



**THAILAND NATIONAL REPORT
TO THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE
INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION
2024**

Authors

Department of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives,
Thailand

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Thailand National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2024

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INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02 (and other data related CMMs as noted below), final scientific data for the previous year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, for all fleets other than longline [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2024)</p> | <p>YES</p> <p>29/06/2024</p> |
| <p>In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional longline data for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, preliminary data for the 2023 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2024).</p> <p>REMINDER: Final longline data for the previous year are due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2024, final data for the 2023 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2024).</p> | <p>NO</p> |
| <p>If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions: No Thai longline vessels operated in IOTC area of competence since 2016 to present.</p> | |

Executive Summary

In 2023, Thailand’s fisheries sector continued to demonstrate commitment to sustainable resource management, focusing on key species such as neritic tunas, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna in the Andaman Sea. The Thai fishing fleet includes 218 purse seine vessels operating exclusively within the Thai Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). There were no Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (DFADs) used by Thai purse seine fisheries while Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs) are used to target small pelagic fishes. The catch of IOTC-managed species was 24,806 tons, with longtail tuna, kawakawa, and bullet tuna making up the largest composition of 24.56%, 22.72%, and 22.39% of the total catch, respectively.

Thailand has implemented robust conservation measures to protect vulnerable marine species, including turtles, seabirds, and sharks, following international guidelines and national regulations. The National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA Sharks) and other protective actions for seabirds and marine turtles outline systematic conservation approaches and are supported by data collected through logbooks, port sampling, and satellite transmission from offshore fishing activities. Furthermore, Thailand adheres to mandatory reporting requirements, ensuring transparency and accountability within the IOTC framework.

Despite facing challenges such as increased fuel costs and labour shortages, Thailand remains committed to reducing fishing pressure through fishing day scheme, seasonal closures, and gear restrictions. The report highlights ongoing research initiatives on bycatch species and shark biology, aiming to enhance data - driven management and conservation policies in Thai fisheries.



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1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

Thailand is located in Indo-China peninsular, surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the west and the Pacific Ocean in the east. The western coastline is connected with the Andaman Sea, part of the eastern Indian Ocean which is rich in fishery resources.

Thai fisheries comprise of artisanal and commercial fisheries. Artisanal vessels use low-efficient fishing gears e.g., gillnets, traps, handline, etc., targeting invertebrates and coastal fish species and usually operate within 3 nautical miles from shore. Whereas, commercial vessels use high-efficient fishing gears like purse seines and trawls, targeting small pelagic fishes and demersal faunas. All Thai domestic vessels are restricted to operate within Thai EEZ except the vessels which registered as overseas fishing vessels. Among these, purse seine is the main fishing gear use to catch neritic tunas and other IOTC species in the Andaman Sea, eastern IOTC area.

Thai purse seiners mainly target small pelagic fishes and neritic tunas using two techniques, free schooled fishing and purse seine with anchored fish aggregating devices. No drifting fish aggregating devices (DFADs) are used in Thai fisheries.

2. FLEET STRUCTURE

The number of purse seine vessels operating in the Thai waters of the Andaman Sea has decreased over the last 5 years. In 2023, the number of purse seine vessels operating in the Andaman Sea was 218, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of purse seine vessels operating in the EEZ of Thailand for IOTC area of competence by size in 2019 – 2023

| Year | Size of vessel (GT) | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| | Total | 10.00 -19.99 | 20.00 - 59.99 | 60.00 - 149.99 | ≥150.00 |
| 2019 | 236 | 6 | 66 | 146 | 18 |
| 2020 | 228 | 1 | 60 | 147 | 20 |
| 2021 | 227 | 1 | 59 | 147 | 20 |
| 2022 | 219 | 2 | 54 | 144 | 19 |
| 2023 | 218 | 2 | 54 | 144 | 18 |

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND FISHERY)

In 2023, Thailand had 218 purse seine vessels operating in the EEZ of Thailand in the Andaman Sea. The total catch of IOTC-managed species was 24,806 tons. The main catch comprised neritic tunas, skipjack tuna, and Indo-Pacific sailfish (Table 2). The catch composition was as follows: longtail tuna 24.56%, kawakawa 22.72%, bullet tuna 22.39%, skipjack tuna 22.29%, frigate tuna 5.12%, Indo-Pacific sailfish 0.96%, Indo-Pacific king mackerel 0.91%, narrow-barred Spanish mackerel 0.90%, and yellowfin tuna 0.15%. Despite a decrease in fishing effort from 2022 due to fuel price issues and labor shortages in the fishing sector, policies and measures such as the fishing closed season and controls on fishing gear and methods have contributed to resource recovery, resulting in an increased catch.

Table 2. Catch and effort by purse seine vessels and species in the EEZ of Thailand in the Andaman Sea.

| Year | Effort (Day) | Catch by species (Tons) | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | Total catch | Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel | Indo-Pacific king mackerel | Longtail tuna | Kawakawa | Frigate tuna | Bullet tuna | Skipjack tuna | Indo-Pacific sailfish | Yellowfin tuna |
| 2019 | 36,303 | 17,450 | 235 | 212 | 3,162 | 6,101 | 5,523 | 2,217 | - | - | - |
| 2020 | 39,901 | 30,176 | 213 | 238 | 3,415 | 9,509 | 6,664 | 9,521 | 605 | 11 | - |
| 2021 | 38,238 | 20,365 | 194 | 217 | 4,234 | 5,916 | 3,304 | 2,485 | 3,997 | 17 | 1 |
| 2022 | 42,461 | 19,377 | 120 | 136 | 4,041 | 6,166 | 3,667 | 892 | 4,312 | 37 | 6 |
| 2023 | 38,328 | 24,806 | 224 | 226 | 6,092 | 5,636 | 1,270 | 5,554 | 5,528 | 239 | 37 |

Note: In 2020, two species were reported in addition to previous report, consisting of skipjack tuna and Indo-Pacific sailfish.

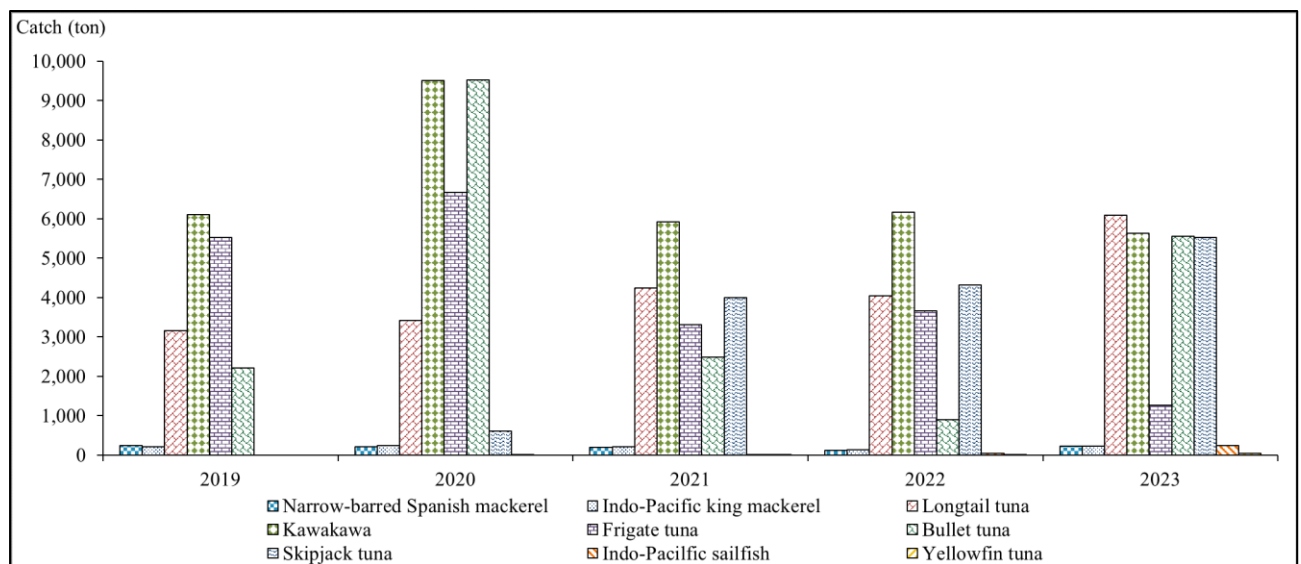


Figure 1. The annual catch of neritic tunas, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna from purse seiner in the EEZ of Thailand in the Andaman Sea during 2019 – 2023.

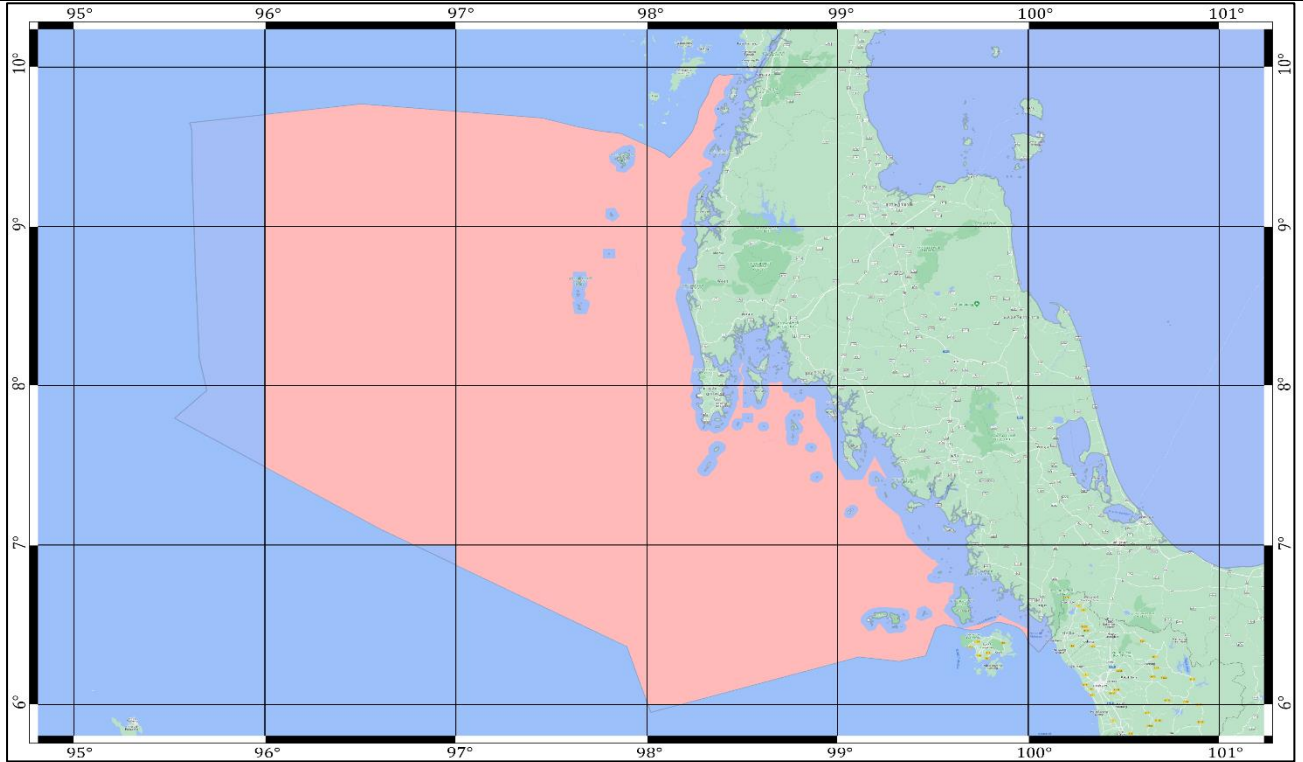


Figure 2. Map of the distribution of catch and fishing effort, by domestic purse seiner operated in the Thai waters in the Andaman Sea during 2023.

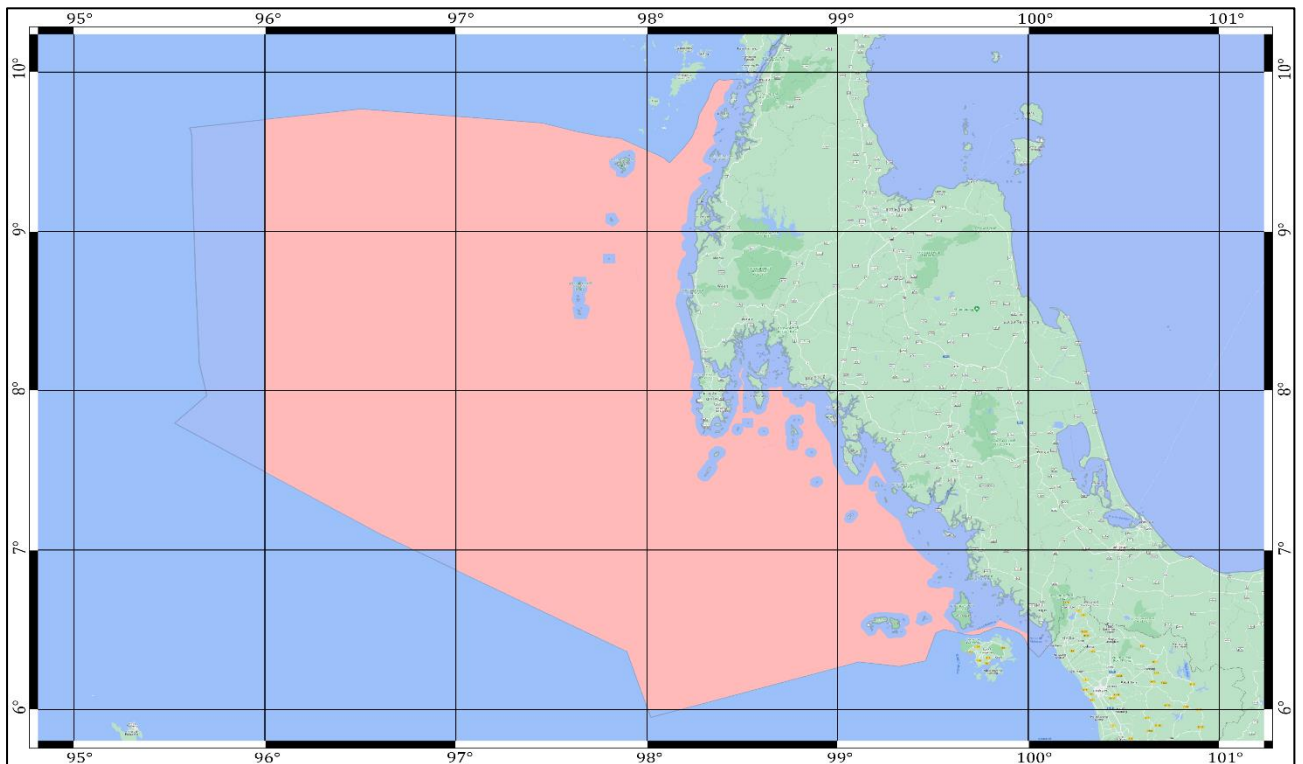


Figure 3. Map of the distribution of catch and fishing effort, by domestic purse seine operated in the Thai waters in the Andaman Sea during 2019 – 2023.

Note: The data on fishing grounds for catch and effort are identical, so they have been consolidated into a single image. Thailand's purse seine fishery is a multispecies fishery, the data mapping cannot be separated or categorized by individual species.

4. RECREATIONAL FISHERY

Recreational fishing is rarely found in Thai waters and usually associated with the marine tourism sector, but it sometimes targets tuna and tuna-like species. The recreational fishery is not regulated under current fisheries legislation, which focuses on commercial and artisanal fisheries; therefore there are no catch records for this fishery.

5. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES

5.1 Sharks

Shark landing catch is found very low percentage in the purse seine fishery. The common species found are spot-tail shark (*Carcharhinus sorrah*), and small demersal sharks in Family Hemiscylliidae such as brown banded bamboo shark (*Chiloscyllium punctatum*) in case that vessels fished in shallow areas.

As sharks are imperative species in marine ecosystem, the concern of shark declining is reflected in country's legislation. For example, the current measures which prohibit to catch sharks, e.g., whale sharks and bowmouth guitarfish together with the National Plan of Action on Sharks.

5.1.1. NPOA sharks

Thailand implemented the first National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sharks of Thailand (NPOA Sharks) in 2020. The plan covers 5 years period of 2020 – 2024 by focusing on;

- 1) Study and develop a database on biological information of sharks, ecology, fisheries, and utilization of sharks in Thai waters,
- 2) Systematically and regularly assess status and threats on shark resources,
- 3) Develop knowledge and enhance capability related to shark management for relevant officers,
- 4) Establish shark conservation and management measures and trade regulation on sharks in commensurate with international laws, and
- 5) Establish and strengthen stakeholder network engaging in shark resource management

The current NPOA Sharks is subjected to be reviewed in 2024 and second NPOA Sharks will be implemented in the following year.

5.1.2. Blue shark

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

5.2 Seabirds

All Thai fishing vessels operated in the Andaman Sea recorded no interaction with seabirds in 2023. The fishing grounds for Thai purse seiners are found between latitude 6°00' N and 9°30' N.

Thailand is aware that seabirds are opportunistic feeders and may interact with purse seine fishery. Thus, the development of National Plan of Action for Minimizing the Incidental Seabird Bycatch (NPOA-Seabirds) was started in 2022. The mitigation measures described in the NPOA follows the international seabird mitigation practices.

The development of NPOA-Seabirds is still in reviewing process under the country procedures. It is expected to continue in late 2024.

5.3 Marine Turtles

Marine turtles are treated as conservational species and be protected by Thai laws. Under Thai fisheries legislation, fishing vessels operated in Thai waters are mandated to follow the FAO Guideline to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operation.

The current measures in effect to conserve marine turtles and its habitats are as follows;

1. Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) in section 66; Turtle and marine mammals are not allowed to be fished, disturbed or taken onboard, except for rescue purpose. The turtles and marine mammals that are accidentally caught alive have to be released immediately, or if injured they must have emergency treatments before releasing to the sea.

2. Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024);

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 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 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 is 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.

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.

3. Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, prescribes to install the Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) for shrimp trawler in the fishing area dated 16 September 1996.

4. Wild Animal Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019). Marine turtles are also protected under this regulation.

5. Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Species of Protected Wildlife that May Be Bred in Captivity B.E. 2546 (2003).

5.4 Other ecologically related species (e.g., cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks)

Cetaceans, mobulid rays and whale shark are also treated as conservational species and protected by Thai laws. These species are occasionally reported to have interaction in fisheries. The measures implemented for conserve of these species are as follows;

1. Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024)

2. Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act B.E 2562 (2019), Section 12 No person shall hunt the wildlife preservation and protection, and;

3. Ministerial Regulation Prescribing some Wild Animal Species to Became Wildlife Protection (No. 4) B.E. 2561 (2018), identified the species of wildlife protection including Mobulidae as follows; *Mobula thurstoni*, *Mobula kuhlii*, *Mobula eregoodootenkee*, *Mobula japanica*, *Manta alfredi*, *Manta birostris*, *Himantura chaophraya*, *Rhina ancylostoma*, *Pristis zijsron*, *Anoxypristis cuspidata*, *Pristis pectinata* and *Pristis pristis*.

6. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS

6.1 Logsheet data collection and verification

For commercial fishing vessels operating inside Thai waters, logbook data was collected at landing site. Catch data in logbook was verified with the actual landing weight at port. In 2023, there were 6.02% of purse seine vessel trips in the Andaman Sea coast were monitored the offloading at port and

crosschecked data with logbook. The data from logbook and actual catch was consistent. Then the data was recorded in “Thai-flagged” database system for the purpose of domestic catch traceability system.

Data collection of Thai overseas fisheries is categorized into two themes. The first theme is to collect information from daily report while vessels were fishing or having transshipment activity outside Thai waters through Electronic Reporting System (ERS). This data was transmitted via satellite system. Another theme is to collect data from landing sites including catch and weight. Thailand has two fishing vessels operated in SIOFA agreement area; however, no vessels operated in the high sea of the IOTC area of competence in 2023.

6.2 Observer scheme

Under fisheries management regime, human observer program is bounded for Thai oversea fishing vessels. There is no human observer deployed in 2023 as there are no oversea fishing vessels operated in the high sea of the IOTC area of competence in 2023.

6.3 Port sampling programme

Scientific sampling survey or port sampling is carried out monthly by Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries. The survey is conducted for artisanal and commercial fisheries. Landed fishing vessels are sampled at ports on accidental sampling basis. The fishery data are collected by two methods; 1) interview the skippers for fishing information i.e., 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 some economic species.

Table 3. Number of vessel trips or vessels active monitored in 2023

| Gears | Andaman Sea | |
|-------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Number of vessel trips notified to port in | Number of vessel trips monitored |
| Purse seine | 23,979 | 1,444 |

The length of IOTC species is collected during the scientific sampling. Measured fishes were sampled from domestic purse seiners which only fished within Thailand’s EEZ. Total of 8,513 fishes were measured in 2023. The numbers of measured fish are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Number of fish measured, by species from purse seine in 2023

| Species | Code | No. of measured fish |
|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| <i>Auxis rochei</i> | BLT | 627 |
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | FRI | 1,635 |
| <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> | KAW | 3,384 |
| <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> | SFA | 38 |
| <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | SKJ | 715 |
| <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> | COM | 154 |
| <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> | GUT | 196 |
| <i>Thunnus albacares</i> | YFT | 27 |
| <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> | LOT | 1,737 |
| Total | | 8,513 |

6.4 Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish

Thailand has been monitoring billfish catch through logbook and landing declaration document and conducting port sampling as described in 6.3. Billfish are aggregated and managed as pelagic fish group in the current management regime. MSY of pelagic fish group is assessed every year and fishing licenses are issued based on the MSY.

6.5 Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring

Thailand does not have gill net vessels targeting tunas and tuna – like species operated in IOTC area of competence, only purse seiners are operated in the Andaman Sea.

6.6 Sampling plans for mobulid rays

Thailand does not have a specific plan for mobulid rays sampling. The scientific sampling program as described in 6.3 is applied for all cartilaginous fish which includes mobulid rays.

7. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

7.1 National research programs on blue shark

None. Based on port sampling data, no blue shark has been found from Thai fishing vessels. Also, there have been on reports of blue shark caught in Thai waters.

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

None. Annual catch and length frequency data have been collected.

7.3 National research programs on sharks

Thailand has undertaken national researches on elasmobranch bycatch within Thai waters in 2023 -2025. The study is funded by the National Research Agency. The study covers the area in the Andaman Sea (Indian Ocean) and the Gulf of Thailand (Pacific Ocean) with the objectives to investigate on quantity of elasmobranch bycatch, catch rate, species of elasmobranch, species distribution, life history and reproduction biology. About 6 individual researches are proposed to undertake in the Andaman Sea as follows;

- 1) Shark bycatch resource from trawl fishery landing in Phuket province;
- 2) Reproductive biology of Spot-tail shark (*Carcharhinus sorrah*) in the Andaman Sea;
- 3) Longline fishery resources landing in Phuket province;
- 4) Ray bycatch resource from trawl fishery landing in Phuket province;
- 5) Ray resources from artisanal fisheries in the Andaman Sea; and
- 6) Reproductive biology of whip rays (*Brevitrygon heterura* and *B. imbricata*) and *Bluespotted maskray* (*Neotrygon caeruleopunctata*) in the Andaman Sea.

The results will be used as basis of elasmobranch management in Thailand and be the background data for the second NPOA-Sharks development.

7.4 National research programs on oceanic whitetip sharks

None. Based on port sampling data, no oceanic whitetip shark has been found from Thai fishing vessels. Also, there have been on reports of whitetip sharks caught in Thai waters.

7.5 National research programs on marine turtles

In 2022 (as of July 2022), 604 sea turtle nests were recorded in Thailand, including 348 green turtle nests and 256 hawksbill turtle nests, with no nests found for olive ridley or leatherback turtles. Major nesting sites in the Gulf of Thailand included Khram Island in Chonburi and Kra Island in Nakhon Si Thammarat, while in the Andaman Sea, nesting was mainly observed in the Similan Islands in Phang Nga.

Over the past five years, nesting numbers have varied: 373, 413, 434, 491, and 502 nests in 2017 – 2021 respectively. The data shows that green and hawksbill turtle nest along both mainland and island beaches in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. Hawksbill nesting has increased, while green turtle nesting shows a decline. Leatherback and olive ridley turtles, however, nest only on the Andaman mainland beaches, with olive ridley nesting being extremely rare (1-2 nests annually). Although leatherback nesting rose in 2020-2021, none were found in 2022, likely due to the species' 3 - 5 years nesting cycle.

7.6 National research programs on thresher sharks

None. Based on port sampling data, no thresher shark has been found from Thai fishing vessels. Also, there have been on reports of thresher sharks caught in Thai waters.

Table 5. Summary table of national research programs, including dates.

| Project title | Period | Countries involved | Budget total | Funding source | Objectives | Short description |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| Shark bycatch resource from trawl fishery landing in Phuket province | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 6400 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To investigate quantity of elasmobranch bycatch, catch rate, species of elasmobranch, species from trawl fishery | To investigate quantity of elasmobranch bycatch, catch rate, species of elasmobranch, species distribution, life history and reproduction biology from main fishing gears which elasmobranch can be caught in the Andaman Sea |
| Reproductive biology of Spot-tail shark (<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i>) in the Andaman Sea | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 29000 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To study reproductive biology of <i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i> in the Andaman Sea | |
| Longline fishery resources landing in Phuket province | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 4400 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To investigate longline fishery, catch, bycatch and fishing ground and biology of some economic species | |
| Ray bycatch resource from trawl fishery landing in Phuket province | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 3400 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To study ray bycatch from trawl fishery including catch rate, species composition, distribution and size | |

| Project title | Period | Countries involved | Budget total | Funding source | Objectives | Short description |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| Ray resources from artisanal fisheries in the Andaman Sea | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 14500 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To study ray bycatch from artisanal fishery including catch rate, species composition, distribution and length | |
| Reproductive biology of whip rays (<i>Brevitrygon heterura</i> and <i>B. imbricata</i>) and Bluespotted maskray (<i>Neotrygon caeruleopunctata</i>) in the Andaman Sea. | 2023-2025 | Thailand | Approximately 5730 USD | Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) | To study reproductive biology of whip rays and bluespotted maskray in the Andaman Sea | |

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC.

Table 6. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2023.

| Res. No. | Resolution | Scientific requirement | CPC progress |
|----------|---|------------------------|---|
| 12/04 | On the conservation of marine turtles | Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. |
| 12/09 | On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence | Paragraphs 4–8 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. |
| 13/04 | On the conservation of cetaceans | Paragraphs 7–9 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. Moreover, Thailand has implemented the National Action Plan for Marine Mammal Conservation and Management 2023 – 2027. The National Action Plan aims to reduce the impact that causes death or severe injury to marine mammals such as dolphins, whales, dugongs, etc. |
| 13/05 | On the conservation of whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) | Paragraphs 7–9 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during |

| Res. No. | Resolution | Scientific requirement | CPC progress |
|----------|---|------------------------|--|
| | | | fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. And. Thailand has the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) in section 66; Turtle and marine mammals are not allowed to be fished, disturbed or taken onboard, except for rescue purpose. The turtles and marine mammals that are accidentally caught alive have to be released immediately, or if injured they must have emergency treatments before releasing to the sea. |
| 13/06 | On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries | Paragraph 5–6 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. The scientific data collection and management of shark resources are followed the NPOA Sharks. |
| 15/01 | On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence | Paragraphs 1–10 | Thailand collected fisheries information including catch and effort from fishing logbook, landing declaration, and the Electronic Report System. |
| 15/02 | Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) | Paragraphs 1–7 | Thailand collected fisheries information in the IOTC area of competence and submitted the reports to IOTC secretariat in accordance with Resolution 15/02. |
| 17/05 | On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC | Paragraphs 6, 9, 11 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. The data are submitted to IOTC secretariat in accordance with Resolution 17/05. |
| 18/02 | On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries | Paragraphs 2-5 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. The data are submitted via annual report as required in the Resolution. |
| 18/05 | On management measures for the conservation of the Billfishes: Striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and Indo-Pacific sailfish | Paragraphs 7 – 11 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. The data are submitted to IOTC secretariat in accordance with Resolution 18/05. |
| 18/07 | On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC | Paragraphs 1, 4 | Thailand submitted the annual report as required in the Resolution. And Thailand has been enforced the law which has designed incidental bycatch logbook. |
| 19/01 | On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (<i>If not provided under Res 21/01 below</i>) | Paragraph 22 | Not applicable. |
| 19/03 | On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence | Paragraph 11 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, |

| Res. No. | Resolution | Scientific requirement | CPC progress |
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| | | | seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. The data are submitted to IOTC secretariat in accordance with Resolution 19/03. |
| 21/01 | On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding the Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence (<i>If not provided under Res 19/01 above</i>) | Paragraph 23 | All Thai fleets fully implemented Resolution 21/01 by reporting yellowfin tuna catch every year. |
| 22/04 | On a regional observer scheme | Paragraph 12 | All Thai fleets operating within the IOTC's area of competence have completely implemented Resolution 22/04. |
| 23/07 | On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries. | Paragraphs 3–7 | Thailand has implemented the regulations on recording fishing activities via fishing logbook which appoint the vessel masters to record interaction of conservative marine species, including cetaceans, whale shark, sea turtles, seabirds, and other conservative IOTC species, during fishing in the logbooks. The regulations are applied to domestic vessels and overseas vessels. Especially, there is the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in IOTC Area of Competence B.E. 2567 (2024), Section 21: A holder of a license to conduct fishing activities outside Thai waters using longline fishing gear in areas south of 25 degrees latitude must implement at least two of the three mitigation measures listed in Table 1, or apply alternative measures to reduce incidental seabird bycatch. Additionally, hook-shielding devices must be used as specified in Table 2 attached to this Notification. |

9. LITERATURE CITED [Mandatory]

Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Some Wild animal Species to Became Wildlife Protection (No. 4) B.E. 2561 (2018).

Ministerial Regulation Prescribing Species of Protected Wildlife that may be Bred in Captivity B.E. 2546 (2003).

Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024).

Notification of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Prescribes to Install the Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) for Shrimp Trawler in the Fishing Area, dated 16 September 1996.

Office of the Council of State. 2017. Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 (2015) and Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (Amendment) B.E. 2560 (2017). Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Thailand National Action Plan for Marine Mammal Conservation and Management 2023 – 2027.

Thailand National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Shark: Plan 1, 2020 – 2024.

Wild Animal Preservation and Protection Act B.E. 2562 (2019).