



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

**National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate
Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Marine Fishing
(NPOA-IUU)
2020-2024**



CONTENTS

Foreword.....	iii
Preface	iv
Abbreviations	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Back ground	1
1.2. National Laws, and Strategic Development Plan	1
1.3. International actions to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing	2
1.4. Regional concerns about IUU fishing	3
1.5. Marine Fisheries of Cambodia	3
1.7. Fisheries management arrangements	7
1.8. The framework and scope of the NPOA-IUU	8
2. Objectives and Strategies	8
2.2. Strategies	8
2.2.1. Promote Cambodia's responsibility as state	9
2.2.2. Promote Cambodia's responsibilities as a coastal state	9
2.2.3. Promote Cambodia's responsibility as a flag state	9
2.2.4. Implement Port State Measurement	9
2.2.5. Implement measures related to internationally agreed trade	9
2.2.6. Increasing and strengthening cooperation with international institutions	9
3. Action Plan and Schedule Implementation Activities in the Legal and Related Sectors	10
3.1. Scope	10
3.2. Action Plan	10
1. All State Responsibilities	10
1.1. International Instruments	10
1.2. National Legal Framework	11
1.2.1. Legislation	11
1.2.2. State Control over Nationals	12
1.2.3. Penalties/Sanctions	12
1.2.4. Economic Incentives	12
1.2.5. Cooperation between States	12
2. Cambodia's Coastal State Responsibilities	13
2.1. Management of fisheries resources	13
2.2. Authorization of Cambodian vessels to fish in the marine waters	14
2.3. Authorization for foreign vessels to fish in Cambodian waters	14
2.4. Measures to control fishing related activities	15
2.5. Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)	15
3. The Responsibilities of Cambodia as A Flag State	17
3.1. Fishing Vessel Registration and Record of Fishing Vessels in the EEZ of another State or on the High seas	17
3.2. Authorization to Fish in the EEZ of another State and the high seas	18
3.3. Measure to control fishing related vessels	18
4. Port State Measures	18
4.1. Use of Port State Measures (PSM)	18
4.2. Procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels	19
4.3. Cooperation with port State/RFMOs	19
5. Internationally- Agreed Market Related Measures	20
Catch Documentation Schemes	20
6. Cooperation with RFMOs and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing	21
Non-party compliance	21
7. Special Requirement of Developing Countries	21
Capacity development within ASEAN	21
8. Reporting	21
4. Expenditure Plan	23
5. Monitoring, Control and Evaluation	30

6. Conclusion	30
Appendix 1: The vessel current registration and licensing process	31
 Annex 2. The Three-Year Specific Action Plan of the NPOA-IUU in The Kingdom of Cambodia, 2020-2022	 33
1. Introduction	34
2. Action Plan	34
A. Priority activities, key indicators and implementing institutions	34
B. Detailed 3-years Specific Action Plan	34
1. All State Responsibilities	34
2. Coastal State Responsibilities.....	35
3. Cambodia's Flag State Responsibilities	39
4. Port State Measures.....	40
5. Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures	41
6. Cooperation with RFMOS and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing.....	41
7. Special Requirements of Developing Nations.....	41
8. Reporting	41
C. Table of prioritize actions, Key Performance Indicators and Responsible Institutions	43
D. Table of prioritize actions, and budgets	47
Glossary.....	52
References	54

FOREWORD

The Royal Government of Cambodia has announced the implementation of the Phase 4 Rectangular Strategy- a social and economic policy agenda for the 6th Legislature of the National Assembly, which is an effective policy instrument that has secured outstanding achievements and opportunities under the principle of prioritizing Cambodia's successfully transition from a low-income, low-income country to a low-middle-income nation in 2015, and towards the ambitious goal of becoming a high-middle income nation by 2030 and a high-income country by 2050.

Illegal, unreported and unauthorized fishing is a serious problem in the global fisheries sector, undermining long-term efforts to manage the conservation and sustainability of fisheries resources. This situation has led to the loss of both short and long-term social and economic opportunities, resulting in the loss of income for coastal communities and coastal state economies and negatively impacting food security and environmental protection.

Cambodia's response is the National Plan of Action (NPOA), to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unauthorized Marine fishing, 2020-2024, which has been prepared based on the International Action Plan, the Regional Action Plan and ASEAN guidelines on preventing the importation of fishery products from illegal, unreported and unauthorized fishing, into production chains.

The objectives of the National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, are to combat the illegal, unreported and unauthorized fishing through implementing comprehensive, effective, transparent measures and regulations that are an integral part of fisheries management programs.

This NPOA focuses on main activities such as, revising the fisheries legal system, drafting relevant legal standards, preparing and approving inspection plans and the inspection of marine fisheries, and fishing ports, the training of observers and inspectors, reporting obligations and the tracking and recording of fishing vessel movements.

The benefits of this NPOA will include, reducing illegal fishing practices, ensuring the welfare of fish stocks and increasing fisheries production, increasing profits that will lead to improved livelihoods, and reducing conflicts between fishers., reducing patrol costs and increasing market and trading opportunities. Moreover, this NPOA is an expression of Cambodia's willingness to participate in preventing illegal, unreported and unauthorized fishing in hand with the ASEAN and international community.

On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I officially approve this document for national implementation by all ministries, institutions, sub-national administrations, private sector development partners, communities, citizens and stakeholders as a key means to address the above challenges.

I would like to thank all the contributors for their efforts in helping the Government to develop this important NPOA-IUU and I hope and expect that all relevant institutions, especially development partners, will be involved in support the effective implementation of the national action program and accomplish the results as planned, with high responsibility for the interests of the motherland's marine fisheries in line with the vision and policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Phnom Penh, 28 July 2020
Samdach Akkak Moha Sena Padei Decho **Hun Sen**
Prime Minister of Kingdom of Cambodia

PREFACE

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is recognized as one of the most severe problems affecting world fisheries and the main obstacle in achieving sustainable fisheries globally. It is estimated that IUU fishing accounts for almost one third of the total catch in some important fisheries. A recent estimate for Cambodia put losses through IUU fishing at 26,500 - 37,500 tonnes, valued at USD 27 - 56 million.

In response to this growing problem, a number of global and regional responses have been initiated to help combat IUU fishing. At the global level, these include United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982; Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation (2015); and the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. At the Southeast Asian regional level, these include the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU), and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center's ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing activities into the Supply Chain address regional concerns.

Both the IPOA-IUU and the RPOA-IUU call upon States to develop National Plans of Action to address IUU fishing and in response, Cambodia has developed this NPOA-IUU, involving extensive consultations over a number of years. There are many IUU issues in the marine fisheries of Cambodia that are linked to IUU fishing by both national and foreign vessels, that have resulted in the overcapacity of fishing effort. This overcapacity has led to increased illegal activities that have not been controlled because of weak monitoring, control and surveillance. In the past, some fishing vessels and transport/re-supply vessels flying the Cambodian flag, have been reported to be involved in IUU activities by several regional fisheries management organizations. The issuing of these flags of convenience ceased in 2015.

This NPOA-IUU sets out the actions that need to be taken by Cambodia to combat IUU fishing in marine waters, and highlights the need for regional and global cooperation to effectively combat what is essentially a regional and global issue. The NPOA-IUU is supported by a Marine Fisheries Management Policy Statement; a National Plan of Control and Inspection; and a three-year implementation plan that sets out the timeline for the implementation of priority actions, targets, key performance indicators and responsible agencies.

It is hoped that through the implementation of this NPOA-IUU, Cambodia's marine fisheries will contribute more to the sustainable development in Cambodia, and in particular, benefit the many fishers and coastal fishing communities that are dependent on marine resources for their livelihoods.

Phnom Penh, 30 June 2020

Minister
Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

H.E. Veng Sakhon

Abbreviations

APEC	Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFIC	Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission
AMS	ASEAN Member State
ASSDP	Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
CFi	Community Fishery
CITES	Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO CCRF	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
FiA	Fisheries Administration
IPOA	International Plan of Action
IPOA-IUU	International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, unreported, and unregulated Fishing
IUU fishing	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated Fishing
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
MoU	Memoranda of understanding
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NPOA-IUU	National Plan of Action to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Marine Fishing
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
PSM	Port State measures
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
RPOA-IUU	Regional Plan of Action to promote responsible fishing practices including combating Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in the Region
SEAFDEC	South East Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SPFF	The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stock Agreement
VMS	Vessel monitoring system

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fisheries sector for Cambodia has for many years contributed significantly to the employment and livelihoods of the poor, as well as to national food security, GDP and foreign exchange earnings. In 2017 fisheries production was over 120,000 tonnes, estimated to be worth around US\$200-300 million per year at the point of landing and fisheries harvesting, processing and trade and contributing 6-8% to GDP. However, the marine fisheries resources of Cambodia are, threatened by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, which is now recognized globally as one of the most severe problems affecting world fisheries and the main obstacle to achieving sustainable fisheries. It is estimated that IUU fishing accounts for almost one third of total catches from some important fisheries. A recent estimate for Cambodia puts annual losses at 26,500 - 37,500 tonnes valued at USD 27 - 56 million.

Since the 1990s, the international community has recognized the need for global, regional and national actions to combat IUU fishing, resulting in the development of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) in 2000. At the Southeast Asian regional level, the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center's (SEAFDEC) ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing activities into the Supply Chain, address regional concerns.

The National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Marine Fishing (NPOA-IUU), 2020-2024, is the recognition by Cambodia that IUU fishing is a serious international and national threat to marine fisheries resources. There are many IUU issues in the marine fishery of Cambodia to be addressed, including unregulated fishing by both national and foreign vessels resulting in overcapacity and leading to increased illegal activities that are not controlled due to weak monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS). In the past, some fishing vessels and transport/re-supply vessels flying the Cambodian flag have been reported to be involved in IUU fishing activities by several regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). The issuing of these flags of convenience (FOCs) ceased in 2015 and became effectively from 31 August 2016.

The NPOA-IUU was developed in accordance with the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU), and introduces several measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in Cambodia's waters.

The Action Plan in conjunction with the National Action Plan, includes key performance indicators that can be used to monitor and evaluate progress. Prioritized actions assume the availability of government funds, (including budget support funding through the CAPFISH – Capture Project, supported by the European Union). The table below outlines NPOA-IUU, priority actions and years of implementation.

Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prepare and ratify international agreements on FAO Port State Measures Agreement and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement	✓	✓			
Continue to review and amend the Fisheries Law and to develop other fisheries legal documents to serve the marine fisheries sector	✓	✓	✓		

Develop a comprehensive Marine Fisheries Management Plan	✓	✓			
Review port sampling, data collection and analyses systems	✓	✓			
Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	✓	✓			
Survey, register and license all large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels	✓	✓	✓		
Register and license small-scale fishing vessels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam, promote and enforce no foreign fishing in non-disputed Cambodian waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in overlapping claim area and historic water		✓			
Register and license vessels and vehicles involved in transport and export of fish and fish products	✓	✓			
Develop and implement a National Plan of Control and Inspection for Marine Fisheries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cooperate to Conduct a cost/benefit analysis on the re-opening of an international ship register	✓	✓			
If cost-effective, develop a registration and licensing system for Cambodian flagged vessels to fish in another State's marine waters or the high seas that includes effective control and inspection mechanisms		✓			
Implement the FAO Port State Measures Agreement, including designating ports and inspection measures	✓	✓			
Adapt and trial the SEAFDEC ASEAN catch documentation scheme		✓	✓	✓	

1. Introduction

1.1. Back ground

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is recognized globally as one of the main challenges to sustainable fisheries. It has been estimated that IUU fishing is costing the World around USD 10 - 23 billion per year¹. Annually, illegal fish catches taken by foreign vessels in the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of Asian countries is estimated as 2.1 - 2.5 million tonnes valued at USD 3.7 - 5.2 billion. A recent estimate for Cambodia put losses at 26,500 - 37,500 tonnes valued at USD 27 - 56 million², per year.

IUU activities include; fishing without authorization in EEZ waters of other States; contravention of international and national laws, rules and regulations specifying technical or management measures; flags of convenience; incorrect documentation; and in some cases, targeting of endangered, threatened or protected species. IUU fishing has also been associated with organized trans-national maritime crime such as people smuggling, marine wildlife trading, and drugs and weapons trafficking.

There are many benefits that can be derived from reducing IUU fishing. These include healthier fish stocks and increased catches; increased profits resulting in improved livelihood for the small-scale fishers and their families; less conflict between small- and larger-scale fishers; less need for expensive patrol boats; and increased trade opportunities (for example lifting the “red card” for Cambodia so that fish products can be exported to the European Union).

There are a number of global and regional initiatives to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. For the Asia-Pacific region the three important initiatives are; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation's (FAO) International Plan of Action - IUU (IPOA-IUU); the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU); and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center's (SEAFDEC) ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing activities into the Supply Chain.

Cambodia's National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Marine Fishing (referred to as the NPOA - IUU in the subsequent text) has been developed in accordance with the principles and provisions of these international and regional plans of action and guidelines.

1.2. National Laws, and Strategic Development Plan

Fisheries Law, 2006

The first fisheries law in Cambodia was the Fiat Law on Fisheries Management that came into force in March 1987. The current law is the Law on Fisheries that came into force in May 2006. This law is currently undergoing revision (see 3.2.1). The Law on Fisheries' 109 articles include definitions, management of fisheries exploitation (articles 30-38), exploitation of marine fisheries (articles 45-52), licensing (articles 70 - 71), procedures for solving fishery offences (article 72 - 85), and penalties (articles 86 - 104) and enforcement of the court judgement (articles 105 - 107). The current law contains a number of specific management measures relating to prohibited fishing gears, area closures, including areas closed to trawling, seasonal closures and mesh size limitations.

The National Strategic Development Plan: NSDP 2014 - 2018, includes four major reform areas to promote good governance:

- i. fighting corruption;
- ii. legal and judicial reforms;
- iii. public administration reforms (including decentralisation and deconcentration); and
- iv. reform of the armed forces, as well as that of other reform programs including fisheries.

The NDSP recognises the many challenges that still exist, including illegal fishing.

The Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP) 2014-2018 focuses on the sustainable management of natural resources, including forestry and fisheries resources, with the aim of accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty in the Cambodian population.

The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (SPFF) 2010 - 2019, is an update of the SPFF 2015 -2024 and **Cambodia Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries** all recognize IUU as an urgent problem that needs to be addressed. The SPFF 2015-2024 specifically refers to “a significant emphasis that will be placed on building the capacity within FiA to reverse the trend in illegal fishing activities across the sector, through effective legislation and enforcement capacity”. Support will also be provided to assist the private sector to better understand the regulations and the consequences of non-compliance.

1.3. International actions to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

The IPOA-IUU provides guidance on measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU, including measures implemented through appropriate regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs) or arrangements established in accordance with international law. The IPOA-IUU was adopted by consensus at the Twenty-fourth Session of COFI on 2 March 2001 and endorsed at the Hundred and Twentieth Session of the FAO Council on 23 June 2001. One important action in the IPOA-IUU is the call for States to develop and implement NPOAs-IUU, to further the objectives of the IPOA-IUU and to include IUU focused actions as an integral parts of their fisheries management programmes and budgets

The IPOA-IUU is a “voluntary and non-legally binding instrument”. However, it draws on core principles from other international legally binding instruments and consensus on fisheries management instruments that promoting responsible fishing practices (Box 2 below). Many States have accepted some IPOA-IUU provisions as binding, either through internationally agreed instruments, RFMOs or through national legislation.

Box 1. Relevant International Instruments for prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS). Cambodia is not yet a party;
- Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High seas (1994);
- Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (1995) (UN Fish Stocks Agreement/UNFSA);
- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2009) (PSMA);
- The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995) (FAO CCRF) and the
- FAO International Plan of Actions for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (1999) and the Management of Fishing Capacity (1999).

1.4. Regional concerns about IUU fishing

The Southeast Asia RPOA-IUU was developed to address the concerns of Southeast Asian countries regarding IUU fishing. It was endorsed by ministers of the Republic of Indonesia, Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam, on 5 May 2007 at Bali. The RPOA - IUU framework is based on the IPOA-IUU but the actions adopted under the RPOA-IUU are broad and include conservation of fisheries resources and the environment, managing fishing capacity, and preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing in the areas of the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Celebes Sea) and the Arafura -Timor Seas.

SEAFDEC's ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing Activities into the Supply Chain, outlines possible future actions in the ASEAN region for combatting IUU fishing, which include:

1. Managing fishing activities within an ASEAN Member State (AMS) by:
 - controlling fishing access through proper registration and licensing systems;
 - updating laws and regulations;
 - monitoring fishing vessels;
 - implementing, where possible a vessel monitoring system (VMS); and
 - promoting community-based management approaches.
2. Regulating transshipments and landing of fish across borders.
3. Preventing poaching by vessels in other AMS' EEZs.
4. Controlling illegal fishing and trading practices for live reef-based ornamental and endangered aquatic species.

1.5. Marine Fisheries of Cambodia

The fisheries sector for Cambodia has for many years contributed significantly to the employment and livelihoods of the poor, as well as to food security, GDP and foreign exchange earnings. Cambodia's fisheries provide full-time, part-time and seasonal employment for up to 6 million people, provide over 81.5% of the animal protein in the national diet and also form a critical source of essential vitamins and micro-nutrients. Fisheries production is estimated to be worth around US\$200-300 million per year at the point of landing, and fisheries harvesting, processing and trade contributes 8-10% of GDP. The value of fish exports has been estimated to be as high as US\$100 million per year. In addition to the official exports, a substantial quantity of marine fishery products, mainly high-value finfish, shrimp and squids, enters Thailand and Viet Nam unreported³.

Relative to inland fisheries, marine fisheries in Cambodia have been slow to develop. However, there has been a dramatic increase in marine fish catches over the past 15 years. FiA statistics suggest an increase in marine fish landings from 36,000 tonnes in 2000 to 121,259 tonnes in 2017⁴. The marine component of the fisheries sector contributes about 12-16% of the total fisheries production in the country. Landings appear to have now plateaued at just above 120,000 tonnes, although a recent report indicates that small-scale landings, especially subsistence landings are under-reported and total marine fisheries production could be over 200,000 tonnes⁵.

The dramatic increase in catches since the year 2000 suggests increased fishing effort and there has been an equally dramatic increase in the number and size of marine fishing vessels, the number and size of fishing gear used, and the amount of time fishers spend fishing. A recent assessment of the marine fisheries of Cambodia suggests serious overcapacity in both the Cambodian and foreign fishing fleets⁶.

According to the results of the 2018 Maritime Census by the Fisheries Administration, there are a total of 7,552 marine vessels operating in Cambodia's marine fishing waters. For ease of control, fishing vessels are divided into five groups, as shown in the table below:

Table 1. Classification of 5 marine fishing vessels along the total length of the coastal provinces

Length-based classification (metre)	Koh Kong	Preah Sihanouk	Kampot	Kep	Total
≥ 24	10	0	0	0	10
18 - 24	67	42	6	0	115
12 - <18	706	888	311	304	2,209
6 - <12	1,727	1,559	718	290	4,294
< 6	886	34	4	0	924
Total	3,396	2,523	1,039	594	7,552

Noted: Most fishing gears are trawls

An unknown number of fishing vessels from neighboring countries are authorized to fish in the Cambodian marine fishery domain (hereafter referred to as Cambodian waters) under agreements made by the Governors of border provinces. These foreign fishing vessels use trawls, purse seines and squid jigs and some of the methods used are illegal in Cambodia, including pair trawling, and fishing with lights and electricity. To date, the impact of these vessels on Cambodia's fisheries resources, and the livelihoods of coastal communities has not been fully assessed.

Marine fishers, fish all year round and change fishing practices seasonally. According to FiA data from 2015, trash fish constituted 38% by weight of the total landings⁸. This was followed by penaeid shrimp, squid and octopus, anchovies and blue swimmer crabs. Landings of cockles and other shellfish were also high. Of the commercial fish species, threadfin bream, jacks and scads, mackerel, rays, needle fish and lizard fish are the most common groups caught. About 20% of the landings are made up of relatively small quantities of fish from many tropical fish families, such as Wolf herrings, barracuda, snapper, mullet, carpet sharks, jobfish, wrasses, pomfrets, jacks and scads, trevallies, drums and croakers. Mud crabs, mantis shrimps, bivalves such as scallops and other shellfish are also taken.

Transshipment of fish at some landing sites, especially those close to the border, occurs with fish being shipped to neighboring countries. Fish transfers from Cambodian fishing vessels to foreign fishing vessels have also been reported. The Thai Department of Fisheries reports that Thai transshipment vessels with a vessel capacity of over 60 gross tonnage, operate outside Thailand's waters⁹, but the number operating in Cambodian waters is unknown. A large volume of fish is also transported by road to markets within Cambodia and also to Thailand and Viet Nam.

1.6. IUU fishing issues in Cambodia

Cambodia's marine fishery is essentially an open access fishery, and there are no effective controls to limit fishing capacity. Although there are some rules and regulations to control illegal activities, these are not complied with or effectively enforced.

The maritime border between Cambodia and Thailand in the north, and Vietnam in the south is not yet well defined and marine fisheries bordering Thailand and Vietnam have not yet been determined, making it difficult to manage fisheries sustainably. These poorly defined areas encourage illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

More details on the existing management arrangements are described in Section 1.6. below.

The main IUU fishing issues are summarized in Boxes 2a and 2b below.

Box 2a: Main IUU issues in Cambodian waters

- **Unregulated**
 - Large proportion of vessels without registration or license for Cambodian waters;
 - Fishing capacity increasing in an open access fishery;
 - Foreign vessels authorized to fish in Cambodia waters, without overall assessment of impact; and
 - “Super trawlers” in Steung Hav district, Preas Sihanouk province, with large HP, propellers and trawl nets (also with fine mesh double cod ends).
- **Unreported**
 - Number of fishing vessels of neighboring countries, poaching in Cambodian waters;
 - Fish landed in Thailand or Viet Nam; and
 - Fish landed in Cambodia from Thai vessels.
- **Illegal**
 - Cambodian vessels
 - Large proportion of fishing boats fishing without registration and/or license;
 - Encroachment of trawlers into waters shallower than 20m;
 - Habitat destruction by fishing vessels (sea grass/coral reefs);
 - Fishing gears used with mesh size less than minimum legal limit in trawls, gill nets and crab traps; and
 - Use of banned gears (dynamite, motorized push nets, electric trawls and rat-tail crab pots).
 - Foreign vessels
 - Foreign vessels fishing without authority from their own flag State;
 - Foreign vessels fishing without agreement with MAFF after obtaining approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia
 - Possible Thailand IUU vessels landing fish catch in Cambodia; and
 - Using gears that are not legal in Cambodia (pair trawls, electric trawls and lights).
 - Cambodian citizens
 - Transshipment and transport of suspected IUU fish into Thailand and Viet Nam
 - Exporting of fish and fish products sourced from IUU fishing, into Thailand and Viet Nam
 - Destruction of fishery habitats (e.g. mangrove forests).

Box 2b: Main IUU issues in the EEZ of other States and in the high seas

Illegal, unreported and unregulated

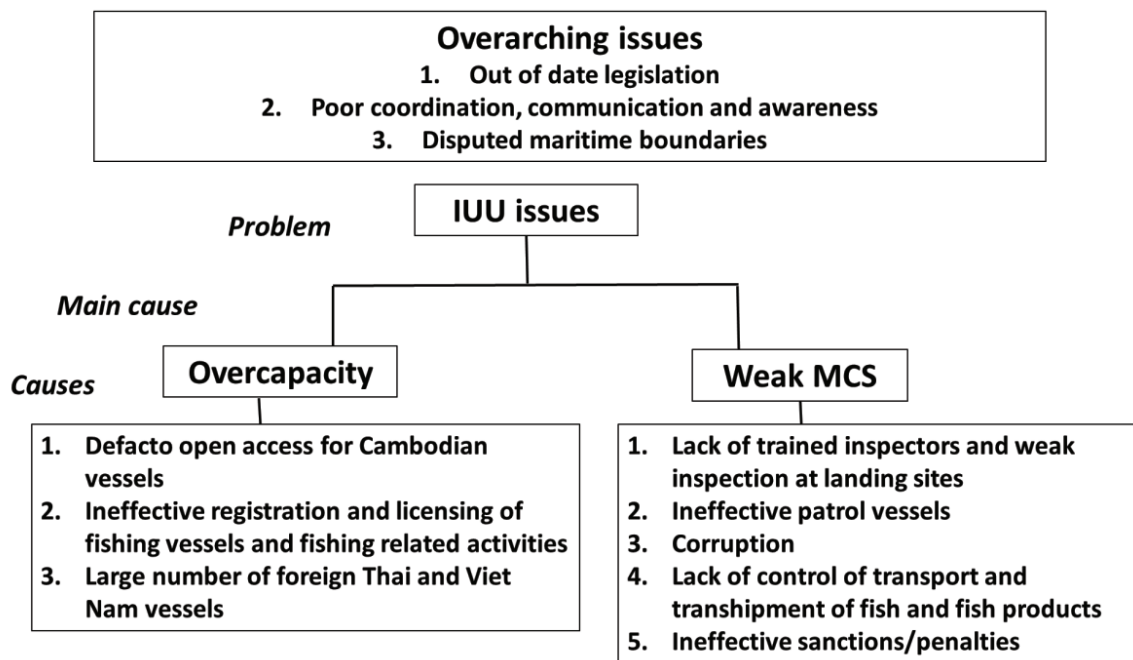
Cambodian vessels flying Cambodian “Flags of Convenience” that are IUU-listed vessels in RFMO areas (Red Card).

Causes of IUU issues in Cambodian waters:

The causes of the IUU issues include:

- Overarching issues of (i) outdated legislation, (ii) poor coordination, communication and awareness, and disputed maritime boundaries.
- Overcapacity (too many vessels and too much fishing)
 - Open access fishery;
 - Lack of effective registration and licensing; and
 - Unknown number of foreign Thai and Viet Nam vessels in Cambodian waters

- Weak monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures and implementation.
 - Weak inspection at landing sites
 - Ineffective patrol vessels;
 - Corruption;
 - Lack of control of transportation and transshipping of fish and fish products;
 - Lack of VMS/GPS tracking systems; and
 - Ineffective sanctions/penalties.



Causes of IUU issues in the EEZ of other States and the high seas:

In the past, there have been a number of reports of IUU fishing by Cambodian flagged fishing vessels in the high seas, but these have now been resolved. In 1994, Cambodia established its own ship registry - Cambodian Shipping Corporation (CSC), based in Singapore - and began flagging ships of other nations. In July 2002, bowing to international criticism over concern for "Cambodia's maritime safety record", the Cambodian government revoked CSC's authority to grant registrations, granting that authority to the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation but the MPWT was only in control of the registry for about six months, and in February 2003, the Cambodian government granted the authority to register and flag ships to a new company (COSMOS), and established the International Ship Registry of Cambodia (ISROC), where registrations could be made on-line. Following reports that Cambodian flagged-vessels were conducting illegal fishing activities in some Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) areas the European Commission (EC) notified the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) that the Commission considered Cambodia as a "non-cooperating third country in fighting IUU fishing" on 15 November 2012. The EC adopted trade restrictions against Cambodia in March 2014 (IP/14/304) now regarded as a Red card).

More recently, in 2015 the Cambodian government cancelled its contract with COSMOS. The Ministry also notified the International Maritime Organization (IMO) that "if they find any foreign vessels with the Cambodian flag, then they are illegal". In 2015, 194 foreign ships were operating under the Kingdom's flag even though at that time, Cambodia had no valid foreign fishing vessels

with the Cambodia flag. As of May 2017, there were no Cambodian-flagged fishing vessels operating beyond national boundaries. Cambodia has reported that it would accede to UNFSA should it decide to re-open its international registry to fishing vessels.

1.7. Fisheries management arrangements

Main agencies responsible for management, compliance and enforcement.

Registration of fishing vessels: Registration of vessels in Cambodian waters is carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), under which the Merchant Department and the Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport are responsible for fishing vessel registrations. New fishing vessels are required to register and the vessel owner will receive the Vessel Card. The Official Number or Vessel Registration Number is provided on the Vessel Card and consists of 2 letters and a 5-digit number that refers to a management area/coastal provincial area. The MPWT does not have sufficient capacity to register the large number of small fishing vessels in Cambodia and as a result, only a small minority of vessels have been registered.

Licensing of fishing vessels: The Fisheries Administration (FiA) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), is responsible for issuing fishing vessel and fishing gear licenses, which involves a rather long procedure of inspections that need to be signed by inspection units (The Registration and licensing procedure can be found in Appendix 1).

Management of fisheries, fishing gears and fishing areas: Under the Law on Fisheries 2006, FiA is responsible for the management of fisheries and fishery resources, based on National Fishery Policies. The FiA has 7 Departments, 3 Research Institutes, 5 inspectorates, 25 Fisheries Cantonments, and 48 Divisions at 158 FiA district level locations. For the coastal areas there is one FiA Inspectorate that has offices in the four Provinces (Cantonment Offices), and also at the Divisional and District level. Co-management is encouraged through Community Fisheries (CFi) where local communities are involved in local-scale fisheries development and management.

MCS for fishing in Cambodia is mainly the responsibility of FiA's Marine Inspectorate and the decentralized FiA offices. Some CFi have small patrol vessels that can be used to detain and arrest offenders but this requires requests to be sent to the FiA judiciary police officer, for arrests to be made. Other players include the Marine Police and the Navy but they are focused more on smuggling, trafficking and other crimes not related to fisheries. The Military police can operate on both land and water.

Coordination among relevant agencies within country

The Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sits on the Ministerial Council chaired by the Prime Minister. Coordination at other levels of government tends to be more ad hoc. and generally, takes the form of a Commission to prevent, eliminate, and report unauthorized fishing, established through a National Working Group composed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Department of Agriculture and including the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and Fisheries Administration, The Technical Working Group on Fisheries has established a forum for coordinating the work of government institutions with development partners and NGOs. However, the working group will have to make adjustments as the involvement of all relevant institutions is not yet complete.

To date, Cambodia has no formal arrangements to facilitate information sharing related to the registration of fishing vessels carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and the issuance of fishing permits issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Coordination with international agencies/organizations

Cambodia has links with a number of global and regional organizations, including FAO, SEAFDEC and ASEAN but is not yet a cooperating member of any RFMO.

FiA sends representatives to attend the annual meetings of several international/regional organizations and agreements, including FAO, APFIC, SEAFDEC, and ASEAN, in order to jointly consider fisheries management issues and specify measures required to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

1.8. The framework and scope of the NPOA-IUU

The structure of Cambodia' NPOA-IUU is based on the IPOA-IUU that provides guidelines on 5 areas:

1. All State responsibilities;
2. Cambodia's Coastal State Responsibilities;
3. Cambodia's Responsibilities as a Flag State;
4. Cambodia's Measures as a Port State; and
5. Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures.

The guidelines from the IPOA-IUU are summarized in the boxes at the start of each section of the NPOA-IUU.

The NPOA-IUU also integrates elements of the RPOA-IUU and the ASEAN Guidelines for Preventing the Entry of Fish and Fishery Products from IUU Fishing activities into the Supply Chain.

The NPOA-IUU covers all fishing activities in Cambodia's marine waters, the EEZ of other States and in the high seas, and is supported by fisheries laws, policies, regulations, and strategic frameworks as agreed by national law and international legal instruments and/or binding conventions.

Cambodia has also prepared a detailed NPOA-IUU Implementation Work Plan that specifies:

1. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);
2. The procedures for implementation;
3. Responsible organizations; and
4. Timelines for each management action and measure.

2. Objectives and Strategies

2.1. Objective

The NPOA-IUU has the following objectives:

1. To specify actions that will undertake to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing; and
2. To link these actions and measures to addressing the challenge of degradation of fisheries resources caused by overcapacity and overfishing.

The NPOA has a three-pronged approach- firstly to manage fishing capacity and fishing effort including controls on fishing vessel registration and licensing; and secondly to back this up with improved compliance with the laws, policies, and regulations as agreed by national Cambodian law and international legal instruments and/or binding conventions, through strengthened MCS; and thirdly to strengthen cooperation with ASEAN member states.

2.2. Strategies

To archive the above objectives above, the main strategies are as follow:

2.2.1. Promote Cambodia's responsibility as a State

- Prepare and adopt key international legal instruments and formulate national policies to support the effective implementation of the NPOA-IUU;
- Promote dissemination and accelerate implementation of priority national action plans;
- Amend the fisheries law to promote sustainable fisheries development; and
- Establish and strengthen cooperation with countries, especially neighboring countries, through sharing information and cooperating in investigations to prevent IUU fishing in the Region.

2.2.2. Promote Cambodia's responsibilities as a coastal state

- Strengthen fisheries management through a comprehensive fisheries management plan in support of fishery law implementation and a strategic framework for the fisheries sector, and to improve fisheries data collection and information systems;
- Accelerate the registration of marine fishing vessels and granting of permits for medium and large scale marine fishing vessels;
- Strengthen implementation of the fisheries law, in relation to the transportation of commercial and domestic fishery products; and
- Establish a comprehensive and effective MCS of marine fisheries through the development and implementation of the National Plan of Control and Inspection for Marine Fisheries, and the control and inspection at sea and at landing sites.

2.2.3. Promote Cambodia's responsibility as a flag state

- Consider and re-establish the registration system for legal fishing vessels to operate in the exclusive economic zones of other states and the high sea; and
- Strengthen the responsibility to use the Cambodian flag on fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones of other states and the high sea.

2.2.4. Implement Port State Measurement

- Identify the ports or landing sites accessible by foreign fishing vessels, and disseminating this information to relevant national and international institutions; and
- Cooperate regionally, through participation in bilateral or multilateral talks to strengthen implementation of port state measures.

2.2.5. Implement measures related to internationally agreed trade

- Approve and test the Fisheries Trade Management System; and
- Build the capacity of officials to record fishery statistics and verify trade permits with other states.

2.2.6. Increasing and strengthening cooperation with international institutions

- Continue to inform regional fisheries management organizations on the use of Cambodian flags by any vessels operating in international and regional seas that are managed by regional fisheries management organizations, to prevent and eliminate IUU fishing.

3. Action Plan and Schedule Implementation Activities in the Legal and Related Sectors

3.1. Scope

The scope of the NPOA-IUU, 2020-2024, covers marine fisheries, and introduces several measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. This action plan is classified as follows:

- All State responsibilities;
- Coastal State responsibilities;
- Flag State responsibilities;
- Port State Measures;
- Internationally-agreed market-related measures;
- Cooperation with RFMOs and other countries to eliminate IUU fishing;
- Special requirements of developing states; and
- Reporting.

For the Cambodian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) the priority actions are:

1. Signing international instruments;
2. Revising the fisheries law;
3. Managing fishing capacity through effective registration and licensing¹
4. Strengthening MCS, especially landing site inspections;
5. Strengthening reporting needed for fishing capacity and fishery resource assessments; and
6. Formalizing fishery access arrangements with Viet Nam and Thailand.

The NPOA-IUU is composed of two accompanying documents: the first one being a policy statement on the management of the marine fishery; and the second, the three-year implementation plan, which provides a time frame for the implementation of priority actions, targets, key indicators, and responsible institutions.

3.2. Action Plan

1. All State Responsibilities

1.1. International Instruments

The IPOA-IUU fishing calls on States to give full effect to relevant norms of international law in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. States are encouraged as a matter of priority to ratify, accept or accede to the 1982 UN Convention (UNCLOS), the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and to implement the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, including its related IPOA-IUUs and strategy and to become members of, or cooperate to establish new, RFMOs where appropriate.

To date, Cambodia has ratified:

1. The 1958 Geneva Convention on the high seas and acceded to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone;
2. The Convention on Biological Diversity and is a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
3. The Agreement on the Ports State Measurement of the FAO in 2019;

¹ For the High seas, the main action is strengthening registration and licensing of Cambodian flagged vessels in Cambodia.

4. A membership (2020) of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, related to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stock and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks.

Cambodia has signed the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, but has yet to ratify it.

As a member country of FAO, Cambodia adopted the FAO Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries and has drafted their own Cambodia: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Cambodia also engages in other areas of international cooperation including:

- As a member country of ASEAN and with SEAFDEC, to support the implementation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (Res/POA);
- As a member of SEAFDEC, is involved in the Regional Management of Fishing Capacity, where each member country undertakes to develop and implement a National Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity;
- Cooperates with regional/international agencies such as the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) and the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA); and As a member of cooperation frameworks at sub-regional levels such as APEC, .

Future actions will include:

No	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Prepare and ratify the international agreements on combating IUU Fishing:					
	1.1 FAO Port State Measures Agreement	✓				
	1.2 UN Fish Stock Agreement	✓				
	1.3 UN Law of the Sea					

1.2. National Legal Framework

1.2.1. Legislation

The IPOA-IUU states that national legislation should address, in an effective manner, all aspects of IUU fishing.

Cambodia is revising and amending its Law on Fisheries 2006, to promote sustainable fisheries development consistent with development guidelines and in line with international standards, including cooperation frameworks with other countries on marine fisheries management. This will be supported by a sub-decree that specifies in more detail how the law will be implemented.

Cambodia also periodically revises and amends other national laws and regulations that involve marine fishing activities and fishing vessels.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Develop a new Fisheries Law and Law implementation sub-decree	✓				
2.	Adopt the new Fisheries Law and Law implementation sub-decree		✓			

1.2.2. State Control over Nationals

The IPOA-IUU calls on States, to the greatest extent possible, to take measures or cooperate to ensure that their nationals do not support or engage in IUU fishing, and to cooperate to identify those nationals who are the operators or beneficial owners of IUU fishing vessels.

Cambodia supports the prevention of IUU fishing by its nationals in areas outside of Cambodia. The issue of Cambodian nationals working on IUU vessels is being addressed by labor reforms. Currently, there is not a major IUU problem in Cambodia, although the issue will also be addressed under the new fisheries law.

1.2.3. Penalties/Sanctions

The IPOA-IUU provides that sanctions for IUU fishing by vessels and nationals under its jurisdiction should be of sufficient severity to effectively prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and to deprive offenders of the benefits accruing from such fishing.

Cambodia is currently revising its Law on Fisheries and this will include more severe sanctions and penalties to deter IUU fishing.

Future actions include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Develop sanctions with appropriate penalties in the revised Law on Fisheries	✓	✓			

1.2.4. Economic Incentives

The IPOA-IUU provides that States should avoid conferring economic support, including subsidies, to companies, vessels or persons that are involved in IUU fishing.

Cambodia does not provide any subsidies that might encourage IUU fishing. Cambodia will, support artisanal fishers through CFI and provide networking of voluntary fishers for coast watching programs. Cambodia will continue to provide financial support for research on responsible fisheries, and the rehabilitation of marine fisheries resources.

1.2.5. Cooperation between States

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to coordinate their activities and cooperate directly, and as appropriate through relevant RFMOs, to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

Cambodia is addressing IUU fishing issues through several bilateral and/or multilateral agreements and mechanisms such as:

- the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region meetings convened by SEAFDEC and participated in by Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the FiA of Cambodia and the Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH) of Viet Nam was formalized on 2 April 2014.

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the FiA of Cambodia and the Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH) of Viet Nam was signed in 2011. This was further extended to 2019 during a re-signing in 2017.
- A draft MOU between Cambodia and Thailand is presently under consideration.

The MOUs promote cooperation including the sharing of information, exchange visits and the joint management of transboundary fish stocks. There is some progress of Cambodia-Thailand Bilateral Cooperation pertaining to management of trans-boundary stocks, establishment of a mechanism for joint fisheries management between Koh Kong Province in Cambodia) and Trat Province in Thailand. There are also bilateral discussions occurring between the fisheries enforcement agencies of the neighboring countries.

Cambodia recognizes the requirement in the RPOA-IUU for cooperation and sharing of IUU fisheries information and investigations, to prevent IUU fishing in the Region.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Implement the arrangements agreed in MOUs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

2. Cambodia's Coastal State Responsibilities

In the exercise of sovereign rights of coastal States for exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the living marine resources under their jurisdiction, the IPOA-IUU calls on coastal States to implement measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing in waters under their jurisdiction. Measures which coastal States should consider are: effective MCS; cooperation and exchange of information with other States and RFMOs; ensuring that all fishing is authorized; ensuring all vessels are registered; logbook requirements; controls on transshipment/processing of fish; regulation of fishing access; and avoiding licensing vessels with an IUU fishing history.

2.1. Management of fisheries resources

Cambodia recognizes the need to strengthen its fisheries management capacity and focus. Towards this end, Cambodia is planning to develop a comprehensive Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) for Marine Fisheries that will be supported by the new Fisheries Law and the SPFF: Update for 2015-2024. The FMP will adopt the ecosystem approach to fisheries management that considers the socio-economic benefits of fishing, the costs to the environment that can occur through degraded fishery resources, and ecosystems structure and functions. Improved fisheries management will also require improved data and information, both for better policy and decision making and for assessing the status of the fisheries resources based on catch and effort trends. Part of this process, will be the sharing of data and information with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Raise awareness of the importance of sustainable management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Develop a comprehensive Fisheries Management Plan		✓	✓		

3	Improve data collection and information systems at fish landing sites	✓	✓			
4	Review data collection and information systems for fisheries management and policy decision making	✓	✓			
5	Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	✓	✓			
6	Strengthen data collection and fisheries information systems and sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs		✓	✓	✓	✓

2.2. Authorization of Cambodian vessels to fish in marine waters

Cambodia recognizes that a root cause of IUU fishing in its marine waters is overcapacity, which has resulted from an expansion in fishing effort by Cambodian vessels, as well as continued pressure by foreign vessels from neighboring countries. As a first step towards managing fishing capacity, Cambodia will register and license all marine fishing vessels, except for family scale fishing vessels and gears, starting with the larger vessels.

With assistance from SEAFDEC, Cambodia is developing a registration/licensing database that will assist in this registration and licensing process. Cambodia is also cooperating in the development of a regional vessel database for vessels greater than 24m by SEAFDEC (RFVR-SEAFDEC), although at this point in time Cambodia does not have any vessels in this category.

Main future activities will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Continue to record and identify all fishing vessels	✓	✓			
2	Consider options to streamline current processes and build capacity for registering and licensing fishing vessels		✓			
3	Issue registrations to medium and large-scale marine fishing vessels	✓	✓			
4	Issue licenses to medium and large-scale marine fishing vessels	✓	✓			
5	Issue registrations to small-scale marine fishing vessels		✓	✓		
6	Human capacity building and institutional building for vessel licensing and registration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Communicate with SEAFDEC on any vessels greater than 24m		✓	✓	✓	✓

2.3 Authorization for foreign vessels to fish in Cambodian waters

The Law on Fishery 2006 requires fisheries exploitation by foreigners to be under an agreement with the MAFF, after obtaining approval from the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. According to reports, there are many Thai and Vietnamese vessels fishing in Cambodian waters under agreements that are made across borders by Provincial Governors. There are also vessels fishing without the permission of their flag State.

Neighboring countries are strengthening their flag State responsibilities and in future will require all vessels fishing in another country's EEZ to have a permit. Foreign vessels are also fishing with gears that are considered illegal under Cambodian law, although the impact that these vessels are having on fishery resources, the Cambodian economy and the incomes of local fishers, is unknown.

The issue of authorization is complicated in disputed overlapping and "historic waters" areas, where different States claim that they are authorized to fish. Separate arrangements will be needed for such areas.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Work with neighboring countries to ensure foreign fishing vessels have a permit from their flag State	✓	✓			
2	Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in disputed overlapping areas		✓	✓	✓	✓

2.4 Measures to control fishing related activities

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to ensure their transport and support vessels do not support or engage in IUU fishing.

Under the Law on Fisheries, commercial transportation of fishery products in the Kingdom of Cambodia requires a license and be under the inspection of FiA. The extent of transshipment at sea in Cambodian waters is unknown. However, it is known that fish are offloaded in Cambodian landing sites and exported by vessel to neighboring countries or by trucks to markets in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Register vessels involved in the transport and export of fish and fish products	✓	✓			
2	License vessels and vehicles involved in transport and export of fish and fish products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	In collaboration with the Customs and other appropriate authorities, strengthen systems to monitor the transportation of fish and fish products	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

2.5 Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS)

The IPOA-IUU calls on all States to undertake comprehensive and effective MCS of fishing from its commencement, through the point of landing, to final destination.

Monitoring: Total marine production is monitored by FiA whilst provincial FiA Cantonments keep lists of fishing vessels. Monitoring the number of registered vessels is the responsibility of the

Merchant Department and needs to be shared with FiA. Monitoring of catch per unit effort (CPUE) data required for assessing the status of the resource and fishing capacity is carried out by FiA at landing sites along the coast. This involves collecting information from a sample of vessels and also collecting the information from local fish distributors. Unfortunately, these CPUE data used mainly as input into Provincial and national production statistics, and in many cases the useful CPUE data are lost. There are few computers in the FiA District Offices to facilitate this important activity.

Control of the marine fishery is specified in the Law on Fisheries 2006 and subsidiary legislation that clarifies legal and illegal practices. These controls will be implemented through a new FMP that sets out objectives and actions needed to meet stated objectives.

Surveillance is mainly carried out by patrol vessels and the decentralized FiA offices. At present there is no VMS to track vessels. Thailand, on the other hand, is installing VMS on all vessels (≥ 33 GT) and is able to track its vessels in the EEZ of other Coastal States and the High Seas. Community-based patrols and community-based fisheries management can assist in the surveillance of small-scale fisheries and also the encroachment of trawlers into restricted areas.

Enforcement. Investigating, controlling, preventing and protecting against fishery offences are under the competence of FiA. The officers of the FiA have the competence to act as judiciary police officers in investigating fishery offences and can file complaints to the competent tribunal. Local authorities, armed forces, customs, airports port authorities, and other concerned authorities cooperate to investigate, prevent and crack down on fisheries offences. The number of arrests and the penalties are recorded in FiA's annual report.

Cambodia's capacity to implement the rules and regulations is very limited. At sea inspections are constrained by the lack of equipment, manpower and capacity. Landing site inspections are rare. There are many challenges to strengthening MCS in coastal areas, not least of which is the lack of manpower and capacity.

Cambodia is developing a National Plan of Inspection and Control for Marine Fisheries (NPCI-MF) that outlines the priorities for MCS to combat IUU fishing in each of the four coastal Provinces, based on risk assessment. These priorities will be addressed through a range of activities that include at-sea inspections, landing site inspections, port State measures and reporting requirements. The NPCI-MF will also focus on human capacity needs, especially those of the coastal Inspectorate and Cantonment Offices, to carry out their missions.

Cambodia is a member State of the RPOA-IUU that includes establishing procedures for listing and blacklisting countries that promote IUU fishing.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Develop and implement a NPCI-MF based on an assessment of roles and responsibilities /mandates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Provide training on MCS as mentioned in the NPCI-MF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Purchase, repair and refurbish patrol vessels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

4	Explore the feasibility of introducing an observer program	✓				
5	Train and Introduce log books for large-scale vessels	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Train and Introduce log books for medium-scale vessels		✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Explore options for installing vessel tracking devices and systems in large and medium-scale vessels	✓				
8	Install vessel tracking devices and systems, based on findings of the exploration.		✓			

3. The Responsibilities of Cambodia as A Flag State

3.1 Fishing Vessel Registration and Record of Fishing Vessels in the EEZ of another State or on the high seas

<p>The IPOA-IUU calls on States to ensure, including through appropriate fishing authorization and vessel registration procedures, that their flag vessels and vessels under charter do not engage in or support IUU fishing.</p> <p>The IPOA-IUU calls on each flag State to maintain a record of fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag. Each flag State's record of fishing vessels should include, for vessels authorized to fish on the high seas, all information set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article VI of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, as well as the additional information specified in paragraph 42 of the IPOA-IUU.</p>
--

Note: This section of the NPOA-IUU refers only to Cambodian-flagged vessels in the high seas and the EEZ of another State. Registration and authorization of vessels in the Cambodian EEZ are considered in Section 4: Coastal States.

Now that the "International Ship Registry of Cambodia (ISROC)" has been handed back to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, there is a need to develop a registration system in Cambodia for non-IUU vessels to fish in other State's EEZs, on the high seas and in RFMO areas. Adequate controls such as permits, VMS and observers will be needed. If Cambodia should decide to re-open its international registry to fishing vessels, it will accede to UNFSA.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged fishing vessels in another State or on the high seas, including FIA prior clearance	✓	✓			
2	Prepare a registration and licensing system for fishing vessels flying the Cambodian flag and fishing in water of another state and on the high sea	✓	✓			

3.2 Authorization to Fish in the EEZ of another State and the high seas

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to ensure that no vessel is allowed to fish unless so authorized, in a manner consistent with international law for the high seas. A flag State should ensure that each of the vessels entitled to fly its flag fishing in waters outside its sovereignty or jurisdiction holds a valid authorization to fish issued by that flag State. Where a coastal State issues an authorization to fish to a vessel, that coastal State should ensure that no fishing in its waters occurs without an authorization to fish issued by the flag State of the vessel.

In the past, Cambodia FiA has not authorized fishing related vessel flying its flag to fish or transship in the coastal waters of another State or on the high seas, although this has occurred through “flag of convenience” activities.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Consider mechanisms to grant authorization to fish to non-IUU vessels flying the Cambodian flag in another State's EEZ or on the high seas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3.3. Measure to control fishing related vessels

The IPOA-IUU calls on flag States to ensure their fishing, transport and support vessels do not support or engage in IUU fishing. The IPOA-IUU also calls on States to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, all of their fishing, transport and support vessels involved in transshipment at sea have a prior authorization to transship issued by the flag State, and report specified information to the national fisheries administration or other designated institution.

As of May 2017, there were no Cambodian-flagged fishing related vessels operating beyond national boundaries. Cambodia will accede to UNFSA should to decide to re-open its international registry to fishing related vessels.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged fishing related vessels in another State or on the high seas, including prior clearance by FiA.		✓	✓	✓	

4. Port State Measures

4.1. Use of Port State Measures (PSM)

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to use port State measures, in accordance with international law, to control port access by fishing vessels in order to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

Some foreign fishing vessels use Cambodian fishing ports or docks. However, there have been reports of fishing vessels of neighboring countries, docking and landing their catch in the border provinces of Cambodia to avoid the strict crackdown on illegal fishing activities in their home countries. Fish transshipment vessels are also used by the Cambodian fishing ports or landing sites Cambodia has ratified the PSMA and the plan for its implementation is as follows.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	identify and designate official port/landing site for foreign vessels	✓				
2.	Introduce port/landing site inspections for foreign IUU fishing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

4.2. Procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels

If, in the course of an inspection, a port State finds that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a vessel has engaged in or supported IUU fishing, the IPOA-IUU calls on port States to immediately report the matter to the flag State of the vessel and, where appropriate the RFMO. The port State may take other action with the consent of, or upon the request of, the flag State.

Cambodia is looking at ways to introduce Port State Measures in designated landing sites used by foreign vessels. This will include procedures for any foreign vessels found to have engaged in IUU fishing, as specified in the PSMA.

Future activities will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Develop and implement procedures for foreign vessels found to have engaged in IUU fishing	✓	✓			

4.3. Cooperation with port State/RFMOs

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to cooperate, as appropriate, bilaterally, multilaterally and within relevant RFMOs, to develop compatible measures for port State control of fishing vessels. The IPOA-IUU also encourages States to consider developing, within relevant RFMOs, port State measures building on the presumption that fishing vessels entitled to fly the flag of States not parties to a RFMO and which have not agreed to cooperate with that RFMO, which are identified as being engaged in fishing activities in the area of that particular organization, may be engaging in IUU fishing.

Cambodia is also looking at ways to strengthen regional cooperation and stronger bilateral/multi-lateral dialogue in order to strengthen PSM. It is working with SEAFDEC to develop a sub-regional MCS network in the Gulf of Thailand that was scheduled to begin in mid 2019.

Future actions will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Cooperate with coastal States, port States, other concerned States and RFMOs, on IUU fishing.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Share information on IUU fishing and MCS through the SEAFDEC sub-regional MCS network initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

5. Internationally- Agreed Market Related Measures

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to cooperate, including through relevant global and regional fisheries management organizations, to adopt appropriate multilaterally agreed trade-related measures, consistent with the WTO that may be necessary to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing

The current Law on Fisheries requires that commercial export or import of fishery products can only take place, when:

- A license has been issued by the DG of FiA; and
- A license has been issued by the CITES Management Authority of Cambodia for endangered fishery products even if it is not for commercial purposes.

Buying, selling processing stocking and transporting of fishery products from illegal fishing is prohibited. However, controlling exports and imports both at sea and on land is difficult and illegal practices are common.

Catch Documentation Schemes

The IPOA-IUU suggests that certification and documentation requirements should be standardized to the extent feasible, and electronic schemes developed where possible, to ensure effectiveness, reduce opportunities for fraud, and avoid unnecessary burden on trade.

Cambodia is collaborating with SEAFDEC on the development of an ASEAN catch documentation scheme. The objective of the scheme is to:

1. provide a unified framework that enhances the traceability of fish and fishery products for effective marine fisheries management in AMS;
2. enhance the credibility of fish and fishery products for intra--regional and international trade; and
3. prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU fishing activities into the supply chains of AMS.

The catch documentation scheme will include:

- Catch Declaration Logbook/Logsheet (CD1);
- Movement Document (MD1);
- ASEAN Catch Certificate for Exportation (ACC);
- Processing Statement (PS) for re-export processed fish; and
- ASEAN Re-export Certificate (AREC) for Imported fish & fishery products from Non-AMS.

Future activities will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Adapt and trial the SEAFDEC ASEAN catch documentation scheme		✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Build capacity in the systems for catch certification and cross-checking certificates issued by other countries			✓	✓	✓

6. Cooperation with RFMOs and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing

Non-party compliance

The IPOA-IUU calls on States to give effect to their duty to cooperate by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures by RFMOs to which they are not members, or by adopting measures consistent with those conservation and management measures, and should ensure that vessels entitled to fly their flag do not undermine such measures.

Although Cambodia is not a member of a RFMO, it intends to cooperate to the extent possible for requests for information, especially information related to “flag of convenience” issues.

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Continue to share information of Cambodian fishing activities including any Cambodian citizens involved in IUU fishing in RFMO areas		✓	✓	✓	✓

7. Special Requirement of Developing Countries

Recognizing the special needs of developing countries, the IPOA-IUU calls on States support to training and capacity building and consider providing financial, technical and other assistance to developing countries, including in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, so that they can more fully meet their commitments under the IPOA and obligations under international law, including their duties as flag States and port States.

Capacity development within ASEAN

Cambodia welcomes human capacity building relating to IUU fishing, especially with regards to managing fishing capacity, registration and licensing, MCS and international law and obligations. Cambodia is also willing to participate in joint patrol operations in accordance with international standards and MCS fisheries management.

Future activities include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1.	Continue to work with ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC and FAO to build human capacity of FiA and partners	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

8. Reporting

The IPOA-IUU requires that States should report to FAO on progress with the elaboration and implementation of their plans to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing as part of their biennial reporting to FAO on the Code of Conduct. These reports should be published by FAO in a timely manner. States should also report regularly to their own governments on progress in implementing the NPOA-IUU.

Reporting requirements

Cambodia will report progress in implementing its NPOA-IUU through the FiA Annual Report.

Cambodia will biennially report to FAO on progress with the elaboration and implementation of NPOA to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

Future activity will include:

	Action	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Develop a NPOA implementation work plan and budget for each year	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.	Report on progress in implementing the NPAO-IUU through the FiA Annual Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Report to the FAO, every two years.		✓		✓	

4. EXPENDITURE PLAN

The NPOA-IUU, sets out a broad and clear set of activities, each year. Ongoing activities require a steady budget. Planning for the implementation of the NPOA-IUU includes a detailed three-year implementation plan based on the activities contained in the NPOA-IUU, beginning in 2020 and outlining:

1. Implementing institutions;
2. Methods of implementation; and
3. Timeframe and cost.

These actions are summarized in the Matrix below:

1. Responsible institutions;
2. Key indicators for performance measurement; and
3. Funding for each year.

Plans, budgets, targets and institutions responsible for implementing each of the National Action Plans

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator		Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total		
1	State responsibilities								
1.1	Key international legal instruments								
1.1.1	Prepare and ratify the FAO's PSMA	60					60	PSMA document is adopted, printed and disseminated	FIA and MAFF
1.1.2	Prepare and ratify the UNFSA	10					10	UNFSA document is adopted, printed and disseminated	FIA and MAFF
1.2	National legislation								
1.2.1	Fisheries legislation								
1.2.1.1	Continue to amend the Fisheries Law and develop a new Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	200					200	Final draft Amended Fisheries law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	FIA and MAFF
1.2.1.2	Adopt the Fisheries Law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	10					10	Fisheries Law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing documents is	FIA and MAFF

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator		Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total		
								adapted, printed and disseminated	
1.2.3	Penalties/Sanctions								
1.2.3.1	Develop sanction with appropriate penalties in the new Law on Fisheries	10	10				20	Sanction and penalties are revised in the new Law on Fisheries	FiA and MAFF
1.2.5	Collaboration with the others states								
1.2.5.1	Continue to update and implement MoU with D-Fish of Vietnam, and Department of Fisheries Thailand,	20	20	20	20	20	100	The updated and agreed MoUs are implemented	FiA and MAFF
2	Coastal state responsibilities								
2.1	Fisheries Resources Management								
2.1.1	Promote awareness about Importance of Sustainable Management	20	20	20	20	20	100	Stakeholders' awareness of the importance of sustainable management is enhanced	FiA
2.1.2	Develop a comprehensive National Marine Fisheries Management Plan		50	50			100	Fisheries Management Plan finalized and adopted	FiA and MAFF
2.1.3	Improve port sampling, data collection and analyses systems							Report on findings of data collection and information reviews	FiA
2.1.4	Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	100	100				200	Improved data collection systems and information systems compared to the baseline of 2020. Information shared annually with SEAFDEC and FAO	FiA
2.1.5	Strengthen data collection and fisheries information systems and sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs		50	50	50	50	200	Improved data collection systems and information systems compared to the baseline of 2020. Information shared annually with SEAFDEC and FAO	FiA, MAFF and development partners
2.2	Authorization of Cambodian marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water								

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total	
2.2.1	Continue to collect all data and information of all marine fishing vessels	125	125				250	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.2	Capacity building and institutional building for licensing and registration of fishing vessels in FiA and MWPT		50				50	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.3	Promote registration of all large scale and medium scale marine fishing vessels	150	150				300	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.4	Issue licenses to all large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels	150	150				300	FIA, MAFF
2.2.5	Record and Issue certificates of record to all small scale fishing vessels	100	100				200	FIA
2.2.6	Build human and institutional capacity for issuing permits or ID cards to coastal fishing vessels	50	50	50	50	50	250	FIA and MPWT
2.2.7	Communicate with SEAFDEC on any vessels greater than 24m		50	50	50	50	200	FIA
2.3	Authorization of foreign marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water							
2.3.1	Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam promote and enforce no foreign fishing in non-disputed Cambodian waters.	25	25				50	FIA
2.3.2	Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in disputed overlapping areas.		25	25	25	25	100	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.4	Develop measures to control transport vessels and vehicles							

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator	Responsible agencies	
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			Total
2.4.1	Register vessels involved in the transport and export of fish and fish products	50	50				100	All vessels and vehicles involved in the transport and export of fishery products are registered	FiA and MPWT
2.4.2	License vessels and vehicles involved in transport and export of fish and fish products	100	100	100	100	100	500	All vessels and vehicles involved in the transport and export of fishery products are licensed	FiA and MAFF
2.4.3	In collaboration with the Customs and other appropriate authorities, monitor the transportation of fish and fishery products by sea, air and road	100	100	100	100	100	500	The monitoring system has been approved to be used to monitor the transportation of fish and fishery products	FiA, General Department of Custom and concerning institutions
2.5	Strengthen Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)								
2.5.1	Develop and implement the NPCI-MF	50	50	50	50	50	250	The report assesses the role and duties in the implementation of the national plan for monitoring and inspection.	FiA and concerning institutions
2.5.2	Provide training for MCS as specified in the NPCI-MF	30	30	30	30	30	150	Trained officers in MCS and practical investigations	FiA and concerning institutions
2.5.3	Purchase or repair and refurbish patrol vessels	1500	125	125	125	125	2000	Control vessels have been fully refurbished and operational	FiA
2.5.4	Prepare and train Observers in observer program	10					10	Observer team is trained	FiA
2.5.5	Introduce log books for large-scale and medium-scale vessels	10	35	35	35	35	150	The Fisheries Statistics Manual is put in place and fishers trained in its use.	FiA and MAFF
2.5.6	Explore options for installing vessel tracking devices and systems in the large and medium-scale vessels	50					50	An appropriate monitoring system and equipment are selected for use in medium and large-scale fishing vessels	FiA
2.5.7	Install VMS/GMS for large and medium-scale vessels		50				50	Medium and large fishing vessel monitoring offices have been set up and functioning in the Fisheries Administration	FiA
3	Flag State Responsibilities								
3.1	Develop fishing vessel registration and record of fishing vessels in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas								

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator		Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
3.1.1	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis for Cambodia to re-introduce an international registration system	50	50				100	Reports, results, analyzes & evaluations of investments and profits prepared and distributed	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.1.2	If shown to be cost-effective, develop a system to register and record fishing vessels in another State or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures	25	25				50	Registration as Public to foreign fishing vessels flying the Cambodian flag	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.2	Develop systems for the authorization to fish in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas								
3.2.1	Consider mechanisms for granting authorization to non-IUU Cambodian fishing vessels to fly the Cambodian flag in another State's marine waters or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures	15	15	15	15	15	750	Transparent procedures have been agreed for granting legal foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ of other states or on the high seas, the right to fly the Cambodia flag.	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.3	Develop measure to control fishery related vessels								
3.3.1	Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged fishing related vessels in another State or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures		50	50	50		150	Registration System for Cambodian flagged fishing vessels has been established	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
4	Port State Measures								
4.1	Introduce Port State Measures (PSM)								
4.1.1	Implement PSMA by identifying and designating ports/landing sites for use by foreign fishing vessels	30					30	Disseminate information on the designated fishing ports for foreign fishing vessels	FIA and MAFF
4.1.2	Introduce port/landing site inspections for foreign fishing vessels	25	25				50	A manual on procedures for inspecting foreign fishing vessels and gears has been prepared.	FIA and MAFF
4.2	Develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels								
4.2.1	Under the PSMA develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels	25	25				50	Guidelines on procedures for foreign vessels found to be engaged in IUU activities have been developed and implemented	FIA and MAFF
4.3	Increase cooperation with port States/RFMOS								

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)					Key Indicator		Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total		
4.3.1	Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations, on countering IUU fishing	20	20	20	20	20	100	Information system on IUU fishing vessels established and information shared with cooperating States.	FiA and state concerned
4.3.2	Share information on IUU fishing and MCS through the SEAFDEC sub-regional MCS network initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand	15	15	15	15	15	75	Information system on IUU fishing vessels established and information relating to the Gulf of Thailand, shared.	FiA and SEAFDEC
5	Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures								
5.1	Develop Catch Documentation Schemes								
5.1.1	Trial and adopt the SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme		50	50	50	50	200	SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme adapted for use in the Cambodian context	FiA
5.1.2	Build capacity in catch certification and cross-checking certificates issued with other countries			20	20	20	60	Catch certification team is trained and performs professionally and efficiently	FiA
6	Cooperation with RFMOS and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing								
6.1	Cooperate with RFMOs, where appropriate								
6.1.1	Continue to share information to RFMOs on Cambodian flagged vessels on the high seas and in RFMO areas		10	10	10	10	40	Information system on IUU fishing established and information shared with relevant RFMOs	FiA, MAFF and MPWT
7	Special Requirements of Developing Nations								
7.1	Arrange capacity development in ASEAN								
7.1.1	Continue to work with ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC and FAO to build human capacity of FiA and partner organisations	20	20	20	20	20	100	Trained officers implementing effective MCS.	FiA, ASEAN Sec, SEAFDEC Sec, & FAO
8	Reporting								
8.1	Strengthen reporting requirements								

	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)						Key Indicator	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total		
8.1.1	Each year, develop a NPOA-IUU implementation work plan and budget.	5		5	5	5	25	Annual plan and budget prepared and approved	FiA and MAFF
8.1.2	Report on progress in implementing the NPOA-IUU through the FiA Annual Report	5		5	5	5	25	Annual performance reports on the NPOA-IUU prepared and approved	FiA and MAFF
8.1.3	Report to the FAO every two years.			10		10	20	Annual performance reports on the NPOA-IUU, prepared, approved and reported to FAO every two years	FiA and MAFF

5. Monitoring, Control and Evaluation

In order to implement the NPOA-IUU effectively, regular monitoring, control and evaluation are needed. To achieve this, periodic review and revision of action plans will focus on:

- The timeline for implementation;
- National Action Plan Indicators;
- Stakeholder participation in the implementation of the action plans;
- Outcomes versus targets; and
- Benefits accruing from implementation of the NPOA-IUU.

6. Conclusions

The successful implementation of the NPOA-IUU will make create conditions for more responsible and sustainable marine fisheries, and improvement in coastal people's livelihoods and food security. Moreover, the implementation of the NPOA-IUU underscores Cambodia's contribution to national and international fisheries management and conservation efforts, and contributes to the long-term impact of global fisheries resources. Integration with international maritime management apparatus will bring Cambodia greater international trust and confidence. In addition, the NPOA-IUU will enhance short-term and long-term social and economic opportunities by increasing legitimate fishing revenue for coastal communities, economies, states, the world economy, and by reducing negative impacts on the marine environment. Through implementation of the NPOA-IUU, Cambodia will benefit from the cooperation of many countries in the Region and the world, through technical and financial support provided to prevent and eliminate Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Cambodia's marine waters.

Appendix 1: The vessel current registration and licensing process

a. Vessel Registration System

Authorized by Municipal/Provincial Department of Public Works and Transportation, Merchant Department

Application Process:

1. Owner of vessel applies for registration, with relevant documents;
2. Documents checked and verified (Information on vessel, gross tonnage, engine, dimensions of vessel etc.);
3. Field technical inspection of vessel and approval; and
4. Issuance of registration certificate; and plate number.

b. Fishing Licenses System

Licenses for fishing and use of fishing vessels are provided by the Provincial/Municipality's Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or the FiA.

Process for granting fishing license and use by fishing vessels:

1. Application for commercial fishing and use by fishing vessels with relevant documents;
2. Technical requirements of the fishing vessels and the conditions of the fishing, completed;
3. Files checked and verified;
4. Technical inspection of vessels and fishing equipment; and
5. Issuance of fishing license and the use by fishing vessels.

Authority to grant a license differ for two classes of vessels.

- Fishing Vessels greater than 90 HP: approved by the Director-General of FiA;
- Fishing Vessels of less than 90 HP: approved by Director of PDAFF

Fishing License Application Process:

- The owner has to apply for fishing license. The fishing license form will include:
- Owner's name, sex, nationality, address, occupation, vessel type, registration number/plate number;
- Information on vessel: gross tonnage, engine, dimensions of vessel etc.;
- Type of fishing operation (fishing gear), type of fishing gear, fishing area and period of operation; and
- Validity period of fishing license.

Based on the procedures for fishing license applications, the committee represented by each responsible authority will inspect the fishing vessel and gears, as appears in the Inspection Form filled in by the vessel's owner. This inspection form must be certified by all members of the Inspection Committee.

Vessel Markings

- Flag of the Kingdom of Cambodia;
- Identified plate number, light sign, identified sign (symbol);
- Radio communication,
- Markings on fire extinguishers, life buoys, rescue buoys, life jackets;

- Marked containers for binoculars, compass or GPS, medicine for preliminary treatment, head-lights, emergency light, horn or bell;
- Hull and engine markings endorsing quality and safety for fishing operation;
- Marked bins or tanks for keeping waste on board the vessel including used oils from the engine, before waste can to be discarded at an assigned place; and
- Identification colors painting on the fishing vessel according to the city and Province e.g. Kampot is red, Preah Sihanouk is white.

ANNEX 2. The Three-Year Specific Action Plan of the NPOA-IUU in The Kingdom of Cambodia, 2020-2022

1. Introduction

Fisheries play a vital role in the lives of Cambodians and have long contributed to the national economy, providing food security, nutrition, poverty alleviation, employment and economic efficiency, foreign currency earnings, and as a cultural heritage. In 2017, marine fisheries output reached more than 120,000 tonnes, accounting for 20% of the country's total fishing output. This has been increasing every year since 2008.

Despite the importance of marine fisheries, its sustainable management and development is threatened by a number of issues, including; over-fishing; over-capacity of fishing boats; illegal fishing; lack of reporting; unauthorized development, of coastal areas; habitat loss; and a lack of resources and means to implement activities for sustainable fisheries management and development. These factors are increasing fisher families, and smallholder vulnerability.

For the benefit of the Cambodia nation and its people, urgent work needs to be done in the fisheries sector to enhance food security, reduce poverty and improve people's livelihoods. Key solutions include improving and supplementing fisheries-related legal instruments, strengthening fisheries governance, clarifying the responsibilities of coastal states, flag states and port owners, compliance with internationally agreed market measures, and strengthening cooperation with regional fisheries management organizations, the international community, and other countries in the elimination of IUU fishing.

Detailed action plans related to the solutions mentioned above are listed in point 2 below.

2. Action Plan

A. Priority activities, key indicators and implementing institutions

Priority activities detailing key indicators, timelines, budget and implementation of the three-year rolling plan for the prevention and elimination of illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (2020-2022) are listed in Tables 1 and Table 2.

Implementation of the plan and the achievement of key indicators of the NPOA-IUU are supported by funding available through the European Union and other development partners

B. Detailed 3-years Specific Action Plan

The following three-year rolling action plan lists the priority activities of the five-year NPOA-IUU, beginning with the following three points:

1. All State Responsibilities

1.1. Ratification of International instruments

1.1.1 Action: Ratify the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, FAO and Cabinet of The Prime Minister

Mode: RGC accede to and ratify the important international agreements.

Timing: 2020

Costs [Source of Funding]: USD60,000 (RGC, FAO and development partners)

1.1.2 Action: Ratify the United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA)

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, Ministerial Council, Royal Government of Cambodia

Mode: RGC accede to and ratify the important international agreements.

Timing: 2020

Costs: USD10,000 (RGC)

1.2. Strengthen the National legal framework

1.2.1. Legislations

1.2.1.1. Action: Review and amend the Fisheries Law and develop a new Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries

Implementing Agencies: FAO, FiA, MAFF, Ministerial Council, Royal Government of Cambodia

Mode: Work to be carried out with technical assistance of Senior Expert.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs: USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF; FAO and Donor partners)

1.2.1.2 Action: Adopt the amended Fisheries Law and Sub-decree on Marine Fisheries

Implementing Agencies: FAO, FiA, MAFF, Ministerial Council, RGC

Mode: Through the appropriate authorities, adopt the amended Fisheries Law and Sub-decree.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs: USD10,000 (FiA/MAFF)

1.2.3 Penalties/Sanctions

1.2.3.1 Action: Develop sanctions with effective penalties in the revised Law on Fisheries

Implementing Agencies: FAO, FiA, MAFF, Ministerial Council, Royal Government of Cambodia

Mode: Work to be carried out with technical assistance of Senior Expert.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs: USD20,000 (FiA/MAFF; FAO and Donor partners)

1.2.5 Cooperation between States

1.2.5.1 Action: Implement the arrangements agreed in the existing MOUs with Thailand and Viet Nam

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, SEAFDEC, Ministerial Council, Royal Government of Cambodia

Mode: Through existing mechanisms set up by SEAFDEC and through direct engagement of senior officials, work together with neighboring countries to address common issues.

Timing: 2020 - 2022

Costs: USD 20,000/ year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2. Coastal State Responsibilities

2.1 Improve the management of marine fisheries resources in Cambodia

2.1.2 Action: Develop and adopt a comprehensive Marine Fisheries Management Plan

Implementing Agencies: FiA, CFi, MAFF, NGOs, Donor partners, Ministerial Council, Government of Cambodia

Mode: Senior Expert to facilitate a participatory planning process with all major stakeholders.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs: USD100,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.1.3 Action: Review port sampling, data collection and analyses systems data

Implementing Agencies: FiA, SEAFDEC, FAO

Mode: Review the existing data collection systems, identify gaps and provide recommendations for improvement.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs: USD100,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.1.4 Action: Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs

Implementing Agencies: FiA, SEAFDEC, FAO

Mode: Through improved technology and human capacity building, strengthen port sampling and develop an information system based on the 2018 review. Develop systems to regularly share data and information with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD200,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.1.5 Action: Strengthen port sampling, data collection and fisheries information systems

Implementing Agencies: FiA, SEAFDEC, FAO

Mode: Continue to improve technology and human capacity to strengthen data collection and information systems based on the 2018 review and 2019 progress.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD50,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.2. Develop systems for the authorization of Cambodian vessels to fish in Cambodian marine waters

2.2.1. Action: Conduct marine vessel survey to identify all fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, General Department of Waterways, Maritime transport and Ports

Mode: Conduct a marine census based on questionnaires and analyze results. Initiate processes for registration and licensing of large and medium-scale fishing vessels.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD250,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.2.2. Action: Consider options to streamline current processes and build capacity for registering and licensing fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Merchant Department, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Donor partners.

Mode: FiA, in collaboration with MPWT, review and simplify the current practice of checks and certification, for registering and licensing fishing vessels.

Timing: 2020

Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF)

2.2.3. Action: Issue registrations to large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Merchant Department, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Donor partners.

Mode: MWPT, in collaboration with FiA, issue registration certificates and boat markings to large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels. Record registrations in the registration/licensing database;

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD300,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.2.4. Action: Issue licenses to large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Merchant Department, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Donor partners.

Mode: FiA issue licenses to large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels. License conditions to specify permitted gear. Record registrations and licenses in the registration/licensing database.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD300,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.2.5. Action: Register and license small-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Merchant Department, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Donor partners.
Mode: MPT/FiA to develop a system of registering and licensing small-scale fishing vessels. Register and license all eligible fishing vessels. Record registrations and licenses in the registration/licensing database.
Timing: 2020-2021
Costs USD200,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.2.6. Action: Capacity building and institutional building for FiA staff and relevant stakeholders

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Merchant Department, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport and Donor partners.
Mode: Using the new registration and licensing database as a focus, train appropriate fishery officers in its use, based on the new national policy for registration and licensing. Start with central staff of FiA and MWPT responsible for fishing vessels larger than 90HP.
Timing: 2020 - 2022
Costs USD150,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.3. Develop systems for the authorization of foreign vessels to fish in Cambodian waters

2.3.1. Action: Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam promote and enforce no foreign fishing in non-disputed Cambodian waters.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, DOF of Thailand, DFISH of Viet Nam.
Mode: Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam, promote and develop mechanisms to ensure that no foreign fishing vessels are fishing in Cambodia's non-disputed marine waters.
Timing: 2020-2021
Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.3.2. Action: Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in disputed overlapping areas.

Implementing Agencies: EU FiA, MAFF, SEAFDEC, Ministerial Council, Royal Government of Cambodia
Mode: Through existing mechanisms set up by SEAFDEC, and through direct engagement of senior officials work towards achieving national control over access agreements.
Timing: 2020-2021
Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.4. Develop measures to control transport vessels and vehicles

2.4.1. Action: Register vessels involved in transportation and export of fish and fisheries products

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, Donor partners
Mode: As part of the increased focus on registration and licensing of fishing vessels, strengthen the licensing of transportation vessels in a pilot province (Koh Kong). Then scale up to other provinces.
Timing: 2020-2021
Costs USD100,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.4.2. Action: License vessels and vehicles involved in transportation and export of fish and fisheries products

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, and Donor partners

Mode: As part of the increased focus on registration and licensing of fishing vessels, strengthen the licensing of transportation vessels and vehicles in a pilot province (Koh Kong). Then scale up to other provinces.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD100,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.4.3. Action: In collaboration with the Customs and other appropriate authorities, monitor the transportation of fish and fisheries products by sea, air and road

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, and Donor partners

Mode: Strengthen the systems needed to monitor fish transport by sea, air and road. Start in the pilot Province of Koh Kong and then scale up to other provinces.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD100,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5. Strengthen Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)

2.5.1. Action: Develop and implement the NPCI Marine Fisheries

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, and Donor partners

Mode: As a first step towards strengthening MCS along the Cambodian coast, conduct a review on the roles and responsibilities of MCS agencies and provide recommendations for improvements. Then develop and adopt the NPCI based on a risk assessment of IUU fishing activities, in particular, institutional and human capacity building.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD50,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.2. Action: Provide training for MCS as specified in the NPCI

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, and Donor partners

Mode: Provide training in MCS, including control and inspection at sea, in landing sites, and at the borders, as specified in the NPCI. Possible sources of trainers could be fishery Inspectors from Thailand. Scale-up to other provinces.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD30,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.3. Action: Purchase or repair and refurbish patrol vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, Donor partners

Mode: Obtain quotations for repairs and refurbishment of patrol vessels and then carry out repairs. Note: Funding will be required for ongoing maintenance and running costs.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD2 million (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.4. Introduce log books for large and medium-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF

Mode: Develop, trial and implement log books in a pilot site (Koh Kong) and then scale up to other coastal provinces.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD55,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.5. Provide log books for large and medium-scale fishing vessels and train staff in their use.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF

Mode: Develop, trial and implement log books in the pilot site and then scale up to other Provinces. Train FiA and FiA Containment Officers in log book use.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD55,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.6. Action: Explore options for installing vessel tracking devices and systems in large and medium-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, SEAFDEC, FAO, NOAA

Mode: Through a regional workshop (or bilateral exchange) on satellite image management systems and VMS, use experience gained by other ASEAN countries to explore options for installing a satellite image management system and VMS for medium-scale and large-scale fishing vessels Cambodian vessels.

Timing: 2020

Costs USD50,000 in (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

2.5.7. Action: Installing vessel tracking devices and systems in the large and medium-scale fishing vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA and MAFF

Mode: Procurement of tracking equipment and installation.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD500,000 in (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

3. Cambodia's Flag State Responsibilities

3.1. Develop fishing vessel registration and record of fishing vessels in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas

3.1.1. Action: Conduct a cost/benefit analysis for Cambodia to re-introduce an international registration system.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and FAO.

Mode: Through collaboration, FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport to conduct a cost/benefit study that looks at both the benefits and financial costs of developing a new international register, taking into account the MCS needs for fishing and fishing-related vessels.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD100,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

3.1.2. Action: If shown to be cost-effective, develop a system to register and record fishing vessels in another State or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, and FAO.

Mode: Through collaboration, FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport to develop a system to register and record non-IUU boats permitted to fish/transship/re-supply in the marine waters of other States and in high seas/RFMO areas.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

3.2 Develop systems for the authorization to fish in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas

3.2.1 Action: Consider mechanisms to grant authorization to fish to non-IUU Cambodian vessels to fly the Cambodian flag in another State's marine waters or on the high seas that include effective control and inspection measures

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport,

Mode: Through collaboration FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, EU develop a system to authorize non-IUU boats to fish/transship in the marine waters of other States) and in high seas/RFMO areas, that includes checks for appropriate control and inspection measures such as observers, VMS, log books etc.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD45,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

3.3. Develop measure to control fishery related vessels

3.3.1. Action: Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged, fishing related vessels in another State or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Mode: Through collaboration FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport develop measures to control fishing and re-supply vessels.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

4. Port State Measures

4.1.1. Introduce Port State Measures (PSM)

4.1.1 Action: Implement the PSMA by identifying and designating ports/landing sites for foreign vessels

Implementing Agencies: FiA and FAO

Mode: With FAO assistance, identify and designate official ports/landing sites for foreign vessels. This is particularly urgent for two Chinese vessels recently authorized to fish in Cambodian waters,

Timing: 2020

Costs USD30,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

4.1.2. Action: Introduce port/landing site inspections for foreign IUU fishing

Implementing Agencies: FiA, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Mode: With FAO assistance and through collaboration between FiA, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, develop inspection procedures for foreign vessels in Cambodian ports/landing sites.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD50,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

4.2. Develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels

4.2.1. Action: Under the PSMA develop procedures for foreign vessels suspected of IUU fishing.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Mode: Through collaboration FiA and Ministry of Public Works and Transport, develop procedures for foreign vessels suspected of IUU fishing. Train inspectors and carry out inspections.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD25,000 (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

4.3. Increase cooperation with Port States and RFMOs

4.3.1. Action: Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations on IUU fishing

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, SEAFDEC, and RFMOs

Mode: Through existing ASEAN, SEAFDEC and RFMO mechanisms, cooperate and provide information on foreign IUU vessels in Cambodian ports.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD20,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

4.3.2. Action: Share information on IUU fishing and MCS through the SEAFDEC sub-regional MCS network initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand

Implementing Agencies: FiA Marine Inspectorate, Navy, Marine Police

Mode: Through the SEAFDEC MCS sub-regional network initiative, share information and experiences on IUU and MCS.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD15,000/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

5. Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures

5.1. Develop catch documentation schemes

Action: Adapt and trial SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF, SEAFDEC, OCEANs Partnership

Mode: Through collaboration with SEAFDEC and OCEANs Partnership, develop and trial the catch documentation schemes

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD50,000 [FiA/MAFF; Donor partners and SEAFDEC]

6. Cooperation with RFMOS and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing

6.1. Cooperate with RFMOs, where appropriate

Action: Continue to share information to RFMOS on Cambodian flagged vessels on the high seas and in RFMO areas

Implementing Agencies: FiA and MAFF

Mode: Cooperate with RFMOs, as required.

Timing: 2020-2021

Costs USD10,000/year (FiA/MAFF)

7. Special Requirements of Developing Nations

7.1. Arrange capacity development in ASEAN

Action: Continue to work with ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC and FAO to build human capacity of FiA and partner organisations

Implementing Agencies: FiA, Navy, Marine Police, ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC, FAO

Mode: Participate, wherever possible in capacity building activities with other ASEAN Member States, including joint patrols with neighboring authorities.

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD20,000 per person/year (FiA/MAFF and Donor partners)

8. Reporting

8.1 Strengthen reporting requirements

8.1.1 Action: Each year, develop a NPOA implementation work plan and budget

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF

Mode: Based on a 3-year rolling plan, develop an implementation work plan for each year

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD20,000/year (FiA/MAFF)

8.1.2 Action: Report on progress in implementing the NPAO-IUU through the FiA Annual Report

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF

Mode: Report on progress against the actions in each year's Implementation Work Plan

Timing: 2020-2022

Costs USD15,000 (FiA/MAFF)

8.1.3 Action: Report to the FAO every two years.

Implementing Agencies: FiA, MAFF

Mode: Biennial Reporting to FAO in relation to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Timing: 2021 and 2023

Costs USD10,000 (FiA/MAFF)

C. Table of prioritize actions, Key Performance Indicators and Responsible Institutions

	Action	Target			Key Performance Indicators	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022		
1	State responsibilities					
1.1	Key international legal instruments					
1.1.1	Prepare and ratify the FAO's PSMA	√			PSMA document is adapted, printed and disseminated	FIA and MAFF
1.1.2	Prepare and ratify the UNFSA	√			UNFSA document is adapted, printed and disseminated	FIA and MAFF
1.2	National legislation					
1.2.1	Fisheries legislations					
1.2.1.1	Continue to review and amend the Fisheries Law and develop a new Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	√	√		Final draft Amended Fisheries law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	FIA and MAFF
1.2.1.2	Adopt the Fisheries Law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	√	√		Fisheries Law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing documents is adopted, printed and disseminated	FIA and MAFF
1.2.3	Penalties/Sanctions					
1.2.3.1	Develop sanctions with appropriate penalties in the revised Law on Fisheries	√	√		Sanctions and penalties are revised in the Law on Fisheries	FIA and MAFF
1.2.5	Collaboration with the others states					
1.2.5.1	Continue to update and implement the MoU with D-Fish of Vietnam and Department of Fisheries Thailand, agreed in MoU	√	√	√	The updated and agreed MoUs are implemented	FIA and MAFF
2	Coastal state responsibilities					
2.1	Fisheries Resources Management					
2.1.2	Develop a comprehensive National Marine Fisheries Management Plan		√	√	Fisheries Management Plan finalized and adopted	FIA and MAFF
2.1.3	Improve port sampling, data collection and analyses systems	√	√		Report on findings from the data collection and information review	FIA
2.1.4	Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	√	√		Improved data collection systems and information systems compared to the base-line of 2020. Information shared annually	FIA

	Action	Target			Key Performance Indicators	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022		
2.1.5	Strengthen data collection and fisheries information systems and sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	√	√		with SEAFDEC and FAO Improved data collection systems and information systems compared to the base-line of 2020. Information shared annually with SEAFDEC and FAO	FIA, MAFF and development partners
2.2	Authorization of Cambodian marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water					
2.2.1	Continue to collect data and information on all marine fishing vessels	√	√		The data and information of all marine fishing vessels are aggregated, analyzed and disseminated. The national marine fishing vessels database is reviewed and managed	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.2	Capacity building and institutional building for licensing and registration of fishing vessels in FIA and MPWT		√		Increased number of trained staff capable of registering and licensing fishing vessels in FIA and MPWT	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.3	Promote registration of all large and medium scale fishing vessels	√	√		all large scale and medium scale fishing vessels are registered	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.2.4	Issue licenses to all large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels	√	√		All large- and medium-scale vessels licensed with permitted gears included in the license conditions	FIA, MAFF
2.2.5	Record and Issue certificates of record to all small scale fishing vessels	√	√		all small scale fishing vessels are recorded and provide with certificates	FIA
2.2.6	Build human and institutional capacity for issuing permits or ID cards to coastal fishing vessels	√	√	√	Provincial fisheries officers are trained in the registration and issuance of fishing vessel licenses and IDs	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.3	Authorization of foreign marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water					
2.3.1	Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam, promote and enforce no foreign fishing in non-disputed Cambodian waters.	√	√		Collaboration with Thailand and Vietnam is strengthened No Thai and Vietnamese fishing vessels reported as fishing in Cambodia's EEZ	FIA
2.3.2	Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in disputed overlapping areas.		√	√	Agreements on joint fisheries management and conservation measures in jointly claimed areas and historic waters, will be signed	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
2.4	Develop measures to control transport vessels and vehicles					
2.4.1	Register vessels involved in transport and export of fish and fish products	√	√		All vessels and vehicles involved in the transportation and export of fisheries products are registered	FIA and MPWT

	Action	Target			Key Performance Indicators	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022		
2.4.2	License vessels and vehicles involved in transport and export of fish and fish products	✓	✓	✓	All vessels and vehicles involved in the transportation and export of fisheries products are issued	FIA and MAFF
2.4.3	In collaboration with Customs and other appropriate authorities, monitor the transportation of fish and fisheries products by sea, air and road	✓	✓	✓	Monitoring system approved and used to monitor the transportation of fish and fisheries products	FIA, General Department of Custom and concerned institutions
2.5	Strengthen Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)					
2.5.1	Develop and implement the NPCI-MF	✓	✓	✓	Report assessing the implementation of the national plan for monitoring and inspection	FIA and concerned institutions
2.5.2	Provide training for MCS as specified in the NPCI-MF	✓	✓	✓	A trained officer Implementation of monitoring, monitoring and practical investigations	FIA and concerned institutions
2.5.3	Purchase or repair and refurbish patrol vessels	✓	✓	✓	Control vessels have been fully refurbished and are operational	FIA
2.5.5	Introduce log books for large-scale and medium-scale vessels and train FiA, FiA Cantonment officers and fishers	✓	✓	✓	The Fisheries Statistics Manual is put in place and fishers trained in log book use.	FIA and MAFF
2.5.6	Explore options for installing vessel tracking devices and systems in the large and medium-scale vessels	✓			Appropriate monitoring systems and equipment selected for use on medium- and large-scale fishing vessels	FIA
2.5.7	Install VMS/GMS for large and medium-scale vessels		✓		Medium and large scale fishing vessel monitoring offices set up and functioning in the Fisheries Administration	FIA
3	Flag State Responsibilities					
3.1	Develop fishing vessel registration and record of fishing vessels in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas					
3.1.1	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis for Cambodia to re-introduce an international registration system	✓	✓		Reports, results, analyzes and evaluations of investment and profit are prepared and distributed	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.1.2	If shown to be cost-effective, develop a system to register and record fishing vessels in other States or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures	✓	✓		Public registration of foreign fishing vessels flying the Cambodian flag	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.2	Develop systems for the authorization to fish in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas					
3.2.1	Consider mechanisms for granting authorization to non-IUU foreign fishing vessels to fly the Cambodian flag in other State's marine waters or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures	✓	✓	✓	Transparent procedures have been agreed for granting legal foreign fishing vessels permission to fly the Cambodia flag when, fishing in the EEZ of other states or on the high seas	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
3.3	Develop measure to control fishery related vessels					

	Action	Target			Key Performance Indicators	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022		
3.3.1	Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged fishing related vessels fishing in other States or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures		√	√	Registration System for Cambodian flagged fishing vessel established	FIA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
4	Port State Measures (PSM)					
4.1	Implement PSM					
4.1.1	Implement the PSMA by identifying and designating ports/landing sites for foreign vessels	√			Disseminate information on designated fishing ports/landing sites for foreign fishing vessels	FIA and MAFF
4.1.2	Introduce port/landing site inspections for foreign fishing vessels suspected of IUU fishing.	√	√		A manual on procedures for introducing inspections of foreign illegal fishing vessels prepared	FIA and MAFF
4.2	Develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels					
4.2.1	Under the PSMA develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels	√	√		Guidelines on procedures for foreign vessels identified as engaging in IUU fishing, developed and implemented	FIA and MAFF
4.3	Increase cooperation with port States/RFMOS					
4.3.1	Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations on IUU fishing	√	√	√	Information systems on IUU fishing vessels established and information shared with States and RMFOs	FIA and state concerned
4.3.2	Share information on IUU fishing and MCS through the SEAFDEC sub-regional MCS network initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand	√	√	√	Information system on IUU fishing vessels established and information relevant to the Gulf of Thailand shared.	FIA and SEAFDEC
5	Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures					
5.1	Develop Catch Documentation Schemes					
5.1.1	Adapt and trial SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme		√	√	SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme adapted for use in the Cambodian context	FIA
5.1.2	Build capacity to record fishing statistics and verify permits with another countries			√	Teams trained and performing professionally and effectively	FIA
6	Cooperation with RFMOs and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing					
6.1.	Cooperate with RFMOs, where appropriate. Continue to share information to RFMOs on Cambodian flagged vessels operating on the high seas and in RFMO areas		√	√	An information system on IUU fishing established and information shared	FIA, MAFF and MPWT
7	Special Requirements of Developing Nations					
7.1.	Arrange capacity development in ASEAN Continue to work with ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC and FAO to build human capacity of FIA and partner organisations	√	√	√	Trained officers implementing effective monitoring, control and surveillance	FIA, ASEAN Sec, SEAFDEC Sec, and FAO
8	Reporting					

	Action	Target			Key Performance Indicators	Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022		
8.1	Strengthen reporting requirements					
8.1.1	Develop a NPOA implementation work plan and budget for each year	√	√	√	Annual plans and budgets prepared and approved	FiA and MAFF
8.1.2	Report on progress in implementing the NPOA-IUU, through the FiA Annual Report	√	√	√	NPOA-IUU annual performance reports prepared and approved	FiA and MAFF
8.1.3	Report to the FAO every two years.		√		NPOA-IUU performance reports prepared and approved and reported to FAO every two years	FiA and MAFF

D. Table of prioritize actions, and budgets

No	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)				Responsible agencies	
		2020	2021	2022	Total		
1	State responsibilities						
1.1	Key international legal instruments						
1.1.1	Prepare and ratify the FAO's PSMA	60			60	FIA and MAFF	
1.1.2	Prepare and ratify the UNFSA	10			10	FIA and MAFF	
1.2	National legislation						
1.2.1	Fisheries legislations						
1.2.1.1	Continue to review and amend the Fisheries Law and develop a new Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	200			200	FIA and MAFF	
1.2.1.2	Adapt the Fisheries Law and Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing	10			10	FIA and MAFF	
1.2.3	Penalties/Sanctions						
1.2.3.1	Develop sanctions with appropriate penalties in the revised Law on Fisheries	10	10		20	FIA and MAFF	
1.2.5	Collaboration with the others States						
1.2.5.1	Continue to update and implement the MoU with D-Fish of Vietnam and Department of Fisheries	20	20		60	FIA and MAFF	

No	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)				Responsible agencies	
		2020	2021	2022	Total		
	Thailand, agreed in MoU						
2	Coastal state responsibilities						
2.1	Fisheries Resources Management						
2.1.2	Develop a comprehensive National Marine Fisheries Management Plan		50	50	100	FiA and MAFF	
2.1.3	Improve port sampling, data collection and analyses systems	50	50		100	FiA	
2.1.4	Develop a fisheries information system for fisheries management and policy decision making, including sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs	100	100		200	FiA	
2.1.5	Strengthen data collection and fisheries information systems and sharing with SEAFDEC, FAO and RFMOs		50	50	100	FiA, MAFF and development partners	
2.2	Authorization of Cambodian marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water						
2.2.1	Continue to collect data and information on all marine fishing vessels	125	125		250	FiA, MAFF and MPWT	
2.2.2	Capacity / institutional building for licensing and registration of fishing vessels in FiA and MWPT		50		50	FiA, MAFF and MPWT	
2.2.3	Promote registration of all large scale and medium scale fishing vessels	150	150		300	FiA, MAFF and MPWT	
2.2.4	Issue licenses to all large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels	150	150		300	FiA, MAFF	
2.2.5	Record and Issue certificates of record to all small scale fishing vessels	100	100		200	FiA	
2.2.6	Build human and institutional capacity for issuing permits or ID cards to coastal fishing vessels	50	50	50	150	FiA, MAFF and MPWT	
2.3	Authorization of foreign marine fishing vessels for fishing in Cambodia water						
2.3.1	Through cooperation with Thailand and Viet Nam promote and enforce no foreign fishing in non-disputed Cambodian waters	25	25		50	FiA	
2.3.2	Agree on common fisheries conservation and management measures in disputed overlapping areas		25	25	50	FiA, MAFF and MPWT	
2.4	Develop measures to control transportation vessels and vehicles						
2.4.1	Register vessels involved in transportation and export of fish and fisheries products	100	100		200	FiA and MPWT	

No	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)			Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	Total
2.4.2	License vessels and vehicles involved in transport and export of fish and fisheries products	100	100	100	300
2.4.3	In collaboration with Customs and other appropriate authorities, monitor transport of fish and fisheries products by sea, air and road.	100	100	100	300
2.5	Strengthen Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)				
2.5.1	Develop and implement the NPCI-MF	50	50	50	150
2.5.2	Provide training on MCS as specified in the NPCI-MF	30	30	30	90
2.5.3	Purchase or repair and refurbish patrol vessels	1500	125	125	1750
2.5.5	Introduce log books for large-scale and medium-scale fishing vessels and train FiA, FiA Cantonment and fishers.	10	35	35	80
2.5.6	Explore options for installing vessel tracking devices and systems in the large and medium-scale fishing vessels	50			50
2.5.7	Install VMS/GMS on large and medium-scale fishing vessels		50		50
3	Flag State Responsibilities				
3.1	Develop fishing vessel registration and record of fishing vessels in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas				
3.1.1	Conduct a cost/benefit analysis for Cambodia to re-introduce an international registration system	50	50		100
3.1.2	If shown to be cost-effective, develop a system to register and record fishing vessels in other States or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures	25	25		50
3.2	Develop systems for the authorization to fish in the marine waters of another State or on the high seas				
3.2.1	Consider mechanisms to grant authorization to fish to non-IUU Cambodian vessels to fly the Cambodian flag in another State's marine waters or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures.	15	15	15	45
3.3	Develop measure to control fishery related vessels				

No	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)				Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	Total	
3.3.1	Develop a system to register and record Cambodian flagged fishing related vessels in other States or on the high seas, that include effective control and inspection measures		50	50	10	FiA, MAFF, MPWT and Cabinet of Council Ministers
4	Port State Measures (PSM)					
4.1	Implement PSM					
4.1.1	Implement the PSMA by identifying and designating ports/landing sites for foreign vessels	30			30	FiA and MAFF
4.1.2	Introduce ports/landing site inspections for foreign IUU fishing	25	25		50	FiA and MAFF
4.2	Develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be IUU vessels					
4.2.1	Under the PSMA develop procedures for foreign vessels found to be engaging in IUU fishing	25	25		50	FiA and MAFF
4.3	Increase cooperation with port States/RFMOS					
4.3.1	Cooperate with coastal States, port States, interested States and regional fishery management organizations on IUU fishing	20	20	20	60	FiA and state concerned
4.3.1	Share information on IUU fishing and MCS through the SEAFDEC sub-regional MCS network initiatives in the Gulf of Thailand	15	15	15	45	FiA and SEAFDEC
5	Internationally-agreed Market Related Measures					
5.1	Develop Catch Documentation Schemes					
5.1.1	Adapt and trial the SEAFDEC's ASEAN catch documentation scheme		50	50	100	FiA
6	Cooperation with RFMOS and other Countries to Eliminate IUU Fishing					
6.1	Cooperate with RFMOS, where appropriate Continue to share information to RFMOS on Cambodian flagged vessels on the high seas and in RFMO areas		10	10	20	FiA, MAFF and MPWT
7	Special Requirements of Developing Nations					
7.1	Arrange capacity development in ASEAN Continue to work with the ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC and FAO to build human capacity of FiA and partner organisations	20	20	20	60	FiA, ASEAN Sec, SEAFDEC Sec, and FAO

No	Action	Budget plan (x USD1000)				Responsible agencies
		2020	2021	2022	Total	
8	Reporting					
8.1	Strengthen reporting requirements					
8.1.1	Each year, develop a NPOA implementation work plan and budget	5	5	5	15	FiA and MAFF
8.1.2	Report on progress in implementing the NPAO-IUU through the FiA Annual Report	5	5	5	15	FA and MAFF
8.1.3	Report to the FAO every two years.		10		10	FiA and MAFF
Grand Total					5,930	

GLOSSARY

Coastal fishing area	refers to the sea fishing territory extending from the highest tide line to the outer boundary of the territorial sea, 12 miles or 22.20 km from the base line.
Off shore fishing area	refers to a marine fishing territory extending from the outer boundary of the sea to the border outside the exclusive economic zone (200 miles, 12 miles, 348.20 km).
International sea or high sea	Refers to the sea surface area from the outer line of the exclusive economic zone The front is more than 200 miles or 370.40 kilometers from the base line.
Family - scale fishing	Refers to manual fishing or use of traditional or traditional fishing gear or fishing without a fishing vessel.
Small - scale fishing	Refers to fishing using either a small-scale fishing gear or fishing vessels up to 12 meters, for the marine fishery domain, excluding the use of trawlers.
Medium - scale fishing	Refers to fishing using either a medium-scale fishing gear or fishing vessels between 12 and 24 meters long for the marine fishery domain, including the use of trawls of any length.
Large - scale fishing	Refers to fishing using either a large-scale fishing gear or a fishing vessel over 24 meters in length for the marine fishery domain
Illegal fishing	Refers to the following activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. actions by a fishing vessel in the waters under the jurisdiction of that State without the permission or in violation of the laws and regulations of the State; 2. committed by ships carrying the flags of States that are parties to any relevant regional fisheries management organization, but in violation of management and conservation measures adopted by that organization and by the States responsible or the relevant provisions of international laws that are in effect; 3. in violation of national or international obligations, including any rules and obligations imposed by the cooperative states or with relevant regional fisheries management organizations.
Unreported fishing	refers to fishing activities that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fail to report or reports falsely to the relevant national authorities in violation of national laws or regulations; 2. are in areas of the jurisdiction of the relevant regional fisheries management organizations that have not been reported or reported in lieu of the reporting procedures of that institution;
Unregulated fishing	Refers to fishing activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in areas subject to the provisions of the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization, actions by an unidentified vessel or vessel carrying the flag of a State that is not a party to that institution, or by any fishing entity that is not compliant with, or violates the organization's management and conservation measures; 2. in protected areas by non-compliant fishers;
Monitoring	Refers to a system of measures used for monitoring fisheries activities and surveys.
Fishing transfer	Refers to the act of transferring fish or fisheries products from one fishing vessel to another, whether at sea or at a port or a fishing dock.
The self-defense	Refers to decentralized monitoring and the monitoring team that people participate in - usually done on a one-to-one basis.

Marine fisheries domain	Refers to as the tide or sea level that extends as the tide moves along the coast to the outer reaches of the exclusive economic zone, including internal waters and territorial waters (in this document Either Cambodian or Cambodian waters).
All states	Refers to the nations or territories that constitute a political community under one government.
A coastal state	Refers to a sovereign state in the coastal area for the exploration and exploitation, management and conservation of marine resources that are or are not alive, within its jurisdiction.
Flag State	refers to a sovereign state that grants the right to exploit foreign vessels in international waters.
A port state Inspection	Refers to a state that provides a place for fishing vessels or for services. refers to the activity of inspecting vessels, equipment, and documents for fishing in the sea, at ports or fishing grounds, or anywhere in the supply chain.
Regional Fisheries Management Organization and Regional Fisheries Working Group	Refers to an international body or treaty arrangement between two or more States responsible for fisheries management, including the establishment of management measures. .The relevant organizations and teams are responsible for all technical services such as information gathering, analysis, evaluation, inventory, monitoring, monitoring and observation, stakeholder consultations, implementation, and determination of fishing access and resource allocation.

REFERENCES

1. Agnew D J, Pearce J, Pramod G, Peatman T, Watson R, Beddington J R, Pitcher T J (2009): Estimating the worldwide extent of illegal fishing. *PLoS ONE*. 2009; 4(2): e4570. Published online 2009 Feb 25. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0004570 PMID: PMC2646833.
2. Funge-Smith (per comm): Based on an APFIC study “Regional review of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing by foreign vessels”. *Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission*.
3. UNIDO/MAFF 2015: Value Chain Assessment of Marine Fisheries Sector and Roadmap for Development. *United Nations Industrial Development Organization/ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries*.
4. MAFF (2015): The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries: Update for 2015-2024. *Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries* and FIA Fisheries Statistics for 2017.
5. Teh, L, Shon D, Zylich K and Zeller D (2014): Reconstructing Cambodia’s marine fisheries catch 1950 – 2010. *The University of British Columbia Working Paper #2014-18*.
6. FiA (2016) Assessment report of fishing capacity and IUU in Cambodia’s EEZ and high seas.
7. Fisheries Administration: Report on Marine fishing vessel census 2018 (in Khmer).
8. Fisheries Administration: Annual report 2019.
9. DOF Fisheries Statistics for 2015. *Department of Fisheries, Thailand*.