

The 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting

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

26-27 November 2025

Summary Report

General Overview

The 18th Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Coordination Committee Meeting (CCM) was held in Singapore, for two days from 26 to 27 November 2025 in person mode. The meeting was attended by 10 (ten) RPOA-IUU participating countries (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam). The updated list of the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee representatives is shown in **Annex 1**.

The participants also included representatives from the RPOA-IUU advisory bodies, such as Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) and RPOA-IUU observers such as National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA-OLE) and Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The ASEAN-Germany Project on BlueFairFish was also invited to this year's CCM.

The detailed information of participants who attended the 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting can be seen in **Annex 2**.

The opening remarks were delivered by Mr. Saiful Umam, Acting Secretary Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources that served as an Acting RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator. The meeting was opened by Mr. Damian Chan, Chief Executive Officer, Singapore Food Agency and was co-chaired by:

- Mr. Kevin Khng from Singapore Food Agency
- Mr. Matheus Eko Rudianto from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat

Opening Session

The meeting began with pre-recorded remarks from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat delivered by Saiful Umam, Acting Secretary Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine and Fisheries Resources and Acting RPOA-IUU Secretariat Coordinator, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, The Republic of Indonesia. He highlighted the RPOA-IUU's role in promoting responsible fishing practices and combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing through collaborative national, regional, and multilateral efforts.

Despite the growing complexity of IUU fishing, he mentioned that he is very optimistic about the RPOA-IUU countries' commitment to addressing these challenges through stronger

flag state responsibility, monitoring, control, surveillance, and international cooperation. In addition, it was also highlighted that the ultimate goal of this meeting is to develop a robust strategic action plan. The remarks conclude by noting the consistent cooperation among RPOA-IUU sub-regional groups and Indonesia's continued commitment as the Secretariat's host country, to support the work of the RPOA-IUU, wishing everyone a productive meeting.

Mr. Damian Chan, Chief Executive Officer, Singapore Food Agency opened the meeting by mentioning that IUU fishing undermines fish stocks, affects marine ecosystems, threatens food security, and causes economic losses. He also recalled the establishment of the RPOA-IUU on May 4, 2007 in Bali, as a commitment by 11 countries to combat IUU Fishing in the region. He also noted that the IUU fishing combating capabilities had expanded over the years, which included the setting up of data-sharing mechanism platforms.

He also acknowledged collaboration with international and regional organizations, including the FAO, SEAFDEC, and CCAMLR, on projects and capacity-building workshops. In terms of Singapore's National Measures, Singapore prioritizes the sustainability of marine resources. The Singapore Fisheries Act (1966) provides provisions for the control of fishing and distribution of fish. Singapore is currently strengthening its legislative framework to enable stronger enforcement against IUU fishing and will be assessing accession to the FAO Port State Measures Agreement after the Fisheries Act (1966) has been amended.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of meeting

Representatives from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided a general introduction and outlined the objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting. She outlined the RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee as an annual forum to review the progress status of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025, share reports of the RPOA-IUU core elements implementation, and develop the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026.

1.2. Adoption of Agenda

The draft agenda was adopted during the meeting. The adopted agenda is available in **Annex 3**.

2. Regional Outlook and Priorities

2.1. Emerging issues on international effort in promoting responsible fisheries

Representatives from SEAFDEC provided a presentation with an introduction on SEAFDEC. SEAFDEC, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, is an autonomous inter-governmental body established in 1967 with a vision for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development in the region, comprising 11 member countries (ASEAN Member states and Japan).

Representatives from SEAFDEC also highlighted nine (9) Priority Areas for Future Action to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia address the encroachment of Foreign Vessels through improved enforcement and Vessel Monitoring System information sharing, Enhancing and

capacity building on Monitoring Control and Surveillance, Strengthening Traceability of Fish and Fishery Products by aligning with market requirements, incorporating small-scale fisheries, and building capacity in Catch Documentation Schemes; and the Development of National/Regional Estimation of IUU Losses through knowledge sharing, fishery intelligence, and formulating ASEAN guidelines. Finally, SEAFDEC also outlined the plan that emphasizes Strengthening Evidence and Procedures Prosecution to improve deterrence, Monitoring Transshipment Activity by understanding carrier vessels and implementing FAO certifications, and comprehensive Legal Reform through updating national frameworks and National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, Eliminate IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUU) development.

Discussions Notes

- Australia's delegates sought clarity on the role of advisory bodies, suggesting that it should be defined and clarified more clearly if different to the role of partners to the RPOA-IUU.
- Australia's delegates also inquired about the development of ASEAN Guidelines on IUU fishing losses;
- SEAFDEC is collaborating with FAO on methodologies with regard to in estimating IUU fishing losses undertaken by the project. This project is under consultation with countries. Australia suggested that SEAFDEC consult CSIRO which is the appropriate agency with regard to estimating IUU fishing losses and offered to link SEAFDEC with CSIRO;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat added that SEAFDEC has been one of the most active advisory bodies within the RPOA-IUU. FAO and InfoFish have also been quite active to date, although unfortunately they were unable to attend the 18th RPOA-IUU CCM. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat informed that it has not received updates from other advisory bodies for some time. This was in response to Australia's concern regarding the role of Advisory Bodies, which the RPOA-IUU Secretariat recalled in previous CCMs. In addition, it had proposed a review of the Advisory Bodies and the possibility of opening opportunities for new member advisory bodies.

The SEAFDEC's presentation is available in **Annex 4**.

3. Presentation of Reports

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

Representatives of the RPOA-IUU Secretariat reported the implementation of the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan through ongoing communication with donors and partners to initiate new activities and by organizing several regional activities. It was also noted that public awareness had been enhanced through the development of new publicity materials, a knowledge management platform, and newsletters. In addition, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat facilitated communication among countries regarding suspected IUU fishing vessels and regularly updated the IUU Vessel List using information from key RFMOs.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat noted a key development over the last 12 months has been the closure of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), meaning it is no longer present as a partner for current or new cooperation activities. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat

updated that it is exploring opportunities with other partners to continue delivery of uncompleted activities affected by USAID's closure.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat submitted 3 (three) regional activities proposal to the Australia's Combating IUU Fishing Program, namely Study on IUU fishing on the Gulf of Thailand, Workshop on Promoting Flag State Responsibility and FAO Compliance Agreement 1993, Fisheries Intelligence Training. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat initiated communication with the Canada's Government regarding potential support for regional training in multilateral fisheries enforcement and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for a regional workshop on decent working conditions on fishing vessels and fishing industry.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat informed that several regional activities proposals had been submitted to Australia's Combating IUU fishing program, such as the workshop on Promoting Flag State Responsibility and the FAO Compliance Agreement. With Australian support, the workshop was conducted in the University of Wollongong in Malaysia, with the ANCORS as an implementing partner. It is also reported that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat conducted the RPOA-IUU Consultative Meeting aimed at obtaining inputs from countries on the draft RPOA-IUU Support and Partnership Mechanism Guidelines. Another activity that had been carried out in 2025 was the RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to provide a platform for RPOA-IUU participating countries, advisory bodies, observers, and partners to strengthen coordination, enhance information sharing and minimize risk of duplication in efforts to combat IUU fishing.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat has incorporated information from Indonesia's Focal Point regarding FV Run Zeng 03 and FV Run Zeng 05 into the RPOA-IUU Watch List. In addition, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat has updated the list incorporating information from RFMOs, such as WCPFC, CCAMLR, and CCSBT. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat also facilitated communication between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia concerning suspected foreign fishing vessels conducting IUU fishing activities in one of the RPOA-IUU work areas.

In 2026, the Secretariat will continue its communication with donors and partners to initiate new activities. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat is committed to continuing regional activities, developing publicity materials, and increasing its participation in both regional and international forums to effectively combat IUU fishing.

The presentation of the RPOA-IUU secretariat can be seen in **Annex 5**.

3.2. RPOA-IUU Participating Countries Reports

3.2.1. Australia

Australia's delegates provided information regarding IUU fishing in Australia's northern waters that has increased over the past 12 months, with apprehensions and prosecutions of foreign fishing crews doubling from 2023-24 to 2024-25. He also added that Australia actively shared monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) information on IUU fishing both directly with other countries and through the RPOA-IUU's Arafura and Timor Seas MCS sub-regional group.

Australia strengthens MCS sub-regional group cooperation by chairing the ATS MCS sub-regional group, including ensuring annual meetings are held (latest held 23 April 2025).

Australia also updated that *the Combating IUU fishing and Promoting Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia's program* has successfully delivered its third year of the MCS Training Course, conducted seven capacity-building workshops, and initiated the first Fisheries Officer Exchange, while also continuing to fund an officer to support the RPOA-IUU Secretariat operations.

Australia's delegates also advised that Australia is assessing the need to update its National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, Eliminate IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU) to a third iteration in 2026. It was reported that Australia is committed to improving its catch reporting systems, including ongoing transition to electronic logbooks (e-logs) in Australian Commonwealth-managed fisheries as well as the completion of a 4-year Data Transformation project and Electronic Monitoring Project improving data integration and electronic monitoring systems.

Australia advised that it will be hosting the FAO's Southwest Pacific Regional Coordination Meeting on the Agreement on the PSMA and Complementary Instruments in early 2026, in Brisbane.

Australia's delegates reported that the ILO is having ongoing discussions about the possibility of developing a new ILO instrument on Decent Work in Supply Chains. The instrument's development will be discussed by the ILO Governing Body in 2026.

The presentation of Australia can be found in **Annex 6**.

3.2.2. Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam's delegates informed that Brunei Darussalam has recently obtained observer status in two Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), namely the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). It was also mentioned that Brunei Darussalam is currently in the planning stages to become a party to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) by depositing its instrument of accession in the near future. Additionally, Brunei Darussalam is reviewing policies for workers on fishing vessels and is planning to engage with SEAFDEC in conducting a marine resource survey, scheduled for September 2026. This survey aimed to compare fisheries stock conditions across different monsoon seasons.

Regarding bilateral cooperation, Brunei Darussalam is also in discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to sign two Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) related to fisheries cooperation and the establishment of a hotline for information exchange to combat IUU fishing. Concurrently, Brunei Darussalam is engaging with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia to sign an MOU that will strengthen collaboration in the marine and fisheries sectors.

Brunei Darussalam's delegates reported that Brunei Darussalam has equipped all commercial fishing vessels with Automatic Identification System (AIS) transponders this year, enhancing navigational tracking and deterring fishing activities outside designated zones, as a part of its effort to enhance monitoring and combat IUU fishing. Additionally, Brunei Darussalam intends to review and update its National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (NPOA-IUUF). To further strengthen its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) framework, relevant enforcement agencies continuously conduct joint sea patrol operations throughout the EEZ, ensuring a sustained, integrated, and effective approach to safeguarding the nation's fisheries resources.

The presentation of Brunei Darussalam can be found in **Annex 7**.

3.2.3. Cambodia

Cambodia's delegates informed that Cambodia is in the process of ratifying the Law of the Sea and has already ratified the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement in September 2025, as well as the WTO's Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies in 2024. It was also reported that Cambodia signed a Joint Statement with the Marine and Fisheries Quality Assurance Agency, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia. He also added that Cambodia has reviewed and discussed its 10-year National Strategy Plan for Fisheries (SPF 2025-2035) along with a 5-year Marine and Inland Fisheries Management Plan and an Inland Plan of Control and Inspection with relevant stakeholders.

Additionally, Cambodia's delegates announced a new Fisheries Law was promulgated in June 2025, and a Sub-Decree on Marine Fisheries Conservation and Management, as well as Transactional Fines and a Proclamation on Administrative Sanctions, have been submitted for review by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF). Regarding the implementation of the PSMA, Cambodia has refined the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and designated the National Contact Point and port. This information has been publicly announced on the Global Information Exchange System (GIES). A dedicated PSMA working team within the Fisheries Administration (FiA) has been established to oversee the implementation. It was also informed that FiA has developed an official email address psma_cambodia@maff.gov.kh, with a national PSMA webpage to facilitate information sharing on PSMA initiatives. He also detailed that a PSMA team has been established to review advance requests for entry and inspection of foreign fishing vessels.

It has been informed that transshipments and landing requirements, including authorization, information provision, inspection, and clearance, will be included in the Sub-Decree on Conservation and Management Measures for Marine Fisheries and Distant Water Fishing. Finally, Cambodia is collaborating with Thailand and Vietnam through SEAFDEC to conduct a study regarding shared fish stocks in the Gulf of Thailand.

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

3.2.4. Indonesia

Indonesia's delegates reported the Indonesian Government's efforts in enhancing its fisheries Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) measures through the development of various digital platforms, including the Electronic Administrative Sanctions Platform (LENSA-KP), e-logbook version 3, and a new version of the National Fish Traceability and Logistics System (STELINA). Indonesia's delegates also described Indonesia's commitment in strengthening its flag state responsibility by enforcing laws against Indonesian fishing vessels that operate illegally in the waters of other States.

Indonesia's delegates updated several new regulations have been implemented, including Government Regulation No. 28/2025 on the Implementation of Risk-based Business Licenses, which introduces a new administrative fines formula for fishing infringements; Ministerial Regulation No. 4/2025 on the Implementation of Fisheries Inspectors' Duties; and Ministerial Regulation No. 8/2025 on the Management of Surveillance Vessels. Indonesia ratified the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement through Presidential Regulation No. 67/2025, submitted on June 10, 2025, during the United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC).

Regarding Coastal State Responsibilities, Indonesia's delegates expedited the repatriation of Mr. Noel Kalifia, a Papua New Guinean fisheries observer onboard FV Princess Janice 168, which was apprehended by the Surveillance Vessel Orca 06 in Fisheries Management Area 717 on August 14, 2025. In terms of strengthening the MCS system, Indonesia has launched e-logbook V3 featuring the "FishFace" function, which uses AI for the automatic identification of fish species, size, and weight.

The presentation of Indonesia can be found in **Annex 9**.

Discussion session:

- Indonesia's delegates suggested to continue the data-sharing mechanism working group activity;
- Australia proposed that progressing the Joint Ministerial Statement (JMS) to re-commit to the RPOA-IUU should be high priority for 2026. This would best occur through an alternative process than an in-person event, such as desk-to-desk process, as an in-person meeting of ministers is unlikely. It may be necessary for the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to re-confirm the Joint Ministerial Statement's text with countries;
- Australia updated that it will soon finalise the engagement of agender equality, disability and social inclusion specialist to lead delivery of the work with the RPOA-IUU on the proposal for a Women in Fisheries Network;
- Australia proposed a review of how the RPOA-IUU Work Plan is structured would be useful to ensure it is clear and simple to use;

Co-chair Notes:

- Regarding to Australia proposal to proceed with the JMS, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat supported this suggestion and proposed to discuss further on agenda item 9.3;
- Decent working conditions have emerged as a significant issue and focus. Therefore, this issue should be prioritized as one of the RPOA-IUU activities in 2026;

- The establishment of the Women in Fisheries Surveillance Network will be encouraged;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat has acknowledged Australia's proposal to restructure the work plan format and will accordingly simplify and streamline it for the implementation of the next year's work plan.

3.2.5 Malaysia

Malaysia's delegates informed that Malaysia is currently reviewing the Fisheries Act 1985 to ensure its relevance and efficiency in fulfilling its roles as a Flag State, Coastal State, and Port State. The amendments to the Fisheries Act have received approval from both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It was informed that Malaysia is carrying out Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data analysis to support prosecution efforts from November 17 to 21, 2025. Malaysia has licensed one carrier vessel and granted authorization for transshipment at sea in the High Seas (Indian Ocean), in compliance with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) resolution on transshipment.

Malaysia's delegates stated that Malaysia fully committed to fulfil its role as a port state by enhancing the implementation of the Port State Measures Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Malaysia has also successfully developed the National Plan of Action 2.0 which consists of:

1. Part I: Management of Fisheries Resources and the Impact of IUU Fishing Activities in Malaysia.
2. Part II: State Responsibilities.
3. Part III: Plan of Action
4. Part IV: Aspirations and Coordination of the NPOA-IUU

Additionally, Malaysia also shared the SOP Listing and Delisting Fishing Vessel in Malaysia IUU List, which includes:

1. The detention of fishing vessels by enforcement agencies will be reported to the IUU Fishing Liaison Officer.
2. IUU Fishing Liaison Officer notified the authority of the flag state for a detention case involving Foreign Fishing Vessel.
3. The case of the fishing vessel detained because of IUU fishing activity reported to the IUU Fishing Technical Committee and IUU Fishing Steering Committee to be listed in the Malaysia-IUU list.

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

3.2.6 Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea's delegates stated that Papua New Guinea continues to make significant strides in combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing through maximizing economic benefits from fisheries and marine resources, enhancing monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems. PNG remains an active member of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) and has successfully completed reviews of several management plans, including those for tuna, mud crab, prawn, lobster, and bêche-de-mer fisheries. PNG's delegates also mentioned that the Fisheries Management Act is currently under review.

Parallel to these developments in fisheries, the PNG government is advancing initiatives in alignment with its vision to revitalize and transform the agriculture sector, thereby improving economic opportunities, livelihoods, and food security. The Capacity Building under the PNG Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Policy Support Program is aimed at promoting climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries, empowering women, and enhancing food systems through research and policy support.

In terms of enforcement, four apprehensions have been recorded, with two releases and two cases proceeding to court. PNG advocates for enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including joint enforcement patrols, to ensure sustainable fisheries management and regional security. Promoting exchange programs among RPOA member countries through sub-regional groups is recommended to foster cooperation and understanding. Additionally, PNG continues to seek support from the FFA Regional Surveillance Centre for vessel analysis to combat illegal fishing activity within its borders.

The presentation of Papua New Guinea can be found in **Annex 11**.

3.2.7 Singapore

Singapore's delegates informed that Singapore is in the process of amending its Fisheries Act (1966), to enable stronger enforcement actions against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and related activities. Singapore is also committed to cooperating with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) like the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) by ensuring compliance with relevant conservation measures. Singapore is also evaluating accession to the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) after the revision of the Fisheries Act (1966) is completed, and is working to align its port state measures with the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) PSMA through these legislative amendments.

As a non-contracting party (NCP) cooperating with CCAMLR, Singapore implements the electronic Catch Documentation Scheme (e-CDS) in the trade of *Dissostichus* spp. (toothfish) to enhance monitoring and compliance. Singapore also actively monitors the Regional Plan of Action to combat IUU Fishing (RPOA-IUU) vessel watch list, along with the vessel lists of relevant RFMOs. Additionally, Singapore is committed to regional cooperation by sharing and exchanging information on IUU fishing vessels with RPOA-IUU participating countries.

The presentation of Singapore can be found in **Annex 12**.

Discussion session:

- Indonesia's delegates raised questions about the PSMA implementation in Malaysia and Singapore.

Response from Malaysia:

- Malaysia confirmed that its Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are aligned with PSMA requirements and that they operate two designated PSMA ports. Foreign fishing vessels must provide prior notification. Malaysia will check the vessel status with their flag state and information via GIES.
- Malaysia explicitly stated that vessels engaged in IUU fishing would be denied entry, particularly within regional agreements, and no foreign fishing vessel can enter Malaysian ports without the Director General's approval.
- Malaysia reported that 32 Malaysian fishing vessels operate in the high seas and one carrier vessel authorized for legal transshipment at sea;

Response from Singapore:

- Singapore indicated that ongoing amendments to its Fisheries Act will ensure full alignment with PSMA standards and regulations. The current SOPs, such as denying the entry of vessels involved in IUU fishing to port, and exchanging intelligence with RFMOs and like-minded countries, already mirrored PSMA requirements.
- Singapore is in the process of amending its fisheries legislation and regularly monitors the RPOA-IUU Watch List.

Co-chair notes:

- Regarding the planned activity titled study on IUU fishing losses estimation in the Gulf of Thailand, indicating Malaysia's interest in being a pilot country for the study, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat awaits for the result of internal consultation from Malaysian on this matter;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat highlighted the best practices from Papua New Guinea regarding the completion of several management plans for key fisheries commodities, including tuna, mud crab, prawn, lobster, and bêche-de-mer;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat highlighted and underscored best practices from Papua New Guinea regarding the importance of regional data and information exchange. This was demonstrated by Papua New Guinea's successful apprehension of fishing vessels based on information received from the Fisheries Forum Agency's Regional Surveillance Centre;
- A key lesson learned from Papua New Guinea highlighted the importance of data-sharing mechanisms through regional secretariat, which have helped to expedite the process of imposing sanctions on foreign fishing vessels engaged in violations within their waters.

3.2.8 Thailand

Thailand's delegates updated Thailand's key progress on combating IUU Fishing focused on domestic strengthening through policy, technology, and human resources, alongside robust international collaboration. It was also informed that vessel monitoring is modernized through the "Fisheries Next" app and AI integration, enhancing surveillance and fisher communication. In terms of enhancing labor protection for fisheries, Thailand's delegates reported that 466 participants – both officers and fishers - have been trained for forced labor screening and life-saving skills.

Regarding international efforts, Thailand updated the FAO Global Record with eight vessels in July 2025 and the RFVR with 399 fishing vessels in April 2025. Combined with national efforts, Thailand's delegates informed that they updated legislative amendments on the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (2015) into an Act (2025), expanding definitions of fishing activities and gear, clarifying licensing for small-scale fisheries, and revising penalties for IUU.

Thailand's delegates also provided information regarding the port state measures, Thailand officially designated 28 ports for non-Thai fishing vessels through a Department of Fisheries (DoF) Notification (2025), publicized on its website, RFMOs, and the FAO PSMA App. Regionally, Thailand's National Fisheries Policy Committee announced measures prohibiting fisheries subsidies under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement in July 2025, and the Cabinet approved acceptance of the WTO Protocol on Fisheries Subsidies in November 2025, with ratification currently underway. Additionally, under the implementation of Australia's Combating IUU fishing program, five officers attended Fisheries MCS training in Vietnam, and Thailand's DoF hosted a Fisheries Officer Exchange activity for 15 personnel from five RPOA-IUU countries, including site visits to key facilities.

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

3.2.10 Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste's delegates provided information regarding the development of a national action plan to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing undertaken by Timor-Leste's National Directorate of Inspection for Fisheries. Timor-Leste's key initiatives included public information campaigns across seven municipalities, rigorous boat marking, vessel inspection, and fisheries product inspection. Regarding the ratification of international instrument, Timor-Leste demonstrated its commitment to international cooperation by ratifying the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) through Government Resolution No. 8/2023, and is now working with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s representatives based on Timor-Leste and FAO based on Rome to formulate an implementation strategy.

Furthermore, Timor-Leste's delegates informed that they engaged in extensive collaboration with regional and international bodies, including RPOA-IUU, Lusophone countries, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), ASEAN Network on IUU, WTO, and Reglitter. They are also exploring membership in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), specifically Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), with an invitation to cooperate sent in April 2025. Under the implementation of Australia's Combating IUU Fishing Program, 10 fisheries inspectors (6 female, 4 male) participated in the MCS Training Courses and participated in the Fisheries Officer Exchange Program in Bangkok, Thailand.

In addition, other notable implementations included inspections of the Scientific Research Vessel OceanX, boat marking activities in four municipalities covering 279 and 450 motorized boats, and the application of fines for unauthorized fishing vessel imports. Efforts also involved the apprehension of vessels using illegal mesh sizes, collaboration with the Maritime

Operation Center (COMAR) to identify 25 illegal foreign fishing vessels, and continued participation in various regional training and workshops covering enforcement, maritime domain awareness, and fisheries officer exchanges. Looking ahead to 2026, Timor-Leste proposes to continue its collaboration with FAO and WorldFish for fisheries law revision, explore ratification of other international instruments like the FAO Compliance Agreement and UNFSA, and maintain participation in regional meetings and training. Timor-Leste also plans to further digitalize boat marking and inspection data, educate fishers through public campaigns, and revise its fisheries law drawing from regional experiences.

The presentation of Timor-Leste can be found in **Annex 14**.

3.2.11 Viet Nam

Viet Nam's delegates shared their ongoing commitment to combat IUU fishing and strengthen fisheries management by actively engaging in comprehensive reforms of its legal and operational frameworks. A key step includes the review and revision of its Fisheries Law and related regulations to enhance law enforcement and align with new organizational structures and international requirements. It was also mentioned that Decree No. 38/2024/ND-CP replaced its predecessor, significantly increasing fines and adding stringent enforcement measures, such as confiscation and license revocation, for IUU violations.

In strengthening capacity at the domestic level, Viet Nam is strengthening law enforcement at sea and enhancing monitoring of its fishing fleet and landed catches through various initiatives. This includes the implementation of regulations for fishing vessel registration, flag flying, marking, and licensing for both Vietnamese and international waters. Viet Nam's delegates also informed that the VN-Fishbase system has been deployed nationwide, providing a comprehensive, locally updated database of vessel registration and fishing licenses. Vietnam is also systematically reviewing fishing vessel data, linking it to vessel registration numbers and owners' identification (VNeID) to standardize and update 'fishing vessel profiles'.

Viet Nam's delegates also shared their progress in fostering enhanced bilateral cooperation with Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Malaysia to combat IUU fishing through information and experience sharing. In terms of their participation in the RFMOs, Viet Nam continues to comply with WCPFC management and conservation measures as a non-member cooperating country, annually collecting and reporting tuna fisheries data and actively participating in WCPFC conferences and workshops. Regarding the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), Vietnam has designated ports for controlling fishing vessels and carriers, cooperated with the US on capacity building for PSMA inspections, and participated in international training supported by FAO and SEAFDEC. By October 2025, 18 foreign carrier vessels had arrived at these designated ports, demonstrating the active enforcement of processes for foreign vessel control. Lastly, Vietnam has approved the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization concerning the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (2022) and is currently developing a comprehensive plan for its implementation.

The presentation of Viet Nam can be found in **Annex 15**.

Discussion session:

- Cambodia's delegates raised a question to Thailand about a license for small-scale fisheries.

Response from Thailand:

- Thailand clarified that the definition of artisanal fishing vessels differs within their national fisheries act. Current regulation, do not specifically address artisanal fishing vessels, but confirmed that provisions for these vessels would be incorporated into Thailand's upcoming amendments to its fisheries act and regulations;
- Indonesia's delegates noted Timor-Leste had recently become a full member of ASEAN and asked Thailand if Timor-Leste will be invited to participate with the ASEAN Network on IUU (AN IUU) and SEAFDEC.

Response from Thailand:

- As a country hosting of the AN-IUU Center, Thailand will propose it at the next ASFWGi meeting. Similar to Timor-Leste's involvement in SEAFDEC, Timor-Leste will have an opportunity to be invited to online meetings until recommendation to join is obtained.
- In response to a query from Thailand's delegates, Vietnam informed that the newly stipulated maximum fines and penalties in its regulations are specifically designed to create a stronger deterrent effect against perpetrators of IUU fishing.
- Thailand is in the process of addressing (or reforming) its fisheries subsidies;
- Timor-Leste is considering membership in the IOTC (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission) and the possibility of ratifying the FAO Compliance Agreement;
- Vietnam is undertaking a significant program aimed at enhancing bilateral collaboration and stipulating maximum penalties and fines for fisheries offenses, and the development of an implementation plan for fisheries subsidies was discussed;

Co-chair Notes:

- Thailand's new Fisheries Act, incorporating the provisions on labour standards and port inspections, was highlighted as a good example of the protection of workers on fishing vessels and in the seafood industry;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat acknowledged Viet Nam's proposal to focus on strengthening information-sharing mechanisms related to vessels engaged in IUU fishing.

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

3.3.1. Gulf of Thailand

Thailand, as a Chair of the Gulf of Thailand (GoT) RPOA-IUU MCS sub-regional groups, informed that the GoTFish Project, is currently in its Inception Phase, has obtained country signatures from Thailand and Cambodia and is awaiting from Malaysia and Viet Nam. The GoTFish project focussed on regional transboundary fisheries governance and management. In line with the 2025 key issues identified in the GoT RPOA-IUU MCS sub-regional groups, Fisheries Officer Exchange program was held in Bangkok, from June 23 to 27, 2025, supported by the Australia's Combating IUU fishing program and attended by five RPOA-IUU countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam).

Another focus is Thailand proposed a study to estimate losses due to IUU fishing, which was included in the workplan during the 17th CCM in November 2024. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat submitted a proposal regarding a study on IUU fishing in the GoT to Australia's Combating IUU

Fishing Program and facilitated communication with Thailand regarding the details of activity and objectives they wish to include in the study. Discussions involving the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, GoT MCS sub-regional group and Australia agreed to proceed with a project involving a pilot study with one member of the GoT group to investigate development of a methodology which could be applied in possible future studies into IUU fishing losses. Nomination to participate in the pilot study is being considered by Malaysia and Australia is ready to move forward to support this activity if a nomination is received.

For future action, Thailand will develop and circulate Terms of Reference for inputs, follow up on and revise the current recommendations, and virtually host the 10th MCS Sub-Regional Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 2026.

The presentation of the Gulf of Thailand' presentation can be found in **Annex 16**.

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

Malaysia, as a Chair of SESCO and SSS RPOA-IUU Sub-regional Groups reported the outcome from the 8th Sub-regional Meeting on the SESCO and SSS on November 13, 2015. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Malaysia. The meeting was attended by representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat. The Philippines was unable to attend due to prior commitments. During the session, member countries reviewed and adopted a revised Terms of Reference (TOR), specifying that meetings would convene only when necessary, the Chair and Secretariat would maintain communication with focal points, and the venue would remain flexible or in Malaysia.

Based on presentations from each member country, six main IUU fishing issues were identified within the sub-region:

- encroachment by foreign fishing vessels;
- fishing without valid licenses or with misused gear licenses/violated fishing conditions;
- the use of prohibited gears such as cyanide and blast fishing, or illegal mesh sizes and fishing techniques;
- fishing in restricted zones;
- unauthorized use and placement of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs); and
- illicit fish transshipment to/from foreign fishing vessels.

As follow-up actions and recommendations, the Secretariat of SESCO and SSS RPOA-IUU Sub-regional Groups is committed to establishing a discussion platform, such as a WhatsApp group, for better coordination. Member countries of the SESCO and SSS RPOA-IUU Sub-regional Groups were urged to seek opportunity and to request technical assistance and capacity building from partners like Australia's SEA-IUU Program.

The presentation of SESCO and SSS RPOA-IUU Sub-regional Groups can be found in **Annex 17**.

3.3.3. Arafura and Timor-Seas

Australia, as a Chair of the Arafura and Timor-Seas (ATS) sub regional group, noted that illegal fishing occurred in the ATC driven by economic pressure. Within the sub-regional groups, member countries were trying to understand prosecution requirements among countries including strengthening information-sharing and regularly updating focal points. Progress in 2025 included initiatives such as the Indonesia-Australia Fisheries Surveillance Forum for information exchange and joint patrol under the Jawline Arafura Operation in September 2025 followed by high-level meetings.

It was also reported that member countries of ATS sub-regional groups developed technology for enhancing monitoring technologies like INKRAH (TPKP NAS) application for reporting crimes in the fisheries sector and the 'NEMO SYSTEM' designed for sustainable small-scale fisheries. Education and community engagement also become the priority for ATS sub-regional groups.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Action Plan includes holding the next Sub-regional Group meeting in Indonesia, continuing coordinated patrols, sustaining education initiatives, promoting further information sharing, and exploring new capacity building opportunities. Follow-up actions and recommendations for the future focus on promoting annual subregional meetings, emphasizing the benefits of in-person attendance, allocating dedicated funding for subregional group activities, and maintaining updated contact lists to ensure effective communication and coordination.

The presentation of ATS RPOA-IUU MCS sub-regional group can be found in **Annex 18**.

Discussion session:

- Malaysia confirmed it is, considering nominating to be the pilot country for the proposed study of the IUU fishing losses in the Gulf of Thailand and will advise once a decision has been made.
- Australia's delegates welcomed SESCO and SSS sub-regional groups's list of six IUU fishing issues for the sub-region and asked if there were any priorities for capacity building from that list. Malaysia, as chair, reported that it was considering ideas concerning PSMA, port and at-sea inspections, as well as the application of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS).

3.4. RPOA-IUU MCS Advisory Bodies

3.4.1. SEAFDEC

Representatives from SEAFDEC highlighted the SEAFDEC's Program of Work, particularly Strategy-2 on reducing IUU fishing activities in the ASEAN region, which involves assessing IUU fishing vessels and their impacts, developing fisheries management tools like the Regional Fishing Vessels Record, and supporting effective IUU fishing countermeasures in collaboration with member states and international organizations.

SEAFDEC's presentation also detailed progress made, including various regional training courses for fisheries inspectors on Port State Measures and MCS, workshops on RFVR databases

and information exchange, and training on traceability tools. Regional capacity building workshops on transshipment policies and legal reform to enhance countermeasures against IUU fishing were also conducted. SEAFDEC emphasizes strengthening networks with numerous international partners like JICA, FAO, NOAA, and GIZ, and outlines support and collaboration measures across core RPOA-IUU elements such as Port State Measures, Market Measures, Capacity Building, MCS, and Transshipment.

Representatives from SEAFDEC also outlined potential collaboration with the RPOA-IUU which includes port state measures, market measures, capacity-building, monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS), and transshipment. Follow-up actions for transshipment at sea in Southeast Asia include human resource development, technology enhancement, and improved coordination and legal frameworks, with a proposed extension of coordination to South Asia through the FAO Project Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem-II.

The SEAFDEC's presentation can be found in **Annex 19**.

3.5. RPOA-IUU Observers

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

Representatives from CCAMLR presented their focus on conserving Antarctic marine life and managing commercial fisheries for species like toothfish, krill, and icefish across 10% of the world's oceans. CCAMLR works to detect, deter, and respond to IUU fishing within its Convention Area and monitor Antarctic fish trade globally. Its comprehensive compliance and enforcement measures include a centralized Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), IUU vessel lists, Flag and Port State control measures, and the CDS. CCAMLR's engagement strategy with non-Contracting Parties emphasizes cooperation, capacity building, and partnerships with organizations like INTERPOL and the IMCS Network.

Representative from CCAMLR mentioned potential support across several core areas, such as providing input for PSMA inspections, developing CDS resources and training, enhancing regional capacity building through workshops on CDS and port inspection, and strengthening MCS systems to facilitate law enforcement action against CCAMLR-listed IUU vessels attempting to enter Southeast Asian ports. It was also highlighted a potential for continued collaboration in 2026, focusing on CCAMLR's NCP Engagement Strategy for Southeast Asia, formal cooperation with RPOA-IUU member countries via the CDS, sharing lessons learned from CDS implementation, developing e-learning modules for fisheries inspectors, and sustained participation in future meetings.

Key follow-up actions and recommendations include enhancing information sharing and collaboration between CCAMLR and RPOA-IUU members, fostering cooperation with regional countries involved in toothfish trade or transshipment (specifically Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam), educating on 'Control of Nationals,' supporting PSMA inspectors encountering CCAMLR species, and increasing RPOA-IUU observer engagement in CCAMLR meetings.

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

Discussion session:

- Australia's delegates underscored the importance of supporting implementation of multilateral Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS), including CCAMLR's;
- Cambodia's delegates stated that Cambodia does not authorize their fishing vessels to operate in the high seas. They were advised to explore Flag State responsibility principles from Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) or other regional bodies. In response, CCAMLR explained the significance of identifying toothfish landing points to ensure their origin, from either conventional or other global areas, and welcomes to cooperate with Cambodia;
- The RPOA-IUU Secretariat expressed its intention to foster closer cooperation with its advisory bodies and observers throughout 2026.

3.5.2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Representatives from NOAA presented on NOAA's efforts to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, emphasizing it as a top U.S. priority for 2026. NOAA's core commitment is to ensure global sustainable fisheries management and enforcement, protect seafood supply chains, and prevent IUU fishing through international engagement, cooperative enforcement, and global sustainability promotion.

This comprehensive approach involves 21 federal agencies and offices, coordinated under the Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (SAFE) Act. NOAA's primary counter-IUU activities include providing training and technical assistance on Port State Measures Agreement implementation, fisheries enforcement, legal frameworks, prosecuting crimes in the fisheries sector, and monitoring control and surveillance. It also coordinates with U.S. government agencies supporting partner nations and leads U.S. engagement in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

Regionally, NOAA Fisheries conducts enforcement operations, engages in bilateral meetings, participates as an observer in RPOA-IUU, contributes to APEC subsidiary bodies, and utilizes trade agreements. Past activities with RPOA-IUU member countries involved extensive workshops and training in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam, covering topics such as PSMA, VMS, legal frameworks, and enforcement.

For 2026, NOAA plans to provide expertise for a SEAFDEC workshop on MCS, conduct a Counter IUU Fishing Seminar with the U.S. Coast Guard in Vietnam, and host a regional Fisheries Enforcement and Prosecution Course in Thailand. Future efforts include continued consultations with Vietnam for technical assistance, re-engagement with Indonesia and the Philippines to follow up on past activities, and exploring new collaborative regional IUU fishing projects in Southeast Asia to leverage NOAA's expertise.

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

4. Discussions on RPOA-IUU issues for consideration/endorsement**4.1 Discussion on the proposed initiatives to support the implementation of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan**

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat reported on the progress of activities that were initially supported by the USAID-SuFia TS and the activities were subsequently discontinued due to USAID'S closure. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat further reported that expressions of interest proposing work related to these activities have been submitted to Australia's Combating IUU Fishing Program, which include:

- Data-sharing mechanism working group;
- Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)/Traceability;
- Evaluation and Reporting tools of the RPOA-IUU core elements;

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Extended appreciation for continuous support and partnership from the Government of Australia through Australia's Combating IUU fishing Program in advancing regional efforts to combat IUU fishing;
- Agreed to assign the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to coordinate with Australia's Combating IUU fishing Program through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (DAFF);
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to arrange the implementation of the activities, subject to approval from Australia's Combating IUU fishing program.

Discussion session:

Malaysia's delegates extended appreciation to the RPOA-IUU Secretariat for the continued efforts to develop the program aimed at combating IUU fishing. They also acknowledged the importance of data-sharing mechanisms and reaffirmed Malaysia's commitment to collaborating with RPOA-IUU participating countries on this initiative.

Australia's delegates acknowledged it had received the Expressions of Interest and is prepared to continue working with the RPOA-IUU Secretariat where possible to develop proposals which could deliver on these activities. Australia noted the internal approval processes for proposals after they have gone through a design phase to meet requirements of its Combating IUU Fishing program.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above. The summary document can be found in **Annex 22**.

4.2. Discussion on the concept note on a Regional Workshop on Multilateral Fisheries Enforcement

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the proposed initiatives aimed at strengthening Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) activities, namely Regional Workshop on Multilateral Fisheries Enforcement. This initiative was developed from the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan Point 4.2, which stated *"The RPOA-IUU Secretariat to develop a concept note on Regional*

Workshop on Multilateral Fisheries Enforcement, in consultation with the RPOA-IUU participating countries”.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat also described that the initiative consisted of three phases and activities, as follow:

- Pre-workshop online learning (January and February 2026);
- Regional Investigation and Analyses of Crimes in the Fisheries Sector Workshop (March 2026);
- Post-workshop mentoring and peer network (April 2026);

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Extended appreciation for to the Government of Canada through the Canada’s Department of Fisheries and Ocean (DFO) for its support and partnership in advancing regional efforts to address IUU fishing and crimes in the fisheries sector;
- Acknowledged the concept note presented by RPOA-IUU Secretariat and assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to collaborate further with the Canada’s DFO in the organization and implementation of the proposed activities; and
- Agreed that countries will provide inputs and feedbacks on the detailed activity no later than the end of January 2026;
- Agreed to nominate participants to attend the activity.

Discussion note:

Australia’s delegates asked questions about the targeted participants for the initiative and mentioned that Australia Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) plays a direct role in fisheries intelligence. In addition, Australia’s delegates also sought clarification on the proposed schedule of the workshop so as to avoid scheduling with the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) holding its meeting from March 23 – 27 March 2026.

Singapore’s delegates welcomed the engagement with Canada’s DFO for the workshop implementation and sought clarification on the differences between crimes in the fisheries sector and trans-organizational crime and how they can be linked in occurrence, as defined by United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), respectively. Malaysia, Singapore and Australia specifically agreed the importance of a clear distinction that IUU fishing is not transnational crime, IUU fishing is a compliance matter which can occur alongside other criminal activities.

Papua New Guinea’s delegates suggested that the workshop should aim at improving the capacity of fisheries officers, particularly on human trafficking. He also added that the workshop should discuss the connectivity with fishery officers in the RPOA-IUU.

Singapore’s delegates sought clarification on the hot pursuit in the border case protocol and suggested that this should align with international instruments. Indonesia’s delegates proposed to include transfer custody discussion in the workshop. CCAMLR’s delegates expressed their interest in attending the workshop and in sharing lesson-learned on technique application in Southeast Asia.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above with additional note as discussion and written revision to the concept note. The summary document can be found in **Annex 23**.

4.3 Discussion on the terms of reference (ToR) of decent working condition on fishing vessel and seafood industry workshop

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the proposed initiative concerning the decent working conditions on their fishing vessel and seafood industry. This initiative aligns with the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan Point 5.3, which states *“Each country is encouraged to evaluate the decent working conditions on their fishing vessels with a view to addressing these gaps in the future, in accordance with ILO C-188”*. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat also added that this initiative was initially supported by USAID-SuFia TS, however, given an early close out of USAID-SuFia TS, the RPOA-IUU explored alternative support from International Labour Organization (ILO). It was informed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat and ILO is in the first stage of finalizing the activity terms of reference.

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Acknowledged the content of terms of reference proposed by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat which includes the inputs from participating countries; and
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to collaborate with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to conduct the activities in accordance with the final version of the terms of reference;
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to revise the draft term of reference based on country input and re-circulate it to countries. The inputs and comments are expected to be received at the end of January 2026.

Discussion note:

Singapore’s delegates suggested removing the term ‘mandatory’ from the draft terms of reference, noting that Singapore and Malaysia have not signed the ILO C-188. This suggestion was also supported by Australia and Vietnam, who noted the proposal should account for different national circumstances with different levels of implementing C-188 or measures aligned with it in cases where they have not signed C-188. It was suggested that the purpose of the proposed workshop could be to produce recommendations or a roadmap on how to implement decent working conditions on fishing vessels.

Australia’s delegates noted the ILO is currently considering the possibility of developing a new instrument on Decent Work in Supply Chains. This instrument may cover issues relevant to decent working conditions in fisheries. The potential development of the instrument will be discussed by the ILO in 2026, being finalised in June 2029 at earliest should it proceed.

Australia's delegates also sought clarification on the workshop format as it was not clear why some countries may be invited to attend in-person and others might not. Australia emphasised the RPOA-IUU should maintain a consistent approach across all countries for in-person activities such as this. Excluding some countries from in-person participation is counterproductive to the RPOA-IUU's objective for regional cooperation and there is risk that countries who may benefit from attending in-person (and may need support to do so) may miss out. Hybrid approaches should only be undertaken to accommodate exceptional circumstances such as natural disaster, pandemic, etc.

In response to Australia's inquiries, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided an update on recent discussion with the ILO about eligible countries for in-person participation and the further update on this matter will be informed by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat.

Malaysia's delegates said that they recognized the importance of decent working conditions on fishing vessels including fishing operations from a regional perspective and experience.

Vietnam's delegates also proposed including a session focussed on introducing the concept of decent working conditions and labour issues in the fisheries sectors.

Indonesia's delegates informed that Indonesia is accelerating the ratification process with ILO C-188 and conveyed its support for the RPOA-IUU Secretariat for the engagement with the ILO.

Based on the discussion, participating countries agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat would re-circulate the draft document and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback no later than January 2026. The summary document can be found in **Annex 24**.

4.4. Discussion on the plan of fisheries intelligence training including data analysis in fisheries related to transnational crime

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided information regarding a regionally fisheries intelligence training program aimed at strengthening monitor, control, and surveillance (MCS) capabilities among RPOA-IUU participating countries. This proposal aligned with the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan Point 8.2, which states *"RPOA-IUU secretariat will discuss the possibility of conducting regional fisheries surveillance and enforcement training and other related MCS training with relevant international organizations."*

In connection with that matter, RPOA-IUU Secretariat updated their progress report to implement this mandate by submitting an Expression of Interest to Australia's Combating IUU fishing program.. It has also been informed that the key components of the proposed training consists of:

- Improving MCS systems using OSINT;
- Promoting global maritime security and surveillance;
- Advancing technology for Dark Vessel Detection (DVD).

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Acknowledged the content of terms of reference proposed by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat which incorporated the inputs from participating countries; and
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to collaborate with the Australia's DAFF to conduct the activities in accordance with the final version of the terms of reference

Discussion Note:

Singapore proposed the deletion of IFC as they had not committed to any collaboration. Australia's delegates provided the updates on communication with IFC and mentioned that they are exploring alternative approaches for implementing the activity. In a response, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat suggested considering other agencies, such as the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC), as potential implementing partners.

Australia's delegates acknowledged it had received the Expressions of Interest and is prepared to continue working with the RPOA-IUU Secretariat where possible to develop a proposal which could deliver on this activity. Australia noted the internal approval processes for proposals after they have gone through a design phase to meet requirements of its Combating IUU Fishing program

Based on the discussion, participating countries agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat would re-circulate the draft document and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback no later than January 2026. The summary document can be found in **Annex 25**.

4.5 Recalling the draft rules and procedures on the RPOA-IUU Meetings

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the latest version of the draft rules and procedures on the RPOA-IUU meeting which was discussed in the 17th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting in Makati, The Philippines. The RPOA-IUU proposed several amendments on the draft rules and procedures, particularly on the sections related to the Coordination Committee Meeting (CCM) and chairing arrangements. Based on the discussion on this session, the Coordination Committee agreed to review and discuss further through Consultative Meeting.

Discussion Note:

Note: The revision can be accessed in the separated document

Malaysia's delegates sought clarification on the six phases of the Ministerial Meeting, while Cambodia's delegates provided information on the ASEAN mechanism and referendum process for the Ministerial Meeting, including the meeting hierarchy within ASEAN.

Australia's delegates expressed concerns that a Ministerial Meeting was unlikely at this stage and that finalising the Joint Ministerial Statement should be a priority for 2026.

Countries and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat agreed with Australia's suggestion that a Ministerial Meeting should not be a requirement for agreement to the Joint Ministerial Statement proceeding. References to the Joint Ministerial Statement were removed from the draft rules and procedures and draft text providing guidance on arranging potential future Ministerial meetings was developed by countries in discussion.

It was agreed that the RPOA-IUU would investigate other opportunities that do not involve a Ministerial Meeting as a priority for 2026.

Viet Nam's delegates inquired about the frequency of the Ministerial Meeting and proposed that this information be reflected in the meeting's background to provide clearer context moving forward. It was agreed that Ministerial Meetings could take place on an ad hoc basis as agreed by countries.

Australia emphasised the RPOA-IUU should maintain an approach that CCM meetings occur in-person as this supports the RPOA-IUU's objective for regional cooperation. This was agreed and it was noted that hybrid approaches should only be undertaken to accommodate exceptional circumstances such as natural disaster, pandemic, etc.

Based on the discussion, participating countries agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat would re-circulate the draft document and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback no later than January 2026. The summary document can be found in **Annex 26**.

4.6 Report on Partners Coordination Meeting

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the outcome from the Partners Coordination Meeting which was held on September 25, 2025 in virtual format. The meeting highlighted the updates on the progress of the RPOA-IUU partners's program, such as Australia's Combating IUU fishing program, IMCSN's upcoming RPOA-IUU workshops, SEAFDEC's capacity-building activities, Stimson's IUU risk assessments projects, Global Fishing Watch data transparency efforts, and CCAMLR work on Antarctic fisheries and collaborations.

It was also reported that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat encourages member countries to engage with international partners to align efforts with national priorities and identify collaborative opportunities from invited speakers. In addition, countries are invited to propose regional activity ideas for the 2026 Work Plan, to be discussed at the upcoming Commission Coastal Meeting (CCM).

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Extended appreciation to the Australian Government for its support in implementing the RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting; and
- Extended appreciation to RPOA-IUU participating countries and partners for their participation in the RPOA-IUU Partners Coordination Meeting;
- Conduct partner coordination meetings annually.

Discussion Note:

Australia noted the value of holding the Partners Coordination Meeting each year in advance of the RPOA-IUU's annual CCM. Australia advised it is prepared to continue working with the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to support delivery of the Partners Coordination Meeting.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above. The summary document can be found in **Annex 27**.

4.7 Report of the 2025 RPOA-IUU Consultative Meeting on Support and Partnership Mechanism Guideline

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat provided the outcome from the 2025 RPOA-IUU Consultative Meeting. It was reported that the meeting took place virtually on August 26, 2025 with participation from representatives of nine countries: Australia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Acknowledged the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's efforts in revising the draft support and partnership mechanism guidelines that is in accordance with country's input during the Consultative Meeting;
- Extended appreciation to RPOA-IUU participating countries for their participation in the 2025 Consultative Meeting; and
- Agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat will re-circulate the draft guidelines and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback. The input and feedback are expected to be received no later than the end of January 2026. If the RPOA-IUU Secretariat receives no input by that date, it is assumed that countries agree with the draft.

Discussion Note:

During the discussion session, several countries raised important considerations regarding the RPOA-IUU's engagement mechanisms and processes. Malaysia's representative requested clarification on the engagement mechanism and the rights of member countries to review and approve potential partners. Meanwhile, Singapore's representative recommended that the RPOA-IUU prioritize partners relevant to its objectives.

In addition, Timor-Leste's representative inquired whether the guidelines apply to national-level activities or are restricted to regional collaborations. Australia's representative suggested involving countries earlier in the partner engagement process, allowing the Secretariat to proceed with collaboration after obtaining approval. Thailand's representative sought clarification on whether countries can co-sign Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) or if this is solely the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's role. Vietnam's representative emphasized that research,

survey results, or assessment reports involving RPOA-IUU member countries should not be shared with partners without the respective countries' consent.

Based on the discussion, participating countries agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat would re-circulate the draft document and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback no later than January 2026. The summary document can be found in **Annex 28**.

4.8 Report on Workshop on Promoting Flag State Responsibility (FAO Compliance Agreement 1993)

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat shared the outcome from the Workshop on Promoting Flag State Responsibility (FAO Compliance Agreement 1993). This workshop was one of the 2025 RPOA-IUU Work Plan mandates and was then submitted to Australia's Combating IUU fishing program to seek support for its implementation. University of Wollongong's Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) played a role as technical partners of the Workshop.

It was reported that 9 of 11 RPOA-IUU participating countries that attended this workshop which included Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam, with 30 total participants. Highlights from the workshop identified that some countries have a dedicated record of fishing vessels, general list of all flagged vessels, and vessels authorised to fish on the high seas, some only in their own waters

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Extended appreciation to the Government of Australia through DAFF, ANCORS, FAO, SEAFDEC, IMCSN and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat for their strong support and collaboration in organizing the workshop;
- Extended appreciation to the RPOA-IUU participating countries for their active participation and valuable contributions during the discussions;
- Encourage countries to start discussing on ratifying the Compliance Agreement 1993, when applicable;
- Assigned the Secretariat to explore potential support from RPOA-IUU partners to implement the recommendation of the Workshop.

Discussion Note:

Australia noted the workshop found many countries already have frameworks and measures which support flag State responsibilities even if they are not members of the FAO Compliance Agreement. Australia advised that capacity-building support may be available through partners or Australia's Combating IUU Fishing program and encouraged countries to get in touch if they had potential activities they could submit as an Expression of Interest.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above. The summary document can be found in **Annex 29**.

4.9 Report on study on IUU fishing losses estimation in the Gulf of Thailand

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the progress from one of the 2025 RPOA-IUU Workplan Point 11.3, which states *“The RPOA-IUU secretariat will seek support from relevant international organizations/ partners to estimate the losses due to IUU fishing”*.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat submitted a proposal regarding a study on IUU fishing in the GoT to Australia’s Combating IUU Fishing Program and facilitated communication with Thailand regarding the details of activity and objectives they wish to include in the study. Discussions involving the RPOA-IUU Secretariat, GoT MCS sub-regional group and Australia agreed to proceed with a project involving a pilot study with one member of the GoT group to investigate development of a methodology which could be applied in possible future studies into IUU fishing losses.

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Acknowledged and supports the initiative of the Gulf of Thailand (GoT) Sub-regional Group to conduct a study on IUU fishing losses estimation in the Gulf of Thailand;
- Acknowledged that the GoT Sub-regional Group has agreed to proceed with the implementation of the study, pending nomination of the pilot country; and
- Assigned the chair of GoT Sub-Regional group to further communicate and coordinate with Australia’s DAFF and CSIRO regarding the planning and implementation of the activity.

Discussion Note:

Australia noted Malaysia is considering if it will nominate to be the pilot country for the study. Australia is ready to move forward to support this activity if a nomination is received.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above. The summary document can be found in **Annex 30**.

4.10 Discussion on IUU Risk Assessment on the RPOA-IUU Region Proposal

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat proposed their intent to broaden the coverage area of research and study on IUU Risk Assessment in the RPOA-IUU region. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat mentioned that this initiative stems from the findings of the IUU Risk Assessment conducted in the South China Sea and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape by the Stimson Center. However, it was also added that components of study will undergo consultation with countries.

In this regard, the RPOA-IUU Secretariat sought the agreement from participating countries on the following statement:

- Agreed to continue in developing regional IUU Risk Assessment as proposed by the RPOA-IUU Secretariat;
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to explore potential donors and partners to support the implementation of the activity; and
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to consult with the RPOA-IUU participating countries on a regular basis in the development process.

Discussion Note:

Malaysia's delegates requested that the IUU risk assessment study by the Stimson Centre be provided to countries and also sought clarification on the geographic scope of that study. She specified that Stimson Centre's study referred to the CTI-CFF work area.

Based on the discussion, participating countries have agreed with the proposed recommendation above. The summary document can be found in **Annex 31**.

5. Programs to support RPOA-IUU

5.1. SEA IUU Fishing Program

Representatives from Australia provided updated progress The Australian Government's six-year (2022-2027) "Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and Promoting Sustainable Fisheries in Southeast Asia Program" which supports RPOA-IUU participating countries in enhancing their Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) capacity, strengthening regional cooperation, and promoting gender inclusivity in fisheries management. It was informed that the Program is managed by DAFF, with technical support from AFMA and CSIRO and funding from DFAT, the program is structured around four components:

- an MCS Training Course, which recently completed its third cohort;
- a demand-driven Fisheries Officer Exchange, as seen with Thailand hosting 15 officers in 2025;
- Targeted Capacity Building Support, which delivered various workshops across the region in 2025 and is developing potential activities and proposals for 2026;
- the Southeast Asia Regional Innovation Fund for Fishing (SEA-RIFF).

Representatives from Australia also reported the progress of the SEA-RIFF that notably funds initiatives like a Flag State Responsibility workshop, which significantly improved participant understanding, and the development of a Women in Fisheries Network, building on a 2024 workshop with 65 participants. Countries interested in Targeted Capacity Building Support can apply via an Expression of Interest.

Discussion Note:

Malaysia's delegates expressed appreciation for the program's benefits, specifically highlighting the role of Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) regulations as evidence for prosecution. Indonesia's delegates conveyed their gratitude to Australia for its support in developing regional

capacity-building programs. The SEAFDEC representative offered sincere appreciation to Australia for its collaborative efforts in organizing the Women in Fisheries workshop. The Secretariat encouraged participating countries to actively engage in the program and noted that they may submit new proposals for activities to be implemented in their respective countries.

The presentation can be found in **Annex 32**.

5.1. Blue Fair Fish Project

Representatives from GIZ provided information regarding the BlueFairFish Project, implemented by GIZ and funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project is a three-year initiative (March 2025 - February 2028) with a budget of up to 4 million EUR and the ASEAN Secretariat (FAFD) as its political partner. The project focuses on combating IUU fishing to protect marine biodiversity, secure fish stocks, and safeguard livelihoods.

He also mentioned that the project intervenes at ASEAN-wide, transboundary (Indonesia, Philippines), and local community levels, primarily within Indonesia and the Philippines. Its technical cooperation encompasses capacity building, technical studies, network facilitation, and policy advisory, aiming to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of ASEAN member states for sustainable fisheries and against illegal fishing. He also detailed the timeline of milestones and plans for further studies and recommendations, particularly on Complementary use of the monitoring platforms of the ASEAN Network on IUU Fishing (AN-IUU) developed by AMS and hosted by the Department of Fisheries (DoF) Thailand and the Regional Action Plan on IUU Fishing (RPOA-IUU).

No	Activity	Indicative timeline
1	Drafting, consultation and finalization of TOR (with RPOA-IUU and AN-IUU)	Dec '25 – Jan '26
2	Procurement of Consultant	Feb – Mar '26
3	Desk work on review of processes and data (RPOA-IUU and AN-IUU / Online Interviews and Focus Group Discussions)	Mar – Apr '26
4	Analysis on processes, data, and recommendations	Apr – May '26
5	Presentation of draft report to joint RPOA-IUU Steering Committee – and DoF-TH AN IUU	May '26
6	Presentation to ASWGFi (Regular Meeting)	Jul '26
7	Finalization of Report and recommendations	Jul – Aug '26
8	Implementation on recommendation for complementary use of monitoring platforms	Sep '26 – Oct '27

Discussion Note:

Australia requested that Thailand provide a regular update to the RPOA-IUU on the AN-IUU.

Australia highlighted the importance of coordination across the region and sought clarification on the investigation into aligning the RPOA-IUU and AN-IUU activities. Australia highlighted the importance of consultation and coordination which includes all countries as the RPOA-IUU includes ASEAN and non-ASEAN countries, and encouraged GIZ engage with the RPOA-IUU, including through Partner Coordination Meetings.

The presentation of the Blue Fair Fish Project can be found in **Annex 33**.

7. Review RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025

7.1. Review the progress of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025

The progress of the RPOA-IUU Workplan 2025 has been reviewed. Countries provided input and feedback on the progress via email circulation.

- Acknowledged the draft implementation of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025;
- Agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat will re-circulate the draft implementation of the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2025 and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback. The input and feedback are expected to be received no later than the end of January 2026. If the RPOA-IUU Secretariat receives no input by that date, it is assumed that countries agree with the draft.

The progress of RPOA-IUU Workplan 2025 implementation is in **Annex 34**.

8. Development of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat circulated the draft RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026 and invited countries to provide feedback on the draft via email circulation. Countries, the secretariat, advisory bodies, and observers would work together to implement the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026. Based on the discussion on this proposal, the Coordination Committee, hereby:

- Acknowledged the draft the RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026;
- Assigned the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to revise the draft RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026 to make it more concise;
- Agreed that the RPOA-IUU Secretariat will re-circulate the draft RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026 and invite countries to provide inputs and feedback. The input and feedback are expected to be received no later than the end of January 2026. If the RPOA-IUU Secretariat receives no input by that date, it is assumed that countries agree with the draft.

The draft of RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2026 is shown in **Annex 35**.

9. 2026 Meetings

9.1. Host for the next RPOA-IUU CC Meeting

Representatives from the RPOA-IUU secretariat presented the list of potential host countries for the CCM in the coming years. The potential host country for the 19th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meetings is Viet Nam, followed by Malaysia is the host country for the 20th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting and Brunei Darussalam is the host country for the 21th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting.

Discussion Note:

No host for the 19th RPOA-IUU CCM planned for 2026 was identified. The RPOA-IUU Secretariat agreed it will work to confirm a host country in early 2026.

Vietnam's delegates informed that Vietnam is unable to host the 19th RPOA-IUU CCM and expressed their interest to host the 20th RPOA-IUU CCM. Meanwhile, Malaysia's delegates indicated that hosting the 20th RPOA-IUU CCM is more feasible for them, as they require two years of internal preparation, including budget allocation. Brunei Darussalam's delegates were unable to confirm their capacity to host the 21th RPOA-IUU CCM during the meeting, but indicated that the confirmation will be further provided.

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

Representatives from the RPOA-IUU secretariat provided the list of potential host countries for each of the sub-regional groups meeting. The Arafura and Timor-Seas working group meeting will be held in Indonesia, with a tentative date to be confirmed later. Thailand will host the next meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-regional working group meeting. The next meeting of SESCO and SSS sub-regional working group meetings will be determined based on availability and flexibility.

9.3. Arrangements of Ministerial Meeting

Australia proposed that progressing the Joint Ministerial Statement to re-commit to the RPOA-IUU should be a high priority for 2026. This would best occur through an alternative process than an in-person event, such as a desk-to-desk process, as an in-person meeting of ministers is unlikely. It may also be necessary for the RPOA-IUU Secretariat to re-confirm the Joint Ministerial Statement's text with countries.

Malaysia's delegates raised the concerns about the difficulties of convening the Ministers in one location, suggesting that recording a video of the Ministers would be more feasible than a physical meeting. Given this is voluntary, obtaining signatures for the JMS is also not possible.

Discussion Note:

Countries and the RPOA-IUU Secretariat agreed with Australia's suggestion that a Ministerial Meeting should not be a requirement for agreement to the Joint Ministerial Statement proceeding as a priority for 2026.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat agreed it will explore options for moving forward to finalise the Joint Ministerial Statement as a priority for 2026 that do not involve an in-person meeting or ministers with the Ministerial Meeting and will reconfirm details with the participating countries.

Closing Sessions

All of the RPOA-IUU participating countries delivered short closing statements. RPOA-IUU participating countries conveyed their gratitude to the Singapore as the host country for the 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting and acknowledge the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's effort in maintaining cooperation between countries and delivering capacity-building programs that can enhance country's capacity in combating IUU fishing. The participating countries also expressed their commitment to continue to cooperate to combat IUU fishing under the framework of RPOA-IUU.

**The 18th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting
List of Attendees**

A. RPOA-IUU Participating Countries

Country	Name	Position/Organization
Australia	Duane Bridger	Director, Fisheries and Governance and Trade, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
	Kip Koenig	Assistant Director, Fisheries Governance and Trade, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
	Lydia Woodhouse	Manager, Fisheries Operations Branch Australian Fisheries Management Authority
	Kathryn Benning	Manager - Capability Development, Foreign Compliance Policy, Australian Fisheries Management Authority
	Afra Khumaira Irhami	Regional Program Officer, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Brunei Darussalam	Nur Hamizah Haji A. Piut	Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries
	Norafidah Sawal	Senior Fisheries Assistant, Department of Fisheries
Cambodia	Buoy Roitana	Deputy Director General of the Fisheries Administration
	Chhuon Kimchhea	Deputy Director of Department of Fisheries Affairs of the Fisheries Administration
	Thor San	Vice Chief of Agricultural ASEAN Office
Indonesia	Yudhistira Rizky Abdillah	Senior Fisheries Inspector, Directorate of General of Surveillance for Surveillance of Marine and Fisheries Resources
Malaysia	Abdullah bin Jaafar	Senior Director, Conservation and Fisheries Protection Division
	Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan	Fisheries Officer, Policy and Strategic Planning Division
Papua New Guinea	Glenda Barry	Manager Compliance & Enforcement
	Selan Kanawi	Manager Catch Documentation Scheme
	Pauline Homhbanje	Senior Enforcement Officer

	Esmond Dalle	Team Leader Compliance
Singapore	Kevin Khng	Senior Director, Singapore Food Agency
	Joanne Lim	Assistant Director, Singapore Food Agency
	Mark Low	Deputy Director, Singapore Food Agency
Timor-Leste	Sabino Leto Adonia	Chief of Department
	Esperança Henrique Montalvão Gonçalves	Technical Officer
	Alianca Lina Fernandes Xavier	Technical Officer
	Leonardo Dos Santos Pereira	Technical Officer
Thailand	Chutima Pokhun	Chief of International Cooperation on combating IUU Fishing Group, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries
	Preecha Phothong	Fishery Biologist, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries
	Chairat Bamrungsook	Fishery Biologist, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, Department of Fisheries
Viet Nam	DANG KIEN NGUYEN	Deputy Head of Division of Science Technology and International Cooperation
	Nguyen Mai Huong	Official, Division of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam
	Nguyen Phu Quoc	Deputy Director General of Department of Fisheries and Surveillance
	Pham Ngoc Tuan	Head of Division of Management of Fishing Vessels and Facilities for Fisheries Logistic Service

B. RPOA-IUU Advisory Bodies

Country	Name	Position/Organization
SEAFDEC	Isara Chanrachkij	Project Planning and Management Division Head

C. RPOA-IUU Observers

Country	Name	Position/Organization
SEAFDEC	Isara Chanrachkij	Project Planning and Management Division Head
CCAMLR	Todd Dubois	Fishery Monitoring and Compliance Manager

D. RPOA-IUU Secretariat

Country	Name	Position/Organization
Indonesia	Matheus Eko Rudianto	RPOA-IUU Secretariat Advisor
	Dita Primaoktasa	Senior Program Officer
	Fariez Luhur Prihastama	Program Officer