

Rules of Procedures 2023 - Appendix V

Compliance Questionnaire for the year 2024 (CoC22)

Deadline for submission: 23/1/2025

READING NOTES:

- The questionnaire 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.
- Some requirements have submission(s) deadline post CQ submission date. At the time of submission of the CQ, they may have not been submitted as individual requirement and they will appear blank in the CQ. However, the assessment will be available in the Compliance Report CoC22.

All sections/questions applicable of the Compliance Questionnaire (CQ) Report must be completed.

Consult the Assessment criteria at the end of the Compliance Questionnaire report (For C, P/C, NC1, NC2).

Reporting CPC: Thailand

Date of submission: 11 February 2025 - 12:57

You can consult your previous Compliance questionnaire for CoC 21 in e-MARIS Campaign CoC21 Assessment.

User Manual

[e-MarIs Quick Start series: e-MARIS REPORTS: Compliance Questionnaire](#)

Section 1 – Implementation obligations

1.1 Scientific committee



Report of the Scientific Committee SC04 – National scientific report

Information required: National Scientific Report in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The 2024 national scientific report for the annual session of the Scientific Committee in 2024 provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- YES - CPC scientific report is submitted in 12 November 2024

3. The 2024 national scientific report for the annual session of the Scientific Committee in 2024 completed using the latest template report as directed by the Circular ?

- YES - It is completed using the latest template report

National scientific report ?

Yes 12 November 2024 - 06:54

Comments/remarks about the submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 1 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 2 – Flag State Controls

2.1 Authorised vessels

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



Information required: List of authorised vessels 24 metres in length overall or more in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

YES - Submitted

2. A list of authorised vessels exists - vessels 24 metres in length overall or more ?

- YES

3. All the mandatory information have been provided in the e-RAV application for all authorized vessels 24 metres in length overall or more ?

- YES – Complete

4. Mandatory information not fully provided or missing:

<u>Mandatory parameter</u>	<u>Number of field(s) missing</u>
Name of vessel	0
IMO number	0
National register number or EU registration (CFR) number	0
International radio call sign	0
Port of Registration	0
Type of vessel	0
Length overall (m)	0
Gross tonnage (GT)	0

Total volume of fish hold(s) (in m3)	0
Name of owner(s)	0
Address of owner(s)	0
Name of operator(s)	0
Address of operator(s)	0
Name of beneficial owner(s)	0
Address of beneficial owner(s)	0
Name of company operating the vessel	0
Address of company operating the vessel	0
Company registration number	1
Gear(s) used	0
Time period(s) authorised for fishing and/or tranship- ping - FROM	0
Time period(s) authorised for fishing and/or tranship- ping - TO	0
Colour photographs of the vessel showing the star- board side of the vessel showing the whole structure	0
Colour photographs of the vessel showing the port- side of the vessel showing the whole structure	0
	0

Colour photographs of the vessel showing the bow of the vessel

Specify the reasons for not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

5. Vessels on the Record of Authorized Vessels in 2024 :

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - E-RAV

The below figures are automatically sourced from Thailand reporting in the e-RAV 2024

The fields are restricted to the e-RAV - Integration.

Number of vessels ≥ 24 m
on the record of authorized vessel:

3

Number of vessels < 24 m
on the record of authorized vessel :

0

Information required: Template of the official authorisation to fish outside national jurisdictions in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. National flag vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are issued authorisations to fish (ATF) outside National Jurisdiction for species managed by the IOTC:

- YES - National flag vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels are issued authorisations to fish (ATF) outside National Jurisdiction - for high sea only

3. The template of the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions, with associated information required, has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- Reasons: -

- Reasons: -

- YES - Complete

Last date reporting: 10/09/2021

4. The information concerning the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions has been updated/changed in 2024 and we submit the updated information to the IOTC Secretariat:

- NO - No update to report in 2024

5. All the mandatory information on the template of the official authorisation to fish outside National Jurisdictions have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

- YES - Complete

Mandatory information are not fully provided or missing :

- Reasons: -

2.2 Chartering agreements

Resolution 19/07 On Vessel Chartering in the IOTC Area of Competence



Information required: Start, suspension, resumption and termination of the fishing operations under the chartering agreement in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement in 2024

2. Reporting on start, suspension, resumption and termination of charter agreements signed in 2024 :

- Nil report - No chartered vessels and no chartering agreement in 2024

Charter 1

CPC involved: -

Start date: -

Suspension date FROM: - - Suspension date TO: -

Resumption: - - Termination date: -

Charter 2

CPC involved: -

Start date: -

Suspension date FROM: - - Suspension date TO: -

Resumption: - - Termination date: -

Information required: Information on the particulars of the charter agreements and detail of vessels (chartering CP) in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NNIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement in 2024

2. You have chartering agreements signed in 2024 ?

- Nil report - No chartered vessels and no chartering agreement in 2024

3. The information of the charter agreements signed in 2024 , (as Chartering CP) reported to the IOTC Secretariat ? -

4. The information of the charter agreements signed in 2024 is reported within 15 days, or, in any case, prior to 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities under a Charter agreement ? -

Date of signature of the agreement(s): -

Date of commencement of fishing: -

Date of reporting: -

5. Chartering agreements have been signed with the following countries ?

-

6. For the chartered vessel(s) in 2024 under the charter agreement(s) :

Number of charter agreements ? -

Number of charter vessels ? -

Information required: Consent, measures, agreement implementation of IOTC CMMs (flag CPC) in 2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement as flag CPC in 2024

2. The information of the charter agreements signed (as Flag CP) reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Nil report/Not Applicable - No chartered vessels and no chartering agreement in 2024

-

3. The information of the charter agreements signed is reported within 15 days, or, in any case, prior to 72 hours before commencement of fishing activities under a Charter agreement ?

-

Date of signature of the agreement(s) ? -

Date of commencement of fishing ? -

Date of reporting ? -

4. Chartering agreements signed with the following countries ?

-

5. For the chartered vessel(s) under the charter agreement(s):

Number of charter agreements ? -

Number of charter vessels ? -

2.3 Active vessels

Resolution 10/08 Concerning a Record of Active Vessels Fishing for Tunas and Swordfish in the IOTC Area



Information required: List of active vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. List of vessels active provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- YES - The list of vessels active is provided and uploaded below

What criteria/information you are using to establish the List of Active Vessels?

- VMS information
- Issuance of Authorisation to Fish high sea (ATF)
- Landing/transshipment report
- Return of paper national fishing logbook
- Periodic catch reporting
- Report from electronic national fishing logbook
- Other information

The List of Active Vessels includes the following categories of vessels ?

- Flag Vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

3. For national vessels - number of active vessels ?

Number of active vessels \geq 24m: 1

Number of active vessels $<$ 24m: 0

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

The vessel MANEENGERN 5 was active in the IOTC area of competence from 21 March to 10 July 2024, and Thailand has now removed the vessel from the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels List.

2.4 List of vessels fishing for yellowfin tuna

Resolution 21/01 on an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence



Information required: List of vessels having fished for yellowfin tuna in the preceding year in 2024 - Deadline: 15/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The list of vessels which have fished yellowfin tuna (YFT) provided to the IOTC Secretariat and attached ?

- YES – ONLY the list of YFT vessels with catch of YFT in coastal fisheries in 2024 , is uploaded below.

Criteria/information used to establish the List of vessels fishing YFT?

- Return of paper national fishing logbook
- Report from electronic national fishing logbook
- Landing/transshipment report

3. For national vessels - number of vessels ?

a. For vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (RAV):

Number of vessels \geq 24m on the RAV fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 0

Number of vessels $<$ 24m on the RAV fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 0

b. For vessels **NOT** registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels (RAV):

Number of coastal/artisanal vessels fishing for yellowfin tuna ? 9

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

–

2.5 Control of domestic vessels

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



Information required: Vessels to carry on board authorisation to fish and/or tranship and certificate of vessel registration in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship to be on board national vessels:

- YES - CPC 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 fish vessels, 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

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Describe:

The vessels that are not compliant with this matter are considered illegal in Thailand both of Marine Department and Department of Fisheries, as follows;

Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) 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)

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.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Fine

Describe:

Section 63 of the Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938), any person who violates the provisions of section 11, section 17, section 18 paragraph one, paragraph two, paragraph three, section 19, section 20 paragraph one, section 22, section 25 paragraph two, section 26 paragraph one, section 29 paragraph one, section 30 paragraph one, section 32 paragraph one, section 35 paragraph one, section 38 paragraph one, section 40, or section 52 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Baht.

Section 131 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015), any person violating section 41 paragraph one shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand baht.

3. All documents, valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship, were found to be on board national vessels inspected in 2024 ?

- Reasons -
- Reasons -

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

For

- National legislation, obliges national vessels to carry on board authorisation to fish and/or tranship and certificate of vessel registration

National legislation with provision of documents onboard ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:29

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

1. Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938)
2. The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

NONE

Information required: Fishing vessels to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/vessels, with the obligation for national vessel marking ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented

- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe :

The vessel shall comply with the Notification of Department of Fisheries as follows;

1. Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Determining Criteria and Method of Identification Marking on Thai Overseas Fishing Vessel B.E. 2564 (2021)
2. 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 2562 (2019)

See the all detail in Section 4 Legal Obligation.

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

- 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

Describe:

The vessels that are not compliant with this matter are considered illegal in the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015), as follows;

Section 81. Any person wishing to use a commercial fishing vessel of a size prescribed by the Minister to engage in a fishing operation must undertake the following actions:

- (1) having installed a fishing vessel monitoring system and maintained the functionality thereof at all times in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General;
- (2) prepare a fishing logbook, which shall at least comprise data on the types and quantities of aquatic animals caught, points at which the vessels have been anchored, aquatic animal transshipment, sale or discard of the aquatic animals, all of which shall have to be certified as true and accurate by the master of the vessel; the data contained therein shall be reported to the Department of Fisheries at the time intervals and in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Director-General;
- (3) report every port-in and port-out operation to the Port In-Port Out Control Centre in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General; upon entry into a port for the purpose of transshipping or landing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products at a fishing port, a copy of the fishing logbook and other documents as prescribed by the Director-General shall be submitted;
- (4) affix a marking on the fishing vessel in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General;
- (5) return to the applicable designated port on a regular basis within the time period prescribed by the Director-General.

Section 88. Any person wishing to use a fishing vessel registered as a carrier for the transshipment of aquatic animals or as a vessel for the storage of aquatic animals to transship aquatic animals must take the following actions:

- (1) having installed a fishing vessel monitoring system and maintained the functionality thereof at all times in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General;
- (2) prepare a marine catch transshipment document; the data contained therein shall be certified as true and accurate by the master of the carrier vessel and reported to the Department of Fisheries at the time and in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Director-General;
- (3) report every port-in and port-out operation to the Port In-Port Out Control Centre in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)

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 151. Any person violating section 81(1) or (4) and section 88(1) shall be subject to a fine of twenty thousand baht. Any offender pursuant to paragraph one using a vessel of a size from twenty gross tonnage up to less than sixty gross tonnage shall be subject to a fine of two hundred thousand baht.

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 one million baht.

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 four million baht.

3. All national fishing vessels are marked (e.i FAO Standard Specification for the Marking and Identification of Fishing vessels) ?

- Reasons -
- Reasons -
-

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

4. National legislation obliges vessels to be marked with ?

National legislation with provision of documents onboard ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:34

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

1. Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)
2. Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Determining Criteria and Method of Identification Marking on Thai Overseas Fishing Vessel B.E. 2564 (2021)
3. 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 2562 (2019)

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement ?

NONE

Information required: Passive fishing gears to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/vessels, with the obligation to mark passive fishing gears ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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

- 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
- Sanction schemes prevent vessels from non-compliance behaviour & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Describe:

- 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
- Sanction schemes prevent vessels from non-compliance behaviour & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. All passive fishing gears used by national fishing vessels are marked ?

- Reasons -
- Reasons -
-

- YES - Complete - Implemented by :

4. National legislation obliges gears to be marked with ?

- International Radio Call Sign (IRCS).
- Name of vessel

Other: -

National legislation with provision of gears marked ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 08:11

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Criteria for Marking Fishing Gear and Auxiliary Fishing Gear B.E.2562 (2019)

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement ?

We have two longline vessels on the IOTC Authorised Vessels List however, they were not active in 2023.

Information required: Vessels to carry on board bound national fishing logbook with consecutively numbered pages in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure persons/vessels compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels/persons to keep fishing national logbook on board, bound, with consecutively numbered pages and original kept on board at least 12 months ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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. And then the 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing
- Sanction schemes prevent vessels from non-compliance behaviour & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Describe:

Thailand has the national law to specify that the fishing owner shall prepare a fishing logbook and readily present it to the competent official upon the return of their fishing vessel to a port of entry as follows;

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)

Section 33. A person engaging in artisanal fishing shall comply with the rules and procedures for fishing prescribed by the Director-General.

For the purposes of monitoring, the Director-General may determine that a person engaging in artisanal fishing prepare a fishing logbook, which shall at least comprise information on the types and quantities of aquatic animals caught and the area(s) in which fishing grounds are located.

Any person engaging in artisanal fishing shall keep a fishing logbook under paragraph two and readily present it to the competent official upon the return of their fishing vessel to a port of entry.

Section 81. Any person wishing to use a commercial fishing vessel of a size prescribed by the Minister to engage in a fishing operation must undertake the following actions:

(2) prepare a fishing logbook, which shall at least comprise data on the types and quantities of aquatic animals caught, points at which the vessels have been anchored, aquatic animal transshipment, sale or discard of the aquatic animals, all of which shall have to be certified as true and accurate by the master of the vessel; the data contained therein shall be reported to the Department of Fisheries at the time intervals and in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Director-General;

(3) report every port-in and port-out operation to the Port In-Port Out Control Centre in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General; upon entry into a port for the purpose of transshipping or landing aquatic animals or aquatic animal products at a fishing port, a copy of the fishing logbook and other documents as prescribed by the Director-General shall be submitted;

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

Thailand has the national law to specify that the fishing owner who are in violation of section 33 and 81 has the Administrative Measures and sanction as follow;

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)

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:

(3) failure to comply with section 81;

Section 126. Any person undertaking artisanal fishing in violation of section 33 shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand baht.

3. All national fishing logbooks were found to be bound on board national fishing vessels ?

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -
-
-

- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks

4. All national fishing logbooks were found to be on board with consecutively numbered pages ?:

- Reasons: -
- Reasons: -
-
-

- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks, with consecutively numbered pages.

5. All national fishing logbook were found to be on board with the original recordings contained in the fishing logbooks for a period of at least 12 months ?

- Reasons : -
- Reasons : -
-
-

- YES - Complete - The national legislation obliges national fishing vessels to carry on board national fishing logbooks with original recordings contained in the fishing logbooks for a period of at least 12 months

National legislation with provision for: i) Logbooks to be carried onboard and bound? ii) Logbooks with consecutively numbered pages? iii) Logbooks with original recordings for at least 12 months on board ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:39

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Defining Requirement and Procedures for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 (2021)

Resolution 15/01 On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence



Information required: Template of official fishing logbooks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The information concerning the official fishing logbook has been updated/changed and submit the updated information:

- NO - We have NOT updated the official fishing logbook in 2024

4. CPCs with paper official fishing logbook:

a. If paper fishing logbook is not in one of the two languages of the IOTC, the complete field description of the logbook in one of the two languages of the IOTC is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- NO

Additional information:

All paper fishing logbooks are in English.

5. CPCs with electronic fishing logbook system:

a. The copy of the applicable regulations implementing the electronic logbook system is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- No

Additional information:

b. The set of screen captures of the electronic logbook system is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- No

Additional information:

c. The name of the certified software of the electronic logbook system has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- No

Additional information:

d. If electronic fishing logbook is not in one of the two languages of the IOTC, the complete field description of the logbook in one of the two languages of the IOTC is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- No

Additional information:

–

Information required: Data recording system for vessels below 24m operating inside the EEZ in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The data/catch recording systems for vessels less than 24 metres of developing CPCs operating inside the EEZ is implemented at the standard of the Resolution 15/01:

- Reasons: –
- Reasons : –

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries

The The catch by species/group of species is recorded in the TFCC since 2015.

- Information: –
- Remarks: –
- Remarks: –
- Remarks: –

3. Implementation of the data recording system for coastal fisheries (EEZ), for which coastal fisheries/fishing gears, the system is implemented (since 2016):

- Coastal purse seine

Other types of coastal fisheries/fishing gears:

–

4. Describe your coastal data recording system for the fisheries/fishing gears checked above:

- The coastal data/catch recording system is fishing logbook based, identical to the system for vessels over 24 metres length overall and those under 24 metres if they fish outside the EEZs.

Other: –

Resolution 23/01 - On management of anchored fish aggregating devices (AFADs) – Marking of anchored fish aggregating devices.



Obligation: AFADs to be marked in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has NO AFADs fishery fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate in 2024 .

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels to only use AFADs permanently marked with a Unique National Identification (UNI) number : ?

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure

–

Describe : –

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

–

Describe: –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

Describe: -

2. All anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are marked ?

- Reasons : -

- Number of AFADs marked: -

- Number of AFADs marked: -

3. Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices are marked, the national legislation obliges AFADs to be marked clearly and permanently with a Unique National Identification (UNI) number that identifies either the CPC or the vessel(s) that the AFAD belongs to ?

- Format of the Unique National Identification (UNI): -

AFAD marked provision in national legislation / ATF T&C ?

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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

2.6 Vessel Monitoring System

Resolution 15/03 On the vessel monitoring system (VMS) programme



Information required: Adoption of VMS for all vessels ≥ 24 m and < 24 m fishing on the high seas / VMS report on implementation and technical failure in 2023 - Deadline: 30/6/2024

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for persons/vessels to install & operate a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS):

- YES - CPC has systems AND 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 and fishing logbook, 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

- 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
- Sanction schemes prevent vessels from non-compliance behaviour & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Describe:

Thailand has the national legislation on this matter as follows: **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.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

Adoption VMS for all vessels \geq 24 m and $<$ 24 m fishing high seas

2. The national satellite-based vessel monitoring system has been adopted by law:

- Yes – Adopted by law.

Year : The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) - 13 November 2015

Report on the progress of implementation of VMS

3. VMS Reporting - Report on the progress of implementation and technical failures ?

- YES - Report submitted and data provided below

4. Total number of national vessels equipped with VMS ?

Vessels 24 m in length overall or above: 6

Vessels less than 24 m operating outside the flag State EEZ: 0

National Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) exists?

- Yes

Technical failures recorded ?

- NO - No technical failures in 2023

number 0

National legislation with provision of requirements/obligation under Resolution 15/03 ?

Yes the 29 June 2024 - 11:13

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

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

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

2.7 Transshipment

Resolution 24/05 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels



2.8 Compliance of flag vessels

Resolution 16/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish



Prohibition to: Use surface or submerged artificial lights to attract fish in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition i) from using/installing/operating surface/submerged artificial lights beyond territorial waters and ii) from intentionally conducting fishing activities around/near any vessel/DFAD equipped with artificial lights :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe: 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. The use of submerged artificial lights for the purpose of aggregating tuna and tuna-like species beyond territorial waters ?

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since : -
- Reasons: -

Information :

NONE

Provision for Prohibition to: Use surface or submerged artificial lights to attract fish in national legislation / ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:56

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

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

NONE

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



Prohibition to: Use aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition from using aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF

- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. The use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids ?

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since : -
- Reasons: -

Information :

NONE

Provision for Prohibition to: Use aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles - National legislation & ATF T&C ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:21

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

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

NONE

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys



Prohibition from: Intentionally fish within 1 nautical mile of or interact with data buoy in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition of fishing vessels from intentionally fishing/interacting with data buoy:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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. Moreover, Fishing and Fleets Management Division can control the fishing activities through VMS, ERS and EM.

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

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID and other group in FFMD to check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) and 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. Intentionally fishing within 1 nautical mile of or interacting with data buoy:

- Is banned by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit fishing vessels from intentionally fishing within one nautical mile of or interacting with a data buoy in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 11/02 (2) ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:53

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

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

NONE

Prohibition from: Taking on board a data buoy in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the prohibition of fishing vessels to take onboard data buoy :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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. Moreover, Fishing and Fleets Management Division can control the fishing activities through VMS, ERS and EM.

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

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID and other group in FFMD to check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) and 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. Taking on board a data buoy:

- Is banned by national legislation

Since Updated 07/05/2024

- Since -

- Reasons -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit fishing vessels from taking on board a data buoy while engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence - Resolution 11/02 (3) ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 08:24

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

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

NONE

Resolution 19/03 On the conservation of Mobulid rays caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC Area of Competence



Prohibition to: intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the *Prohibition of intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays*:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- 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 include flag State inspection regimes at sea & in port

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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. Moreover, Fishing and Fleets Management Division can control the fishing activities through VMS, ERS and EM.

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

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID and other group in FFMD to check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) and 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. The Prohibition of intentionally setting any gear type on Mobulid rays:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to prohibit all flagged vessels from intentionally setting any gear type for targeted fishing of mobulid rays in the IOTC Area of Competence - Resolution 19/03 (2) ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 08:13

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

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

NONE

Resolution 17/05 On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC



Prohibition to: fin sharks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the *Prohibition of shark finning* :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

3. Sharks landed fresh: the removal of shark fins on board vessels, the landing, retention on-board, transshipment and carrying of shark fins which are not naturally attached to the shark carcass until the first point of landing:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

– Since: –

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

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4. Sharks landed frozen: CPCs that do not apply sub-paragraph 3 a) for all sharks shall require their vessels to not have on board fins that total more than 5% of the weight of sharks on board, up to the first point of landing:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

– Since: Updated 07/05/2024

– Reasons: –

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation :

–

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for Prohibition of shark finning ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:28

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Resolution 12/09 On the conservation of thresher sharks (family *Alopiidae*) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence



Prohibition to: retain onboard, tranship, land, store, sell thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ? 1. Avez-vous mis en œuvre l'obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of flag vessels with the prohibition from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae*:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe:

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

3. Retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* ?

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for the prohibition from retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, selling or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of thresher sharks of all the species of the family *Alopiidae* ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 08:15

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Resolution 13/06 On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries



Prohibition to: retain onboard, transship, land, store, sell oceanic whitetip sharks in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Thailand flag vessels with the prohibition on oceanic whitetip sharks :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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. Moreover, Fishing and Fleets Management Division can control the fishing activities through VMS, ERS and EM.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID and other group in FFMD to check data and clarify information. They crosscheck data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) and 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

3. Retaining onboard, transhiping, landing or storing any part or whole carcass of oceanic whitetip sharks:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

– Since: –

– Reasons: –

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for prohibition on oceanic whitetip sharks ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:33

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

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Resolution 19/03 On the conservation of mobulid rays caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence



Prohibition to: retain onboard, tranship, land, store mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Thailand flag vessels with the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence :

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

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IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 instances of non-compliance

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

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

3. Retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for the prohibition of retaining onboard, transshipping, landing, storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 11:40

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Prohibition to: gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Thailand flag vessels with:

- The prohibition to gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays
- The obligation to release alive, implement of live release handling procedures of mobulid rays
- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe:

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.

3. Gaffing, lifting by the gill slits/spiracles, punching holes through the bodies of mobulid rays:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

4. The obligation to release alive, implement live release handling procedures of mobulid rays:

- Is required by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -
- Reasons: -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision on :

- **The prohibition to gaff, lift by the gill slits/spiracles, punch holes through the bodies of mobulid rays**
- **The obligation to release alive, implement of live release handling procedures of mobulid rays ?**

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:45

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles



Obligation: Longline vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has no longline vessels active in 2024

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Thailand longline vessels with the obligation to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : -

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

- 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

Describe: -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe: -

3. The obligation for all Thailand flag longline vessels to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board:

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

Since: 07/05/2024

- Since: -

- Reasons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision of the obligation to carry and employ line cutters and de-hookers on board ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:27

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

-

Resolution 18/05 On Management Measures for the Conservation of the Billfishes: Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish



Prohibition to: Retain on board, tranship, land, striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, indo-pacific sailfish smaller than 60 cm lower jaw fork length in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of flag vessels with the prohibition to retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, and Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length:

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : 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 until return to port, to report the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system such as logbook, catch data etc. 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 instances of non-compliance

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Describe: After the Thai IOTC focal point, FFMD receives information from IOTC, FFMD will officially request FQID to check data and clarify information. FQID crosschecks data and occasionally contacts Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) 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. Actions in relation to potential infringements

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe:

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.

3. The prohibition to retain on board, tranship, land, any Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin, and Indo-pacific Sailfish smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length:

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation

Since: Updated 07/05/2024

- Since: -

- Resaons: -

National legislation and ATF T&C With provision for Prohibition to: Retain on board, tranship, land, striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin, indo-pacific sailfish smaller than 60 cm lower jaw fork length ?

Yes the 20 January 2025 - 07:51

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

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. 2567 (2024)

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation ?

NONE

2.9 Regional Observer Scheme

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme



Obligation: Mandatory 5% observer coverage at sea (all vessels) in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- 1. NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel of 24 meters length overall and above in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2023
- 2. NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2023

2. A system or procedures exist to implement the at sea observer scheme, and the binding obligation of minimum observer coverage of 5% as defined by the number of operations/sets ?

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure?

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

Any documents on system/procedures ?

No the -

3. The number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat & the IOTC Scientific Committee ?

If coverage is below 5 %, please explain and provide additional information ?

Type of fishing gear	No of fishing vessels observed/monitored	Fishing effort observed/monitored	Coverage in (%)	Secretariat estimated coverage
Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pol & Line	-	-	-	-
Handline	-	-	-	-
Other fishing gear -	-	-	-	-

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Report - number of vessels monitored & coverage achieved by gear type for the observer programme at sea ?

No the –

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

–

National legislation with provisions to implement the at sea observer programme, and to implement the minimum coverage of 5% for observer programme at sea ?

No the –

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

–

Information required: Mandatory 5% coverage of artisanal landings in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement the coastal sampling scheme (monitoring coastal fishing vessels landings), and the binding obligation of minimum coverage of 5% of the total levels of vessel activity (i.e. total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels) ?

- YES - CPC has system / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation ?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : 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 (FFID) which has a duty to control landing inspection at ports of fish and fishery products. There was 5% of purse seine vessel trips were monitored the offloading at port and crosschecked data with logbook. FFID reports the data collected by this programme in e-MARIS system. After FFID 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 obligation ?

- Established in national law implemented by Government

Describe :

FFID headquarter will crosscheck data with Fish Inspection Office (FIO) in place, in case of the coverage is less than 5 %
FFID headquarter will increase the number of landing inspection at ports.
Then, FFMD will submit the clarification to IOTC secretary via email or e-MARIS system.

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

- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

FFID headquarter will crosscheck data with Fish Inspection Office (FIO) in place, in case of the coverage is less than 5 %
FFID headquarter will increase the number of landing inspection at ports.
Then, FFMD will submit the clarification to IOTC secretary via email or e-MARIS system.

Any documents on system/procedures ?

Yes the 12 November 2024 - 07:08

3. The coverage is at least 5 % of artisanal fishing vessels landings for all fishing gears ?

- Coverage is = or > 5 % (all fishing gear/artisanal fishing vessels)

If coverage is below 5 %, please explain and provide additional information ?

Sampling schemes (coastal/artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips sampled	Total number of active vessels	Coverage achieved in (%)	Secretariat coverage estimated in (%)
Coastal purse seine	1444	23979	6.022	-
Coastal longline	-	-	-	-
Coastal Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Coastal Pol-and-Line	-	-	-	-
Coastal Handline	-	-	-	-
Coastal Line Trolling	-	-	-	-
Coastal Beach seine	-	-	-	-
Coastal Encircling gillnet	-	-	-	-
Coastal Ring net	-	-	-	-
Other fishing gear (Trawl etc...)	-	-	-	-

Report - number of vessels monitored & coverage achieved by gear type for sampling scheme coastal fisheries ?

Yes the 12 November 2024 - 07:08

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

The report is in table 3 of Thailand National Report for SC27.

National legislation with provision to implement the coastal sampling scheme (monitoring coastal fishing vessels landings), and to implement the minimum coverage of 5% for the coastal sampling scheme ?

Yes the 12 November 2024 - 07:08

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Defining Requirement and Procedures for Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Waters B.E. 2563 (2021)

Information required: At sea Observer reports in 2023 - Deadline: 17/11/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- 1 . NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2023
- 2 . NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ in the Record of authorised vessels or active in 2023

2. All observer reports have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - Total of vessel trips observed by fishing gear: - - Total number of observer reports provided by fishing gear: -
- - Total of vessel trips observed by fishing gear: - - Total number of observer reports provided by fishing gear: -
- Reasons: -

3. Observer reports submitted ?

No the -

2.10 Bigeye tuna Statistical Document Programme

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



Information required: 1st Semester 2024 report on import of frozen bigeye tuna - Deadline: 1/10/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. A system for monitoring import, export, re-export of frozen BET exists:

- YES - A system exists for monitoring import, export, re-export of frozen BET.

3. Frozen Bigeye tuna were imported in the 1st semester 2024:

- YES - Frozen bigeye tunas were imported in the 1st semester 2024

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas imported in the 1st semester (kg): 134833

Specify from which country' vessels the frozen bigeye tuna were imported:

- Taiwan, Province of China
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Tanzania

If country not in the list above, provide: -

1st semester import report submitted?

Yes the 18 September 2024 - 07:58

Information required: 2nd Semester 2023 report on import of frozen bigeye tuna - Deadline: 1/4/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. Frozen Bigeye tuna were imported in the 2nd semester 2023:

- YES - Frozen bigeye tunas were imported in the 2nd semester 2023

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas imported in the 2nd semester (kg): 153,806.000

Specify from which country' vessels the frozen bigeye tuna were imported:

- Taiwan, Province of China
- Indonesia
- Kenya
- Malaysia
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- BLZ Belize

Other Country?

–

2nd semester import report submitted ?

Yes the 11 March 2024 - 12:57

Information required: information on validation of statistical documents - national authorities and authorized officers in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

–

2. A system for validating export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists:

- YES - A system exists for validating export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas.

3. The Information on validation of statistical documents, the National authorities and authorized officers, is reported/updated in 2024 ?

2.1 REPORTING ON NEW INSTITUTIONS AND/OR NEW OFFICERS

- YES - The update for 2024 is provided in the table below for new institution(s) and / or officer(s).

2.2 REPORTING ON INSTITUTION AND/OR OFFICER NOT ANYMORE AUTHORISED

–

2.3 REPORTING ON CHANGE OF SEAL INSTITUTION

–

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

–

2.11 Interim plan for rebuilding the Yellowfin tuna stock

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 2 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 3 – Control by IOTC coastal States of activities of foreign vessels involved in IOTC fishery

3.1 Port inspection programme

Resolution 05/03 Relating to the establishment of an IOTC programme of inspection in port



Information required: List of foreign vessels landings in 2023 - Deadline: 1/7/2024

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. The list of foreign fishing vessels which have landed in 2023 and the details of catch composition submitted to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- YES – Foreign fishing vessels landed IOTC species my ports in 2023 , the data/information is provided and uploaded below

Report on the list of foreign vessels & the quantities landed in your ports submitted ?

Yes the 01 July 2024 - 10:44

No	Vessels Flag	Species	Quantity Landed (kg)
1	Maldives	SKJ - Skipjack tuna, YFT - Yellowfin tuna	6,493,033
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	Taiwan Province of China/ PANAMA/ BAHAMAS	ALB, BET, BSH, BUM, DOL, ESCL, MAZ, MLS, SFA, SKJ, SMA, SWO, WAH, WHM, YFT, Other species	17,387,302

Resolution 16/11 On Port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing



Information required: List of designated ports, Designated competent Authority, Prior notification periods in each port State CPC in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers
- Implemented according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over vessels flying my flag
- At sea inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations
- Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of IOTC obligations

Describe :

The Department of Fisheries, Thailand fully complies with the List of designated ports, Designated Competent Authority, and Prior notification periods which control and regulated under Sections 94, 95, and 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017). The competent port inspectors have been assigned by Section 102 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) and have the power to enter, control, monitor, and inspect while the vessels request and arrive at designated ports.

In addition, the vessel conducting fishing operations and transshipment in the IOTC area should submit an AREP through both systems including e-PSM of Thailand and IOTC e-PSM. This is determined in our procedures to ensure compliance with PSMA, IOTC Res 16/11, our fisheries laws, and procedures which is the order of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand.

Pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Notification on Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai fishing vessels wishing to enter the Kingdom, this notification has been established under the provisions of section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries No. 2 B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) and its amended B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017), The foreign-flagged vessels shall submit an Advance Request for Entry Port (AREP) in period of time, designated ports, and required documents in compliance with this subordinate law through e-PSM system.

To enhance our capacity for control and monitoring, we also monitor foreign vessels under MOU between Thai inter-agencies including Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai-MECC), Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, Ministry of Labour, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Marine Police under Royal Thai Police, Royal Thai Navy.

In case, the foreign-flagged vessel enters the Thai territorial sea (12 nm) without getting authorization to enter port from the Department of Fisheries, Marine Department shall suspend that vessel and deny the vessel to enter Thai territorial sea and share the information to DOF according to Notification of Department of Marine Department No. 51/2018 on Determination of Ship type, Criteria and Procedures for Vessels to Follow When Entering Thai Waters.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Analysis of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures
- Sanction schemes prevent vessels from non-compliance behaviour & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Authority & capacity to conduct timely investigations of violations, including the establishment of the identity of the violators and the nature of the violations

- Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence
- System of sanctions proportionate to the seriousness of the violation and adequate in severity to be effective in securing compliance and to discourage violations, and deprive offenders of benefits accruing from their illegal activities

Describe :

Pursuant to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), Thai competent authority (Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) under Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division; FQID) detects the vessels do not comply with our laws and procedures, the Department of Fisheries have power as follow;

1) Section 94: No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has undertaken IUU fishing into the Kingdom, the sanction of this section is described in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2) Section 95:

A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify in advance the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister. However, the Minister may not issue a notification requiring such advance notification longer than ninety-six hours before the fishing vessel arrives at a port. Such fishing vessel shall notify the information and enter the port as prescribed by the Minister.

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.

A fishing vessel which has submitted a notification but has not received a reply from a competent official under paragraph two shall be deemed permitted to enter a port.

In the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.

3) Section 96:

paragraph 3; In a case in which the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel cannot prove as per paragraph two, the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof.

paragraph 4; In the case where the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.

Additionally, for the procedure to control foreign-flagged vessels, if the vessels do not comply with the above-mentioned laws and regulations including, competent authorities under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries have the power to deny port entry, and deny to use of the port. In the case of IUU vessels, if competent authorities detect and investigate, we shall notify the Director-General

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

- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

1) Competent authorities under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries have the power to deny port entry, if we found vessels do not comply with the above-mentioned laws and regulations

2) The Director General shall have the power to order that vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and if vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time or exists clear evidence of undertaking IUU fishing.

3) The Director General has the power to confiscate fishing vessels and all the properties on board for sale by auction or destroyed comply with Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E 2560

4) The Marine Department fine imposed master comply with NAVIGATION IN THE THAI WATERS ACT (NO.17), B.E. 2560

5) The IMMIGRATION BUREAU fine imposed the fine Master and crews comply with the Immigration Act, B.E. 2522

3. The list of designated ports have been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat?

- YES - The list has already been submitted

4. The list of designated ports has been updated/changed in 2024 and we submit the updated information on the designated ports for:

4.1. NEW DESIGNATED PORTS

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - No NEW designated port

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Competente Authority	Adress Competente Authority	Tel Competente Authority	Fax Competente Authority	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.2. UPDATE OF ALREADY DESIGNATED PORTS

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - NO designated ports to update

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Competente Authority	Adress Competente Authority	Tel Competente Authority	Fax Competente Authority	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5								
6								

4.3. PORTS NOT ANY MORE DESIGNATED

- NO - The list of designated port(s) has NOT been updated/changed in 2024 - NO designated ports to remove

NEWDP name	UN-LOC	Nom Compete Authority	Adress Competente Authority	Tel Competente Authority	Fax Competente Authority	3 e-MAILS Competente Authority	Remark
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

5. CPC ports where foreign vessels can request entry are designated by national legislation ?

- YES – CPC ports are designated by national legislation.

National legislation with provision for designation of port, designated competent authority, prior notification periods ?

Yes the 23 January 2025 - 12:32

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement?

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Notification on Advance Data Reporting, and Determining Ports for Non-Thai fishing vessels wishing to enter the Kingdom B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) and No. 2 B.E. 2566 (A.D. 2023), this notification has been established under the provisions of section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries No. 2 B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) and its amended B.E. 2560 (A.D. 2017) describes on;

- To determine the period to submit AREP and the required document
- To determine the AREP form
- To determine the list of required documents

- To determine the designated ports for foreign-flagged vessels which have been updated in Notification No.2 B.E. 2566 (A.D. 2023)

Pursuant to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), Thai competent authority (Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) under Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division; FQID) detects the vessels do not comply with our laws and procedures, the Department of Fisheries have power as follow;

1) Section 94: No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has undertaken IUU fishing into the Kingdom, the sanction of this section is described in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2) Section 95:

A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify in advance the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister. However, the Minister may not issue a notification requiring such advance notification longer than ninety-six hours before the fishing vessel arrives at a port. Such fishing vessel shall notify the information and enter the port as prescribed by the Minister.

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.

A fishing vessel which has submitted a notification but has not received a reply from a competent official under paragraph two shall be deemed permitted to enter a port.

In the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.

3) Section 96:

paragraph 3; In a case in which the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel cannot prove as per paragraph two, the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof.

paragraph 4; In the case where the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.

Information required: Port inspection reports AND Report of vessels engaged in IUU fishing following an inspection in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- YES - Submitted

2. Number of calls made by foreign vessels ?

- Fishing vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 1 - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -

3. Number of foreign vessels denied entry into CPC port(s) ?

- Fishing vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -

4. Number of foreign vessels denied use of CPC port(s) ?

- Fishing vessels: 0
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 0
- Supply vessels: 0

5. Number of foreign vessels inspected ?

- Fishing vessels: 0
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 1
- Supply vessels: 0

6. Number of inspection reports of foreign vessels submitted by e-PSM to the Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 1 - Source e-PSM: -
- Supply vessels: 0 - Source e-PSM: -

7. Number of inspection reports of foreign vessels submitted by e-mail to the Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: 0
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 0
- Supply vessels: 0

PIRs submitted: [Yes the 23 January 2025 - 13:23](#)

8. Number of cases brought against foreign vessels for undermining the coastal CPCs Fisheries Law and/or Fisheries Regulations ?

- Fishing vessels: 0
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 0
- Supply vessels: 0

9. Number of cases reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- Fishing vessels: 0
- Carrier (reefer) vessels: 0
- Supply vessels: 0

10. There was clear grounds for believing that vessel(s) has engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities following an inspection in port ?

- [NO - NO CLEAR GROUND for believing that vessels have engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities following an inspection in port](#)

11. Following an inspection, we have communicated the findings to ?

- [The flag State\(s\) of the vessel\(s\)](#)

: [Maldives](#)

- : -

-

- : -

- : -

- : - :

-

- - e-PSM vessel file: [PIR_JAZEERA REEFER_MDV_20240115_33874](#)

Information required: at least 5% inspection of LAN or TRX in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025**1 . Did you implement the obligation ?**

- [YES - Implemented](#)

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation of monitoring/inspection of 5% of landings/transhipments of foreign vessels ?

- [YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations
- Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of IOTC obligations

Describe :

According to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), Sections 92, 95, and 96 direct the competent authority of the Department of Fisheries to inspect all foreign-flagged vessels and their catches 100%.

The procedure is following;

- 1) The competent authority shall verify all required foreign-flagged vessels under Section 95 (para 2) of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.)
- 2) When a fishing vessel has been authorized to berth at a port pursuant to Section 95 and has completed berthing, the competent authority shall at port inspection and control of offloading activities according to Section 96 (para 1) and Section 92 (para 4) of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (When a fishing vessel has been authorized to berth at a port pursuant to Section 95 and has completed berthing, a request for permission for the importation of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products shall be lodged. After such permission has been granted, aquatic animals or aquatic animal products may then be unloaded from the fishing vessel. Such permission shall be deemed a permission issued under the law on animals epidemics and other laws under which permits are required for importation).
- 3) While offloading, the competent authority will prove the information of offloading catch to issue Import Aquatic Animal Movement Document (IMD) which describes the actual weight and actual species for all foreign vessels via Fisheries Single Window System (FSW) that is electronic Importation control system of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand. The importation process is determined under Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Prescribing the rules, procedures, and conditions in application for permission to import aquatic animal products B.E. 2560 and its amendment B.E. 2567 under section 92 paragraph four of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560.
- 4) The SOP and its update also determine that in the case where a vessel carrying aquatic animals receives aquatic animals from an IOTC competence area that has submitted an AREP request form through the IOTC e-PSM system, the control of the transport of aquatic animals at the pier must be at least 5 percent per year or as required by the IOTC. However, particularly abide by our laws and subsidiary laws, and we conduct inspection and control 100%.

Most importantly, the Competent Officials have the power to control a fishing vessel, stop a fishing vessel or a fishing or transshipment operation, or order a fishing vessel master to berth the fishing vessel at a port, or to embark a fishing vessel, or enter any fishing ground in order to exercise inspection and control to ensure compliance with the Royal Ordinance; where there is reasonable cause for suspicion that an offence under the Royal Ordinance has been committed abide by section 102 paragraph four of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560. In addition, in this section (1), authority has power to request more document to prove the landing activity.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation
- Analysis of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures
- Analysis of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures
- Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence

Describe :

Thailand monitors and controls landing/transshipments for every foreign fishing vessel (100%) from IOTC that entry to Thai-designated port via IOTC e-PSM according to Sections 92, 95, and 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) and our SOP and its update,

For **non-compliance** Sections 92, 95, and 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), the sanctions are as follows;

1. **According to Section 95 paragraph 4**, in the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one (do not notify in advance "AREP" to the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister), or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved

in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.

2. **The non compliance of Section 96 paragraph 3 and 4**, the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof. In the case where the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.
3. In case of violating of Section 92, the sanction determines in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

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

- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe :

Thailand monitors and controls landing/transshipments for every foreign fishing vessel (100%) from IOTC that entry to Thai-designated port via IOTC e-PSM according to Sections 92, 95, and 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017),

For **non-compliance** Sections 92, 95, and 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), the sanctions are as follows;

1. **According to Section 95 paragraph 4**, in the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one (do not notify in advance "AREP" to the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister), or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.
2. **The non compliance of Section 96 paragraph 3 and 4**, the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof. In the case where the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.
3. In case of violating of Section 92, the sanction determines in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

3. Number of foreign vessels callings in port(s) for the purpose of :

- Landing: 1 - Source e-PSM: -
- Transshipment: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Landing & transshipment: 0 - Source e-PSM: -

4. Number of foreign vessels offloading monitored into your port(s) for:

- Landing: 1 - Source e-PSM: -
- Transshipment: 0 - Source e-PSM: -
- Landing & transshipment: 0 - Source e-PSM: -

Have you monitored at least 5 % of the offloading?

- YES

Coverage of offloadings inspected / monitored : **offloadings inspected and monitored 100% in 2024** - Source e-PSM: -
Landing/transshipment monitoring forms submitted ?

Yes the 23 January 2025 - 17:22

5. The monitoring of landing and transshipment is implemented/conducted by:

- The designated competent authority of the Port State
- Another national authority of the port State : Customs Department
- Government accredited/approved private company : Designated port owners are registered under Sections 84 and 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017). They have a role to provide the required information to the Department of Fisheries, in particular, total landing at port and name of vessels
- - : -
- Personnel of the processing plant where the offloading occur : Processing plants/Importer are registered under Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) are determined to provide sizing and sorting data to DOF for issuing Import Movement Document (IMD) via e-PSM.

Information required: Report on denial of entry into port in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation - to deny entry in port for foreign vessels ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation
- Implemented according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over vessels flying my flag
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations
- Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of IOTC obligations

Describe :

The PSM Implementing Group, Fishing and Fleets Management Division (FFMD) has the responsibility to inspect and investigate the information in the AREP and required documents to confirm validity and legality with flag State and other relevant agencies according to Section 95 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017). In the case that found evidence to prove the vessel is listed in the IUU list or any suspicious activity related to IUU fishing, that cannot ensure the legality or does not comply with Thai fisheries law, the competent authority has the power to deny the port entry via IOTC e-PSM and Thailand' s e-PSM.

To enhance our capacity on control and monitoring, we also monitor the foreign vessel under MOU between Thai inter-agencies including Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center (Thai-MECC), Department of Fisheries, Marine Department, Ministry of Labour, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Marine Police under Royal Thai Police, Royal Thai Navy.

In case, the foreign-flagged vessel enters Thai territorial sea (12 nm) without getting authorization to enter port from Department of Fisheries, Marine Department shall suspend that vessel and deny the vessel to enter Thai territorial sea and share the information to DOF according to Notification of Department of Marine Department No. 51/2018 on Determination of Ship type, Criteria and Procedures for Vessels to Follow When Entering Thai Waters.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements

- Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation
- Analysis of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures
- Analysis of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures
- Maintain compliance/infringement records
- Authority & capacity to conduct timely investigations of violations, including the establishment of the identity of the violators and the nature of the violations

Describe :

Pursuant to Section 95 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), in the case where a non-Thai vessel **fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.**

In addition, we will notify this denial to port entry to IOTC via IOTc e-PSM, FAO-GIES System, Flag State, and relevant organizations to be aware of this denial to port entry and use of port according to Section 96 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017).

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

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe :

1) Pursuant to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017), Thai competent authority (Fish Inspection Offices (FIO) under Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division; FQID) detects the vessels do not comply with our laws and procedures, the Department of Fisheries have power as follow;

- Section 94: No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has undertaken IUU fishing into the Kingdom, the sanction of this section is described in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph **one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products.** In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

- Section 95:

A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify in advance the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister. However, the Minister may not issue a notification requiring such advance notification longer than ninety-six hours before the fishing vessel arrives at a port. Such fishing vessel shall notify the information and enter the port as prescribed by the Minister.

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.

A fishing vessel which has submitted a notification but has not received a reply from a competent official under paragraph two shall be deemed permitted to enter a port.

In the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.

- Section 96:

paragraph 3; In a case in which the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel cannot prove as per paragraph two (the authorize to fish and validation of authorize to fish), **the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof.**

paragraph 4; In the case where **the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed. The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction**

of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.

Additionally, for the procedure to control foreign-flagged vessels, if the vessels do not comply with the above-mentioned laws and regulations including, competent authorities under the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries have the power to deny port entry, and deny to use of the port. In the case of IUU vessels, if competent authorities detect and investigate, we shall notify the Director-General

2) The Marine Department fine imposed on the master to comply with NAVIGATION IN THE THAI WATERS ACT (NO.17), B.E. 2560

3) The IMMIGRATION BUREAU fine imposed the fine Master and crews comply with the Immigration Act, B.E. 2522

3. Foreign vessels were denied entry into CPC port(s) in 2024 ?

- NO - NIL report - Foreign vessels were NOT denied entry into ports.

4. Number of foreign vessels denied entry into CPC port(s) in 2024 ?

	CPC	e-PSM	CPC	CPC
Fishing vessels	Number 0	From e-PSM	Number -	Vessel(s) name -
Carrier vessels	Number 0	From e-PSM	Number -	Vessel(s) name -
Supply vessels	Number 0	From e-PSM	Number -	Vessel(s) name -

5. Reason(s) for denial of entry in port(s) ?

- No denial of entry in port

Specify: In 2024, Thailand has not denial port entry.

5. The denial of entry was communicated to ?

- - Flag: -
- - Country: -
- - Date: -

6. The denial of entry in port for foreign vessels requesting entry in ports is established/required by national legislation:

- YES - Denial of entry in port is established/required by national legislation.

National legislation ?

Yes the 23 January 2025 - 12:10

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017),

1) Section 94: No person shall bring a non-Thai fishing vessel that has undertaken IUU fishing into the Kingdom, the sanction of this section is described in Section 159, any person violating Section 94 paragraph one or failing to comply with Section 96 shall be subject to a fine of between one million baht and thirty million baht, or a fine of five times the value of the aquatic animals or aquatic animal products. In whichever case, the higher fine shall apply.

2) Section 95:

A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals or aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify in advance the competent official by no less than the period prescribed by the Minister. However, the Minister may not issue a notification

requiring such advance notification longer than ninety-six hours before the fishing vessel arrives at a port. Such fishing vessel shall notify the information and enter the port as prescribed by the Minister.

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel within the time period prescribed by the Minister, which shall be no longer than twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing or before the vessel will enter the Kingdom, whichever is earlier.

A fishing vessel which has submitted a notification but has not received a reply from a competent official under paragraph two shall be deemed permitted to enter a port.

In the case where a non-Thai vessel fails to comply with the rules under paragraph one, or where there is a cause for suspicion that the fishing vessel in question has undertaken an IUU fishing or has been involved in an IUU fishing, the competent official may deny the requested berthing or allow the requested berthing only in case of force majeure or distress relating to the safety of seamen or the fishing vessel, or for the purpose of inspecting the vessel and taking actions at least as effective against IUU fishing as denying the requested berthing.

3) Section 96:

paragraph 3; In a case in which the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel cannot prove as per paragraph two, **the Director-General shall have the power to order that fishing vessel to leave the Kingdom within a period of time prescribed and notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof.**

paragraph 4; In the case where **the fishing vessel does not leave the Kingdom within the period of time prescribed or when there exists clear evidence that the fishing vessel has undertaken IUU fishing, or in a case in which the fishing vessel is a stateless vessel, the Director-General shall have the power to order that the fishing vessel and all the properties on board any such vessel be confiscated and put up for sale by auction or destroyed.** The proceeds of sale by auction shall, after deduction of expenses related to that sale and other expenses, be seized by the Department of Fisheries until the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel is able to provide proof under paragraph two. If the owner of the vessel or master of the vessel 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.

Information required: Report on denial of use of port AND report on withdrawal of a denial of use of port in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation - to deny use of port ?

- YES - CPC has system / 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 IOTC binding measure?

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by another government administration (eg. Customs, Maritime authority, Police) with institutional procedures implemented
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies
- Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the IOTC obligations
- Implemented according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over vessels flying my flag
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations
- Exchange information & coordinate activities among relevant national enforcement agencies relating to the verification of IOTC obligations

Describe :

The Department of Fisheries, Thailand has the procedures for "Denial of use of port of foreign vessel and Withdrawal of denial of use of port of foreign vessel" under Section 96 of Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017) and Standard Operating Procedure Foreign Flags Vessel Control and Inspection under Port State Measures (PSM).

In addition, Section 102 (4) provides the power to the competent authority to control a fishing vessel, stop a fishing vessel or a fishing or transshipment operation, or order a fishing vessel master to berth the fishing vessel at a port, or to embark a fishing vessel, or enter any fishing ground in order to exercise inspection and control to ensure compliance with the Royal Ordinance; where there is reasonable cause for suspicion that an offence under the Royal Ordinance has been committed.

According to this procedure, If it is later found that there is clear evidence that the vessel is not involved in IUU fishing, or additional documentary evidence can be provided or additional confirmation is received from the flag State, coastal State, other relevant States, RFMOs and FAO, after the denial of the use of the port, the Competent authority (Fishing and Fleets Management Division; FFMD) shall notify the flag State, coastal State, other relevant States, RFMOs and FAO of the withdrawal of the denial of the use of the port.

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

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government
- Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation
- Analysis of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures
- Unusual situations, unexpected risks/hazards & potential/actual compliance incidents are identified by the national MCS scheme
- Authority & capacity to conduct timely investigations of violations, including the establishment of the identity of the violators and the nature of the violations
- Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence

Describe :

The notification on the denial of the use of port when we find IUU fishing vessels and non-compliance, we will follow our SOP;

3.2 In case the inspection results showed or proved that such vessel is in the list of IUU fishing vessels according to the Department of Fisheries Announcement on the List of Non-Thai Fishing Vessel Engaging In IUU Fishing (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017). It is prescribed that the officials shall make record in the port inspection report and present it to the Head of Fish Inspection Office to consider transshipment denial together with the following procedures:

- 1) Inform the Customs that vessel detaining and fishery cargo attachment have been proceeded including the ship's hold sealing and forbidding of transferring or unloading the aquatic animals from the vessel. All this, it is in the charge and responsibility of vessel owner.
- 2) Prepare record of vessel detention and attachment of fishery cargo coming with such vessel in writing and then have captain or shipping agent signed for acknowledgement as evidence.
- 3) Prepare official letter attached with the aforementioned record of vessel detention and fishery cargo attachment and then inform the vessel owner or shipping agent.
- 4) Coordinate with related agencies to control such vessel.
- 5) Collect information and bring the copy of evidence document to report the local police station to take further legal proceedings with the vessel owner or shipping agent requesting for port entry permit for the offense according to Section 94, 1st Paragraph of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) with penalty according to Section 159.

Moreover, this matter shall be informed to the Port Measures Implementation Group immediately in order to further inform Flag state, Coastal State, RFMOs and other related organizations including urgently reporting in writing to the commander.

3.3 In case the vessel is found or proved to engage in IUU fishing but is not in the List according to Department of Fisheries Announcement on List of Non-Thai Fishing Vessel Engaging In IUU Fishing (No. 2) B.E. 2560 (2017), or is found to be IUU fishing vessel according to the IUU list of organization or related RFMOs, it is prescribed that the official shall record in the port inspection report and present to the Head of Fish Inspection Office to consider transshipment denial and proceed as the followings:

- 1) Inform the Customs that vessel detaining and fishery cargo attachment have been proceeded including the ship's hold sealing and forbidding of transferring or unloading the aquatic animals from the vessel. All this, it is in the charge and responsibility of vessel owner.
- 2) Prepare record of vessel detention and attachment of fishery cargo coming with such vessel in writing and then have captain or shipping agent signed for acknowledgement as evidence.
- 3) Prepare official letter attached with the aforementioned record of vessel detention and fishery cargo attachment and then inform the vessel owner or shipping agent.
- 4) Coordinate with related agencies to control the vessel concerned.
- 5) Collect information and bring the copy of evidence document to inform the local police station to record in daily report.

Moreover, this matter shall be informed to the Fish Quarantine and Inspection Division to present it to the Director-General for consideration according to the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015), Section 96, 3rd Paragraph (to order such vessel to leave the Kingdom within specified time) and 4th Paragraph. In that case, the Department of Fisheries may send letter to the vessel owner or shipping agent to have them come with document as evidence for explanation and clearing the allegation. This process should be finished within specified time before considering taking further legal proceedings.

In conclusion, the FFMD will send the official letter which is signed by the Director-General to notify the flag state or any other country concerned and international organizations thereof under paragraph 3 of Section 96 of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment B.E. 2560 (2017). Likewise, If it is later found that there is clear evidence that the vessel is not involved in IUU fishing, or additional documentary evidence can be provided or additional confirmation is received from the flag State, coastal State, other relevant States, RFMOs and FAO, after the denial of the use of the port, the Competent authority (FFMD) shall notify the flag State, coastal State, other relevant States, RFMOs and FAO of the withdrawal of the denial of the use of the port.

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

- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

- 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 of vessel 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 the 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 distributing fish to impoverished or underprivileged members of the public without any charge.
 - In the case of there is no clear evidence to prove that 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.
- These actions follow Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) and its amendment (Section 96).**

3. Foreign vessels were denied use of port(s) in 2024 ?

- NO - NIL report - Foreign vessels were NOT denied use of port.

If YES, the denials of use were withdrawn ?

-

4. Number of foreign vessels denied use of ports in 2024 ?

Fishing vessels	Carrier vessels	Supply vessels																																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Num-ber</th> <th>Vessel(s) name</th> <th>Vessel flags de-nied use</th> <th>Reasons denials use port</th> <th>With-draw</th> <th>Reason with-drawal denial use of ports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>-</td> <td>No denial of port use, N/A</td> <td>No denial of use of port</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Num-ber	Vessel(s) name	Vessel flags de-nied use	Reasons denials use port	With-draw	Reason with-drawal denial use of ports	0	-	No denial of port use, N/A	No denial of use of port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Num-ber</th> <th>Vessel(s) name</th> <th>Vessel flags de-nied use</th> <th>Reasons denials use port</th> <th>With-draw</th> <th>Reason with-drawal denial use of ports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>-</td> <td>N/A, No denial of port use</td> <td>No denial of use of port</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Num-ber	Vessel(s) name	Vessel flags de-nied use	Reasons denials use port	With-draw	Reason with-drawal denial use of ports	0	-	N/A, No denial of port use	No denial of use of port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Num-ber</th> <th>Vessel(s) name</th> <th>Vessel flags de-nied use</th> <th>Reasons denials use port</th> <th>With-draw</th> <th>Reason with-drawal denial use of ports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>-</td> <td>N/A, No denial of port use</td> <td>No denial of use of port</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Num-ber	Vessel(s) name	Vessel flags de-nied use	Reasons denials use port	With-draw	Reason with-drawal denial use of ports	0	-	N/A, No denial of port use	No denial of use of port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-
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0	-	N/A, No denial of port use	No denial of use of port	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-																																	

Additional information - specify reason(s) for denial of use of port ?

We did not deny to use of port in 2024.

5. The denial of use and/or the withdrawal was communicated to ?

- Flag: -
- Country: -
- Date: -
- : -

- : -

6. The denial of use of port and withdrawal for foreign vessels requesting entry in ports are established/required by national legislation:

- YES – Denial of use in port AND withdrawal are established/required by national legislation.

National legislation submitted ?

Yes the 23 January 2025 - 13:18

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement?

1. Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017
2. Standard Operating Procedure Foreign Flags Vessel Control and Inspection under Port State Measures (PSM) and its updated

3.2 Foreign vessels licensed

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: list of foreign vessels licensed in EEZ in 2024 - **Deadline: 15/2/2025**

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence in 2024

2. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2024 ?

- NO – NIL report - Not applicable - No foreign flag vessels licensed to fish for species managed by the IOTC in EEZ

3. The list of licensed foreign fishing vessels (in 2024) has been reported to the IOTC Secretariat ?

– Reasons: –

– No vessels missing: –

– No Vessels issued licenses: –

Specify to which foreign vessels flag country you have issued license:

–
–

4. All the mandatory information is provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all foreign fishing vessels licensed by Thailand in 2024?

–

5. Number of licenses issued to foreign fishing vessels in 2024 ?

Foreign fishing vessels \geq 24m:

- Number of licenses issued: –
- Number of vessels: –

Foreign fishing vessels < 24m:

- Number of licenses issued: –
- Number of vessels: –

Information required: foreign vessels denied a license in 2024 - **Deadline: 15/2/2025**

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence in 2024

2. Foreign vessels were denied a license in 2024 ?

–

3. Number of licenses denied to foreign fishing vessels ?

Foreign fishing vessels \geq 24m:

- Number of licenses denied: –

Foreign fishing vessels < 24m:

- Number of licenses denied: –

Information required: Official coastal State fishing License in 2024 - Deadline: 23/1/2025

1 . Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not license foreign flag vessels to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC in the IOTC area of competence

2. The template of the official coastal State fishing License with information required concerning these licenses submitted to the IOTC Secretariat ?

- No- NIL report - no foreign flag vessels licensed to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC

If No or Partially, please specify the reasons; if Yes or Partially, specify the date of last declaration:

NIL report - no foreign flag vessels licensed to fish in the EEZ for species managed by the IOTC

3. The information concerning the official coastal State fishing License has been updated/changed and we submit the updated information to the IOTC Secretariat ?

–

Template official coastal State fishing license submitted?

No the –

4. All the mandatory information on official coastal State fishing License have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat ?

–

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 3 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 4 – Responsibility of all CPCs

4.1 Control of nationals

Resolution 24/09 To promote compliance by nationals of contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties with IOTC conservation and management measures



Information required: Compliance by nationals at previous session in 2024

1 - Vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at the previous session of the Commission with natural or legal persons under my jurisdiction?

- **NO - No vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions of the Commission.**

Consult the Implementation Report for more information

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 4 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None

Section 5 – Flag State Controls (Data)

Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC CPCs - All Mandatory statistical requirements - Flag State CPCs in 2023 - Deadline: 30/6/2024

Resolution 18/07 on Measures Applicable in Case of Non-Fulfilment of Reporting Obligations in the IOTC.

Information required: Zero Catch Matrix (Species presence in the catch)

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the zero catches matrix data for the following species?
IOTC SPECIES:

- YES - Complete for all IOTC fisheries for IOTC SPECIES

SHARK SPECIES:

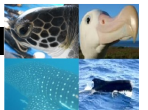
- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about submission zero catches matrix data - ALL FISHERIES, and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 12/04 13/05 23/06 23/07 – Interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected species (ETP) – Surface & Longline fisheries



Information required: Interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species – Surface & Longline Fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Interactions with ETP species for the following species ?

1.1 For interactions ETP species - Surface fisheries

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessel in 2023.

for –

1.2 For interactions ETP species - Longline fisheries

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessel in 2023.

for –

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 15/02 – Nominal catches / Retained catches – All Fisheries



Information required: Annual retained catches on board – Coastal/surface/longline fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) annual retained catches for the following species ?

1.1 For annual retained catches onboard - Coastal fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For :

- BLT-Bullet tuna BonitouAuxis rochei
- FRI Frigate tuna Auxide
- COM-Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel Thazard rayé indo-pacifique
- GUT-Indo-Pacific king mackerel Thazard ponctué indo-pacifique
- KAW- Kawakawa Thonine orientale
- LOT-Longtail tuna Thon mignon
- SFA Indo-Pacific sailfish Voilier indo-pacifique
- SKJ Skipjack tuna Listao
- YFT-Yellowfin tuna Albacore

SHARK SPECIES :

- - For -

1.2 For annual retained catches onboard - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- Pour -

1.3 For Retained catches onboard - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

Data forms submitted ? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Coastal Fisheries:

In 2023, the data from logbooks indicated that no sharks were caught during fishing.

Resolution 15/02 – Nominal catches / Discarded catches – All Fisheries



Information required: Catch discarded – IOTC species, sharks, turtles, seabirds, cetaceans, whale sharks, mobulids - All fisheries

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) discarded catches data for the following species ?

IOTC SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessel on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For –

SHARK SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For –

MARINE TURTLE SPECIES :

- Nil Report for fishing logbook - No interactions with marine turtles reported by flag vessels through fishing logbooks in 2023

- For –

SEABIRDS SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Nil Report for fishing logbook - No interactions with seabirds reported by flag vessels through fishing logbooks in 2023 .

- For –

CETACEANS SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Nil Report for fishing logbook - No interactions with cetaceans reported by flag vessels through fishing logbooks in 2023

- For –

WHALE SHARK:

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Nil Report for fishing logbook - No interactions with whale sharks reported by flag vessels through fishing logbooks in 2023

MOBULID :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Nil Report for fishing logbook - No interactions with mobulid rays reported by flag vessels through fishing logbooks in 2023

- For –

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Nil report because the logbook data indicates no discarded catches of IOTC species, sharks, turtles, seabirds, cetaceans, whale sharks, and mobulid rays in the IOTC area of competence in 2023.

Resolution 15/02 – Catch and Effort Geo-referenced – All Fisheries**Information required: Catch and effort – Coastal/surface/longline Fisheries**

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Catch and Effort data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.1 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Coastal fisheries**IOTC SPECIES :**

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For :

- BLT-Bullet tuna BonitouAuxis rochei
- FRI Frigate tuna Auxide
- COM-Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel Thazard rayé indo-pacifique
- GUT-Indo-Pacific king mackerel Thazard ponctué indo-pacifique
- KAW- Kawakawa Thonine orientale
- LOT-Longtail tuna Thon mignon
- SFA Indo-Pacific sailfish Voilier indo-pacifique
- SKJ Skipjack tuna Listao
- YFT-Yellowfin tuna Albacore

SHARK SPECIES :

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For -

1.2 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries**IOTC SPECIES :**

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

1.3 Catch and Effort Geo-referenced - Longline fisheries**IOTC SPECIES :**

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARK SPECIES :

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

Information required: FAD – Days at sea (Effort) by support vessels

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Catch and Effort data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.4 FAD – Days at sea (Effort) by supply vessels

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No Supply vessel registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023. Not fishing on DFADs.

Number of supply vessel(s) registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 ?

0

Data forms submitted ? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Coastal Fisheries:

In 2023, the data from logbooks indicated that no sharks were caught during fishing.

Resolution 15/02 – Size frequencies Geo-referenced – All Fisheries**Information required: Size Frequencies Geo-referenced – Coastal/surface/longline fisheries**

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) Size Frequencies data for the following species/fisheries ?

1.1 Size Frequency Geo-referenced - Coastal fisheries**IOTC SPECIES**

- YES - Complete for all coastal fisheries and all fishing gears for IOTC SPECIES

- For

- BLT-Bullet tuna *BonitouAuxis rochei*
- FRI Frigate tuna *Auxide*
- COM-Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel *Thazard rayé indo-pacifique*
- GUT-Indo-Pacific king mackerel *Thazard ponctué indo-pacifique*
- KAW- Kawakawa Thonine orientale
- LOT-Longtail tuna *Thon mignon*
- SFA Indo-Pacific sailfish *Voilier indo-pacifique*
- SKJ Skipjack tuna *Listao*
- YFT-Yellowfin tuna *Albacore*

SHARKS SPECIES

- - For -

1.2 Size frequency Geo-referenced - Surface fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARKS SPECIES

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

1.3 Size frequency geo-referenced - Longline fisheries

IOTC SPECIES

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

SHARKS SPECIES

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No longline fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2023

- For -

Data forms submitted ? No the -

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

Coastal Fisheries:

In 2023, the data from logbooks indicated that no sharks were caught during fishing.

Resolution 19/02 – FAD – Set on DFAD by type - Drifting floating objects (DFOB) related activities



Resolution 15/02 – FAD – Number & characteristics of supply vessels



Resolution 23-01 - Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs) - AFAD related activities



Information required: Data collection for AFADs

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) AFAD related activities data ?

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has NO AFADs fishery fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate in 2023.

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

Resolution 19/02 – Number of active FADs



VOLUNTARY

UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) - Fishing Craft Statistics

Information required: Fishing Craft Statistics

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the fishing craft statistics ?

- YES - Complete for all vessels.

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

–

VOLUNTARY

Articles V of the IOTC Agreement - Fish prices

Information required: Fish prices

1. Submit in e-MARIS (IOTC statistical data management system) the fish prices ?

- YES - Complete for all fisheries.

Data forms submitted ? No the –

Comments/remarks about data submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

The data was obtained from a random survey of fishing vessels at the port (port inspection). The exchange rate used is from the Bank of Thailand as of June 30, 2023: 35.602 baht per 1 dollar.

Any additional information(s) / remark(s) on the completion of Section 5 of the Compliance Questionnaire ?

None