

Thailand National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2019

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INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

<p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, final scientific data for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, for all fleets other than longline [e.g. for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2019, final data for the 2018 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2019)</p>	<p>YES 27th June 2019</p>
<p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional longline data for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g. for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2018, preliminary data for the 2018 calendar year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2019). REMINDER: Final longline data for the previous year is due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g. for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2019, final data for the 2018 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2019).</p>	<p>NO 27th June 2019</p>
<p>If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions: In 2018, no Thai longliners operated in IOTC competence area since 2016 to present.</p>	



Executive Summary

Thailand has advance for implementing a comprehensive system to combat IUU fishing. It started to take a reforms of legal framework and implementing regulations, the fisheries management limiting the fishing license issuance in compliance with the quantity of aquatic animals, the fleet management putting control over fishing vessels of all sizes and types, the monitoring, control and surveillance through port-in and port-out control. Thailand has implemented PSM and assigned 19 PSM ports for port entry of foreign vessel. Moreover, for Thai oversea vessels installation of vessel monitoring system (VMS), and especially installation of electronic reporting system (ERS) electronic monitoring system (EM) for oversea fishing fleet, as well as the development of traceability system for catches from Thai-flagged vessel.

In 2018, Thailand had no fishing vessel operated in high sea of IOTC competent. Thailand had only domestic purse seiner fishery in the Andaman sea. Their operated the fishing from shores are 10 to 30 nautical miles and depth of water range from 20-80 m. The average catch rate was 31.16 ton/day. The average percentage composition of Round scads 31.34 %, followed by Indian mackerel 13.04%, Neritic tuna 11.14%, Big-eye scad 9.36%, King mackerel 0.35% and other species 34.78%. The average CPUE were 0.99, 0.41, 0.35, 0.30, 0.01 and 1.10 ton/day, respectively. For average percentage composition of Neritic tuna were Eastern little tuna 46.80 %, Longtail tuna 26.16%, Frigate tuna 16.82% and Bullet tuna 10.22%, respectively.

Foreign tuna fleets unloaded at 4 province of Thailand (Phuket, Samut Prakarn, Bangkok, Samut Sakhon). The annual catches were estimated 57,897.35 tonnes. All of them were caught by foreign fishing vessel those operated in the Indian Ocean. The main species composition were Skipjack tuna included yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, Swordfish, Blue marlin and other species which were 69.05%, 23.32%, 6.52%, 0.56%, 0.20% and 0.34%, respectively.

At Present, DOF is launch authorizing Thai-flagged overseas fishing vessels. Currently, there has been applications from begin with Thai-flagged overseas fishing fleet. These vessels operate in SIOFA area and target demersal fish species. No application has been submitted for vessels operating in the IOTC area.

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1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

Marine fisheries are important both socially and economically for Thailand. Fish are very important to the food security and self-sufficiency of Thailand. Based on a recent commercial fishing license (2018), a total number of 10,645 active. Thai commercial fishing vessels caught 1.36 million tonnes in 2018. This catch supports the livelihoods, incomes and employment for fishermen and employed in supporting industries (e.g. fish processing industry, ship building industry, canned and frozen fisheries product factories, fish meal factories). For rural Thailand, fish constitutes a generally affordable source of protein, contributing significantly to dietary health and food security, particularly the more than 2,500 villages of artisanal fishing communities along the coasts. Thailand is also a major seafood producer and exporter. In 2018, exports total 1.00 million tonnes, valued at THB 172,720 million and imports total 2.02 million tonnes valued at THB 128,464 million (DOF, 2019). The fish production and value from the Andaman Sea of Thailand was contributed 29% of total catch and 26 % of total value. Neritic tuna and tuna-like in Andaman Sea catches mainly from purse seine, it contributed 11% of total pelagic fish.

Thailand has built upon the reforms of all dimensions undertaken during nearly the past 4 years, including the reform of legal framework and implementing regulations, the fisheries management limiting the fishing license issuance in compliance with the quantity of aquatic animals, the fleet management putting control over fishing vessels of all sizes and types, the monitoring, control and surveillance through port-in and port-out control. Moreover, for Thai oversea vessels installation of vessel monitoring system (VMS), and especially installation of electronic reporting system (ERS) electronic monitoring system (EM) for oversea fishing fleet, as well as the development of traceability system for catches from Thai-flagged vessel.

Thai tuna longliners operated in the Western Indian Ocean since 2007 after that were distributed around central and southern part of the Indian Ocean during 2011-2015. In 2016 to present, Thailand doesn't have distance longliner vessels operated in Indian Ocean. However, Thailand has one purse seiner operated in Indian Ocean started fishing in December, 2016 to February, 2017. The main fishing grounds were in the Saya de Malha Bank of the Western Indian Ocean. At Present, DOF is launch authorizing Thai-flagged overseas fishing vessels. These vessels operate in SIOFA area and target demersal fish species. No application has been submitted for vessels operating in the IOTC area.

For foreign vessel entry to Thai port, Thailand has implemented PSM for control foreign vessel and assigned 19 PSM ports for entry and unloading fish. All Foreign tuna fleets unloaded at 4 provinces in Thailand (Phuket, Samut Prakarn, Bangkok, Samut Sakhon). PSM principle has 3 step. Firstly, The owner Advance Request for Port Entry (AREP) and submitted relevant documents. The 2nd step when the vessel at port the officer physical checking and the legality and the last step the officer control fish offloading at port and sizing at factory.

2. FLEET STRUCTURE

2.1 DOMESTIC FISHING FLEET

Domestic fishing fleet were caught Neritic tuna mostly purse seiner in Andaman sea. The fishing ground from shores are 10 to 30 nautical miles and depth from 20-80 m. The 238 domestic purse seiners fishing was shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of purse seiners in the Andaman sea coast of Thailand, 2018

Year	Number of Thailand commercial vessels	Size of the vessels (GT)	Remark
2018	10	<30	
	63	30-60	
	146	60-150	
	19	>150	

2.2 OVERSEA FISHING FLEET

Thailand had 6 longliner vessels operated in IOTC competence area until 2016. For purse seiner, Thailand had only one purse seiner operated fishing started in December 2016 – February 2017. Today, no Thai flagged vessel operated in IOTC competence. The number of fishing fleet was shown in table 2.

Table 2: Number of authorized vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size

Year	Number of Thailand commercial longliners vessels	Size of the vessels(GT)	Remark
2014	3	347-434	In 2016 - present, Thailand don't have commercial longliner vessels operated in Indian Ocean
2015	6	74-434	

Year	Number of Thailand commercial purse seiner vessels	Size of the vessels(GT)	Remark
2016	1	199.78	In 2018 - present, Thailand don't have commercial purse seiner vessels operated in Indian Ocean
2017	1	199.78	

Year	Number of Research Vessels of DOF Thailand	Size of the vessels(GT)	Remark
2014	3	1,178-1,424	
2015	3	1,178-1,424	
2016	3	1,178-1,424	
2017	3	1,178-1,424	
2018	3	1,178-1,424	

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)

3.1 Fishing efforts; Neritic tuna in EEZ

In 2018, there were 136,251 tons of pelagic fish caught by Purse seine. The average catch rate was 31.16 ton/day. Catch composed of Round scads 31.34 %, followed by Indian mackerel 13.04%, Neritic tuna 11.14%, Big-eye scad 9.36%, king mackerel 0.35% and other species 34.78% (Figure 1). The CPUE was 0.99, 0.41, 0.35, 0.30, 0.01 and 1.10 ton/day, respectively. Catch composed of 11.14% Neritic tuna was Eastern little tuna 46.80 %, followed by Longtail tuna 26.16%, Frigate tuna 16.82% and Bullet tuna 10.22% (Figure 2). The CPUE of Neritic tuna was 0.16, 0.09, 0.06 and 0.04 tons/day, respectively.

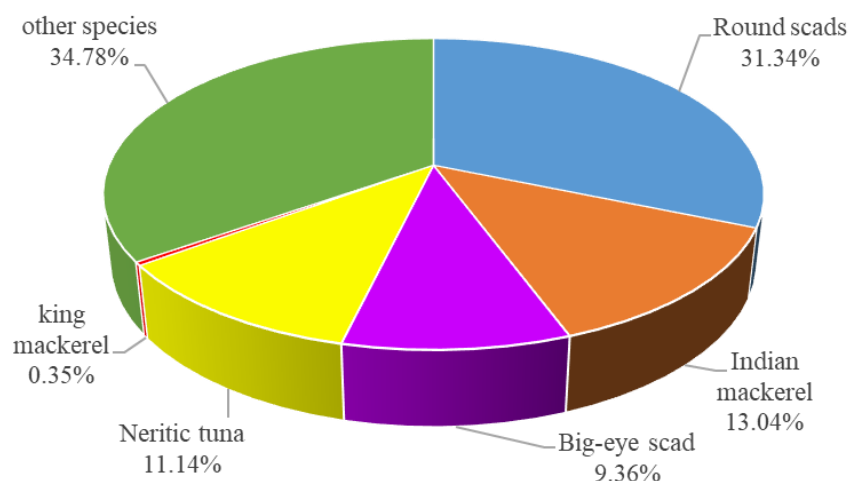


Figure 1 Catch composition of pelagic fish in EEZ caught by purse seiner in 2018

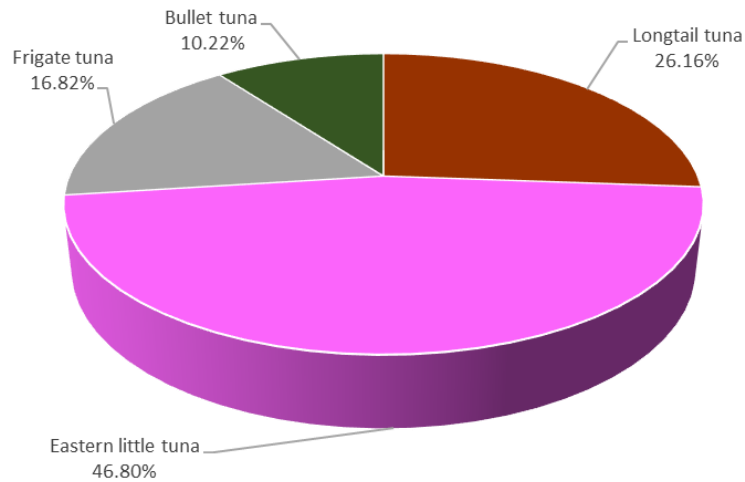


Figure 2 Catch composition of Neritic tuna in EEZ caught by purse seiner in 2018

3.2 Fishing efforts; foreign tuna fleets unloading in Thai port

Foreign tuna fleets unloaded at 4 province of Thailand in 2018 (Phuket, Samut Prakarn, Bangkok, Samut Sakhon). The foreign vessels composed longliner, purse seiner and carrier vessel. The annual unloading at Thai ports were estimated 57,897.35 tonnes. The highest unloading was carrier vessels (Panama, Bahamas, Curacao, Maldives and Republic of Korea) with 54,965.89 tons, followed by Purse seiner (Japan) with 1,807.48 tons and Longliner (Taiwan province of China) with 1,123.98 tons (Figure 3).

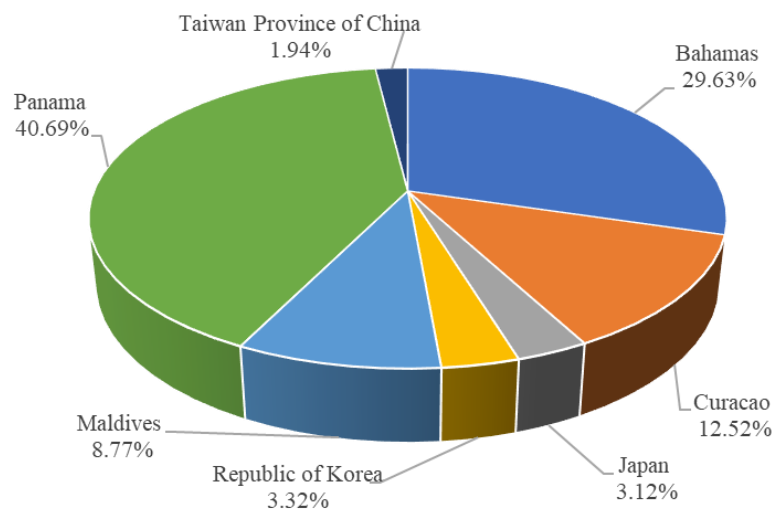


Figure 3 The percentage of fish unloading at Thai port in 2018

The main species composition by carrier vessel were Skipjack tuna included yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, Striped bonito and Albacore tuna which was 38,593.08, 12,812.84, 3,469.95, 89.30 and 0.72 tons. The main species composition by Purse seiner were Skipjack tuna included Yellowfin tuna and Bigeye tuna which was 1,381.48, 258.00, and 168.00 tons. The main species composition by Longliner were Yellowfin tuna included Swordfish, Bigeye tuna, Blue marlin, I-P Sailfish and other species which was 432.28, 325.31, 139.59, 117.30, 64.40 and 45.08 tons.

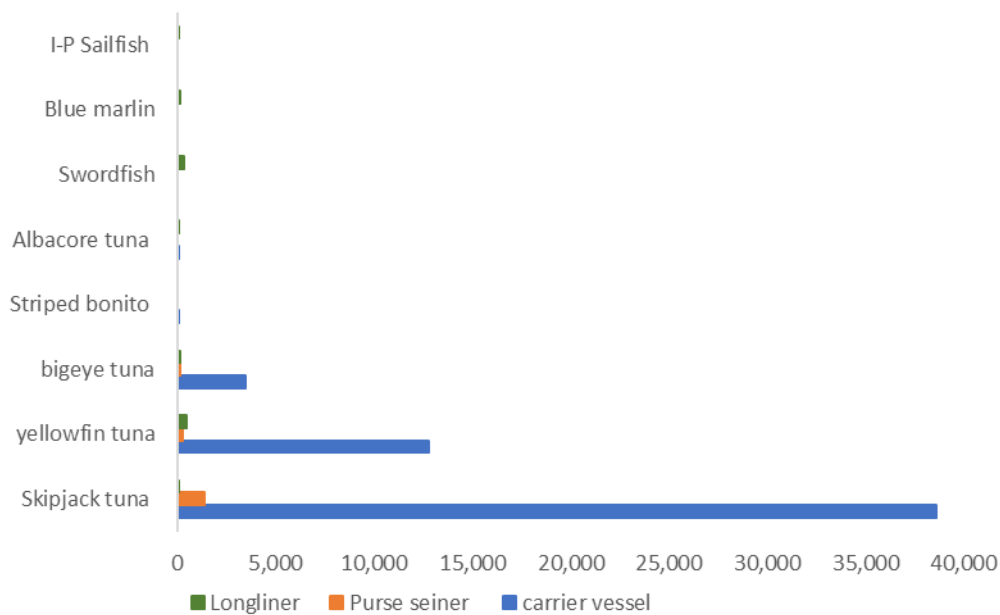


Figure 4 Catch composition of Foreign tuna fleets unloading in 2018

4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

Recreational fishery for tuna and tuna-like species is not a popular fishing game in Thailand, and they are only occasional and seasonal events in Andaman Sea.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

Thailand has several measures to reduce the impact of fishing on marine ecology such as 1) prohibited trawler and push netter with engine operated within 3 miles from the shore line 2) mesh size regulation for purse seine and trawl to reduce a juvenile from the catches, 3) determination of closed area and season in particular fish species, 4) enlarge the mesh size of code end of trawl net to be 4 cm., 5) limited areas to be TAE (Total Allowable Effort), 6) designated FADs area by purse seiner.

5.1 Sharks [Mandatory]

NPOA-Shark

Referring to the Thai Fisheries Statistics during 1995 to 2009, it was reported that sharks and rays were mainly caught by otter-board trawler and pair trawler where their fishing areas are located in the Thai’s EEZ. In addition, there is no record from the Thai tuna longliners and purse seiners on the shark by-catch from their fishing operation in the Indian Ocean (only 2007 was recorded). The total number of sharks retained during 2011-2015 follow table 3.

However, there are a numbers of national initiatives related to conservation and management of sharks. It includes: (i) development in 2012 and will be endorsement of the National Plan of Actions for Sharks in 2015; (ii) a series of study on shark by-catch using the national research vessels; (iii) development of handbook for sharks species identification and its database system for sharks and rays found in Thailand in 2012-2014; and (iv) participation of the staff concerned of Department of Fisheries to the meetings related to sharks/rays conservation and management. (v) issued of handbook for Cartilaginous fish of Thailand and Adjacent waters

Thailand’s rule and regulations

Thailand has the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 and amendment in 2017 and issued the notification related on defining requirement and procedures for fishing vessels operating inside and outside Thai waters as follow:

- **Section 36:** “Any person wishing to engage in commercial fishing must obtain a commercial fishing license issued by the Director-General or a person designated by the DirectorGeneral”

- **Section 48:** “Any person wishing to use a Thai vessel for the purposes of fishing outside Thai waters shall submit an application for a license to fish outside Thai waters to the Director-General or a person designated by the Director-General”

- Ministerial Regulation Application and Permission on Fishing License for Overseas Fisheries B.E. 2562 (2019)

- **Section 49:** “In the case where the holder of a license for fishing outside Thai waters engages in a fishing operation in an area under the jurisdiction of a coastal state or in an area under the control and responsibility of an international organisation, apart from having to comply with this Royal Ordinance, the licensee shall have to comply with the laws, rules and standards of conservation and fisheries management of any such coastal state or international organisation”

Notification of the department of fisheries for compliance under section 49: rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018).

- **Section 94:** “No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has undertaken IUU fishing into the Kingdom

The Director-General shall have the power to publically issue a list of non-Thai fishing vessels that have undertaken IUU fishing based on the lists of IUU fishing vessels published by a foreign state or international organization”

Notification of the department of fisheries for compliance under section 94: Prescribing the list of Non-Thai Flagged fishing vessel engaged in illegal fishing (NO.6) B.E. 2562 (2019).

- **Section 95:** “A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals and aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify the competent official by no less than forty-eight hours in advance prior to its arrival at a port of entry. Data in the notice and ports of entry shall be as designated by the Minister

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel of the result within twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing.

In the case where a non-Thai fishing vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken IUU fishing or has been involved in IUU fishing, the competent official shall not allow the requested berthing with the exception of reasons related to the safety of crewmen or of the fishing vessel, or in light of a force majeure case”

Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for compliance under section 95 and Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 and amendment in 2017: On Advance Data Reporting, and the Determination of Ports for non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to bring aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (A.D. 2018)

- **Section 66:** “no person shall catch marine mammals, rare aquatic animals or aquatic animals near extinction as prescribed by the Minister or take any such aquatic animal on board a fishing vessel, except where it is necessary to do so in order to save the life thereof”

Table 3: Total number of sharks, by species, retained during 2011-2015 by overseas fleet in IOTC area

Year	Sharks species							
	BSH		MAK		SFA		Sharks unidentified	
	No.	Tonnes	No.	Tonnes	No.	Tonnes	No.	Tonnes
2011							214	5.41
2012							544	18.53
2013							211	5.78
2014							1,145	49.98
2015	1,323	49.65	346	5.61	28	0.67	138	3.62
Total	1,323	49.65	346	5.61	28	0.67	2,252	83.32

5.2 Seabirds

In the past, no record available on the number of accidental caught seabird by Thai fishing vessels. Now, Thailand has royal ordinance on fisheries 2015 and Notification of the department of fisheries for compliance under section 49: rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018).

5.3 Marine Turtles

Thailand is one of the countries that actively involved in the conservation programme of turtles long time ago.

Under royal ordinance on fisheries 2015 in section 66. Turtle and marine mammals are not allowed to be fished, disturbed or taken for whatever means without the permission of Fisheries authority. The turtles and marine mammals that are accidentally caught alive during fishing have to be release immediately.

5.4 Other ecologically related species (e.g. marine mammals, whale sharks) [Desirable]

No record available on the number of accidental caught marine animals and whale sharks by Thai overseas fishing vessels. Under royal ordinance on fisheries 2015 in section 66, marine mammals and Whale shark are not allowed to be fished, disturbed or taken for whatever means without the permission of Fisheries authority. For domestic fisheries in the Andaman Sea in 2018, there are records dolphin and whale sharks in logbook.

6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

6.1 Data collection

6.1.1 Logsheet data collection and verification

Data collection on Thai oversea fisheries has been categorized into two themes. The first theme is collecting information from daily report while the vessel were fishing/transshipment activity outside Thai water transmitted these data via satellite system and another one is collecting data from landing sites.

For data collection inside of Thai waters from Commercial fishery, using a stratified random sampling plan which has fishing gears and the size of the fishing vessel (gross tonnage) is strata and sampling by fishing gears in each province which randomly 10% of the samples each fishing gear.

The traceability system for catches on Thai vessels, the process starts from checking the origin of the catch, cross checking species and weight of the catch as recorded in the logbook against the actual ones recorded during landing. Both of data (logbook and landing declaration) has been consistent analysis and record data information in "Thai-flagged" database system.

6.1.2 Human Observer programme

The 1st batch of observers (20 of them) completed their training in December 2015 and the 2nd batch of candidate observers (30 of them) were trained to act as onboard fisheries observers in April 2016 and the 3rd batch of candidate observers (30 of them) were trained to act as onboard fisheries observers in September 2017 and the 4rd batch of candidate observers (18 of them) were trained to act as onboard fisheries observers in July 2019. The Department of Fisheries have been preparing operating manuals and report forms, and formulating necessary rules and regulations to ensure the effectiveness of the observer program. The process is being expedited so that the observers can begin working on board selected vessels operating in the High Seas or the Indian Ocean in 2016. The DOF also have a training course for the debriefers or training for the trainer course. Debriefers is the one who in charge the briefing activity for observers before their deployment and in charge the debriefing activity when they return. The briefing and debriefing activity will ensure the quality of the collecting information by observers as well as to improve their capacity and performance

For fishing vessel which operates fishing at high-seas under responsibility of IOTC, observer onboard the vessel shall be placed not less than 5% of total fishing effort and Regional Observer shall be placed for observation entire the period of transshipment.

6.1.3 Port sampling programme

Neritic tuna were collected data by sampling method program. Size sampling program and data collection have collected for 2-3 days/gear /month. There are 2 steps in field trip data collection.

First is interview: Mostly fisheries officer has interviewed fishing master about fishing effort is total catch, day per trip, number of haul, fishing ground, depth, species composition, fish price, and problems in fishing. Sometime ask size of fishing gear, size of vessel or some techniques for fishing.

Second is sampling: the sampling size were not less than 30 kg/vessel, to identify species and measure total length fish size by punching paper in centimeter and also measure weight in gram.

Every month, data analysis has to be reported for fishing effort, percentage of species composition and length of fish. Mostly of purse seine has fishing ground in the Andaman Sea coast. DOF will use this database to monitor and analyze the status of marine. Fisheries Resources Assessment Group, one of units under the Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division. Fisheries Resources Assessment Group has a responsibility to determine the frame of species, size, quantity, season time for proper fishing, fishing license practices, and assessment with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Anyway the number of fishing license granted will not exceed the level of permitted Total Allowable Catch (TAC), calculated based on the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY).

6.1.4 Unloading/Transshipment

The cooperation program between Thai DOF and IOTC-OFCF was finished in December 2006. As the information of catches taken by foreign vessels operating in the Indian Ocean and landed at the fishing port in Thailand is so important not only for Thailand but also for IOTC. Nowadays, Thailand is still continuous collecting data from foreign vessel that landing catch at Phuket Province.

The activities involve collecting the number of landings, catch, vessel operating (no. of trip), weight samples, interviewing, biological samples and other activities such as collection of information of shark, other species, and study age of the fish by using otolith.

6.2 The improve activities related to data collection

6.2.1 Vessel Monitoring System (including date commenced and status of implementation)

Thailand started and implemented the VMS system on all fishing vessels (> 30 gross ton) in 2015. All overseas vessels have already implemented the VMS system on board in compliance with the fisheries management authorities.

6.2.2 Electronic Observer programme

Thailand has Electronic Monitoring System on fishing vessel and carrier vessel. The Electronic Monitoring System (EM) is a system using information technology and satellite communications for getting information on the use of fishing and transshipments gears at sea from electronic sensor equipment on fishing vessels which has direct connections with the equipment gears used in fishing and transshipments. Information on the use of these gears will be confirmed by information regarding vessels' direction from the vessel monitoring system (VMS) as well as information from the closed circuit televisions system (CCTV) captured in snapshots and transmitted through a satellite communication in real time. This can be monitored and examined after such video recordings. The RFID technology and electronic signals from capstans and cranes on fishing vessels will be the sensor equipment identifying the start and end of fishing and transshipment activities.

6.2.3 Inspection at port

Since 2015, Thailand has improved the data collection of marine fisheries by set up the Port in and Port out scheme.

- Check the number of fishing boat. The official check up the number of vessels follow the license. That is important data for management.

- "Port in – Port out" (PIPO) PIPO scheme has established since 1st May 2015, all fishing vessels over 30 gross ton. This system record information of each vessel including the types of equipment, types of caught fish, name of vessel, vessel registration, vessel license, fishery permit, and crew-members. Vessels are required to report these selected information to officer not less 2 hours but within 24 hours before going in and out from the port. However, every day has Port in-port out team check all document at the port.

- Logbook ; the fishing record information for catch composition and fishing ground daily.

- Marine catch Purchasing Document (MCPD); Boat owners will sell marine catch to middlemen who sell the fish to processing plants. The processing plant has been reported and submits catch certificate of Thailand, namely Simplified Catch Certificate of Thailand from DOF.

- Record fish unloaded; The DOF official record sale composition at the landing place. The officials will random fishing vessels about 25% of the total number of unloaded. This data will be cross checked with the data from logbook.



7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS [Desirable]

Table 3. Summary table of national research programs

Project title	Period	Countries involved	Budget total	Funding source	Objectives	Short description
The observer onboard program	2015-present			DOF Thailand	The observer onboard program is a part of fisheries management plan. It has been launched to support the MCS and traceability systems. Data from observer is important because it is the correct and accurate information, to be used in the fisheries management which contains fishing information, quantity of captured and biology of economic fish.	The 1st batch of observers (20 of DOF officers) started observer onboard program in September 2015 and the 2 nd batch of candidate observers (30 of them) and the 3 rd batch of candidate observers (30 of them) started in September 2017 and the 4 th batch of candidate observers (18 of them) started in July 2019. The 1st batch were introduced the Observer Scheme and the learned lesson and experience of implementation were shared by the key workshop conductors from the Philippines.
Training for Observer Debriefing	August 2017-present			DOF Thailand	To debrief and verify data of Observer	Verify data of observer report and cross check with logbook, Transshipment Declaration even the observer back to port in.
EU regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing	Since 1st January 2010			DOF Thailand	Improve the Fishing Logbook, Marine Catch Purchasing (MCPD) and Marine Catch Transshipment Documents (MCTD) report system	DOF will emphasize its work on the suppression of illegal practices which is along the line of the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated

						Fishing (IPOA-IUU). At present DOF of Thailand has the NPOA-IUU and will be submitted to cabinet in 2015.
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8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC.

Table 6. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2005 and 2018.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	Thailand collects fisheries information by using fishing logbook, which will be report through Electronic Report System (ERS).
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	Thailand collects fisheries information in the area and submits report to IOTC in accordance with Resolution 15/02.
18/05	On management measures for the conservation of the billfishes: striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish	Paragraphs 7-9	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed fishing logbook and incidental logbook for collect the data related billfish. And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	Paragraphs 7– 9	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Paragraph 5–6	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
12/06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules



Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
			and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
11/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 9	Thailand report of number of vessel monitored and submits report to IOTC in accordance with Resolution 11/04.
17/05	Concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 1–12	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018)
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	Thailand have been to enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook . And Thailand has notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018). Thailand follows and submits Annual Report as required in the Resolution.
18/07	On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC	Paragraphs 1, 4	Thailand follows and submits Annual Report as required in the Resolution. And Thailand have been enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook .

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