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The start of an important global discussion on how we define ‘fisheries crime’

Cases that show the transnational nature of fisheries crime

Produced a general consensus to promote international partnerships and cooperation in the fight against fisheries crime.
• Highlights the wide range of crimes and offences that occurs along the entire fisheries supply and value chain, both on shore and at sea

• The need to apply multi-legal regime approach to effectively tackle these crimes

• The recommendations of the 2nd Symposium also addresses how best the international community should cooperatively respond to transnational organized fisheries crime.
WHERE WE ARE NOW
(several progress in combatting fisheries crime in the past two years)

• Building alliances in the fight against fisheries crime:
  from bilaterally exclusive alliance to international fisheries crime working group coordinated by INTERPOL

• Joint investigation on fisheries crime (among others):
  the Multilateral Investigation Support Team (MIST) in the Viking case and a joint investigative operation coordinated by INTERPOL in the Thunder case

• Promoting ‘transnational organized fisheries crime’ (TOFC) in the international arena

• Capacity building initiatives against fisheries crime:
  from bilateral to global training programs for enforcement officers through establishment of the International FishFORCE Academy (IFFAI)

• Enforcement approach:
  the increasing awareness of fisheries crime has also prompted a shift in enforcement approach: from: (i) single-legal regime approach to multi-legal regime (the ‘multi-door’) approach; (ii) lenient administrative sanctions to severe administrative and criminal sanctions.
THE WAY FORWARD

• Strengthen international commitment to advocate transnational organized fisheries crime in international forums, including by gaining support from countries on the draft resolution of the upcoming CCPCJ session

• Establishment of International Fisheries Crime Expert Panel to improve understanding how fisheries crime manifests itself and to provide recommendation on actions to combat fisheries crime

• Continue facilitating multilateral investigation support teams (MIST) to foster enforcement response on fisheries crime cases

• Encourage countries to establish integrated criminal justice scheme as a one-roof enforcement system

• Tailor our national legislations that can ensure effective investigation and prosecution against fisheries crime (national legislation reform)

• Active involvement from countries in the global capacity building initiative for enforcement officers through the establishment of the International FishFORCE Academy (both in South Africa, Indonesia, and possibly, in other region)

• Improving global access to database of fisheries crime cases to help identify and analyze a case, and to obtain evidences to successfully prosecute fisheries crime.
• taking concrete actions in combatting fisheries crime on national, regional and international levels
• conducting deeper analysis on lessons learnt from various fisheries crime cases
• develop strategy to effectively advocate transnational organized fisheries crime in international forums.
THANK YOU