

Group 3

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

- Operationalizing the 'Silent Vessel' Detection Strategy
- Strategy of MCS coordination for small-scale fisheries and support for cross-border data and flag state

No	Background	Discussion	Notes
1	What is silent vessel?	<p>Malaysia: a fishing vessel that may be disconnected itself whether it get damaged or gets switch off by covering the wire signal.</p> <p>Thailand: the vessel is turn off for 6 hours. The officer will contact the ship owner to fix it.</p> <p>Malaysia: Sent a notification letter to the ship owner by collecting the data. The owner must send an answer later. If 80% less active, it means the govt will not renew the vessel permit. It will be treated the same as an IUU.</p> <p>PH: In the South China Sea,</p> <p>MY: report the DOF center MY for the dark silent. MY treat the same whether foreign or domestic vessel</p> <p>VN: foreign vessel fishing or operate in EEZ VN have to/require turning on the VMS like in VN vessel.</p>	<p>All agree that silent vessel is dark vessel which does not respond to the VMS and suspect to do illegal fishing.</p> <p>Different countries have different way in treating the dark vessels.</p>

2	Strategy of MCS coordination	<p>MY: Join border agreement with Thailand. Joint development area including oil. Kelantan and Patani. Any vessel including SSF will be kicked out by the Malaysian navy but other vessel. There is a program of Joint Patrol between 2 countries. Only SSF vessel from Malay allow to enter Brunei port.</p> <p>Malaka and Kepri Indonesia) have a join agreement on the Malaka Strait (seas)</p> <p>TH: Cambodia and TH also have a join border agreement. Thai and Myanmar also have an agreement in Ka Thong and La Nong to allow fishing vessel to land in Thai ports.</p> <p>PH: There is a joint patrol with Indonesia in the Laut Sulawesi, the south of Mindanao Island.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint development area/joint agreement - Joint patrolling
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2) Regional capacity building need will be separated by M, C, S (in the small-scale)

Monitoring (M)	Control (C)	Surveillance (S)
<p>Monitoring by sharing the general fish stock information (location)</p> <p><u>Discussion:</u> MY: Regular conduct of resource survey. notes: however, data sharing is limited and treated as confidential. Vessel stop the VMS while catching fish due to confidential data location.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The control can be conduct between 2 countries to have a system such as VMS to control fishing activity, - capacity building to improve understanding of fishing/seas law on each other fisher, - creating MoU between ASEAN and China to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on inspection, and - sharing data/information for common operating picture/hotspot for the illegal fishing. <p><u>Discussion:</u> PH: Join training on surveillance. PH don't have a law/regulation on transshipment for</p>

<p>TH: share the fish stock data/species data (conduct research on fish stock).</p> <p>PH: matrix data on tuna catch are available however no data where it mostly gets caught. It is important if a country can share data where normally fishers catch most of the fish. (PH not allowed to fish outside of EEZ).</p>	<p>address IUU Fishing (such as setting a hotline), and</p> <p>- AIS (automatic identification system) to detect and identify the moving activity of the fishing vessel.</p> <p><u>Discussion:</u></p> <p>MM: Turning on the VMS while conducting fishing activity on the vessels.</p> <p>PH: understanding fisheries law of other countries.</p> <p>VN: set a hotline to contact between 2 countries if there is a (suspicious) fishing activity or fishing vessel. Making a MoU between countries to have a control project.</p>	<p>domestic. However, transshipment within the company is allowed in High Sea pocket 1.</p> <p>TH: FAO allow the transshipment. TH allowed domestic transshipment.</p> <p>MY: not allowed on transshipment.</p>
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