

# IOTC Agreement – Article X

## Report of Implementation for the year 2024 (CoC22)

**Deadline for submission: 12/2/2025**

### READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 4 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC
- Some requirements have submission(s) deadline post IR submission date. At the time of submission of the IR, they may have not been submitted as individual requirement and they will appear blank in the IR. However, the assessment will be available in the Compliance Report CoC22.

**All sections applicable of the Implementation Report (IR) must be completed.**

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

**Reporting CPC: Thailand**

**Date of submission: 11 February 2025 - 12:20**

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

### Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.4 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

### User Manual

[e-Marlis Quick Start series: e-MARIS REPORTS: Implementation Report](#)

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

## B.1 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/01 On climate change as it relates to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission](#)



Does not require action

## B.2 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/02 on management of drifting fish aggregating devices \(FADs\) in the IOTC area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

## B.3 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/03 On establishment of a list of vessels presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IOTC area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

### **DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST- IUU form - Proposal for IUU listing for Adoption at next session (CoC22)**

Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2024 :

- NO - NIL report / Not applicable - CPC has NO illegal activity of vessel to report within the IOTC Area, in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures

### **DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST – Report additional information regarding vessels on the draft IUU list**

Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List:

- NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC has no additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list

### **IUU vessels list – Information for the removal of vessel from the IUU vessels list**

**Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel:**

- NO - Nil report - No Thailand flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List

**Vessel(s) included in the IOTC IUU vessels list, you provide information for delisting:**

Vessel 1 - - : -  
Vessel 2 - - : -  
Vessel 3 - - : -

**Information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:**

-

**IUU VESSELS LIST – New or changed information for vessels on the IOTC IUU vessels list**

**Providing new or changed information for vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessel List for the purpose of updating the IOTC IUU Vessels List:**

- NO - NIL report - Thailand do not have information

**For vessels in the IOTC IUU vessels list, new information on:**

Vessel 1 - - - Flag -  
Vessel 2 - - - Flag -  
Vessel 3 - - - Flag -  
vessel 4 - - - Flag -

**Supporting documents and any other information related to the new/changed information:**

-

**B.4 - Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/04 On a regional observer scheme**



**1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :**

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

**B.5 - Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/05 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels**



**1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :**

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

**Information required: Report on transshipments in foreign ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

**1. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2024 :**

- NO - NIL report / Not applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2024

**2. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2024, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:**

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

## **B.6. Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence](#)**



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

### **Obligation: Retention of target tuna species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from Thailand nominal catch reporting

BET catch declared : 0 // BET discard declared : No discard reported — SKJ catch declared : 5528 // SKJ discard declared : No discard reported — YFT catch declared : 37 // YFT discard declared : No discard reported

#### **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 obligation to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :**

- 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 are :

- 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 are :

- 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 are :

- **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. The obligation for all vessels to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught:**

- Is required/implemented by national legislation
- Since Updated 07/05/2024  
- - Since -  
- - Reasons and the actions taken -

### **4. National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :**

Yes the 10 February 2025 - 12:28

Legislation: [NOTIFI~1.PDF](#)

### **5. 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)

### **6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :**

NONE

## **Obligation: Retention of non target species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline:-** **12/2/2025**

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from Thailand nominal catch reporting in 2023

DOL catch declared : - // DOL discard declared : - ---- BIL catch declared : - // BIL discard declared : - ---- GBA catch declared : - // GBA discard declared : - ---- TUN catch declared : 19002 // TUN discard declared : - ---- RRU catch declared : - // RRU discard declared : - ---- TRI catch declared : - // TRI discard declared : -

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 obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda :

- 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 are :

- 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 are :

- Established by national regulation 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 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 are :

- **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. The obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:**

Is required/implemented by national legislation - Since Updated: 07/05/2024

- - Since -  
- - Reasons and actions taken -

**4. National legislation/ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:**

Yes the 10 February 2025 - 10:53

Legislation: [NOTIFI~1.PDF](#)

**5. 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)

**6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :**

-

## **B.7 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/07 On a management procedure for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence](#)**



Does not require action

## **B.8 - Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/08 On a management procedure for swordfish in the IOTC area of competence**



Does not require action

## **B.9. Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/09 To promote compliance by nationals of contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties with IOTC conservation and management measures**



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

**Information required: Reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals in 2024 - Deadline: 10/2/2025**

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:

- NO - NIL report for 2024 – No Thailand nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Investigation reports & any other information

–

**Information required: Compliance by nationals at previous sessions**

1. Vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions 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.

Investigation results

- a - - Action Taken -
- b - - Action Taken -
- c - - Action Taken -
- d - - Action Taken -
- e - - Action Taken -

2. Documents related to comments / remarks

–

## **B.10 - Actions taken to implement Resolution 24/10 On the promotion of the implementation of IOTC conservation and management measures**

Does not require action



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**Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part A of the Implementation report ?**

None

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

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

The national legislation is currently being updated to reflect the latest developments. It is expected to be enforced by 2025.

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

Yes - actions taken and described above

No - No action taken

Upload any document/information on actions taken :

-

**Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part B of the Implementation report ?**

None

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

## Resolution 10/10 – Concerning market related measures



### **Information required: Report on imports, landings and transshipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products in ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

#### **1. A system or procedures exist to monitor the imports, landings and transshipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in your ports:**

- YES - CPC has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.
- Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, 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 Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports

Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented, Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports, 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 Imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports.

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.

Moreover, there is a control process for inspecting incoming seafood at the port. There are port officials who inspect incoming seafood and seal the transport vehicles. For foreign vessels, there will be an inspection conducted through the documents in the AREP and another inspection of the incoming seafood at the port. The transportation process is controlled until the sizing stage at the factory.

#### **2. Report on imports, landings and transshipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in port is uploaded?**

– Reasons: –

- YES – The report is uploaded / submitted to the IOTC Secretariat.

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **imported** in 2024 : –

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **landed** in 2024 : 2,250,067

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **transhipped** in 2024 : 2,250,067

**Countries of export** : MDV

**Catch areas** :

- IOTC

Report : Yes the 11 February 2025 - 12:14

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

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



**Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2023 :

- NO - Frozen Bigeye tuna were NOT exported

| Export country | Export TO Country | Total quantity exported (KG) | Product shape(s) |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>1</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>2</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>3</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>4</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>5</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>6</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>7</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |
| <u>8</u>       | -                 | -                            | -                |

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
|    |   |   |   |
| 9  | - | - | - |
| 10 | - | - | - |

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

- NO - NIL report - No frozen bigeye tuna were exported in 2023 - NO result of examination to report

-

-

- - with CPCs

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

for quantity -

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

-

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



### **Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

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

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2024

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys :

| Obs Number | Date Obs | Location | ID information |
|------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 1          | -        | -        | -              |
| 2          | -        | -        | -              |

**Damaged data buoys observations report :**

No the –

**National legislation and ATF T&C with provision for fishing vessels to report any data buoys observed to be damaged or inoperable - Resolution 11/02 (6):**

Yes the 10 February 2025 - 08:48

**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 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles**



**Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04 in 2024**  
**- Deadline: 12/2/2025**

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

- YES - Submitted

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

- YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

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

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

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

- Yes

-  
Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 7 May 2024;

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

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

b. Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.

Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

- Yes

-  
Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 7 May 2024;

Clause 19 In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification.

In case that the mobulid rays was caught from fishing, shall promptly release alive of its. Before each set, the crew must prepare a piece of net (or a piece of canvas) on the deck to be ready to release large mobulid rays in accordance with handling guidelines in the mobulid rays save life and release as appended to this Notification.

Clause 20 All longline vessels shall carry line cutters and de-hookers in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled.

For support using utilize of the blue shark and bycatch mitigation, fishing vessel shall avoid on wire trace/shark line.

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

- Yes

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

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

d. For longline vessels

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

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) (c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

- Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 7 May 2024;

Clause 16 Fishing vessel using purse seine shall Carry and employ dip nets for rescuing marine turtles.

Clause 19 In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification.

In case that the mobulid rays was caught from fishing, shall promptly release alive of its. Before each set, the crew must prepare a piece of net (or a piece of canvas) on the deck to be ready to release large mobulid rays in accordance with handling guidelines in the mobulid rays save life and release as appended to this Notification.

Clause 20 All longline vessels shall carry line cutters and de-hookers in order to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of marine turtles caught or entangled.

For support using utilize of the blue shark and bycatch mitigation, fishing vessel shall avoid on wire trace/shark line.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

- Yes

Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 7 May 2024;

Clause 6 The fishing vessels shall arrange fishing gear marking and supporting device, the marking shall perform as follow:  
a) In case of using fishing gear equipped with mainline, attach the marker at the end of the net or mainline of that fishing gear. And shall be fitted with flag or radar reflector buoys by day and light buoys by night sufficient to indicate their position and extent

b) In case of fit gear, the ends of nets, lines and gear anchored to the seabed shall be fitted with buoys and similar objects floating on the surface and intended to indicate the location and/or origin of fixed fishing gear. And attach the mark in appropriate area where it can be seen clearly.

c) Drifting Fish Aggregating Devices (DFADs), attach the mark in appropriate area where it can be seen clearly and attach satellite position identifying device. Accordingly, The DFADs shall have an identification number assigned by the manufacturer, as well as the vessel's IOTC number, which must also be clearly visible.

d) In case of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs), identification numbers must be assigned to the FADs and buoys in clearly visible locations. These should be marked with a Unique National Identification (UNI) number indicating either the country or the vessel using the AFADs, as issued by the Fishing and Fleets Management Division.

FADs mentioned in the paragraph (c) (d), shall use the natural or biodegradable materials in FAD construction and consider to use non-entangling designs and materials in the construction of FADs for reduce the entanglement of fish.

Clause 16 Fishing vessel using purse seine shall Carry and employ dip nets for rescuing marine turtles.

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

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

Clause 19 In case that the marine turtle was caught from fishing and it looks weak or getting injuries, it should be brought up to the vessel and take care of it until healthy and release to the sea in accordance with handling guidelines in the Marine Turtle save life and Identification as appended to this Notification.

In case that the mobulid rays was caught from fishing, shall promptly release alive of its. Before each set, the crew must prepare a piece of net (or a piece of canvas) on the deck to be ready to release large mobulid rays in accordance with handling guidelines in the mobulid rays save life and release as appended to this Notification.

f. CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

- Yes

- Thailand has the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024) dated 7 May 2024 that show guideline for accidental catch of marine turtles while fishing, including classification and requirements for managing and releasing marine turtles. By using the FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations as appended to this Notification.

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

- Yes

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

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

- Yes

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

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



**Information required: Access agreements information in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**



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

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2024

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

-

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

-

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

- - -

- - -

- - -

**5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:**

**a. The information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears :**

| Agreement | CPC/CPC agreement with | Agreement start date | Agreement end date | Number of vessels | Gear authorized |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1         | -                      | -                    | -                  | -                 | -               |
| 2         | -                      | -                    | -                  | -                 | -               |
| 3         | -                      | -                    | -                  | -                 | -               |
| 4         | -                      | -                    | -                  | -                 | -               |

**b. The information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements :**

| Agreement | Stock/species covered | CPC's quota / catch limit: | Data reporting obligations of agreement: | MCS measures required by flag & coastal CPC: |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1         | -                     | -                          | -  | -  |
| 2         | -                     | -                          | -  | -  |
| 3         | -                     | -                          | -  | -  |

|   |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|

The CPC/CPC agreement(s):

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

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



**Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence:

- Nil report for 2024 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

| VESSEL NAME | DATE | VESSELS IDENTIFIERS | ACTIONS TAKEN |
|-------------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| -           | -    | -                   | -             |
| -           | -    | -                   | -             |
| -           | -    | -                   | -             |
| -           | -    | -                   | -             |

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



## **Prohibition from: Using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

### **1 . Did you implement the obligation ?**

- YES - Implemented

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

- YES - 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 are :

- Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of IOTC obligations

Describe : In the issuance of a fishing license, a compliance history check will be required, as well as the ability to comply with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures. This includes the prohibition on using the large-scale driftnets or other nets or a combination of nets that are more than 2.5 kilometers in length whose purpose is to enmesh, entrap, or entangle fish by drifting on the surface of, or in, the water column.

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

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

#### Describe :

Thailand has the national legislation on this matter as follows;

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

Section 49. In the case where the holder of a license for fishing outside Thai waters engages in a fishing operation in an area under the jurisdiction of a coastal state or in an area under the control and responsibility of an international organisation, apart from having to comply with this Royal Ordinance, the licensee shall have to comply with the laws, rules and standards of conservation and fisheries management of any such coastal state or international organisation.

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

#### **3.Notification of the Department of Fisheries On Requirement and Regulations of Fishing Vessels Operating Outside Thai Water in IOTC Area of Competence (IOTC) B.E. 2567 (2024)**

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

#### c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

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

- Is implemented (ban) by national legislation
- Since 07/05/2024
- - Since -
- - Reasons -

#### **Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:**

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

#### **National legislation and/or ATF T&C with provision of the ban:**

Yes The 10 February 2025 - 11:10

Legislation : [NOTIFI~1.PDF](#)

#### **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)

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

**Deadline: 12/2/2025**

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

#### **1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:**

- Flagged vessels

#### **2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:**

- Control of flagged vessels at licensing
- Inspection in port of flagged vessels
-

Actions are included in the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU)

- Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

–

**3. MCS actions documents** :(e.g. NPOA IUU, SOP PSM, SOP Sea patrol, etc...):

No the –

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



### **Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

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

For industrial fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

**2. A recording system to collect fisheries data exists:**

- YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

**3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:**

- YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

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

*a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

•Yes

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

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

At port, vessel master is required to submit logbook to port inspector when they arrived port. The logbook data is checked and recorded in electronic system by port inspector. Port inspector monitors the catch landing at port. After catch is landed, port

owner has to report actual landed weight through the electronic system. The port inspector cross checks actual landed weight with data in logbook and data from landing monitoring.

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

*b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:*

- Yes

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

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

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

*c. National observer scheme:*

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

*d. National Vessel registry:*

- Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes

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

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

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

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

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

*a. Development of fisheries databases:*

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

*b. Development of data dissemination systems:*

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

*c. Frame surveys:*

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

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

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

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

•Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

*f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:*

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

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

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

- Yes



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

The process starts from checking the origin of the catch, cross checking species and weight of the catch as recorded in the logbook against the actual ones recorded during landing. Both of logbook data and landing declaration has been consistent analysis and record data information in "Thai-flagged" database system.

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

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

The process starts from checking the origin of the catch, cross checking species and weight of the catch as recorded in the logbook against the actual ones recorded during landing. Both of logbook data and landing declaration has been consistent analysis and record data information in "Thai-flagged" database system.

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

#### b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

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

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

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

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

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

#### c. Frame surveys:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Yes

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

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

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

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

#### e. Comparability of data from previous years:

- Yes

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

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

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

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

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

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



### **Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

#### **1 . Did you implement the obligation ?**

- YES - Implemented

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

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

#### **a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :**

- 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
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers
- Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations
- Registration/licensing procedures - Mandatory information on owners/operators which identifies beneficial owners & operators
- In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of 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 are :**

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

Describe :

Thailand has the national legislation on this matter as follows;

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

Section 49. In the case where the holder of a license for fishing outside Thai waters engages in a fishing operation in an area under the jurisdiction of a coastal state or in an area under the control and responsibility of an international organisation, apart from having to comply with this Royal Ordinance, the licensee shall have to comply with the laws, rules and standards of conservation and fisheries management of any such coastal state or international organisation.

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

(All information)

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

Clause 4 Fishing vessel that are fishing or transshipping aquatic animals beyond EEZ of Thailand where it is conducted in the area and aquatic animals are in according to the Clause 3, or carrying such aquatic animals to port for landing, they shall be in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list which can be checked in the website: <https://rav.iotc.org/fe/record>

Owners and master in the Authorized Vessels list of RFMO mentioned above paragraph shall not involve or engage in fishing activities or transshipment according to Clause 3 with the vessel without nationality or those who are not in the IOTC Authorized Vessels list.

In case of sighting the vessel that presumed without nationality or the vessel that is not in the list of authorized vessels by IOTC is fishing or transshipping in the IOTC area of competence, the master shall report to the Fishing and Fleet Management Division, Department of Fisheries Thailand by using the format of Report of sighting vessel presumed engaging IUU fishing as in Appendix appended to this Notification.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- 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.

**3. Paragraph 11.a):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

No updated since 2017.

**4. Paragraph 11.b):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

- Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation

Punitive Actions:

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

Sanctions:

- 100,000 > fine > 50,000 USD

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

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

**5. Paragraph 11.c):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

No updated since 2017.

Thai Vessel Act B.E. 2481 (1938) and its amendment (1996) Section 17. During the time of using the vessel, the certificate of registration shall be vessel identity document to be kept by the vessel controller in the vessel all the time. No one shall remove it from the vessel, except for compliance with this Act or other law. And upon request by the competent official, the vessel controller must immediately produce it to him or her.

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

Section 41. A licensee pursuant to section 31, section 32, section 35 and section 36 shall affix and display the license on the fishing vessel or carry a substitute card to be used in lieu of the license issued by the Department of Fisheries for inspection. It shall be the duty of the Department of Fisheries to issue a substitute card to be used in lieu of a license to a licensee. Any such substitute card shall be made of a water-proof material with particular details of the license as appropriate.

#### **6. Paragraph 11.d):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

—

Punitive Actions:

—

Sanctions:

—

No updated since 2017.

#### **7. Paragraph 11.e):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

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

Punitive Actions:

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

Sanctions:

- 100,000 > fine > 50,000 USD

No updated since 2017.

#### **8. Paragraph 11.f):**

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

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

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

Measures:

-

Punitive Actions:

-

Sanctions:

-

No updated since 2017.

**National legislation and ATF T&C with provisions of the obligations under Paragraphs 11 a) to f) - flag State actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions - Resolution 19/04 (11):**

Yes The 10 February 2025 - 12:04

Legislation : [Order of the Department of Fisheries No. 8252020 on Establishing the Internal Work Division Structure and Responsibilities of the Organization According to the Ministry's Regulations on Division of Government Age.pdf](#)

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

Order of the Department of Fisheries No. 825/2020 on Establishing the Internal Work Division Structure and Responsibilities of the Organization According to the Ministry's Regulations on Division of Government Agen

**Information required: Report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 5/2/2025**

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

- NO - Nil report for 2024 – Thailand has no factual information

Additional information:

-

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Vessel name</u> | <u>Vessel Flag</u> | <u>Vessel identifiers</u> | <u>Actions taken</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| -           | -                  | -                  | -                         | -                    |
| -           | -                  | -                  | -                         | -                    |
| -           | -                  | -                  | -                         | -                    |
| -           | -                  | -                  | -                         | -                    |



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

### Information required: Particulars of the charter agreements in 2024 Deadline : 28/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

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

2. You have chartering agreements signed :

3. The particulars of charter agreements signed, catches, effort, observer coverage (as Chartering CP), is reported in the below table. Upload the information about these charter agreements in the UPLOAD section:

| Charter | Start | End | Flag CP | Observer Coverage | Fishing Effort | Catch | Vessel No |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|
| 1       | -     | -   | -       | -                 | -              | -     | -         |
| 2       | -     | -   | -       | -                 | -              | -     | -         |
| 3       | -     | -   | -       | -                 | -              | -     | -         |
| 4       | -     | -   | -       | -                 | -              | -     | -         |

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



1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No YFT catch limit applies to CPC

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/flagged vessels, with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch ?

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

Describe : -

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

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe : -

**Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

- NO - NOT subject to

2. The catch of yellowfin tuna reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions are:

| Fishing gear  | YFT catch of baseline year | Reduction (%) | YFT catch in 2024 (T) | Baseline year |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Purse Seine   | -                          | -             | -                     | -             |
| Longline      | -                          | -             | -                     | -             |
| Gillnet       | -                          | -             | -                     | -             |
| Pole and line | -                          | -             | -                     | -             |

**Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025**

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023 , due to over-catch in 2022 ?

- NO - NOT subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023, no over-catch in 2022.

YFT catch in 2022 : -

YFT overcatch: - Percentage: -

Corrective measures / actions are ?

-  
-

2. Legal Obligation - Upload the national legislation ?

Yes the 10 February 2025 - 12:25

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 ?

-

**Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part C of the Implementation report ?**

None



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

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



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



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

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**Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part D of the Implementation report ?**

None