

**RESOLUTION 12/04 – ON MARINE TURTLES**  
**Reporting of progress of implementation of the FAO Guideline to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operation and on the implementation of resolution 12/04 on marine turtles**  
**(Paragraph 5)**

**DEADLINE**

**With the implementation report, 60 days before the meeting of the Commission - annually**

Reporting year: 2019

Date of reporting: 01/04/2020

Reporting flag CPC: Thailand

Progress of implementation of the measures of the resolution 12/04	Action undertaken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,</li> <li>Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites &amp; swallowing of marine debris).</li> </ul>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited to catch marine turtles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discard of marine turtles if it was caught and record the detail of getting such animals.</li> </ul> <p><b>-The process DMCR give the collection data by Interview data from vessels of community 1 time per years at Eastern Cost of Thailand) but Do not through logbooks)</b></p> <p>- The process DMCR give the information to the Scientific Committee of fisheries on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles by Education at Mannai Island and Process for Research of nesting sites and swallowing of marine debris. 3 time per years</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.</li> <li>Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles</li> </ul>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited to catch marine turtles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea.</li> </ul> <p>-The process DMCR give the information save lives and first aid for Sea Turtle by fishermen to bring aboard,</p>



	<p>and information any captured marine sea turtle return to open sea by give the education to fisherman. - Education first aid and aware handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for seaturtles</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For gillnet vessels Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The present no data record for gillnet vessels and incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report of the CPC but DMCR maybe to give the information save the sea turtle in the future.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For longline vessels (a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters &amp; de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled Ensure that operators of such vessels are required to carry &amp; use dip-nets (b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait; (c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.</li> </ul>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 16 Fishing vessel using longlines shall arrange line cutter and de-hookers for releasing the aquatic animals.</p> <p>- For longline vessels (a) The Present DMCR give the information longline vessels carry line cutters &amp; de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled and required to carry &amp; use dip-nets protect area fishing ground of sea turtles specific Kram Island and Kra Island, (b) The Present DMCR give the information no use of whole finfish for sea turtle . (c) The Present DMCR give the information vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For purse seine vessels: (a) Ensure that vessels: (i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle. (ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear. (iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water. (iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles. (b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles; (c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC</li> </ul>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited to catch marine turtles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discard of marine turtles if it was caught and record the detail of getting such animals.</li> </ul> <p>In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For purse seine vessels: (a) Ensure that vessels: (i) The Present DMCR give the information of marine turtles, and is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle protect area fishing ground of sea turtles specific Kram Island and Kra Island, (ii) The Present DMCR give the information release all marine turtles and observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear. (iii) The Present DMCR give the information a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; and no doing disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and no information assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water and may be to the information for the future. (iv) The present do not activity the carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles. (b) The Present DMCR cannot doing give the information encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles; (c) The Present DMCR give the information require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC in the furter.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the</li> </ul>	<p>Under process of consideration to preparing the draft guideline for accidental catch of marine turtle while</p>



<p>mitigation of adverse effects on turtles</p>	<p>fishing, including classification and requirements for managing and releasing marine turtles. By using the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations as a guideline for this drafting.</p> <p>The Present DMCR cannot do give the information and research CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, And cannot do to research the alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods and improve the mitigation of adverse effects on marine sea turtles may be can do in the future by DMCR .</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles &amp; provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Present DMCR cannot do to the research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles &amp; provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU</li> </ul>	<p>Yes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Present DMCR cannot working collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU</li> </ul>

Progress of implementation of the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations	Progress of implementation of the Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations
<p>Legal framework</p>	<p>Legal framework</p>
<p><b>1. Fishing operations / A. Appropriate handling and release.</b> In order to reduce injury and improve chances of survival: (i) Requirements for appropriate handling, including resuscitation or prompt release of all bycaught or incidentally caught (hooked or entangled) sea turtles. (ii) Retention and use of necessary equipment for appropriate release of bycaught or incidentally caught sea turtles.</p>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited to catch marine turtles. In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea.</p> <p>1. Fishing operations / A. Appropriate handling and release. The Present DMCR doing In order to reduce injury and improve chances of survival: (ii) The Present DMCR doing to the protocol retention and use of necessary equipment for appropriate release of by caught or incidentally caught sea turtles.</p>
<p><b>1. Fishing operations / B. Coastal trawl</b> (i) In coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other measures that are comparable in effectiveness in reducing sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality. (ii) In other coastal trawl fisheries, collect data to identify sea turtle interactions and conduct where needed research on possible measures to reduce sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality. (iii) Implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of B(ii).</p>	<p>Yes. Thailand promote to fishermen use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs).</p> <p>National law: Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Prescribe to install the Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) for shrimp trawler in the fishing area dated 16 September 1996.</p> <p><b>1. Fishing operations / B. Coastal trawl</b> (i) ) The Present DMCR joint doing to the protocol with DOF but DMCR indirect user protocol for coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other measures that are comparable in effectiveness in reducing sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality protect area fishing ground of sea turtles specific Kram Island and Kra Island. (ii) ) The Present DMCR joint doing with to in other trawl fisheries, collect data to identify sea turtle interactions and conduct where needed research on possible measures to reduce sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality . from the project abundance of sea turtle. (iii) The Present DMCR doing a few to implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of B(ii).</p>



<p><b>1. Fishing operations / C. Purse seine</b></p> <p>(i) Avoid encirclement of sea turtles to the extent practical.</p> <p>(ii) If encircled or entangled, take all possible measures to safely release sea turtles.</p> <p>(iii) For fish aggregating devices (FADs) that may entangle sea turtles, take necessary measures to monitor FADs and release entangled sea turtles, and recover these FADs when not in use.</p> <p>(iv) Conduct research and development of modified FADs to reduce and eliminate entanglement.</p> <p>(v) Implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of C(iv).</p>	<p>Under process of consideration to preparing the draft guideline for accidental catch of marine turtle while fishing, including classification and requirements for managing and releasing marine turtles. By using the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations as a guideline for this drafting.</p> <p><b>1. Fishing operations / C. Purse seine</b></p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR doing difficult and a few to avoid encirclement of sea turtles to the extent practical.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR doing protocol to the fisherman for encircled or entangled, take all possible measures to safely release sea turtles.</p> <p>(iii) The Present DMCR do not have research for fish aggregating devices (FADs) that may entangle sea turtles, take necessary measures to monitor FADs and release entangled sea turtles, and recover these FADs when not in use.</p> <p>(iv) The Present DMCR do not have a research and the protocol conduct research and development of modified FADs to reduce and eliminate entanglement.</p> <p>(v) The Present DMCR do not have a protocol for implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of C(iv).</p>
<p><b>1. Fishing operations / D. Longline</b></p> <p>(i) Development and implementation of appropriate combinations of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices in order to minimize bycatch or incidental catch and mortality of sea turtles.</p> <p>(ii) Research should include consideration of the impact of various mitigation measures on sea turtles, target species and other bycaught or incidentally caught species, such as sharks and seabirds.</p> <p>(iii) Retention and use of necessary equipment for appropriate release of bycaught and incidentally caught sea turtles, including de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets.</p>	<p>Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries, Rules and Regulations of Thai Fishing Vessels Operating in Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 16 Fishing vessel using longlines shall arrange line cutter and de-hookers for releasing the aquatic animals.</p> <p><b>1. Fishing operations / D. Longline</b></p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR do not have a protocol for Development and implementation of appropriate combinations of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices in order to minimize bycatch or incidental catch and mortality of sea turtles protect area fishing ground of sea turtles specific Kram Island and Kra Island.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR do not have a research should include consideration of the impact of various mitigation measures on sea turtles, target species and other by caught or incidentally caught species, such as sharks and seabirds.</p> <p>(iii) The Present DMCR do not have a protocol for retention and use of necessary equipment for appropriate release of by caught and incidentally caught sea turtles, including de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets protect area fishing ground of sea turtles specific Kram Island and Kra Island.</p>
<p><b>1. Fishing operations / E. Other fisheries</b></p> <p>(i) Assessment and monitoring of sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality in relevant fishing operations.</p> <p>(ii) Research and development of necessary measures for reducing bycatch or incidental catch or to control mortality in other fisheries with a priority on reducing bycatch or incidental catch in gillnet fisheries.</p> <p>(iii) In other setnet fisheries, collect data to identify sea turtle interactions and conduct when needed research on possible measures to reduce sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality.</p> <p>(iv) Implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of E (ii) and (iii).</p>	<p>- Under process of consideration to preparing the draft guideline for accidental catch of marine turtle while fishing, including classification and requirements for managing and releasing marine turtles. By using the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations as a guideline for this drafting.</p> <p><b>1. Fishing operations / E. Other fisheries</b></p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR censuses and joint with DOF for Assessment and monitoring of sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality in relevant fishing operations.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR do not have a protocol and research and development of necessary measures for reducing bycatch or incidental catch or to control mortality in other fisheries with a priority on reducing bycatch or incidental catch in gillnet fisheries.</p> <p>(iii) The Present DMCR have a protocol for protect impact the sea turtle from other setnet fisheries, collect data to identify sea turtle interactions and conduct when needed research on possible measures to reduce sea turtle bycatch or incidental catch and mortality.</p>



	<p>(iv) The Present DMCR do not have a data for implementation of successful methodologies developed as a result of E (ii) and (iii). and some topic DMCR have a few data.</p>
<p><b>1. Fishing operations / F.</b> Other measures as appropriate for all fishing practices</p> <p>(i) Spatial and temporal control of fishing, especially in locations and during periods of high concentration of sea turtles.</p> <p>(ii) Effort management control especially if this is required for the conservation and management of target species or group of target species.</p> <p>(iii) Development and implementation, to the extent possible, of net retention and recycling schemes to minimize the disposal of fishing gear and marine debris at sea, and to facilitate its retrieval where possible.</p>	<p>Thailand has Wild Animal Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2535 (1992). Although Wild Animal Preservation and Protection Act has been amended twice in 2003, Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Species of Protected Wildlife that May Be Bred in Captivity B.E. 2546 (2003).</p> <p>In addition, Thailand has the national law to prescribe the marine and coastal protected area.</p> <p><b>1. Fishing operations / F.</b> Other measures as appropriate for all fishing practices</p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR do not have a function Spatial and temporal control of fishing, especially in locations and during periods of high concentration of sea turtles.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR joint a data and protocol with DOF for Effort management control especially and this is required for the conservation and management of target species or group of target species.</p> <p>(iii) The Present DMCR do not have a this function for development and implementation, to the extent possible, of net retention and recycling schemes to minimize the disposal of fishing gear and marine debris at sea, and to facilitate its retrieval where possible.</p>
<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / A.</b> Collection of information and data, and research</p> <p>(i) Collection of data and information on sea turtle interactions in all fisheries, directly or through relevant RFBs, regional sea turtle arrangements or other mechanisms.</p> <p>(ii) Development of observer programmes in the fisheries that may have impacts on sea turtles where such programs are economically and practically feasible. In some cases financial and technical support might be required.</p> <p>(iii) Joint research with other states and/or the FAO and relevant RFBs.</p> <p>(iv) Research on survival possibilities of released sea turtles and on areas and periods with high incidental catches.</p> <p>(v) Research on socio-economic impacts of sea turtle conservation and management measures on fishers and fisheries industries and ways to improve communication.</p> <p>(vi) Use of traditional knowledge of fishing communities about sea turtle conservation and management.</p>	<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / A.</b> Collection of information and data, and research</p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR do not have a function for collection of data and information on sea turtle interactions in all fisheries, directly or through relevant RFBs, regional sea turtle arrangements or other mechanisms.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR do not have a main fuction but joint data with DOF for development of observer programmes in the fisheries that may have impacts on sea turtles where such programs are economically and practically feasible. In some cases financial and technical support might be required.</p> <p>(iii) Joint research with other states and/or the FAO and relevant RFBs.</p> <p>(iv) The Present DMCR do not have a few data research form standing crop of sea turtle on survival possibilities of released sea turtles and on areas and periods with high incidental catches.</p> <p>(v) The Present DMCR have a few data form census a research on socio-economic impacts of sea turtle conservation and management measures on fishers and fisheries industries and ways to improve communication. But joint the project with DOF in the future,</p> <p>(vi) The Present DMCR information form protocol use of traditional knowledge of fishing communities about sea turtle conservation and management.</p>
<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / B.</b> Information exchange</p> <p>(i) Sharing and dissemination of data and research results, directly or through relevant RFBs, regional sea turtle arrangements or other mechanisms.</p> <p>(ii) Cooperation to standardize data collection and research methodology, such as fishing gear and effort terminology, database development, estimation of sea turtle interaction rates, and time and area classification.</p>	<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / B.</b> Information exchange</p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR is a sharing and dissemination of data and research results, directly or through relevant RFBs, regional sea turtle arrangements or other mechanisms vie website of DMCR.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR is a cooperation to standardize data collection and research methodology with DOF SEAFDEC , such as fishing gear and effort terminology, database development, estimation of sea turtle interaction rates, and time and area classification.</p>
<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / C.</b> Review of the effectiveness of measures</p> <p>(i) Continuous assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in accordance with these guidelines.</p> <p>(ii) Review of the implementation and improvement of measures stipulated above.</p>	<p><b>2. Research, monitoring and sharing of information / C.</b> Review of the effectiveness of measures</p> <p>(i) The Present DMCR have a protocol of continuous assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in accordance with these guidelines is manual for sea turtle of Thailaond.</p> <p>(ii) The Present DMCR is a review of the implementation and improvement of measures stipulated</p>



	above Sea turtles .
<p><b>3. Ensuring policy consistency</b></p> <p>A. Maintaining consistency in management and conservation policy at national level, among relevant government agencies, including through inter-agency consultations, as well as at regional level.</p> <p>B. Maintaining consistency and seeking harmonization of sea turtle management and conservation-related legislation at national, sub-regional and regional level.</p>	<p><b>3. Ensuring policy consistency</b></p> <p>A. The Present DMCR have a planning form maintaining consistency in management and conservation policy at CITES national level, among relevant government agencies, including through inter-agency consultations, as well as at regional level.</p> <p>B. The Present DMCR protocol of sea turtle manual the Maintaining consistency and seeking harmonization of sea turtle management and conservation-related legislation at national, sub-regional and regional level.</p>
<p><b>4. Education and training</b></p> <p>A. Preparation and distribution of information materials such as brochures, manuals, pamphlets and laminated instruction cards.</p> <p>B. Organization of seminars for fishers and fisheries industries on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nature of the sea turtle-fishery interaction problem</li> <li>- Need to take mitigation measures</li> <li>- Sea turtles species identification</li> <li>- Appropriate handling and treatment of bycaught or incidentally caught sea turtles</li> <li>- Equipment to facilitate rapid and safe release</li> <li>- Impacts of their operations on sea turtles</li> <li>- Degree to which the measures that are requested or required to adopt will contribute to the conservation, management and recovery of sea turtle population.</li> <li>- Impacts of mitigation measures on profitability and success of fishing operations</li> <li>- Appropriate disposal of used fishing gear</li> </ul> <p>C. Promotion of awareness of the general public of sea turtle conservation and management issues, by government as well as other organizations</p>	<p><b>4. Education and training</b></p> <p>A. The Present DMCR preparation and distribution of information materials such as brochures, manuals, pamphlets and laminated instruction cards to community and fisheries man in the local areas approximant 3time per year .</p> <p>B. Organization of seminars for fishers and fisheries industries on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Present DMCR have activity nature of the sea turtle-fishery interaction problem</li> <li>- The Present DMCR doing to protocol need to take mitigation measures</li> <li>- The Present DMCR information form manual protocol sea turtles species identification</li> <li>- The Present DMCR do not have data appropriate handling and treatment of bycaught or incidentally caught sea turtles</li> <li>- The Present DMCR have protocol equipment to facilitate rapid and safe release</li> <li>- The Present DMCR collection data and research for Impacts of their operations on sea turtles</li> <li>- The Present DMCR doing to policy planning a degree to which the measures that are requested or required to adopt will contribute to the conservation, management and recovery of sea turtle population.</li> <li>- The Present DMCR collection data and research about impacts of mitigation measures on profitability and success of fishing operations</li> <li>- The Present DMCR information form protocol with DOF appropriate disposal of used fishing gear.</li> </ul> <p>Promotion of awareness of the general public of sea turtle conservation and management issues, by government as well as other organizations and research Journal international</p>
<p><b>5. Capacity building</b></p> <p>A. Financial and technical support for implementation of these guidelines in developing countries.</p> <p>B. Cooperation in research activities such as on status of sea turtle incidental catch in coastal and high seas fisheries and research at foraging, mating and nesting areas.</p> <p>C. Establishment of a voluntary support fund.</p> <p>D. Facilitation of technology transfer.</p>	<p><b>5. Capacity building</b></p> <p>A. The Present DMCR action and doing with financial and technical support for implementation of these guidelines in developing countries for Thai government.</p> <p>B. The Present DMCR data collection and research with DOF cooperation in research activities such as on status of sea turtle incidental catch in coastal and high seas fisheries and research at foraging, mating and nesting areas.</p> <p>C. The Present DMCR research establishment of a voluntary support fund from student form university .</p> <p>D. The Present DMCR planning to protocol facilitation of technology transfer.</p>
<p><b>6. Socio-economic and cultural considerations</b></p> <p>A. Taking into account :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) socio-economic aspects in implementing sea turtle conservation and management measures.</li> <li>(ii) cultural aspects of sea turtles interactions in fisheries as well as integration of cultural norms in sea turtle conservation and management efforts.</li> <li>(iii) sea turtle conservation and management benefits to fishing and coastal communities, with particular reference to small-scale and artisanal fisheries.</li> </ul> <p>B. Promotion of the active participation and, where possible, cooperation and engagement of fishing industries, fishing</p>	<p><b>6. Socio-economic and cultural considerations</b></p> <p>A. The Present DMCR information form protocol with community base taking into account :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Present DMCR information form protocol socio-economic aspects in implementing sea turtle with fisher man conservation and management measures by wisdom.</li> <li>(ii) The Present DMCR have information form protocol and manual sea turtle in the website from DMCR cultural aspects of sea turtles interactions in fisheries as well as integration of cultural norms in sea turtle conservation and management efforts.</li> <li>(iii) The Present DMCR information form protocol manual of sea turtle conservation and management</li> </ul>



<p>communities and other affected stakeholders.</p>	<p>benefits to fishing and coastal communities, with particular reference to small-scale and artisanal fisheries. B. The Present DMCR information form protocol with promotion of the active participation and, where possible, cooperation and engagement of fishing industries, fishing communities and other affected stakeholders at website DMCR .</p>
<p><b>8. Consideration of other aspects of sea turtle conservation and management</b> Fishers, research institutions, management authorities and other interested parties dealing with fisheries conservation and management should collaborate with relevant conservation and management bodies, at national, sub-regional and regional level, in the following subject matters: A. Collection and sharing of information on sea turtles relative to: (i) Biology and ecology (population dynamics, stock identification, behaviour, diet selection, habitats, breeding, nesting, foraging, migration patterns/areas, nursery grounds, etc). (ii) Sources of mortality other than fisheries. (iii) Status of sea turtle populations, including human-related threats. B. Improvement and development of conservation and management measures applied throughout the sea turtle life cycle (habitat/ nesting beach protection, enhancement of sea turtle populations). C. Promotion, as appropriate, of participation in regional sea turtle conservation and management arrangements with a view to cooperate on sea turtle conservation and management.</p>	<p><b>8. Consideration of other aspects of sea turtle conservation and management</b> Fishers, research institutions, management authorities and other interested parties dealing with fisheries conservation and management should collaborate with relevant conservation and management bodies, at national, sub-regional and regional level, in the following subject matters: A. The Present DMCR have a protocol with DOF collection and sharing of information on sea turtles relative to: (i) The Present DMCR collection data and research by fisheries biologist for biology and ecology (population dynamics, stock identification, behaviour, diet selection, habitats, breeding, nesting, foraging, migration patterns/areas, nursery grounds, etc). (ii) The Present DMCR collection data and research form project for sources of mortality other than fisheries and primary data support from DOF. (iii) The Present DMCR information form protocol and research in the website of DMCR status of sea turtle populations, including human-related threats. B. The Present DMCR protocol manual of fisheries biologist from improvement and development of conservation and management measures applied throughout the sea turtle life cycle (habitat/nesting beach protection, enhancement of sea turtle populations). C. The Present DMCR information form protocol promotion, as appropriate, of participation in regional sea turtle conservation and management arrangements with a view to cooperate on sea turtle conservation and management with in DOF, IUCN and other.</p>

