

# IOTC Agreement – Article X

## Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

**Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024**

### READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

### Reporting CPC: Thailand

**Date of submission: 13 March 2024 - 19:23**

You can consult your previous Implementation Report by [clicking here](#).

### Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

# PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

## Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

### Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

#### Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

**Legal obligation:** Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

#### 1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

Text of transposition of IOTC CMMs proposed / signed / adopted by Minister (exercises legislative and regulatory powers) • Text of transposition of IOTC CMMs proposed / signed / adopted by Director (exercises legislative and regulatory powers) • Text of transposition of IOTC CMMs proposed / signed / adopted by National Assembly / Parliament / Congress / Senat (exerce les pouvoirs législatifs et réglementaires)

The enactment of Thai laws in accordance with conservation and management measures of international organizations depends on the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendments, which specify the authority for each section. Some requirements or measures may be outlined in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries, Ministry Regulations, or Notifications from the Fisheries Department, among others.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

Order of the Department of Fisheries No.825/2020 on Establishing the Internal Work Division Structure and Responsibilities of the Organization According to the Ministry's Regulations on Division of Government Agencies of Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, B.E. 2563 dated 24 September 2020. 10.3 Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring and Surveillance Group of the Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division has responsibilities to paragraph (7) Study and analyze fishing regulations or measures of Thai fishing vessels engaged in fishing outside Thai waters and vessels used to support fishing vessels or carrier vessels in accordance with the law that by fishing Laws of other coastal states and international fisheries obligations to propose improvements related regulations or measures.

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

YES - Actions are described below

Thailand will study and analyse the IOTC CMM for enactment of national legislation. In the sensitive case, a meeting will be organized for discussion among several divisions in DoF and other government, if need. After the process is finished, FFMD will submit information to IOTC secretary.

#### 2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Thailand legislation –

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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### Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[THA - Law - 2021 -NotificationDoF DefiningRequirementProceduresFishingVesselsOperatingOutside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 \(2021\)\\_EN.pdf](#) [THA - law - 2023 - DoF regulationsCertificationIOTC BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT or IOTC BIGEYE TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE B.E. 2566 \(A.D. 2023\)\\_THA.pdf](#) [THA - law - 2017 - DoF NotificationCriteriaMethodCondition-](#)

[PermissionImportAquaticAnimalProducts BE 2560 2017\\_EN.pdf](#) [Advance Request for Port Entry and Designated Ports.pdf](#) [Act Governing the Right to Fish in Thai Fishery Waters, B.E. 2482.pdf](#) [Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481.pdf](#) [Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence \(IOTC\) B.E. 2566 \(2023\).pdf](#) [Order of the Department of Fisheries No. 8252020 on Establishing the Internal Work Division Structure and Responsibilities of the Organization According to the Ministry's Regulations on Division of Government Agen.pdf](#) [the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Criteria for Marking Fishing Gear and Auxiliary Fishing Gear B.E. 2562 \(2019\).pdf](#) [Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Determining Criteria and Method of Identification Marking on Fishery Transshipment Vessel for Transshipment Vessel Outside Thai Waters B.E.pdf](#) [Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Determining Criteria and Method of Identification Marking on Thai Overseas Fishing Vessel B.E. 2564 \(2021\).pdf](#) [Notification of the Department of Fisheries on determining the area and duration of the season for aquatic animals to spawn, lay eggs, and raise larvae in certain fishing grounds in Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, and Trang province.pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

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Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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# PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

### 1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/01 has started but still ongoing.

## 2023 Anchored FADs management plan

### 1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime at sea • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port • MCS strategy, policy, plan implemented by enforcement Government agencies • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of this obligation

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

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### 2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

NO - NIL Report - Thailand has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

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### 3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

No AFADs management plan for Thailand in 2024

AFAD management plan:

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### 4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

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## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

### 1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Thailand has a law that prohibits anyone from engaging in fishing in certain areas of the Andaman Sea for 91 consecutive days each year due to the spawning, egg-laying, and larval rearing seasons of aquatic animals.

**Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?**

YES - The CMM 23/03 has force of law in domestic legislation.

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

**1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):**

Thailand has not been catching bigeye tuna for a long time. However, the Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring, and Surveillance Group within the Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division has already drafted the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirements and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in the IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024). The Legal Affairs Division, DoF, is currently in the process of approving the final draft and will subsequently propose it to the Director-General for signing. This notification is intended for enforcement as soon as possible.

**Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?**

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/04 has started but still ongoing.

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

**1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):**

Thailand has already incorporated the provisions of the IOTC Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) into the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirements and Regulations for Carrier Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in the IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023). This adjustment was made as the CMM only pertains to sections of the pilot project that are not applicable to Thailand.

**Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?**

YES - The CMM 23/05 has force of law in domestic legislation.

## At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

**1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:**

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No LSTLVs on the IOTC record of authorized vessel in 2022

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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**2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:**

NO - NIL report - No LSTLVs on the IOTC record of authorized vessel in 2022

**3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:**

NO - Reports not provided – – –

**4. If YES, provide information on:**

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: –

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: –

## Report on transshipments in foreign ports

**1. FOR ALL CPCs:****1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in foreign ports :**

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No LSTV on the RAV in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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**1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:**

[NO - NIL report - No LSTV on the IOTC Record of Authorized Vessels in 2023](#)

**1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:**

[NO - Reports not provided](#) – –

Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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**2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:****2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in port for Maldives:**

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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**2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:**

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**2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:**

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## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

**1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):**

[Thailand has the national legislation as follows;](#)

[Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 \(2015\)](#)

- [Section 66. No person shall catch aquatic 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.](#)

[Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence \(IOTC\) B.E. 2566 \(2023\)](#)

- [Clause 14 Purse seiners are prohibited setting a purse seine net around a cetacean, marine mammal, marine turtles or whale shark, if the animal is sighted prior to the commencement of the set.](#)
- [Clause 18 In case of fishing vessel has incidental bycatch such as marine mammal, dolphin, whale, dugong, marine turtle, mobulid rays, oceanic whitetip sharks, thresher sharks, blue shark, Scalloped hammerhead sharks, whale shark, sea bird. The master of the vessel shall release and record in the format of Incidental catch logsheet of IOTC and submit to the Fishing and Fleet Management Division, the Department of Fisheries when conducted the transshipment or landing the catch.](#)

In case of the marine mammal is sighted, the master of the vessel shall submit the report of sighting marine mammal by using the form as appended to this Notification.

Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.

## Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

### 1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - In 2023 no Thailand flag fishing vessel operating in the IOTC Area of Competence.

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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### REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

#### 2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Thailand flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by Thailand flag purse seine vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Thailand fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

#### 3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught by gillnet reported by Thailand flag gillnet vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

In 2023, no Thailand fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

#### 4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught in Fish Aggregating Devices as reported by Thailand flag fishing vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: In 2023, no Thailand fishing vessel fishing on FAD operating in the IOTC Area of Competence

#### 5. Reporting of cases:

Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by Thailand flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

### 1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring, and Surveillance Group within the Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division has already drafted the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirements and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in the IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024). The Legal Affairs Division, DoF, is currently in the process of approving the final draft and will subsequently propose it to the Director-General for signing. This notification is intended for enforcement as soon as possible.

Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

NO - The transposition process in domestic legislation of the CMM 23/07 has started but still ongoing.

## Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

### 1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Thailand longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand has no longline vessel on the IOTC Record of authorised Vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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### 2. The obligation for all Thailand longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

Is required/implemented by national legislation 01/06/2023

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## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

### 1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Thailand only has carrier vessels that are active in operating within the IOTC area of competence, and they are required to install Electronic Monitoring (EM) systems onboard for monitoring by Department of Fisheries (DoF) officers, as per the Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Defining Requirements and Procedures for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 (2021).

Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/08 has force of law in domestic legislation.

## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

### 1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Thailand regularly sends representatives to attend Working Group on Fish Aggregating Devices (WGFAD) meetings, even though Thailand does not use FADs in its fishing practices. Additionally, Thailand promotes the use of biodegradable materials that can easily decompose and do not contribute to pollution.



## Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

### 1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

- There have been discussions within the Department of Fisheries regarding the utilization of various socio-economic data related to the allocation of quotas and the management of tuna resources under the IOTC. This includes what kind of data should be used and the readiness of available data, among other aspects.
- Thailand recognizes the importance of fisheries management in tandem with sustainable economic, social, and environmental development contexts. The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendments specify the use of the best available scientific evidence for sustainable fisheries management, leading to economic, social, and environmentally sustainable development. This is in line with ecosystem balance conservation strategies and proactive prevention measures to maintain aquatic resources at their maximum sustainable yields and promoting sustainable fishing practices.

Thailand has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/10 has force of law in domestic legislation.

## Part C – Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

The Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring, and Surveillance Group within the Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division has already drafted the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirements and Regulations for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in the IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024). The Legal Affairs Division, DoF, is currently in the process of approving the final draft and will subsequently propose it to the Director-General for signing. This notification is intended for enforcement as soon as possible.

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions:

Yes

# Part D – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

## Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

### Information required: Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Thailand has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

NO - NIL report for 2023 – Thailand has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

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### Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs"

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Fish Inspection Offices (FIO), Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division (FQID) has the responsibility to inspection onboard. In the case that found evidence onboard to prove that vessel is on IUU lists or found any suspicious activity related to IUU fishing, which cannot ensure the legality or does not comply with Thai law, the Officers has power to deny use of port via e-PSM IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

- In the case of owner/master of the vessel cannot prove the legality, the DG shall have the power to order that vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed

- In the case the vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time or exists clear evidence of undertaking IUU fishing, or is a stateless vessel, the DG shall have the power to confiscate fishing vessel and all the properties on board for sale by auction or destroyed.

-If the owner or master is unable to provide such proof within one year of the sale by auction, the proceeds of sale shall vest in the state, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

-The DG shall have the power to order the destruction or distribution of fish to impoverished or underprivileged members of the public without any charge.

-In the case there is no clear evidence to prove that the vessel has undertaken IUU fishing prior to its berthing at the port, the competent official may allow access to fuel and food provisions or maintenance services as necessary

2. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities:  
 NO - NIL report 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Thailand

## Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

### Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

YES - Thailand has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented  
 Thailand has issued the regulation of the Department of Fisheries concerning the application for certification of the IOTC Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document or IOTC Bigeye Tuna Re-export Certificate. DoF set up the procedure to control tuna Bigeye export as follows

- Exporter applies to request certification of BE tuna statistic document or BE tuna re-export certificate with the details of export, such as quantity, product description, export port, and destination country to the official along with the required documents.
- DoF officer will check declared information and required documents. If everything is complete and accurate, the officer will proceed to sign and certify the statistics/re-export document.
- Before export, the exporter has to submit the request for an export permit and the required document. DoF officer will check the information and issue an export permit. The goods will be randomly inspected at the port by using a risk analysis system.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

In case exporters cannot provide a required document or any requested additional information, the export permit will not be issued and the exporter will be listed in the watchlist of importers and exporters. This will lead to increased scrutiny or require more documentation.

If exporters declare a false catch certificate or any other false document for exportation, they shall be subject to a fine of five times the value of the fish or fishery product.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section

Any person who declares a false catch certificate or any other false document for exportation shall be subject to a fine of five times the value of the fish or fishery product.

### EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

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Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

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3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Thailand data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2022 - NO result of examination to report Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

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When significant difference(s) were identified between Thailand EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

## Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

Information required: reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:  
 NO - NIL report for 2023 – No Thailand nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

## Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

**Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/inoperable:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

## Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

**Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type**

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

i) description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and

ii) sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2022

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal Scientific sampling survey is carried out monthly by Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries. Landed fishing vessels are sampled at ports on accidental sampling basis. The fishery data are collected by two methods; 1) interviewing for fishing information from captains, assistant captains, or vessel owners for fishing day, number of hauls, fishing grounds, catch, and other relevant information, and 2) sampling the catch for its composition and measure the length of economic species.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD received information from IOTC. Subsequently, FFMD will formally request the relevant divisions such as Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division and Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division to verify and clarify the data. These divisions will crosscheck the data and provide the necessary information, officially submitting the clarification to FFMD. Following this, FFMD will forward the clarification to the IOTC secretariat via email or the e-MARIS system.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below, for both ROS at sea & coastal Thailand will crosscheck the data and reach out to the pertinent countries engaged in these activities to authenticate the information. In cases where sensitivity is a concern, a meeting will be arranged for discussion involving various divisions within the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and/or other organisations. Once the information has been clarified, FFMD will proceed to submit the information to the IOTC Secretariat.

2. Thailand is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above • All fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:

YES – Complete

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):  
 a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: [Please see the Section 4 Observer Onboard Fishing Vessel of Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Defining Requirement and Procedures for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 \(2020\).](#)

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

Scientific sampling survey is carried out monthly by Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries. Landed fishing vessels are sampled at ports on accidental sampling basis. The fishery data are collected by two methods; 1) interviewing for fishing information from captains, assistant captains, or vessel owners for fishing day, number of hauls, fishing grounds, catch, and other relevant information, and 2) sampling the catch for its composition and measure the length of economic species.

5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

a. At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

Nil report - Thailand has no fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2022.

b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	23892	2.22
Longline	-	-

<b>Gillnet</b>	-	-
<b>Baitboats</b>	-	-
<b>Handline</b>	-	-
<b>Line Trolling</b>	-	-

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

-

## Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

### Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Thai IOTC focal point (Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring and Surveillance Group, Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division; FFMD) officially requests the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR). After DMCR reported data in the system, data will be requested for approval. FFMD will submit the report to the DG of Department of Fisheries (DoF) in order to, get the official approve and then FFMD will submit the report to IOTC via e-MARIS system. Moreover, Fishing and Fleets Management Division can control the fishing activities through VMS, ERS and EM.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request DMCR and other group in FFMD to check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data and occasionally contacts relevant group for verification, if needed, before officially submitting the clarification to FFMD. Then, FFMD will submit the clarification to IOTC secretariat via email or e-MARIS system.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Punitive is specify in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 (2015) , Section 114 and 134.

**Section 114.** The following acts shall be regarded as fishing operations constituting severe infringements pursuant to section 113:

(1) use of a stateless vessel to engage in a fishing operation pursuant to section 10; (2) fishing without a fishing license or a license for the use of a fishing gear pursuant to section 31, section 32, section 35, section 36 or section 48; (3) failure to comply with section 81; (4) preparing a fishing logbook or reporting a fishing operation based on a false document or destroying a document or evidence related to the commission of an offence; (5) fishing in excess of the quantities or the condition prescribed in section 36, fishing in a prohibited area pursuant to section 56, or fishing during a prohibited period pursuant to section 70; (6) modification of a fishing gear under section 42, or use of a prohibited fishing gear pursuant to section 67, section 68, section 69 or section 71(1); (7) fishing in violation of rules prescribed by a coastal state or an international organisation pursuant to section 49; (8) catching aquatic animals or taking aquatic animals of a smaller size than that prescribed onto a fishing vessel pursuant to section 57; (9) catching aquatic animals or taking aquatic animals prescribed onto a fishing vessel pursuant to section 66; (10) transshipping aquatic animals and aquatic animal products in violation of the rules under section 87, section 88 or section 89; (11) falsifying, concealing or changing a vessel's mark or registration; (12) obstructing the performance of duties by a competent official or observer, or concealing, tempering with or disposing of evidence relating to an investigation conducted by a competent official; (13) participating in, providing support to or securing essential basics to a fishing vessel undertaking IUU fishing; (14) committing more than three offences other than those stated under (1) to (13) above within any one-year period, regardless of whether or not the offences are identical.

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,

Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023;

- Clause 18 In case of fishing vessel has incidental bycatch such as marine mammal, dolphin, whale, dugong, marine turtle, mobulid rays, oceanic whitetip sharks, thresher sharks, blue shark, Scalloped hammerhead sharks, whale shark, sea bird. The master of the vessel shall release and record in the format of Incidental catch logsheet of IOTC and submit to the Fishing Operation and Fleet Management Division, the Department of Fisheries when conducted the transshipment or landing the catch.

b. 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.

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:

Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023;

- Clause 19 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 in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification (See the page 16 - 31 of Notification).
- Clause 20 All longline vessels shall carry line cutters and de-hookers in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled.

c. For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023;

- Clause 18 In case of fishing vessel has incidental bycatch such as marine mammal, dolphin, whale, dugong, marine turtle, mobulid rays, oceanic whitetip sharks, thresher sharks, blue shark, Scalloped hammerhead sharks, whale shark, sea bird. The



master of the vessel shall release and record in the format of Incidental catch logsheet of IOTC and submit to the Fishing Operation and Fleet Management Division, the Department of Fisheries when conducted the transshipment or landing the catch.

d. For longline vessels

- (a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled
- (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.

Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023;

- Clause 16 Fishing vessel using purse seine shall Carry and employ dip nets for rescuing marine turtles.
- Clause 19 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 in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification (See the page 16 - 31 of Notification).
- Clause 20 All longline vessels shall carry line cutters and de-hookers in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled.

e. 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.

Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023;

- Clause 7, paragraph 3, DFADs mentioned in the paragraph 1, shall use the natural or biodegradable materials in FAD construction and consider to use non-entangling designs and materials in the construction of FADs for reduce the entanglement of fish.
- Clause 16 Fishing vessel using purse seine shall Carry and employ dip nets for rescuing marine turtles.
- Clause 18 In case of fishing vessel has incidental bycatch such as marine mammal, dolphin, whale, dugong, marine turtle, mobulid rays, oceanic whitetip sharks, thresher sharks, blue shark, Scalloped hammerhead sharks, whale shark, sea bird. The master of the vessel shall release and record in the format of Incidental catch logsheet of IOTC and submit to the Fishing Operation and Fleet Management Division, the Department of Fisheries when conducted the transshipment or landing the catch.
- Clause 19 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 in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification (See the page 16 - 31 of Notification).

f. 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 mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

Yes Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023) dated 1 June 2023 that show guideline for accidental catch of marine turtles 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 appended to this Notification.

g. CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

Yes Presently, Thailand is unable to conduct research and development aimed at improving the mitigation of adverse effects on marine turtles and providing research outcomes to the Scientific Committee due to budget constraints.

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Yes Thailand is a signatory to the Indian Ocean - South-East Asia (IOSEA) Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) serves as the focal point for Thailand within this agreement.

## Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

### Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):  
 NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Thailand purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Thailand flagged vessels in 2023:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Thailand purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

Thailand report on instances of whale sharks encircled is attached / uploaded below

## Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

### Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2023

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

NO - A system does NOT exist to sign Government to Government access agreement

3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

NO - NIL report - No foreign flag vessels licensed under a Government (CPC) to Government (CPC) access agreement

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

NO Thailand is not issued the fishing license for the foreign vessels.

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
	with				

1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

No

Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-

Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

Thailand is not issued the fishing license for the foreign vessels.

## Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

### Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

the master shall report to the Fishing and Fleet Management Division (FFMD), Department of Fisheries Thailand by using the format of Report of sighting vessel presumed engaging IUU fishing.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data through observer report, VMS, ERS, and EM, before officially submitting the clarification to FFMD. Then, FFMD will submit the clarification to IOTC secretariat via email or e-MARIS system.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Thailand will crosscheck data for verification. In the sensitive case, a meeting will be organized for discussion among several divisions in DoF. After the information is cleared, FFMD will submit information to IOTC secretariat.

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

**NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality**

## Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

**Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle**

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Thai IOTC focal point (Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring and Surveillance Group, Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division; FFMD) officially requests the Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division (FQID) which has a duty to control the port in - port out activities including inspection the vessels before operate at sea, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system. After FQID reported data in the system, data will be requested for approval. FFMD will submit the report to the DG of Department of Fisheries (DoF) in order to, get the official approve and then FFMD will submit the report to IOTC via e-MARIS system.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Thailand will crosscheck data for verification. In the sensitive case, a meeting will be organized for discussion among several divisions in DoF. After the information is cleared, FFMD will submit information to IOTC secretariat.

2. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: Nil report for 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

## Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area

**Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence**

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Thailand has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of this obligation In the issuance of a fishing license, a compliance history check will be required, as well as the ability to comply with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures. This includes the prohibition on using the large-scale driftnets or other nets or a combination of nets that are more than 2.5 kilometers in length whose purpose is to enmesh, entrap, or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of, or in, the water column.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing

Thailand has the national legislation on this matter as follows;

**1.the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment**

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.

## **2.the Notification of Department of Fisheries on Defining Requirement Procedures Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 (2021)**

(All information)

## **3.Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023)**

Clause 22 Prohibition on using the large-scale driftnets or other nets or a combination of nets that are more than 2.5 kilometers in length whose purpose is to enmesh, entrap, or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of, or in, the water column. Fishing vessel shall set their gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a license/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator

### **the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment,**

**Section 113.** The Director-General shall have the power to issue the following orders against any person engaging in a fishing operation which constitutes a serious infringement:

- (1) seizure of the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products obtained from any such fishing operation or seizure of fishing gear;
- (2) prohibition of any fishing activity until full compliance is achieved;
- (3) suspension of license for a period not exceeding ninety days each time; in this regard, an order may also be issued to prohibit the use of any such fishing vessel until the license suspension period expires;
- (4) revocation of license and publicly listing the fishing vessel as a vessel used in IUU fishing;
- (5) detention of any such fishing vessel or demanding that a security be deposited where such infringing fishing vessel is a non-Thai fishing vessel.

When seizing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products pursuant to (1), the Director-General may order the owner or master of the vessel to take care of and store the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on board the vessel in the same conditions.

When issuing an order pursuant to paragraph one, the Director-General shall take into account the severity of the infringement, recidivism and the prevention of recidivism.

**Section 114.** The following acts shall be regarded as fishing operations constituting severe infringements pursuant to section 113:

- (7) fishing in violation of rules prescribed by a coastal state or an international organisation pursuant to section 49;

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between

ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 01/06/2023

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Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023)

### **Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.**

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Thailand has regulations in place for vessels to report their port-in and port-out (PIPO) activities. This system is implemented to control fishing activities and ensure compliance with regulations related to fishing vessels, fishing gear, labor, and fishing operations before vessels embark on fishing trips. Random inspections by government agencies, including the Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, and Department of Employment, are conducted. Each agency is responsible for specific duties. The Department of Fisheries oversees fishing

licenses, while the Marine Department is tasked with inspecting vessel registration certificates and ship licenses. Moreover, the vessels must install the electronic system such as VMS, EM and observer onboard for monitoring by DoF officers.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Thailand has the national legislation on this matter as follows;

#### **1. the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment**

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.

#### **2. the Notification of Department of Fisheries on Defining Requirement Procedures Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 (2021)**

(All information)

#### **3. Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2566 (2023)**

Clause 22 Prohibition on using the large-scale driftnets or other nets or a combination of nets that are more than 2.5 kilometers in length whose purpose is to enmesh, entrap, or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of, or in, the water column. Fishing vessel shall set their gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

#### **the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment,**

**Section 113.** The Director-General shall have the power to issue the following orders against any person engaging in a fishing operation which constitutes a serious infringement:

- (1) seizure of the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products obtained from any such fishing operation or seizure of fishing gear;
- (2) prohibition of any fishing activity until full compliance is achieved;
- (3) suspension of license for a period not exceeding ninety days each time; in this regard, an order may also be issued to prohibit the use of any such fishing vessel until the license suspension period expires;
- (4) revocation of license and publicly listing the fishing vessel as a vessel used in IUU fishing;
- (5) detention of any such fishing vessel or demanding that a security be deposited where such infringing fishing vessel is a non-Thai fishing vessel.

When seizing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products pursuant to (1), the Director-General may order the owner or master of the vessel to take care of and store the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on board the vessel in the same conditions.

When issuing an order pursuant to paragraph one, the Director-General shall take into account the severity of the infringement, recidivism and the prevention of recidivism.

**Section 114.** The following acts shall be regarded as fishing operations constituting severe infringements pursuant to section 113:

- (7) fishing in violation of rules prescribed by a coastal state or an international organisation pursuant to section 49;

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between

ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

## **Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:**

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

Flag vessels

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (High sea) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag vessels • Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

highsea - observer onboard, EM



## Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

### Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below In Thailand, the operator of every purse seine fishing vessel is required to complete a fishing logbook every fishing trip. This logbook must be ready for delivery to port officials when fishing boats enter the port to unload aquatic animals. Subsequently, port staff will record the catch data and other information, e.g. fishing ground and number of fishing days, from the fishing logbook into the Thai Flagged Catch Certification System (TFCC System). Catch data from Landing Declaration completed by fishing port staff is also recorded in TFCC System to verify if the catch data in the fishing logbook is in line with the actual weight. Then, the catch and effort information are downloaded from TFCC System and formatted to meet the IOTC requirement by DOF statisticians.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below

- After the Thai IOTC focal point received information from IOTC, FFMD will request the FFID to check and confirm information.
- FFID will check and discuss in detail, and then revise information in the e-MARIS system and submit to FFID for approve.
- After that, FFMD will approve and forward the clarification to the IOTC secretariat via email or the e-MARIS system.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below The reason of non-submission of information will be identified. If Thailand does not have data recording system, Department of Fisheries (DoF) will arrange meeting among relevant divisions and experts for analyzing information and finding the measure to set up data recording system for Thai vessels. Upon achieving information, FFMD will then proceed to submit it to the IOTC secretariat.

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

NIL report - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:

Yes  
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

At port, vessel master is required to submit logbook to port inspector when they arrived port. The logbook data is checked and recorded in electronic system by port inspector. Port inspector monitors the catch landing at port. After catch is landed, port owner has to report actual landed weight through the electronic system. The port inspector cross checks actual landed weight with data in logbook and data from landing monitoring.

At present, there is in process to developing the e-logbook system.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

At port, vessel master is required to submit logbook to port inspector when they arrived port. The logbook data is checked and recorded in electronic system by port inspector. Port inspector monitors the catch landing at port. After catch is landed, port owner has to report actual landed weight through the electronic system. The port inspector cross checks actual landed weight with data in logbook and data from landing monitoring.

Moreover, for oversea fishing vessels must report the catch via Electronic Reporting System (ERS) during fishing operation daily.

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:

Yes  
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Vessels were randomly checked catch landing at port by using risk assessment. All catch of sampling vessel was monitored and cross checked with the information in logbook. Monitoring weight, landing declaration weight and data in logbook were verified to be data source of traceability scheme.

And the scientific survey was conducted monthly by Marine Research and Development Division (MFRDD). Random sampling method was used for collecting of CPUE, species composition and length of fish.

**Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:**

Vessels were randomly checked catch landing at port by using risk assessment. All catch of sampling vessel was monitored and cross checked with the information in logbook. Monitoring weight, landing declaration weight and data in logbook were verified to be data source of traceability scheme.

And the scientific survey was conducted monthly by Marine Research and Development Division (MFRDD). Random sampling method was used for collecting of CPUE, species composition and length of fish.

*c. National observer scheme:*

Yes

**Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:**

Thailand has a training course for observer that operate in high sea to observe all activities, collect data and specimen as required, and submit data and a summary report to the Department of Fisheries. For all vessels must have onboard observer for 5% of operation in any calendar year and 100% Transshipment observer coverage by LSTLVs. Thailand also has a training course for the debriefers or training for the trainer course. Debriefers are the ones in charge of the briefing activity for observers before their deployment and in charge of 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.

**Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:**

Thailand has a training course for observer that operate in high sea to observe all activities, collect data and specimen as required, and submit data and a summary report to the Department of Fisheries. For all vessels must have onboard observer for 5% of operation in any calendar year and 100% Transshipment observer coverage by LSTLVs. Thailand also has a training course for the debriefers or training for the trainer course. Debriefers are the ones in charge of the briefing activity for observers before their deployment and in charge of 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.

*d. National Vessel registry:*

Yes

**Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:**

Thailand has enforced Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) and amendment B.E. 2561 (2018), Section 54/2 "In applying for registration of a Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel, the applicant shall, in addition to compliance with the provisions on registration of Thai vessels, have obtained a certificate in support of the submission of the application to the Vessel Registrar. The applicant shall apply for a certificate under paragraph one by submitting an application to the Department of Fisheries in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, provided that the following certification must at least be made:

(1) that the applicant for registration is under no prohibitions for the purpose of being granted a fishing license under the law on fisheries.

(2) that the vessel to which the application for registration of a Thai vessel relates has never been used for the commission of offences under the law on fisheries.

(3) that the vessel to which the application for registration of a Thai vessel relates is not under any legal proceedings against it.

The submission of an application for registration of a Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions set forth in the Rule prescribed by the Director-General of the Marine Department.

Upon receipt of an application for registration of a Thai vessel, the Vessels Registrar shall conduct the examination of qualifications of the applicant for the registration, relevant documents and evidence, the certificate from the Department of Fisheries and the vessel to which the intended registration relates. If the Vessels Registrar considers that they are in compliance with the rules and conditions for registration of Thai vessels in the category of fishing vessels, the Vessels Registrar shall affect the registration of such Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel and cause a mark or symbol to be permanently affixed on the vessel at its conspicuous position.

**Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:**

Thailand has enforced Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) and amendment B.E. 2561 (2018), Section 54/2 "In applying for registration of a Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel, the applicant shall, in addition to compliance with the provisions on registration of Thai vessels, have obtained a certificate in support of the submission of the application to the Vessel Registrar. The applicant shall apply for a certificate under paragraph one by submitting an application to the Department of Fisheries in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, provided that the following certification must at least be made:



- (1) that the applicant for registration is under no prohibitions for the purpose of being granted a fishing license under the law on fisheries.
- (2) that the vessel to which the application for registration of a Thai vessel relates has never been used for the commission of offences under the law on fisheries.
- (3) that the vessel to which the application for registration of a Thai vessel relates is not under any legal proceedings against it.

The submission of an application for registration of a Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions set forth in the Rule prescribed by the Director-General of the Marine Department.

Upon receipt of an application for registration of a Thai vessel, the Vessels Registrar shall conduct the examination of qualifications of the applicant for the registration, relevant documents and evidence, the certificate from the Department of Fisheries and the vessel to which the intended registration relates. If the Vessels Registrar considers that they are in compliance with the rules and conditions for registration of Thai vessels in the category of fishing vessels, the Vessels Registrar shall affect the registration of such Thai vessel in the category of a fishing vessel and cause a mark or symbol to be permanently affixed on the vessel at its conspicuous position.

*e. Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Thai fishing vessel that 30 gross tonnage and above shall be equipped VMS for the benefit of MCS. VMS must transmit the signal every hour and operation at all times.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Thai overseas fishing vessel shall be equipped with the required electronic systems for the benefit of MCS and data collecting and reporting that include e - logbook, onboard electronic monitoring system (CCTV) and electronic reporting system (ERS) (to report data and photos). This system works harmoniously with the VMS, observer onboard, transshipment observer and port - based inspection.

5. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

*a. Development of fisheries databases:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Artisanal Fishing Statistical System has developed an online information system for preparation the quantities catch and effort data. Thailand uses the information of artisanal fishing vessel are as frame surveys. And the system can calculate the sample size for district which classified by fishing gear for each month in accordance to condition 5 – 10 percent which prescribed by the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group, Department of Fisheries. Firstly, the officer of Fisheries Province Office or Fisheries District Office complete surveys with the number of target sampling and record the data and information in the system by timeframe 20th of each month. Then, the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group will check correctly and possibility of the data and information for process the quantities of catch and effort of the artisanal fisheries which classified by fishing gears, fishing area, species as each Province and period (monthly).

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial Fishing Statistical System has developed an information system for processing the quantities of catch and effort. It has linked Port In – Port Out information, fishing logbook, landing declaration and catch and effort data from the Marine Research and Development Division (scientific survey) for process the quantities of catch and effort of the industrial fisheries which classified by fishing gears, size of vessels, fishing area as each species and period (monthly).

*b. Development of data dissemination systems:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The statistical report is annually published on DoF website : <https://www4.fisheries.go.th/local/index.php/main/site/strategy-stat>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The statistical report is annually published on DoF website : <https://www4.fisheries.go.th/local/index.php/main/site/strategy-stat>

*c. Frame surveys:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Artisanal Fishing Statistical System has developed an online information system for preparation the quantities catch and effort data. Thailand uses the information of artisanal fishing vessel are as frame surveys. And the system can calculate the sample size for district which classified by fishing gear for each month in accordance to condition 5 – 10 percent which prescribed by the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group, Department of Fisheries. Firstly, the officer of Fisheries Province Office or Fisheries District Office complete surveys with the number of target sampling and record the data and information in the system by timeframe 20th of each month. Then, the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group will check correctly and possibility of the data and information for process the quantities of catch and effort of the artisanal fisheries which classified by fishing gears, fishing area, species as each Province and period (monthly).

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial Fishing Statistical System has developed an information system for processing the quantities of catch and effort. It has linked Port In – Port Out information, fishing logbook, landing declaration and catch and effort data from the Marine Research and Development Division (scientific survey) for process the quantities of catch and effort of the industrial fisheries which classified by fishing gears, size of vessels, fishing area as each species and period (monthly).

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

We have the system to inspect the data, Thai-flagged Catch Certificate that can traceability the stock.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

We have the system to inspect the data, Thai-flagged Catch Certificate that can traceability the stock.

*e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Not yet implement to automated routines. However, we can filter data from Thai data base and submitted to IOTC.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Not yet implement to automated routines. However, we can filter data from Thai data base and submitted to IOTC.

*f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The data error of quantity shall not more or less than 20 percent.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The data error of quantity shall not more or less than 20 percent.

6. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

**a. Steps to improve data validation:**

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

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 logbook data and landing declaration has been consistent analysis and record data information in "Thai-flagged" database system.

Quality and accuracy of data was re-checked in the DoF' s meeting and approved by DG before submitted to the IOTC Secretariat.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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 logbook data and landing declaration has been consistent analysis and record data information in "Thai-flagged" database system.

Quality and accuracy of data was re-checked in the DoF' s meeting and approved by DG before submitted to the IOTC Secretariat.

*b. Improvements in sampling coverage:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Thailand has conducted sampling coverage 5 - 10% of all Thai artisanal vessels for each month.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Thailand has conducted sampling coverage 5 - 10% of all Thai artisanal vessels for each month.

*c. Frame surveys:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Artisanal Fishing Statistical System has developed an online information system for preparation the quantities catch and effort data. Thailand uses the information of artisanal fishing vessel are as frame surveys. And the system can calculate the sample size for district which classified by fishing gear for each month in accordance to condition 5 – 10 percent which prescribed by the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group, Department of Fisheries. Firstly, the officer of Fisheries Province Office or Fisheries District Office complete surveys with the number of target sampling and record the data and information in the system by timeframe 20th of each month. Then, the Fisheries Statistics Analysis and Research Group will check correctly and possibility of the data and information for process the quantities of catch and effort of the artisanal fisheries which classified by fishing gears, fishing area, species as each Province and period (monthly).

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Industrial Fishing Statistical System has developed an information system for processing the quantities of catch and effort. It has linked Port In – Port Out information, fishing logbook, landing declaration and catch and effort data from the Marine Research and Development Division (scientific survey) for process the quantities of catch and effort of the industrial fisheries which classified by fishing gears, size of vessels, fishing area as each species and period (monthly).

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:*

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

We have the system to inspect the data, Thai-flagged Catch Certificate that can traceability the stock.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

We have the system to inspect the data, Thai-flagged Catch Certificate that can traceability the stock.

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Historical statistics are prepared and published on the Department of Fisheries website annually; <https://www4.fisheries.go.th/local/index.php/main/site/strategy-stat>

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Historical statistics are prepared and published on the Department of Fisheries website annually; <https://www4.fisheries.go.th/local/index.php/main/site/strategy-stat>

## Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

### Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

--

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

--

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):

No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

Additional information:

--

3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

No DFADs management plan for 2024

4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

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### Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No 2023 DFADs management plan(s) was implemented and submitted by Thailand to the IOTC Secretariat.

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

--

b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

--

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

--

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:

No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

Additional information:

--

3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

No DFADs management plan was implemented and submitted by Thailand to the IOTC Secretariat.

## Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements.

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

Review flag State internal actions monitored/conducted by government fisheries administration & other government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) • Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies Thailand has regulations in place for vessels to report their port-in and port-out (PIPO) activities. This system is implemented to control fishing activities and ensure compliance with regulations related to fishing vessels, fishing gear, labor, and fishing operations before vessels embark on fishing trips. Random inspections by government agencies, including the Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, and Department of Employment, are conducted. Each agency is responsible for specific duties. The Department of Fisheries oversees fishing licenses, while the Marine Department is tasked with inspecting vessel registration certificates and ship licenses. Moreover, the vessels must install the electronic system such as VMS, EM and observer onboard as well as the ability to comply with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures for monitoring by DoF officers.

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:

Obligations of paragraph 11, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Obligations of paragraph 11, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & obligations of paragraph 11 • Registration/licensing procedures - Mandatory information on owners/operators which identifies beneficial owners & operators • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of obligations of paragraph 11 Thailand has regulations in place for vessels to report their port-in and port-out (PIPO) activities. This system is implemented to control fishing activities and ensure compliance with regulations related to fishing vessels, fishing gear, labor, and fishing operations before vessels embark on fishing trips. Random inspections by government agencies, including the Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, and Department of Employment, are conducted. Each agency is responsible for specific duties. The Department of Fisheries oversees fishing licenses, while the Marine Department is tasked with inspecting vessel registration certificates and ship licenses. Moreover, the vessels must install the electronic system such as VMS, EM and observer onboard as well as the ability to comply with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures for monitoring by DoF officers.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related obligations of Paragraphs 11

**the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment,**

**Section 113.** The Director-General shall have the power to issue the following orders against any person engaging in a fishing operation which constitutes a serious infringement:

- (1) seizure of the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products obtained from any such fishing operation or seizure of fishing gear;
- (2) prohibition of any fishing activity until full compliance is achieved;
- (3) suspension of license for a period not exceeding ninety days each time; in this regard, an order may also be issued to prohibit the use of any such fishing vessel until the license suspension period expires;
- (4) revocation of license and publicly listing the fishing vessel as a vessel used in IUU fishing;
- (5) detention of any such fishing vessel or demanding that a security be deposited where such infringing fishing vessel is a non-Thai fishing vessel.

When seizing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products pursuant to (1), the Director-General may order the owner or master of the vessel to take care of and store the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on board the vessel in the same conditions.

When issuing an order pursuant to paragraph one, the Director-General shall take into account the severity of the infringement, recidivism and the prevention of recidivism.

**Section 114.** The following acts shall be regarded as fishing operations constituting severe infringements pursuant to section 113:

- (7) fishing in violation of rules prescribed by a coastal state or an international organisation pursuant to section 49;

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

**the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment,**

**Section 113.** The Director-General shall have the power to issue the following orders against any person engaging in a fishing operation which constitutes a serious infringement:

- (1) seizure of the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products obtained from any such fishing operation or seizure of fishing gear;
- (2) prohibition of any fishing activity until full compliance is achieved;
- (3) suspension of license for a period not exceeding ninety days each time; in this regard, an order may also be issued to prohibit the use of any such fishing vessel until the license suspension period expires;
- (4) revocation of license and publicly listing the fishing vessel as a vessel used in IUU fishing;
- (5) detention of any such fishing vessel or demanding that a security be deposited where such infringing fishing vessel is a non-Thai fishing vessel.

When seizing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products pursuant to (1), the Director-General may order the owner or master of the vessel to take care of and store the aquatic animals and aquatic animal products on board the vessel in the same conditions.

When issuing an order pursuant to paragraph one, the Director-General shall take into account the severity of the infringement, recidivism and the prevention of recidivism.

**Section 114.** The following acts shall be regarded as fishing operations constituting severe infringements pursuant to section 113:

- (7) fishing in violation of rules prescribed by a coastal state or an international organisation pursuant to section 49;

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

No updated since 2017.

3. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitives actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation

Punitive Actions:

Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Thailand of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court • Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Sanctions:

1,000,000 > fine > 500,000 USD

**the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment,**

**Section 134.** Any person violating section 49 shall be subject to a fine of between two million baht and ten million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from sixty gross tonnage up to less than one hundred and fifty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of between



ten million baht and twenty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from one hundred and fifty gross tonnage onwards shall be subject to a fine of between twenty million baht and thirty million baht, or to a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals obtained from the fishing operation. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

#### 4. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

No updated since 2017.

Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) and its amendment (1996)

Section 17. During the time of using the vessel, the certificate of registration shall be vessel identity document to be kept by the vessel controller in the vessel all the time. No one shall remove it from the vessel, except for compliance with this Act or other law. And upon request by the competent official, the vessel controller must immediately produce it to him or her.

The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment (2017)

Section 41. A licensee pursuant to section 31, section 32, section 35 and section 36 shall affix and display the license on the fishing vessel or carry a substitute card to be used in lieu of the license issued by the Department of Fisheries for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the Department of Fisheries to issue a substitute card to be used in lieu of a license to a licensee. Any such substitute card shall be made of a water-proof material with particular details of the license as appropriate.

#### 5. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

No updated since 2017.

Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) and its amendment (1996)

Section 17. During the time of using the vessel, the certificate of registration shall be vessel identity document to be kept by the vessel controller in the vessel all the time. No one shall remove it from the vessel, except for compliance with this Act or other law. And upon request by the competent official, the vessel controller must immediately produce it to him or her.

The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment (2017)

Section 41. A licensee pursuant to section 31, section 32, section 35 and section 36 shall affix and display the license on the fishing vessel or carry a substitute card to be used in lieu of the license issued by the Department of Fisheries for inspection.

It shall be the duty of the Department of Fisheries to issue a substitute card to be used in lieu of a license to a licensee. Any such substitute card shall be made of a water-proof material with particular details of the license as appropriate.

#### 6. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.e) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, puntives actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place to fight IUU • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Punitive Actions:

Applied to owner • Administrative punitive actions • Legal punitive actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Thailand of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court • Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Sanctions:

1,000,000 > fine > 500,000 USD

No updated since 2017.

7. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them:

Thailand has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

No updated since 2017.

### Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Thailand has no factual information

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below The Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division (FFMD) has the responsibility to monitor, control, and conduct surveillance (MCS) on all Thai fleets, including both domestic and overseas fleets. Once FFMD gathers data in the system for reporting purposes, the data will be requested for approval. Subsequently, the approved report will be submitted to the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries (DoF) to obtain official approval. Following this, the Thailand e-MARIS manager from FFMD will submit the report to the IOTC Secretariat through the e-MARIS system.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below After receiving information from the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD will officially request the relevant group (s) within FFMD to review and clarify the information. They will crosscheck the data to verify the information. Subsequently, FFMD will submit the clarification to the IOTC secretariat either via email or the e-MARIS system.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Thailand will crosscheck the data to verify the information. In cases where sensitivity is a concern, a meeting will be arranged for discussion involving various divisions within the Department of Fisheries (DoF) and/or other organisations. Once the information has been clarified, FFMD will proceed to submit the information to the IOTC Secretariat.

2. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence:

NO - Nil report for 2023 – Thailand has no factual information

Additional information:

–

## Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

### Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

– –

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

– –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

– –

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

NO - NOT subject to

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

- / -

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

Thailand is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021

4. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels:

Thailand is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021

Additional information:

-

#### Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Thailand:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

NO - NOT subject to

If Yes, overcatch:

-

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

No

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

-

Additional methods:

NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023

#### Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand has NO purse seiners (PS) and NO supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No purse seiner (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No plan submitted, No purse seiner (PS) and no supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels

#### Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. Thailand has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:



NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Thailand has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

--

No registration of gillnetter vessels -

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--

--

b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

--

4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

--

Setting gillnet at 2m depth from the surface introduced in national legislation 01/06/2023

--

5. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):

-- %

-- %

## Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

**Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC**

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Thailand has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Thai IOTC focal point, situated within the Overseas Fisheries Analysis, Monitoring, and Surveillance Group of the Fishing Operation and Fleets Management Division (FFMD), formally requests the following divisions, which are responsible for report of compliance section such as Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division (MFRDD) which are responsible for port sampling to collect the size of tuna and tuna - like species measure data.

The MFRDD instructed to report data and information to the FFMD within specified timeframes. Once the FFMD has received the required data and information from the MFRDD, it will compile a report for submission to the Director-General (DG) of the Department of Fisheries (DoF) for official approval. Subsequently, the FFMD will submit the approved report to the IOTC Secretariat via email and/or the e-MARIS system.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Thailand will verify data and contact respective countries for confirmation. In sensitive cases, a meeting will be arranged for discussions among various divisions within the Department of Fisheries and, if necessary, other relevant departments. Upon confirmation of the information, FFMD will then proceed to submit it to the IOTC secretariat.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Thailand will verify data and contact respective countries for confirmation. In sensitive cases, a meeting will be arranged for discussions among various divisions within the Department of Fisheries and, if necessary, other relevant departments. Upon confirmation of the information, FFMD will then proceed to submit it to the IOTC secretariat.

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES - The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

14 March 2024

Number of repeated compliance issues:

1

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

0

Number of compliance issues responded:

1

# Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

## Resolution 12/12 To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area

**Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.**

**APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN**

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission:

-

3. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence:

- -

- -

- -

-

**Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.**

**APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN**

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

-

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

-

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

## Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

**Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions**

**APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA**

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:
- - a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
  - 
  - b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
  - 
  - c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
  -
3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:
- 
- If Yes, YFT over-catch:
- 
4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:
- 
5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:
- 
- Any method implemented and not listed above:
- 

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):
- - a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
  - 
  - b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
  - 
  - c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
  -
2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:
- 
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:
- 

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

**APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):
- - a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
  - -
  - b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
  - -
  - c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
  - -
2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:
- 
3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

## Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

### Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

#### APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Thailand:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

-

5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

-

Additional methods:

-

### Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

#### APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

**Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels****ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

**Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022****APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

**Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22****APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

--

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

--

2. Thailand has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

--

3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

--

4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

--

--

--

5. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):

-- %

-- %