The 17th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting
Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU)

26-27 November 2024

Summary Report

General Overview

The 17th Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Coordination Committee Meeting (CCM) was held in Makati City, the Philippines, from 26 to 27 November 2024 in hybrid mode. The meeting was attended by 11 (eleven) RPOA-IUU participating countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam), RPOA-IUU advisory bodies (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC)), and RPOA-IUU observers (Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Canada, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA-OLE), International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network (IMCS Network), Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF), Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), and Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA-2) Project.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam participated in person, while Cambodia and Malaysia participated virtually. In addition, the other organizations that participated, DFO, Canada, USAID SuFia TS, and CCAMLR participated in person. FAO, SEAFDEC, IMCSN, CTI-CFF, NOAA-OLE, and ATSEA-2 Project participated virtually. The detailed information of participants who attended the 17th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting can be seen in **Annex 1**. The updated list of the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee representatives is shown in **Annex 2**.

The meeting was co-chaired by:

- Mr. Roy C. Ortega, Office-In-Charge, Fisheries Resources Management Division (FRMD), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Department of Agriculture
- Mr. Eko Rudianto, Principal Fisheries Inspector, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries The Republic of Indonesia on behalf of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator

Opening Session

Drusilla Esther E. Bayate, Undersecretary for Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), opened the meeting by highlighting the importance of unwavering commitment to fostering responsible fishing practices and strengthening regional collaboration against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing (IUU). She also cited that the

Philippines is committed to advancing sustainable fisheries by strengthening cooperation under the RPOA-IUU framework. It was also mentioned that the Philippines has created tools and systems, such as the Fisheries-sharing Hub on Investigation, Enforcement, Litigation, and Detection System (FishSHIELDS), the Philippines Fisheries Observer Program, and the Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring Systems (IMEMS) to leverage their technology in monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) mechanism across the Philippines' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The remarks of the Undersecretary for Fisheries, Department of Agriculture, BFAR are available in **Annex 3.**

The remarks from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat were delivered by Matheus Eko Rudianto, Principal Fisheries Inspector, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, The Republic of Indonesia, on behalf of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator. First, he highlighted the outcome of the Working Group Meeting for the data-sharing mechanism which is prominently conducted ahead of the Coordination Committee Meeting. He reported that the meeting successfully established the list of the data to be shared among the RPOA-IUU participating countries. He also expressed gratitude to the RPOA-IUU partners for their ongoing support in advancing the implementation of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan. In addition, he assured that the RPOA-IUU is committed to increasing the alignment of cooperation between partners and striving to minimize the risk of duplication for collaborative efforts. The remarks of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator are available in **Annex 4.**

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of meeting

Ms. Dita Primaoktasa provided a general introduction and outlined the objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting. She outlined the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee as an annual forum to review the progress status of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2024, share reports of the RPOA-IUU core elements implementation, and develop the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025.

1.2. Adoption of Agenda

The draft agenda was adopted after incorporating input from Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The adopted agenda is available in **Annex 5.**

2. Regional Outlook and Priorities

2.1. Emerging issues on international effort in promoting responsible fisheries

Mr. Ilhwan Cho, Senior Fishery Officer at the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, presented international development in fighting IUU fishing. The presentation highlighted the progress and challenges of fighting IUU fishing which includes global awareness, labour issues and transparency, utilizing new technologies (e.g., EM, AI analysis, electronic-Catch Documentation Scheme (e-ACDS)), implementing MCS in small-scale and high seas fisheries, and enhancing information exchange and data sharing. The presentation also discussed the impacts of climate change, and the extensive risks they present to marine ecosystems and fisheries.

However, the study shows that the correlation between climate change and IUU fishing is still unclear.

It also discussed the implementation status of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), including the Bali Strategy and regional coordination meetings. Mr. Ilhwan Cho demonstrated the progress of the PSMA's Global Information Exchange System (GIES) connectivity with regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) and RFBs. This activity aims to the duplication of work effort and to reduce the burden of submitting the report in the system. He also described the FAO Fisheries Training Programme, including its modular approach and upcoming courses, particularly the PSMA Inspections Course in Busan. Finally, it was reported that the BOBLME II project had a comprehensive approach to combating IUU fishing in the Bay of Bengal. Several efforts that had been made included developing a National Plan of Action (NPOA), strengthening VMS knowledge sharing, organizing regional training on the Port Inspection and Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), promoting best practices in monitoring and compliance, facilitating the adoption of the PSMA, and updating the IUU baselines.

Discussions Notes

Representatives from Viet Nam inquired about the FAO's PSMA training courses, seeking clarification on future opportunities for country participation in PSMA training courses. The response highlighted past training sessions held primarily in Europe and announced the first-ever Asia-Pacific PSMA Inspection Training Course in Busan, covering topics such as international fisheries law and MCS. Similar training was confirmed for May of the following year, with one session in Busan and another planned for the Pacific region (location yet to be determined).

Representatives from Papua New Guinea (PNG) expressed interest in participating in the planned Pacific training. The response confirmed two additional training sessions were planned for the Pacific, with locations still under consideration, emphasizing the FAO's openness to collaboration and PNG's involvement.

Representatives from Australia posed two questions. First, they requested further explanation on the relationship between climate change and IUU fishing in the region, particularly concerning resource allocation strategies given potential fishing migrations. Second, they expressed interest in collaborating with the FAO on their MCS Training Course under their SEA-IUU Fishing Program, suggesting alignment of efforts. The response indicated that a specific analysis linking climate change directly to IUU fishing was not yet available.

Finally, Indonesia asked about the possibility of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat participating in PSMA meetings of parties. While deemed feasible, the response clarified that this would require an official request from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to the PSMA Secretariat for review and consideration. The Indonesian delegation also asked about update on the Joint FAO, International Labour Organization (ILO), International Maritime Organization (IMO) Ad Hoc Working Group on IUU Fishing and Related Matters, as well as the possibility of FAO supporting the RPOA-IUU Capacity Building Program, particularly on the decent working condition issue.

The FAO's presentation is available in **Annex 6.**

3. Presentation of Reports

3.1. RPOA-IUU Secretariat's Evaluation of RPOA-IUU Work Plan, challenges, follow-up action, and recommendations

Representative from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, Mr. Matheus Eko Rudianto explained that activities outlined in the work plan have been implemented. Key achievements included progress on the data-sharing mechanism, consultative meetings, public awareness campaigns, and ongoing engagement with partners for future activities. Several activities have been completed with support from partners and government agencies. In terms of workshops, meetings and training, the presentation highlighted the successful completion of several activities, such as:

1. Advanced Fisheries Intelligence Training held on 20-23 February 2024 via online format;
2. The 2nd Focus Group Discussion on Data-sharing Mechanism held on 1 July 2024 via online format;
3. Focus Group Discussion on Regional Market Measures (CDT/CDS) held on 9-10 September 2024 via online format;
4. RPOA-IUU Consultative Meeting held on 26 September 2024 via online format;
5. RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting held on 7 November 2024 via online format;
6. Working Group Meeting for the data-sharing mechanism held on 25 November 2024 via online format;

He also reported that the RPOA-IUU participated in the 36th COFI Meeting as part of the Indonesia delegation. The RPOA-IUU secretariat reported to the meeting regarding an update on the recent implementation of the RPOA-IUU. It was mentioned that the RPOA-IUU secretariat took proactive action to be involved in several activities under Australia's SEA-IUU fishing program, such as the MCS Training Course and Women in Fisheries Workshop.

Finally, the presentation outlined follow-up actions and recommendations, focusing on continued work with international partners, development of publicity material, and increased participation in regional and international forums.

The presentation of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat can be seen in **Annex 7.**

Discussions Notes

Australia's delegates extended their interest in working closely with the RPOA-IUU Secretariat in partner coordination as a follow-up to the Partners Coordination Meeting. Australia is also pleased to work with the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to follow up on the outcome of the Partners Coordination Meeting. However, the decision on future activities will be in close consultation with RPOA-IUU participating countries.

3.2. RPOA-IUU Participating Countries Reports

3.2.1. Australia

Australia's delegates presented a comprehensive approach to address Australia's multifaceted challenges in combating IUU fishing. She highlighted the updates on Australia's domestic fisheries management framework and reported Australia's progress in the stock assessment for key commercial species. It was also discussed that Australia is currently progressing with catch monitoring and catch reporting schemes implementation and continues to consider market-related measures to address the importation of seafood involving IUU fishing practices.

It was reported that Australia has commenced a review of National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU), with a planned release of an updated NPOA-IUU in 2025. She also encouraged RPOA-IUU participating countries to consider developing or updating their NPOA-IUU, depositing letters of acceptance for the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, accessing capacity-building opportunities available through Australia's Combating IUU Fishing and Promoting Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia program, and signing the Joint Ministerial of Re-commitment to the RPOA-IUU as a priority.

The presentation of Australia can be found in **Annex 8.**

3.2.2. Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam's delegates stated that Brunei Darussalam remains committed and fully supports the RPOA-IUU and its program for responsible fishing practices. In 2024, Brunei Darussalam's delegates reported that there is no foreign fishing vessel being apprehended within Brunei Darussalam's EEZ maritime waters. Brunei Darussalam's delegates also reported its collaborative marine resources survey with SEAFDEC for assessing the health and abundance of fish stocks.

It was reported that Brunei Darussalam actively participated in several regional capacity-building programs and workshops focused on combating IUU fishing and promoting responsible fishing practices. These involved ASEAN initiatives and participation in workshops hosted by various organizations (SEAFDEC and ILEA (International Law Enforcement Academy)). Brunei Darussalam's delegates outlined Brunei's efforts in implementing the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan. It includes:

1. Reviewing and strengthening national fisheries legislations to enhance enforcement and deter IUU fishing practices;
2. Increasing active collaboration in data sharing and monitoring of fishing vessel movement and activities;
3. Maintaining the list of local commercial fishing vessels which are only licenced to operate within the Brunei Darussalam EEZ maritime area and have no fishing vessels listed at any

RFMO Vessel Watch List and may share any information of IUU Vessel Watch List wherever possible and appropriate; and

4. Progressing with the implementation of hygiene onboard programs and guidelines for commercial fishing vessels intending to export their products.

In conclusion, Brunei Darussalam's delegates informed that they will conduct regular sea patrols involving Brunei's relevant enforcement agencies and emphasized that Brunei Darussalam remains committed to collaboration with other RPOA-IUU participating countries, SEAFDEC, and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to improve fisheries management and combat IUU fishing.

The presentation of Brunei Darussalam can be found in **Annex 9.**

3.2.3. Cambodia

Cambodia's delegates reported that Cambodia ratified the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies on March 23, 2024. It was also informed that Cambodia has begun digitizing provincial fisheries production data that can be accessed through the Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS). Cambodia's delegates also provided information that the Marine Fisheries Research and Development (MAFReDI) of the Fisheries Administration (FiA) continue to conduct monthly catch assessments at 8 landing sites, targeting samples from 225 fishing vessels. The monthly and annual reports are published on its website. Cambodia's delegates further detailed the implementation of the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan, which includes:

1. Reviewed its national fisheries legislation;
2. Conducted bilateral meetings with Thailand's Department of Fisheries (DoF) to discuss Cambodian vessels requesting entry to Thai ports for maintenance;
3. Meeting with Viet Nam’s Department of Fisheries (DoF) in December 2024 to discuss bilateral collaboration;
4. Managed monthly catch assessments for marine species, including effort data and reports on Neritic Tuna and Mackerel (two identified straddling and migratory species in the Gulf of Thailand).

In addition, it was reported that FiA and FAO are planning a meeting with the EU in early 2025 to address a critical issue that could lead to a downgrade of Cambodia’s red card. FiA is also currently working with Thai’s DoF to monitor catch products transiting at sea between the two countries. Cambodia’s delegates concluded that FiA plans to collaborate with Thailand and Viet Nam through SEAFDEC to study shared fish stocks in the Gulf of Thailand.

The presentation of Cambodia can be found in **Annex 10.**

Discussion Notes on Australia, Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia country report

Delegates from Indonesia, the Philippines, and the PNG extended their appreciation to the Australian Government for the series of support, including capacity-building under the SEA Combating IUU Fishing Program. They also proposed the continuity of capacity building under the program component 'Targeted Capacity Building Support (TCBS)'. Australia acknowledged countries' appreciation.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat shared their proposal to continue market measure engagement. To respond to the Secretariat's request, Australia's delegates said that Australia is currently considering market-based measures at the national level. They would support the activity and be willing to share Australia's experience in considering market-based measures.

3.2.4. Indonesia

Indonesia's delegates began a presentation with a highlight of Indonesia's commitment to cooperating with all RPOA-IUU participating countries to combat IUU fishing. This was proven by the willingness to share important information on recent transboundary IUU fishing incidents by FV Run Zeng 03 and FV Run Zeng 05. Indonesia's delegates elaborated on foreign fishing vessels that were involved in illegal fishing and transhipment activities in the Arafura Sea. Indonesia, with the assistance of Australia and Papua New Guinea, apprehended the vessels and their crews. The FV Run Zeng 03 has been successfully prosecuted by the Indonesian Government and the captain of this vessel received sentences, fines, and vessel forfeiture. PNG NFA eventually decided to prosecute FV Run Zeng 05 under PNG national laws

It was informed that Indonesia continues implementing sustainable fishing practices through the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and the development of fisheries management plans for each fisheries management area and selected commercial species.

Indonesia's delegates also reported the implementation of the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan which includes:

1. Strengthening the fisheries MCS by developing the monitoring system, reviewing and renewing procedure of port inspection, and strengthening the patrol fleet;
2. Demonstrating a firm stance against IUU fishing through effective enforcement measures;
3. Commitment to cooperate with all RPOA-IUU participating countries in combating IUU fishing and actively participate in all of the RPOA-IUU meetings and agendas;
4. Actively participating in regional and multilateral organizations (WCPFC, IOTC, CCSBT, IATTC, and IORA);
5. Implementing electronic fishing log books since 2019. The coverage of e-log books is 100% for national-licensed fishing vessels. MMAF has also been improving the coverage of e-log books for provincial-licensed fishing vessels;
6. Actively prosecuting fisheries-related crime including people smuggling which involved

foreign citizens and illegal Indonesian migrant workers.

In conclusion, it was recommended as follows:

a. Rearranging the activities on the Work Plan that align with the Work Plan items category
b. Continue to support the establishment of the data-sharing mechanism to harmonize current information exchange practices.
c. Encourages the RPOA-IUU participating countries' willingness to cooperate and share important information with the group, as well as prioritizing result-oriented enforcement measures in deterring transboundary IUU fishing.
d. Encourages the Coordination Committee to improve support from partners in implementing the RPOA-IUU Work Plan.

The presentation of Indonesia can be found in **Annex 11.**

3.2.5 Malaysia

Malaysia is unable to present a country report due to technical problems.

3.2.6 Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea's delegates stated PNG maintains a commitment to promoting responsible fishing practices and sustainable fisheries management and maximizing economic benefits. PNG has implemented its AWP in accordance to the National Fisheries Authority Corporate Plan 2021 – 2025 consistent to the Regional MCS Strategy 2024-2029 and the National Fisheries Authority Strategy Plan 2021-2030. PNG also reviewed the Legislation (Fisheries Management Act) currently before the Department of Justice and Attorney General for vetting. The WCPFC commission measures are gazetted and enforced under our domestic legislation.

PNG's delegates also described data-sharing arrangements with other countries as follows:

1. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Philippines' BFAR on Official Control Measures on Food Safety (SPS) and CDS
2. MoU with the People's Republic of China (PRC) on the Fishing Activities of the Vessels of Each Participant in their respective waters and ports.
3. PNG and Thailand shared data on catch areas, catch data, and landing data as parties to the FAO PSMA
4. PNG being a member of the PNAO. PNG shares catch and VMS data with other PNA members upon request.

During the presentation, PNG suggested future actions/priorities which include urging a collaborative approach to address the problem of the ongoing issue of alleged IUU fishing by Indonesian fishermen along the shared border. It recommended exchange programs among RPOA-IUU participating countries through sub-regional groups to enhance cooperation and

understanding between member countries. PNG also conveyed its support for the establishment of the RPOA-IUU data-sharing mechanism.

The presentation of Papua New Guinea can be found in **Annex 12.**

Discussion Notes on Indonesia and PNG Country Report

Indonesia raised a question regarding the NEMO unit installation in PNG. Indonesia also suggested conducting a regional hot pursuit workshop and addressing the importance of transferring custody within the RPOA-IUU framework. In response to Indonesia's inquiries regarding NEMO, PNG's delegates responded that they utilize NEMO to connect, empower and protect our local fishermen in coastal areas. The RPOA-IUU secretariat takes note of Indonesia's proposal regarding the regional hot pursuit workshop.

Regarding the incidents involving the FV Run Zheng 03 and 05, Viet Nam's delegates raised inquiries about the level of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia. In response, Indonesia's delegates informed that Indonesia and Australia share a long-standing bilateral partnership through the Indonesia-Australia Fisheries Surveillance Forum (IAFSF).

Viet Nam's delegates also sought clarification on Indonesia's proposal to rearrange the WTO Agreement activities under the market measure. Indonesia responded that a particular clause in the WTO Agreement governs international trade, rather than the Flag State Responsibilities.

Timor-Leste raised a question to Indonesia regarding vessel traffic control. In response, Indonesia explained that the vessel traffic control was implemented in the area near the port using the VMS data. It can estimate the arrival time of the vessels at port and avoid unreported catches unloading.

In response to questions related to the implementation of the logbook in Indonesia, it was explained that the logbook currently has been applied for fishing vessels which operate beyond 12 nm under national license requirement. The coverage is 100 per cent. However, for fishing vessels under provincial license, the central government has also been improving the coverage of e-log books. Moreover, it has been explained that the logbook verification with VMS has not been implemented yet. The disparity between the logbook and the landing report still can be found.

Considering the report from each participating country shows the varied best practices, the RPOA-IUU secretariat requested the country to share the lessons learned on fisheries management and other relevant topics in the knowledge management platform.

3.2.7 The Philippines

The Philippines' delegates shared information regarding the new initiative, namely I-FIT (IUU Fishing Index and Threat Assessment Tool). I-FIT focuses on assessing IUU risks and vulnerabilities and developing IUU fishing reduction plans. The tool has been implemented in 2 of 12 of the Philippines's Fisheries Management Areas. In addition, he also explained the Philippines' current efforts to integrate the database and information technology (IT) systems, including Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), Fishing Vessel Electronic Licensing (FeLis), Fisheries Law Enforcement Management Information (FLEMiS), and Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT).

The Philippines' delegates detailed the implementation of the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan, such as:

1. Reviewing and amending its Fisheries Code of 1998 as amended by RA 10654. This new fisheries code adds provisions for the High Seas;
2. Strengthening law enforcement coordination by enhancing data-sharing between relevant national law enforcement agencies and developing the Fish Shield System, serving as a hub for investigation, enforcement, litigation, and detection to enhance fisheries law enforcement efforts;
3. Developing a National Plan of Action on Small-scale Fisheries (2025-2035) which has been recently launched; and
4. Engaging in bilateral collaboration with Coastal States where Philippine-flagged fishing vessels operate. It was added that the Philippines is constantly working to improve its flag state performance.

The Philippines' delegates also reported that they are actively monitoring any developments over the South China Sea, particularly on the West Philippines Sea involving other Philippines' maritime agencies. For the follow-up actions, it was also recommended that the promotion of understanding of government fishery organizational mission, set-up and governance framework to enhance communication, coordination and collaboration both at bilateral and regional scale of cooperation. He added that data-sharing initiatives should be aligned with global processes and initiatives e.g. FAO.

The presentation of The Philippines can be found in **Annex 13.**

3.2.8 Singapore

Singapore's delegates highlighted Singapore's ongoing commitment to combating IUU fishing through legislative amendments (Fisheries Act 1966). One of the additional amended articles is to enhance its capacity to combat IUU fishing effectively. It was also mentioned that Singapore actively participates in regional and international initiatives and cooperation with RFMOs, specifically CCAMLR and ICCAT. Singapore is a non-contracting party (NCP) to CCAMLR and has implemented CCAMLR's e-CDS.

Regarding the implementation of the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work plan, Singapore's delegates reported the progress, as follows:

1. Assessing its accession to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA);
2. Increasing their participation in various capacity-building activities, such as ASEAN initiatives, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), and IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association); and
3. Implementing the FAO PSMA.

Singapore's presentations reported several activities, fisheries legislation review, assessing its accession to the PSMA, and striving toward the implementation of the FAO Guidelines on Flag State Performance.

The presentation of Singapore can be found in **Annex 14.**

3.2.9 Thailand

Thailand's delegates provided an update on their commitment to combating IUU fishing through legal reforms, enhanced monitoring and control systems, and strengthened regional cooperation. It was reported that Thailand's approach to combating IUU fishing involves a multifaceted strategy which includes the Amendments to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (B.E.2558/2025). Other important strategies include the transformation of an open-access system to a limited-access system for better resource management and the establishment of a Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC). In terms of market measures, Thailand's delegates reported the implementation of comprehensive traceability across the supply chain, risk-based inspection system, and Thai-flagged catch certification scheme. Thailand also participates in the projects under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), namely BOBLME Phase II and GoTFish Project (expected to launch in 2025). These projects focus on fisheries resource management and the livelihood of fishermen improvement.

Thailand's efforts to implement the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan include:

1. Resubmitting the proposal to ratify the FAO Compliance Agreement to the cabinet for the consideration and actively updating the FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels (8 vessels uploaded in July 2024) and the Regional Fisheries Vessel Registry (339 vessels uploaded in June 2024);
2. Under the ASEAN Regional Roadmap to Combating IUU fishing, Thailand has been appointed as the Lead Country for two priority deliverable activities consisting of the ASEAN Regional Meeting on the Exchange of Experiences and Best Practices for On-board Observers;
3. Participating in numerous PSMA-related meetings and training courses (open-ended technical working group meetings, global record informal open-ended technical and advisory working group meetings, regional coordination meetings, and the PSMA Strategy ad hoc Working Group and Part 6 Working Group);

4. Organizing the 9th MCS Sub-Regional (Gulf of Thailand) Group Meeting, developing recommendations for 2025; and
5. Hosting the first batch of fisheries officer exchange under Australia's SEA-IUU Fishing Program.

As discussed in the 9th MCS Sub-Regional (Gulf of Thailand) and stated in the 2025 Recommendation and A Way Forward, Thailand's delegates recommended conducting a study/research/capacity-building with a focus on the estimation of losses due to IUU fishing.

The presentation of Thailand can be found in **Annex 15.**

3.2.10 Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste's delegates stated that they committed to strengthening their efforts in combating IUU fishing by focusing on legislative updates, international agreements, regional cooperation, and capacity building. Timor-Leste's delegates also elaborated on the progress of implementing the Public Information Campaign (PIC) in five municipalities to raise awareness. To strengthen control and monitoring, Timor-Leste took the initiative for boat marking **(unique vessel identifiers)** and fisheries product inspection.

During the presentation, Timor-Leste delegates reported their progress in implementing the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan which includes;

1. Reviewing the country's national legislation;
2. Working with FAO to create a strategy and action plan for the implementation of the PSMA;
3. Establishing collaboration with Lusophone countries, the Pacific Forum International, and other relevant organizations;
4. Ratifying the WTO Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (FSA) in which the acceptance date was August 30th, 2024.

Timor-Leste's delegates illustrated the use of the Starboard system for vessel tracking and anomaly detection. In summary, it was suggested that countries should ensure and control their fishing vessels to prevent entry into other countries' jurisdictions.

The presentation of Timor-Leste can be found in **Annex 16.**

3.2.11 Viet Nam

Viet Nam's delegates provided an update on their commitment to combating IUU fishing through strengthened legal framework in consistence with International Laws and Regulations, monitoring and control systems, and international cooperation. It was highlighted that Viet Nam has reviewed and revised the legal framework with a focus on strengthening law enforcement and combating IUU fishing activities.

Viet Nam’s delegates detailed the implementation of the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan. It includes

1. Cooperating with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) to improve the tuna fishery monitoring system, actively participating in WCPFC meetings and seminars;
2. Revising and Issuing two Government Decrees which strengthen MCS activities, enhance law enforcement for VMS, PSMA implementation, and control the legality of the imported catch from containers
3. Updating the IUU vessel list and high-risk vessel list on the official website of the Department of Fisheries (DoF) as an effort to control and monitor the fishing vessels;
4. Maintaining a national registry of fishing vessels, regulating fishing licenses, implementing VMS and logbook regulations, addressing serious infringements and landing controls, and maintaining a national database on fisheries administration sanctions.

In addition, Viet Nam's delegates reported that 98,6% of fishing vessels (15 meters and longer) have installed VMS equipment. The VNFISHBASE has been deployed to all cities and provinces. In the scope of strengthening MCS systems, Viet Nam also conducted Joint MCS operations at sea between the Coast Guard and Fisheries Surveillance.

Regarding the proposed activities for 2025, Viet Nam's delegates proposed enhanced information sharing on RFMO quota management and allocation, ensuring consistency with TAC, and capacity building focused on improving the verification of legally sourced fish and fish products.

The presentation of Viet Nam can be found in **Annex 17.**

Discussions Notes on Philippines, Singapore, Timor Leste, Thailand and Viet Nam

In response to the question regarding the first batch of fisheries officer exchange under Australia's SEA-IUU Fishing Program, Thailand informed that **the interested** countries that will join the program are Cambodia, the Philippines, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. The program's tentative schedule is April 2025.

3.3 RPOA-IUU monitoring, control and surveillance (MSC) sub-regional group reports

3.3.1. Gulf of Thailand

Thailand, as a Chair of the Gulf of Thailand (GoT) MCS sub-regional groups, focused on reviewing past work, addressing key challenges, and formulating recommendations for future action in combating IUU fishing within the Gulf of Thailand region. Initially, the GoT's representative elaborated on the GOT's previous work which focused on managing transboundary species (Indo-Pacific mackerel and RPOA-Neritic Tunas), implementing SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project, and holding the GOT Sub-Regional MCS Network

Meeting. This year's GOT meeting was held on 20 June 2024 and attended by countries' representatives from Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, and **Viet Nam.**

It was added that the GoTFish Project is expected to launch in 2025, aiming to promote the blue economy and strengthen fisheries governance in the Gulf of Thailand through an ecosystem approach to fisheries. The project includes four components.

1. Regional transboundary fisheries governance and management strengthened;
2. Alignment of incentive mechanisms;
3. Ecological Corridor of Critical and Important Habitat for Aquatic Resources in the Gulf of Thailand;
4. Project monitoring, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement.

Several issues hindering effective MCS in the Gulf of Thailand region were identified during the 9th MCS Sub Regional Gulf of Thailand Group Meeting, as follows:

- Limited budget and resources.
- Challenges monitoring the entire area.
- Insufficient data on stock health.
- Lack of real-time surveillance.
- VMS signal transmission issues.
- Lack of **standard operating procedures (SOP)** and risk assessments.
- Difficulties collecting evidence of IUU fishing in foreign waters.
- Capacity building and training needs.
- Challenges in information sharing and cooperation.

Thailand, as a Chair of the Gulf of Thailand (GoT) MCS sub-regional groups explained that the 9th MCS Sub Regional Gulf of Thailand Group Meeting also produced recommendations and a way forward for addressing the key identified issues. It includes updating national legislation and strategic plans (NPOA-IUU and FMP) to align with international standards; improving data collection and analysis on fish stocks, particularly transboundary species, through enhanced collaboration and the use of existing platforms (SEAFDEC, **ASEAN Netwrok for Combating IUU Fishing (AN-IUU));** strengthening monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems via improved technology, SOPs, risk assessments, and training; raising awareness among stakeholders; and enhancing regional cooperation through improved data sharing and communication channels. Specific actions include developing a methodology for estimating IUU fishing losses and strengthening bilateral agreements.

The presentation of the Gulf of Thailand' presentation can be found in **Annex 18.**

3.3.2. Southern and Eastern Area of the South China Sea (SEASCS) and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (SSS)

The chair of SEASCS and SSS sub-regional groups is unable to present the report.

3.3.3. Arafura and Timor-Seas

Australia, as a Chair of the Arafura and Timor-Seas **(ATS)** MCS sub-regional groups, provided a report highlighting key issues on IUU fishing in Arafura and Timor-Seas. She identified that significant illegal fishing activity continues in the region and presented specific examples of detected illegal fishing activity, including details of a vessel's location, activities, catch, and equipment. It was also reported that such high-level cooperation has been carried out, such as joint patrols, public information campaigns (PIC) and community engagement/reporting.

The representatives of **the ATS sub-regional groups** highlighted several potential action plans for 2025. It includes an increase in coordinated patrols and surveillance, continued public information campaigns and information sharing, and capacity-building opportunities.

The ATS presentation can be found in **Annex 19.**

Discussion Session

Australia's delegates expressed their willingness to host the ATS sub-regional groups in 2025 in Cairns, Australia. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat shared its suggestion regarding the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's potential participation in the Gulf of Thailand, Arafura, and Timor-Sea Sub Regional Group Meeting, which would serve as a data information collection and learning opportunity in sub-regional groups activities.

3.4. RPOA-IUU MCS Advisory Bodies
3.4.1. SEAFDEC

The representative from SEAFDEC, Mr Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, reported priority areas for combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia, covering strengthening MCS for commercial scale, small-scale fisheries and community-based surveillance, enhancing ASEAN Member States/Regional Cooperation on IUU information and developing national/regional estimation of IUU losses.

He also explained an initiative taken by SEAFDEC to enhance MCS's capacity to combat IUU fishing. The initiatives emphasize improving knowledge of fisheries intelligence, promoting traceability, and enhancing legal frameworks. SEAFDEC's presentation showcases participation in various regional and international initiatives, including FAO, AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, and USAID.

Mr Kongpathai Saraphaivanich also highlighted several ongoing projects, consisting of:

- ASEAN-JICA Capacity Building Project on IUU Fishing Countermeasures in Southeast Asia (2024-2027);
- Sustainable Management of Fisheries, Marine Living Resources, and their Habitats in the Bay of Bengal Region (2024-2028);

- Enhancement of Regional Cooperation and Human Resource Development to eliminate IUU Fishing (2025-2029).

In conclusion, he suggested that regional cooperation and capacity building could use a multi-faceted approach to tackling the complex issue.

The SEAFDEC's presentation can be found in **Annex 20.**

3.5. RPOA-IUU Observers

3.5.1. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada

Representative from Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Mr. Sean Wheeler, outlines Canada's efforts to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It was stated that Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) works to uphold Canada's international obligations to RFMOs and to protect healthy marine ecosystems by combating IUU fishing by:

- Conducting High-Seas boarding and inspection operations
- Conduct MCS including through satellite technologies
- Working with partners to share knowledge and develop capacity
- Engaging with RFMOs to improve Conservation Management Measures

Mr. Sean Wheeler described Dark Vessel Detection which utilizes multiple data sources to identify vessels engaging in IUU fishing activities, including:

- **Satellite imagery:** Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) from the Radarsat Constellation Mission and Radarsat-2, VIIRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite) data from NASA/NOAA;
- **AIS (Automatic Identification System) and VMS data:** These are voluntary signals, but their absence is also analyzed;
- **Radio Frequency (RF) data:** From companies like UnseenLabs and Hawkeye 360;
- **Optical data:** From commercial providers such as Maxar, Planet, and Blacksky.

Canada actively collaborates with regional partners. Key elements of this collaboration include:

- **Philippines:** A major agreement provides Dark Vessel Detection support and full daily sensor coverage. Aircraft deployment under "Op. Bantay Lawud" is also underway in the Philippines;
- **Training and Conferences:** Canada participated in IUU training in Viet Nam and a Maritime Conference in Brunei;
- **Financial Commitment:** Canada committed USD 5 million to the Joint Analytical Cell/IMCS Network;
- **WCPFC and Pacific Islands:** Canada is working to strengthen and monitor measures within the WCPFC and in Pacific Island nations;
- **Capacity Building:** Canada actively seeks opportunities to provide training and capacity-building support.

In conclusion, the presentation showcases a comprehensive, technologically advanced, and internationally collaborative approach by Canada to combat IUU fishing.

The DFO's presentation can be found in **Annex 21.**

3.5.2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

A representative from NOAA, Ms. Allison Ferreira, detailed NOAA's commitment to combating IUU fishing and outlined their collaborative efforts and planned activities. It was explained that NOAA Fisheries's approaches to reach the goals of ensuring the global sustainability of fisheries resources, by:

- Protecting the integrity of global seafood supply chains;
- Preventing IUU fishing through international engagement;
- Promoting cooperative enforcement;
- Advancing global sustainable fisheries management.

During the presentation, a representative from NOAA highlighted NOAA's potential support for the RPOA-IUU framework, focusing on capacity-building. Specific areas of collaboration include:

- **Port State Measures (PSM) Instructor Training:** Collaboration with USAID RDMA, USAID Indonesia, USAID Philippines, and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement.
- **Counter IUU Fishing Training:** Training programs covering various aspects, from legal frameworks to MCS, are planned in collaboration with USAID RDMA, SuFiA TS, and the U.S. Coast Guard.
- **Fisheries Management and Marine Protected Area Management:** Collaboration with NOAA's National Ocean Service, USAID RDMA, USAID Indonesia, and USAID Philippines

Ms Allison Ferreira outlined its planned collaborative activities for 2025, consisting of:

- January 2025: **PSM training in the Philippines, followed by a Train-the-Trainer program later in the year.**
- Counter IUU Fishing Training Workshops: **Workshops planned for Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Thailand (dates to be determined).**

Ms. Allison Ferreira recommended the following for future collaboration:

- Continued partnership with USAID for capacity building in RPOA-IUU countries.
- Participation and facilitation of knowledge sharing within the region, particularly on PSM and VMS/MCS.

- Provision of technical assistance on counter-IUU fishing strategies and PSM implementation.

The NOAA's presentation can be found in **Annex 22.**

3.5.3. Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

A representative from CCAMLR, Ms. Claire van Werven, introduced a summary of CCAMLR's objectives and mandates in which CCAMLR manages all **marine living resources** (except whales and seals) within the Convention Area (36 million km^2). The species management includes commercial fisheries for toothfish, krill, and icefish. She also explained CCAMLR's support in detecting, deterring, and responding to IUU fishing within the Convention Area and globally monitoring trade in Antarctic fish and fish products.

CCAMLR has implemented a range of compliance and enforcement measures:

- Centralised VMS;
- IUU vessel lists;
- Flag and Port State control measures;
- CM 10-08 (Control of nationals);
- Catch documentation scheme (CDS).

CCAMLR actively works with NCPs through the CDS and a dedicated engagement strategy emphasizing cooperation, IUU fishing elimination, and capacity building. Ms. Claire van Werven outlined CCAMLR's potential collaboration with RPOA-IUU, focusing on several key areas:

- **Regional Market Measures:** Sharing lessons learned from the implementation of CCAMLR's CDS with SEAFDEC and RPOA-IUU members.
- **Developing Regional Capacity:** Providing CDS training and support to cooperating parties (Thailand, Singapore). Developing e-CDS training resources.
- **Strengthening MCS:** Promoting cooperation and information sharing with NCPs to facilitate communication and law enforcement actions against CCAMLR-listed IUU vessels attempting to enter Southeast Asian ports.

Ms. Claire van Werven outlined the CCAMLR's collaboration plan with RPOA-IUU in 2025 includes:

- Implementation of its approved NCP Engagement Strategy (2025-26), focusing on Southeast Asia cooperation;
- Capacity building, including CDS training for Singapore;
- Sharing lessons learned from CDS implementation;
- Development of e-learning CDS modules and online training resources;
- Support for PSMA inspection activities;
- Inviting RPOA-IUU and SEAFDEC to future CCAMLR meetings.

CCAMLR's recommended actions include:

- Progressing its NCP Engagement Strategy and Action Plan (2025-26);
- Fostering cooperation and collaboration with regional countries involved in the trade or transhipment of toothfish (Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam);
- Implementing "Control of Nationals" (CM 10-08) within national legislation;
- Developing procedures to provide timely support for PSMA inspectors encountering CCAMLR species or vessels;
- Inviting an RPOA-IUU observer to future CCAMLR meetings.

The CCAMLR's presentation shows a strong focus on leveraging the CDS as a tool for effective IUU fishing combat and improved regional cooperation.
The CCAMLR's presentation can be found in **Annex 23.**

3.5.4. Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)

Representatives from CTI-CFF first introduced the profile of the CTI-CFF as an organization that focuses on sustainable management of the Coral Triangle's marine and coastal resources. CTI-CFF consists of six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste). CTI-CFF's structure includes a Council of Ministers, National Coordinating Committees, and a Regional Secretariat supported by working groups and cross-cutting initiatives.

He also explains **the** CTI-CFF's 10-year Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) 2.0 (2021-2030), aiming to improve marine resource management through five goals: effectively managing priority seascapes, fully implementing ecosystem-based fisheries management, establishing and managing Marine Protected Areas, achieving climate change adaptation measures, and improving threatened species status. A key focus is combating IUU fishing via strengthened policies, enforcement, and regional collaborations (with organizations like WCPFC, SEAFDEC, and ASEAN).

Representatives from CTI-CFF also **discussed the** USAID Sustainable Coral Triangle project. The project aims to improve the management of marine biodiversity and fisheries resources in a changing climate in the Indo-Pacific region. There are three strategic approaches as follows.

- SA 1. Strengthen governance and regional policy frameworks for effective and efficient implementation of regional and national policies on sustainable fisheries and climate adaptation.
- SA 2. Strengthen regional platforms and multi-stakeholder partnerships to advance inclusive and sustainable fisheries management and marine/coastal conservation.
- SA 3. Enhance the availability and access to sustainable and independent blue financing to support fisheries management, biodiversity conservation, and climate change adaptation and mitigation for sustainable livelihoods in the CT region.

In addition, representatives from CTI-CFF presented that the SA 1's scope of activities aligns with the RPOA-IUU's objectives which include :

- CT6 is better able to coordinate and cooperate on transboundary coastal and marine and climate change issues.
- Fisheries resources data collection, to assess CT6 country's IUU Score and IUU Fishing Index across the CT region.
- Conduct an assessment on how effective the implementation of the RPOA/NPOA IUU Fishing across the CT6.
- Conduct TWG meetings to discuss integrated fisheries management concepts, coastal resources management and climate adaptation.

The CTI-CFF's presentation can be found in **Annex 24.**

3.5.5. International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network (IMCSN)

In the beginning, representatives from IMCSN described the IMCS Network's structure, vision, activities, and planned collaborations with RPOA-IUU to combat IUU fishing. The Network's vision is to create a globally connected and capable fisheries MCS community that maintains optimal compliance levels to support marine conservation and fisheries management objectives. The IMCS Network is a founding member of the Joint Analytical Cell (JAC).

A representative from IMCSN offers support to RPOA-IUU through:

- **Developing Regional Capacity:** Providing expert MCS consultation, best practice sharing, data access and use support, and facilitating internal RPOA-IUU coordination;
- **Strengthening MCS:** Supporting the development of RPOA-IUU member MCS capacity needs assessments, improving access to technology and data analytics, and developing training capacity;
- **Controlling Transshipment at Sea:** Supporting workshops on implementing new FAO guidelines, developing risk-based job aids for port inspectors, and facilitating access to technology platforms for at-sea monitoring.

The IMCS Network's planned collaborations with RPOA-IUU in 2025 include:

- Assisting the RPOA-IUU Secretariat in preparing a workshop proposal to advance the ratification of the FAO Compliance Agreement.
- Providing support to the Philippines Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) regarding the implementation of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).
- Beginning discussions with the Viet Nam Directorate of Fisheries to address their expressed MCS capacity needs.

The IMCS Network recommends:

- Continuing dialogue with RPOA-IUU to advance the workshop proposal.
- Advancing dialogue with the Philippines BFAR and Viet Nam Directorate of Fisheries to address MCS capacity needs.

- Promoting information sharing on the Joint Analytical Cell's work and capabilities.
- Coordinating efforts to develop MCS capacity needs assessments, job aids, **SOPs,** and access to technology and data analytics, where there is RPOA-IUU member interest.

In summary, the IMCS Network plays a vital role in strengthening global fisheries MCS through its collaborative network and support for initiatives like the RPOA-IUU. Its focus on capacity building, data sharing, and technological advancements is key to improving compliance and combating IUU fishing.

The IMCSN's presentation can be found in **Annex 25.**

Discussion Session

Viet Nam's delegates inquired about the scope of ASEAN Cooperation with the U.S. government, particularly on IUU fishing eradication. To respond to this, a representative from NOAA explained that under the Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (SAFE) Act, the United States mobilizes 21 federal agencies and offices led by the Department of State, NOAA, and the U.S. Coast Guard in a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to counter IUU fishing and related threats to maritime security around the world including in Southeast Asia and Pacific. The other program also aims to enhance cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations, including the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP).

The Indonesian delegation asked about the possibility of IMCS Network to support intelligence for the RPOA-IUU participating countries to improve detection of IUU fishing. Indonesian delegate also emphasizes that by not voluntarily joining the CCAMLR e-CDS does not mean non-cooperative in combating IUU fishing, instead a country might have priority in other areas in addressing IUU fishing. He also suggests that CCAMLR should be more proactive by engaging a country to voluntarily join its e-CDS by providing capacity building programs. He also highlights that Indonesia will provide the contact point to the CCAMLR

During the discussion session, it was noted that Viet Nam is one of the countries importing toothfish and CCAMLR expressed its willingness to engage further with Viet Nam regarding potential cooperation and training, which is planned to take place in Singapore.

It was highlighted by a representative from CTI-CFF that under the USAID Sustainable Coral Triangle program, CTI-CFF will develop the IUU fishing index in Coral Triangle Countries (CT 6). Representatives from CTI-CFF share their eagerness to work closely with the RPOA-IUU.

Representatives from IMCSN further explained the Joint Analytical Cell which allows countries to be involved, based on request.

3.5.6. USAID SuFia TS

A representative from USAID-SuFia TS, Ms Arlene Nietes Satapornvanit, explained SuFia TS's work supporting sustainable fisheries and combating IUU fishing in the Indo-Pacific region. She presented SuFia TS's collaboration with RPOA-IUU in 2024, focusing on several key areas, such as:

- capacity-building on ecosystem-based fisheries management (EAFM) and IUU fishing;
- developing monitoring and evaluation tools for supporting the implementation of the RPOA-IUU core elements;
- supporting the establishment of a regional data-sharing mechanism;
- conducting the country's dialogue on decent working conditions in the fishing industry;
- developing and disseminating IUU risk and policy;
- organizing an initial discussion on the assessment of fair labour practices and capacity-building.

It was mentioned that project time frame, geographical scope, and resource constraints are considered as challenges in implementing programs and activities. A representative from USAID-SuFia TS informed that USAID-SuFia TS will develop a 2025 event calendar of proposed technical support and services and added that technical support for 2025 will be based on the current situation, as detailed in the presentation under Agenda Item 5.

The USAID SuFia TS's presentation can be found in **Annex 26.**

3.5.7 ATSEA-2 Project

Representatives from the ATSEA-2 Project presented an overview of the ATSEA-2 Project which focuses on enhancing regional collaboration and coordination in the Arafura and Timor Seas (ATS) region, including Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Australia, and Papua New Guinea. The project also includes strengthening regional governance and addressing transboundary environmental problems, one of which is unsustainable fisheries due to IUU fishing.

Regarding its support and collaboration for the RPOA-IUU during 2024, she elaborated on the Advanced Fisheries Intelligence Training which was conducted from 20 to 23 February 2024. It was attended by 49 participants from the RPOA-IUU participating countries, covering the presentation about intelligence collection, intelligence-led MCS (Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance), AI and machine learning applications, beneficial ownership identification, and strategies to address IUU fishing modus operandi.

It was discussed that the project has completed the development of its second Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for 2024-2033. One of the SAP activities focuses on addressing small-scale IUU fishing which includes:

- Identifying and evaluating hotspots for small-scale IUU fishing to prioritize responses.

- Developing effective agreements, management plans, and community-based programs to manage small-scale IUU fishing.
- Operationalizing agreements and plans at the local level in partnership with fishing communities.

The project also emphasizes regional cooperation, capacity building, and the implementation of effective management strategies and community-based programs to address this critical environmental issue within the Arafura and Timor Seas region.

The ATSEA-2 Project's presentation can be found in **Annex 27.**

4. Discussions on RPOA-IUU issues for consideration/endorsement

4.1. Report on Data Sharing Mechanism Working Group Progress

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided the progress report of the Data-sharing Mechanism Working Group (DSM-WG). The session also detailed the initiative's background, objectives, types of data to be shared, a proposed roadmap outline, and a timeline for its development. It was presented that the initiative to establish a DSM Working Group was agreed upon during the 16th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting in Dili, Timor-Leste, and incorporated into the 2024 RPOA-IUU Work Plan. Key milestones include:

- Countries nominated focal points for the DSM.
- A second Focus Group Discussion (July 1, 2024) with USAID SuFia TS resulted in an agreement to continue data-sharing activities.
- A first RPOA-IUU Consultative Meeting gathered input on potential Working Group Chair and Vice Chair and key activities. The Working Group meeting was held back-to-back with the CCM.

The meeting produced data categories and types, including sharing medium, routing process, and any specific requirements which will be detailed in the activity report of the DSM Working Group meeting. This includes:

- Protected/regulated species data (regional level)
- Legislation, policies, and management plan data (regional level)
- Lists of IUU vessels (regional level)
- Data on vessels crossing boundaries and their catch (bilateral level)
- Vessel details and license details (bilateral level)
- IUU fishing incident data (bilateral, regional, or sub-regional, depending on vessel flag)

The DSM Working Group meeting also concludes with recommendations, including assigning the secretariat to coordinate with AN-IUU to receive relevant documents, internal consultation on drafts by member countries, and a subsequent working group meeting to discuss the roadmap and timeline, followed by a consultative meeting focused on reviewing and editing the draft Roadmap.

Based on the outcome of the 1st WG Meeting, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Acknowledging the results of the 1st DSM WG Meeting held in Makati, the Philippines on 25 November 2024 supported by the USAID SuFiA TS.
2. Providing time for countries' internal consultation process for approval on the drafts of the DSM WG Activities Timeline and Outline of the Roadmap
3. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to facilitate a DSM WG Meeting to discuss the draft timeline and roadmap.
4. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to facilitate the formulation of the initial zero draft of the Roadmap by an expert/consultant supported by the USAID SuFiA TS.
5. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to facilitate a DSM WG Meeting followed by a Consultative Meeting to discuss the drafts of the roadmap DSM.
6. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to coordinate with AN-IUU to receive documents for the cooperation framework, the terms of reference, and rules and procedures to align with the RPOA-IUU Roadmap of the Data-sharing Mechanism

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 28.**

4.2. Report on the development of Evaluation and Reporting Tools

The RPOA-IUU secretariat presented the draft tools prepared by the USAID SuFia TS with intense consultation with the RPOA-IUU secretariat. The tool aims to provide a common understanding and framework for RPOA-IUU participating countries to monitor their progress in combating IUU fishing. The tools were developed as a follow-up workshop held in Jakarta in September 2023.

The tool is designed to provide participating countries with a tool to monitor their implementation of RPOA-IUU core elements and report their progress to the RPOA-IUU Secretariat. Alignment with the RPOA-IUU core elements ensures coordination and success in combating IUU fishing. The guiding principles followed several international and regional instruments, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (IPOA-IUU), and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action. These principles define the various types of IUU fishing.

Based on the presentation and discussion on the progress of the evaluation and reporting tools development, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Acknowledging the RPOA-IUU Secretariat with support from USAID SuFiA TS on the progress of the evaluation and reporting tools development.
2. Advising participating countries to further give inputs on the draft of evaluation and reporting tools.

3. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to conduct a Consultative Meeting to finalize the draft of evaluation and reporting tools.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 29.**

4.3. Report on the outcome from FGD Market Measures (Traceability – CDS/CDT)

The RPOA-IUU secretariat delivered reports on the outcomes of a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Market Measures and Traceability (specifically Catch Documentation and Traceability systems – CDS/CDT). The presentation highlights key findings from the FGD and outlines the next steps and recommendations. The FGD aimed to facilitate information exchange, support small-scale fisheries' inclusion in traceability systems, and create a lesson-learned document to categorize best practices and implementation levels across participating countries.

The FGD highlights several key aspects of CDS/CDT systems and their implementation:

- **Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (E-CDT):** This system allows for product tracking throughout the entire supply chain, aiding in fisheries management, verifying legality, combating labour abuse, and reducing fraud.
- **I-CATCH (EU System):** Starting January 10, 2026, the EU will implement I-CATCH, a fully digital system for managing catch certificates.
- **Japan's Approach:** Japan uses bilateral consultations and flag state notifications to verify catch certificates, focusing on national measures against illegal fishing.
- **ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (e-ACDS):** Implemented in several Southeast Asian countries, this scheme improves governance in fisheries management.
- **Implementation Status:** Most participating countries have implemented market measures and incorporated them into national regulations, though some are still preparing CDS/CDT systems to meet importer regulations.

Based on the presentation and discussion of the result of the Report on the outcome from FGD Market Measures (Traceability - CDS/CDT), the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Acknowledging the outcome of the online Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Market Measure Traceability (CDS/CDT) conducted by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat with support from USAID SuFiA TS.
2. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to engage with USAID SuFiA TS to finalize the draft of the Market Measure Recommendation Paper and lesson-learned book on CDT/CDS.
3. Encouraging countries to submit information and updates regarding the implementation of CDT/CDS.
4. Assigning the RPOA-IUU secretariat to develop a concept note on an initial discussion on Regional Market Measure traceability.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 30.**

4.4. Discussion on Decent Work on fishing vessel and seafood industry Concept Note

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the concept note of an initial discussion on improving working conditions, focusing on combating labour exploitation linked to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It aims to develop strategies for better implementation of international decent work standards.

The expected outputs include increased knowledge of labour issues in the fishing industry, the development of a regional country profile to promote transparency and information sharing, and the creation of national measures to improve working conditions. The proposed activities include a workshop and training program:

- **Workshop:** Exploring national profiles of decent work, identifying challenges, and developing recommendations.
- **Training:** Focusing on international law and regulation, implementation of decent work standards, and lessons learned.

Based on the presentation and discussion of the concept note of Initial Discussion on Decent Work on fishing vessel and seafood industry concept note, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Providing time for countries' internal consultation process for reviewing the drafts of the concept note of Decent Work on fishing vessels and the seafood industry.
2. Assigning the RPOA-IUU secretariat to conduct online meetings with countries to discuss the Decent Work on fishing vessels and the seafood industry concept note
3. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to engage with partners for implementing the activities.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 31.**

4.5. Initial discussion on the Term of Reference of the RPOA-IUU's core element evaluation

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the document which outlines the Terms of Reference for a review of the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing (RPOA-IUU) Action Plan. The review aims to evaluate the plan's implementation, recommend improvements, and enhance its effectiveness in combating IUU fishing. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat will be responsible for the review, potentially with support from external consultants and experts.

It was presented that the review will utilize desk interviews with independent consultants to gather country input and suggestions. These findings will be discussed in focus group discussions to ensure comprehensive feedback. The entire review process is scheduled to conclude in the second quarter of 2025, with the results presented at the 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting.

Based on the presentation and discussion of the Initial discussion on the Term of Reference of the review of the RPOA-IUU action plan, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Providing extended time for countries to review the draft of the Terms of Reference of the review of the RPOA-IUU action plan;
2. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to facilitate the meeting;
3. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to conduct the activities based on the ToR about reviewing the RPOA-IUU action plan which could be supported by external consultants and experts.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 32.**

4.6. Initial Discussion on Draft of Rules and Procedures on RPOA-IUU Meetings

The RPOA-IUU secretariat provided the draft of the rules and procedures for various forums under the RPOA-IUU: Ministerial Meetings, Coordination Committee Meetings, Consultative Meetings, Workshops, Focus Group Discussions, and Training. The goal is to ensure these forums are managed effectively and efficiently to achieve their objectives. A standardized format is emphasized for all forums to support productive meetings and actionable outcomes.

Based on the presentation and discussion of the Initial Discussion on a draft of Rules and Procedures for RPOA-IUU Meetings, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Advising participating countries to provide inputs on the draft of Rules and Procedures on RPOA-IUU Meetings.
2. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to finalise the draft of rules and procedures which accommodate all inputs from participating countries.
3. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to conduct a Consultative Meeting to finalise the draft of rules and procedures.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 33.**

4.7. Report on Women in Fisheries Workshop

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat delivered reports on a Women in Fisheries Workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand (May 14-16, 2024). The workshop aimed to strengthen regional cooperation and promote gender inclusivity in combating IUU fishing. The workshop was hosted by Australia's Combating IUU Fishing and Promoting Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia program, in collaboration with SEAFDEC.

The workshop consisted of a three-day session which highlighted gender concepts, personal stories, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in tuna fisheries, and the establishment of a Women in Fisheries Network. The workshop also utilized a Mentimeter to

explore the current state of women's fisheries networks across the region. The survey also highlighted the multifaceted purposes of such networks (facilitating collaboration, advocating for women's roles, influencing policy, providing mentorship, and sharing knowledge).

As a follow-up action, it invited the RPOA-IUU participating countries to provide feedback and inputs for defining the network's structure and objectives, seeking endorsement for the network, and ensuring alignment with regional priorities.

Based on the presentation and discussion on the progress of the evaluation and reporting tools development, the meeting agreed several points, as follow:

1. Extending appreciation to the Australian Government that has conducted the Women in Fisheries Workshop.
2. Extending appreciation to RPOA-IUU participating countries for their participation in the Women in Fisheries Workshop.
3. Assigning the Australian Government to develop the Concept Note of the formation of the Women in Fisheries Network, in consultation with RPOA-IUU participating countries and the RPOA-IUU secretariat.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 34.**

4.8. Report on RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the outcome of the Partners Coordination Meeting focused on improving collaboration to combat IUU fishing. In collaboration with the Australian Government, the RPOA-IUU secretariat invited nine key stakeholders to present their initiatives, such as CCAMLR, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSMA), Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI), IMCSN, NOAA, SEAFDEC, USAID Regional Ddevelopment Mission for Asia (RDMA), and USAID SuFiA TS. RPOA-IUU participating countries (Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, and Viet Nam) shared best practices. The meeting aimed to enhance coordination and information sharing among RPOA-IUU partners (countries and the Secretariat) to increase alignment and avoid duplication of efforts.

During the Partners Coordination Meeting, an overview of current and future directions, highlighting challenges and exploring potential pathways for collaboration. Discussions focused on identifying regional needs and opportunities to strengthen IUU fishing combatting efforts.

The meeting also outlined several recommendations:

- **Strengthening Collaboration:** Close collaboration with selected partners will continue, identifying new initiatives to align with RPOA-IUU objectives.
- **Enhancing Knowledge Sharing:** Participating countries are encouraged to upload relevant reports and updates to a centralized platform.
- **Facilitating Idea Submission:** Countries are invited to propose ideas for regional activities for the 2025 work plan.

- **Aligning with Regional and International Efforts:** Coordination with other regional initiatives will increase to ensure cohesive strategies.
- **Establishing Partnership Guidelines:** The RPOA-IUU Secretariat will develop guidelines to streamline and formalize collaboration with external partners.

Based on the presentation on the progress of the evaluation and reporting tools development, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Extending appreciation to the Australian Government for their support in implementing the RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting
2. Extending appreciation to RPOA-IUU participating countries for their participation in the RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting
3. Advising participating countries to further provide inputs on the identification of potential collaborative action.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 35.**

4.9. Support and Partnership Mechanism Guidelines

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the draft Partnership Mechanism Guidelines. This guideline aims to streamline and formalize cooperative efforts among RPOA-IUU partners across the region and establish a structured framework for transparent and effective collaboration with external partners. Under the section of guiding principles, transparency and inclusive engagement are encouraged to ensure stakeholder involvement.

The guidelines also highlight the procedures for partner engagement, detailing the identification of partnerships, activity development, partnership agreement, and frequent partner coordination meetings. The details of the role and responsibilities of the RPOA-IUU secretariat, RPOA-IUU participating countries, and RPOA-IUU partners are also provided in the guidelines.

In summary, this document provides a comprehensive framework for establishing and managing partnerships to combat IUU fishing within the RPOA-IUU framework, emphasizing transparency, collaboration, and sustainable capacity building.

Based on the presentation of the draft of the Support and Partnership Mechanism Guideline, the meeting agreed on several points, as follows:

1. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to finalise the draft of the support and Partnership Mechanism Guideline which accommodates all inputs from participating countries.
2. Assigning the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to conduct a Consultative Meeting to finalise the draft of the Support and Partnership Mechanism Guideline.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 36.**

5. Programs to support RPOA-IUU

5.1. SEA IUU Fishing Program

Representatives from Australia provided updated progress of each program component of Australia's Combating IUU Fishing and Promoting Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia program. They also discussed the extension of the program until mid-2027. This offers another year of targeted capacity building, officer exchange, Southeast Asia Regioanal Innovation Fund (SEA-RIFF) components, and a fourth year of MCS training. Following the MCS training course, it was reported that the course has delivered practical and theoretical MCS skills to 80 participants from the RPOA-IUU and will be extended until 2026. For fisheries officer exchange, Thailand will host a visit program in 2025 to share knowledge, skills and leadership in PSMA implementation.

In terms of the targeted capacity-building program, it was informed that technical partners from AFMA and CSIRO will continue cooperating with RPOA-IUU to deliver demand-driven capacity building. The representative from Australia highlighted that since 2022, the program has delivered activities to Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Thailand (2 workshops). The workshops focused on strengthening VMS capacity, risk-based compliance strategy, MCS technology and developing PSMA SOPs.

Representatives from Australia also presented the details of the SEA RIFF program component in which the program has delivered two SEA-RIFF workshops during 2023-2024 and will support a third regional activity in 2025. It welcomes proposals from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat and RPOA-IUU countries for support through this component.

The presentation and summary document can be found in **Annex 37.**

5.1. USAID SuFia TS

Representatives from USAID SuFia TS described SuFia TS program's planned support for the RPOA-IUU in 2025. She presented areas of potential collaboration between USAID SuFia TS and RPOA-IUU throughout 2025 which focuses on strengthening regional collaboration, capacity building, data sharing, and policy development to combat IUU fishing, with a specific emphasis on supporting the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's leadership role and engaging with key stakeholders. The program aims to make significant progress towards achieving the RPOA-IUU's 2025 work plan goals.

To support the implementation of the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan, representatives from USAID SuFia TS provide an opportunity for the RPOA-IUU participating countries and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to participate in Regional Exchange (South China Sea) II which is planned to be held around March-July 2025 in Thailand. Regarding follow-up actions for the data-sharing mechanism, USAID SuFia TS will continue its support for the activity development, including the second working group meeting.

Representatives from USAID SuFia TS also informed that they will support the RPOA-IUU to facilitate discussion on working conditions on fishing vessels and the seafood industry. In addition, USAID SuFia TS will provide technical support and assistance for the RPOA-IUU's initiative to improve regional market measures, such as the development of lesson learned and recommendation papers. Several activities which have been done in 2024 will be continued in 2025 include the management of knowledge management platforms and publicity material.

The presentation of USAID SuFia TS can be found in **Annex 38.**

7. Review RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2024

7.1. Review the progress of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2024

The progress of the RPOA-IUU Workplan 2024 has been reviewed. Countries provided input and feedback on the progress. The progress of RPOA-IUU Workplan 2024 is in **Annex 39.**

8. Development of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025

The RPOA-IUU secretariat circulated the draft RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025 and invited countries to provide feedback on the draft. Countries, the secretariat, advisory bodies, and observers would work together to implement the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025. The draft of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025 is shown in **Annex 40.**

9. 2025 Meetings

9.1. Host for the next RPOA-IUU CC Meeting

Representatives from the RPOA-IUU secretariat presented the list of potential host countries for the CCM in the coming years. The potential host country for the 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meetings is Viet Nam. Singapore addressed the proposal of being the host country for the next CCM. However, Viet Nam's delegates express their interest in hosting the 18th RPOA-IUU CCM.

The presentation of this discussion can be seen in **Annex 41.**

9.2. Host for the RPOA-IUU MCS sub-regional groups Meeting

Representatives from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided the list of potential host countries for each of the sub-regional groups meeting. The Arafura and Timor-Seas working group meeting will be held in April 2025 in Cairns, Australia. Thailand will host the next meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-regional working group meeting. The next meeting of SESCS and SSS sub-regional working group meetings will be in close consultation.

The presentation of this discussion can be seen in **Annex 41.**

9.3. Arrangements of Ministerial Meeting

Indonesia's delegates explained its national circumstances and conditions to host the RPOA-IUU Ministerial Meeting. He informed that Indonesia is facing challenges with the new cabinet, affecting its ability to host the Ministerial Meetings. Indonesia still acknowledged the importance of the RPOA-IUU Ministerial Meeting and offered other countries that may be able to host the meeting. Australia's delegates proposed that the participating countries could focus on first discussing the modality of the Ministerial Joint Statement, since it might be important for some countries to sign/endorse it. To respond to this, the RPOA-IUU secretariat will conduct a CM to finalise the Ministerial Joint Statement approach.

The presentation of this discussion can be seen in **Annex 42.**

Closing Sessions

All of the RPOA-IUU participating countries delivered short closing statements. RPOA-IUU participating countries conveyed their gratitude to the Philippines as the host country for the 17th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting and Indonesia for continuing their commitment as the host of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat. The participating countries also expressed their commitment to continue to cooperate to combat IUU fishing under the framework of RPOA-IUU.

The 17th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting
List of Attendes

A. RPOA-IUU Participating Countries

Country	Name	Position/Organization	**Attendance Mode**
Australia	Duane Bridger	Director, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	**In-person**
	Elissa Maloney	Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	**In-person**
	Lydia Woodhouse	Manager, International Capacity Building and Operations, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	**In-person**
	Afra Khumaira Irhami	Regional Program Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	**In-person**
Brunei Darussalam	Irwan Haji Mohd Noor	Senior Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries	**In-person**
	Haji Muhd Faisal Haji Adam	Senior Fisheries Licensing Officer, Department of Fisheries	**In-person**
Cambodia	Chhuon Kimchhea	Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Affairs, Fisheries Administration	**Online**
	Leakhena Chin	Deputy Director, Fisheries Administration	**Online**
Indonesia	Yudhistira Rizky Abdillah	Fisheries Surveillance Officer, Directorate of General of Surveillance for Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources	**In person**
	Sunaryo	Policy Analyst, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	**In person**
Malaysia	Mr. Pang Anak Nyukang	Head of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Section Conservation and Fisheries	**Online**

		Protection Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia	
	Mr. Faizal Ibrahim bin Suhaili	Senior Fisheries Officer, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance SectionConservation and Fisheries Protection Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia	**Online**
	Mr. Mohamad Nur Hakim bin Abdullah	Fisheries Officer, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Section Conservation and Fisheries Protection Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia	**Online**
	Ms. Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan	Senior Fisheries Officer, International Section, Policy and Strategic Planning Division, Department of Fisheries Malaysia	**Online**
Papua New Guinea	Davewills Nungu	Manage – Catch Documentation Scheme, National Fisheries Authority	**In-person**
	Esmond Dalle	Compliance Team Leader, National Fisheries Authority	**In-person**
	Gisa Komangin	Deputy Managing Director, National Fisheries Authority	**In-person**
	Pauline Hombhanje	Compliance & Enforcement Officer, National Fisheries Authority	**In-person**
Philippines	Roy Ortega	Supervising Aquaculturist, BFAR	**In person**
	CLINT DAMPOR	FISHING REGULATIONS OFFICER 1, BFAR	**In-person**
	Rene Zaldy Porlaje	BFAR	**In-person**
Singapore	Joanne Lim	Assistant Director, Singapore Food Agency	**In-person**
	Mark Low	Deputy Director, Singapore Food Agency	**In-person**
Timor-Leste	Maria Sarmento Tae	TECHNICAL STAFF/ COMMUNICATION OFFICER, National Directorate of	**In-person**

		Inspection For Fisheries/Directorate General of Fisheries, Aquaculture And Aquatic Resources Management	
	JOÃO BARCAS	TECHNICAL STAFF, National Directorate of Inspection For Fisheries/Directorate General of Fisheries, Aquaculture And Aquatic Resources Management	**In-person**
	PEDRO ANTERO MARIA RODRIGUÊS	CHIEF DEPARTMENT, National Directorate of Inspection For Fisheries/Directorate General of Fisheries, Aquaculture And Aquatic Resources Management	**In-person**
	SABINO LETO ADONIA	CHIEF DEPARTMENT, National Directorate of Inspection For Fisheries/Directorate General of Fisheries, Aquaculture And Aquatic Resources Management	**In-person**
Thailand	Jitpisut Sanboonpeng	Fishery Biologist, Department of Fisheries	**In person**
	Chutima Pokhun	Fishery Biologist, Department of Fisheries	**In-person**
	Chairat Bamrungsook	Fishery Biologist, Department of Fisheries	**In person**
Viet Nam	Nhung Nguyen Thi Trang	Director of Science, Technology and International Cooperation Division, Department of Fisheries Surveillance	**In person**
	Huong Ngo Thi Thanh	Official of Science, Technology, and International Cooperation Division	**In person**
	Phuong Ta Minh	Director of Administration Division	**In person**

B. RPOA-IUU Advisory Bodies

Country	Name	Position/Organization	**Attendance Mode**
FAO	Ilhwan Cho	Senior Fishery Officer	**Online**
SEAFDEC	Kongpathai Saraphaivanich	Training and Information Section Head	**Online**
Info Fish	Gemma Meermans Matainaho	Acting Director	**Unable to attend**

C. RPOA-IUU observers

Country	Name	Position/Organization	**Attendance Mode**
CCAMLR	Claire van Werven	Research, Monitoring and Compliance Analyst	**In person**
	Eldene O'Shea	Compliance Officer	**On line**
Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada	Sean Wheeler	Chief, International Enforcement	**In person**
USAID SuFia TS	Andri Octapianus Purba	Program Officer	**In person**
USAID/RDMA	Araya Poomsaringkarn	Project Management Specialist	**Online**
	Payton Deeks	Regional Conservation Advisor	**Online**
IMCSN	Mark S. Young	Executive Director	**Online**
CTI-CFF	Stephanie Mapaliey	MEL Specialist	**Online**
	Md Anjum Islam	Project Manager, USAID SCT	**Online**
ATSEA-2 Project	Casandra Tania	Biodiversity Specialist	**Online**

D. RPOA-IUU Secretariat

Country	Name	Position/Organization	**Attendance Mode**
Indonesia	Matheus Eko Rudianto	RPOA-IUU Secretariat Vice Executive Director	**In person**
	Dita Primaoktasa	Senior Program Officer	**In person**