

**The 11th Coordination Committee Meeting on the
Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including
Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Region**

13 - 14 November 2018, Yogyakarta-Indonesia

Summary Report

Opening Session

The 11th Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region (RPOA-IUU) Coordination Committee Meeting was attended by 9 (nine) RPOA-IUU participating countries (namely Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam). Cambodia and The Philippines were unable to attend the meeting.

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) also attended the meeting as an Advisory Body to the RPOA-IUU.

NOAA, INTERPOL, CSIRO and USAID Indonesia SEA Project were the observers during the meeting.

The lists of updated RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee and Focal Point are shown at **Annex 1**, and the list of participants who attended the meeting is in **Annex 2**.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. M. Eko Rudianto, the Director of Surveillance for Marine Resources Management-Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and co-chaired by Mr. Anthony Harman, the Director of Fisheries Governance and Environment of Fishery Branch, Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR).

Mr. Nilanto Perbowo, Secretary General of Indonesia MMAF delivered opening remarks. He highlighted the ocean that is suffering from irresponsible fishing practices and believed that RPOA-IUU would be a recognized and respected organization for manage the problems and seeking the solutions. Mr. Perbowo shared his recommendations for the continuity of coordination and cooperation of RPOA-IUU, as follows: 1) to encourage all member countries to support a Ministerial Meeting in regards to strengthen and renew the Joint Statement which has been agreed in 2007, 2) to establish a working group to assest the progress of action plan and encourage the RPOA-IUU advisory bodies or the observer to help and support the evaluation, 3). to maintain sustainability of high seas is a responsibility of each countries since high seas is prone to IUUF, while the law enforcement is still hard to be implemented. Therefore, the needs of the member countries to strengthen the obedience of fishing vessel in the high seas by report to the annual CCM including the sanction that has been provided/processed and seeking cooperation on VMS data sharing, and 4) Indonesia will continues to campaign the acknowledgement of transnational organized crime (TOC) in the fisheries industry in international forums and encourage the member countries of the RPOA-IUU to consider the existence of TOC in the fisheries sector. He also mentioned the output of

Our Ocean Conference (OOC) that has been successfully organized by Indonesia with 335 tangible commitment and 14 million km of MPA is being committed

The full text of remarks from Mr. Nilanto Perbowo is in **Annex 3**.

Agenda I: Adoption of the Agenda

1.1. Presentation of the Agenda

Mr Eko Rudianto delivered tentative agenda to be adopted.

1.2. Adoption of the Agenda

The draft agenda was adopted and available in **Annex 4**.

Agenda 2: Regional Outlook and Priorities

Mr. Anthony (Tony) Harman provided regional and international update, as follows:

- Australia considers implementation of port State measures as a priority item for the RPOA. Up to date, there are 55 signatories plus the EU of the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). He encouraged the RPOA countries to work with the FAO to develop their capacity to implement the PSMA and encouraged the implementation of the PSMA more globally.
- Australia recognised there are some changes and update in the international level relevant to the interest of the RPOA countries, which includes:
 - in December 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 72/72 that is a revised version of its Sustainable Fisheries Resolution;
 - the United Nations General Assembly has now declared 5 June as the International Day for the Fight against IUU Fishing. This international day is a chance to globally highlight the threat of IUU fishing on ensuring the sustainability of fisheries.

Mr. Harman also provided other updates regarding the progress of Port State Measures Agreement, Catch Documentation Schemes, Record of Fishing Vessels, OECD Committee on Fisheries, other issues in his statement.

For the Mr. Tony's statement, please refer to the **Annex 5**.

Agenda 3: Presentation of Reports

3.1. RPOA-IUU Secretariat Report

Mr. Sahono Budianto from the RPOA-IUU Secretariat presented the RPOA-IUU Secretariat report. In his presentation, He reminded the participants on several informations, which include the background establishment of the RPOA-IUU, its objective and core element, the structure, achievements and challenges of the RPOA. Mr. Budianto reminded the members that the RPOA was agreed on 4 May 2007 in Bali-Indonesia and consisted of 11 participating countries to maintain marine environment and fisheries resources. He informed the RPOA-IUU secretariat mandate in Work Plan 2016-2017 that has been outlined in the RPOA website. This

work plan includes the plan to update the members' contact and finalizing the plan for the Joint Statement. He invited the members to provide their comments and input. In 2018, the secretariat has also updated in the IUU vessel movement and sighting list in the website.

Mr. Budianto also conveyed several challenges faced by the secretariat, especially in getting active response from the members. The secretariat invited members' input on how to improve the communication. At the end, Mr. Budianto provided some advice for future activities.

The RPOA-IUU Secretariat presentation is in **Annex 6**.

3.2. RPOA-IUU Country Report

Australia

Australia delegations outlined Australia's progress over the past year, as can also be found in their country report. Some points are as follow:

- Australia have continued to review and update their fishery legislation and policies, which includes the Harvest Strategy Policy, a revised Bycatch Policy, independent stock assessments, independent catch monitoring, Fisheries Management Act 1991, and Fisheries Management Regulations 1992.
- On the international level, Australia remains active to promote sustainable management of migratory, straddling and shared fisheries through our engagement in RFMOs. Australia also maintain its active participation in the efforts of combating IUU fishing activities such as by working closely with the RPOA secretariat in sharing information on IUU fishing vessels and providing capacity building training. Australia has also ratified the Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement that establishes a legal framework for conducting voluntary cooperative fisheries surveillance and law enforcement activities in the Pacific.
- Australia encourages others to ratify and help with capacity building in regard to the PSMA. Australia also encourages the RPOA countries to engage in a Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) project to enhance the analytical capacity of Southeast Asian countries to combat IUU fishing.

Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam delegates provide the background of the country and its challenges in combating IUUF. The delegates stated that the challenges in MCS activities towards combating the IUUF became more complex especially within the Brunei Darussalam EEZ maritime area apart from regionally and globally. In 2018, three (3) foreign flagged fishing vessels were caught encroached as well as conducting illegal fishing activities in Brunei Darussalam EEZ maritime area and have been apprehended with enough offence evidence, brought to court for trial and sentenced according to the Fisheries Order, 2009 of Brunei Darussalam. Brunei Darussalam is supporting and cooperating with CCAMLR through the voluntary implementation of the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme including exchange of information. Brunei Darussalam is committed to active collaboration with RPOA-IUU member countries in the region with the assistance of SEAFDEC and RPOA-IUU Secretariat in assessing the status of fisheries resources, developing appropriate regional and bilateral MCS measures and sharing fisheries related information.

Indonesia

Indonesia delegates highlighted and invite the countries to active cooperate with INTERPOL and highly consider to fisheries transparency and encourage the countries to control degree level of compliance for the fishing vessel flying it flag on high seas. Indonesia also proposed to the CC Meeting the activity to encourage the countries to share data of fishing vessel flying its flag on high seas and informing those data to the CC Meeting include the fishing vessel engaged to IUUF in high seas and any action have further taken. Indonesia proposed SEAFDEC to support the MCS Subregional Southern and Eastern Area of the South China Sea and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas. Indonesia also proposed INTERPOL to identify the possibility to have capacity building for RPOA-IUU countries.

Malaysia

Malaysia Delegates highlighted the ongoing review for fisheries act and also has established a national Main Committee of IUUF and Working Committee of IUUF. Malaysia has also developed SOP for foreign vessel which involving IUUF for requent landing to Malaysian port. Malaysia's Dept of Fishery installed MTU equipment to monitor fishing vessel as compulsory. Malaysia also on going doing FAO TCPF gap analysis on through technical assistance and advise in support to ratification or accede the PSMA and UNFSA.

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea Delegates highlighted progresses in addressing IUU in PNG, although yet to accede to Port State Measures Agreement reported the implementing arrangements which includes the Catch Documentation Scheme and existing MCS systems in place. PNG also highlighted the incentives employed for onshore processing facilities and fishing vessels landing their catch onshore and the multilateral and international cooperation. PNG has set a minimum terms and condition of fishing vessels such as good standing requirements, electronic reporting of catch, entry and exit, weekly reports, observer requirements as well as the VMS port to port requirements used to manage the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) in the region.

The legislation amended to provide the mandate for fishery officers to impose on the spot fines on minor offences which has improve turnaround time on investigations.

Singapore

Singapore updated on the review of the fisheries act and that amendment is expected to be completed in 2020. Singapore has continued their cooperation with several RFMOs (CCAMLR, ICCAT, and IOTC). Singapore would be reviewing the fishery act and continue with subsequent amendment.

Thailand

Thailand participated in the management of transboundary spesies which organised by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project in 3 areas. Thailand continued to assest the fishery resources cover 3 groups every year. Thailand fishery laws were continuously reviewed by Department of Fishery. In the past Fishery Act 1947 was used. This act lacked on measures to monitor and control to prevent and deter IUUF. Thailand increased efficiency of MCS for transshipment at sea and cooperate with local authority and community.

Timor Leste

The Delegates overviewed of their state condition. Timor Leste updated and identified the recent case of IUUF in their area. The delegates explained, Timor Leste has apprehended

Chinese vessels in 2017 and PNTL has conducted several investigation since September 2017 and right now they are still in process of the processing sanction. Sea Shepherd, Ocean Warrior, entered Timor Leste water without permission and has informed to relevant institutions. Timor Leste continues to work with the Indonesian Government in relation to the Fu Yuan Yu 831 arrested while licensed to fishing in Timor Leste waters. Timor Leste currently in the progress of fisheries act amendments and expected to be finished in December 2018.

Vietnam

Vietnam Delegates explained have survey marine resources and stock assessment in Vietnam Sea water and also had a joint research with Chinese to survey the marine fisheries between Vietnam and China that assist to responsible fishery management in Tonkin Gulf. The Vietnamese parliament adopted the law of fisheries and also to apply sanction to IUU, and also required the application of VMS in vessels. Vietnam also established a hotline with China and Philippines to share experience and information about fishing experience between the two countries. Vietnam mentioned also in progress to set up a hotline with other countries such as Indonesia, Cambodia, and Thailand. Vietnam took a lot of effort with competing and fighting IUU at national and provincial level.

Furthermore the meeting noted the discussion as follows:

- The Indonesia delegation thanked the Timor Leste delegates to evaluate their law enforcement. Regarding the fishing vessels that go to their water for fishing, Indonesia have checked and Indonesia would re-evaluate again the permit before they are suspending the permit. This would be a lesson learnt for all countries, so Indonesia and all of us can control our fishing vessels. In the future, Indonesia encourages all members to do the same by sharing information about their fishing vessel so the flag state can take actions and measures for the naughty fishing vessel. For the artisanal fishing vessels that go to Timor Leste waters, most of them are artisanal because they know the price of fish in Timor Leste is good. Some of the fishermen still consider that Timor Leste is still a part of Indonesia which causes some problem. Indonesia would advise it to the fishermen to avoid future violation. Indonesia also request other countries to inform Indonesian authority to inform them when Indonesian fishing vessel entered your area. Indonesia address Indonesia concern on the Trans Organize Crime. Many international instrumental have been established to combat IUUF sound to be management issue. Current perspective to effective combat IUUF to the root have shift to include fisheries crime subject to TOC and Indonesia explains Indonesia experience on the Benjina case which found a just few violation related to the fisheries management than the fisheries crime subject to the TOC. Indonesia raise it concern on the TOC in the RPOA cooperation.
- Indonesia delegation also wonders about Australia and Vietnam in preventing IUUF. Their statement is clear. However, Indonesia faced some Vietnamese fishing vessels. Indonesia suggested the Vietnam to have many approaches in PIC and try different locations.
- Timor Leste delegation, responded that their government is not allowing them to enter the Timor Leste waters. They would need paper to inform where the fish come from, however the fishermen do not have the correct documentation before they are entering the waters. At least if they have the documentation, they could submit their application when they enter the water for consideration. However the Indonesian fishermen do not have the right paper.

- Australian delegation congratulates Singapore with the CDS documentation process. Noted that document from CCAMLR may make it easier for others to engage in the future. Australia invited anyone for discussion if it is necessary. Australia also note Vietnam significant work in tackling IUUF issues.

The countries presentations/reports are in **Annex 7**.

RPOA MCS Sub Regional Group

3.3. Arafura–Timor Seas (Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste)

Australia, as the Chair of Sub-regional Arafura and Timor Seas group, highlighted the achievements, progress and challenges of the Arafura-Timor Seas sub-region. It was noted the significant decrease in IUU activity in the sub-region is resultant from strong enforcement actions and extensive collaboration between member countries.

Australia highlighted the cooperation between Australia and Vietnam for the delivery of Public Information Campaigns (PICs) designed to educate fishers and fishing communities on the risks and consequences of illegal fishing. The use of promotional material, such as motorcycle helmets with the promotional design embedded, promoted engagement and ensure that the messages were well received. Australia noted that social surveys, developed with the assistance of CSIRO, were used to determine if community members perceptions towards IUU changes following attendance at the PICs. PIC attendees demonstrated that they were less inclined to undertake IUU fishing, noted that they would be ashamed if they, or their family members, were apprehended for IUU fishing and would share the PIC messages with other community members. Australia also congratulated Vietnam for their commitment during the PICs and their actions taken to address their IUU challenges.

Australia noted the ongoing commitment to information sharing between members and continued coordinated activity such as coordinated patrols. It was emphasised that this group meets annually to work through their action plan and develop future action plans to address current IUU threats. The Sub-Regional Arafura and Timor Seas group would like to invite observers from other Sub-Regional groups to attend their next meeting in April 2019 to share their experiences in the hope that can contribute to their meetings in the future.

3.4. Gulf of Thailand /GoT(Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Malaysia)

Mr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont, Chief of Fishing Ground Development and Rehabilitation Group, MFRDD-DOF of Thailand reported The GoT meeting that was completed on 2 November 2018 in Thailand. The meeting was attended by Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia and Vietnam including FAO/RAP, IUCN, WWF-Thailand, SEAFDEC, UN Environment, GEF, Fisheries refuiga project, SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund and SEAFDEC officers.

Several agendas that have been discussed during the meeting included fisheries management, combating IUUF, transboundary species, Indo-Pacific mackerel and important economic species as well as neritic tuna management (RPOA-Neritic Tuna), regular exchange info on IUUF available that also include awareness program, capacity building program, coordinate

data exchange and networking, notification of the registration of foreign vessels permitted, and implementation of PSMA.

3.5.Southern and Eastern Area of the South China Sea and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and the Philippines)

Malaysia will communicate again with Philippines to clarify the willingness of Philippines to host The 7th Sub Regional Meeting on Southern and Eastern Area of the South China Sea and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas.

The sub-group presentations are available in **Annex 8**.

RPOA Advisory Bodies/Partners

3.6. SEAFDEC

Mr Kongpathai Saraphaivanich, Head of Training and Information Section Training Department of SEAFDEC delivered the presentation from SEAFDEC.

He introduced about SEAFDEC organization including SEAFDEC's Department. Moreover, he presented key issues on the implementation of RPOA-IUU by SEAFDEC as follows;

- a. Fisheries resources conservation and management in long-term sustainable: establishment and operation of a regional system of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. This is done through letters of agreement signed with 4/6 participating countries; intensive series of consultation on the boundaries of fisheries *refugia* and identify key threat to fisheries *refugia* sites. Moreover, several activities under this key issue is:
 - Practical workshop on stock assessment of Indo-Pacific king mackerel and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel in the Southeast Asian water in 2018
 - SEAFDEC also organized the 7th Meeting of the Government of Thailand Sub-Region Meeting 2018.
 - SEAFDEC also conducted bilateral dialog sub-regional technical meeting on effective fisheries management.
- b. Regional cooperation to support implementation of combating IUUF and instruments;
 - Encourage AMS in sharing of fishing vessels information via the establishment of the Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR). SEAFDEC also plans to organize Regional Meeting on Regional Fishing Vessel Record in December 2018.
 - SEAFDEC also organized the Regional Training on PSM Implementation in Southeast Asia.
- c. Food Security and traceability:
 - Development of the electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) to enhance the traceability of capture fishery.

SEAFDEC's presentation is in **Annex 9**.

Observer

3.7 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Office of Law Enforcement (NOAA-OLE)

Mr. John Barylsky, Supervisory Special Agent from NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) delivered the presentation of NOAA-OLE.

NOAA provided their background information on their work area. There are 5 divisions under the NOAA-OLE. NOAA-OLE has 50 field offices, 63 special agents, 58 enforcement officers, and 59 support staff throughout the US and U.S territories. Their primary jurisdiction is included the Magnuson-Steven Fishery Conservation Management Act, Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Lacey Act, Marine Sanctuary Act.

NOAA-OLE conducted patrols and investigations. There are 28 State Cooperative Enforcement Partnerships. They continually cooperates with the US Coast Guards. In the international law enforcement sector, NOAA worked in several areas: Investigation of IUUF activities and tracking in IUUF products.

Global IUUF activities of NOAA-OLE are significant capacity building and training, and NOAA-OLE responded to various countries to develop the capacity building of law enforcement to combat IUUF. Indonesia, Philippines, Chile are examples of countries benefiting from the program. The examples are South East Asia PSMA workshop – Indonesia PSMA Inspectors’ Trainings and Workshop, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia are also in the process to join the workshop, and Fisheries Enforcement Capacity Building and Technical Assistance: Counter IUUF, Port State Measures.

NOAA-OLE is committed to support promoting sustainable fish stocks while the IUUF is a threat to this objective.

3.8 INTERPOL

Ms. Aurélie Buthod Garcon, Principal Fisheries Agent from INTERPOL conveyed presentation of INTERPOL.

INTERPOL is the world largest international police organization. Its main aim is to assist law enforcement agencies in its 192 member countries. In each of the member countries, they have National Central Bureaus (NCBs) that is the link between the national police and the global network. The NCBs are connected to each other and the General Secretariat through I24/7. I24/7 is a secure global police network that is used to exchange global police data and that provides access to their databases. The INTERPOL delegate explained that within INTERPOL, there is an Environmental Crime Programme which covers four areas, fisheries crime, wildlife crime, forestry crime and pollution crime. The objective of the Global Fisheries Enforcement unit is to enable the member countries to identify, deter and disrupt fisheries crime, including IUUF.

For INTERPOL, IUUF considered as a risk indicator of other crimes committed in the fishery sectors such as financial related crimes, forced labor (human trafficking), and other offences. Thus, INTERPOL did not only cover the Illegal Fishing but also the above mentioned crimes. The Unit main goal is to facilitate timely and effective international police cooperation in their members countries to fight against the mentioned crimes.

INTERPOL has several tools and capabilities. This to include the facilitation of information and intelligence exchange between member countries through I24/7 via NCBs; Publishing notices and diffusions or alerts; illicit market analysis (ILM) file; investigative support teams; Regional investigative and analytical case meetings (RIACMs); Capacity building and training; INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group. The way these tool works is the member countries could send request to the INTERPOL to request assistance through these tools, and INTERPOL would provide it to the member whenever possible.

INTERPOL provided capacity building and training for the members. It provides targeted operational training on technical matters, such as training on identification and inspection of highest risk vessels for fisheries crime investigators; fishery forensics and DNA evidence collection trainings and fishery; and Digital forensic on ship borne equipment. The INTERPOL representative reminded the RPOA delegates that trainings would be provided by request and welcome the RPOA members to contact their local NCBs. The INTERPOL delegate informed that recently the INTERPOL published a Guide on International Law Enforcement Cooperation in the Fisheries Sector that is available online. The report can be downloaded online from INTERPOL website (<http://bit.ly/interpolguide-fisheries-lawenforcement2018>).

3.9 USAID Indonesia – Sustainable Ecosystem Advanced (SEA) Project

Mr. Ahmad Hafizh Adyas, Marine Program Specialist presented the USAID Indonesia – SEA Project.

Currently USAID supported 3 activities related to combating IUU fishing in Indonesia: 1) Implementation of PSMA – assisting Indonesia in the implementation of the PSMA through USAID (Sustainable Ecosystem Advanced) SEA Project and partnership with NOAA OLE, 2) Support various domestic law enforcement program particularly in Fisheries Management Areas 715 through USAID SEA Project, and 3) USAID partnership with the INTERPOL to support government of Indonesia in combating IUU fishing focus in 3 level intervention: 1. Strategic level (improve interagency law enforcement coordination) 2. Operative level (support capacity building program through trainings and workshop) 3. Tactical (support in handling and investigation of IUU case in Indonesia).

3.10 Agenda 9: CSIRO Presentation

CSIRO invited RPOA members to engage in two new projects. CSIRO will be developing an estimate of IUU fishing across the RPOA region. This will be an update of the report on IUU done by the FAO Bangkok office in 2008. CSIRO encourages the countries to engage their fisheries officers in a survey as part of that update. The project outcome will be to document the incidence of IUU in the region, and progress since 2008. CSIRO is also running a capacity building project for MCS professionals, focused on analysis of VMS and other types of data. The capacity building project will involve short country visits, followed by invitation of 2-3 MCS officials to a regional training workshop. The workshop will expose MCS officers to statistical tools, new technologies, and other innovative tools.

Presentation of NOAA-OLE, INTERPOL, CSIRO are available in **Annex 10**.

Agenda 4. RPOA-IUU Issues: for consideration/endorsement

4.1. RPOA Resolution on Vessels without Nationality

Nine countries attended the 11th RPOA IUU CCM have agreed the resolution final draft and implement the resolution to take action against vessels without nationality. The Secretariat will send the letter to Cambodia and Philippines to seek complete approval for the resolution.

The final draft is available in **Annex 11**.

4.2. Recalling Joint Statement

The meeting agreed to establish Working Group (WG) to discuss Joint Statement for consideration in the 2019 meeting. Secretariat will circulate the draft of Joint Statement and countries will give back their comments on the draft Joint Statement within four weeks. The WG meeting will be conducted in 2nd quarter of 2019 in Indonesia and will be supported by Ministry of Coordinating Maritime Affairs.

The original draft to be circulated is available in **Annex 12**.

Agenda 5. 2018 RPOA-IUU Work Plan 2018 Progress and Further Priorities.

The meeting reviewed progress of the implementation of the 2018 RPOA-IUU Workplan.

The outcome of this discussion is in **Annex 13**.

Agenda 6. Development of the 2019 RPOA-IUU Work Plan

Building on (i) the progress of the 2018 RPOA-IUU Workplan, (ii) presentation from RPOA-IUU Advisory Bodies and Observer's, and (iii) regional outlook and priorities, the meeting identified and consider the priorities for 2019.

Members endorsed the 2019 RPOA-IUU Workplan as appears in **Annex 14**.

The highlight 2019 activities as follows:

1. Forming Working Group (WG) to discuss Joint Statement for consideration in the next meeting,
2. Countries to implement the Resolution to take action against vessels without nationality,
3. Forming WG to discuss sharing data mechanism among member countries, and
4. Conducting evaluation RPOA-IUU implementation.

Agenda 7. Other Business

7.1 Our Ocean Conference 2018 Report

Indonesia delivered general information about Our Ocean Conference (OOC) event that was held in Bali – Indonesia on 29-31 October 2018 focus on objective, areas of action, and commitment has been announced in the conference.

Indonesia has announced one of the commitment in maritime security area that Indonesia and 10 others countries under RPOA-IUU (Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combatting Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the

Region) committed to enhance and strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the region in order to sustain fisheries resources and the marine environment.

7.2 Evaluation on RPOA-IUU Implementation

Indonesia proposed to conduct evaluation on RPOA-IUU implementation. The meeting agreed to proceed with the evaluation activities and task the Secretariat to prepare the Workplan and ToR with assistances of member countries.

The presentation of OOC and Evaluation on RPOA-IUU implementation initiative are available in **Annex 15**.

Agenda 8. Next Meeting

Timor Leste will give confirmation to host 2019 meeting in 2nd week of January 2019, while the Secretariat continues to seek confirmation from Cambodia. As the last option, host country for the 2019 meeting will be started according to the alphabetical order as a fair and common standard protocol.

Agenda 10: Finalization the 11th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting Report

The meeting adopted the summary the 11th RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee Meeting Report

Agenda 11. Closing Session

During the Co-Chair's final summation he noted that the Australian Prime Minister announced on 14th November 2018 that Australia will be stepping up its engagement on maritime issues in Southeast Asia. Australia will be building on its long history of maritime support across the Indo-Pacific, including the RPOA-IUU. This will deepen Australia's investment in maritime cooperation, focusing on regional civil maritime organisations, maritime domain awareness, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.

Mr Rudianto on behalf of Indonesia closing the meeting and congratulate the effective implementation and commitment of the RPOA IUU member countries in combating IUUF and more active in RPOA-IUU, as well as the achievement of RPOA IUU Resolution on Vessel Without Nationality agreement, commitment for further action of Joint Statement, and conduct evaluation on RPOA-IUU implementation.
