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1.Background

- Lao PDR is landlock country, Fresh water the Capture fisheries in Lao PDR are based on water resource ecosystems mainly consisting of rivers, streams irrigation reservoirs, diversion weirs, small water bodies, flood plains, wetland and other
- Small scale Fishing gear for used to catch fish such as: cash nets, gill net, hook line, lift net and other
- Catch fish for Household consumption, and the rest for sell into the local market
- Announcing the application of the revised Law on Aquatic Animals and Fisheries on August 17, 2023
- Enforcing the law to combat destructive fishing in Laos

Enhance enforcement

- Using poison, explosives, weapons, electrical devices, lights, and artificial sounds to hunt or capture aquatic animals in a destructive manner;
- 2. Using equipment to hunt aquatic animals that are at risk of causing aquatic animals to become extinct, such as nets, traps, nets, large-scale traps, etc.;
- 3. Hunting aquatic animals from natural water sources by blocking streams, ditches, canals, digging ponds, or draining natural ponds that have water all year round;
- 4. Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, or transporting aquatic animals listed in List I without permission;

- 5. Creating obstacles to the movement of aquatic animals without permission;
- 6. Raising and/or releasing exotic aquatic animals that are at risk of destroying native aquatic animals and ecosystems;
- 7. Growing aquatic plants that are at risk of destroying ecosystems or aquatic animal breeding sites without permission;
- 8. Encroaching on protected areas or areas for the conservation of aquatic species, fish areas, spawning areas for aquatic animals, or areas for the growth of young aquatic animals;
- 9. Hunting aquatic animals during the spawning season;
- 10. Consuming, buying, or selling aquatic animals that have died of unknown causes, are sick, or are contaminated with chemical residues;
- 11. Engaging in other behaviors that violate the law.

2. Policy action to implement

- The state encourages and promotes aquatic animal and fishery activities by establishing policies, laws, mobilizing personnel, providing budgets, vehicles, equipment, technical techniques, and modern technology for such activities.
- In line with national policy guidelines, constitution, laws, strategies and socio-economic development plans;
- Regard conservation and breeding as the main tasks, prioritize the management of aquatic animals and the participation of the entire community;

2. Policy action to implement (con't)

 Determine principles, regulations and measures on the management and monitoring of aquatic animals and fisheries to make such work efficient and effective, aiming to ensure the management, protection, development and use of aquatic animals and fisheries// to be of high quality, safe, produced as goods and ensure food security in a green and sustainable direction, able to link with the region and the international community to contribute to the socioeconomic development of the nation.

3. Challenges and obstacles

- The dissemination of the law is not yet widespread. The budget for publicizing the law is limited
- There are also violations of laws and regulations, the use of destructive fishing gear, which has an impact on reproduction and the destruction of fish and aquatic animal habitats, causing a decline in fish populations in the wild.
- Lack of information for report

4. Way forward

- 1. Advertisement, dissemination and enforce the law of aquatic animal and fisheries
- 2. Establish a coordination point with relevant parties to report on the implementation of laws and regulations.

Thank you for your attention