# THAILAND National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2020

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## INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 2020, final data for the 2019 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2020) | YES<br><br>29/06/2020 |
| 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 2020, preliminary data for the 2019 calendar year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2020).<br><br>**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 2020, final data for the 2019 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2020). | NO<br><br>29/06/2020 |
| If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions:<br><br>In 2019, no Thai longline vessels operated in IOTC area of competence since 2016 to present. (Refer to DoF letter No. 0527.2/4603 dated 29 June 2020). | |

**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 2019, 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 is 10 to 30 nautical miles and depth of water range from 20-80 m. The average catch rate of neritic tuna was 563.31 ton/day. Bullet tuna (48.29%) is the main composition, followed by Kawakawa 29.83%, Longtail tuna 15.46%, Frigate tuna 4.23% and King mackerel 2.19%. The CPUE of 5 species in 2019 showed 272.04 kg/day, 168.06 kg/day, 87.10 kg/day, 23.80 kg/day and 12.31 kg/day, 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.

**Contents**

## 1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION [MANDATORY]

Since 2015, Thailand has built upon the fishery reformation in all dimensions under the National Fisheries Management Plan (FMP). Its including the reforming of legal framework and regulation implementation, the fisheries management input control, fleet management, the monitoring, control and surveillance through port-in and port-out control, installation of vessel monitoring system (VMS) on coastal fishing vessels and installation of VMS, electronic reporting system (ERS) and electronic monitoring system (EM) for oversea vessels, as well as the development of catch traceability system from Thai - flagged vessels.

The current Thailand fisheries management scheme manages the marine fisheries resources through 3 managing groups i.e. pelagic fish, demersal fish, and anchovy, which covers all Thai waters in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. The control of fishing effort through a total allowable effort (TAE) is used. Any fishing vessels that wish to fish in Thai waters need to have fishing licences.

There were 2 fishing fleets operated in the Andaman Sea, a part of IOTC area of competence in the past which are tuna longline and purse seine. Thai tuna longline vessels had operated in Western Indian Ocean since 2007, and expanded to central and southern part of the Indian Ocean during 2011-2015. However the fleet was minimised and disappeared since 2016 until present. Thai purse seine vessels are the only fleet that targeting tuna-like species in the area. They mostly operate in coastal area, but usually targeting small pelagic fish such as mackerels, sardines, or carangid fish. All purse seine vessels are registered and licenced under Thai laws. No application has been submitted for vessels operating in the IOTC area.

In addition, Thailand has implemented Port State Measure (PSM) for foreign vessels entry in Thai port. About 19 PSM ports are assigned for entry and unloading fish. However, all foreign tuna vessels required to unload at 4 provinces in Thailand (Phuket, Samut Prakarn, Bangkok, and Samut Sakhon).

## 2. FLEET STRUCTURE [MANDATORY]

### 2.1 DOMESTIC FISHING FLEET

Neritic tunas caught by Thai fishing fleets are from purse seine vessels. The fishing ground located 10-30 nautical miles off shore along the Andaman Sea. The fishing ground is depth of water range 20 to 80 m. The number of purse seine vessel has declined in last 5 years cause of TAE approach in the Andaman Sea of Thailand. A total of 236 purse seiners operating in the Andaman Sea were reported in 2019 as presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**: Number of purse seine vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence by size in 2015 – 2019

| Year | Size of vessel (GT) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10.00 -19.99 | 20.00 - 59.99 | 60.00 - 149.99 | >150 | Total |
| 2015 | 51 | 66 | 212 | 16 | 345 |
| 2016 | 18 | 71 | 172 | 21 | 282 |
| 2017 | 17 | 68 | 166 | 17 | 268 |
| 2018 | 6 | 67 | 146 | 19 | 238 |
| 2019 | 6 | 66 | 146 | 18 | 236 |

### 2.2 OVERSEA FISHING FLEET

Thailand had 6 longliners operated in IOTC competence area until 2015. For purse seiner, Thailand had only one purse seiner operated during 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 longliner vessels | Size of the vessels (GT) | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 6 | 74-434 | In 2016 - present, Thailand don't have commercial longliner operated in Indian Ocean |

| 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 operated in Indian Ocean |
| 2017 | 1 | 199.78 | |

| Year | Number of Research Vessels of DOF Thailand | Size of the vessels (GT) | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 3 | 1,178-1,424 | |
| 2016 | 3 | 1,178-1,424 | |
| 2017 | 3 | 1,178-1,424 | |
| 2018 | 3 | 1,178-1,424 | |
| 2019 | 3 | 1,178-1,424 | |

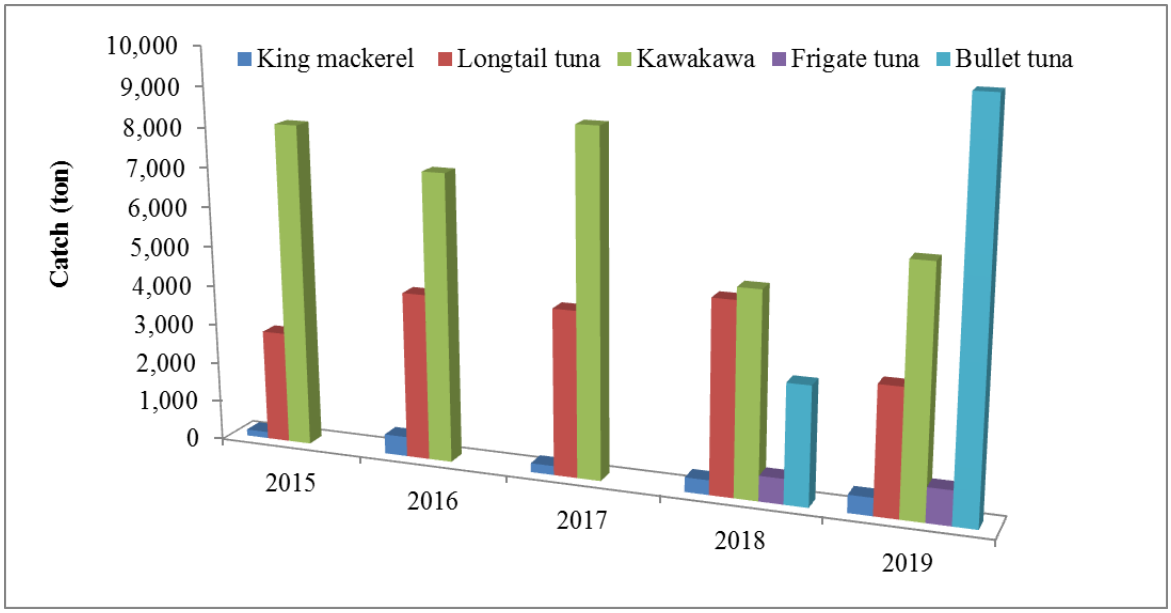
## 3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR) [MANDATORY]

In 2019, Thailand had 236 Purse seiners operating in the Andaman Sea, the neritic tuna catch was 20,450 tons. The trend of neritic catch was increased from 11,098 tons in 2015 to 20,450 tons in 2019 (Table 3 and Figure1). In 2018, Thailand has classified Bullet tuna from Frigate tuna in 2018 and reported to IOTC since 2018.The main composition during 2015 to 2019 was Kawakawa (50.00%), Long tail tuna (27.20%), Bullet tuna (18.26%), King mackerel (2.41%) and Frigate tuna (2.13%), respectively. In 2019, Bullet tuna (48.29%) is the main composition, followed by Kawakawa 29.83%, Longtail tuna 15.46%, Frigate tuna 4.23% and King mackerel 2.19%. The CPUE of 5 species in 2019 showed 272.04 kg/day, 168.06 kg/day, 87.10 kg/day, 23.80 kg/day and 12.31 kg/day, respectively.

**Table 3:** Catch and effort by Purse seine vessels and primary species in the IOTC area of competence.

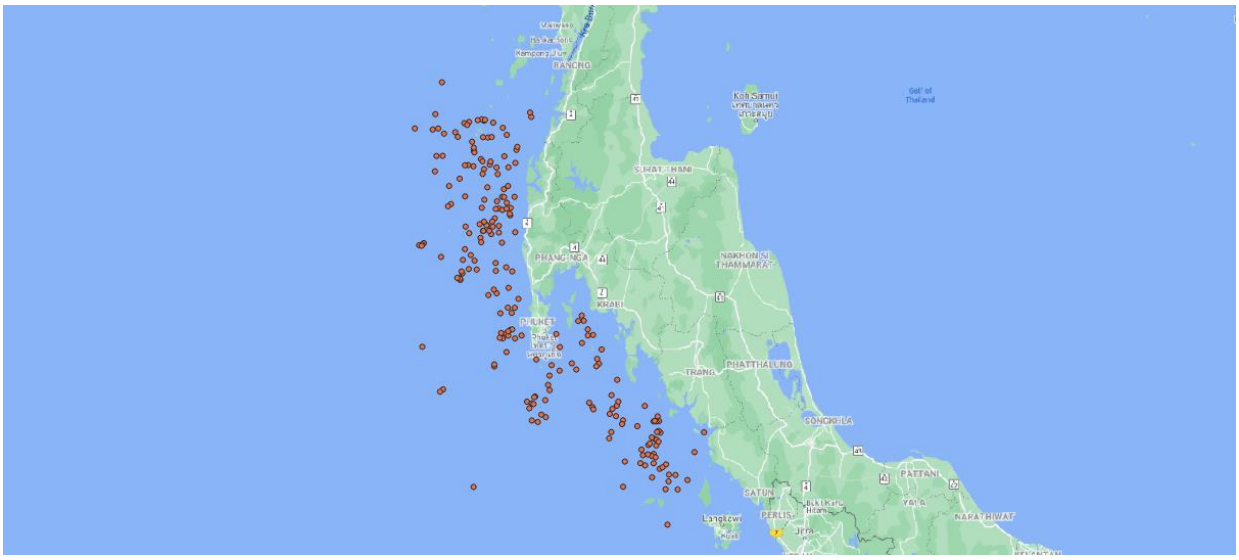
| Year | Effort (Day) | King mackerel (tons) | Longtail tuna (tons) | Kawakawa (tons) | Frigate tuna (tons) | Bullet tuna (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2015 | 58,908 | 160 | 2,818 | 8,120 | - | - |
| 2016 | 56,989 | 495 | 4,183 | 7,223 | - | - |
| 2017 | 45,783 | 228 | 4,164 | 8,604 | - | - |
| 2018 | 35,411 | 367 | 4,798 | 5,104 | 635 | 2,960 |
| 2019 | 36,303 | 447 | 3,162 | 6,101 | 864 | 9,876 |

**Figure 1.** Annual catch of neritic tuna from purse seiner during 2015-2019.




The fisheries coordinate of the catch and effort are the same data and cannot be classified into individual species, while the 2015 - 2018 statistical group has no fisheries coordinate data, so it is not possible to plot points.

**Figure 2.** Map of the distribution of catch and fishing effort, by purse seiner in the IOTC area of competence in 2019.



## 4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY [MANDATORY]

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 [MANDATORY]

Several conservation measures are implemented under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 (A.D.2015) and (Amendment) B.E .2560 (2017), led by the National Fisheries Management Plan (FMP). The FMP goals

comprise of effective management measures along with sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources. The management scheme includes 1) rebuilding and maintaining the fish resources at a level commensurate with the MSY, 2) reducing quantities of small low value/trash fish catch which mostly mixed of juveniles of commercial species, 3) reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), 4) improving the status of critical marine habitats (mangroves, sea grasses and coral reefs), and 5) improving the well-being of artisanal fishers and strengthening the capacity for effective fisheries management.

Furthermore, there are other management measures which issued in sense of environmental concerns such as 1) prohibited of trawl vessels and push net vessels to operate within 3 nautical miles from shore line 2) mesh size regulation for reduce accidental juvenile catch from purse seines and trawls, 3) declaration of closed area or seasonal closed area to protect some spawning grounds of particular fishes, 4) enlargement of code end mesh size in trawls to be 4.0 cm, and 6) legal designation of FADs area for purse seine vessels.

### 5.1 Sharks [Mandatory]

#### 5.1.1. NPOA sharks [Desirable]

National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks of Thailand or NPOA-Sharks, 2020-2024 is established under the International Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) framework. The NPOA - Sharks is 5 years-plan that aims to ensure the sustainability of shark resources in the country. It based on long-term socioeconomic concern and approach with participation principle.

The actions of the plan are implemented led by Department of Fisheries and in collaboration from all related government agencies. The 5 main actions are 1) study and develop a database for information on biology, ecology, fisheries, and utilization of sharks in Thai waters 2) systematically and regularly assess status and threats on sharks caused by fisheries and environment 3) develop knowledge and enhance capability related to sharks management for relevant officers 4) define conservation and management measures to regulate fishing activities and trade on sharks in consistent with international rules, regulations, and obligations 5) establish and strengthen a network of stakeholders' engagement for management and conservation of sharks resources.

#### 5.1.2. Sharks finning regulation [Mandatory]

There are no specific laws or regulations on shark fishery. However, there are some laws and regulations that implemented for shark fishing management which are Royal Ordinance of Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017), the 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) and related acts on wild animals and environment, e.g. Wild animal Reservation and Protection Acts B.E. 2535, Act on the Promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management B.E. 2558. Currently, only Whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) is protected species by laws.

Thai fisheries does not carry out shark finning activities specifically, as mostly shark catches in Thailand were bycatch from bottom trawls. Shark catches were accounted very low percentage in total catch, which about 0.72% of the total catch. The common species of sharks found are small shark such as Brown banned bamboo shark (*Chiloscyllium punctatum*). These sharks are utilized differently in each local area, but commonly as human food, e.g. fresh meat, dried fish, fish balls, and shark fins. The fins of these bycatch sharks are small and low quantity whereas the good quality shark fins that sell in restaurants are mostly imported from other countries.

#### 5.1.3. Blue shark [Mandatory]

There is no record of blue shark catch from Thai fishing vessels up until now. However, the monitoring of the shark catch is in place as stated in NPOA - shark.

### 5.2 Seabirds [Mandatory]

From 2018 to present, Thailand does not have distance tuna longlinner and super purse seiner operated in Indian Ocean. Then is no record of accidental caught seabirds by Thai fishing vessels. Thailand will propose to deny for preparing the NPOA-Seabirds.

### 5.3 Marine Turtles [Mandatory]

The data from logbooks indicated that there are not marine turtles have been caught during fishing. Thailand is one of the countries that actively involved in the conservation programme of turtles long time ago.

Under Royal Ordinance of Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) 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. And Thailand has the measure on marine turtles in accordance the Notification of the Department of Fisheries: Rules and regulations of the overseas fishing vessels operating in the responsible area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) B.E. 2561 (2018), Clause 14 and Clause 15.

Thailand has a system to collect marine turtle egg laying, found leatherback sea turtle (22 nets) with 2,200 eggs and green sea Turtle (100 nests) with 10,000 eggs, likely to lay more eggs in 2020.

### 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 fishing vessels in 2019. 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.

## 6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS [Mandatory]

### 6.1. Logsheet data collection and verification (including date commenced and status of implementation)

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

National fisheries data is collected by using a stratified random sampling 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.

### 6.2. Vessel Monitoring System (including date commenced and status of implementation)

#### 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**.**

**6.3. Observer scheme** (including date commenced and status; number of observer, include percentage coverage by gear type)

**6.3.1 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 have an annual refresh training course for observers and 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 transhipment.

**6.3.2 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 transhipments gears at sea from electronic sensor equipment on fishing vessels which has direct connections with the equipment gears used in fishing and transhipments. 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 transhipment activities.

**6.4. Port sampling programme [Mandatory]**

Scientific sampling survey is carried by Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries. The random sampling of landed fishing vessels at port is used to collect fisheries data. The sampling is carried out monthly.

There are 2 steps in data collection as follow.

**1) Interview for general information:** Captains, master of the vessels, assisted captains, or vessel owners are interviewed for fishing effort; day per trip, number of hauls, fishing grounds, catch, and other relevant issues.

**2) Sampling the catch:** the catch of sampled vessels is sampled and identified into species level. Some economic species e.g. mackerel, sardine, breams, lizardfish, neritic tunas are measured for length and weighted.

**6.5. Unloading/Transhipment of flag vessels** [including date commenced and status of implementation] **[Mandatory]**

Thailand designed 25 ports for foreign fishing and carrier vessels entry into ports. There are 20 ports located in Gulf of Thailand and 5 ports are located in Andaman Sea area. In 2019, ports located in the IOTC area was conducted for unloading activity of 6 fishing vessel as follows in the table 9. All 6 fishing vessels are longliner with the flag of Taiwan. There is no transhipment activity at ports located in the IOTC area.

**Table 4.** Quantities by species and gear landed in ports located in the IOTC area of competence

| Entry | Port of landing | Vessel Name | Flag | Fishing gear | Unloaded weight species (kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Albacore | Bigeye tuna | Black marlin | Blue marlin | Dolphin Fish | Black escolar | Striped marlin | Oilfish | Fish other than IOTC species or sharks | I-P Sailfish | Skipjack tuna | Swordfish | Wahoo | Yellowfin tuna | Total weight (Kg) |
| 1 | Phuket Fishing Port | YU PAI TSAIR NO.9 | Taiwan | Longline | 44 | 693 | - | 140 | - | - | - | 800 | - | 60 | 80 | 1352 | 36 | 122 | **3,327** |
| 2 | Phuket Fishing Port | SRI FU FA NO.999 | Taiwan | Longline | - | 3072 | 234 | 3610 | - | 3051 | 208 | - | 612 | 964 | - | 19462 | 52 | 8344 | **39,609** |
| 3 | Phuket Fishing Port | SHENG JIN FONG | Taiwan | Longline | - | 5943 | 595 | 5338 | 118 | 3258 | 28 | - | 426 | 1247 | - | 9825 | 673 | 4902 | **32,353** |
| 4 | Phuket Fishing Port | YU PAI TSAIR NO.9 | Taiwan | Longline | - | 60 | 136 | 213 | 5 | - | 93 | 624 | - | 471 | 122 | 20349 | 19 | 1233 | **23,325** |
| 5 | Phuket Fishing Port | SHUN YING NO.116 | Taiwan | Longline | - | 7921 | 406 | 2742 | - | 2541 | 187 | - | - | 2320 | - | 25995 | 1362 | 2546 | **46,020** |
| 6 | Phuket Fishing Port | SHUN YING NO.368 | Taiwan | Longline | - | 2297 | 33 | 538 | - | 617 | 244 | - | - | 1133 | - | 17680 | 24 | 423 | **22,989** |

**Table 5.** Quantities by species and gear transhipped in ports located in the IOTC area of competence

No information because Thailand has no transhipment activity at ports located in the IOTC area.

### 6.6. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish [Mandatory]

The data from logbooks indicated that there aren't billfish (striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo – Pacific sailfish) have been caught during fishing.

### 6.7. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring [Desirable]

No gillnet in Andaman Sea.

### 6.8 Sampling plans for mobulid rays [Mandatory]

Currently Thailand do not have a specific plan for mobulid rays sampling as these species are rarely caught by Thai fishing fleet. The scientific port sampling program as presented in 6.4 is applied for all cartilaginous fish which includes mobulid rays. In addition, mobulid rays are treated as conservational species and be protected under the Act of Conserve and protect wildlife animals.

## 7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS [Desirable]

Since 2016, the Department of Fisheries of Thailand collaborate and participated on the Scientific Working Group Neritic Tunas Stock Assessment in the Southeast Asian Waters hosted by Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC).

### 7.1. National research programs on blue shark

None.

### 7.2. National research programs on Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

None.

### 7.3. National research programs on sharks

None.

### 7.4. National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks

None.

### 7.5. National research programs on marine turtles

Thailand has a system to collect sea turtle egg laying, found leatherback sea turtle (22 nets) with 2,200 eggs and green sea Turtle (100 nests) with 10,000 eggs, likely to lay more eggs in 2020.

### 7.6. National research programs on thresher sharks

None.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC. [Mandatory]

**Table 6**. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2019.

| Res. No. | Resolution | Scientific requirement | CPC progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11/04 | On a regional observer scheme | Paragraph 9 | Thailand reports of number of vessels monitored and submits report to IOTC in accordance with Resolution 11/04. |
| 12/04 | On the conservation of marine turtles | Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10 | Thailand has 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 has 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 has 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) |
| 13/04 | On the conservation of cetaceans | Paragraphs 7– 9 | Thailand has 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 (Rhincodon typus) | Paragraphs 7– 9 | Thailand has 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 has 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) |
| 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. |
| 17/05 | On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC | Paragraphs 6, 9, 11 | Thailand has 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 report and submits report to IOTC in accordance with Resolution 17/05. |
| 18/02 | On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries | Paragraphs 2-5 | Thailand has 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. |

| Res. No. | Resolution | Scientific requirement | CPC progress |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18/05 | On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish | Paragraphs 7 – 11 | Thailand has 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). Thailand report and submits report to IOTC in accordance with Resolution 18/05. |
| 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 has been enforce the law which has designed incidental logbook. |
| 19/01 | On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence | Paragraph 22 | Thailand has 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). Thailand is implementing in accordance with Resolution 19/01 Paragraph 22. |
| 19/03 | On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence | Paragraph 11 | Thailand has 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). Thailand is implementing in accordance with Resolution 19/03 Paragraph 11. |

## 9. LITERATURE CITED [Mandatory]

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