritime area; Not a member of any RFMOs
Cambodia	Cambodia doesn't have fishing vessels in the RFMO areas.
Indonesia	Member of IOTC, CCSBT, WCPFC) and non contracting party (IATTC).
Malaysia	N/A
Papua New Guinea	PNG is a committee member WCPFC scientific Committee

# PARTICIPATION IN RFMOs



COUNTRY	UPDATE STATUS
Philippines	Continue to cooperate and actively participate in relevant RFMOs including WCPFC, IOTC, ICCAT
Singapore	Singapore continues to collaborate with relevant RFMOs (CCAMLR, ICCAT)
Thailand	Thailand is a member of IOTC, SIOFA, WCPFC, ICCAT and CCAMLR
Timor Leste	N/A
Vietnam	N/A

# UPDATE IMPLEMENTATION ON MCS KEY INSTRUMENT



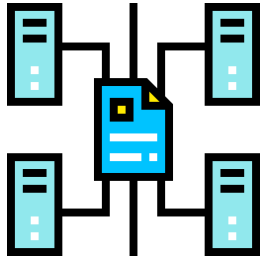
COUNTRY	UNCLOS	UNFSA	PSMA	NPOA-IUU	GRFV/RFVR	CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME
<b>Australia</b>	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Developed	Participate	e-logbook and e-monitoring
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	Ratified	on progress	on progress	Developed	Participate	E-ACDS
<b>Cambodia</b>	signed	Ratified	Ratified	Developed	Participate	Pilot phase, assist from SEAFDEC and FAO-CAP Fish-Capture program
<b>Indonesia</b>	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	being revised into the 2 <sup>nd</sup> version	Participate	E-Logbook, E-Catch Certificate, CDS for Southern Blue Fin Tuna fisheries.
<b>Malaysia</b>	Ratified	Possible accession	Possible accession	Developed	Participate	On- going engagement with SEAFDEC on e-ACDS
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	Ratified	Ratified	final waiting to ratify the PSMA	on progress	Participate	Catch Certificate
<b>Philippines</b>	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Developed	Participate	Catch Certificate
<b>Singapore</b>	Ratified	on progress	on progress	In progress	Participate	Work with RFMO on Catch Documentation Scheme
<b>Thailand</b>	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	being revised into the 2 <sup>nd</sup> version	Participate	Thai Flagged Catch Certification System (TFCC)
<b>Timor Leste</b>	Ratified	Not commenced yet	on progress	Developed	Participate	Catch Certificate
<b>Viet Nam</b>	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Developed	Participate	<p>Apply Catch Documentation Scheme as requested by imported markets such as EU, ICCAT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Cooperate with SEAFDEC to implement E-ACDT in 2 provinces of Vietnam</li> <li>2.Complete electronic traceability software on the basis of integration of EU, US regulations and imported market requirements, expected to be implemented throughout the country</li> </ol>



# PROGRESS ON RPOA-IUU DATA SHARING MECHANISM



**Secretariat as mandated 2021 Workplan, is currently working on the Development of the TOR of Data Sharing Mechanism (DSM)**



The development the TOR of Data Sharing Mechanism is conducted in collaboration with ATSEA-2 Project



The first draft of the TOR of Data Sharing Mechanism is expected to be circulated for comment before the 18th RPOA-IUU CC meeting

# VESSELS WITHOUT NATIONALITY



**Commitment by CCM on Vessels Without Nationality has been finalized**



The document is currently on the proses of being endorsed by the RPOA-IUU participating countries

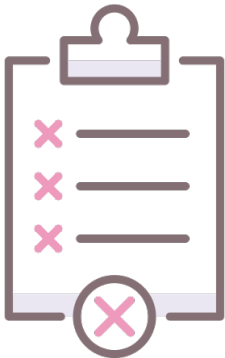


Need more than 3 years to prepare and endorse this document

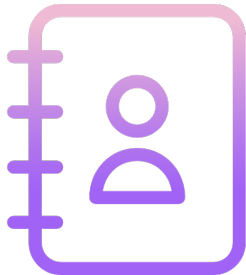
# RPOA-IUU FISHING WATCH LIST



The Vessel Watch List is regularly updated by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat based on the member countries report or from RFMOs and Interpol information sharing;



Need more participation of RPOA-IUU member countries to update the RPOA-IUU vessel watch IUU lists



RPOA-IUU member countries need to update their contact person/ person in charged more regularly

# RPOA-IUU FISHING WATCH LIST



## Updates on IUU Vessel Lists

### Background

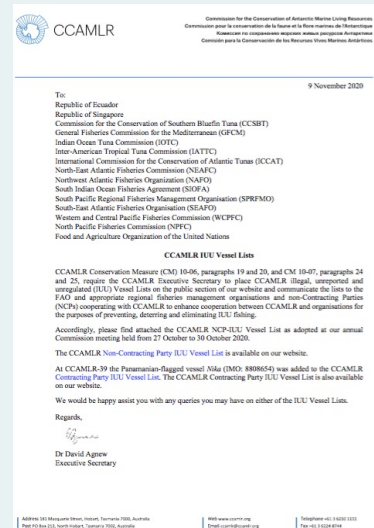
In 2011, RPOA-IUU Coordination Committees pay attention on the IUU Fishing vessels from RFMOs may be operating on the region. In 2014, Draft of IUU Watch List was adopted in 7<sup>th</sup> CCM

### Objective

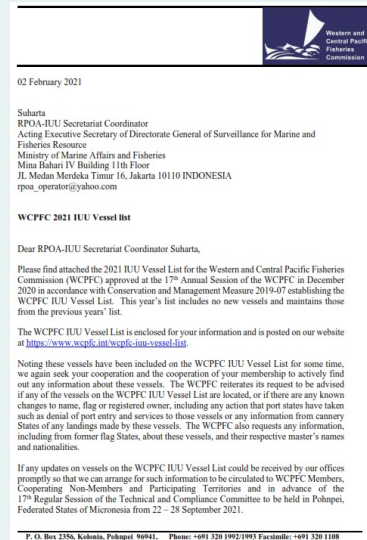
To assist countries in focusing efforts to take action against IUU fishing vessels that are operating in the region

### RPOA-IUU Watch List

- Definition of IUU fishing vessels
- Provisional of RPOA-IUU fishing vessels watch list
- Listing and delisting mechanism
- Action taken by each RPOA participating country recorded to the Annual Coordination Committee meeting



CCAMLR IUU Listed 2021



WCPFC IUU Vessel List for 2021

## Cooperation Partners





# RPOA-IUU Watch List

## Vessel Watchlist

Show 20 ▾ entries

Search:

No. ▾	Current Name ▾	Current Flag ▾	Date of Notification ▾	Action Taken ▾
1.	Neptune	Unknown	February 2021	2021 WCPFC IUU Vessel List
2.	Fu Lien No 1	Unknown	February 2021	2021 WCPFC IUU Vessel List
3.	Yu Fong 168	Unknown	February 2021	2021 WCPFC IUU Vessel List

<https://www.rpoaiuu.org>

# LESSON LEARNED FROM RPOA-IUU



Voluntary cooperation requiring participating countries and secretariat to be more actively engaged;



Agreement that have been reached at the regional level cannot be implemented immediately at the national level, unless member countries are willing to implement them;

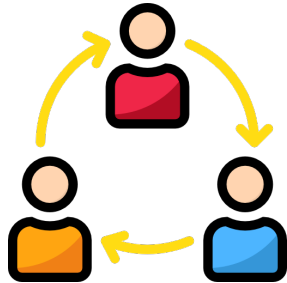


NPOA-IUU is one of the important instrument to promote responsible fishing practices, including prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU Fishing at national level.

# LESSON LEARNED FROM RPOA-IUU

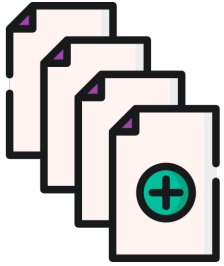


RPOA IUU Secretariat and members country should be more active in regional and international cooperation regarding eliminate and deter IUU-Fishing practices;



Information sharing is the key element in this cooperation.

# LESSON LEARNED FROM RPOA-IUU



Regional and International program on eradication IUU Fishing by many regional and international organization need to coordinate and streamline to minimize duplication of efforts.



The higher the position of the officials involved in the cooperation, the higher the chances of implementing it at the national level



# Thank You



## RPOA-IUU Secretariat

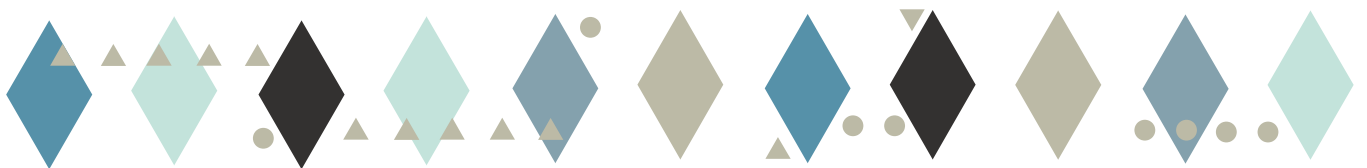
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia  
Mina Bahari Building IV, 10th floor  
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No 16 Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia

**“The most effective  
weapon against crime [IUU  
Fishing] is cooperation”**

**J. Edgar Hoover- First FBI  
Director**

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# Materi Peserta





# Best practice in handling IUU Fishing: Australia

*Lessons Learned from Participating  
Countries Session*



# Country profile



- Responsibility for Australian fisheries management is shared between:
  - 7 State and Territory Fisheries Management Agencies
    - Up to 4 nautical miles
    - State and Territories have their own separate legislation and management arrangements
  - The Commonwealth
    - From 4 to 200 nautical miles and on the high seas



# Combating IUU Fishing

## Multifaceted Approach including:

- Regional and international cooperation, including information sharing
- Strong domestic legislation, regulations and policies
- MCS operations/ on water enforcement
- Diplomatic representations
- Capacity building, education and outreach



Photo credit: AFMA

***The result:*** *The number of foreign fishing vessels detained for fishing illegally in our waters has declined as a result of these actions - from 367 in 2005-06 to 4 in 2019-20.*

# Challenges

- IUU Fishing is versatile and exploits weaknesses and opportunities.
- Profit driven but can emerge in response to social and economic shocks.
- Australia has seen an upturn in illegal vessels operating in its waters that may result from several factors, for example:
  - COVID-related changes to enforcement activity
  - Fishermen grappling with economic shocks:
    - Effects of cyclones
    - Climate change effects on fish stocks
    - Depleted stocks in traditional fishing grounds
    - COVID-19 pandemic effects

# Regional collaboration is the key towards 'best practice'



## Sharing information:

- The RPOA-IUU
- Strong collaboration through INTERPOL
- Flag States and States with Nationals on board
- Cooperation in investigations and applying sanctions.

# Other Regional collaboration

- Engagement in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
- Support for the Forum Fisheries Agency in the Pacific
- Ratification of Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement (Pacific)
- Capacity building and joint operations
- Multilateral cooperation
  - E.g. Ratification of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement



Photo credit: AFMA



# Lessons learned

To continue to understand the contextual difficulties faced by other countries and where Australia can provide assistance



## Ways forward

- Sharing information and providing capacity building assistance; and
- Actively engaging in the RPOA-IUU as well as through other multilateral and international communities

# Conclusion and thank you







**International Workshop (Virtual) on  
Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing  
for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices  
including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region  
(RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries**

**9-11 August 2021**

**Brunei Darussalam Country Presentation  
Best Practice in Handling IUUF : Lesson Learned from Participating Countries**





## OUTLINE

- Brunei Darussalam's Brief Profile;
- Categories of Common IUUF in Brunei Darussalam's Context;
- Prevention and Combating IUUF in Brunei Darussalam;
- Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in Brunei Darussalam;
- Conclusion.





## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM's BRIEF PROFILE

- Brunei Darussalam, the 'Abode of Peace', is an equatorial country located in the north-western coast of the Borneo Island in Southeast Asia Region;
- has a coastline of 130km in length, fronting the South China Sea;
- total maritime area of 38,600km<sup>2</sup> of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covering 200nm;
- for the purpose of fisheries management, the fishing area of EEZ is divided into four zones as follows :-
  - Zone 1 - 0 to 3 nm from the shoreline;
  - Zone 2 - 3 to 20 nm from the shoreline;
  - Zone 3 - 20 to 45 nm from the shoreline;
  - Zone 4 - 45 to 200 nm from the shoreline.





## CATEGORIES OF COMMON IUUF IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM's CONTEXT

- By Foreign Fishing Vessels :-
  - encroachment within Brunei Darussalam's EEZ maritime waters.
- By Local Fishers :-
  - commercial fishing vessels (using inboard engines) :-
    - fishing in restricted zones;
    - fishing with prohibited mesh sizes of fishing gears.





## CATEGORIES OF COMMON IUUF IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM's CONTEXT (...continued)

- By Local Fishers :-
  - small-scale fishermen (using outboard engines) :-
    - fishing without valid fishing gear licence;
    - fishing in restricted zones / areas;
    - misuse of fishing gear licence;
    - fishing with prohibited gears and fishing techniques;
    - fishing with cyanide and blast fishing.





## PREVENTION AND COMBATING IUUF IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

- Fisheries Order, 2009 and Brunei Fishery Limit Act Chapter 130 which are the main legislation and the backbone for fisheries management plan, policies and strategies;
- develop and implement Brunei Darussalam National Plan of Action (NPOA) to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing since 2011;
- routine sea patrol operation by Royal Brunei Navy to monitor, control and conduct surveillance (MCS) within Brunei Darussalam's EEZ maritime waters up to 200 nautical miles to overcome and reduce encroachment by foreign fishing vessels;
- scheduled joint sea and riverine patrol operation between Department of Fisheries and other relevant enforcement agencies including Marine Police of the Royal Brunei Police Force to monitor, control and conduct surveillance (MCS) within 12 nautical miles of Brunei Darussalam territorial waters to combat IUUF by local fishing boats / vessels;





## PREVENTION AND COMBATING IUUF IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (...continued)

- scheduled inland joint operation between Department of Fisheries and other relevant agencies including Maritime and Port Authority of Brunei Darussalam (control registration of fishing boats) focusing at boat slipways in Brunei Darussalam;
- routine inspection on fishing gears of commercial fishing vessels including mesh-size cod end of fishing gears conducted by Department of Fisheries enforcement staffs;
- Roadshows and announcement through electronic media have and would be implemented to inform the local fishermen and the public on the necessary to comply the rules and regulations of the national fisheries legislation.



# IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

- Department of Fisheries has established Business Continuity Plan (BCP) including introduce Work From Home (WFH) approach and shift scheduled of minimal staffs work at office with a number of revised standard operations procedures to follow Ministry of Health (MOH) safety guidelines during the first wave of COVID-19 outbreak in March 2020;
- once the COVID-19 positive cases amongst local community in Brunei Darussalam has been controlled from the first wave of outbreak, Department of Fisheries has activated “business as usual” with MOH safety guidelines;
- but with the recent second wave of COVID-19 outbreak in Brunei Darussalam, Department of Fisheries has reactivated a revised BCP with MOH safety guidelines to reduce the infection risk amongst the population.





## CONCLUSION

- any state flagged foreign fishing vessel found entering and conducting fishing activities in Brunei Darussalam's maritime waters with enough offence evidence, would be apprehended and brought to court for trial and sentence according to the Fisheries Order, 2009 of Brunei Darussalam;
- Brunei Darussalam would participate on any relevant capacity building programmes and activities on instruments and measures to promote responsible fishing practices and to combat IUUF activities organized by respective SEAFDEC departments and ASEAN working group forums;
- Brunei Darussalam remains committed and would active collaboration with other countries in the region in assessing the status of fisheries resources, developing appropriate regional and bilateral MCS measures, and sharing fisheries-related information towards combating IUUF.





جابتن قرايكنن

Department of Fisheries

Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism







The International Workshop on Eradication of IUU-F for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries

Best Practice in Handling IUU Fishing – Cambodia

9 - 11 August 2021

Buoy Roitana, Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration, Cambodia

# Main type of IUU Fishing in Cambodia

- Illegal fishing – large and medium scale vessels fishing without licenses; Illegal fishing gear & zone transgressions.
- Unreported Fishing - significant under- or non-reporting by fisheries
- Unregulated fishing - substantial fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources

# Best Practice Handling of IUU Fishing

- 1: Adopted Marine Fisheries Policy; NPOA-IUU Fishing; National Plan of Control and Inspection; the PSMA and UNFSA

The policy and planning documents guide the priority activities that are needed to combat IUU fishing. Marine fishing vessel census was conducted.

PSMA in the process of assignation of fishing port and PSMA gap analysis.

UNFSA will be implemented, if Flag state fishing vessel is re-open for application.

- 2: Upgraded MCS equipment & services

Patrol vessels and patrol vehicles were equipped;

A VMS system and units for approximately 3500 fishing vessels approved for procurement;

Routine Aerial surveillance to be undertaken;

Specialized National and Provincial MCS enforcement teams established

- 3: Improve compliance with reporting and licensing

New data base to license fishing vessels;

Logbooks allocated to large scale fishing vessels;

Adoption of SMART inspection and patrol tool to record inspection data and information

# Best practice (continued)

- 4: Improve compliance with gear and protected areas  
Significantly improved number of patrol in inland and marine waters  
Gear census and technical description of legal and illegal fishing gear for Marine Fisheries developed  
VMS Geo-fencing for protected areas.
- 5: Training and capacity building  
Undertaken training of Inspectorate and adoption of SOPs for inspections  
Training for Inspectorate in SMART data collection and analyses
- 6: Development of new Fisheries law  
A Draft amendment of Fishing law was developed with support from FAO .



# Thank You





# **LESSON LEARNED: COMBATING IUU FISHING DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19**

International Workshop on Eradicating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing

August 11, 2021  
(Virtual Meeting)



## IUUFV Arrested:

214

## IUUFV flag state:

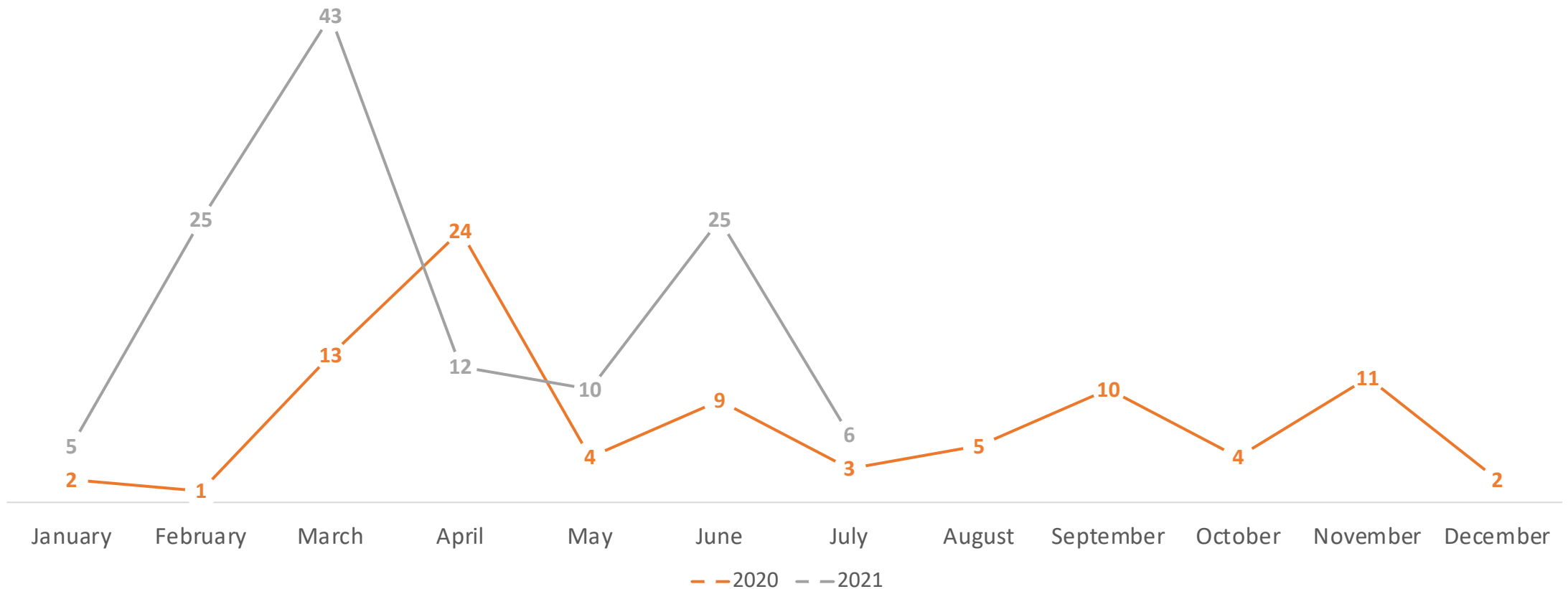
Indonesia FV	117 units
--------------	-----------

Foreign FV	97 units
------------	----------



# IUU Trend During Pandemic Covid-19 (2020-2021)

IUUFV ARRESTED TREND DURING THE PANDEMIC (2020-2021)



# Modus Operandi IUU Fishing



**1**

Operating destructive fishing gear

**2**

Various fishing gear

**3**

Hide and seek in the border

**4**

Spreading

# MCS Implementation During Pandemic

Online submission  
of fishing licensed



Monitoring FV-based  
on participation

Online procedure of  
in-out port inspection



# Law Enforcement During Pandemic



IUUFV crews check the temperature



Swab Antigen/PCR Test and 14 days quarantine



Minimum interaction:  
online investigation



# Lesson Learned Combating IUUF during Pandemic

Modus operandi more complex

Adaptive MCS is required

Innovation will help us

Covid-19 protocol is the key



# Thank You

**[budiantosahono@kkp.go.id](mailto:budiantosahono@kkp.go.id)**







## BEST PRACTICE IN HANDLING IUU FISHING: MALAYSIA

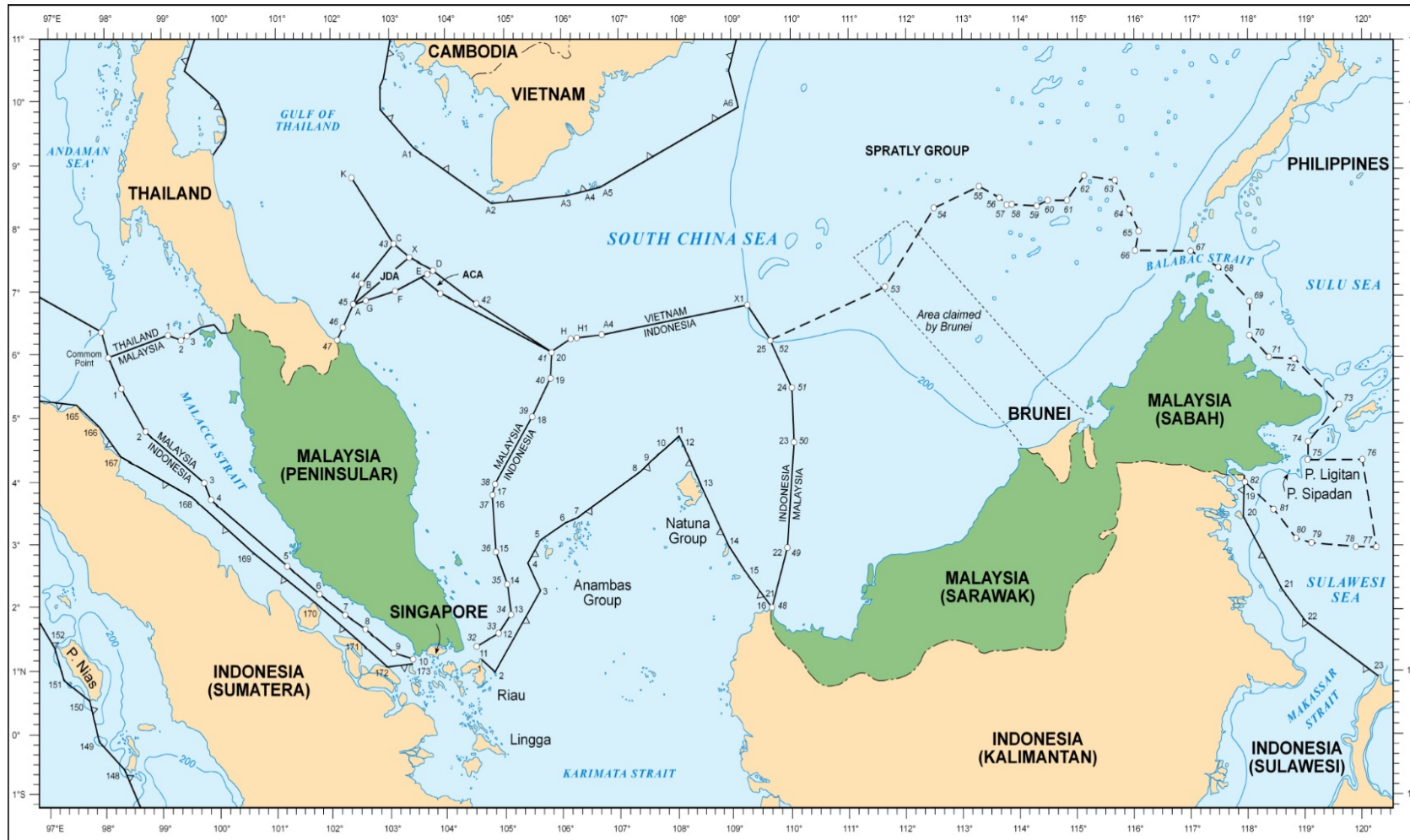
International Workshop on Eradication of IUU Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combatting IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and

Pacific Countries

9 – 11 August 2021



# MALAYSIA FISHERIES RESOURCES



Coastline : 4,675 km  
Fisheries EEZ : 379,820 km<sup>2</sup>

West Peninsular : 68,747 km<sup>2</sup>  
Landing 2015 : 742,263 m.t & (50%)

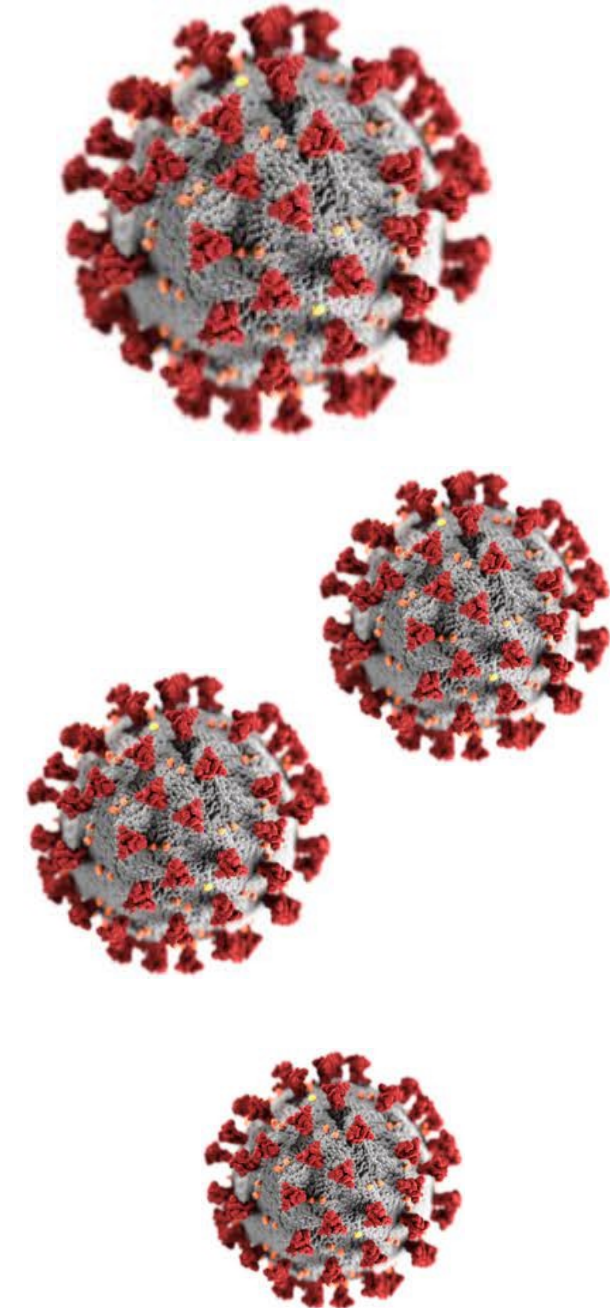
East Peninsular : 132,947 km<sup>2</sup>  
Landing 2015 : 361,047 m.t & (25%)

Sabah : 164,854 km<sup>2</sup>  
Landing 2015 : 227,826 m.t & (15%)

Sarawak: 171,747km<sup>2</sup>  
Landing 2015 : 141,103 m.t & (10%)

# Challenges in pandemic era

- Fisheries has been classified as one of essential service. Therefore MCS activities were carried out as usual during this period.
- VMS were used to monitor fishing activity by local fishermen's vessel.
- Detention of foreign fishermen exposes the enforcement officers of getting infected by the virus.
- Focus during pandemic - to strengthen the country's border control.

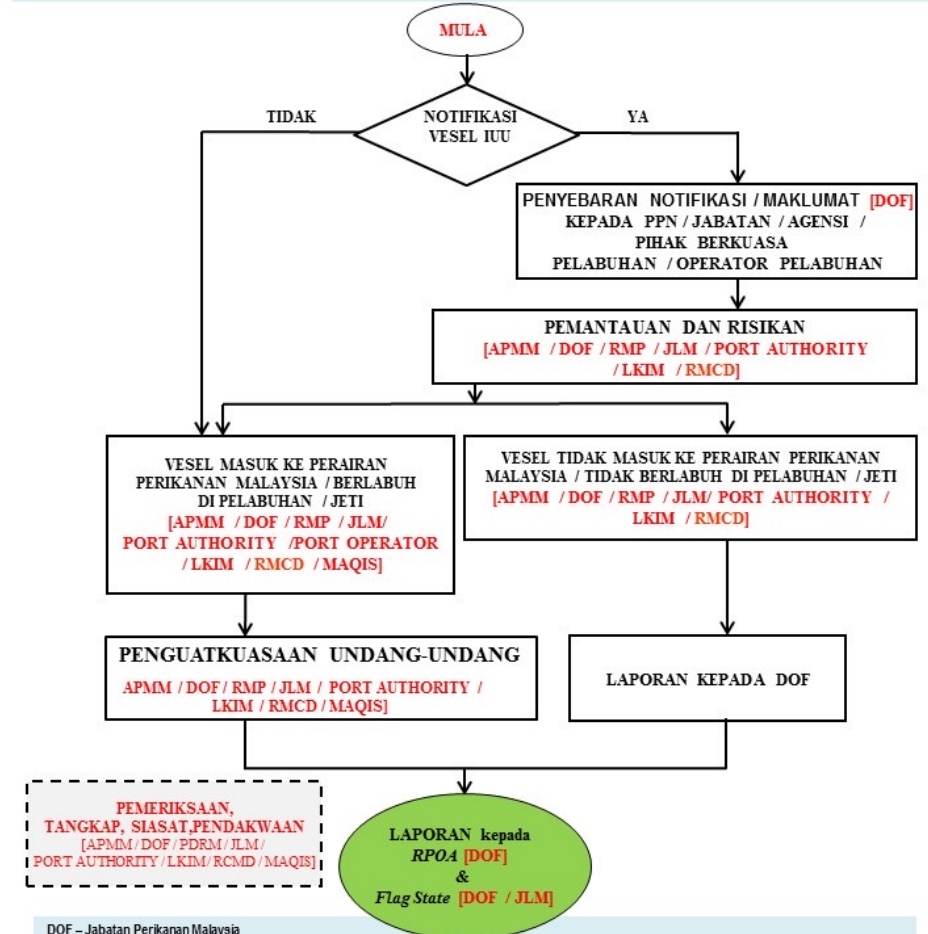




# SOP TO HANDLE FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS ENGAGED IN IUU FISHING

- Malaysia already establish SOP for handling foreign fishing vessels which is suspected engaged with IUU fishing.
- Involves multiple enforcement agencies.

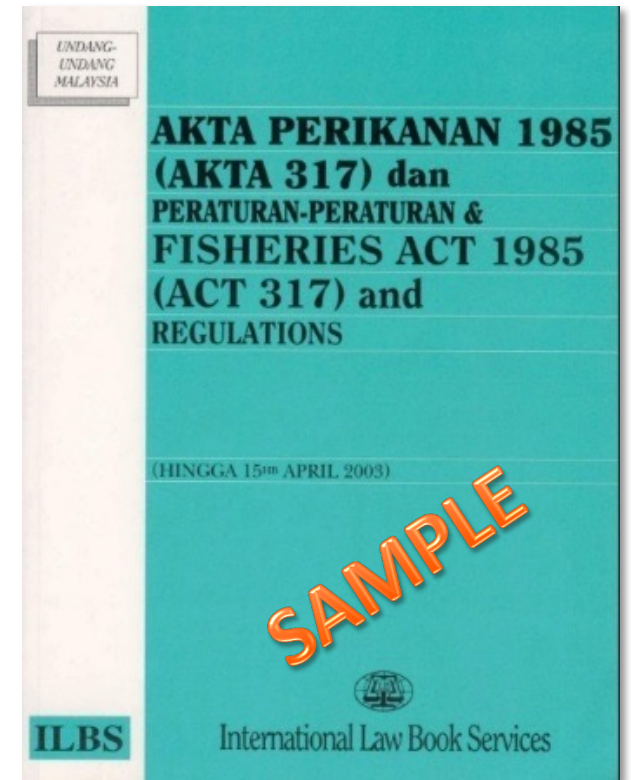
CARTA ALIR TATACARA OPERASI STANDARD UNTUK MENGENDALIKAN VESEL PENANGKAPAN IKAN ASING YANG TERLIBAT DALAM KEGIATAN MENANGKAP IKAN SECARA TIDAK SAH, TIDAK DIPAPOROKAN DAN TIDAK DIKAWAL (IUU FISHING)



DOF – Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia  
 APMM – Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia  
 JLM – Jabatan Laut Malaysia  
 RMP – Royal Malaysian Police  
 PORT AUTHORITY – Pihak Berkuasa Pelabuhan (SPPP, LPJ, LPK)  
 PORT OPERATOR – Operator Pelabuhan (Penang Port / Tg. Pelepas Port / P. Gudang Port / Port Klang dsb.)  
 LKIM – Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia  
 RMCD – Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia  
 MAQIS – Jabatan Perkhidmatan Kuarantin dan Pemeriksaan Malaysia  
 RPOA – Regional Plan of Action Secretariat  
 RFMOs – Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

# Amendment of Fisheries Act 1985

- Effective 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019.
- The newly amended law imposes penalty six-time heavier than that of the former provisions.
- RM 6 Million (approximately USD 1.5 Million) for the owner or skipper and RM600,000 (approximately USD 150,000) for every crew member of a foreign fishing vessel which encroached into Malaysian Fisheries Waters.
- also imposes penalty up to RM 4 Million (approximately USD 1Million) for any local fishing vessel fished without valid license or in violation of license condition on the high seas.




# Refuse entry of IUU fish

Information from Thai PSM Investigation (10 August 2018).


- Catches from the 4 IUU fishing vessels which listed in IOTC IUU Vessel. New flag Somali.
- 46 containers rejected by Thailand.
- went to Singapore via 3 container vessels.
- transferred to the other 3 container vessels.
- Destination : Penang Port, Malaysia.

Malaysia's action

- Refused entry by MAQIS Malaysia.
- Return to Djibouti.
- Full cooperation of DOF, MAQIS, CUSTOM, Port Authority and Importer.



JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN KUARANTIN DAN PEMERIKSAAN MALAYSIA  
[ Department of Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS) ]  
ARAS 4, MENARA 4G1, WISMA TANI  
NO . 28, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 4  
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN  
62624 PUTRAJAYA  
MALAYSIA  
Telefon : 03-8000 8000 / 03-8870 1000    Faks : 03-8888 6904 / 03-8888 4855    Portal : [http :// www.maqis.gov.my](http://www.maqis.gov.my)



Ruj. Kami : KP/MAQIS/193/3 Jld. 2 (58)  
Tarikh : 17 Ogos 2018

Pengarah MAQIS Negeri Pulau Pinang  
Ketua Pintu Masuk MAQIS NBCT

Tuan/Puan,

ARAHAN *REFUSED ENTRY* KE ATAS KEMASUKAN IKAN *IUU FISHING*  
MELALUI KAPAL KONTENA DI PELABUHAN PULAU PINANG

Dengan segala hormatnya saya merujuk kepada perkara di atas dan surat daripada  
Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia dengan no. rujukan Prk.ML. (S) 10/02/55 Jld. 3 (7) adalah  
berkaitan.


2. Jabatan dimaklumkan oleh Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia melalui surat yang  
dinyatakan diatas bahawa terdapat 46 buah kontena hasil tangkapan ikan yang  
dipercayai diperolehi daripada 4 buah vessel penangkapan ikan yang termasuk dalam  
senarai vessel *IUU Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)* telah dinafikan  
kemasukannya ke Thailand. Ekoran daripada penafian kemasukan oleh Kerajaan  
Thailand, pengeksport telah cuba membawa masuk kontena tersebut ke Pelabuhan  
Pulau Pinang dan pihak tuan telah membuat tahanan bagi kemasukan 20 buah  
kontena serta berbaki 26 buah kontena lagi dijangka tiba pada 19 Ogos 2018.

3. Oleh itu, pihak tuan diarahkan bagi mengambil tindakan *refused entry* bagi  
kesemua 46 buah kontena berkenaan. Perhatian dan kerjasama tuan/puan amatlah  
dihargai dan didahului dengan ucapan terima kasih.

Sekian, dimaklumkan. Terima kasih.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"

Saya yang menurut perintah,



(DR AZHARI SHARIDAN BIN ABU BAKAR)  
Pengarah Bahagian Pemeriksaan dan Penguatkuasaan  
b/p Ketua Pengarah  
Jabatan Perkhidmatan Kuarantin dan Pemeriksaan Malaysia (MAQIS)  
Putrajaya

s.k    Timbalan Ketua Pengarah MAQIS, Putrajaya  
Semua Pengarah Bahagian




# Concerted Effort in Combating IUU Fishing

Information circulated by AFMA- dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2020

- FV Cobija- identified as IUU fishing vessel by Australian Authorities.
- Vessel may be heading towards port in South East Asia.

## Malaysia's action

- Circulated information to relevant enforcement authorities and port authorities.
- Full cooperation of all authorities in Malaysia.



JABATAN PERIKANAN MALAYSIA  
KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN INDUSTRI MAKANAN  
(Department of Fisheries Malaysia  
Ministry of Agriculture & Food Industries)  
BAHAGIAN PERLINDUNGAN SUMBER,  
WISMA TANIL ARAS 5, BLOK 4G2,  
NO. 36, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 4,  
62628 PUTRAJAYA.

Tel : 603-8879 4000  
Faks : 603-8888 1786  
Portal rasmi : <http://www.dof.gov.my>  
E-mel : [fishhelp@dof.gov.my](mailto:fishhelp@dof.gov.my)

Rujukan: Prk.ML.34/09-1314.5(9)  
Tarikh: 25 Jun 2020

SEPERTI SENARAI EDARAN

SEGERA

YBhg. Dato'/Datuk/Tuan/Puan,


NOTIFIKASI KERAJAAN AUSTRALIA UNTUK MENGAMBIL TINDAKAN KE ATAS VESEL FV Cobija (IMO7330399)

Dengan hormatnya perkara di atas dan surat F2020/0218 adalah dirujuk.

2. Adalah dimaklumkan bahawa pihak Ibu Pejabat Perikanan Malaysia telah menerima notis daripada Kerajaan Australia melalui surat Australian Fisheries management Authority (AFMA) Rujukan: F2020/0218 berkenaan vesel FV Cobija yang telah dikenalpasti sebagai vesel IUU oleh Kerajaan Australia. Vesel ini telah diperiksa oleh pihak berkuasa Australia pada 18 Jun 2020 dan pihak Australia menjangkakan vesel ini menuju ke pelabuhan di Asia Tenggara.

3. Justeru, kerjasama pihak YBhg. Dato'/Datuk/Tuan/Puan adalah diperlukan untuk menafikan kemasukan vesel FV Cobija daripada masuk ke mana-mana pelabuhan di Malaysia (deny port access). Sekiranya vesel berkenaan telah dibenarkan masuk, maka pihak berkuasa Malaysia diminta untuk mengambil tindakan sewajarnya mengikut undang-undang Malaysia sedia ada yang terpakai.

4. Sekiranya wujud keperluan untuk vesel diperiksa oleh mana-mana agensi penguat kuasa, sukacita dapat mengemukakan laporan pemeriksaan dengan maklumat seperti yang dinyatakan dalam surat AFMA kepada Jabatan Perikanan untuk dipanjangkan kepada pihak Sekretariat RPOA IUU. Selain itu pihak penguat kuasa juga dimohon untuk dapat mengguna/melengkapkan borang ANNEX B dan ANNEX C (lampiran asal daripada 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement) yang dilampirkan bersama surat ini sebagai dokumen tambahan dalam mana-mana peringkat siasatan. Pihak penguat kuasa juga dimohon untuk melaporkan sebarang maklumat terkini kepada pejabat ini berkenaan aktiviti vesel FV Cobija sekiranya ada penglihatan di perairan negara.



PERIKANAN PRODUKTIF MENJANA TRANSFORMASI  
Silalah nyatakan nombor rujukan kami apabila menjawab surat ini

# What we want to learn?

- how the flag states control their local fishing vessel which carried out activities beyond their national jurisdiction and the action taken to any vessel that violate the control mechanism.



## Ideas to promote coordination and collaboration among countries

- Encourage to maintain good communication among countries, especially coastal state/port state with flag state (especially in transmitting information regarding any violation made by foreign vessels or detention of such vessel).
- Coastal state or port state should engage with flag state before determine or listed any vessels as IUU vessels in their list.
- Flag state should promote awareness among their fishers on IUU fishing, especially on the encroachment into neighbouring waters.
- Fully utilize the existing cooperation platform on IUU (such as RPOA-IUU).



# THANK YOU





# Best Practices in Handling IUUF – Philippines

Sandra Victoria R. Arcamo, Atty. Michael Andayog,  
and Crejay Lacena\*

*\*presenter*

Virtual International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal,  
Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the RPOA-IUUF and  
Pacific Participating Countries  
9-11 August 2021

A large, abstract blue watercolor splash graphic on the left side of the page, with various shades of blue and white, creating a textured, organic shape.

# Contents

- 01** Common Types of IUUF
- 02** Legal Framework
- 03** Operational Framework
- 04** Systems and Support Infrastructures
- 05** Regional/International Cooperation

# COMMON TYPES OF IUUF

- Intrusion of Commercial Fishing Vessels
- Use of destructive fishing method
- Use of active gears in municipal/coastal waters
- Employment of unregistered fisherfolk
- Poaching

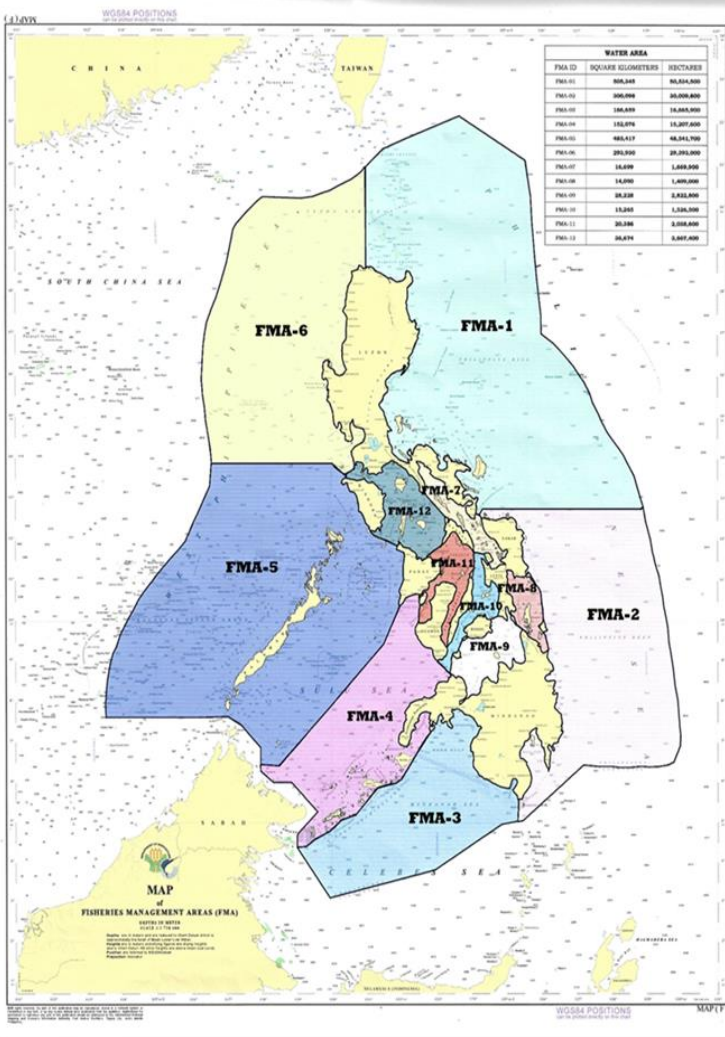


# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Ratification of the UNCLOS, FAO Compliance Agreement, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Port State Measures
- Enactment of enabling laws relative to these international laws, rules and regulations
- Adoption of an NPOA-IUUF
- Enactment of Compatible Measures to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's Conservation and Management Measures

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Fisheries Code RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654
  - stiffer penalties for fisheries violations
  - IUU Fishing is added as an offense
  - Adjudication Committee to hasten determination of liabilities and imposition of administrative penalties
- Review, amendment or formulation of appropriate regulations to ensure policies are responsive to current conditions
- Development of a Prototype National IUUF Index and Threat Assessment Tool



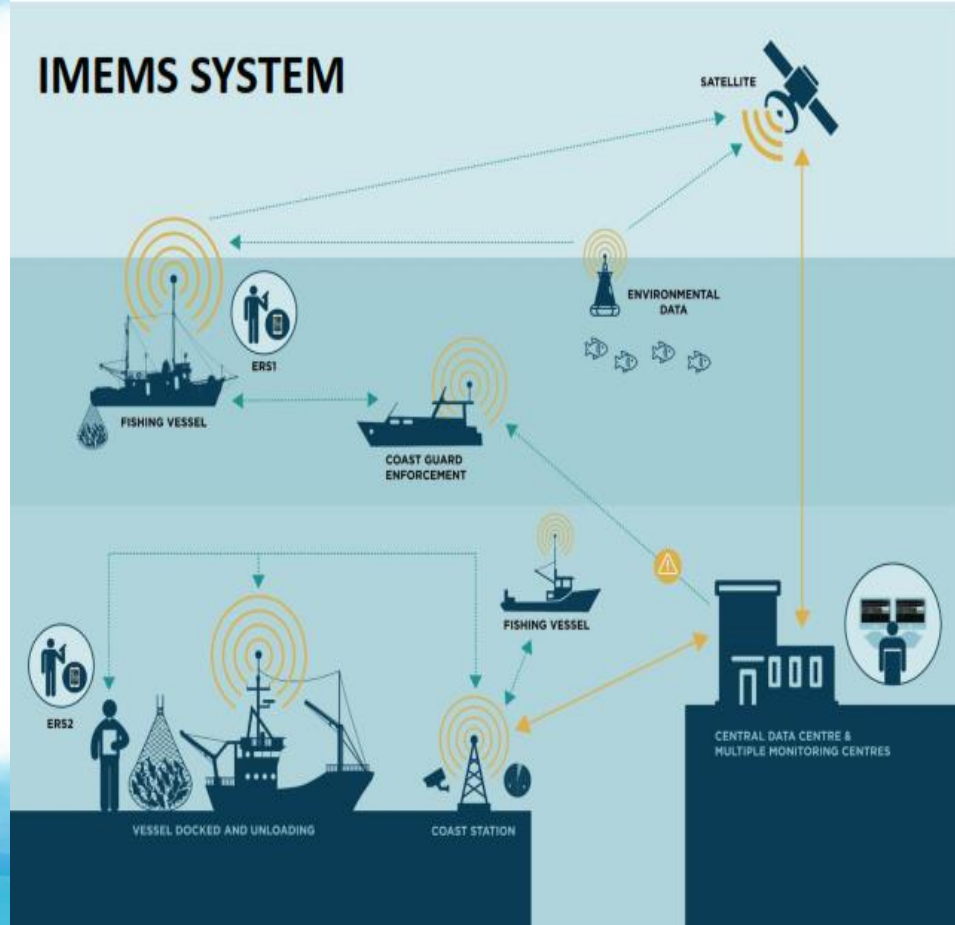
# OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Scaling-up ecosystem approach to fisheries management in large Fisheries Management Areas
- Harmonization of fisheries management systems across juridical boundaries
- Building the foundation for inclusion of Harvest Control Rules in fisheries management



# SYSTEMS AND SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Adoption of a traceability system to ensure full traceability from net to fork and avoid the entry/import of IUUF products
- Improvements in the Registration and Licensing System for Fishers, Vessels, and Gears
- Ongoing implementation of the Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System and capacity building for support personnel



# REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Implementation of port controls such as inspections of foreign-flagged fishing vessels
- Implemented imposed sanctions to foreign-flagged fishing vessels and its local agents in case/s of violation/s
- Prohibition of Philippine-flagged fishing vessels to transship-at-sea
- Cooperate and actively participate in relevant RFMOs (WCPFC, IOTC, ICCAT) and the ASEAN Fisheries Working Group including SEAFDEC



**Thank you for your  
Kind attention!**





# THE MCS BUSINESS GROUP

M

C

S

*By Mark BANGKOMA*

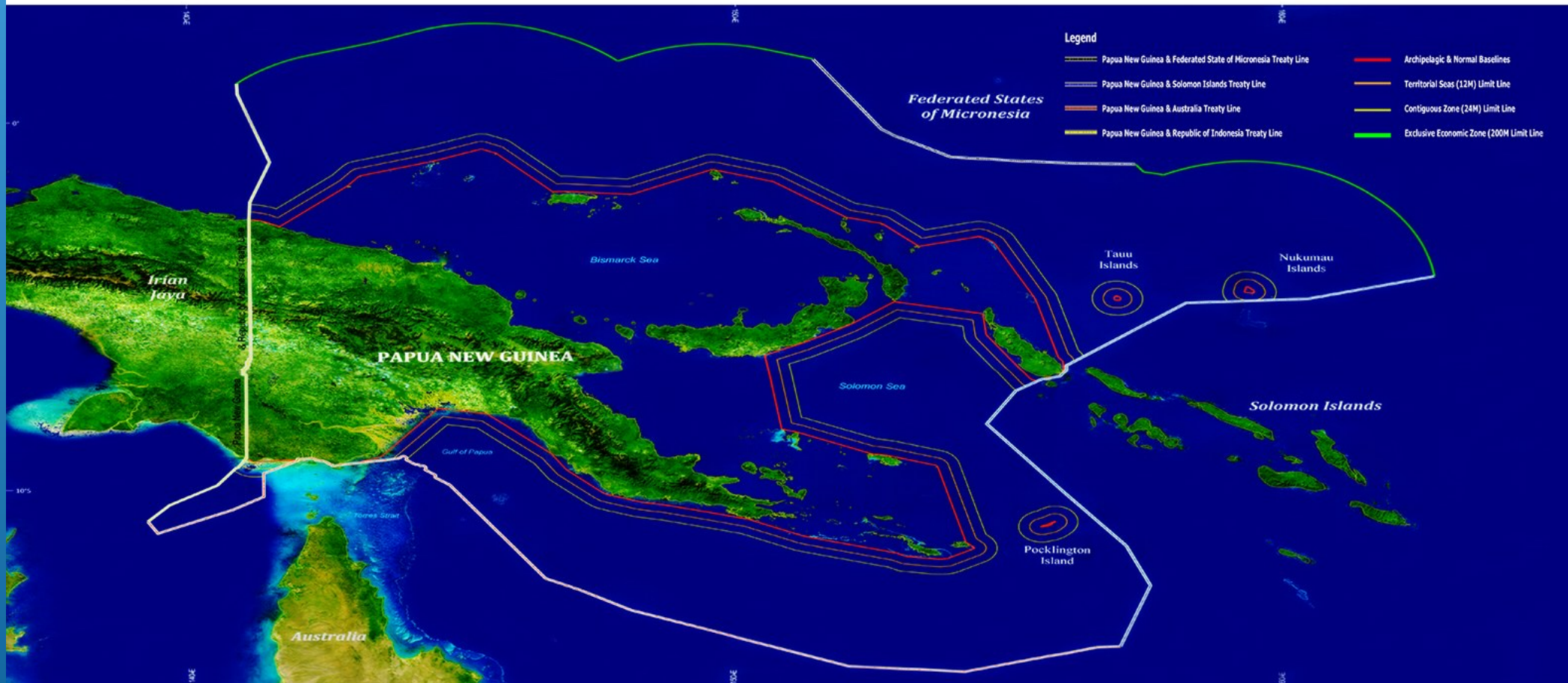


Photo by David Karis :





# MARITIME LIMITS OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA



# OUTLINE

- ❑ FISHERIES INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
  - VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM
  - PSM SCHEMATIC
  - AUDIT & CERTIFICATIONS OF
  - COVID-19 PROTOCOLS



# FISHERIES INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

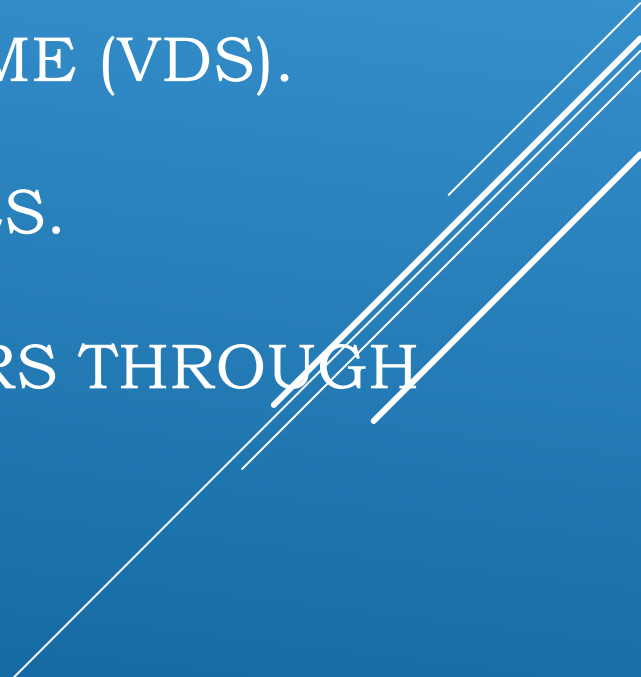
**NFA – Uses web base plat form to deter and combat IUU Fishing and Related Activities which is the Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS). The NFA management tools which are the;**

- - **VMS**
- - **OBSERVER PROGRAM**
- - **Catch Documentation and Certification Unit**
- - **Audit and Certification Unit**
- - **Compliance Unit**

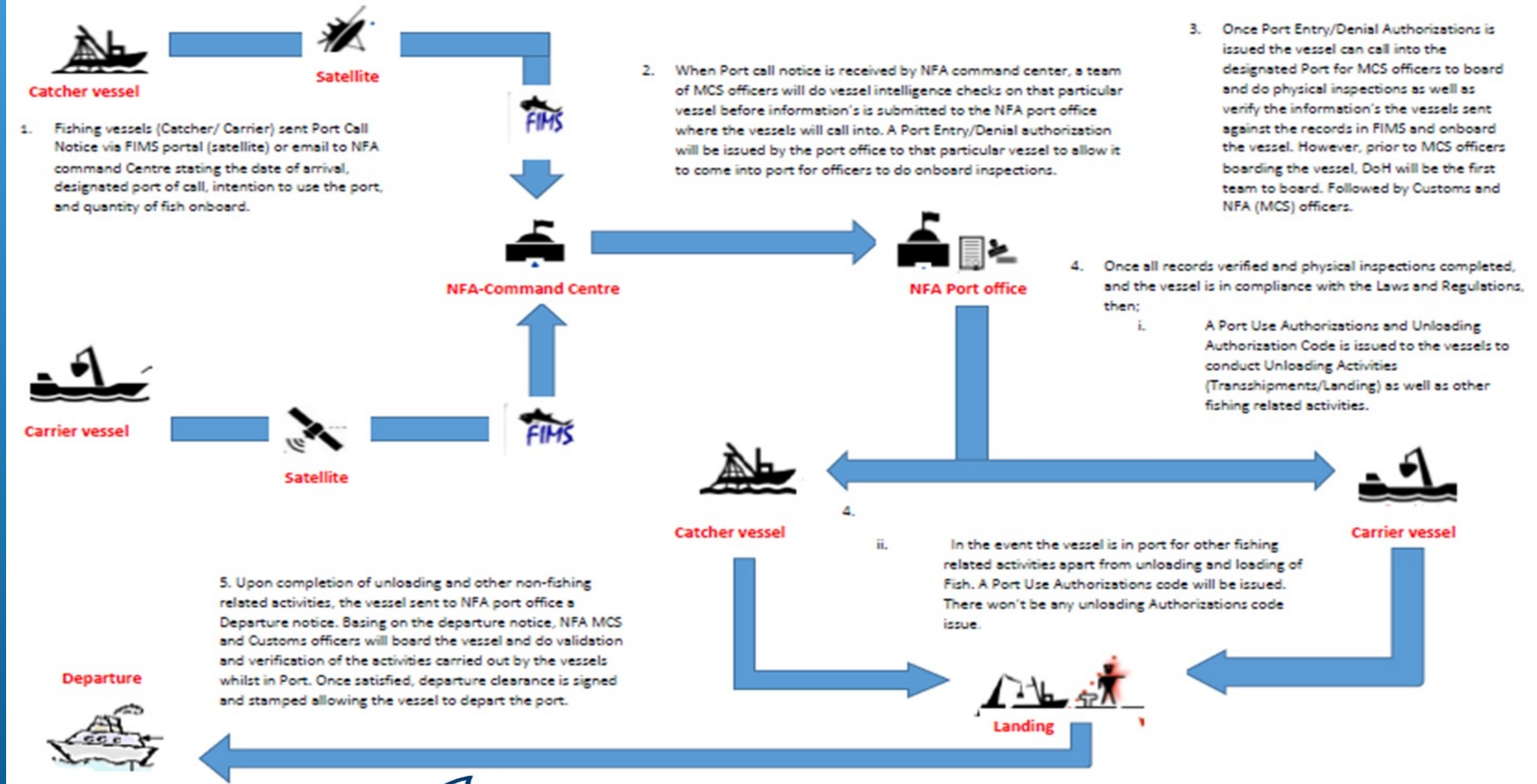
**These units record all activities of Licensed Fishing Vessels and Shore base Operators activities onto the FIMS**

**All IUU Fishing & Related Activities are referred to Compliance Unit to take Courage**

# VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM UNIT

- RESPONSIBLE FOR TRACKING AND MONITORING ALL ACTIVITIES OF ALL FISHING AND FISHING RELATED VESSELS.
  - PROVIDE PLATFORM FOR THE PURPOSES OF SURVEILLANCE.
  - PROVIDE PLATFORM FOR FIMS VESSEL DAYS SCHEME (VDS).
  - IMPROVES MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCES.
  - PROMOTES VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE BY OPERATORS THROUGH MONITORING FISHING VESSELS ACTIVITIES
- 

# PSM SCHEMATIC



**NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITY**



# Overall Implementation

- **Common Centre (VMS) - central nerves system**
  - Monitoring of vessels
  - Analysis & Risks determination
- **Operational ports (x4)**
  - Analyses & Risks determination
  - Port entry authorization
  - Boarding & Inspection
  - Unloading/ port use authorization
  - Departure clearance



NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITY

# Covid – 19 Protocols

## **PNA Requirement:**

**Covid 19 Protocols are Implemented.**

**All License FV carried out Temperature Checks every morning before work starts are to record every crew's temperature and send the report onto FIMS.**



**NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITY**

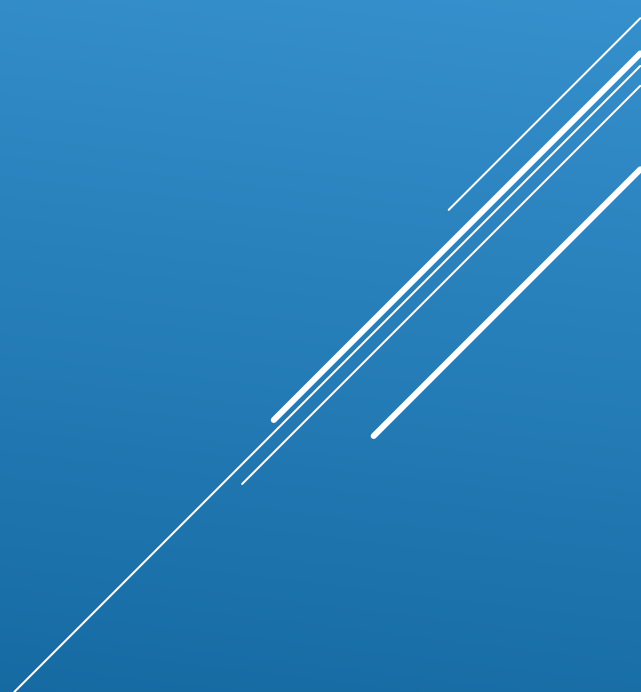


**RPOA IUU  
ARAFURA TIMO SEAS  
MCS SUB-REGIONAL GROUP**





THANK YOU





# Lesson Learned from Thailand



**International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Participating Countries and Pacific Countries**

**9-11 August 2021**

# THAILAND FISHERIES REFORM (2015 – 2019)



**Sustainable Fisheries**

**Combating IUUF**

**IUU Free Thailand**



# Monitor, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

## **Established**

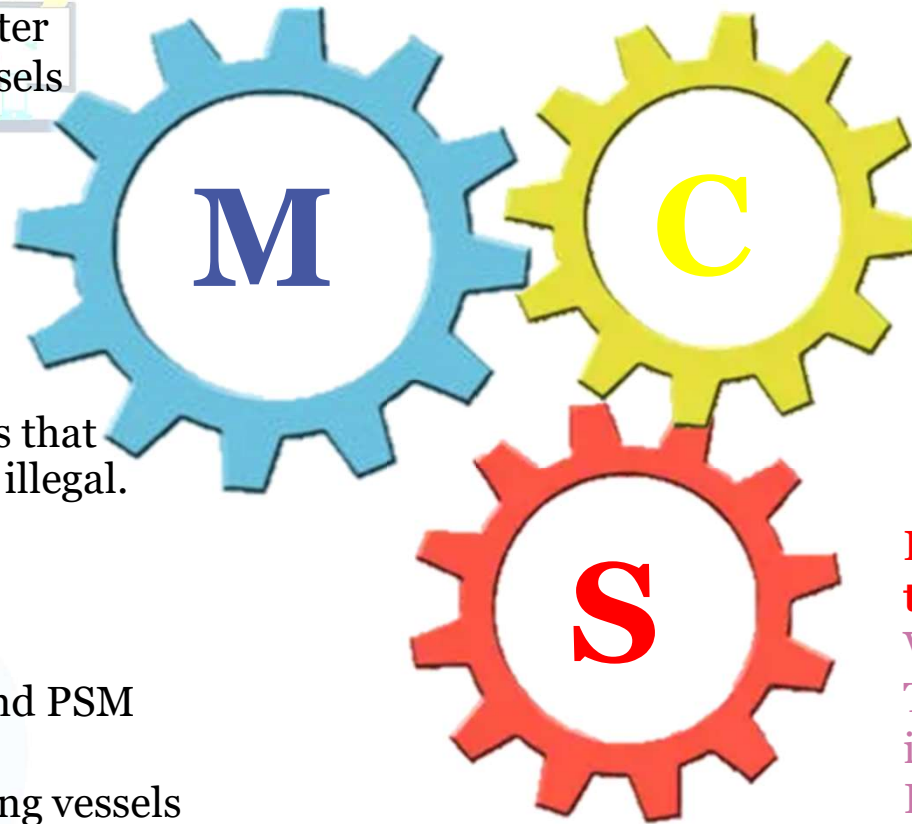
Fisheries Monitoring Center for monitor Thai fleet vessels through VMS.

## **Developed**

Electronic system  
“Machine Learning tool”  
to alert any fishing vessels that behave suspiciously to be illegal.

## **Developed**

Electronic system  
“Processing Statement and PSM Link System, PPS”  
for monitor foreign fishing vessels request to enter Thailand and control Import fish and fisheries product



## **Rules and Regulations**

Established Rules/Regulations for control Thai-flagged fishing vessel and fishing activity and foreign fishing vessels

## **Regulated tool kits and technology**

VMS, AIS, ERS, EM, PIPO, logbook, Transshipment control, observer, inspection at sea, inspection at port, Pre-common Risk Assessment, AIS analysis report, Behavior Analysis Software

# KEY SUCCESS FACTORS in Combating IUUF



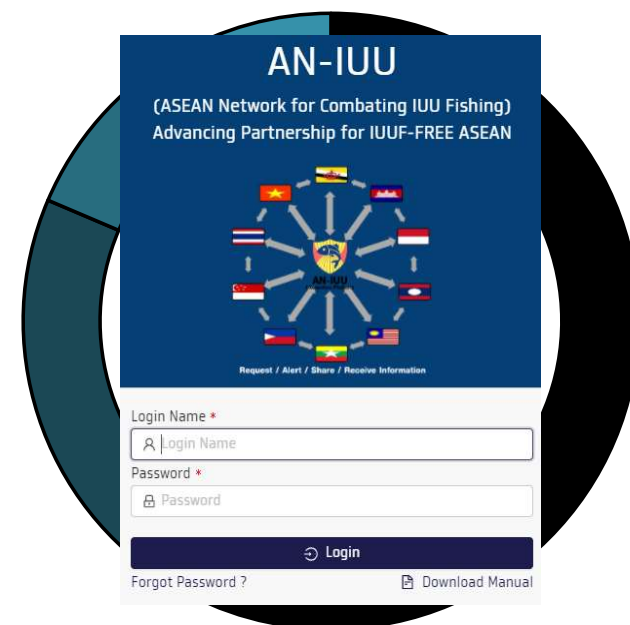
# AN – IUU Establishment



**As the ASEAN Chairmanship of 2019, Thailand initiated the establishment of ASEAN Network for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU).**

The AN – IUU aims to

- support effective exchange of information,
- create a network for better communication between the law enforcement authorities and governmental competent authorities responsible for combating IUU fishing
- strengthen the capacity of government officials in the region, in tackling IUU fishing.



**At present, the AN-IUU is formally established and is launching operation to upgrade the MCS to effective combating IUU fishing in member States at national level and regional level.**





# Guidelines for fishing vessels inspection under COVID – 19 pandemic



## The practice principles

1. Social distancing
2. Reduce the officer members in field
3. keep the efficiency of the inspection
4. Only use in the widespread area



1

### Reduce the members in the inspector team



**The number of multidisciplinary team:**  
At least 2 officers are representative of multidisciplinary Team delegate (1 DOF officer).

**Method:** Operate follow the manual. During inspection, the multidisciplinary officers can communicate and advise the delegate. While, DLPW officers can interview crew onboard via VDC.

2

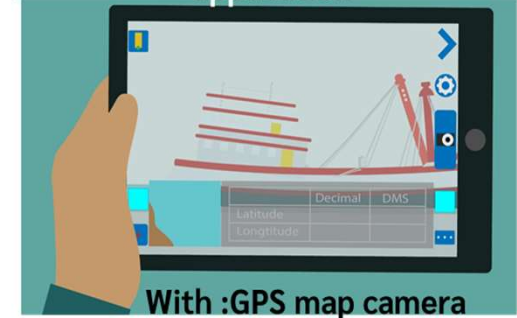
### Inspection at port via VDC



**The number of the multidisciplinary team:**  
All of officers work at office or home.

**Method:** The vessel was inspected by vessel owner or representative of vessel owner via VDC follow the manual.

### Inspection at port via LINE application



**The number of the multidisciplinary team:**  
All of officers work at office or home.

**Method:** The vessel was inspected by vessel owner or representative of vessel owner to show an evidence with time and location via LINE application follow the manual.

***THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION***



# INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ERADICATION OF IUU FISHING FOR RPOA – IUU PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES

## Best Practice in Handling IUU F: Lesson Learned from Participating Countries

**PEDRO ANTERO MARIA RODRIGUES**

**VASCO FREITAS**

---

**MARIA SARMENTO TAE**

**NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF INSPECTION FOR FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FISHERIES, AQUACULTURE AND MARINE RESOURCES  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES  
DILI, TIMOR – LESTE**

**9 – 11 August 2021**





# ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

National Fisheries Strategic Plan & revision of fisheries law which was implemented by WFC Timor – Leste, these documents have been translated into Tetum and Portuguese which was funded by JICA – TL, these documents have been finalized and will be sent to Council Ministers

Pilot project of PDS devices 434 units are installed & another 151 units will be installed. Last year, 21 units destroyed in Manufahi and 16 units were destroyed in Ainaro municipality due to misunderstanding of PDS functions. Previously, the activation fee for the system was funded by WorldFish but, as planned, this year it will be covered by National Directorate of Inspection for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Hiring 17 enumerators to enter the data in each municipalities (except upland areas such as Ermera and Aileu municipality), however they do not cover all landing centers in the municipalities due to limitation of budget.

There still not any fisheries monitoring center in place that's why observing IUU fishing operation by foreign illegal fishing vessel through Global Fishing Watch website.

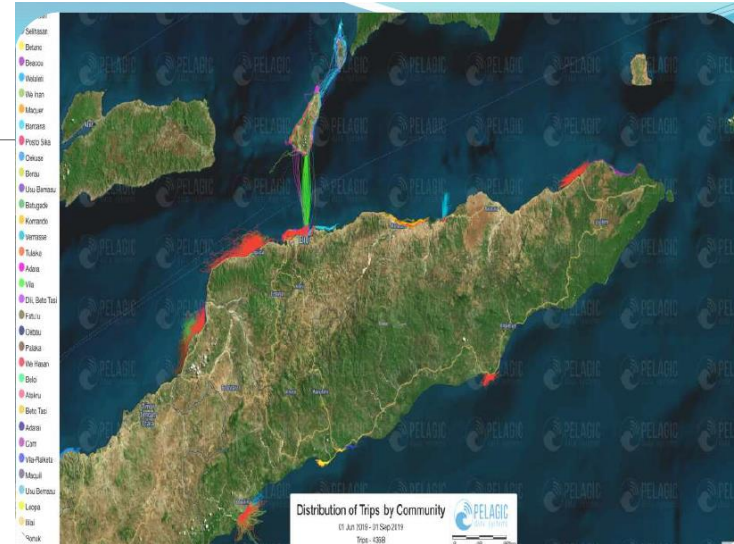
In December 2020, conducting PIC in 8 (eight) fishing centers of 5 (Five) south coast municipalities which was funded by ATSEA2 – UNDP and recently, the same activity was conducted in 12 fishing centers of North Coast municipalities which was funded by ISLME – FAO. This activity aims to educate local fisher on illegal fishing vessel identification, community based IUU reporting system, safety at sea, protected species and fishing licenses procedures. This activity also aims to raise awareness of local fisher on how to practice fishing in a sustainable way.

# CONT.....

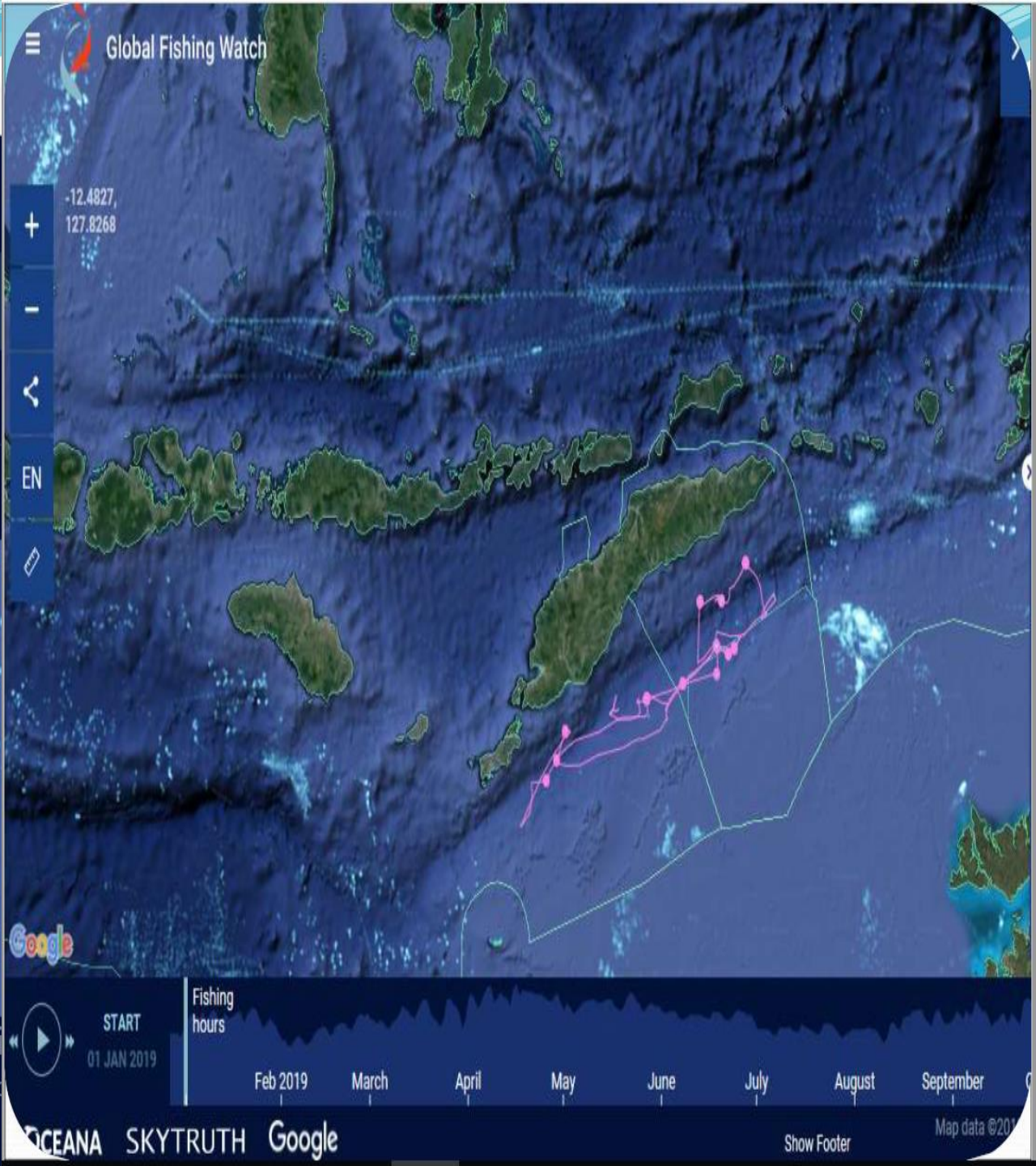
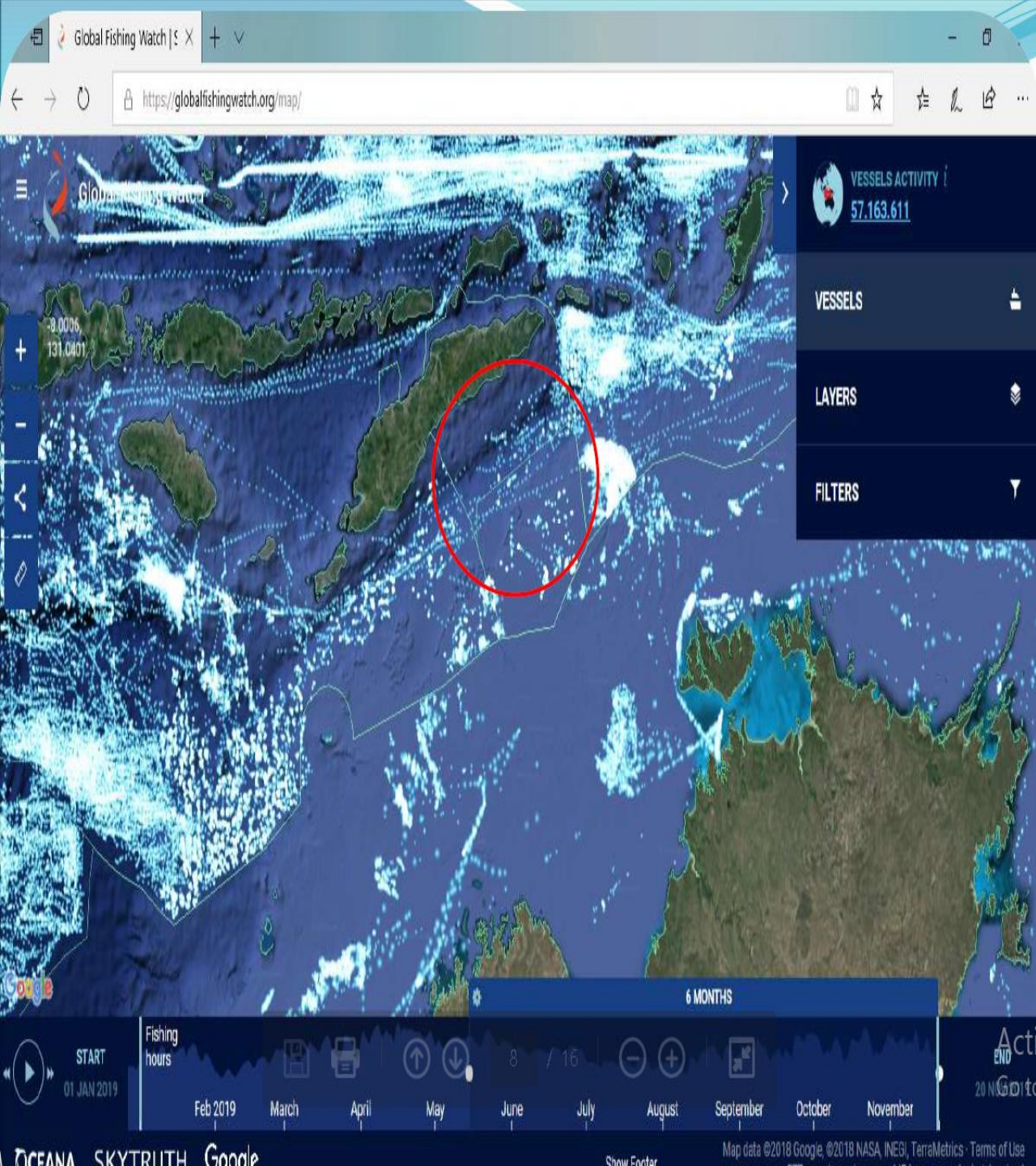
Fishing gear (beach seine net) apprehension which is banned according to decree law no. 6/2004, 21 April 2004, Article 87, Banned Fishing Gear (August 2020). The beach seine net owned by a local fisher in Batugade, Bobonaro.

Joint company between Timor – Leste Veterans and Chinese, they have submitted the proposal and after completion of documents of fishing vessels, we will share the document of fishing vessels to MCS Sub – Regional group in order to track their past activities.

# USING PDS DEVICE TO MONITOR SMALL-SCALE FISHING ACTIVITY

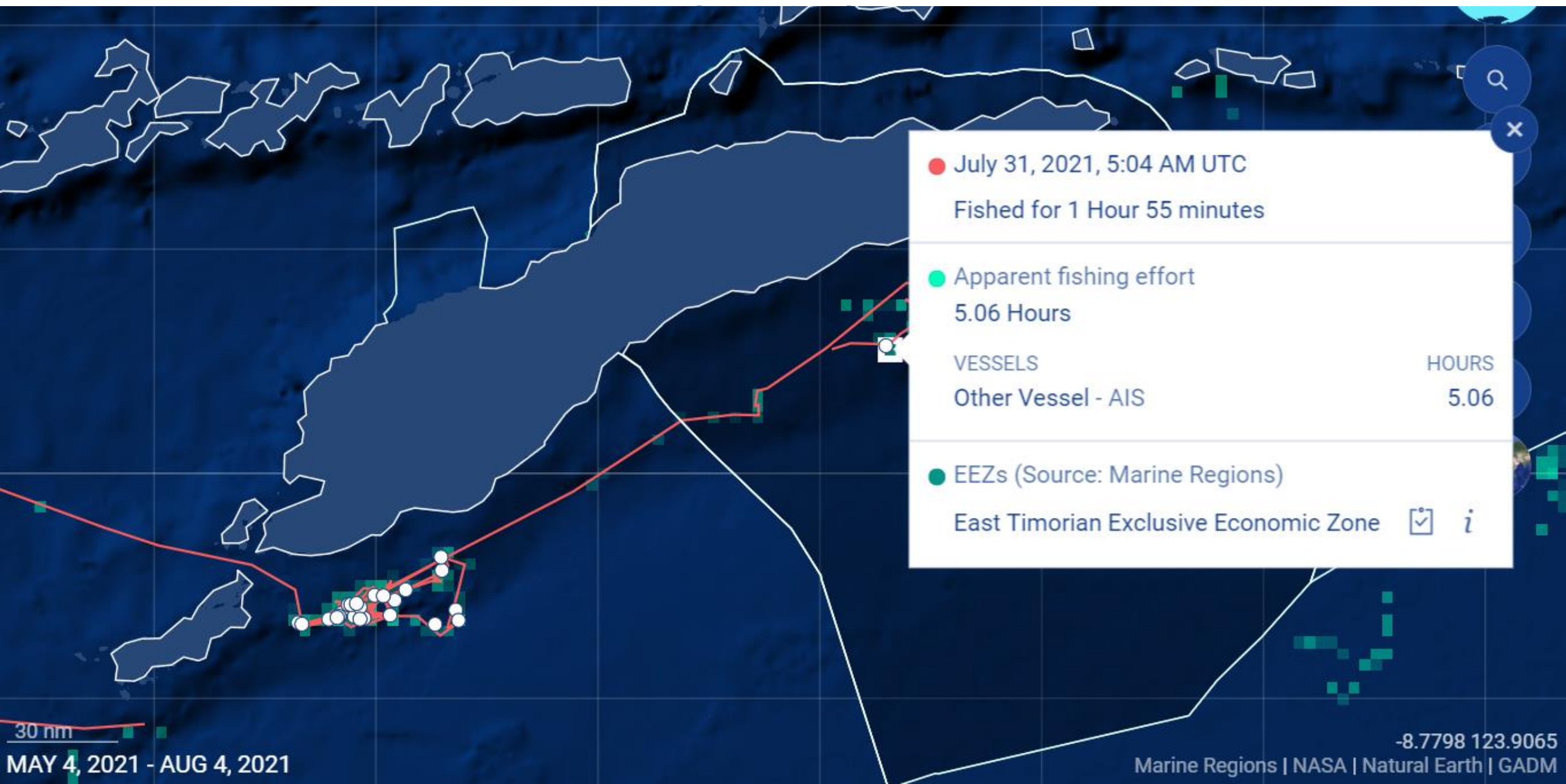








# USING GLOBAL FISHING WATCH IN MONITORING FOREIGN ILLEGAL FISHING VESSEL



# Data of illegal fishing vessels (2018)

No	Registered gear type	Width(m)	Length(m)	Gross tonnage	Global fishing	No	Registered gear type	Width(m)	Length(m)	Gross tonnage	Global fishing
1	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292	24	Long Line Tuna	5-10	0-20	50-75	2097541
2	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635	25	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	6291634
3	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	6291634	26	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
4	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	75-100	4194417	27	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
5	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	7864556	28	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
6	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292	29	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
7	Oceanic Gillnet	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048641	30	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
8	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292	31	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292
9	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	150-175	4194534	32	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292
10	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926	33	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291743
11	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	100-125	6291522	34	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	175-200	7864588
12	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	374	35	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
13	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332	36	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332
14	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	7864556	37	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	175-200	524431
15	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635	38	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292
16	Squid Hooking	5-10	0-20	25-50	5242888	39	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292
17	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	2621571	40	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	150-175	4194534
18	Stick-Held Lift Net	5-10	20-40	125-150	3145937	41	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926
19	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	100-125	201	42	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
20	Oceanic Gillnet	5-10	0-20	25-50	3670156	43	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
21	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	75-100	6291750	44	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	125-150	1572864
22	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	150-175	5767286	45	Long Line Tuna	5-10	0-20	50-75	2097541
23	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332	46	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	100-125	6291522



No	Registered gear type	Width(m)	Length(m)	Gross tonnage	Global fishin	No	Registered gear type	Width(m)	Length(m)	Gross tonnage	Global fishin
47	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	374	70	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	125-150	7340238
48	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	50-75	4194686	71	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	50-75	4194686
49	Oceanic Gillnet	5-10	20-40	75-100	1048880	72	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	374
50	Basic Long Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	1048657	73	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	125-150	7340238
51	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635	74	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
52	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332	75	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332
53	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	2621754	76	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	125-150	5767218
54	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	150-175	4194534	77	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	150-175	5767286
55	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292	78	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292
56	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	150-175	5767286	79	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	5767520
57	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	125-150	1572864	80	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
58	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	75-100	3670117	81	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048927
59	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	75-100	2621460	82	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	75-100	1048827
60	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	374	83	Long Line Tuna	0-5	0-20	25-50	167
61	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332	84	Long Line Tuna	5-10	0-20	25-50	3670342
62	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	6291634	85	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
63	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	2621754	86	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	5767520
64	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340202	87	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	2621754
65	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048926	88	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	25-50	6815951
66	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	100-125	7340292	89	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	428
67	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	150-175	5767286	90	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	7864556
68	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	150-175	4194534	91	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048929
69	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	75-100	3670117	92	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332

No	Registered gear type	Width(m)	Length(m)	Gross tonnage	Global fishing
92	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332
93	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	50-75	4194724
94	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	50-75	4194692
95	Squid Hooking	5-10	20-40	100-125	7864534
96	Hand Line	5-10	20-40	25-50	374
97	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048905
98	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	7864556
99	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	75-100	7340037
100	Hand Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	50-75	1048905
101	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	6291635
102	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	125-150	7864556
103	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	75-100	1048827
104	Long Line Tuna	5-10	0-20	25-50	3670358
105	Long Line Tuna	5-10	20-40	75-100	2621457
106	Purse Seine Small Pelagic	5-10	20-40	75-100	7340037
107	Purse Seine Big Pelagic with one Boat	5-10	20-40	175-200	5767332







THANK YOU

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OBRIGADA WAIN

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# BEST PRACTICES IN HANDLING IUU in VIETNAM

*Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung – Deputy Director  
Directorate of Fisheries*

# 1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK





# NEW FISHERIES LAW 2017

**(Adopted by National Assembly on 21 November 2017  
and comes to effect on January 2019)**

- Establish the main principles and the general legal basis for application and compliance with the existing international obligations
- In line with International Instruments: UNCLOS (1982), PSMA (2009), UNFSA (1995), CCRF (1995), IPOA-IUU, FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag States

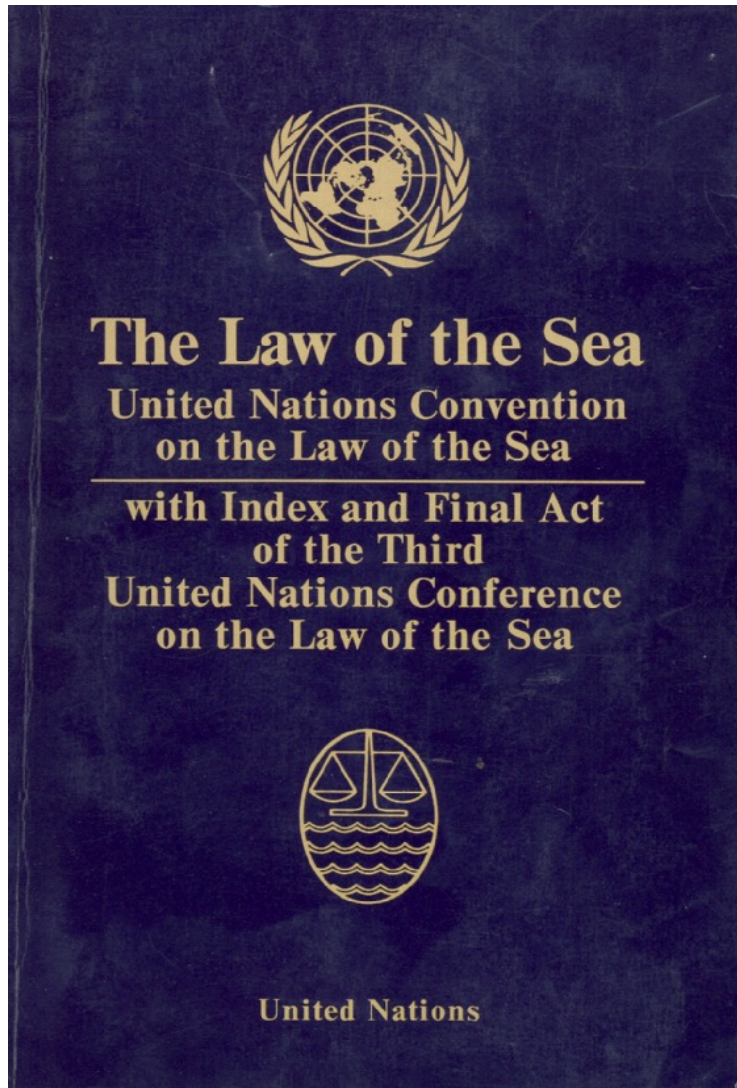


# FISHERIES LAW 2017 AND UNDER-LAW REGULATIONS TO COMBAT IUU

- New Definitions (Fishing vessels, fishing activities, IUU...)
- Regulating IUU activities
- Flag states measures
- Port states measures
- Coastal states measures
- 10 times increase in administrative sanctions scheme, additional sanctions (Confiscation of fishing vessels, IUU catch..)
- List of IUU fishing vessels
- Establishment Fisheries Resources Force to Provincial Level
- Converting from HP to total length as criteria for fishing fleet management



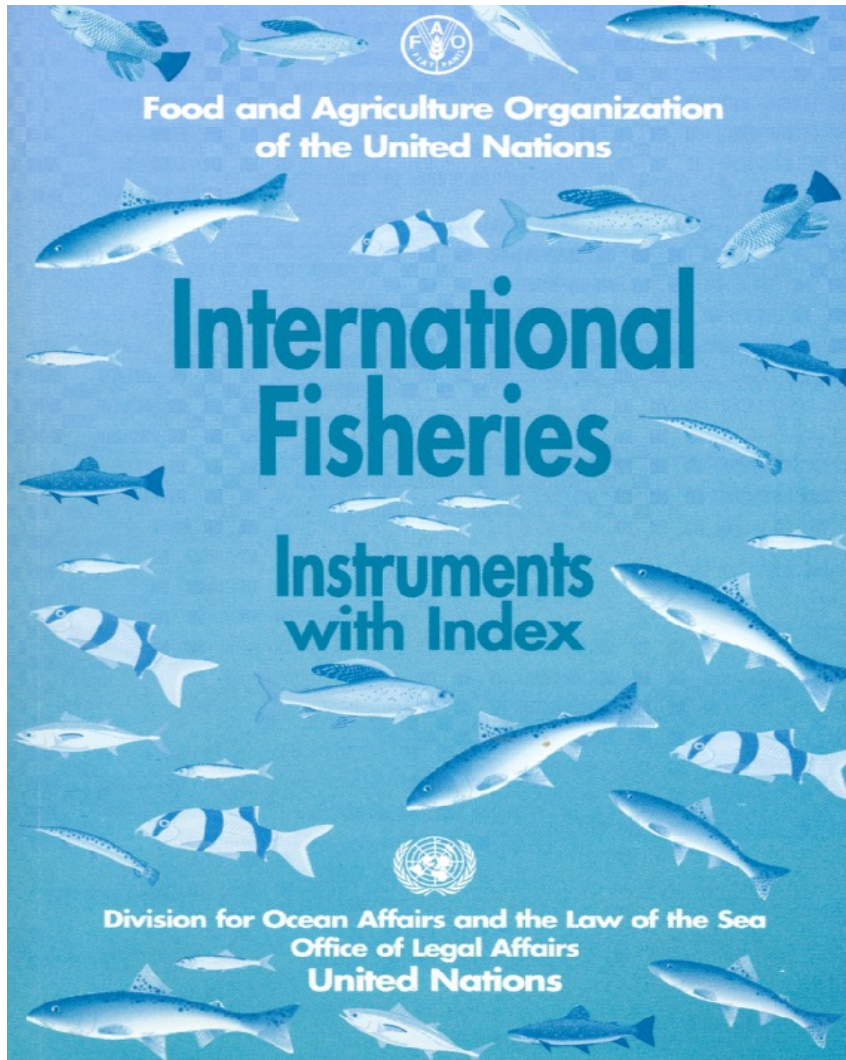
# The Law of the Sea 1982



- ☐ Being member of UNCLOS in 1994.
- ☐ Ensure compliance with UNCLOS, in particular Articles 61, 62, 63, 94, 117, 118 and 119, as regard obligations as coastal and flag states measures
- ☐ Article 64, 117, 118, 119 relating to RFMO
- ☐ Article 94 of UNCLOS on necessary administrative measures to ensure that fishing vessels flying its flag are not involved in activities in the EEZ of coastal States and high seas
- ☐ Article 192 of UNCLOS for protecting and preserving the marine environment and conserving the marine living resources which are an integral element of the marine environment.



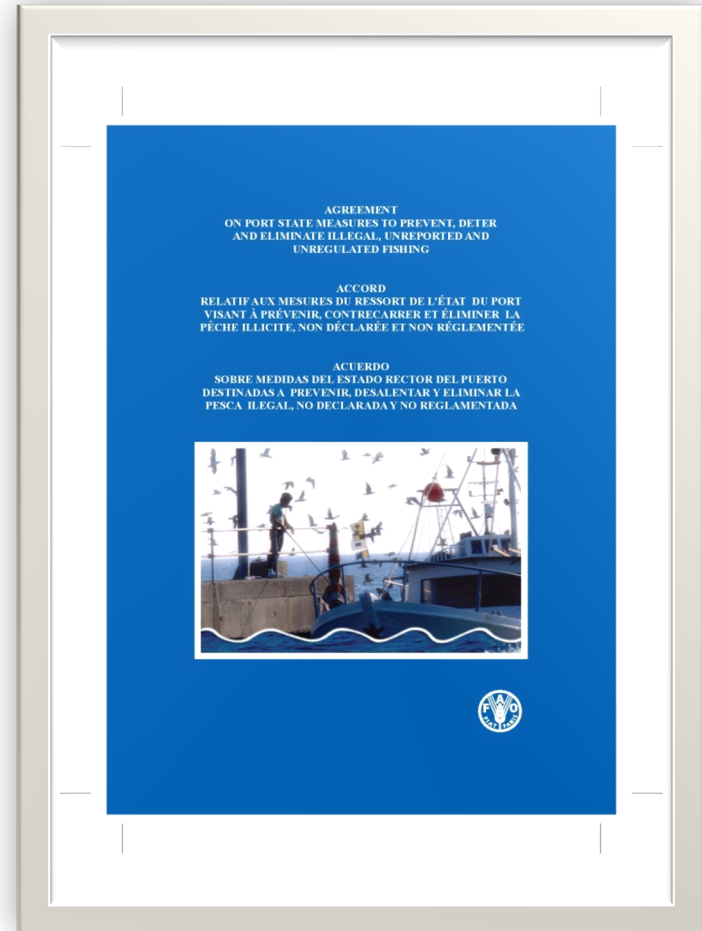
# 1995 UN FISH STOCK AGREEMENT



- ratifying UN Fish Stock Agreement in 2019
- Precautionary Approach
- TAC for highly migratory species, particular stocks or groups; input control by license quota for offshore fleet;
- Obligations of Flag State (Condition for fishing vessels registration, fishing license in Vietnamese water, outside Vietnamese water, VMS, Logbook regulations, fishing without licenses in high sea, other countries and offshore areas are as serious violation, national registry of fishing vessel...)
- Enforcement, Regional & International Cooperation

# 2009 FAO PORT STATE MEASURES AGREEMENT

- ❑ Official Assess to PSMA in 2019
- ❑ Designation of 14 ports for foreign fishing vessels
- ❑ Integratation PSMA in to Fisheries Law and under-law regulations (procedures and documents to be submitted to request authorization to enter into port, authorization and denial of entry, the inspections on foreign vessels, actions to be conducted following inspections and communication with the flag State ...)



## 2. POLITICAL WILLINGNESS AND INTERVENTIONS TO COMBATING IUU FISHING





- **PRIME MINISTER ISSUED:** 3 Directives, 3 Telegrams, 2 Decisions
- **ACTIONS BY MINISTRIES, PROVINCES, & PRIVATE COMMUNITIES**
  - Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Communication, Coastal Guard ... and Coastal Provinces have issued their Plan of Action, Directives to fight IUU, Guiding Documents
  - Plan and propaganda actions by Vietnam Fisheries Association; program “Seafood enterprises commit to combat IUU fishing” commenced, and White Book on fighting IUU fishing issued by VASEP



# ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE TO COMBAT IUU

- **Chairman:** Deputy Prime-Minister
- **Vice Chairman:** Minister of MARD
- **Members:** Relevant Ministries (Defence, Public Security, Justice, Communication, Transportation ....), Chairman of 28 Coastal provinces



### 3. STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN PATROLLING, INSPECTION AND CONTROL AT SEA BETWEEN RELEVANT FORCES



A cooperative mechanism and plan for patrol, inspection and control fishing operations at sea was signed and implemented by Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Coast Guard, Border Guard and Navy



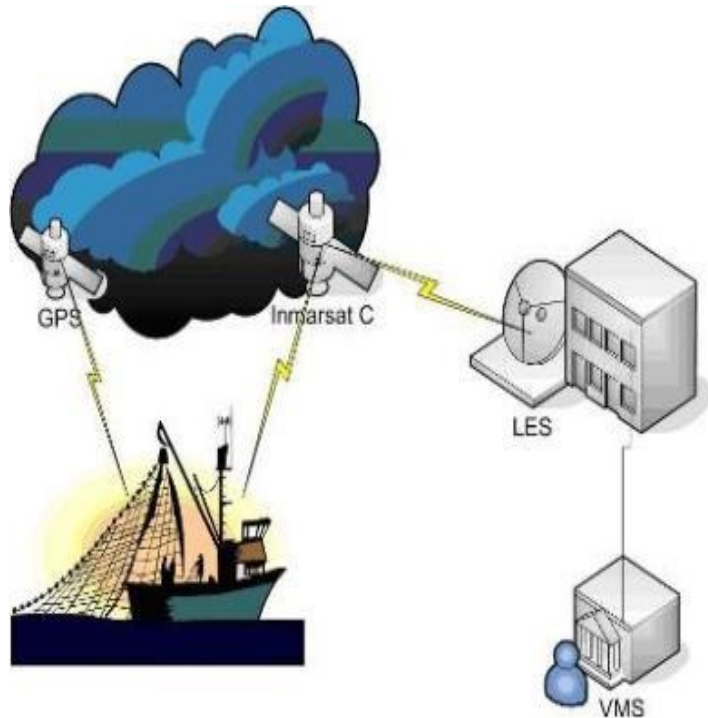


## 4. Rectification of identified shortcomings in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems (1)

- MARD issued Decision 27/QĐ-BNN-TCTS dated 05/01/2018 on promulgating guidelines for development of fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance plan
- 25/28 coastal provinces/cities already issued a plan for fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance following guidelines prepared by MARD
- 18/28 coastal provinces have established Fisheries Inspection and Control Office (Coordination mechanism between fisheries and border security to control port in and port out, catch landing of fishing boats)



## 4. Rectification of identified shortcomings in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems (2)

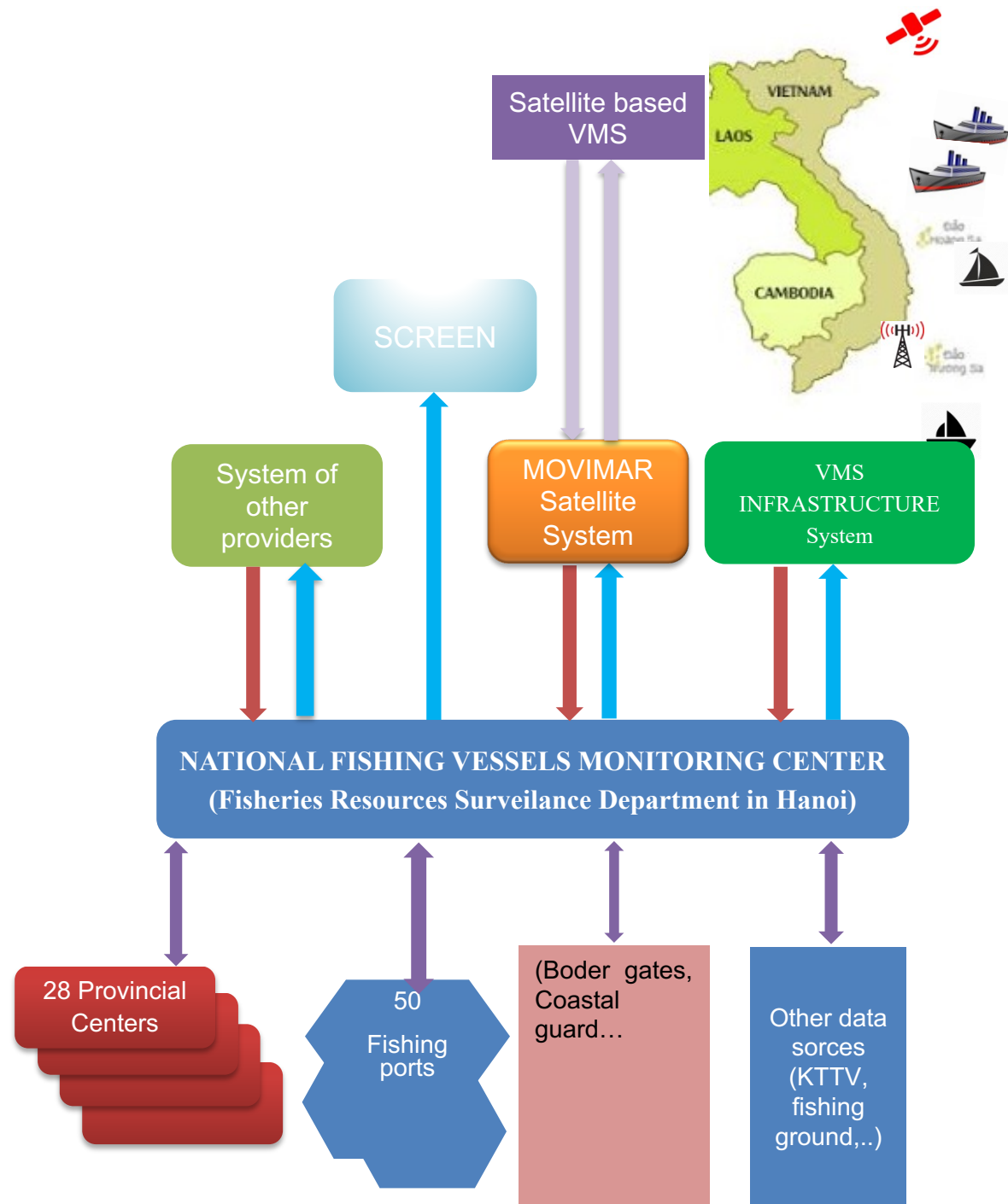


- Compulsory requirement and specific stipulations of VMS installation for fishing vessels from 15m length and over
- Formulating National Technical Standards of VMS in the Under-Law regulation
- Roadmap of installation of VMS to ensure effectiveness of the implementation of the New Fisheries Law
- Establishing procedures of VMS images for enforcement
- Specific Regulations and measures on the logbook, transshipment, landings control at port
- Compulsory for Port in–Port out procedures
- Establish a national database on fishing vessels registration, and fishing licenses to 28 coastal provinces

## Status of VMS installation by June of 2021:

- Vessels  $\geq 24\text{m}$ :  
2.388/2.618 (92%)
- Vessels from 15m-24m: 24.714/28.975 (86%)

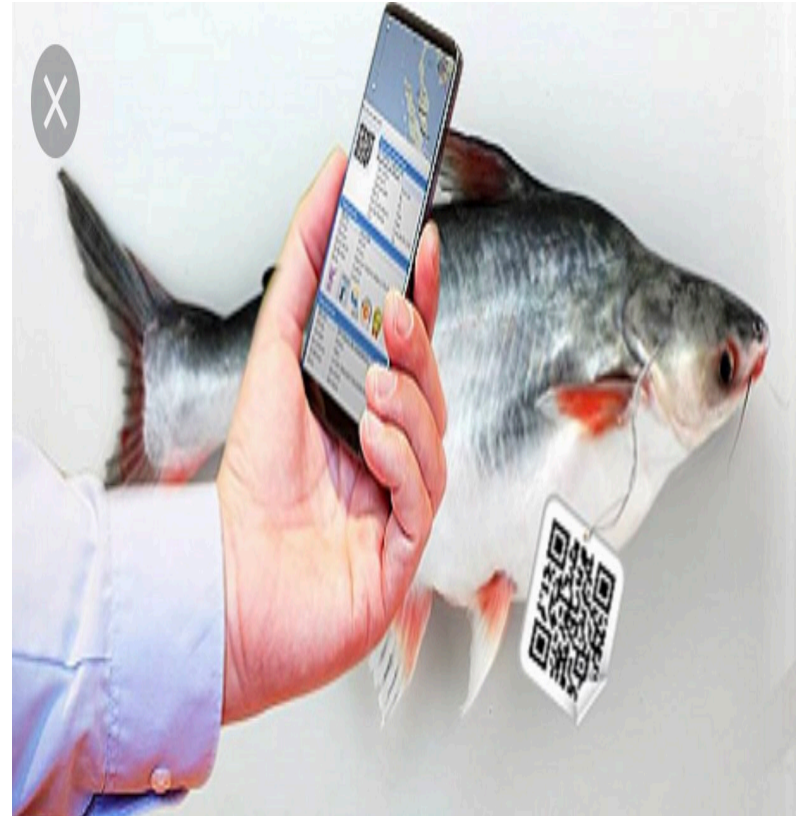
*For those vessels have not installed with VMS, can trace the reasons to specific vessel*





## 5. Improving traceability of capture fishery products

- Revising catch statement verification, and catch certification with cross-checking procedures to ensure the legality of the capture fishery products
- Enhancing the role of fishing port authority in catch control and verification
- Improving the control system of imported raw material in connection with quarantine measures
- Implementing Electronic traceability pilot model



## 6. FISHING CAPACITY MANAGEMENT



Setting input and output control regulation in the new Fisheries Law (**Offshore Quotation Fishing Licences**)

Decision No. 375/QĐ-TTg by Prime Minister re-organization of capture fishery industry, regulating a roadmap for reducing number of trawlers and coastal fleets

Decision No. 541/QĐ-TTg dated 20<sup>th</sup> April 2020 by Prime Minister approving the tasks of developing a fisheries resource exploitation and protection Master Plan in 2021-2030, vision to 2050; targets towards sustainable, responsible fisheries development and international integration.

Decision 339/QĐ-TTg 2021 approving strategy for fisheries development toward 2030, vision to 2045.

Conducting fisheries resources assessment in the whole seawater of the country.

Results of aquatic resource assessment in Vietnam's EEZ could provide data on fish stock abundance and TAC for some key fish species (large pelagic fish, small pelagic fish and demersal fish) for planning the appropriate fishing effort



# Offshore Quotation Fishing Licences

BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP  
VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Số: 1481/QĐ-BNN-TCTS

Hà Nội, ngày 02 tháng 5 năm 2019

## QUYẾT ĐỊNH

V/v giao hạn ngạch Giấy phép khai thác thủy sản tại vùng khơi cho các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương

### BỘ TRƯỞNG BỘ NÔNG NGHIỆP VÀ PHÁT TRIỂN NÔNG THÔN

Căn cứ Nghị định số 15/2017/NĐ-CP ngày 17 tháng 02 năm 2017 của Chính phủ quy định chức năng, nhiệm vụ, quyền hạn và cơ cấu tổ chức của Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn;

Căn cứ Luật Thủy sản ngày 21 tháng 11 năm 2017;

Căn cứ Nghị định số 26/2019/NĐ-CP ngày 08 tháng 3 năm 2019 của Chính phủ quy định chi tiết một số điều và biện pháp thi hành Luật Thủy sản;

Theo báo cáo của Ủy ban nhân dân các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương;

Xét đề nghị của Tổng cục trưởng Tổng cục Thủy sản,

## QUYẾT ĐỊNH:

**Điều 1.** Giao hạn ngạch Giấy phép khai thác thủy sản tại vùng khơi cho các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương với số lượng là 31.541 giấy phép; trong đó giấy phép cho tàu đánh bắt nguồn lợi thủy sản là 29.408 giấy phép, giấy phép cho tàu hậu cần đánh bắt nguồn lợi thủy sản là 2.133 giấy phép (Danh sách hạn ngạch giấy phép khai thác thủy sản tại vùng khơi giao cho các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương kèm theo Quyết định này).

**Điều 2.** Quyết định này có hiệu lực kể từ ngày ký.

**Điều 3.** Chủ tịch Ủy ban nhân dân các tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương; Chánh Văn phòng Bộ; Tổng cục trưởng Tổng cục Thủy sản; Thủ trưởng các cơ quan có liên quan chịu trách nhiệm thi hành Quyết định này./.

### Nơi nhận:

- Như Điều 3;
- Bộ trưởng Nguyễn Xuân Cường (để b/c);
- Sở NN&PTNT các tỉnh, thành phố ven biển;
- TT Thông tin Thủy sản (đăng Website);
- Lưu: VT, TCTS (70 bản).

KT. BỘ TRƯỞNG  
THỦ TRƯỞNG



Phùng Đức Tiến

## DANH SÁCH HẠN NGẠCH GIẤY PHÉP KHAI THÁC THỦY SẢN TẠI VÙNG KHƠI GIAO CHO CÁC TỈNH, THÀNH PHỐ TRỰC THUỘC TRUNG ƯƠNG

(Ban hành kèm theo Quyết định số 1481/QĐ-BNN-TCTS ngày 02/5/2019 của Bộ Nông nghiệp và Phát triển nông thôn)

Đơn vị tính: giấy phép

TT	Tên tỉnh, thành phố trực thuộc trung ương	Giấy phép cho tàu đánh bắt nguồn lợi thủy sản								Giấy phép cho tàu hậu cần đánh bắt nguồn lợi thủy sản	Tổng cộng
		Nghề lưới kéo	Nghề lưới vây	Nghề lưới rê	Nghề câu (trừ nghề câu cá ngừ đại dương)	Nghề câu cá ngừ đại dương	Nghề chụp	Nghề lồng bẫy	Nghề khác		
1	Quảng Ninh	20	0	185	0	0	157	0	46	62	470
2	Hải Phòng	39	0	104	1	0	165	1	12	104	426
3	Thai Bình	151	0	48	0	0	4	1	0	30	234
4	Nam Định	35	27	485	0	0	11	7	18	4	587
5	Ninh Bình	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	27	0	50
6	Thanh Hóa	278	112	226	240	39	422	190	6	161	1.674
7	Nghệ An	293	204	210	4	0	658	0	3	13	1.385
8	Hà Tĩnh	24	25	9	50	0	10	2	25	1	146
9	Quảng Bình	14	129	176	244	0	442	7	5	26	1.043
10	Quảng Trị	0	103	147	12	0	8	0	130	0	400
11	TT Huế	4	120	106	55	0	8	0	19	109	421
12	Đà Nẵng	10	96	303	79	3	18	2	6	6	523
13	Quảng Nam	3	268	149	215	0	85	14	2	39	782
14	Quảng Ngãi	1.411	380	729	487	153	7	1	95	75	3.338
15	Bình Định	71	1.237	61	135	1.352	209	0	15	38	3.118
16	Phú Yên	26	81	81	5	250	4	0	3	1	451
17	Khánh Hòa	139	31	183	3	287	22	0	65	38	768
18	Ninh Thuận	38	316	92	90	0	2	0	28	20	586
19	Bình Thuận	460	340	134	464	0	70	197	11	158	1.834
20	BR-Vũng Tàu	1.536	250	440	308	2	44	161	0	139	2.880
21	TP Hồ Chí Minh	9	2	15	1	0	0	0	23	0	50
22	Tiền Giang	614	120	129	31	0	0	0	30	232	1.156
23	Bến Tre	1.725	177	55	44	0	0	0	129	156	2.286
24	Trà Vinh	93	0	86	1	0	0	0	35	50	265
25	Sóc Trăng	256	33	50	3	0	0	0	1	23	366
26	Bạc Liêu	213	0	208	10	0	0	0	0	54	485
27	Kiên Giang	2.830	258	411	90	0	0	6	51	414	4.060
28	Cà Mau	252	181	404	621	0	86	0	33	180	1.757
29	Tổng cộng	10.544	4.493	5.250	3.193	2.086	2.435	589	818	2.133	31.541

22



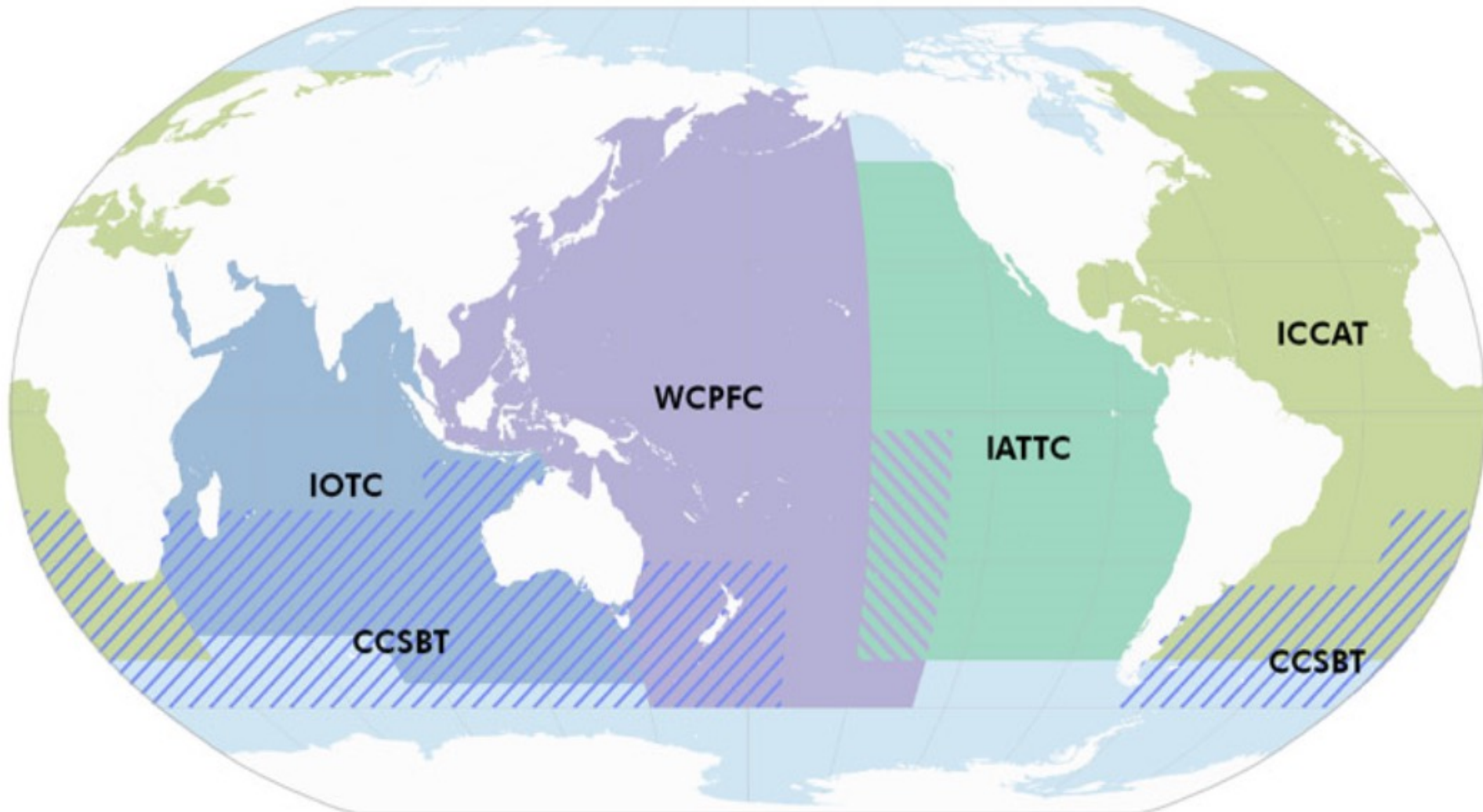
## 7. Strengthening education and awareness raising on combating IUU fishing for the whole society, especially for administrative management and enforcement agencies of 28 coastal provinces, enterprises and fishermen



# 8. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



- NON-MEMBER BUT COOPERATING PARTY OF WCPFC
- MEMBER OF REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (RPOA) ON IUU





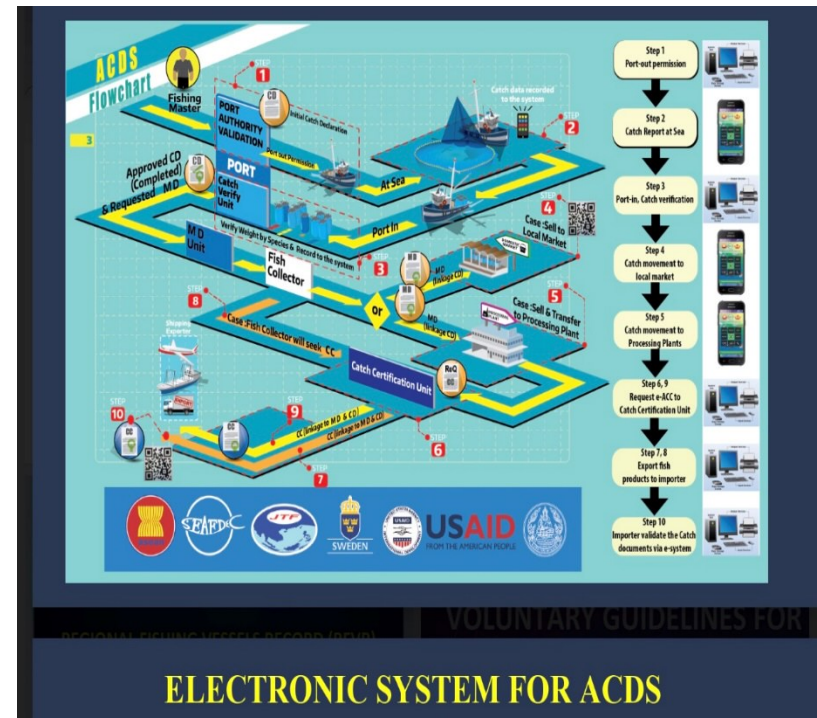
# International Cooperation

- Signing MOUs on bilateral cooperation in fisheries sectors and maintaining annual meetings with the Philippines, Brunei, Cambodia and Thailand;
- **Signing the hotline with China, the Philippines**; MOU on Law Inforcement to fight against IUU with US; MOU on IUU with Australia; Declaration on IUU with Indonesia, MOU on IUU hotlines with Brunei.
- **Negotiating to sign hotline with Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Palau**



# Actively participate in Multilateral Mechanism by adoption and implementation:

- Joint ASEAN -SEAFDEC Declaration on Cooperation to combat IUU
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)
- Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Scheme
- Regional Fishing Vessels Record for 24 meters in length and over (RFVR)
- Regional cooperation on Port State Measures
- ASEAN guideline on preventing the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities
- Asean Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity



# Challenges on IUU implementation (1)

- **MCS:**

- Disconnecting signal transmission of VMS, constantly losing signal transmission
- Papers based Port in/Port out control
- Lack of SOP, Software of risk assessment for managing and law enforcing fishing fleet



# Challenges on IUU implementation (2)

- **Inforcement**

- **Difficulties** in collection of evidence and information about the violations in foreign waters,
- A number of **IUU regulations** are quite **new and demanding**, which requires the people to make certain investments, be trained and educated to understand the new regulations and be able to comply with them; meanwhile, the **awareness and literacy level** of quite a number of fishermen **is limited**, resulting in limitations in the use of modern equipment and in the compliance to the regulations
- **The sanctions** are **too high** while many people are living with very **low incomes** and in difficulties, resulting in difficulties in enforcement of the administrative sanctions

# Request for Support and Cooperation

- PSMA implementation;
- Formulation and implementation of observer program;
- Establishment network for information dissemination and IUU vessels list, and law enforcement.

*Thank you very much*







## International Workshop on Eradication of Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing

# Questionnaire for Workshop Participants

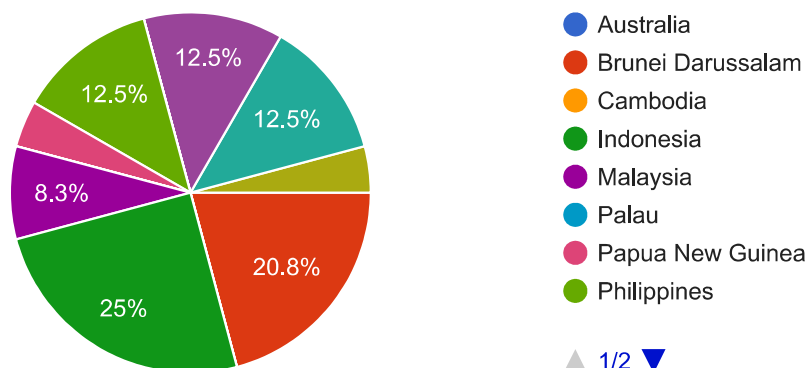
24 responses

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### PART I: Personal Details

#### Country

24 responses



## Full Name

24 responses

Kongpathai Saraphaivich

Crejay F. Lacena

Michael Andayog

Insan Budi Mulia

Yenny Maryani

Jaruwan Songphatkaew

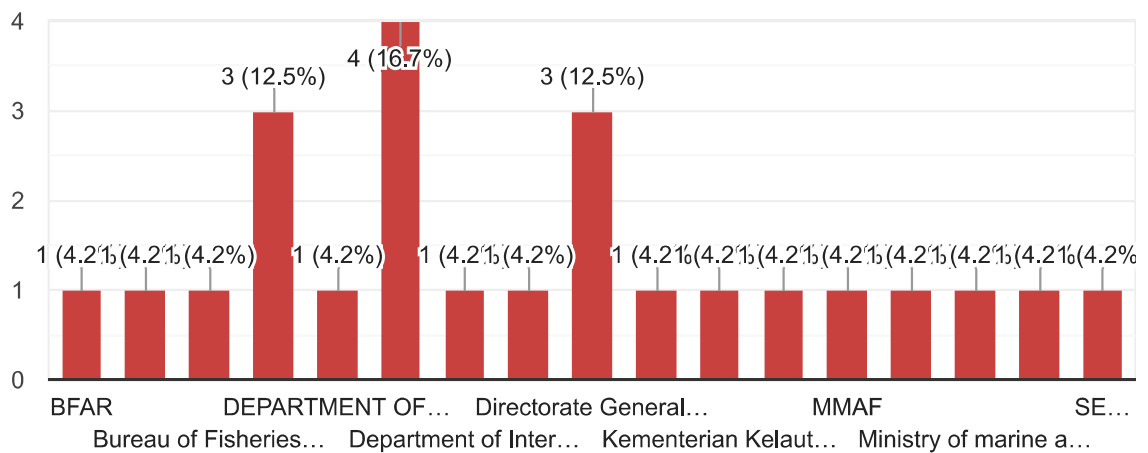
Sahono Budianto

Saiful Bahri

Sandra Victoria R. Arcamo

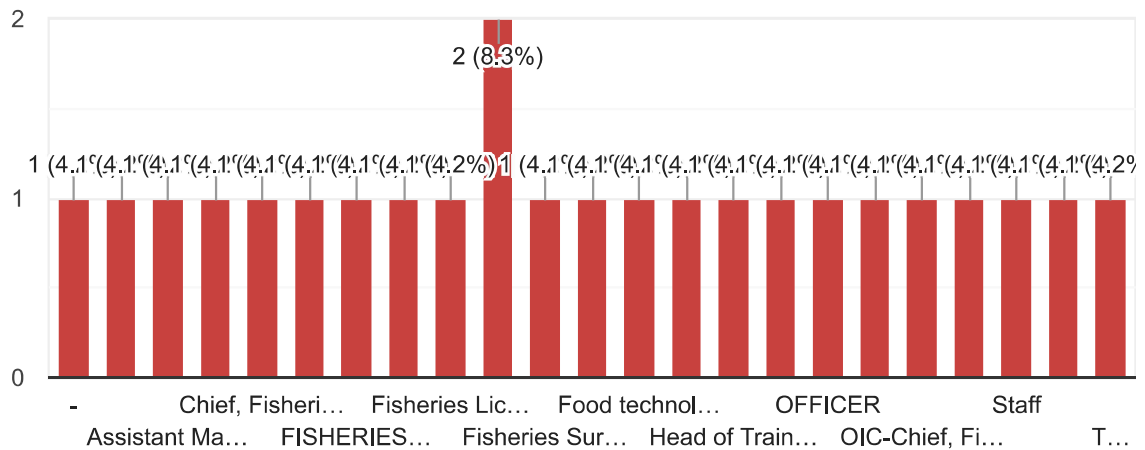
## Institution

24 responses



## Position/Designation

24 responses



## Email

24 responses

kongpathai@seafdec.org

lacenacrejay@gmail.com

mikeandayog@gmail.com

insanskyline@gmail.com

yenny.maryani@kkp.go.id

conyakkee@gmail.com

budiantosahono@kkp.go.id

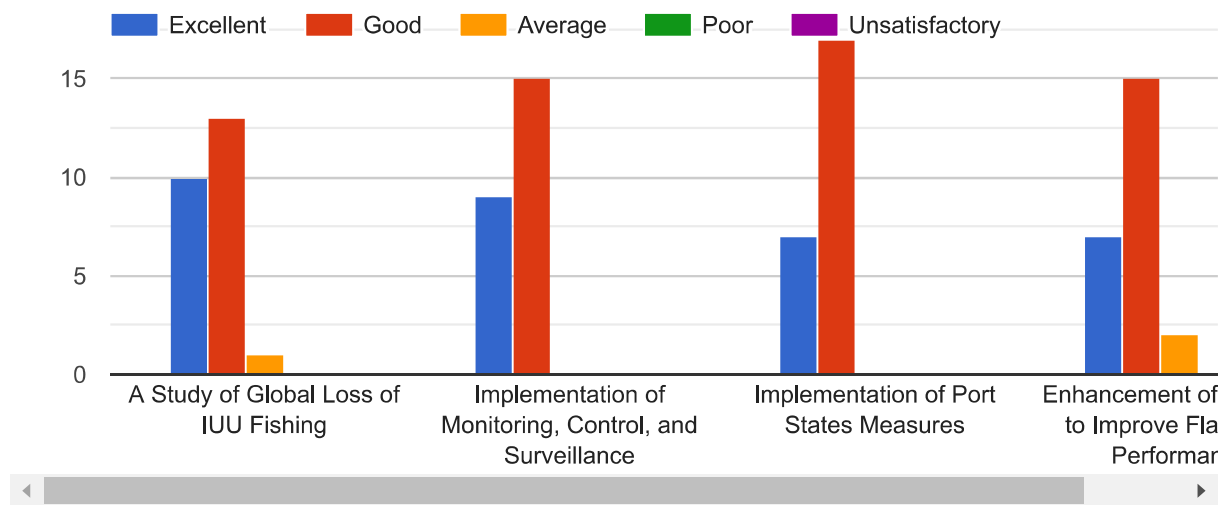
saifulborneo75@gmail.com

svrarcamo@bfar.da.gov.ph

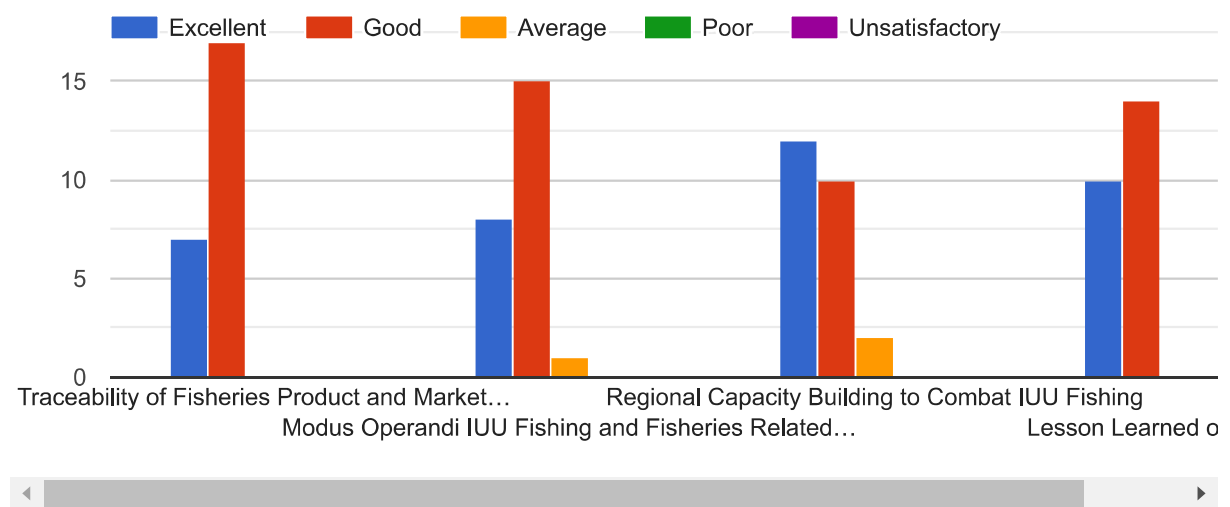




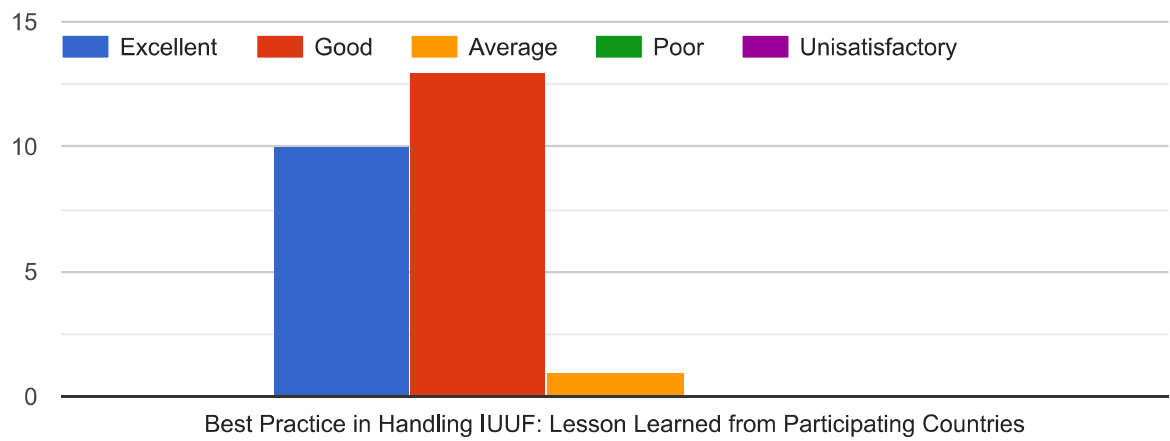
## Day One:



## Day Two:



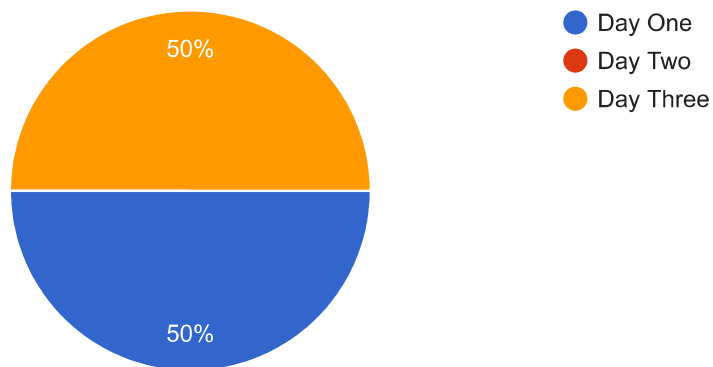
### Day Three:



## PART III

### What was your favourite session?

24 responses



## Why was the session your favourite?

22 responses

update information from each country

Interesting subject, informative and lively presentations from resource persons

Indonesian participant presentation

Terinformasikan bahwa terdapat ketidaktersediaan data terkait IUU Fishing sehingga sangat diperlukan kerjasama yang intensif antar negara, pertukaran data, untuk dapat menentukan kesepahaman langkah strategis yang akan diambil, mengatasi IUU Fishing.

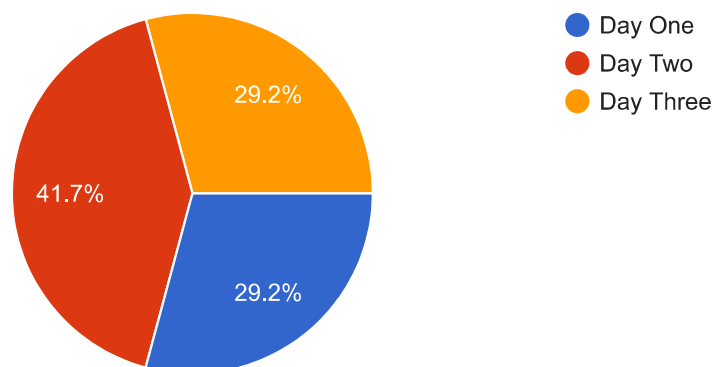
Implementation of Port States Measures

Best practice sharing between participants increase active participatory during workshop and enrich information related the current condition of fisheries in the region.

Because the presentation ia very good and communicative

## In which session did you find the amount of information LEAST useful?

24 responses





## In your opinion, the session was least useful because ...

15 responses

no further comment

Some subjects are not relevant to the functions assigned to my office

Langkah strategis untuk mengefektifkan upaya melawan IUU Fishing adalah good will tiap negara mengimplementasikan kesepakatan/ perjanjian bersama antar negara, didukung dengan kebijakan masing-masing negara.

Information is very useful, but I just not so familiar with fishery crime.

MCS implementation is a great part to protect fishery resources

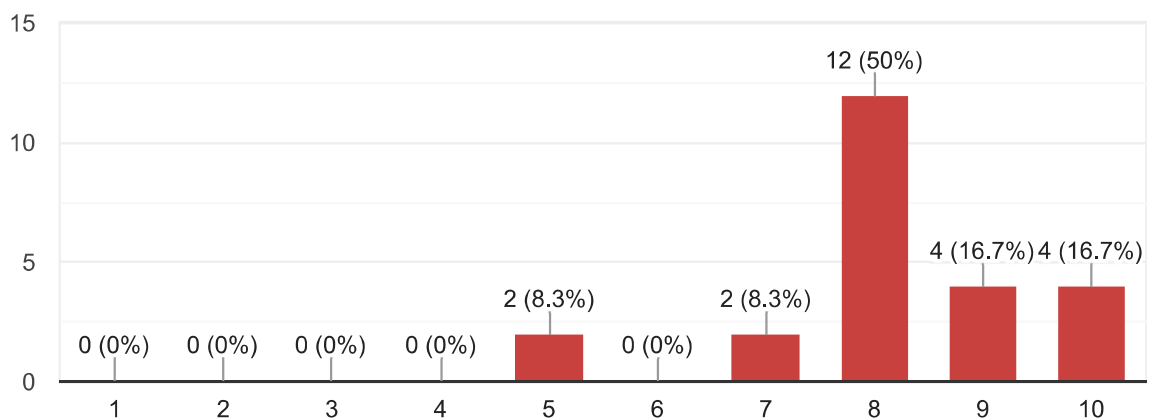
Because the presenter Topic ia not really completed than other days

We have regular meetings and updates

all information useful for country maybe it doing in long term, short term or just in paperwork for future

## How well were the workshop's goals met?

24 responses



## Most important thing you learned was ...

24 responses

no further comment

MCS tools

lesson learned and update of implementation to combat IUU fishing in each country

the modus operandi on IUUF and its related crimes

Cooperation is a key in combating IUU fishing

Knowing about how to trace fisheries product, knowing about seafdec

Terdapat jaringan/ network kejahatan lainnya yang perlu diwaspadai di balik praktik IUU Fishing

Everything I learned is very important

MCS system



## What information will be most useful for your work?

24 responses

monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)

all information

the presentation on the modus operandi on IUUF

Enhancement of capacity to improve flag state responsibility

How to combat iuu fishing

MCS dapat dimanfaatkan se-efektif mungkin untuk melawan IUU Fishing

PSM implementation and cooperation to combat IUU fishing

MCS, PSMA, IUUF Modus Operandi

The potential of marine





## How do you plan on utilising the knowledge obtained from the workshop?

24 responses

all knowledge will apply for my work plan and implementation in the near future

policy formulation

Review, improve and implement policy, guidelines relevant to issuance of fishing license to vessels and gears

I Will share this knowledge to my partner in my office

Diimplementasikan dalam kegiatan pengawasan SDK dengan melibatkan tenaga Polsus PWP3K pada daerah-daerah rawan IUU Fishing, antara lain Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan

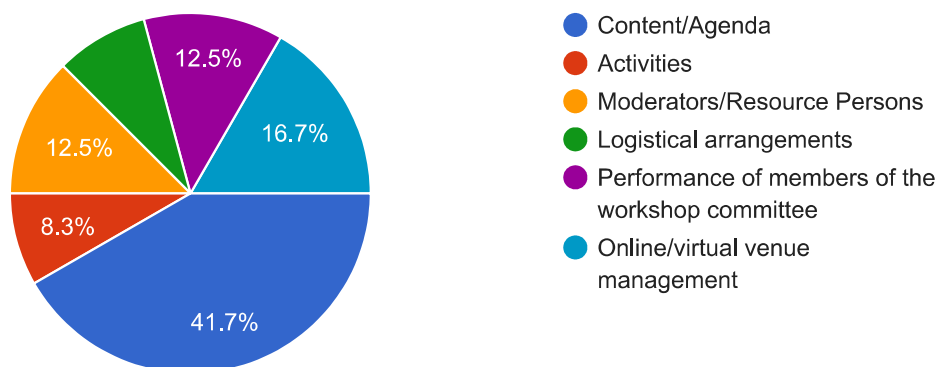
I can use knowledge with my job at DoF to the efficiency of combatting IUU fishing

As reference and guideline when create the policy

I think that I wouldn't have plan to obtained many workshop this time.

## Which of the following workshop components would you rate highest?

24 responses

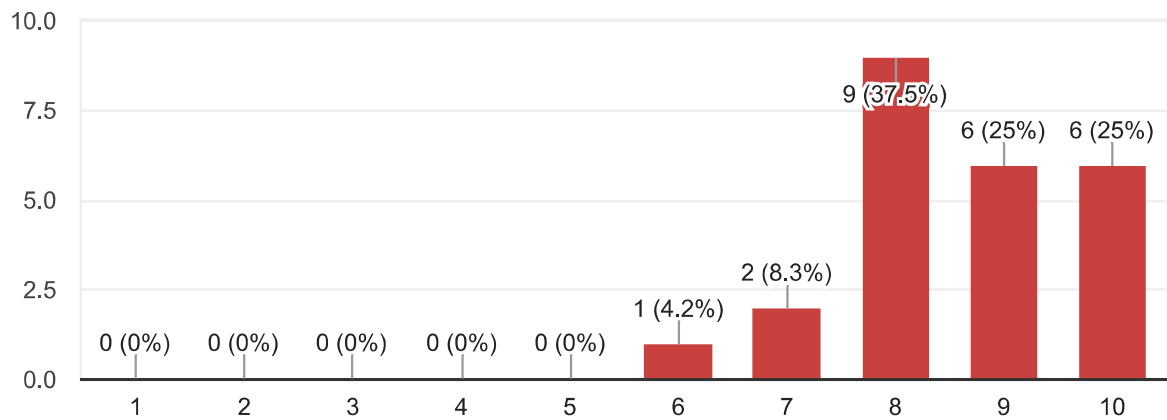


## PART IV



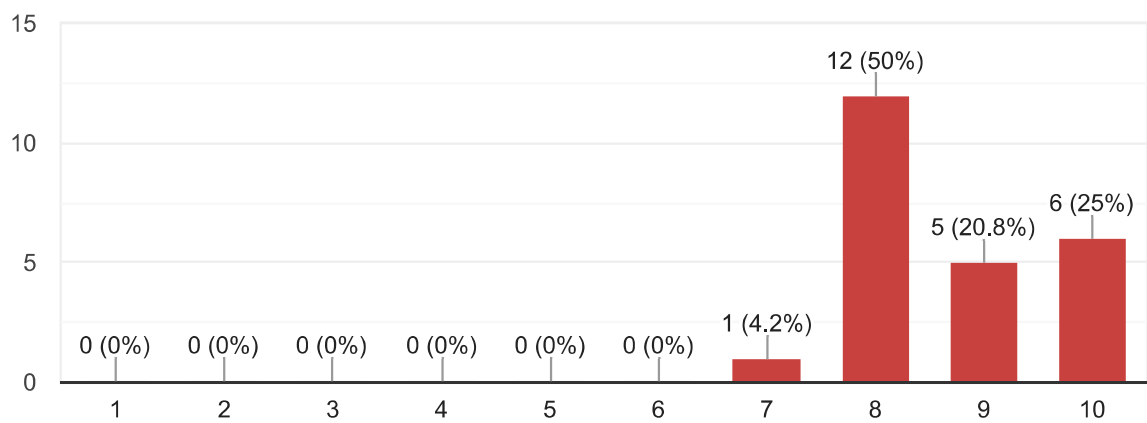
### Were the members of the committee well-organised/coordinated?

24 responses



### Was the knowledge of the moderators and resources persons sufficient?

24 responses



Let us know how we can improve this workshop by offering one or two practical suggestions:

14 responses

no further comment

.

If you want to organize this program in the future, please do not do it at the same time as working hours

Agar melibatkan pemangku kepentingan dari sisi industri, pemanfaat hasil perikanan

-

Improving participant to more active

Please makes more presentation with an attractive presentation slides so we can feeling enthusiast to follow the presentation next time

to make sure that presenter is eloquent with the topics





### Other comments/suggestions:

12 responses

no further comment

Thank you for this opportunity to work and learn with each other

Jadwalkan secara berkala, sebagai salah satu upaya evaluasi atau mengingatkan kembali

-

Great workshop and please develop another workshop/capacity building on MCS/combat IUUF

Thak you for accompany me on this very well presentation for 3 days hope can attend in other well presentation like this.

we hope all country can break chain of pandemic covid-19 and we can workshop together (physical).

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"Memerangi *IUU Fishing* dalam berbagai keadaan bukan hanya menjadi tanggung jawab satu negara, kerja sama antar negara merupakan aspek penting yang perlu dijaga dan diperkuat."

*Sakti Wahyu Trenggono*

*"Combating IUU Fishing in various circumstances is not only the responsibility of one country. It is the cooperation between countries that is important in eradicating IUU fishing which needs to be maintained and strengthened."*



BIRO HUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT DAN  
KERJA SAMA LUAR NEGERI  
KEMENTERIAN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur No.16,  
Gedung Mina Bahari I - Lantai 5,  
Jakarta Pusat - Indonesia  
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