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Trawl Fishery Management Myanmar

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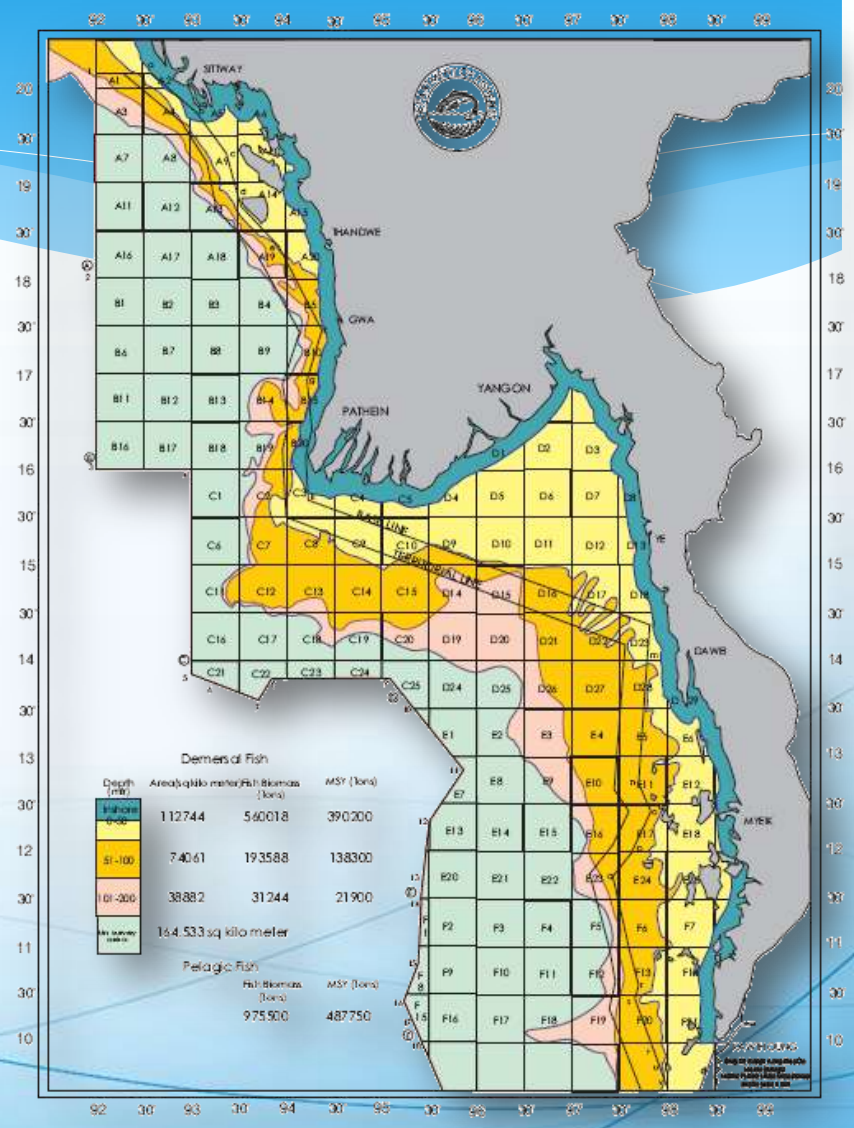
Marine Fishery

a. In-shore Fishery

- In the inshore fisheries, within from shoreline to (10) nautical.
- In this area, the fishing boat which is build by traditional type with not more than 30 feet long or using less than a 25HP engine power, operate for fishing.
- The fishing gears for using are driftnet, gillnet, beach seine and long line.

b. Off-shore Fishery

- Outer area of inshore to end of EEZ
- More than 12 HP engine boat
- Bottom trawl, Purse seine, Drift net & Long line.



Number of fishing vessel engage in Inshore Fishery

Year	Inshore fishing vessels		Total
	Non power	Power	
2007-2008	14289	15219	29508
2008-2009	14025	14645	28670
2009-2010	13788	17054	30842
2010-2011	13823	15548	29371
2011-2012	12288	15463	27751

Number of Fishing Vessel Engaged in Off-shore Fishery

No	Type of Gear		Size of vessel		
			under 24 m	Above 24m	Total
1	Trawl	Number	638	462	1100
		Gross tonnage	52549.32	60555.19	113104.51
		Power Kw	260621.00	228404.00	489025.00
2	Purse seine		157	101	258
3	Stow net		450	97	547
4	Drift net (Gill net)		258	2	260
5	Long line		37	-	37
6	Squid cast net		300	-	300
7	Fish Trap		94	2	96
Total			1934	664	2598

Biomass, MSY and Fishing Vessels in Myanmar Marine Fisheries (2010-2011)

(Million MT)

Fishing Area	Fishing Ground Area (Sq.km)	Type of Fish	Biomass (MT)	MSY (MT)	Total Allowable (100-GRT) Vessels	Existing Trawl Fishing Vessels	Other
Tanintharyi	94756.00	Demersal Fish	0.256	0.17	472	498	
Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Mon	103525.00	Demersal Fish	0.334	0.22	611	463	
Rakhing	27406.00	Demersal Fish	0.194	0.16	444	139	
Total					1527	1100	643

Note: calculation trawl fishing vessels are depend on 100 GRT can catch 360 tons par annual.

Other = 547 Stow nets and 96 traps fishing vessel (643)

Stow net fishing vessel 160 tons per annual.

Trap fishing vessel 80 tons par annual.

547 stow ne = 243 Trawlers approx

96 Trap = 21 "

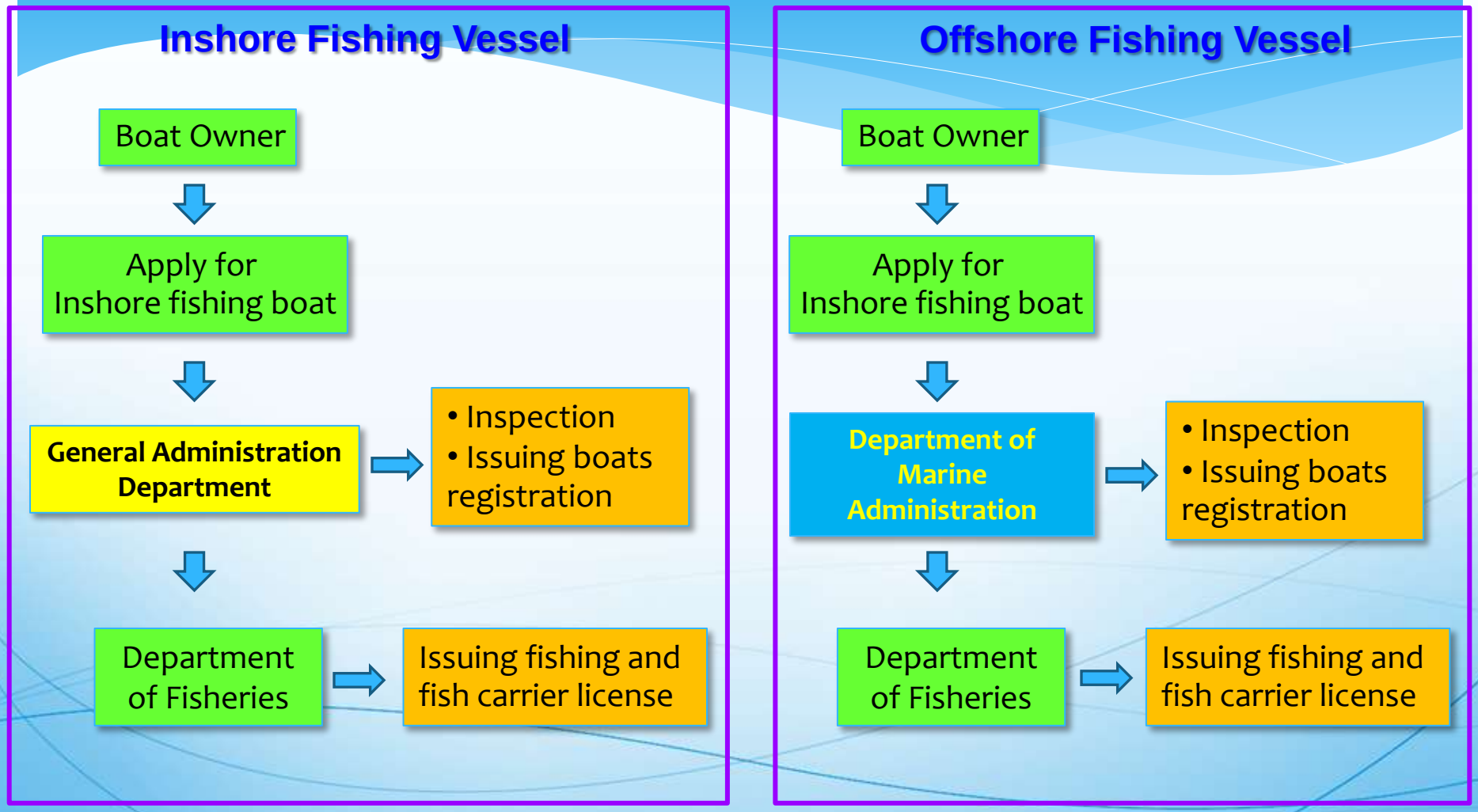
Existing Trawler = 1100

Total = 1364

Yearly Catch per Unit Effort of Fishing Trawlers

Year	Activities	CPUE	Remarks
1975-79	People's Pearl & Fishery Corporation trawlers	300.00	
1979 1980	R.V. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen	669.66 946.33	Post monsoon Pre monsoon
1981 1982 1983	MFV. 525 (Marine Fishery Resources Survey and Exploratory Fishing Project) (Bur/77/003)	171.00 224.00 253.00	
1986	FV. 251	228.47	
1989	FRV. Chulabhorn(Myanmar-Thai Joint Survey)	183.70	
1990	New Fishing Australia (Shrimp trawler)	150.39	
1996	Commercial Fishing Vessel	137.00	
1997	Commercial Fishing Vessel	96.12	
1998	Commercial Fishing Vessel	104.80	
2006	Commercial Fishing Vessels	90.20	March, April, September, October
2007	M.V. SEAFDEC 2	89.92	

Issuing Boats Registration and Fishing Licensing System in Myanmar



Management measure

* Depend on the fuel saving Department of Fisheries was allowed number of fishing days at sea is 90 days. All catch were landed by carrier vessel.
* **Trawl net cod-end mesh size not less than 2 inches for fish trawl and 1.5 inch for shrimp trawl net.**
* Nursery areas are identified and they have been protected and managed as a reserved fishing areas to ensure survival of juveniles of commercially important fish species.
* Strict law enforcement on fishing activities in Myanmar's fishery waters, is carried out by Myanmar Navy address the problem of illegal fishing.
* To avoid conflate between the artisanal fishermen and the trawler, ten miles from the shore line in all coastal area the trawler will not allowed to fishing in those areas.
* Around three miles of the all islands area ; (announced as fisheries protected areas) whereby collection of marine fauna and flora is prohibited.

Issuing Boats Registration and Fishing Licensing System in Myanmar

* Fishing Boat Registration must be renew every year.
* Now a day, shall not allow to build the new building boats for purpose of fishing. Only can repair for damage boat.
* Markings and colour coding must be needed according to the place of license Issue.
* Shall not keep or use explosive substances, poisons, chemicals, prohibited fishing gears and other substances.
* Trawl
* License (implement) fee According to the type of fishing gear and number used.

Description	Place of Licence Issue	Word colour on Line Colour of Hull
Off Shore Fishing Vessel	Taninthayi	White
	HO/Ayeyarwaddy/Mon	White
	Rakhine	White
Off Shore Carrier	Local Carrier	Red
Foreign Fishing	Joint Venture	Red
	OTS (Long Line, Squid, Trap)	Red
	Fishing Right	White

Closed Season and Closed Area

In 1997-98 ,
June, July and August (Closed Area)

In 2006-07 and 2007-08,

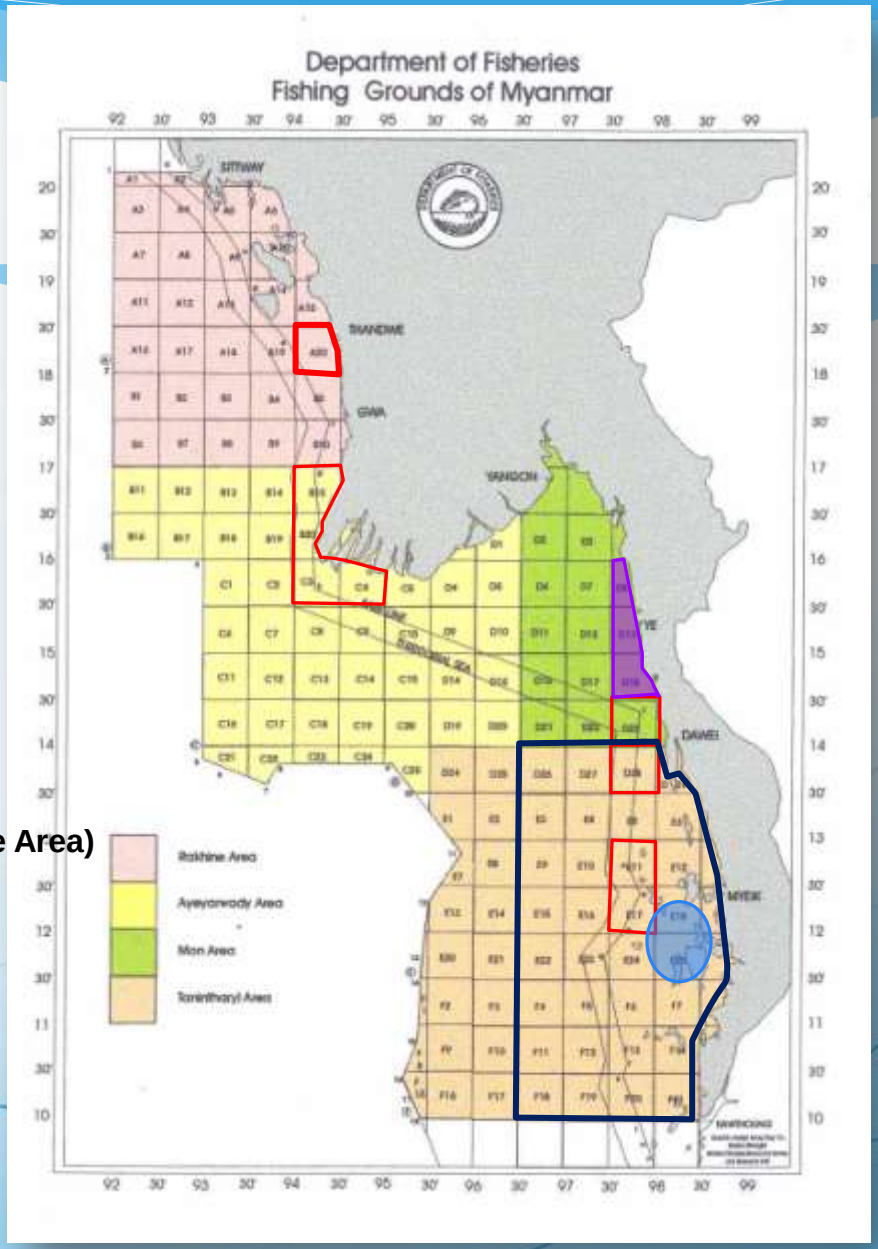
June, July and August (Closed Area)

In 2008-09 and 2010-11,

June, July and August (Closed Area)

In 2011-12,

June, July and August (Close Season and Close Area)



Catch Documentation

Catch Flow

Fishing Ground → Port/Landing site → Local consumer

Catch record
- Vessel name
- Registration No:
- Fishing area
- catch/date
- Catch by species
- Catch by weight

- - Fishing log book
- - CPUE: Catch per unit effort
- - Fishing time
- - Catch composition
- - Average fish size
- - Fisher income
- - Fishing cost
- - Profit

PMD → Processing Plant → Catch Certificate

Catch Certificate → Other Countries

Catch Certificate → EU Countries

In order to issue Catch Certificate the following is required:

1. The Company that will export to the EU must apply to the DOF for the C/C.
2. In the application ED/PMD to be attached together.
3. The PMD will be inspected at the Landing Site and recommendation given.
4. Compile the list of each vessel catches from PMD that have attached with C/C.
5. PMD must be as the evidence of the export document and case file opened and C/C will be issued.
6. All the case files are filed and kept case by case for each C/C issued.

Constrain

Currently we have some problem in fishery sector these are as follows:

- **By-catch and discards are a serious problem that hinders the sustainability of fish stocks and marine species. (Using small mesh size)**
- **Using distrusted fishing gear and methods and impact on environment. (Poison, explosive)**
- **Uncover the long coastal areas and Difficult to control MCS system for IUU fishing. (Fishing in protected areas and season/ without licence)**
- **Abandonment of dumping net and gears (Ghost fishing)**
- **Prevalence of poaching from foreign fishing vessels.**
- **Scientific surveys of fish population in large ecosystems are a problem in Myanmar because of the limited budgets, equipment and qualified people. These constraints need to be resolved through internal arrangement.**
- **Need energy saving method and fishing technology.**
- **Difficult to get data from remote areas.**
- **Lack of Methodological and analytical expertise.**
- **Through the use of artificial reefs and coral replanting program have not yet been established in Myanmar Coastal zone. (For re**

CONCLUSION

* Since coastal fisheries is facing with over-fishing and over-capacity, offshore or deep-sea is the only promising area for sustainable fisheries development and food security for the people in future.

* Even offshore fisheries/deep-sea fisheries is not developed yet, results from series of fishery resources survey and experimental fishing indicated that Myanmar is rich in some commercially important big pelagic species such as sword fish and deep-sea lobster and deep-sea shrimp.

* Since offshore / deep-sea fisheries areas are away from the shore, more advanced fishing technologies, modernized fishing gears, latest post harvest technologies, skillful fishers and more investments are needed.

* To exploit underutilized fishery resources from offshore / deep-sea for sustainable fisheries development and food security for the people in this region, Myanmar would like to make good coordination and cooperation with international / regional organizations, to obtain technologies, knowledge and experiences.

Thank