



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)

Since Thailand is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Thailand has the right to fish in IOTC competence area under the control and conservation measures for fisheries resources. The Department of Fisheries notifies the following:

Clause 1 In this Notification

“Data Buoy” are defined as floating devices, either drifting or anchored, that are deployed by governmental or recognized scientific organizations or entities for the purpose of electronically collecting and measuring environmental data, and not for purpose of fishing activities.

“Fishing Vessels” refers to all size of fishing vessels using purse seine, tuna longline, gillnet, pole-and-line, hand-line, and trolling line.

Clause 2 Area and species of aquatic animals that are responsible by Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) shall follow the Appendix appended to this Notification.

Clause 3 Fishing vessel, supplement vessel, supplying vessel, or supporting vessel that are fishing or transshipping aquatic animals beyond EEZ of Thailand where it is conducted in the area and aquatic animals are in according to the Clause 2, or carrying such aquatic animals to port for landing, they shall be in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list which can be checked in the website: www.iotc.org.

Entrepreneur and owners in the Authorized Vessels list of RFMO mentioned above paragraph shall not involve or engage in fishing activities or transshipment according to Clause 2 with non-flag State vessels or those who are not in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list.

All fishing vessels shall share information on the vessels suspected of non-flag State vessel to Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division, Department of Fisheries.

Clause 4 The fishing vessels who received fishing permit for EEZ of other coastal State, the master of the fishing vessel shall record information in the fishing logbook, and submit the copy on the section of fishing operated in the EEZ of such coastal State to the respective coastal State management authority.

Clause 5 The fishing vessels shall arrange fishing gear marking and supporting device by identifying name and call sign of the vessel or the number that can identify clearly identity of the vessel.

The marking mentioned in above paragraph shall perform as follow:

(1) In case of using fishing gear equipped with mainline, attach the marker at the end of the net or mainline of that fishing gear. Flag buoys and radar buoys should also be used during daytime. And to use with lights in order to see the light within normal visual range during the night. Accordingly, that flags or buoys could be used to identify position and scope of the fishing gear.

(2) In case of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs), attach the mark in appropriate area where it can be seen clearly. For Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (DFADs), attach satellite position identifying device. Accordingly, both AFADs and DFADs shall have an identification number which is not duplicated to each other by ordering manner for each type.

Clause 6 DFADs could be deployed not more than 350 sets in the area mentioned in the Clause 2. The total number of FADs shall not exceed 700 sets/vessel/year.

The use of FADs in according to abovementioned paragraph, report on the number of buoy devices that were used (open) or not used (close) during the previous year shall be submitted to the Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division, the Department of Fisheries within 31 January annually by using the form as appended to this Notification.

Clause 7 Fishing vessels who are using FADs shall record fishing activities in the fishing logbook on the use of the FADs by using the format as appended to this Notification, and submit to the Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division, the Department of Fisheries when conducted the transshipment or landing the catch.

Clause 8 Fishing vessels using FADs shall submit the FADs management plan of each vessel to the Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Division of the Department of Fisheries before notification of port-out.

Details of the FADs management plan in according to above mentioned paragraph shall follow Appendix A and Appendix B appended to this Notification.

Clause 9 Fishing vessels are prohibited to use light for aggregating tuna and tuna-like species.

Clause 10 Fishing vessels are prohibited to use aircraft or unmanned aircraft supporting fishing activities.

Clause 11 Fishing vessels are prohibited to conduct any activity within radius of 1 nautical mile from the data buoy, except it is permitted or requested specifically by the owner who are responsible for the buoy to bring it onboard the vessel.

Clause 12 Fishing vessels are prohibited to have oceanic whitetip sharks and thresher sharks in their possession.

Discards shall be made for case of capturing immature sharks or the pregnant shark.

Clause 13 Preservation of other sharks not include Clause 12, paragraph 1 by using frozen method, prohibit to store shark fins more than 5% of the total weight of sharks onboard until the vessel arrives at the first port for landing.

For shark preservation in the fresh form in according to above mentioned paragraph, whole body of the shark shall be preserved until the vessel arrives the first port for landing.

Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited to catch whales, dolphins, dugongs, marine turtles or whale sharks.

Discard of whales, dolphins, dugongs, marine turtles, or whale sharks if it was caught, and record the detail of getting such animals by using the form appended to this Notification, and submit to the Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division, Department of Fisheries when landing or transshipping the aquatic animals at port.

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.

Clause 15 Fishing vessel using purse seine shall preserve rainbow runner, dolphin fish, trigger fish, billfish, wahoo and barracuda onboard the vessel and landing, except it seems that they are inappropriate for consumption.

Fishing vessel using purse seine shall have scoop net for rescuing marine turtles.

Clause 16 Fishing vessel using longlines shall arrange line cutter and de-hookers for releasing the aquatic animals.

Clause 17 Fishing vessel using longlines operates in area of lat. 25°S and downward shall follow the measures for mitigating capture of sea birds, at least 2 from 3 in according to Table 1 appended to this Notification.

Clause 18 Large – scale driftnets, deep water gillnets or the combination of gillnets or other nets of more than 2.5 kilometers in length are prohibited.

Clause 19 Data submission and report in according to the Clause 6, 7, 8 and 14 shall report directly to competent officials of the Overseas Fisheries and Transshipment Control Division of the Department of Fisheries, or through electronic communication that the report can be verified and reused without any changes in meaning, or through email: thaifoc@fisheries.go.th that can be used to identify the identity of satellite transmission device.

Clause 20 In addition to rules and regulations under this Notification of Department of Fisheries, the owners of vessels must comply to the amended rules and regulations that prescribed by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

Notified on 4 June 2018

(Adisorn Promthep)

Director-General of Department of Fisheries

Appendix A DFADs Management Plan Development

1. Scope of information: relevant details
 - (1) Vessel-types and supporting vessel
 - (2) DFAD numbers and DFADs beacon to be deployed
 - (3) Plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost DFADs
2. Characteristic and structure of the DFADs, please explain to cover the following information:
 - (1) Explain structural characteristic of the DFADs
 - (2) DFAD markings and identifiers, including DFADs beacons
 - (3) Must install lights
 - (4) Must use radar reflectors
 - (5) Specify the visible distance
 - (6) Radio buoys must have serial numbers attached
 - (7) Satellite transceivers must have serial numbers attached
3. Applicable areas of the DFADs should be specified in details of any closed areas or period e.g. territorial waters, shipping lanes, proximity to artisanal fisheries, etc.
4. Specify applicable period for DFADs management plan that the coverage period or what time period.
5. DFADs logbook must show information in details of the following:
 - (1) Report of quantity of the catch caught by using the DFADs.
 - (2) Each time of deploying the DFADs, whether the purse seine fishing is operated or not, the following information should be recorded:
 - (a) Position of the DFADs
 - (b) Date
 - (c) Marking of the DFADs or any information allowing to identify the owner
 - (d) DFADs type (drifting natural DFAD, drifting artificial DFAD)
 - (e) Characteristic and structure of the DFADs (dimension and material, floating part and of the underwater hanging structure)
 - (f) Purposes of going to the DFADs (for deployment, hauling, retrieving, loss, intervention on electronic equipment)
 - (g) In case of the fishing operated in association with using the DFADs, weight of catch and by-catch should be recorded.

Appendix B AFADs Management Plan Development

1. Scope of information: relevant details

- (1) Vessel types
- (2) AFAD numbers and/or AFADs beacons numbers to be deployed
- (3) Distances between AFADs
- (4) Explain deployment for using, details on marking, characteristics and devices used, coordinates of deployment, date of deployment, lost, and redeployment.
- (5) Plans for monitoring and retrieval of lost AFADs
- (6) Changing of AFADs and the maintenance

2. Characteristic and structure of the AFADs, please explain

- (1) AFAD design characteristics (a description of both the floating structure and the underwater structure, with special emphasis on any netting materials used)
- (2) Anchorage used for mooring
- (3) AFAD markings and identifiers, including AFAD beacons if any
- (4) Light installation
- (5) Radar reflectors
- (6) Specify the visible distance
- (7) Radio buoys must have serial number attached
- (8) Satellite transceivers must have serial number attached
- (9) Eco sounder

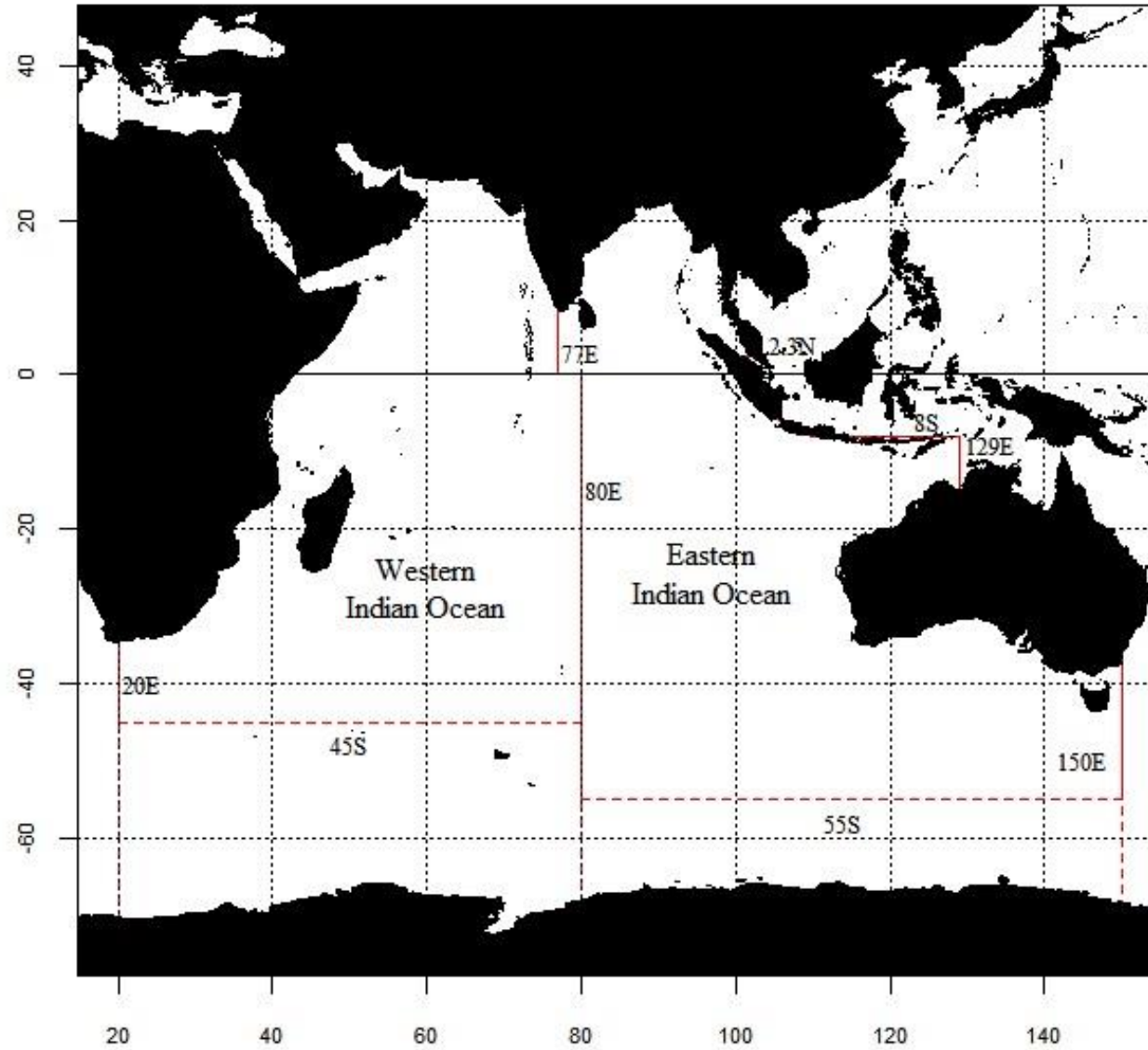
3. Applicable area of the AFADs

- (1) Specify area of deployment, coordinates if applicable
- (2) Specify details of the closed areas, e.g., shipping lanes, Marine Protected Areas, reserves etc.

4. AFAD logbook must specify details

- (1) Report of quantity of the catch caught by the AFADs
- (2) Each time of deploying the AFADs, whether the purse seine fishing is operated or not, the following information should be recorded:
 - (a) Position of the AFADs
 - (b) Date
 - (c) Information identified for marking the AFADs (i.e., AFAD Marking or beacon ID or any information allowing to identify the owner)
- (3) In case of the fishing operated by using the AFADs to catch fish, the weight of catch including by-catch should be recorded

Competent Area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission - IOTC)



Aquatic Animal Species under the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Thai Name	FAO code
1	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	ปลาหูฉลามครีบลีเอ็ง	YFT
2	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack	ปลาหูฉลามทองแถบ	SKJ
3	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	ปลาหูฉลามตาโต	BET
4	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	ปลาหูฉลามครีบบยาว	ALB
5	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern Bluefin tuna	ปลาหูฉลามครีบน้ำเงินใต้	SBT
6	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	ปลาโอตัว	LOT
7	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	ปลาโอลาย	KAW
8	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	ปลาโอขาว, ปลาโอแกลบ	FRI
9	<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	ปลาโอหลอด	BLT
10	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow barred Spanish Mackerel	ปลาอินทรีบัง	COM
11	<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	ปลาอินทรีจุด	GUT
12	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue Marlin	ปลากระโทงแทงครีบน้ำเงิน	BUM
13	<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black Marlin	ปลากระโทงแทงดำ	BLM
14	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped Marlin	ปลากระโทงแทงลาย	MLS
15	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific Sailfish	ปลากระโทงแทงรุ่ม	SFA
16	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	ปลากระโทงแทงดาบ	SWO

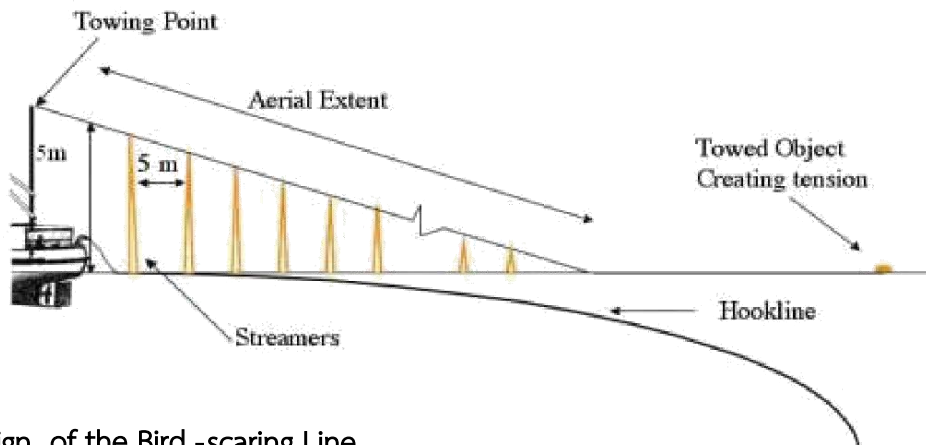
Table 1

Measures to mitigate impact and reduce catching of sea birds

Preventive Measures	Methods	Details
During fishing operation at night time, minimize numbers of lights on vessel's deck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not fishing in early morning and before sunset. - Using low light at the deck as much as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the time during early morning and before sunset into the nautical almanac for each latitude, local time, and date. • By using very low light on the deck, shall not ignore minimum standards as defined for safety and navigation
Bird-scaring lines	Must use birdscaring lines during shooting the longlines.	<p>For the vessel of 35 meters in length and over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use at least 1 bird-scaring line, and if it is possible please use 2 bird-scaring lines if there are many birds. These 2 lines should be used at the same time in each side of the branch line. • The bird-scaring line should be relatively long, and to be above the sea surface not less than 100 meters. • Must use steamers with enough length to touch the sea surface under clam sea condition. • Length of the steamer is long until the sea surface, and attachment of the steamer should be less than 5 meters interval. <p>For the vessel below 35 meters in length:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use at least 1 bird-scaring line • Bird-scaring lines must be long enough to be above the sea surface and still in the air more than or equally not less than 75 meters • Use long- and/or short-type steamer (but should be longer than 1 meter), the interval of the steamer attachment is as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Short type steamer: less than 2 meters interval - Long type steamer: not more than 5 meters interval for the first 55 meters of the bird-scaring line
Line weighting	Attach weight at the bird-scaring line before	Use at least 45 grams of weight to attach with the bird-scaring lines at 1 meter from the hook, or use at least 60 grams of weight to attach at 3.5 meters from

	shooting	the hook, or use 98 grams of weight with 4 meters from the hook.
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Diagram of the bird -scaring lines.



Design of the Bird -scaring Line

1. Use appropriate materials for each part of the bird-scaring lines for increasing the movement in the air
2. In the part of the lines over the sea surface, there shall have lightweight to create unpredictable movement of the lines to avoid familiarity of the birds. However, the weight must be enough to avoid its curving.
3. Use swivel in the bird-scaring line to reduce entangling.
4. The streamer shall be made of materials that are easily to see and create unpredictable movements, *e.g.* small and strong line covered with red urethane tube by hanging it from the three-way swivel that is attached on the bird-scaring line to reduce the entanglement. There are two lines in each streamer, and attached a clip for releasing the steamer conveniently.

The Use of Bird-scaring Lines

1. The bird-scaring lines must be hanging from the mask on the vessel and shall be installed at the highest as possible to prevent the birds when shooting the lines from the stern deck. Use appropriate estimation of the distance of the vessel that will not make entanglement with the fishing gear. The height of the mask is more helpful to prevent the birds, for example, 7 meters height from the sea surface can prevent the birds in the distance of 100 meters.
2. Use more numbers of the bird-scaring lines to increase efficiency of the prevention.
3. In case of using only one bird-scaring line, the line should be attached following the wind direction by attaching at the position where the birds go down into the water. If the baited

hooks are releasing from the vessel outside the body of the vessel, the streamer attach point with the vessel should be away several meters from the body of the vessel that will be the position of the birds.

4. In case of using two lines of the bird-scaring line, shooting position should be the same with the area of those two lines.
5. Spare bird-scaring lines onboard the vessel to replace the damaged lines. Lacking of the bird-scaring lines may affect the safety and cause trouble for fishing because entanglement of longline with the steamer line.
6. In case of using bait casting machine (BCM), there is a need to ensure coordination work between bird-scaring line and the BCM under longline shooting prevention. In case of using automatic shooting machine that can shoot longlines from both port and starboard sides, use more than two bird-scaring lines.
7. In case of hand shooting, there is a need to ensure that the baited hooks and hookline are shoot under line prevention to avoid wave created by the propeller that may reduce sinking speed of the lines.



Notification of the Department of Fisheries
Rules and Regulations of Thai Carrier Vessels that Transshipping Aquatic Animals in
the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Competence Area B.E. 2561 (2018)

Since Thailand is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Thailand has the right to tranship aquatic animals in IOTC competence area under control and conservation measures for fisheries resources. Department of Fisheries notifies the following:

Clause 1 In this Notification:

“Data Buoy” are defined as floating devices, either drifting or anchored, that are deployed by governmental or recognized scientific organizations or entities for the purpose of electronically collecting and measuring environmental data, and not for purpose of fishing activities.

Clause 2 Area and species of aquatic animals that are responsible by Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) shall follow the Appendix appended to this Notification.

Clause 3 The vessels who preserved aquatic animals onboard, tranship or unload the fish from their vessels in the area and species of the aquatic animals in according to Clause 2, shall be the vessel in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list which can be checked in the website: www.iotc.org.

Entrepreneur and owners in the Authorized Vessels list of RFMO mentioned above paragraph shall not involve or engage in fishing activities or transshipment according to Clause 2 with non-flag State vessels or those who are not in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list.

All vessels shall share information on the vessels suspected of non-flag State via electronic communication which can be checked and recalled to use by unchanging its meaning or via email: thaifoc@fisheries.go.th which sent by email that could be identified the satellite transmitter.

Clause 4 Carrier vessels are prohibited to use aircraft or unmanned aircraft supporting fishing activities of other vessels.

Clause 5 Carrier vessels are prohibited to conduct any activity within radius of 1 nautical mile from the data buoy, except it is permitted or requested specifically by the owner who are responsible for the buoy to bring it onboard the vessel.

Clause 6 Carrier vessels are prohibited to tranship or have aquatic animals in their possession: whales, dolphins, dugongs, marine turtles, whale sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks or thresher sharks.

Clause 7 Preservation by using frozen method of other sharks mentioned in Clause 6, prohibit to store shark fins more than 5% of the total weight of sharks onboard until the vessel arrives the first port for landing.

For shark preservation in the fresh form in according to above mentioned paragraph, whole body of the shark shall be preserve until the vessel arrive the first port for landing.

Clause 8 Carrier vessels are permitted to tranship the aquatic animals in the area in according to the Clause 2 under the conditions as follow:

- (1) In case of transshipment at sea, the transshipment can be made only with the longline tuna fishing vessel.
- (2) In case of transshipment at port, the transshipment can be made with all type of fishing vessels

Clause 9 Before landing the catch at port, the master of the carrier vessel shall record information into IOTC Transshipment Declaration Form and submit to competent authorities of the port State within 48 hours.

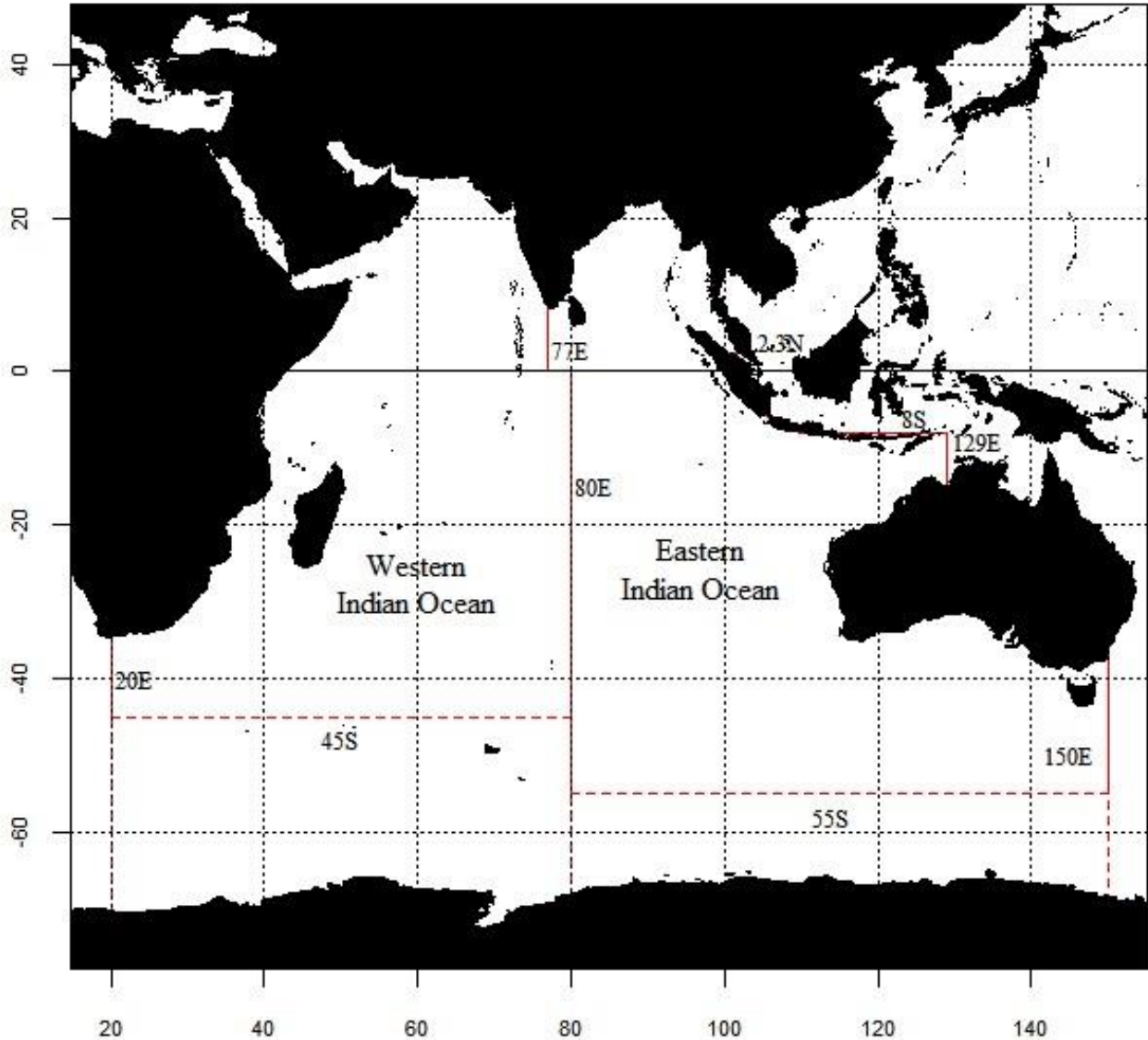
Clause 10 In addition to rules and regulations under this Notification of Department of Fisheries, Carrier vessels must comply with the amended rules and regulations that prescribed by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

Notified on 4 June 2018

(Adisorn Promthep)

Director-General of Department of Fisheries

Competent Area of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (Indian Ocean Tuna Commission - IOTC)



Aquatic Animal Species under the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

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Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
Commission des Thons de l'Océan Indien

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IOTC Transhipment Declaration

Carrier Vessel (เรือขนถ่ายสัตว์น้ำ)	Fishing Vessel (เรือประมง)
<p>Name of the Vessel (ชื่อเรือ):</p> <p>Radio Call Sign (สัญญาณเรียกขาน) :</p> <p>Flag (ธง) :</p> <p>Flag state license number : (หมายเลขใบอนุญาตทำการขนถ่าย)</p> <p>National Register Number, If available : (หมายเลขทะเบียนเรือ, ถ้ามี)</p> <p>IOTC Register Number, if available : (หมายเลขขึ้นทะเบียนกับ IOTC, ถ้ามี)</p>	<p>Name of the Vessel (ชื่อเรือ):</p> <p>Radio Call Sign (สัญญาณเรียกขาน) :</p> <p>Flag (ธง) :</p> <p>Flag state license number : (หมายเลขใบอนุญาตทำการประมง)</p> <p>National Register Number, If available : (หมายเลขทะเบียนเรือ, ถ้ามี)</p> <p>IOTC Register Number, if available : (หมายเลขขึ้นทะเบียนกับ IOTC, ถ้ามี)</p>



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Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
Commission des Thons de l'Océan Indien

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit kilograms:
(ระบุน้ำหนักเป็นกิโลกรัม หรือหน่วยที่ใช้ เช่น กล่อง หรือตะกร้า และน้ำหนักที่ขึ้นท่า (กิโลกรัม))

LOCATION OF TRANSHIPMENT (สถานที่ทำการขนถ่ายสัตว์น้ำ).....

Day	Month	Hour	Year	2 0	Agent's name (ชื่อตัวแทนเรือ)	Master's name of LSTLV (ชื่อผู้ควบคุมเรือประมง)	Master's name of Carrier (ชื่อผู้ควบคุมเรือขนถ่าย)
						:	:
Departure (วันออกเดินทาง)					from		
Return (วันเดินทางกลับ)					to		
Transshipment (วันขนถ่ายสัตว์น้ำ)							
Start (เริ่ม)							
Finish (สิ้นสุด)							

Signature (ลายมือชื่อ) : Signature (ลายมือชื่อ) : Signature (ลายมือชื่อ) :



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations



Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
Commission des Thons de l'Océan Indien

Species (ชนิดสัตว์น้ำ)	Port (ท่าเทียบเรือ)	Sea (ในทะเล)		Type of product (ประเภทของผลิตภัณฑ์)							
		Lat. (ละติจูด)	Long. (ลองจิจูด)	Whole (ทั้งตัว)	Gutted (ควักไส้)	Headed (ตัดหัว)	Filletted (ชิ้น)				

If transshipment effected at sea, IOTC O observer
signature (ลายมือชื่อผู้สังเกตการณ์) :