



REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY (RPOA-CAPACITY)

SEAFDEC Secretariat

Through the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), the Department of Fisheries (DOF) Malaysia as lead country for the cluster “Promoting Sustainable Practice: Fishing Capacity and Responsible Fisheries Practices” worked with SEAFDEC to develop an approach to support regional cooperation on management of fishing capacity for the ASEAN Region. As a result, the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) was formulated by the SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the ASEAN Member States. The final draft of the RPOA-Capacity was reviewed and endorsed during the 48th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in April 2016, then submitted for endorsement of the 24th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) in June 2016, and adoption by the 38th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Fisheries (AMAF) in October 2016. The RPOA-Capacity has been used as guide for the AMSs in their efforts towards the sustainable utilization of fishery resources in their respective waters.

Progress of RPOA-Capacity Implementation in AMSs

With the aim to monitor the progress in implementing the RPOA-Capacity in the AMSs, SEAFDEC requested the MCs for providing information on the implementation progress of the RPOA-Capacity by using a questionnaire survey (May 2018). At the 21FCG/ASSP Meeting in 2018, the Meeting took note on: (i) the preliminary results (**Annex 1**) from the feedback¹ of the questionnaire from the AMSs on the progress of national implementation on RPOA-Capacity; (ii) progress of the proposed funding to support assessment of the progress for implementation of the RPOA-Capacity by SEAFDEC MFRDMD to ASEAN Secretariat. In addition, the SEAFDEC also proposed for consideration by the 21FCG/ASSP Meeting to support the establishment of a permanent technical/policy coordination unit on management of fishing capacity (RPOA-Capacity Secretariat). As a result, the 21FCG/ASSP viewed that more detailed information would be necessary and the terms of reference for the RPOA-Capacity Secretariat should be developed prior to undertaking further discussions with the AMSs on this matter.

Future Program

The rapidly growing fisheries industry in Southeast Asia since late 1970s has led to increased fishing capacity, especially with the introduction of highly efficient fishing gears such as trawlers and later on the purse seiners, as well as to the increasing capacities of processing plants. Promotion of the surimi industry in the region is one of the examples that significantly increased the capacities of processing industries, while increasing amounts of fish as raw materials are required to supply these processing industries. The fishing areas since the 1970s have been largely expanded to cover international waters particularly the South China Sea and towards the offshore areas of the Southeast Asian countries. The Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZs), which used to be only 12 nautical miles from shore and increased to 200 nautical miles after the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1982, has created significant impacts in

¹ The countries that provided feedbacks to the questionnaire included: Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore (**Annex 2.1 and Annex 2.2**). The 21FCG/ASSP Meeting encouraged the countries who has not yet sent their accomplished questionnaires to submit the feedback by the end of 2018. To date (26 February 2019), there is no additional response from the countries on this concern to the Secretariat.

many Southeast Asian countries. The expansion of EEZs to 200 nautical miles without effective Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and fisheries management schemes was considered as one of the primary reasons that drives the fishing industries to operate illegal fishing activities, later identified as Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the EEZs of neighboring countries.

There could be many forms of IUU fishing activities but among the major forms are unlicensed fishing, landing of fish in neighbouring states, using double flags, and use of illegal fishing gears and practices, among others. In this connection, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD in collaboration with Malaysia and other AMSs is now preparing to propose a new project, the title: *Implementation and Assessment of Fishing Capacity and Zoning System for Southeast Asia*, proposing the financial support from Japan ASEAN Integrated Fund through ASEAN Secretariat. Objectives of this new project are; a) to engage with regional and international processes to enhance ASEAN cooperation to improve the governance of trans-boundary fishing to improve the regulation and control of fishing vessels, b) to examine and improve policy settings as necessary to ensure that they do not distort incentives for output increases and new technology adoption while ensuring that they incorporate fully the value of environmental assets and costs of resource depletion. This project will run for 2 years, with the total cost estimated at USD285,000.

REQUIRED CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL

The Council is requested to take note on the progress of implementation the RPOA-Capacity in AMSs, as well as the future program to support its implementation in AMSs. The Council is also invited to provide advice and comments for effective implementation of the RPOA-Capacity.

Progress of AMSs in Implementing RPOA-Capacity by AMSs
(presented at the 21FCG/ASSP in 2018)

Under the SEAFDEC-Sweden collaborative project, the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity) was developed and subsequently endorsed by ASEAN. SEAFDEC has encouraged and provided its supports to the Member Countries (MCs) in the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity through bilateral dialogues and sub-regional and regional technical consultations. In May 2018, SEAFDEC requested the MCs for providing information on the implementation progress of the RPOA-Capacity by using a questionnaire survey. This paper presents the summary results from feedbacks of the MCs.

The questionnaires contain two (2) major topics, namely (i) national activities in support of the implementation of the RPOA-Capacity and (ii) lessons learnt by the MCs in managing fishing capacity. Based on the feedback from the MCs, the common issues are summarized as follows:

I. National Activities/Actions in Support of the Implementation of the RPOA-Capacity

A number of relevant activities/programs under the framework of the RPOA-Capacity has been carried out by some MCs. The objectives of such activities are to:

1. Develop/review the National Plan of Action for the management of fishing capacity (NPOA-Capacity), fisheries subsidies and incentives with reference to the RPOA-Capacity
2. Reform/review the national legislation and legal framework, and the development of fisheries improvement program to strengthen the effective management of fishing capacity
3. Strengthen the interagency coordination for sharing information
4. Strengthen the interagency coordination for the effective implementation of MCS (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance) program
5. Implement public awareness programs on sustainable fisheries through the management of fishing capacity using Information, Education and Communication Programs (IEC)
6. Support activities implementing under the framework of RPOA-Capacity, including
 - Establishment/development of:
 - Scientific Working Group/Committee (policy and technical)
 - National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI)
 - National database system for the management of fishing capacity (fishing vessels and fishing gears)
 - SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for data collection
 - National Monitoring Program (e.g. using fishermen's eyes and ears)
 - Mechanism for the continuous participation of stakeholders in monitoring and reporting encroachment into reserved and protected areas
 - Traceability system through the development of Catch Certification System
 - Continuation of data collection on fishing capacity (e.g. no. of fishing vessels, renewal of fishing license, fisheries resources survey, etc.) to update information
 - Continuation of communication with relevant organizations as required and relevant, as well as active cooperation with relevant regional organizations/efforts in assessing the status of shared migratory stocks with an aim to be able to balance fishing effort with availability of resources
 - Continuation to enhance/build capacity to increase technical expertise at national level:
 - To assess fishing capacity
 - To enforce laws and regulations (e.g. port State inspectors)
 - For fishery managers and researchers to enhance their skills, capabilities and competencies
 - For fishers to improve skills in support of the development of programs including Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

- Reduction of fishing capacity based on the results from the scientific findings to balance fishing effort with available resources
- Regularly engage:
 - Local fishers on their fishing operations regarding public awareness program
 - Relevant stakeholders to participate in resources management activities
 - Relevant traders/stakeholders:
 - In awareness building program on sustainable fisheries
 - To ensure compliance to the RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organizations) as applicable to the ASEAN region and sub-regions
 - Politicians to be provided with frequent briefing sessions, and to increase awareness

II. Lessons Learnt by the MCs in Managing Fishing Capacity

With the reference to the activities implemented under the framework of the RPOA-Capacity, the lessons learnt from the MCs are as follow:

1. Fisheries stock assessment and fisheries management plan will increase a transparency of the policy implementation by the participation of relevant stakeholders
2. Better understanding on the current status of fishing capacity supports policy recommendations that can be developed
3. Precautionary approach can be used as a basis for policy decision
4. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure a continuity of the assessment activities
5. Political will is needed to ensure available resources to conduct regular monitoring, information sharing and evaluation on the status of fisheries resources
6. Improvement of fishing gear technology will increase resource sustainability in ways that are efficient, more economical while at the same time be environment-friendly
7. Database or records of fishing activities together with the sharing of information can be used for improved management of fisheries resources
8. Communications and/or information materials are effective tools to educate or build awareness among stakeholders

Based on the experiences and lessons learnt from MCs on implementation of RPOA-Capacity, as well as to provide a platform for continued support and coordination from SEAFDEC (and others) in facilitating dialogue and information sharing through existing bilateral, sub-regional and regional arrangements aiming at strengthening cooperation for effectively management of fishing capacity in the region, SEAFDEC would like to request the Meeting to support the establishment of a permanent technical/policy coordination unit on management of fishing capacity (RPOA-Capacity Secretariat). The coordination unit/secretariat would facilitate reporting and information sharing on the implementation at sub-regional level, such as ongoing initiative on MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea as well as in other sub-regions such as the Sulu-Sulawesi Sea and Arafura-Timor Sea. Details and practical aspects for such an arrangement shall be further discussed at appropriate events in the near future.

QUESTIONNAIRE B: MEMBER COUNTRIES ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RPOA-CAPACITY

Policy and legal framework in managing fishing capacity: ineffective policies, legal framework in managing fishing capacity

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Decisions inconsistent with current policies	<p>1. National Fish Stock Committee Established (2017) → all decisions are consistent with the <u>current policies and fishing effort is commensurate with national fisheries resource status</u></p> <p>2. NPOA- Capacity established (2007) and reviewed (2014)</p> <p>3. Identify gaps and issues in the legal framework (ongoing)</p>	<p>1. Reform Thailand’s marine fisheries into limited access regime via Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)</p>	<p>1. Singapore is undergoing a legislative review of the Fisheries Act (to be completed in 2020)</p>
Lack of political will and awareness towards conservation and fisheries	<p>(All are ongoing)</p> <p>1. Use official platforms as a way to increase awareness among high level authorities (e.g. AMAF)</p> <p>2. Organize frequent briefing session with politicians</p> <p>3. Provide updated and sufficient information</p> <p>4. Building capacity and institutions in all level of governance</p> <p>5. Develop coordination and partnerships among stakeholders</p> <p>6. Facilitate community training skills and development program</p> <p>7. Encourage stakeholder’s active participation in resources management activities</p> <p>8. Implement public awareness programs on sustainable fisheries through management of fishing capacity</p>	<p>1. Reform Thailand’s marine fisheries into limited access regime via Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)</p>	<p>1. Singapore is undergoing a legislative review of the Fisheries Act (to be completed in 2020)</p>

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Subsidies vs incentives	National policy matter under the purview of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry (in progress)	1. Reform Thailand's marine fisheries into limited access regime via Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	1. Singapore is undergoing a legislative review of the Fisheries Act (to be completed in 2020)

Information for fishing capacity management (vessels, gears, and fishers): insufficient information for fishing capacity management

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Data on concerned fishing capacity (e.g. no. of fishing boats, gears, fishers) Incomplete information on gear specification and documentation (e.g. length of fishing gear)	1. A complete database system on fishing capacity management (eLicense and Malaysia Fishing Vessel Record) established 2. Developing Fisheries Management Plan that manages the fishing capacity 3. Developing fishing gear specifications to be incorporated into the conditions of licence.	1. Strengthen capacity to sustainably manage the fisheries via FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	1. Continue to collect data on fishing vessels, fishing gears, and fisheries as part of the annual renewal of fishing vessel and fishing gear licenses (ongoing)

Information for fishing capacity management (fishery resources): inadequate data and information on fishery resources

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Lack of policies/systems to deal with fisheries management in data-poor situation	(All are ongoing) 1. Conduct regular fishery resources monitoring program and fishery resources survey 2. Strengthening of SOP (feasible and effective method) for data collection 3. Identify gaps through the development of Malaysia Fisheries Management Plan (Fisheries Management Index)	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	1. Continue to consult and engage relevant organizations as required and relevant (ongoing)
Lack of expertise to assess fishing capacity	1. Conduct capacity building program for fisheries managers and researchers to enhance skill, capability and competence of	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	1. Continue to consult and engage relevant organizations as required and relevant (ongoing)

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
	staff (ongoing)		2. Continue to continue to participate in capacity building opportunities to increase the expertise to assess fishing capacity (ongoing)
Lack of research and assessment of migratory shared stock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct capacity building program for fisheries managers and researchers to enhance skill, capability and competence of staff (ongoing) 2. Conduct regular fishery resource monitoring programs and fishery resource survey including migratory species (ongoing) 3. Active participation in regional efforts in assessing the status of migratory shared stocks (ongoing) 	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	1. Continue to consult and engage relevant organizations as required and relevant (ongoing)

Capacity and capability to manage fishing capacity: inadequate capacity and capability for monitoring, control and surveillance

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Encroachment of local fishing vessels into prohibited areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two-tier National Committee IUU Fishing (Steering and Working Committee, established in 2017) among others to strengthen inter-agencies coordination and information sharing on MCS 2. Utilization of “Fishermen’ eyes and ears” (ongoing) 3. Malaysia NPOA IUU fishing (2013) 4. Capacity building programs for enforces and port state inspectors (ongoing) 5. Strengthening mechanism for continuous stakeholder’s participation in monitoring and reporting encroachment (ongoing) 6. Strengthening MCS by intensifying patrols (ongoing) 7. Installation of Mobile Tracking Unit 	1. National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI) (2015 to 2019)	1. All fishing vessels are not allowed to operate beyond Singapore waters. All fishing vessels are equipped with transponders that are monitored by the Maritime Port Authority (MPA) and relevant security agencies (ongoing)

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
	(MTU) on local commercial fishing vessels (ongoing) 8. Development of Fisheries Regulations on VMS (in progress) 9. Improving the system of communication and handling of complaints from stakeholders (ongoing)		
Encroachment of foreign fishing vessels	1. Two-tier National Committee IUU Fishing (Steering and Working Committee, established in 2017) among others to strengthen inter-agencies coordination and information sharing on MCS 2. Malaysia NPOA IUU fishing (2013) 3. Establishment of National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI) (in progress) 4. Appointment of Port Inspector (established 2016) 5. Repository for IUU fishing involving foreign fishing vessels in Malaysian Fisheries Waters (in progress) 6. Conduct regular surveillance (ongoing) 7. Strengthen coordination mechanism among the related enforcement agencies (ongoing) 8. Cooperation at national and regional level (ongoing)	1. National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI) (2015 to 2019)	1. Foreign fishing vessels are prohibited from operating within Singapore waters. All foreign fishing vessels are required to notified AVA and MPA of their arrival and departure into the Port of Singapore (ongoing)

Public awareness: insufficient public awareness programs and participation

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Fishers	1. Fishers/stakeholders forum (at local, national, and regional levels) (e.g. MPI: Industry Consultancy) (ongoing) 2. Develop coordination and partnerships among stakeholders (ongoing)	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	AVA regularly engages local commercial fishers on their fishing operation (ongoing)

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
	3. Facilitate community training skills and development program including EAFM (ongoing) 4. Encourage stakeholder's active participation in resource management activities (ongoing) 5. Implement public awareness programs on sustainable fisheries through management of fishing capacity – information and communication program (IEC) (ongoing)		
General public (exclude fishers, e.g. consumers)	1. Conduct public awareness programs on sustainable fisheries through management of fishing capacity (ongoing)	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	AVA regularly engages local commercial fishers on their fishing operation (ongoing)

Market-driven pressure

Issues	Key Action		
	Malaysia	Thailand	Singapore
Demand for fish derived from unsustainable fishing practices (e.g. high-priced fish, endangered fish species, trash fish)	1. Promotion of EAFM (ongoing) 2. Conduct public awareness programs on sustainable fisheries through management of fishing capacity (focus on sustainable fishing practices) especially for traders and consumers (ongoing) 3. Early discussion to develop catch certification system to improve traceability and ensuring product legality (ongoing)	1. FMP and Royal Ordinance (2015 to 2019)	AVA regularly engages seafood traders to ensure compliance to the RFMOs that Singapore are cooperating with i.e. ICCAT, IOTC, and CCAMLR (ongoing)

QUESTIONNAIRE C: ACTIVITIES AND LESSONS LEARNT BY THE MEMBER COUNTRIES IN MANAGING FISHING CAPACITY

1. Demersal fisheries within the EEZ

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
Malaysia	No issuance of new licence in the coastal zone for all types of fishing vessels and fishing gears except for poverty eradication program.	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better protection of the coastal resources 2. Increase of fisheries resources by reducing stress (fishing capacity) <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure/complaints from the stakeholders 2. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 3. Lack of enforcement capacity 4. IUU – operating without licensed <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders and politicians 2. Fisheries Stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation 3. Precautionary approach as a basis for policy decision
	Conduct regular assessment on the level of fishing capacity	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the current status of the level of fishing capacity compared with the existing resources 2. Suggest policy recommendation based on the assessment for mitigation measures <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To balance the social and economic needs with the current status of resources (e.g. commercial fisheries vs conservation of resources vs market demand) 2. Complicated assessment methods that require expertise 3. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with politicians 2. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity for the assessment activities
	Cancel licence of non-performing fishing vessels	<p><u>Result:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only genuine player involves in the fishing activities 2. Increased the level of control and monitoring of fishing vessels

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
		<p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders <p><u>Lesson learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with politicians
	<p>Redeploy specific gear vessel in Zone B vessels from exploited resources to under exploited resources</p>	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure to the fishery resources 2. Increase the recruitment level of fish stocks <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with politicians 2. Fisheries Stock Assessment and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation
	<p>Imposition of 38 mm cod-end mesh size for trawl net in all fishing zone</p>	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure to the fisheries resources 2. Increase the recruitment level of fish stocks <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders 2. Fisheries Stock Assessment and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation
Thailand	<p>Reducing fishing capacity and effort to be optimum level</p>	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <p>Demersal fisheries resources under optimum level</p>
Singapore	<p>Singapore has a small fishing fleet of 6 vessels operating within national waters. Fishing capacity is limited as all fishing vessels are below 24 meters. All fishing vessels and fishing</p>	<p>Fishing capacity is controlled by small number and capacity of fishing vessels.</p>

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
	gears are licensed and inspected annually. All landings are recorded and monitored.	

2. Pelagic Fisheries within EEZ

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
Malaysia	No issuance of new licence in the coastal zone for all types of fishing vessels and fishing gears except for poverty eradication program.	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better protection of the coastal resources 2. Increase of fisheries resources by reducing stress (fishing capacity) <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressure/complaints from the stakeholders 2. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 3. Lack of enforcement capacity 4. IUU – operating without licensed <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders and politicians 2. Fisheries Stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation 3. Precautionary approach as a basis for policy decision
	Conduct regular assessment on the level of fishing capacity	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the current status of the level of fishing capacity compared with the existing resources 2. Suggest policy recommendation based on the assessment for mitigation measures <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To balance the social and economic needs with the current status of resources (e.g. commercial fisheries vs conservation of resources vs market demand) 2. Complicated assessment methods that require expertise 3. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with politicians 2. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity for the assessment activities
	Cancel licence of non-performing fishing	<u>Result:</u>

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
	vessels	1. Only genuine player involves in the fishing activities 2. Increased the level of control and monitoring of fishing vessels <u>Challenges:</u> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders <u>Lesson learnt:</u> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with politicians
Thailand	-	-
Singapore	Singapore does not have any pelagic fisheries as they are not the target species.	NA

3. Other management plans (within EEZ)

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
Malaysia	Monitor and evaluate the status of the fishery resources	<u>Results:</u> 1. Review the status and develop the Fisheries Management Plan 2. Establish national fisheries stock status <u>Challenges:</u> 1. Stock assessment for data poor area 2. To convert gear based database to species-based database 3. Realigned the historical data collection methods for fish stock assessment 4. The need for huge amount of resources (facilities, manpower and fund, etc.) to conduct the fish stock assessment 5. Lack of expertise to conduct fish stock assessment among managers and researchers <u>Lessons learnt:</u> 1. Fisheries Stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation 2. The need for political will to ensure available resources to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the status of fishery resources 3. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity of the assessment activities
	Review the existing fishing gears that are used in Malaysia and develop fishing gears	<u>Results:</u> 1. Review the current licensing policy

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
	specifications to be incorporated into the condition of licence	<p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of expertise in fishing gear technology 2. Complaints from stakeholders in regards to modifying the existing gear to suit to the new requirement 3. MCS – more MCS activities due to the new requirements 4. To familiarize the enforcer on the new requirements <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders 2. Fisheries stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation 3. Improvement of fishing gear technology will increase sustainability (efficiency, economically and environmental friendly) 4. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity of the assessment activities
	Revised zonation system in West Coast Peninsular Malaysia	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote equitable share of resources in sustainable manner 2. To protect small-scale fisheries and their livelihood 3. To reduce conflict among stakeholders 4. To reduce stress (less destructive fishing gear and less fishing activities) on the resources and increase productivity <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encroachment issues 2. Complaints from stakeholders <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders 2. Fisheries Stock Assessments and fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation
	Encourage fishers to exit for sustainable alternative livelihoods	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure to the fisheries resources 2. Increase the recruitment level of fish stocks 3. Increase the economy of other alternative livelihood (aquaculture and downstream industries) <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquiring the needed skills and resources to be successful farmers/entrepreneurs <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p>

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders 2. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity of the activities
	Entry control through registration	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better management of the fisheries resources 2. To know the status of fishing capacity in Malaysia <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policy and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having a proper database or record of fishing activities will improve the management of fisheries resources
	Establish Fish Refugias	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure to the fisheries resources 2. Increase the recruitment level of fish stocks 3. Conserve, rehabilitate and protect marine biodiversity <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policy and procedures 2. Lack of species specific experts and overall refugia management experts <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organize frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders and political master 2. Fisheries Stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency of the policy implementation 3. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity of the assessment activities
	Declare close season	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce pressure to the fisheries resources 2. Increase the recruitment of fish stocks <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures 2. Complaints from the stakeholders 3. To ensure the suitability and practicality of the closing season <p><u>Lessons learnt:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing frequent briefing sessions with stakeholders 2. Fisheries Stock Assessments and Fisheries Management Plan will increase the transparency

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
		of the policy implementation
Thailand	FMP and Royal Ordinance	80% of activities follow FMP and Royal Ordinance
Singapore	NA	NA

4. Demersal fisheries outside the EEZ (if appropriate to your country)

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
Malaysia	Not applicable	
Thailand	Member of RFMO: SIOFA	Follow the activity of SIOFA
Singapore	Singapore does not have any fishing operations beyond our waters	NA

5. Pelagic fisheries outsider the EEZ (if appropriate to your country)

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
Malaysia	To increase the level of compliance of the IOTC resolutions	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of port State measures at national level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and appointments of port inspectors - Establishment of port inspection mechanisms/tools - Development of SOP for entry into port and landing at designated port - Enforcement the use of e-PSM - Strengthening monitoring system for high-sea vessel (e.g. VMS and logbook) - Establishment of the Working Committee on Tuna Management at port level consist of various authorities <p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The need for political support to ensure smooth implementation of the policies and procedures Complaints from the stakeholders (lack of stakeholders' awareness on the important of fisheries management) Lack of species specific experts and overall tuna management experts

Countries	Activities / management measures / regulations to support management of fishing capacity	Results of the activities
		4. Review of legal framework 5. To improve the current monitoring mechanism for high-seas vessel (e.g. implement the observer onboard requirement and develop integrated VMS system) <u>Lessons learnt:</u> 1. The important of communication / materials to educate /create awareness among stakeholder 2. Organize frequent briefing session with stakeholders 3. Capacity building is a major requirement to ensure continuity of the management and research activities 4. The need for political will to ensure available resources to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the high-sea fishing activities and the required legal framework
Thailand	Member of RFMO: IOTC	Follow activities of IOTC
Singapore	Singapore does not have any fishing operations beyond our waters	NA