

## Group 2

### 1) Coordination on MCS to combat IUU fishing in the region

- How do we ensure that digital data (VMS tracks, satellite photos) is legally valid for prosecution in different AMSs courts?

#### Country experience

- **Thailand:** can use the digital data as additional data, and cannot be used solely.
- **Myanmar:** can use digital data (VMS) in marine fisheries.
- **Philippines:** can use the digital data as supporting documents for actual apprehensions for administrative cases. No experience for criminal cases yet.
- **Brunei:** haven't got VMS. have AIS only, but can not use as an evidence to the court
- **Lao PDR:** can use pictures taken by local community surveillance as evidence for court.
- **VietNam:** can use only VMS data as an evidence to the court
- **Indonesia:** Legal frameworks must clearly recognize VMS data as admissible electronic evidence. VMS serves as corroborative evidence, (not only the evidence) to be used in courts.

- **Malaysia:** DOF Malaysia is currently working to enforce legal actions for activities occurring beyond the EEZ by leveraging VMS data. We are prioritizing the resolution of legal validity, transboundary hurdles, and expertise gaps to enable VMS-based prosecution. This initiative is fully backed by DOF Top Management and sustained through annual system maintenance.
  
- a. Regional Level: Establish an ASEAN Digital Evidence Manual for Fisheries Cases to be adopted by member countries. Promote mutual legal recognition of electronic fisheries evidence among AMS.
- b. Capacity-Building for the Prosecutors and Judges on the Use of the Digital Evidence for Fisheries Cases.
- c. Capacity Building for Fisheries Officers in Case Build-Up using Digital Evidences.
  
- Standardizing Rules of Engagement for Joint Patrols in Transboundary Hotspots
  - a. Should explicitly and clearly clarify jurisdictional authority, procedures, use of force protocol, and communication scheme to avoid or

minimize risks of operational conflict, diplomatic incidents, and excessive force claims.

2) Regional capacity building needs will be separated by M, C, S.

Monitoring (M)	Control (C)	Surveillance (S)
Training on digital evidence management	Port inspection training aligned with PSMA Standards	Advanced Maritime Domain Awareness Analytics Training
Electronic Reporting System (e-logbook, e-CDT)	Rise awareness for fisheries officer and fishers	Enhance the inland patrol surveillance : sharing experience from AMS.
Standardize stock assessment method (MSY training, etc.)	Strengthening Observer Program (improving professional standards/ curriculum (biological data and compliance	Open Source Intelligence Training for Fisheries Violations

	detection), digitalization and integration (VMS, e-log book).	
Development of Integrated Fisheries Databases	Electronic reporting system development	Rapid alert and communication mechanisms
Estimate IUU loss	SOP harmonization for transboundary violations	High Seas Boarding and Inspection Training for WCPFC Member Countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Length-based stock assessment with TropFishR</li> <li>– Length-based indicators (LBIs)</li> <li>– Length-based spawning</li> </ul>	Information Awareness Seminar for Fishers on Existing Fishery Laws, Rules, and Regulations	Joint Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) Training

<p>potential ratio (LBSPR)</p>		
	<p>International instrument WTO agreement on Fisheries subsidy, PSMA, UNCLOS, RFMO, compliance agreement, and other agreements related to fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– VMS operations</li> <li>– Fisheries Surveillance based technologies</li> <li>– PSMA implementation</li> </ul>