

Royal decree No. NS/RKM/0625 028

ROYAL DECREE

WE

**We Preahkaruna Preah Bat Samdech Boramniat NORODOM SIHAMONI
Samanphum Cheatsasna Rakhatkhatya Khemrarotheas Puthinthreathoreamohaksat
Khemareachnea Samohorpheas Kampuchak Eakreachroath Boranaksante
Sopheakmonglea Sereivibolea Khemarasreypireas Preah Chao Krong Kampuchea Thipdey**

- Having considered the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0823/1981 dated August 22, 2023 on the appointment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0224/205 dated February 21, 2024 on the appointment and replenishment of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0924/1169 dated September 20, 2024 on the adjustment and appointment of the composition of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/1124/1477 dated November 20, 2024 on the adjustment and appointment and replenishment of the composition of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0618/012 dated June 28, 2018, promulgating the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Having considered Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0196/13 dated January 24, 1996, promulgating the Law on the Establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- Pursuant to the proposal of Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia

HEREBY PROMULGATE

The Law on Fisheries, which was adopted by the National Assembly on May 22, 2025, during its 4th session of the 7th legislature, and which the Senate has fully reviewed on the form and content of this law since June 16, 2025, during its 3rd session of the 5th legislature the whole meaning of which is as follow:

LAW ON FISHERIES

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1

This law defines the management, conservation, and development of efficient and sustainable fisheries, aiming to promote food security and the national economy, as well as ensuring the protection of the rights and benefits of fishers, community fisheries, aquaculture farmers, and fish and fishery products business owners.

Article 2

The scope of this law applies to the fisheries resources, fisheries management areas, operators, and other fisheries-related activities within the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Cambodia, as well as fishing activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, in alignment with international treaties, agreements, or instruments to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

Article 3

The key terms in this law are defined in the glossary, which is Appendix 1 of this law.

CHAPTER 2: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Article 4

The management, conservation, and development of fisheries fall under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. The management, conservation, and development of fisheries within protected natural areas must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Code on Environment and Natural Resources.

The Royal Government may define specific roles, responsibilities, and cooperation for relevant ministries and institutions concerning the fisheries sector, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 5

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall serve as the executive body of the Royal Government responsible for the management, conservation, and development of fisheries within its jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of this law and other applicable regulations.

The fisheries unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall be responsible for fisheries management and shall be defined by sub-decree.

Article 6

The Royal Government may delegate specific defined roles and responsibilities on the management, conservation, and development of fisheries to sub-national administrations.

Sub-national administrations must participate in the management, conservation, and development of fisheries within their respective jurisdictions, in line with existing legal provisions.

CHAPTER 3: SUSTAINABILITY IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Article 7

Fisheries management must adhere to the following principles:

1. Manage, conserve, develop, and utilize fishery resources sustainably, relying on scientific data.
2. Utilize and distribute fishery resources equitably.
3. Improve collaboration in transparent and inclusive management of fisheries resources.
4. Promote aquaculture development in potential areas.
5. Comply with international agreements and other related regional and international instruments to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.
6. Establish suitable working conditions on fishing vessels or those involved in fishing-related operations to safeguard workers from human trafficking and forced labour.
7. Ensure food safety; and
8. Improve the livelihoods of fishers.

Article 8

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and the competent sub-national administrations must prioritize receiving revenue from the fisheries sector, in accordance with the financial procedures to serve the sustainable fisheries management, conservation, and development.

Article 9

Designate July 1st as National Fish Day.

CHAPTER 4: FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS

Article 10

Fisheries management areas include permanently inundated areas, inundated forests domain, mangrove forests domain, seasonally flooded areas during the rainy season, as well as the tidal areas, which are crucial in supporting all types of fishing and safeguarding fisheries ecosystems.

The permanently inundated areas include the sea, rivers, tributaries, lakes, creeks, streams, and reservoirs.

The seasonally flooded areas include swamps, ponds, holes, important refuges, wetland areas, and inundated plains.

Tidal and receded areas, which are affected by the sea, include sandy beaches and rocky shores.

Article 11

Fisheries management areas may encompass both public and private lands during the flooded season; however, the management of fisheries resources does not interfere with the rights of private land ownership.

Fisheries management areas are divided into inland fisheries management areas and marine fisheries management areas.

Article 12

Inland fisheries management areas are designated as follows:

1. Public fishing areas.
2. Fishing areas for specific fishing gear.
3. Community fisheries areas.
4. Aquaculture development areas.
5. Fisheries conservation areas.
6. Mekong River Dolphins Conservation and protected areas.

Article 13

Marine fisheries management areas are designated as follows:

1. Public fishing areas.
2. Community fisheries areas.
3. Aquaculture development areas.
4. Fisheries conservation areas.

Article 14

The procedures and criteria for the establishment or abolishment of each fisheries management area shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

The establishment or abolishment of each fisheries management area shall be determined by a Prakas issued by the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 15

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries has the authority to permit individuals to use fisheries management areas in accordance with the provisions of this law, for activities such as fishing, business involving fishery products and aquaculture, and scientific research on fishery resources.

Any use of fisheries management areas for purposes outside the fisheries sector must be authorized by a decision from the government, upon the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, in consultation with relevant ministries, institutions, and competent sub-national administrations.

Article 16

The fisheries unit shall request to register any type of land within the fisheries management areas as state property.

The granting of ownership or land tenure rights by the competent authorities within fisheries management areas can only be carried out if there is an assessment by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, in consultation with the relevant sub-national administrations, and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Article 17

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries has the authority to organize, manage, and control fisheries management areas and to develop them as fisheries tourism areas in collaboration with relevant ministries, institutions, sub-national administrations, development partners, and the private sector.

The establishment and management of fisheries tourism areas shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

CHAPTER 5: PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

Article 18

The following activities are prohibited in the fisheries conservation areas:

1. All types of fishing, except those authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries for experiments and research in fisheries scientific technique.
2. Navigation through the area while deploying fishing gear with the intent to fish or engaging in other activities that adversely affect fisheries resources.
3. New settlements located less than two (2) kilometers from the boundary of a fisheries conservation area, except for the fisheries stations designated for law enforcement of competent officers.

Article 19

The following activities are prohibited in the Mekong Dolphin Conservation Area:

1. All types of fishing.
2. Aquaculture activities.
3. Navigation through the area with fishing gear intended to fish.
4. Navigation at a speed exceeding thirty (30) kilometers per hour.
5. New settlements; and
6. Any activities that shall affect the Mekong dolphins.

Fishing is prohibited in Mekong Dolphin Protected areas with the use of medium and large-scale fishing gear, except for small-scale fishing gear.

The permitted types of small-scale fishing gear in protected areas for Mekong dolphins are identified in Article 28 of this law.

Article 20

The following activities and the use of these fishing gears are prohibited:

1. Electrocuting devices, explosives, or toxic substances.
2. Fishing gear with scuba diving to spear or shoot fish in the pools of inland fisheries management areas or within coral reef areas of the marine fisheries management area,
3. Fishing with an air pump device or air ventilation machine.
4. Fishing gear made of mosquito net except for the krill fishing gear or scoop net.
5. Fishing seahorses by using a trawl.
6. Using newly invented fishing gears or fishing gears that is not listed in Annex 2 of this law or a Prakas of the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, or new fishing techniques that damage fishery resources or ecosystems.

7. Altering, relocating, excavating, or dismantling the boundary demarcation poles of any fisheries management areas.
8. Excavation of pebbles, rocks, soil, sand, or minerals within the designated fisheries conservation areas.
9. Using fishing gear and means that are contrary to those permitted by the license.
10. Providing inaccurate or insufficient information in an application for license, certificate, or other documents stipulated in this law.
11. Activities that destroy fishery resources or cause damage to the environment or fisheries ecosystem.

Article 21

The following activities can only be carried out with a license from the Fisheries Unit for managing fisheries:

1. Catching, buying, selling, stocking, or transporting fish fingerlings, blood cockle larvae, clam larvae, mussel larvae, snail larvae, or other aquatic animals' offspring or eggs from natural sources.
2. Catching, buying, selling, collecting, processing, stocking, transporting, exporting, or importing endangered species of fishery resources.
3. Buying, selling, or stockpiling species of snail shells, , or clams, or ornamental fish, which are endangered species of fisheries resources.
4. Collecting, seizing, buying, selling, stocking, or transporting of corals.
5. Fishing with pair trawls or encircling nets equipped with lights to attract fish or other aquatic animals in marine fisheries management areas.
6. Transporting, buying, or selling endangered species of fishery resources obtained from aquaculture.

Endangered species of fishery resources shall be determined by Sub-Decree.

Article 22

It is prohibited to produce, purchase, sell, transport, and store mechanized push nets and trawls in inland or use electrocuting fishing gear or mosquito net fishing gear except for the krill fishing gear or scoop net.

It is prohibited to dump, dispose, discharge, or litter solid waste, wastewater, or toxic substances into fisheries management areas that negatively affect aquatic animals or plants, leading to pollution in the fisheries management area, as determined by the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Cambodia and international agreements or legal instruments to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

Article 23

The construction of dams, barrages, and land reclamation in marine areas, rivers, streams, lakes, canals, or reservoirs, or the excavation of canals, pits, or large ponds, and any other constructions of new structures or pumping operations that may adversely affect fishery resources within designated fisheries management areas, shall be assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, in consultation with relevant ministries, institutions, and sub-national administrations.

Article 24

All citizens, community fisheries, armed forces, and authorities of all levels have the obligation to engage in conservation and safeguarding of fish habitats, as well as in fire prevention and the control of any inundated and mangrove forest fires.

The guidelines for inundated and mangrove forest fire prevention shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 25

Flooded areas within inundated and mangrove forest areas shall be protected through reforestation or allowing natural regeneration to maintain the balance-of fishery ecosystems.

Article 26

The following activities are prohibited:

1. Encroachment, trespassing, and occupation of land in inundated or mangrove forest areas.
2. Granting ownership or tenure rights to land in inundated or mangrove forest areas without compliance with the procedures prescribed in Article 16 of this law.
3. Burning, cutting, clearing, demolishing, or destroying inundated or mangrove forests.
4. Leaving materials that can cause fires in inundated or mangrove forests.
5. Carelessness, negligence, recklessness, or failure to fulfil obligation which leads to fires in inundated or mangrove forests.
6. Intentionally causing fires in inundated or mangrove forests.
7. Collecting, stocking, or transporting wood, firewood, or charcoal from inundated or mangrove forests for commercial purposes.
8. Using wood from inundated or mangrove forests as raw materials for energy in workshops, factories, kilns, or processing places.

Article 27

Producing, buying, or selling any legal large-scale fishing gear for commercial purposes requires a license from the fisheries unit.

CHAPTER 6: MANAGEMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES

Article 28

Inland fishing activities shall be defined as follows:

1. Small-scale fishing.
2. Medium-scale fishing.
3. Large-scale fishing.

Small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing shall be defined by the types of fishing as listed in Appendix 2 of this law. When required the types of fishing gear for small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing may be amended or further defined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The technical specifications of small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 29

Small-scale fishing can be carried out at any time and at any place within inland fisheries management areas, except in the fisheries conservation areas and the community fishing areas that are permitted for community fisheries members only.

Medium-scale fishing in inland fisheries management areas can be carried out only in public fishing areas during the open fishing season.

Small and medium-scale fishing in community fisheries areas can only be carried out by community fisheries members in compliance with technical requirements of each community fisheries area identified by the fisheries unit in charge.

Large-scale fishing in the inland fisheries management areas may be carried out in designated fishing areas at specific times in accordance with the procedures and provisions of this law.

Fishing for experimental and technical scientific research purposes can only be carried out in any place of the inland fisheries management areas if they have been authorized by the Fisheries Unit.

Article 30

Persons carrying out medium or large-scale fishing in any designated inland fisheries management areas shall hold a fishing license, be obliged to pay public fee to the state and comply with the conditions in the fishing license. Small-scale fishing does not require a license.

Forms and procedures for granting medium-scale or large-scale fishing licenses shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Providing the Bagnet Fisheries or Bagnet for Freshwater Prawn can be undertaken through investment, public bidding, or leasing by agreement for those Bagnet Fisheries or Bagnet for Freshwater Prawn when there are no bidders.

The procedures for investment, public bidding, or leasing by agreement and for paying fishing fees shall be determined by sub-decree.

Article 31

Persons operating Bagnet Fishery or Bagnet for Freshwater Prawn shall have a fishing license, a fishery burden book, and a logbook. Operator of Bagnet Fishery or Bagnet for Freshwater Prawn shall record the catch in the logbook and comply with the conditions in the license and fishery burden book.

The template of the fishery burden book for Bagnet Fishery or Bagnet for Freshwater Prawn shall be developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, with the participation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 32

The following activities are prohibited in inland fishery management areas:

1. Medium-scale or large-scale fishing during the closed season.
2. Large-scale fishing in public fishing areas.
3. Fishing by Bagnet Fisheries or Bagnet for freshwater prawn outside of designated locations.
4. Fishing or using fishing gear that obstructs navigation passage or fishing equipped with bamboo fences or nets extending more than $\frac{2}{3}$ [two-thirds] of the watercourse of streams, canals, or rivers.

5. Fishing by using fixed nets, stationary gillnets, python nets, and trammel nets.
6. Fishing by using gillnets with a mesh size larger than 15 centimeters.
7. Fishing using vibrated strings or alternative methods to agitate fish.
8. Fishing using seine nets or in combination with fences or nets in improperly designated locations, sizes, lengths, or times.
9. Fishing with trawls or mechanized push nets in inland fisheries.
10. Using brush parks or fishing with lights or other means to attract fish or other aquatic animals.
11. Fishing by pumping, bailing, and drying in any fisheries management areas that could potentially lead to causing harm to fishery resources, which serves the public interest.
12. Fishing with a dike combined with fishing gear that affects aquatic resources.
13. Fishing is causing an obstruction to obstruct fish migration in the Tonle Sap area.

Article 33

Fishing with seine nets or fishing combined with bamboo fences or nets in inland fisheries management areas may be permitted according to the length, size, and mesh size of the fishing gear, time, and location permitted for fishing. The length, size, and mesh size of the fishing gear, time, and location permitted for fishing shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Fishing using, Manh, Neam, Chon, Mong Krolok, Mong Os, Chhneang Os Leas/Kchao in inland fisheries, which are dragged or pushed by engine power, time, and location, is permitted for fishing. The engine power time and location that are permitted for fishing shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of Agriculture, Forest, and Fisheries.

Article 34

The closed fishing season in inland fishery management areas is defined as follows:

1. From 1 June to 30 September, for inland fisheries management areas located north of the Chaktomuk River parallel latitude.
2. From 1 July to 31 October, the inland fisheries management areas are located south of the Chaktomuk River parallel latitude.

The closed fishing season for other areas shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, based on specific scientific information.

CHAPTER 7: MANAGEMENT OF MARINE FISHERIES

SECTION 1: MANAGEMENT OF FISHING AND FISHING-RELATED ACTIVITIES, FISHING VESSELS AND VESSELS ENGAGED IN FISHING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Article 35

Marine fishing shall be classified into the following categories:

1. Small-scale fishing.
2. Medium-scale fishing.
3. Large-scale fishing.

Small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing shall be determined by the types of fishing gear and fishing vessels as specified in Annex 2 of this law. When required, the types of fishing gear for small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing may be modified by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The technical specifications of small-scale, medium-scale, and large-scale fishing gears shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 36

Persons conducting a medium-scale or large-scale fishing or to engage in the marine fisheries management areas shall hold a license, pay a fee to the state, and comply with the conditions set up in the license. A license is not required for small-scale fishing.

The forms and procedures for granting licenses for medium-scale and large-scale fishing or fishing-related activities shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 37

Small-scale fishing can be carried out at any time and in any location within the marine fisheries management area, except in the fisheries conservation areas and in the community fisheries areas where only community members are allowed.

Medium-scale fishing can be carried out at any time within public fishing areas of the marine fisheries management areas, except for marine trawlers, mechanized motor-pushed nets, and scoop net for ark clams, cockles, and clam in the inshore fishing areas specifically designated by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Small-scale and medium-scale fishing in community fishing areas can only be carried out by community members in accordance with technical requirements of each community fishing area identified by the fisheries unit.

Large-scale fishing in the marine fisheries management areas can only be carried out in offshore fishing areas.

Fishing for experimental and technical scientific research purposes can only be carried out in the marine fisheries management areas under a license from the fisheries unit.

Article 38

Person using fishing gear that spans across a canal or river of an inshore fishing area must that at least 1/2 (one-half) of the width of the canal or river remains unobstructed at low tide for vessel traffic and all fishing gear must be removed before the expiration date of the license.

Article 39

The following activities are prohibited in the marine fisheries management areas:

1. Fishing or using fishing gear that obstructs any type of navigation.
2. Fishing or engaging in any other activities in seagrass or coral reef areas that harm the growth of seagrass or coral reefs.
3. Anchoring vessels in coral reef areas.
4. Destroying seagrass or coral reefs through any other activities.
5. Fishing using nets or dragged nets with mesh sizes smaller than 1.5 centimeters, except for anchovy seine.

6. Fishing with a trawl, mechanized push net, and scoop net for ark clam, cockles, and clam at inshore fishing areas outside the designated fishing areas.
7. Foreign vessels fishing or engaging in fishing-related activities outside the designated fishing areas.

The Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries may authorize activities outlined in point 3 of paragraph 1.

Article 40

Conservation and management measures for marine fisheries shall be determined by sub-decree.

Article 41

Fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall be classified into the following categories:

1. Small-scale vessels.
2. Medium-scale vessels.
3. Large-scale vessels.

The types of fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities are listed in Annex 2 of this law. When required, the types of fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities may be modified by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 42

The importation of large-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall be subject to approval of the Royal Government.

The importation of medium-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall be subject to approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Procedures for requesting the approval for importing fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 43

Medium-scale or large-scale fishing vessels before being granted a license to fish or a license to engage in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas or in areas beyond national jurisdiction shall have their fishing gear and other related equipment inspected by the fisheries units.

The procedure for inspecting the fishing gear and other related equipment shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 44

Persons fishing or engaging in fishing-related activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction, using medium-scale or large-scale Cambodian vessels, shall:

1. Be granted a license from the fisheries unit after receiving guidance and training on international regulations.

2. Comply with the conservation and management measures of the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations where the fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities operate.
3. Comply with international standards concerning working conditions, living conditions, and safety at sea for fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities and ensure that workers on board these vessels are not subjected to forced labor, human trafficking, or any form of slavery.
4. Comply with the regulations concerning the marking of fishing vessels and vessels engaged in fishing-related activities.
5. Comply with the requirements for reporting on catch, fishing gear, vessel location, fishing area or fishing-related activities.
6. Comply with the requirements for equipping and operating a Vessel Monitoring Transponder for fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities.
7. Comply with the requirements on entry and use of fishing ports, including the landing and transshipment of fish and fishery products.
8. Report on the location of fishing operations and on buying and selling fish and fishery products and other fishing-related activities.
9. Ensure that the original of the valid license or a certified copy thereof is always kept on board the fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities during the period of its validity and presented by the master upon request from the competent fisheries officer.

Article 45

The fisheries unit shall not allow any fishing or fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas or in areas beyond national jurisdictions in the following cases:

1. The vessel is not registered or is registered in multiple countries.
2. The person or the vessel is suspected of having engaged in Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing or is an IUU-listed vessel.
3. The vessel is not in compliance with the international standards relating to working and living conditions or safety at sea.
4. The person or the foreign vessel has been prosecuted by the flag state with suspension or revocation of the license to fish or to engage in fishing-related activities.
5. The applicant for the license is closely connected to the person or the vessel that has committed fisheries offences or failed to comply with a transactional fine or a judgment issued by the court.

Article 46

In the case of international agreements or treaties regarding fishing or fishing-related activities to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party, foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities may only operate in designated fishing areas.

Article 47

Foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities that have been granted a license to fish or a license to engage in fishing-related activities may dock at designated fishing ports by notifying the fisheries unit at least 24 (twenty-four) hours in advance.

Authorized vessels shall notify the fisheries unit at least 12 (twelve) hours before departure.

SECTION 2: MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE

Article 48

Operators of fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas or in areas beyond national jurisdiction shall mark and identify their vessels in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

Article 49

Operators of large-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas shall mark their fishing gear.

Technical specifications for marking the fishing gear shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 50

Operators of medium-scale or large-scale vessel with a license to fish in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas shall record data, statistics, and information about fishing areas, fishing periods, catches, and fishing gear in a fishing logbook and submit it to the fisheries inspection officers within the required timeframe.

Operators of medium-scale or large-scale vessels with a license to engage in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas shall record information about activities such as packing, processing, transshipping, or transporting fish and fishery products, including providing crewing services, fuel, and other supplies, in a fishing-related activities logbook and submit it to the fisheries inspection officers within the required timeframe.

Article 51

The master of a medium-scale or large-scale fishing vessel holding a license to fish in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas shall:

1. Keep the fishing logbook on board and record information in Khmer or English.
2. Maintain the fishing logbook and present it to fisheries inspection officers or observers upon request for inspection or verification.
3. Submit the fishing logbook to fisheries inspection officers after landing the fish and fishery products.

The master of a medium-scale or large-scale vessel engaged in fishing-related activities holding a license to engage in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas shall:

1. Keep the fishing-related activities logbook on board and record information in Khmer or English.
2. Maintain the fishing-related activities logbook and present it to fisheries inspection officers or observers upon request for inspection or verification.
3. Submit the fishing-related activities logbook to fisheries inspection officers after completing the activities.

Article 52

The fisheries unit shall establish a database system, in consultation with relevant institutions, private landing site owners, and fishers, to collect information and data on fishing activities.

Article 53

The fisheries unit shall require foreign operators engaged in fishing or fishing-related activities within the designated fishing areas to have observers on board.

The fisheries unit shall establish an observer program aimed at collecting, recording, and reporting specific information to monitor fishing and fishing-related activities.

The procedures for performing the function of observers and operators shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 54

Operators of medium-scale or large-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas and in areas beyond national jurisdiction shall install a vessel monitoring transponder on board their vessels and always keep it operational.

The specifications for the vessel monitoring transponder, technical conditions, and standard operational procedures for the vessel monitoring system shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 55

Foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities that have never used a Cambodian fishing port to land, transship, pack, or process fish and fishery products, or by other port services such as fueling, supplying, repairing, and maintenance, may only be allowed to use the ports if:

1. Enter the designated fishing ports for foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities that have been publicly announced.
2. Notify the fisheries unit at least 24 (twenty-four) hours in advance.
3. Present the port entry permit to the fisheries inspection officers upon arrival.

Article 56

The fisheries inspection officers shall deny entry into a Cambodia fishing port by foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities when:

1. There is evidence that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing.
2. The vessel is an IUU-listed vessel.

Without prejudice to the previous paragraph of this article, the fisheries inspection officers have the right to allow such vessels to enter a Cambodian fishing port in cases of:

1. Conducting inspections and taking appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of this law to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing and fishing-related activities in support of such fishing.
2. In the event of force majeure or distress for the duration of the event.

The fisheries inspection officers, in collaboration with relevant authorities, may prohibit foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities from entering Cambodian ports if those vessels are found to be in violation of the conservation and management measures established by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations whose flag state is not a

member or is a cooperating non-contracting party to that Regional Fisheries Management Organization, unless it can be established that the catch on board the vessel has been taken in a manner consistent with relevant conservation and management measures.

Article 57

The fisheries unit may deny foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities that have never used a Cambodian fishing port to use such port for landing, transshipping, packaging, or processing fish and fishery products, or by other port services such as fueling, supplying, repairing, and maintenance when:

1. The vessel holds an expired license to fish or to engage in fishing-related activities issued by the flag state.
2. The vessel does not hold a license to fish or a license to engage in fishing-related activities under this law.
3. There is substantial evidence indicating that the fish on board the vessel was taken in violation of the relevant regulations of the coastal state concerning areas under its jurisdiction.
4. The flag State of the vessel has not responded to inquiries from the fisheries unit on whether the fish on board the vessel was taken in compliance with the relevant regulations of a Regional Fisheries Management Organization.
5. There is clear evidence indicating that the vessel has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing unless the operators can provide evidence showing compliance with conservation and management measures.

The fisheries unit may allow vessels to use fishing port services for the purpose of ensuring vessel safety and addressing crew health requirements, as well as for the disposal of waste at designated locations, without prejudice to the provisions outlined in the above paragraph of this article.

Article 58

When foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities are denied entry into a Cambodian fishing port or the use of such a port, the fisheries unit shall promptly notify the flag state, the coastal state, the relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, and other relevant international organizations in a timely manner.

When foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities are denied the use of port services after an inspection, the fisheries unit shall submit the inspection report to the flag state and, if necessary, and other e, relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, relevant coastal state, and other state of the vessel master's nationality.

Article 59

The fisheries inspection officer shall prioritize inspections of foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities at a Cambodian fishing port in the following cases:

1. The vessel has been previously denied entry or use of ports under the jurisdiction of other states.
2. There is a request for inspection from other states or Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, particularly where such requests are supported by evidence indicating that

the vessel has been involved in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing.

3. Other vessels for which there are clear grounds for suspecting that they have been engaged in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing.
4. The vessel has violated the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Article 60

When inspecting foreign fishing vessels or foreign vessels engaged in fishing-related activities at a Cambodian fishing port, fisheries inspection officers shall:

1. Present identification documents to the master before conducting the inspection.
2. When required, invite the representatives of the flag state of the vessel being inspected to participate in the inspection.
3. Refrain from obstructing the master of the vessel in communicating with the authorities of the flag State, in conformity with international law.
4. Inspect all relevant areas of the vessel, including the fish on board, fishing gear, any other equipment, documents or records on board that are relevant to verify compliance with relevant conservation and management measures.
5. Require the master of the vessel to collaborate and coordinate in providing essential information and presenting relevant materials and documents as requested.
6. Make all possible efforts to avoid any undue delays, interference, or inconveniences that may affect the quality of the fish on board.
7. Make all possible efforts to facilitate communication with the master or senior crew members of the vessel and provide an interpreter if necessary.
8. Perform the inspection in a fair, transparent, and non-discriminatory manner.

Article 61

Operators of Cambodian fishing vessels or Cambodian vessels engaged in fishing-related activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction shall:

1. Fully collaborate in the inspections conducted at the ports of other States in accordance with their laws and procedures; and
2. Not land, pack, or process fish and fishery products or use other port services in a port of other States recognized by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations as having contravened relevant regional or international instruments including the Port State Measures Agreement.

If there is substantial evidence that a Cambodian fishing vessel or a Cambodian vessel engaged in fishing-related activities that has been involved in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing is seeking entry to, or is currently in the port of another state, the fisheries unit shall request that state to conduct an inspection or implement measures as per applicable regional or international instruments.

If there is substantial evidence that a Cambodian fishing vessel or a Cambodian vessel engaged in fishing-related activities has been involved in IUU fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing, the fisheries unit shall immediately and fully investigate the matter. If there is sufficient evidence, the fisheries unit shall take enforcement actions without delay in accordance with this law and regulations.

SECTION 3: LANDING AND TRANSSHIPMENT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Article 62

The landing of fish and fishery products by a medium-scale or large-scale fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities shall only take place at a designated fishing port or landing site specified by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. Small-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities may land fish and fishery products anywhere, except in areas that have been officially announced as prohibited by the fisheries unit.

Operators of medium-scale or large-scale foreign fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall submit a fish and fishery product declaration to the fisheries unit.

Fishing ports shall be designated by an inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Minister of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Forms and procedures for using fishing ports or landing sites, by medium-scale and large-scale fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities shall be determined by a Prakas from the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 63

The transshipment of fish and fishery products by a medium-scale or large-scale fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas or at a Cambodian fishing port or landing site is prohibited unless the fishing vessel or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities have a transshipment license from the fisheries unit.

The transshipment of fish and fishery products from Cambodian fishing vessels or Cambodian vessels engaged in fishing-related activities in areas beyond national jurisdiction or in foreign fishing ports, shall be subject to a transshipment license from the fisheries unit and shall only take place at:

1. Any areas of the high seas covered by a Regional Fisheries Management Organization, in line with the transshipment conditions set by that organization.
2. Any marine water under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of another state if it has been authorized by the competent authority of that state.
3. A foreign fishing port that has been designated for use by foreign fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities.

Operators of a Cambodian or foreign fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities shall submit a transshipment declaration to the fisheries unit.

Procedures, requirements, and forms for the landing or transshipment of fish and fishery products shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

SECTION 4: PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS WORKING ON FISHING VESSELS AND VESSELS ENGAGED IN FISHING-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Article 64

Operators of a foreign fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities can recruit Cambodian citizens to work on the fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities within Cambodia's Exclusive Economic Zone or in areas beyond national jurisdiction and shall comply with the conditions set forth in the existing laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the relevant treaties, agreements, or international instruments to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

Article 65

Operators of a Cambodian fishing vessel or Cambodian vessel engaged in fishing-related activities can recruit individuals to work on the fishing vessel or vessel engaged in fishing-related activities in Cambodia's marine fisheries management areas or in areas beyond national jurisdiction and shall comply with the conditions set forth in the existing laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the relevant treaties, agreements, or international instruments to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

**CHAPTER 8
COMMUNITY FISHERIES**

Article 66

Every Cambodian citizen has the right to collectively request the establishment of a community fishery on a voluntary basis. The purpose of a community fishery is to grant rights for the management, conservation, development, and sustainable use of local fisheries resources within designated fishery management areas to enhance the livelihoods of local communities.

A community fishery is considered an agricultural community and should be established and managed in accordance with the Law on Agricultural Cooperatives.

Article 67

The fisheries unit is responsible for determining the boundaries of Community Fishery Areas, ensuring that their size is appropriate based on the availability of fishery resources and the traditional use needs of the community. This process shall be conducted in consultation with relevant authorities and submitted for approval from the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries for the official establishment of Community Fishery Areas.

The fisheries unit has the right to issue an official letter of allocation granting exclusive use of the Community Fishery Area to the respective community, in compliance with the technical conditions of its use. When required, the fisheries unit has the right to revoke the Community Fishery Area.

Article 68

Community Fishery shall use their designated fishing community areas in a sustainable manner, in strict compliance with the conditions specified in the official handover letter of allocation issued by the fisheries unit.

The fisheries unit shall be responsible for monitoring and inspecting the implementation of technical conditions of the use of Community Fishery Areas.

Article 69

Community fisheries shall have no right to sell, exchange, lease, donate, appraise, subdivide, transfer, or mortgage a Community Fisheries area and shall not claim ownership over the area as private property or enter into any agreement related to the community fisheries area with any individual or entity.

For research or development activities within a community fisheries area, the community fisheries must submit a request to the fisheries unit, which shall act as a representative in executing agreements with the concerned party, subject to prior approval from the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

CHAPTER 9: AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT

Article 70

Freshwater and marine aquaculture are classified into small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale.

Small-scale aquaculture does not require a permit, except for the breeding or hatching of newly imported species. However, it must be registered, comply with technical regulations and requirements, and provide relevant information to the competent fisheries authority for inclusion in the national database.

Individuals engaged in medium-scale or large-scale aquaculture must obtain a permit from the competent fisheries authority and comply with all applicable technical regulations, requirements, and permit conditions.

The technical regulations and requirements for aquaculture shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The classification criteria for aquaculture, as well as the procedures for granting, issuing, and terminating aquaculture permits, shall be established by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 71

The aquaculture of endangered fishery species requires a license from the fisheries unit.

The commercial import and export of endangered fishery species derived from aquaculture must comply with the provisions of this law and the requirements of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) for species listed in its annexes.

The procedures for granting permits for the aquaculture of endangered fishery species shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 72

Medium-scale and large-scale aquaculture investments in fisheries management area that is not a private property must apply for shall have a principle an approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, as well as a license from the Fisheries Unit in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Article 73

Any person engaged in medium-scale and large-scale aquaculture shall comply with the following conditions:

1. Ensure the hygiene, quality, and safety of aquaculture operations.
2. Use high-quality aquaculture seeds.
3. Maintain accurate records of all aquaculture activities in an aquaculture logbook and report them to the competent fisheries authority in a timely manner.
4. Report and provide samples of aquaculture stock suspected of disease, infection, or epidemic outbreaks to the Fisheries Unit for testing, research, and health assessment.
5. Comply with all applicable technical regulations and requirements for aquaculture.
6. Adhere to any additional requirements stipulated under this law and other relevant regulations.

Article 74

Any person importing, exporting, or transiting seeds of aquatic animals and plants must obtain a license from the fisheries unit.

All imports and transits of seeds of aquatic animals and plants shall have a health certificate.

The transit of plant species must comply with the conditions set forth in international agreements, treaties, conventions, and other legal instruments related to the transit of goods to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

The procedure for issuing health certificates and licenses for the import, export, and transit of seeds of aquatic animals and plants shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 75

Any person engaged in the production, import, transit, storage, repackaging, supply, distribution, wholesale, or retail sale of aquatic animal feed or aquatic animal medicine must obtain a permit from the Fisheries Unit

All aquatic animal feed and aquatic animal medicine produced or imported must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the law. Any aquatic animal feed or aquatic animal medicine subject to registration must undergo analysis and verification of its components or active ingredients at a laboratory accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Aquatic animal feed or aquatic animal medicine that lacks sufficient data for evaluation of the registration application must undergo efficacy and safety testing at a laboratory or testing station accredited by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The Fisheries Unit shall establish protocols and guidelines for efficacy testing and the analysis of aquatic animal feed and aquatic animal medicine.

The procedures for granting permits, as well as regulating the production, import, transit, storage, repackaging, supply, distribution, wholesale, retail, and registration of aquatic animal feed and aquatic animal medicine, shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 76

The following activities are prohibited:

1. Releasing exotic aquatic animals into fisheries management areas without permission from the Fisheries Unit.

2. Producing, importing, exporting, distributing, or using aquaculture feeds or medicines with abnormal growth promoters that pose public health risks.
3. Discharging or discarding toxic substances, aquaculture waste, aquaculture medicines, and equipment into fisheries management areas without permission and without improving water quality according to technical regulations and requirements, causing pollution or danger to aquatic species or plants.
4. Using fingerlings or other aquatic species obtained from IUU fishing to produce fish powder, fish oil, or aquaculture feeds.
5. Harvesting, buying, selling, donating, or distributing aquaculture products that are sick, toxic, or have excessive chemical residues.
6. Falsifying the origin, identity, trade name, packaging, substances, or compositions of aquaculture feeds or medicines used in aquaculture; and
7. Carrying out the aquaculture activities of prohibited aquatic species.

Article 77

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall issue an official declaration regarding the occurrence or outbreak of any aquatic animal disease upon the request of the Fisheries Unit.

The competent fisheries authority shall disseminate information and implement necessary measures to prevent, contain, and mitigate the spread of aquatic animal diseases.

In cases of serious outbreaks where an aquatic animal disease poses a significant threat to public health and the environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall coordinate with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment to implement appropriate prevention and containment measures.

CHAPTER 10: MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

Article 78

The fisheries unit shall be responsible for managing and inspecting the quality and safety of fish and fishery products for business operations, transportation, export, import, and transit.

The procedures and requirements for the management and inspection of the quality and safety of fish and fishery products for business operations, transportation, export, import, and transit for commercial purposes shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 79

Persons engaged in business operations of fish and fishery products must obtain a license from the fisheries unit, except for family-scale.

For the endangered fishery species listed in the appendix of the CITES, they shall comply with the provisions of the Convention and relevant regulations.

Article 80

Persons engaged in the business operations of fish and fishery products shall comply with the following conditions:

1. Implement good hygiene practices and adhere to recognized production standards.

2. Ensure compliance with food hygiene and safety standards.
3. Ensure fish and fishery products are properly packed and labelled.
4. Maintain a fishery product traceability logbook.
5. Be responsible for the safety of fish and fishery products.
6. Report any unsafe fish and fishery products to the nearest fisheries unit or fisheries officers for appropriate action in accordance with established procedures.
7. Comply with all other requirements under the provisions of this law.

Article 81

Persons engaged in the import of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes shall obtain a license from the fisheries unit, along with a certificate of origin and a health certificate, in compliance with procedures and requirements for the management and inspection of the quality and safety of fish and fishery products.

Persons engaged in the export or transit of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes shall obtain a license from the fisheries unit for products listed under prohibited or restricted goods, as well as a health certificate in accordance with the requirements of the importing country.

For the export, import, or transit of endangered fish and fishery products listed in the appendixes of the CITES, a license shall be obtained from the fisheries unit in compliance with the CITES Convention and relevant regulations.

Transportation of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes in the Kingdom of Cambodia is subject to a license.

All transits of fish and fishery products shall comply with the conditions set forth in international agreements, conventions, and relevant legal instruments related to the transit of goods to which the Kingdom of Cambodia is a party.

Article 82

The following activities are prohibited:

1. Falsifying licenses, certificates, or any other documents required under this law.
2. Falsifying test results, test samples, or aquatic health diagnosis reports.
3. Engaging in business operations of counterfeit, unsanitary, or defective fish and fishery products.
4. Engaging in business operations, transportation, exportation, importation, or transit of fish and fishery products derived from IUU fishing.
5. Engaging in business operations, transportation, or importation of fish and fishery products for commercial purposes without a license, or in violation of license conditions, or in non-compliance with the requirements for the management and inspection of the quality and safety of fish and fishery products.
6. Importing fish and fishery products for commercial purposes without a valid certificate of origin or health certificate.
7. Exporting or transiting fish and fishery products for commercial purposes without the license for products listed as prohibited or restricted goods.
8. Using additives that exceeds the permitted levels or prohibited chemicals in fish and fishery products or aquaculture production as stipulated in the requirement of management and inspections of the quality and safety of fish and fishery products.
9. Collecting, purchasing, selling, donating, or distributing fish and fishery products containing chemical residues exceeding permitted levels.

CHAPTER 11: PUBLIC SERVICE FEE

Article 83

Persons applying for a license or certificate for business activities or services related to fisheries, as stipulated under this law, shall be required to pay a public service fee.

The public service fee for each type of licenses shall be determined by an inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and the Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

CHAPTER 12: FISHERIES INSPECTION

Article 84

The Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries shall appoint fisheries inspection officers at the national level, while sub-national administrations shall appoint sub-national fisheries inspection officers within their respective jurisdictions. The appointment of fisheries inspection officers shall be based on the qualifications prescribed in a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

National and sub-national fisheries inspection officers shall be accredited with the status of judicial police for the purpose of investigating offenses prescribed in this law, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. Governors of provincial and municipal administrations shall submit requests for the designation of sub-national fisheries inspection officers with the status of judicial police within their respective jurisdictions to the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries for further processing.

The procedural requirements for designating fisheries inspection officers with the status of judicial police shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The jurisdiction of fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police shall be determined by the official granting such designation.

Article 85

Fisheries inspection officers shall have the following powers:

- Inspect and monitor fishing and fishing-related activities, aquaculture, commercial fisheries businesses, transportation, export, import, and transit of fish and fishery products. They shall also inspect the production, export, import, transit, storage, repackaging, supply, distribution, wholesale, and retail of aquatic animal feed and aquatic animal medicine and shall ensure compliance with quality and safety standards for fish and fishery products, aquatic animal health requirements, residue limits for aquatic animal medicine, and the relevant documentation.
- Take immediate measures to temporarily suspend fishing and fishing-related activities, aquaculture, commercial fisheries businesses, transportation, export, import, and transit of fish and fishery products. They may also temporarily suspend the production, export, import, transit, storage, repackaging, supply, distribution, wholesale, and retail of aquatic animal feed and aquatic animal medicine and shall promptly report the matter to the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries for further action.

The forms and procedures for inspections shall be determined by a Prakas issued by the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 86

Fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police shall exercise their powers in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code and other applicable laws and regulations, including the following:

- Perform searches, seize evidence, issue summonses, detain individuals, and carry out other procedural tasks.
- Temporarily secure and manage confiscated items related to offenses.
- Return confiscated objects to their lawful custodians or original owners.
- Enforce transactional fines in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- Take any additional measures within the scope of their jurisdiction.

Article 87

In conducting criminal investigations, fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police must comply with the Criminal Procedure Code and may request assistance from sub-national administrations, armed forces, and other relevant institutions to participate in the research, investigation, prevention, and deterrence of offenses in this law.

Article 88

When enforcing the provisions of this law, fisheries inspection officers must carry a valid mission order.

The uniform, insignia, and badges of fisheries inspection officers shall be determined by sub-decree.

The procedures on the use of uniforms, insignia, and badges of fisheries inspection officers shall be established by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

Article 89

Fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police, have the right to use firearms in accordance with the law and other regulations in force.

Article 90

The following objects may be seized in connection with offences in this law:

1. Endangered fishery species, juvenile aquatic animals, aquatic animal eggs, prohibited fishing gear, explosives, and toxic substances of any kind.
2. Fish and fishery products, aquatic specimens, aquatic animal medicines, aquatic animal feed, and prohibited chemicals.
3. Means of transportation, machinery, equipment, facilities, or electronic devices used in committing the offenses in this law.
4. Weapons or explosives used in committing the offenses in this law.
5. Capital gains or property arising from the fisheries offense.

For seized objects that are perishable, cannot be stored for an extended period, risk causing immediate damage to fisheries resources, or pose a threat to public health, fisheries inspection officers shall have the authority to treat, release, destroy, or store them for public benefit. Such actions must be properly documented and carried out with the approval of the prosecutor.

Article 91

The costs of analytical materials and services, as well as the costs of transportation, maintenance, and destruction of seized objects, shall be borne by the offender. In the event that the perpetrator is not identified, all costs shall be the responsibility of the State.

Article 92

Seized objects related to offences in this law may be confiscated as state property, destroyed, or returned to the person who possesses or owns them in accordance with this law, the Criminal Procedure Code, and other applicable laws.

Fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police must, with the approval of the prosecutor, return the seized objects to the person who possesses or owns them upon payment of the transactional fine, except for the following objects:

- Endangered fishery species, juvenile aquatic animals, or aquatic animal eggs.
- Prohibited fishing gear.
- Toxic substances of any kind.
- Prohibited chemicals.
- Weapons or explosives.
- Capital or property.

CHAPTER 13: PENALTIES

Article 93

The penalties under this law include both administrative and criminal penalties.

Article 94

Administrative sanctions shall include:

- Written warning.
- Suspension of activities, suspension or temporary revocation of certificates or licenses.
- Cancellation or permanent revocation of certificates or licenses.
- Other administrative sanctions as prescribed by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

The authority to impose administrative sanctions shall rest with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, the fisheries unit, or the relevant sub-national administrations.

The offenses in this law that are subject to administrative sanctions shall be determined by a Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.

A person disputing the administrative sanction imposed under paragraph 1 above of this article shall have the right to appeal to the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the decision. The Minister shall render a decision on the appeal within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the appeal. If the person remains dissatisfied with the Minister's decision, he/she may file an appeal with the competent court in accordance with applicable laws within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the decision. The filing of an appeal shall not suspend the enforcement of the administrative sanction.

Article 95

Criminal sanctions shall include:

- Transactional fines.
- Monetary fines.
- Imprisonment.

Offences in this law that are subject to transactional fines shall be determined by a sub-decree.

The authority to impose transactional fines for offences in this law shall rest with fisheries inspection officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries or fisheries inspection officers of sub-national administrations who have been accredited with the status of judicial police.

The payment of a transactional fine shall extinguish legal proceedings. However, the payment of the transactional fines shall not preclude the imposition of additional administrative or criminal sanctions in accordance with this law and other applicable criminal laws.

If the offender refuses to pay the transactional fines, the fisheries inspection officers accredited with the status of judicial police shall prepare and submit the case to the competent court in accordance with applicable legal procedures.

The form and procedure for transactional fines, including payment, management of receipts, and revenues from transactional fines, shall be determined by an inter-ministerial Prakas of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and the Minister of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The Royal Government may grant incentives to officials involved in the enforcement of this law and the deterrence of offenses in this law.

Article 96

Any person who commits any of the following offences shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 1 (one) month to 1 (one) year and a monetary fine ranging from 1,000,000 (one million) riels to 10,000,000 (ten million) riels:

1. Destroying seagrass or coral.
2. Encroaching upon, encircling, occupying, burning, cutting down, destroying, clearing, or demolishing inundated forests or mangrove forests of less than 1 (one) hectare.
3. Negligence, carelessness, failure to exercise caution, or non-compliance with duties that cause fires in inundated forests or mangrove forests.
4. .
5. Engaging in business with counterfeit fish and fishery products.
6. Discharging or disposing of toxic substances, aquaculture waste, aquatic animal drugs, or equipment into the fisheries management area without permission, or without improving water quality in accordance with technical regulations or requirements, which causes poisoning or harm to aquatic animals or plants.
7. Keeping electrocuting devices for illegal fishing.

Article 97

Any person who commits any of the following offenses shall be punished with imprisonment from one (1) year to five (5) years and a monetary fine ranging from 10,000,000 (ten million) riels to 50,000,000 (fifty million) riels:

1. Conducting medium-scale or large-scale fishing within a fishery conservation area or a Mekong River dolphin conservation area.
2. Engaging in fishing and fishing-related activities that involve pumping, dredging, or drying any part of a fisheries management area in a manner that may cause harm to fishery resources of public interest.
3. Using electrocuting fishing devices, explosives, or poisonous substances for fishing.
4. Producing, purchasing, or selling electrocuting devices for fishing.
5. Selling, exchanging, leasing, donating, measuring, subdividing, transferring, or mortgaging community fisheries areas, or claiming such facilities as private property.
6. Producing, importing, exporting, distributing, or using aquatic animal feed or aquatic animal medicine containing substances that promote abnormal growth and pose a danger to public health.
7. Encroaching, occupying, burning, clearing, or demolishing inundated forests or mangrove forests covering an area of one (1) hectare or more.
8. Intentionally setting fire to inundated forests or mangrove forests.
9. Altering, relocating, removing, or destroying boundary markers of a fisheries management area.
10. Excavating, digging, or removing gravel, rocks, soil, sand, or minerals within a fisheries conservation area.
11. Engaging in fishing-related activities that result in the destruction of fish, fisheries resources, or fisheries ecosystems within a fisheries management area.
12. Harvesting, purchasing, selling, donating, or distributing aquaculture products with the knowledge that they are diseased, toxic, or contain chemical residues exceeding permissible limits, thereby posing a risk to public health.
13. Falsifying the origin, identity, trade name, packaging, composition, or ingredients of aquatic animal feed or aquatic animal medicine used in aquaculture.

Any offences stipulated in number (5) above, when committed by a public official or an elected individual, shall constitute corruption and be punishable under the Anti-Corruption Law.

Such cases shall fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption Unit for the investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses to the court.

The investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses related to the fisheries sector to the court shall be the exclusive responsibility of the Anti-Corruption Unit, in accordance with the provisions of the Anti-Corruption Law.

Article 98

Any person who commits an act that destroys fishery resources in a fisheries management area and causes serious damage to the environment or ecosystem within that area shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 5 (five) to 10 (ten) years.

Article 99

For legal person who commit offenses under Articles 96, 97, and 98 of this law, the court may impose one or more of the following additional sanctions:

1. Confiscation of tools, materials, or objects used or kept for the commission of the offenses.
2. Confiscation of objects or funds that are the subject of the offenses.
3. Confiscation of capital gains or assets resulting from the offenses.
4. Confiscation of paraphernalia, materials, or movable property used to decorate the place where the offense was committed.
5. Confiscation of vehicles.
6. Prohibition of the possession or carrying of anytypes of weapons, explosives, and ammunition.
7. Publicizing the court decisions through all means.

The content, form, and procedures for implementing these additional sanctions must comply with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

Article 100

Legal persons may be declared criminally liable under the conditions stipulated in Article 42 (Criminal Liability of Legal Persons) of the Criminal Code for offenses outlined in Articles 96, 97, and 98 of this Law.

Legal persons shall be punished with a monetary fine ranging from 10,000,000 (ten million) riels to 100,000,000 (one hundred million) riels, and one or more additional penalties, as stipulated in Article 168 (Additional Penalties Applicable to Legal Persons) of the Criminal Code, for the offenses specified in Article 96 of this law.

Legal persons shall be punished with a monetary fine ranging from 100,000,000 (one hundred million) riels to 500,000,000 (five hundred million) riels, and one or more additional penalties, as stipulated in Article 168 (Additional Penalties Applicable to Legal Persons) of the Criminal Code, for the offense specified in Article 97 of this law.

Legal persons shall be punished with a monetary fine ranging from 500,000,000 (five hundred million) riels to 1,000,000,000 (one billion) riels, and one or more additional penalties, as stipulated in Article 168 (Additional Penalties Applicable to Legal Persons) of the Criminal Code, for the offense specified in Article 98 of this law.

Article 101

The application of the provisions of Chapter 13 of this Law does not preclude the application of other criminal laws in cases where the acts defined as crimes under this Law are also classified as crimes under other criminal laws.

**CHAPTER 14:
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

Article 102

Regulations related to the Fisheries Law in force before the entry into force of this law shall remain in effect until a new regulation is enacted in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 103

Persons currently holding or using a legal document under the Fisheries Law in force before the entry into force of this law shall continue to use it until its validity expires. Applications for renewal or new applications shall be made in accordance with this law.

**CHAPTER 15
FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 104

The Fisheries Law in force prior to the enactment of this Law is hereby repealed and replaced by this Law.

Notwithstanding its repeal, the provisions defining fisheries offenses under the previous Fisheries Law shall remain applicable to offenses committed before the effective date of this Law, except where the provisions of this law prescribe a lower penalty, in which case the more lenient provisions shall apply in accordance with the Penal Code.

Royal Palace, Phnom Penh, 28 June 2025

(Royal Signature)

PRL.2506.886

NORODOM SIHAMONI

Having respectfully submitted to His
Majesty the King for Royal Signature
Prime Minister

(Signature)

Samdach Moha Borvor Thipadei Hun Manet

Certified copy for dissemination

**Standing Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in
Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers**

(Signature and Seal)

Vongsey Visoth

Having respectfully submitted to Samdach Moha
Borvor Thipadei Prime Minister

**Deputy Prime Minister of the Ministry of
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

(Signature)

Tith Tina

Annex 1

Glossary (in English Alphabetical Order)

Aquatic Animals refers to vertebrate or invertebrate animals that permanently live in water or both in water and on land, including fish, lobsters/prawns, shrimp, crabs, snails, clams, mussels, frogs, turtles, water snakes, crocodiles, and dolphins.

Aquatic Animals Medicines refers to a substance or a combination of substances derived from chemicals, biological products, or microorganisms used to treat aquatic animals.

Aquatic Plants refers to plants that grow and thrive in aquatic environments, including water lilies, water hyacinths, morning glory, water primrose, water spinach, knotweed, water caltrop, algae, water lettuce, and phytoplankton.

Aquaculture refers to activities involving the breeding, hatching, and feeding of aquatic animals or planting seeds and cultivating aquatic plants.

Aquatic species refers to aquatic animals or aquatic plants.

Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction refers to any marine area located outside of the exclusive economic zone, including international maritime waters and the marine areas under the jurisdiction of other states.

Bagnet Fisheries refers to fishing gear combined of a raft or boat attached to an anchor-net system used to open the mouth of the net, with mesh size decreasing from large to small towards the cod end of the net or bagnet, designed for catching various fish species migrating from the

Bagnet Fishery or Freshwater Prawns Bagnet Logbook refers to a record book used to document the conditions of Bagnet Fisheries or freshwater prawn activities, such as the type of fishing gear, the dates of operation, payment of fishing fees, the removal of fishing equipment, and other responsibilities of the business license holder.

Cambodian Fishing Vessels refers to marine fishing vessels, which are registered in accordance with the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

CITES refers to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Closed Fishing Season refers to a specific period designated for prohibiting fishing activities.

Codex refers to the organization, established by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, of the United Nations that gathers international standards and guidelines, as well as recommendations related to food, food products, and food safety for the development of harmonious international food standards to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade.

Combined Barrier Fishing refers to fishing activities that use gear such as arrow-shaped bamboo fence traps with Horizontal Cylinder Trap combined with bamboo fences or nets.

Commercial export, import, and transit of fish and fishery products refers to the export, import, and transit of fish and fishery products in quantities exceeding 100 (one hundred) kilograms.

Commercial transportation of fish and fishery products in the Kingdom of Cambodia refers to transporting fish and fishery products in the Kingdom of Cambodia in quantities starting from 500 (five hundred) kilograms.

Community Fisheries refers to a group of Cambodian people who have voluntarily agreed to participate in the management, maintenance, protection, conservation, development, and

sustainable use of fishery resources in the fisheries management areas in accordance with legal standards.

Community Fisheries Areas refers to a part of the fisheries management areas with clearly defined boundaries and size, granted for community fisheries exclusive use in a sustainable manner. Community Fisheries Areas include fishing areas, conservation areas, fisheries protected areas, fisheries refugia areas, and aquaculture areas.

Designated Area for Specific Fishing Gears refers to a fishing area for public bidding leasing or investment by determining fishing gears, namely, stationary bagnet fishery, stationary bagnet for lesser bighead carp, and giant freshwater prawn.

Endangered species refers to species of aquatic animals and plants whose natural stocks are declining, such as the giant catfish, giant Mekong barb, Irrawaddy dolphins, royal turtle, and dugong.

Exclusive Economic Zone refers to a marine area under national jurisdiction that extends from the baseline out to 200 nautical miles or is equivalent to 370.4 kilometers (three hundred and seventy point four) into the sea.

Fish refers to captured fishery or fisheries resources collected from nature or aquaculture, including aquatic animals and aquatic plants.

Fish and Fishery Products Business refers to purchasing, selling, distributing, storing, or processing fish and fishery products.

Fish and Fishery Product Landing Site refers to a floating or shore-based port serving as a place for unloading fish and fishery products from vessels to land.

Fish and Fishery Products Declaration refers to a document used to declare the fish and fishery products during their landing or transshipment.

Fisheries refer to the protection, conservation, and development of aquatic resources, fishing activities, fishing-related activities, harvesting of aquatic resources, aquaculture, processing, and fish and fishery products for business, including the export and import of fish and fishery products.

Fisheries Conservation Areas refers to a part of the fisheries management area with clearly defined boundaries and size for the spawning, growth, or development of aquatic species, where it is not allowed to carry out any kind of fishing and any activities that may harm aquatic resources, except for scientific fisheries or technical research purposes.

Fisheries Protected Areas refers to a part of the fishery management areas adjacent to or near the fisheries conservation areas where only small-scale fishing is permitted. The fisheries protected area serves as a buffer zone.

Fisheries Refugia area refers to a part of the community fisheries areas for the protection of one or more aquatic species during a specific period of their life cycle to ensure the sustainability of fish stocks.

Fisheries resources refers to inland and marine organisms, both animals and plants, living or non-living including fish, arthropods, amphibians, aquatic reptiles, aquatic mammals, mollusks, crustaceans, other invertebrates that reproduce in water, aquatic plants, coral reefs, inundated forests, and mangrove forests.

Fisheries Tourism Areas refers to a specific part of a fisheries management area designated for recreational purposes, such as areas with coral reefs, seagrass, inundated forests, mangrove forests, and natural lakes.

Fishing refers to the act of catching, exploring, attracting, taking, searching, or harvesting fish.

Fishing Logbook refers to a book issued by the fisheries unit for recording fishing statistics, information, and data related to fishing activities.

Fishing Port refers to an infrastructure where fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities can dock for landing, transshipping, packaging, processing of fish and fishery products or for other port services, including supply of fuel, equipment, and ice.

Fishing-Related Activities refers to operations to support fishing activities, such as landing, transshipment, transportation, packaging, and processing of fish and fishery products that have not been previously landed at a port, as well as providing personnel, fuel, fishing gear, and other supplies at sea.

Fishing Vessel Observer refers to an individual appointed by the fisheries unit responsible for monitoring fishing activities and fishing-related activities.

Fishing vessels refers to vessels equipped with fishing gear for fishing.

Floodplains refers to flooded plains that are influenced by season, including plains and pastures.

Foreign Fishing Vessels refers to a fishing vessel registered as a fishing vessel by a competent authority of another State.

Good aquaculture practices refers to the practice of aquaculture that follows the principles of food safety, animal health and welfare, and a good environment.

Good hygiene practices refers to all hygiene conditions and measures that are necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food at all stages of the food chain, such as production, packaging, handling, storage, and transportation of fish and fishery products.

Hygiene Standards refers to the necessary conditions or levels required to ensure hygiene at all stages of the production chain in business or commerce to guarantee food safety.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing refers to fishing activities that contravene national or international conservation and management measures as below:

1. Illegal fishing refers to activities:

- Conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without authorization of that State or in contravention of its laws and regulations.
- Conducted by vessels flying the flag of States that are parties to a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization but operate in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organization and by which the States are bound is a party, or in contravention of relevant provisions of the applicable international law; or
- Conducted in contravention of national laws or international obligations, including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization.

2. Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities:

- Conducted under the jurisdiction of a State which have not been reported or have been misreported to the relevant competent authorities in contravention of national laws and regulations; or
- Undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization which have not been reported or have been misreported, in contravention of reporting procedures of that organisation.

3. Unregulated fishing refers to fishing activities:

- Conducted in the area of application of a relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organization that are conducted by vessels without nationality, or by vessels flying the flag of a state that is not a party to that organization, or by fishing companies, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that organization; or
- Conducted in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation and management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with the State responsibilities under international law for the conservation of living marine resources.

Inshore Fishing Areas refers to the marine fisheries management areas that extend from the highest high tide to around 20-meter isobath depth. As stated in Article 14, the criteria for determining the inshore fishing areas shall be determined by sub-decree.

Inundated Forest Areas refers to public state land influenced by floods covering the flooded forests and flooded areas to be protected.

Inundated Forests refers to all types of plants that grow in seasonally flooded areas, such as *Barringtonia asiatica* (derm reang), *Diospyros* (sândan), *Crateva* (romdenh), *Combretum trifoliatum* (trâs), *Terminalia* (ta-au), *Diospyros bejaudii* (phtoul), *Anogeissus* (thloeum ânderk), *Mimosa* (anchnh), Reeds (trêng), *Sesbania sesban* (snaw), Sedge (kok), and aquatic grasses.

IUU Vessel List refers to a list of vessels adopted by a Regional Fisheries Management Organization that have engaged in Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated fishing or fishing-related activities in support of such fishing, detailing the identity, name, flag, and alias of the vessel.

Landing of fish and fishery products refers to bringing fish and fishery products into or unloading them at a port or fish and fishery product landing site.

Large-scale fishing refers to fishing using either a large-scale fishing gear or a large-scale fishing vessel, or a medium-scale fishing vessel combined with large-scale fishing gear such as Bagnet Fisheries, Bagnet for Freshwater Giant Prawn, and marine trawl operated by vessels with an engine capacity exceeding 500 horsepower.

Mangrove Forest Areas refers to tidal wetlands influenced by sea tides covering the mangrove forests to be protected.

Mangrove Forests refers to all types of plants that grow in areas influenced by sea tides, such as mangroves, including species like *Rhizophora* (kâong kâng), *Avicennia* (basak), *Bruguiera* (krânhib), *Xylocarpus* (smé), *Excoecaria* (chheur jâr), *Sonneratia* (ampoul), *Nypa* (ampeal), *Phoenix* (prâng), and *Ceriops* (châk).

Medium-scale fishing refers to fishing using either medium-scale fishing gear or a medium-scale fishing vessel, or a small-scale fishing vessel combined with a medium-scale fishing gear such as seine nets, river pelagic trawls, deep bag nets, marine trawls, anchovy seine nets, and purse seine nets.

Mekong River Dolphins Conservation Area refers to a part of the fisheries management areas designated as the core zone of management and protection of the Mekong River dolphins in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces.

Mekong River Dolphins Protected Area refers to a part of the fisheries management areas designated as the buffer zone management and protection of the Mekong River dolphins in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces.

Monetary fines refers to a financial penalty imposed by the court.

Offshore Fishing Areas refers to the marine fisheries management areas that extend from the outer boundaries of the coastal fishing area to the outer boundaries of the Exclusive Economic zone of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Operator refers to an individual or legal person responsible for the operation, control, or management of a vessel, including the owner, lessee, master, and beneficiary of the economic or financial benefit of the vessel's operations.

Pathology refers to the scientific study of the causes and effects of diseases, focusing on the study of symptoms, disease transmission, the spread of diseases, disease management, and treatment.

Public Fishing Areas refers to the fisheries management areas located outside of the fisheries conservation areas, community fisheries areas, aquaculture development areas, designated specific fishing gear areas, Mekong River Dolphins Conservation, and protection areas of the fisheries management areas.

Refuge refers to a place within a fisheries management area that serves as a habitat for aquatic animals, such as inundated forests, mangrove forests, coral reefs, seagrass, deep pools, lakes, reservoirs, and conservation areas.

Regional Fisheries Management Organization refers to an intergovernmental fisheries organization responsible for establishing regulations and implementing conservation and management measures in international waters.

Small-scale fishing refers to family or customary fishing by using a small-scale fishing gear or a small-scale vessel combined with a small-scale fishing gear such as a small cylindrical drum trap, hooked line, scoop net, small vertical slit trap, oblong trap, and vertical vase trap.

Transactional fines refers to a monetary fine imposed by the fisheries inspection officers who have been accredited with the status of judicial police.

Transit of Fish and Fishery Products refers to the transportation of fish and fishery products through the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Transshipment of fish and fishery products refers to the transfer of any fish or fishery products that have not been previously landed, from one vessel to another vessel within a fisheries management area, at a fishing port, or at a fish and fishery product landing site.

Vessel Engaged in Fishing-Related Activities refers to any vessel used to support fishing activities, such as transporting, transshipping, processing, and packaging of fish and fishery products, or transporting fuel and fishing gear, and providing any other services in support of the fishing vessels.

Vessel Monitoring System refers to the vessel tracking system used to monitor the activities of fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities.

Vessel Monitoring Transponder refers to a device installed on fishing vessels or vessels engaged in fishing-related activities to track their activities.

Annex 2

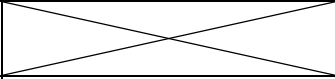
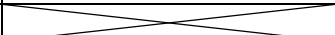

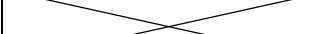
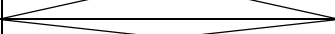

Type of Fishing Gear, Fishing Vessel and Vessel Engaged in Fishing-Related Activities

1-Fishing Gear

A-Inland Fishing Gear

A1-Small-scale Inland Fishing Gear

No.	Type of fishing gear	Size/Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Common single hook line		
2	Cast hand long line		
3	Hook long line		Prohibited in dolphin protected areas
4	Common fishing rod		
5	Fixed fishing rod		
6	Crab/Frog gaff		
7	Eel crook		Use by hand
8	Two-pronged eel fork		
9	Three-pronged Barbed Spear		Must not use with head flashlight
10	Multi-pronged barbed spear		
11	One-pronged barbless spear		
12	Trident fish fork		
13	Spear fishing		Prohibited in deep pool
14	Five-pronged fish comb		
15	Plunge basket trap or cover pot		
16	Brush bundle trap		
17	Wedge-shaped scoop basket		
18	Brush Bundle Basket		Use by hand
19	Boat dredge for Clams	Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	Must not allow to use engine combination
20	Long handle scoop basket		Use by hand
21	Big round scoop basket		Use by hand
22	Scoop net		Use by hand
23	Long handle circular scoop bag		Use by hand
24	Giant lift net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Not with light
25	Bamboo Funnel Trap (Chit)		
26	Snakehead wedge trap		
27	Wedge cone trap		
28	Vertical cylinder trap		
29	Vertical box shaped trap		
30	Horizontal cylinder trap for Catfish		
31	Horizontal cylinder trap for Gourami		
32	Horizontal cylinder trap for rice fields		

33	Big bamboo vertical cylinder trap	The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
34	Small vertical cylinder trap for shrimp		
35	Horizontal cylinder trap for Catfish	The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
36	Arrow-shaped bamboo trap with horizontal cylinder trap	The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger - In Tonle Sap Lake Areas, allow to use of bamboo barriers or nets must not exceed 150m in the closed fishing season and 250m in the open season. - Outside Tonle Sap Lake Areas, allow to use bamboo barriers or nets must not exceed 100m during the closed fishing season and must not exceed 150m during the open fishing season.	
37	Drop-door trap		
38	Current filtering gear or grid trap		
39	Tube for Loachfish		
40	Bamboo tube trap for eel		
41	Bamboo vase trap for eel		
42	Cast net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
43	Giant cast net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Must not use an engine and air compressure combination.
44	V-shaped push net mounted on a boat	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Must not use a machine combination.
45	Pair handle net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Use by hand
46	- Drift gillnet - Fixed Gillnet	- Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	- In the Dolphin protected areas during

		- In closed fishing season, length must not exceed 200m	the open fishing season, nets mesh size less than 4 cm are only allowed to use. - For upper Mekong in Strung Treng province prohibited to fish in closed fishing season.
47	Encircling gillnet	- Mesh size 1.5cm or larger -Length must not exceed 100m	Use by hand
48	Gillnet Seine	- Mesh size 1.5cm or larger -Length must not exceed 100m	
49	Hand dragged seine net	- Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	

A2-Medium-Scale Inland Fishing Gear

No.	Type of fishing gear	Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Deep dragged net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only allowed in the Mekong and Bassac rivers - Engine power not exceeding 20 horsepower
2	Giant cast net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Engine power not exceeding 20 horsepower with combination of air pump
3	Push net	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only allowed in the Mekong and Bassac rivers - Engine power must not exceed 20 horsepower
4	Pair trawl	Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only allowed in the Mekong River - Engine power must not exceed 20 horsepower
5	Encircling seine net	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mesh size 1.5cm or larger -Length must not exceed 600m in the Tonle Sap Lake -Length must not exceed 300m in the areas outside the Great Lake 	Engine power must not exceed 30 horsepower
6	Seine net with footrope bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mesh size 1.5cm or larger -Length must not exceed 300m 	Engine power not exceeding 30 horsepower
7	Arrow-shaped bamboo trap with horizontal cylinder trap	<p>The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the Tonle Sap areas, allow to use bamboo barriers or nets length from 250m to 500m during the open fishing season. 	

		- Outside the Tonle Sap areas, allow to use bamboo barriers or nets length from 150m to 250m in length during the open fishing season.	
8	Boat dredge for Clams	-Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	- With engine power must not exceed 24 horsepower

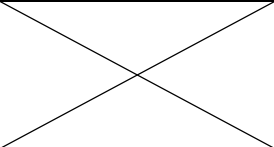
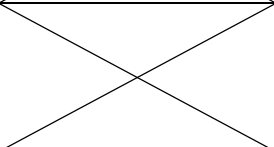
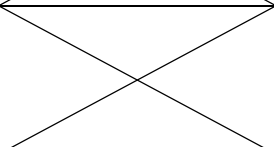
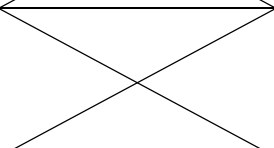
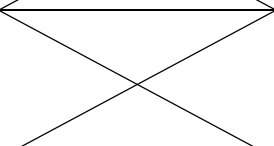
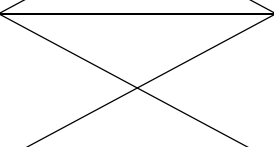
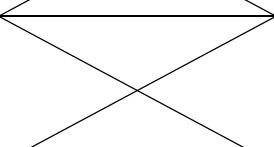
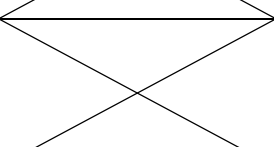
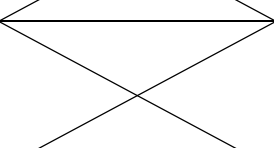
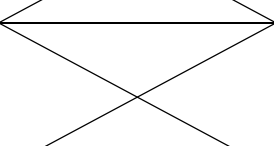
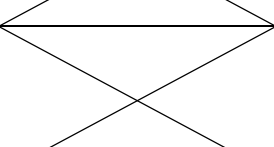
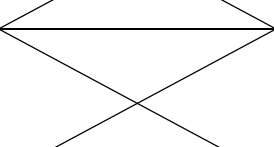
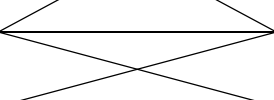
A3-Large-Scale Inland Fishing Gear


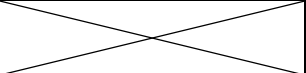
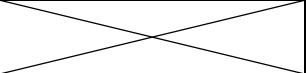
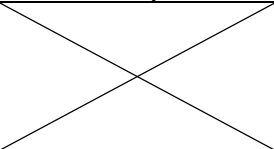
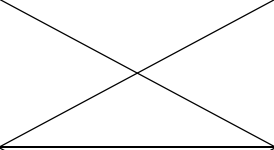
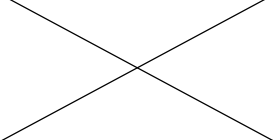
No.	Type of fishing gear	Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Enclosure net with lead fences	-Length 120m, Width 27m -Mesh size ranged from large to small, until the codend.	
2	Enclosure net with lead fences for Lesser bighead carp	-Length 100m, Width 27m -Mesh size ranged from large to small, until the cod end.	
3	Enclosure net with lead fences for Giant freshwater prawn	-Length: 120m, Width: 27m -Mesh size: Ranges from large to small until the codend.	
4	River barrage with U-shaped bagnets	The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger	

B-Marine Fishing Gear**B1-Small-Scale Marine Fishing Gear**

No.	Type of Fishing Gear	Number	Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Multi-prong handheld spear			
2	Trident fish fork			
3	Three-pronged Barbed Spear			
4	Gaff			
5	Spear fishing (aka spear gun/ any spear propelled by elastic/spring/air)			Prohibited in coral reef areas
6	Hand pushnet		Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	Use by hand
7	Hand krill pushnet			Use by hand
8	Krill hand scoop net			Use by hand
9	Squid hand scoop net			Use by hand
10	Castnet		Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
11	Pair handle net		Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
12	Blood cockle hand dredge		Mesh size 2cm or larger	Use by hand
13	Small winged set bag/Fyke stake trap		Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
14	Mud crab trap/Lift trap		Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
15	Bamboo/net stake corral trap		The space between each stick must be at least 1.5cm or use a net mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
16	Hook and line			
17	Squid drag jig			
18	Hook and line for Spanish mackerel			
19	Fish longline	Not more than 1500 hooks		
20	Ray longlines	Not more than 1500 hooks		
21	Squid drag longline jig	Not more than 1500 hooks		
22	Volute shell trap (for octopus)	Not more than 1500 shells		
23	Fish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m	


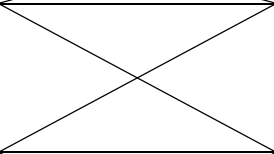
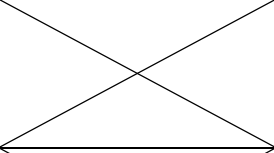
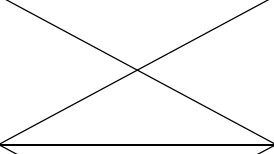
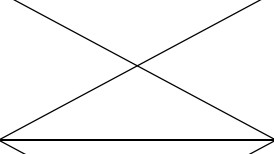
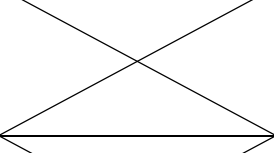
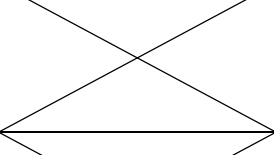
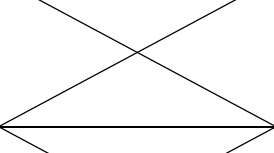
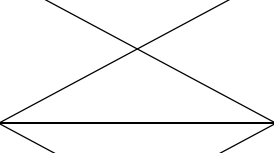
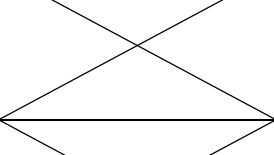
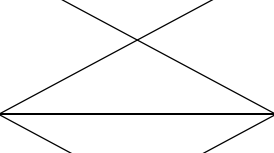
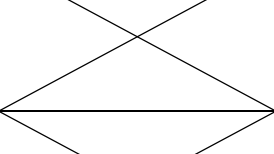
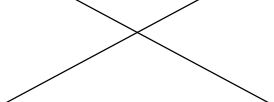
			- Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
24	Coral associated fish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 5cm or larger	
25	Seabass gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 10cm or larger	
26	Sagor catfish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 9cm or larger	
27	Tongue sole /solefish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 5.5cm or larger	
28	Pomfret gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 6cm or larger	
29	Ray gillnet		- Length not more than 2000m - Mesh size 15cm or larger	
30	Sillago gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
31	Shadfish gillnet		- Length not more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
32	Biddyfish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	
33	Gobyfish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
34	Halfbeak/needle fish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
35	Rabbitfish/Spinefoot gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	

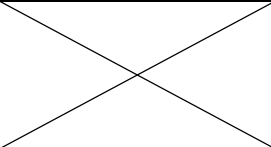
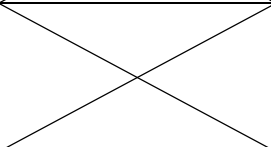
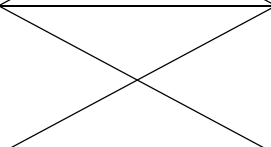
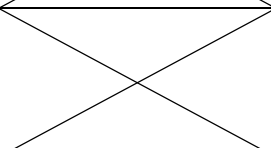
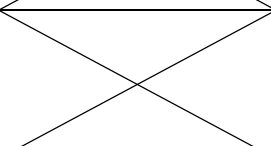
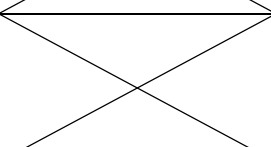
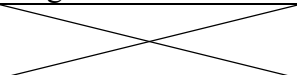
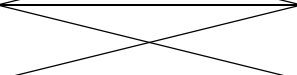
36	Crab gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
37	Mantis shrimp gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
38	Mackerel gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
39	Scadfish gillnet		- Length not more than 2000m - Mesh size 4.8cm or larger	
40	Threadfinfish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 7cm or larger	
41	Spanish mackerel gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
42	Queenfish gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 10cm or larger	
43	Sardinella (fish) gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
44	Whitefishseine net		- Length must not more than 200m - Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
45	Anchovy spp. Seine net		- Length must not more than 200m - Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	
46	Trammel shrimp gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
47	Shrimp gillnet		- Length must not more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
48	Encircling net		- Length not more than 100m	

			- Mesh size 3cm or larger	
49	Cuttlefish trap	Must not more than 100 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
50	Crab trap	Must not more than 1000 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
51	Shrimp trap	Must not more than 100 traps		
52	Babylon snail trap	Must not more than 100 traps		
53	Fish trap	Must not more than 30 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
54	Fish trap for grouper	Must not more than 30 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
55	Centipede trap/Rattail trap	Must not more than 30 traps	- Mesh size 3cm or larger	
56	Encircling seine shallow water		- Length not more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
57	Beach seine		- Length not more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
58	Encircling seine nearshore		- Length not more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	

B2-Medium-Scale Marine Fishing Gear

No.	Type of Fishing Gear	Number	Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Fish longline	More than 1500 hooks		
2	Ray longlines	More than 1500 hooks		
3	Squid drag longline jig	More than 1500 hooks		
4	Volute shell trap (for octopus)	More than 1500 shells		
5	Mechanized Pushnet (engine power)		- Mesh size 2cm or larger	
6	Bivalve dredge		- Mouth of the dredge must not exceed 1.2m - Mesh size 2cm or larger	
7	Undulata dragged dredge		- Mouth of the dredge must not exceeding 1.2m - Mesh size 1.2cm or larger	
8	Fish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
9	Mullet gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
10	Seabass gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 10cm or larger	
11	Sagor catfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
12	Tongue/solefish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	
13	Pomfretfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 6cm or larger	
14	Ray gillnet		- Length more than 2000m	

			- Mesh size 15cm or larger	
15	Sillago gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
16	Shadfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
17	Biddyfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	
18	Gobyfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
19	Halfbeak/needle fish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
20	Rabbitfish/Spinefoot gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	
21	Crab gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
22	Mantis shrimp gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	
23	Mackerel gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
24	Scadfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 4cm or larger	
25	Threadfinfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 7cm or larger	
26	Spanish mackerel gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 8cm or larger	

27	Queenfish gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 10cm or larger	
28	Sardinellafish gillnet		-Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
29	Whitefish seine net		- Length more than 200m - Mesh size 2.5cm or larger	
30	Trammel shrimp gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
31	Shrimp gillnet		- Length more than 2000m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	
32	Encircling net		- Length from 100m to 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
33	Cuttlefish trap	More than 100 traps	- Mesh size 7cm or larger	
34	Crab trap	More than 1000 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
35	Shrimp trap	More than 100 traps		
36	Babylon snail trap	More than 100 traps		
37	Fish trap	More than 30 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
38	Fish trap for grouper	More than 30 traps	- Mesh size 6cm or larger	
39	Centipede trap/Rattail trap	More than 30 traps	- Mesh size 3cm or larger	
40	Trawl	1 Set	- Codend mesh size 1.5cm or larger	-Fishing vessel with a total length of less than 12m, allowed to fish in designated inshore areas. -Fishing vessel with a total length from 12m to 24m, allowed to fish

				in offshore areas.
41	Purse seine/ring net/surround net		- Length more than 500m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	Fishing in offshore areas.
42	Purse seine with light		- Length less than 500m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	Fishing in offshore areas.
43	Anchovy seine net		- Length more than 500m - Mesh size 0.5cm or larger	Fishing in offshore areas.
44	Encircling seine shallow water		- Length more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
45	Beach seine		- Length more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
46	Encircling seine nearshore		- Length more than 200m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	
47	Anchovy spp. net/seine		- Length more than 200m - Mesh size 1.5cm or larger	

B3-Large-Scale Marine Fishing Gear

No.	Type of Fishing Gear	Number	Length/Mesh Size	Others
1	Trawl	1 Chor	- Codend mesh size 1.5cm or larger	-Fishing vessel with a total length of over 24m, allowed to fish only in offshore areas.
2	Purse seine/ring net/surround net	X	- Length more than 500m - Mesh size 3cm or larger	-Fishing in offshore areas.
3	Purse seine with light	X	- Length more than 500m - Mesh size 3.5cm or larger	-Fishing in offshore areas.
4	Anchovy seine	X	- Length more than 500m - Mesh size 0.5cm or larger	-Fishing in offshore
5	Pair trawl	X	- Codend mesh size 1.5cm or larger	-Fishing in offshore areas.

2-Type of Fishing Vessel and Vessel Engage in Fishing-Related Activities

A-Fishing Vessels Classification

No.	Fishing Vessel	Length of vessels (LOA)	Others
1	Small-Scale	Less than 12m,	Except trawlers, pushnetters, or dredgers.
2	Medium-Scale	From 12m to 24m	For trawlers, pushnetters, or dredgers, with engine power less than 500 horsepower.
3	Large-Scale	Over 24m	For trawler with over 500 horsepower

B-Vessels Engage in Fishing-Related Activities Classification

No.	Vessel	Length of vessels (LOA)	Others
1	Small-Scale	Less than 12m,	
2	Medium-Scale	12m to 24m	
3	Large-Scale	Over 24m	

Noted: m= Meter, c.m=Centimeter,