



# CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



Workshop on Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System Design and Development based on Ecosystem Approach to Management of Fisheries (EAFM)  
25-26 June 2019 / Dili, Timor Leste

## Malaysia

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# OUTLINE



1. Introduction
2. Legal Instrument
3. Fisheries Management
4. EAFM implementation
5. Catch Certificate
6. Malaysia CDT Gap analysis
7. Key findings and recommendations
8. Conclusion

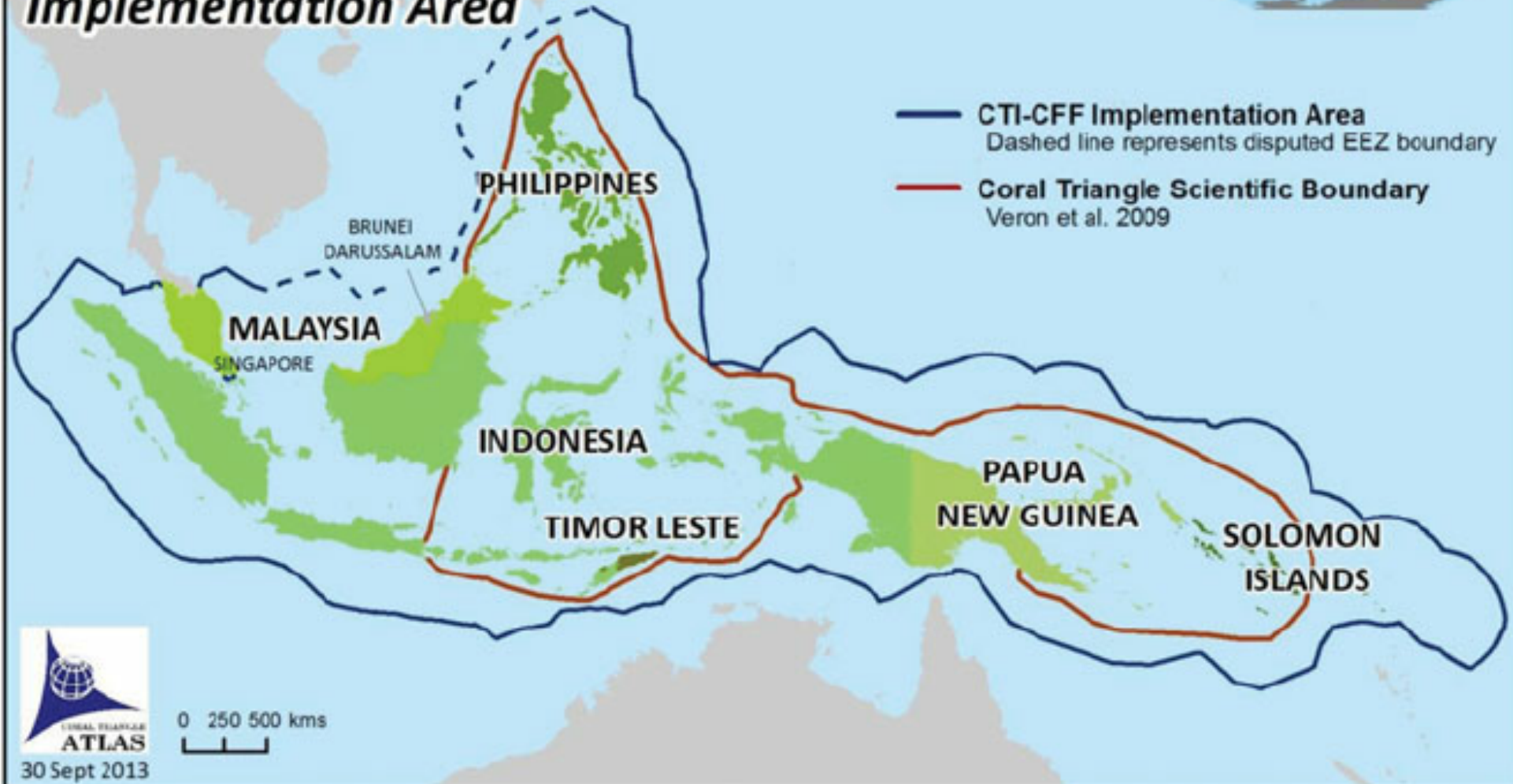
# INTRODUCTION



Malaysia, a maritime nation with a coastline of 4,675 km.

- Supports global efforts for sustainable fisheries management.
- Concurred with Guidelines of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF).
- Implement programs to achieve sustainable fishing as stipulated in the Convention of Biodiversity (CBD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- Provides guidelines and regulations towards reducing the by-catch, protection of the Endangered, Threaten and Protected (ETP) species and,
- Committed in combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

# Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) Implementation Area



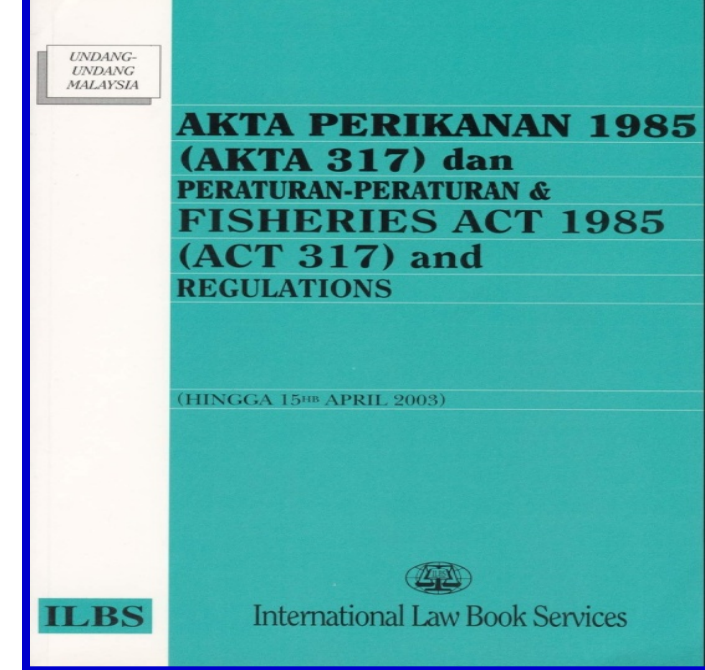
Source : TNC



Source : <https://www.wikipedia.org>

# LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Fisheries Act 1985 (Amendment 1993)
2. Fisheries Regulations (Quality Control Of Fish For Export To The European Union ) 2009 (under Fisheries Act 1985)
3. Food (Issuance Of Health Certificate For Export Of Fish And Fish Product To The European Union) Regulations 2009 (under Food Act 1983)
4. Food Hygiene Regulations 2009 (under FOOD ACT 1983) – Part V, Chapter 2 – Fish
5. Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export To The European Union) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
6. Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010



# FISHERIES MANAGEMENT



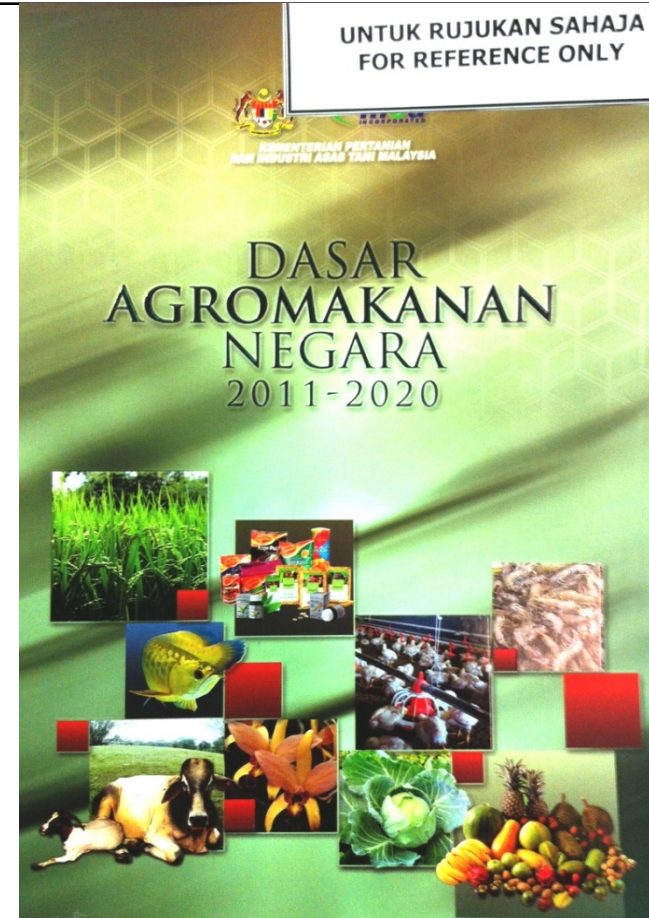
- National Institution – DOF, FDAM, MMEA, Marine Police
- Association – National , State & Area Fishermen Association,
- IUU measures & fisheries management interventions :
  - Including NPOAs, gear type restriction, spatial and temporal measures/restriction, mesh size restriction, vessel monitoring system (e.g. AIS, VMS), vessel operation report, effort control etc.

# RATIFIED CTI - GOAL 2 : STRONG LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS IN PLACE FOR ACHIEVING AN ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (EAFM)



EAFM is incorporated into :

- ◆ National Agriculture Policy (2011-2020)
- ◆ DOFM Strategic Fisheries Plan (2011-2020)
- ◆ Establishment of National EAFM Steering Committee
- ◆ Establishment of National Technical Working Group





# **IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EAFM/COMMUNITY BASED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS**



EAFM Sites established:

- ◆ Pilot Project Sites in Sabah
- ◆ Replication Sites in Sarawak, Perak, Kedah, Selangor, Terengganu, Penang

# EAFM PROJECT SITES



## Rezoning of Fishing Area on the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia

- 4 states involved (Kedah, Penang, Perak & Selangor)
- Develop (in progress) Management Plan of Fishery Conservation Zone for each state through EAFM

- National EAFM Capacity Building
- EAFM Training Courses (2013-2019)
- more than 400 trainees

# IMPLEMENTATION OF CATCH CERTIFICATE



Revised SOP on CC, enforced on 1st January 2019, issuance of Catch Certificate in Malaysia four (4) major process or business scenarios;

- **Direct Export**

Marine catches landed from the sea is directly sent to exporter to export after declaration

- **Direct Export (Process)**

After declaration marine catches are sent to factory for processing. The processed product are then exported

- **Import and Export**

Imported fishery products are re-export

- **Import, Process and Export**

Imported fishery products are sent to factory for processing. The processed good are then exported

## Current status of catch documentation & traceability system/capabilities :



Seafood Supply Chain	At-sea capture (small scale)	At-sea capture (commercial scale)	Port	Buyer/Broker	Shipper (land or boat; domestic)	Processor (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , etc.)	Shipper (air or ship; export)
<b>Current:</b> Typical data capture method (not integrated across supply chain)	Paper	Paper	Paper	Paper	Paper	Paper and electronic	Paper and electronic
<b>Who</b>	Captain	Captain	Company and Port Authority, FDAM, DOF	Buyer/broker (company or agent)	Shipper (company)	Processor (company)	Shipper and Export Authority (Customs, MAQIS, FDAM)
<b>Data Type</b>	LOV and Captain's certificate	LOV and Captain's certificate	Catch certificate / document/LOV	Purchase order	Delivery Order	Logbook, Raw material, batch ID; finished good ID	Certificate of Origin; Packing list; Health Certificate; Bill of Lading

Source : USAID Oceans) M'SIA CDT GAP ANALYSIS AND PARTNERSHIP APPRAISAL

# CDT GAP ANALYSIS



- The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) :  
MALAYSIA CDT GAP ANALYSIS AND PARTNERSHIP  
APPRAISAL
- Nov 2018

# CDT GAP ANALYSIS



- DOF Malaysia collaborated with USAID Oceans to assess its current implementation of catch documentation and traceability (CDT) through a gap analysis.
- Key findings-
  - ❖ Basic systems and processes are already in place, for implementation of an eCDT.
  - ❖ Industry willingness to support government programs for eCDT

# KEY FINDINGS



Regulatory Theme	Responsible Agencies
Combatting IUU / Enforcement	MMEA, DOF, Marine Police
CDT / Industry Engagement	DOF, LKIM, MAQIS, MOH, Customs, Marine Department
EAFM / Fisheries Management Planning	DOF
Fisheries Information Systems	DOF, LKIM, Marine Police, MMEA, Customs
Social Welfare	LKIM, DOF
Gender	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
Labor	Ministry of Human Resources

Source : USAID Oceans M'SIA CDT Gap Analysis And Partnership Appraisal

# FUNCTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS PER AGENCY



Technology Platform	Function	Remarks
e-Lessen	Public-facing platform for the application and management of vessel licenses, which includes crew manifests. Repository of all valid and invalid licenses operating across zones.	
MFVR	Government-facing aggregator and viewing tool for license, AIS/VMS, and landing related data across zones	
eSMPP	Government-facing VMS and landing record	
e-Logbook	Digital clearinghouse for all logbooks	Coming soon
Catch Certificate Application Modules	Public-facing e-application for catch certificates, tailored to EU requirements	Discontinued due to logistics issues

Source : USAID Oceans M'SIA CDT Gap Analysis And Partnership Appraisal



# FUNCTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS PER AGENCY (CONT'D)



Technology Platform	Function	Remarks
e-Declaration Database	Government-facing platform and database of all voluntary declarations of landings	Majority of information is collected manually by LKIM from small scale vessels availing of fuel and cash subsidies
e-License Database	Public-facing platform for the application and management of trading licenses. Repository of all valid trading licenses for sellers but mostly buyers, with some information on transaction histories	
Port In/Port Out System	A platform monitoring all port in and port out movements in Malaysian ports	Coming soon

# FUNCTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS PER AGENCY (CONT'D)



Technology Platform	Function	Remarks
iMAQIS	Internal application streamlining MAQIS operations	Coming soon
U-Custom	Public-facing “one-stop-shop” to manage customs related requirements and transactions, with planned linkages to all agencies with touchpoints with customs (eg. inbound and outbound products)	Coming soon
FEXOC “Official Food Management System for Export to EU”	Public-facing platform managing applications for health certificates required for product export to EU	
FOSIM “Food Safety System of Malaysia”	An all-encompassing platform addressing all trade and food safety requirements in Malaysia	Coming soon
Dagang.net	Public-facing platform, considered to be the premier trade hub and “one-stop-shop” for all of Malaysia’s import-export activities, manages a database of all valid import and export permits and relevant activities	Outsourced to 3rd party IT firm for management

# STAKEHOLDER VALIDATION WORKSHOP FORCE FIELD ANALYSIS



## • Positive Forces and Recommendations for eCDTS

Internal momentum within government towards eCDTS is high.

- Organize workshops, review sessions to align objectives, activities, and progress.
- Bring MAMPU in as a lead organizer of cross-department collaboration.
- Generate study papers, which include discussions on a cost-benefit study and the formation of a technical working group and task force to focus on eCDTS.
- Leverage and align new policy thrusts related to eCDT.
- Coordinate and harmonize with government initiatives towards a Single Window for all trade related transactions, including applying best practices.

Source : USAID Oceans M'SIA CDT Gap Analysis And Partnership Appraisal

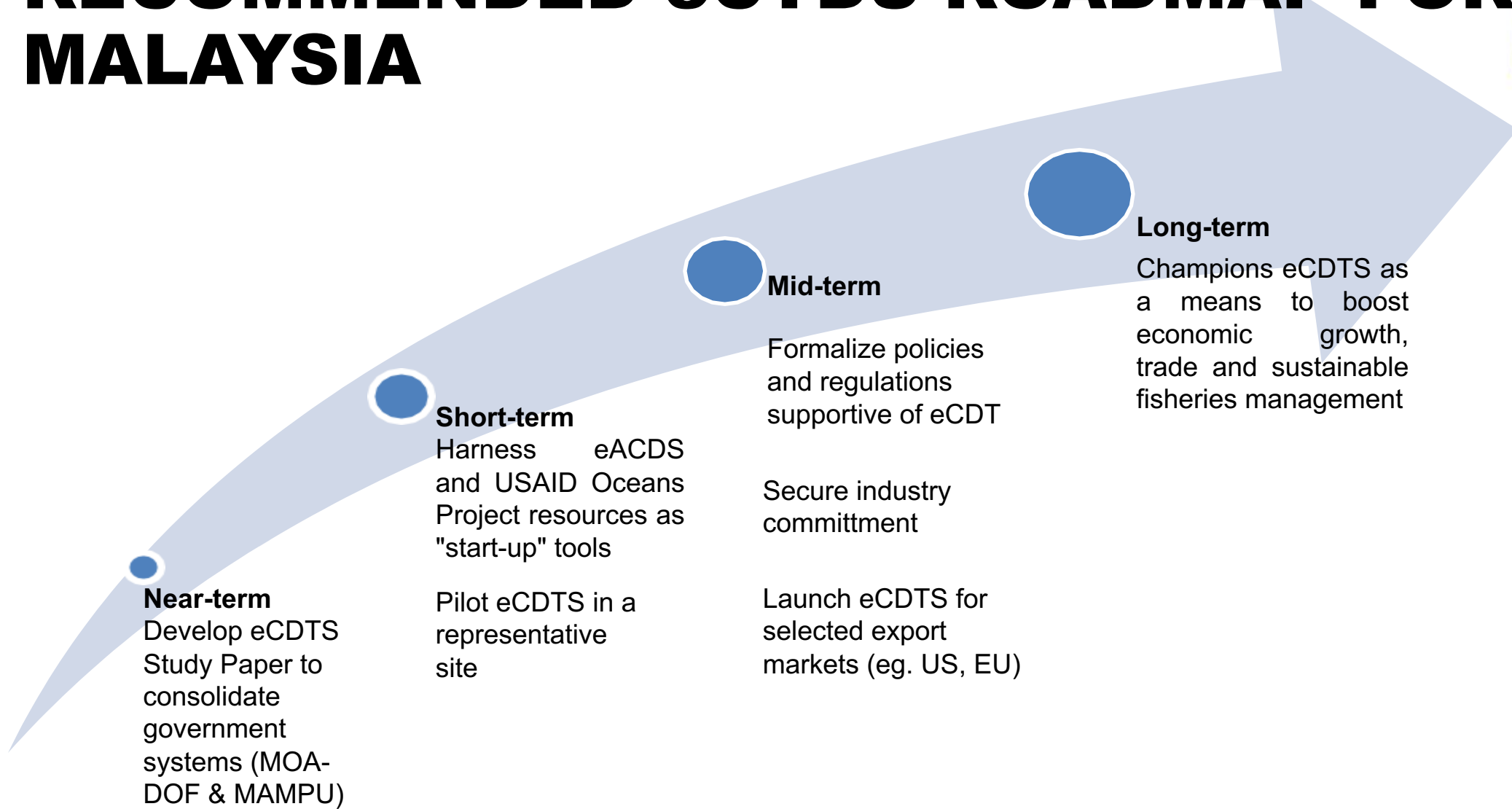
<p><b>There is a strong desire for paperless/reduced paperwork.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize communication drives across government and industry on the potential of eCDTS to streamline processes and reduce red tape.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Small-scale fisheries can benefit from eCDTS advancement.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bundle eCDTS as a means to provide small-scale fisherfolk with access to financing and other forms of partnerships.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leverage and enhance implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goals and Convention on Biological Diversity.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate linkages between eCDTS to commitments to UN Sustainable Development Goals and Convention on Biological Diversity.</li> <li>• Enhance stakeholders' awareness.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Greater market interest for eCDTS.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate dialogues with industry to validate government and business case for eCDTS and solicit inputs to tailor eCDTS to benefit both public and private sector.</li> <li>• Identify possible industry champions and “first movers” for eCDTS.</li> </ul>



## • Negative Forces and Recommendations for eCDTS

<b>Gaps in infrastructure— hardware and software.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explore business models to test eCDTS technologies with the private sector to ensure practical, cost-effective implementation.</li></ul>
<b>Lack of Funding.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leverage donor initiatives.</li><li>• Secure support from national budget.</li></ul>
<b>Low appreciation from government and industry stakeholders due to perception of eCDTS being too complex.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organize workshops and trainings for key personnel.</li><li>• Conduct industry-specific awareness drives.</li><li>• Leverage social media.</li></ul>
<b>Limited government capacity, specifically staffing to implement design, roll-out, and monitor eCDTS.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure mandate to develop and implement eCDTS.</li><li>• Organize systematic ramp-up of government efforts to secure funding and resources for eCDTS.</li><li>• Support program roll-out of eCDTS across ministries and departments.</li></ul>

# RECOMMENDED eCTDS ROADMAP FOR MALAYSIA



Source : USAID Oceans M'SIA CDT Gap Analysis And Partnership Appraisal



# WAYS FORWARD

- SEAFDEC's Electronic ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (eACDS) was identified as a potential platform to kick-start the process of developing Malaysia's eCDTS.
- In 2019, Malaysia started with the initial steps with the SEAFDEC eCDTS.
- Continue to collaborate and partner with relevant parties to ensure the system is in place.



# CONCLUSION

- CDT, across fisheries in Malaysia is not yet officially mandated.
- Malaysia acknowledge, it is an important step to improve fisheries management.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



- Department of Fisheries Malaysia
- USAID Oceans M'SIA CDT Gap Analysis And Partnership Appraisal