

Thailand

Catch Documentation and Traceability System

**Regional Training on Traceability and Effective Management Tools
for Fish and Fishery Products in South East Asia**

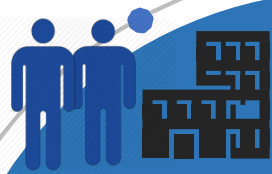
3 October 2024



Thailand's fishery reform

Organization

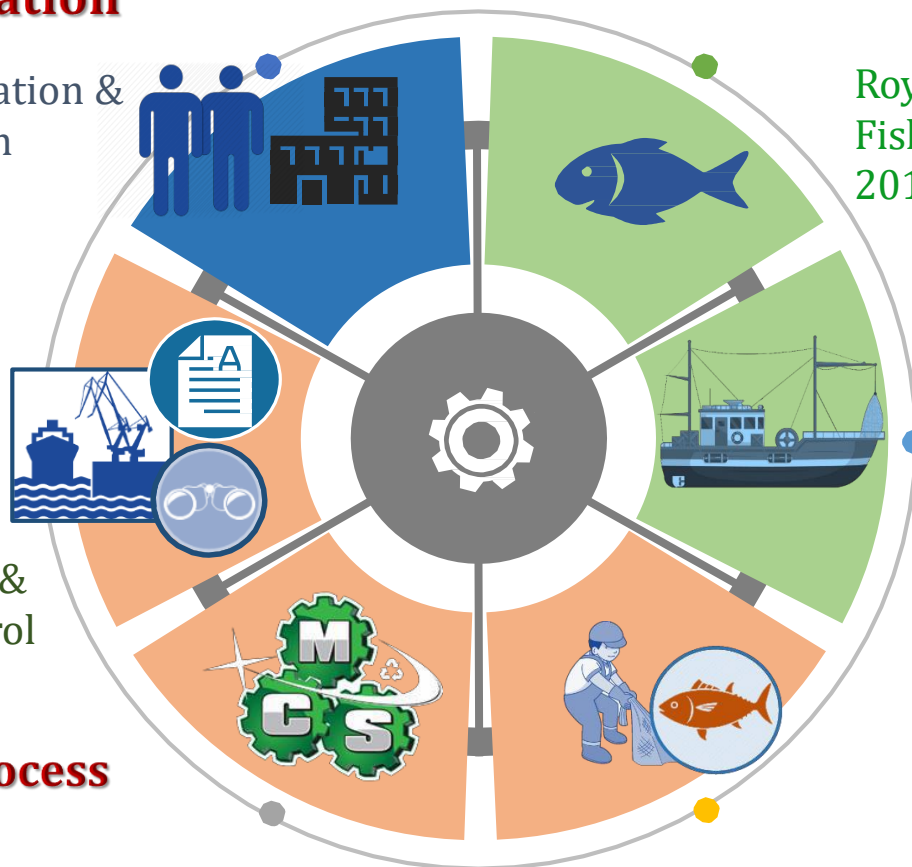
Re-Organization & Cooperation



Law & Policy

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015), 2560 (2017)

Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessels B.E. 2561 (2018)



Traceability & Import Control

Resources and Fleet Management

MCS system

Key success in combating IUU fishing

- New fisheries and marine laws
- Overhauled fisheries Management System
- Robust MCS System
- More rigorous law enforcement and deterrent sanctions
- New Enhanced Traceability System
- Preventing Labour exploitation

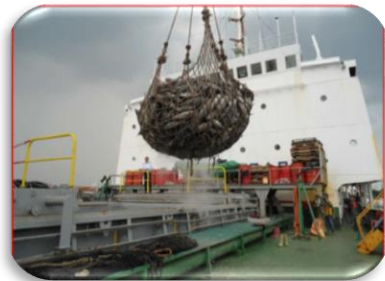
CDT from landing point to exportation point

Thai flagged vessel

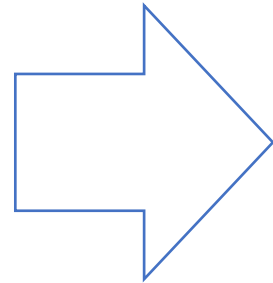


Domestic catch

Foreign flagged vessel



Imported fish



Export

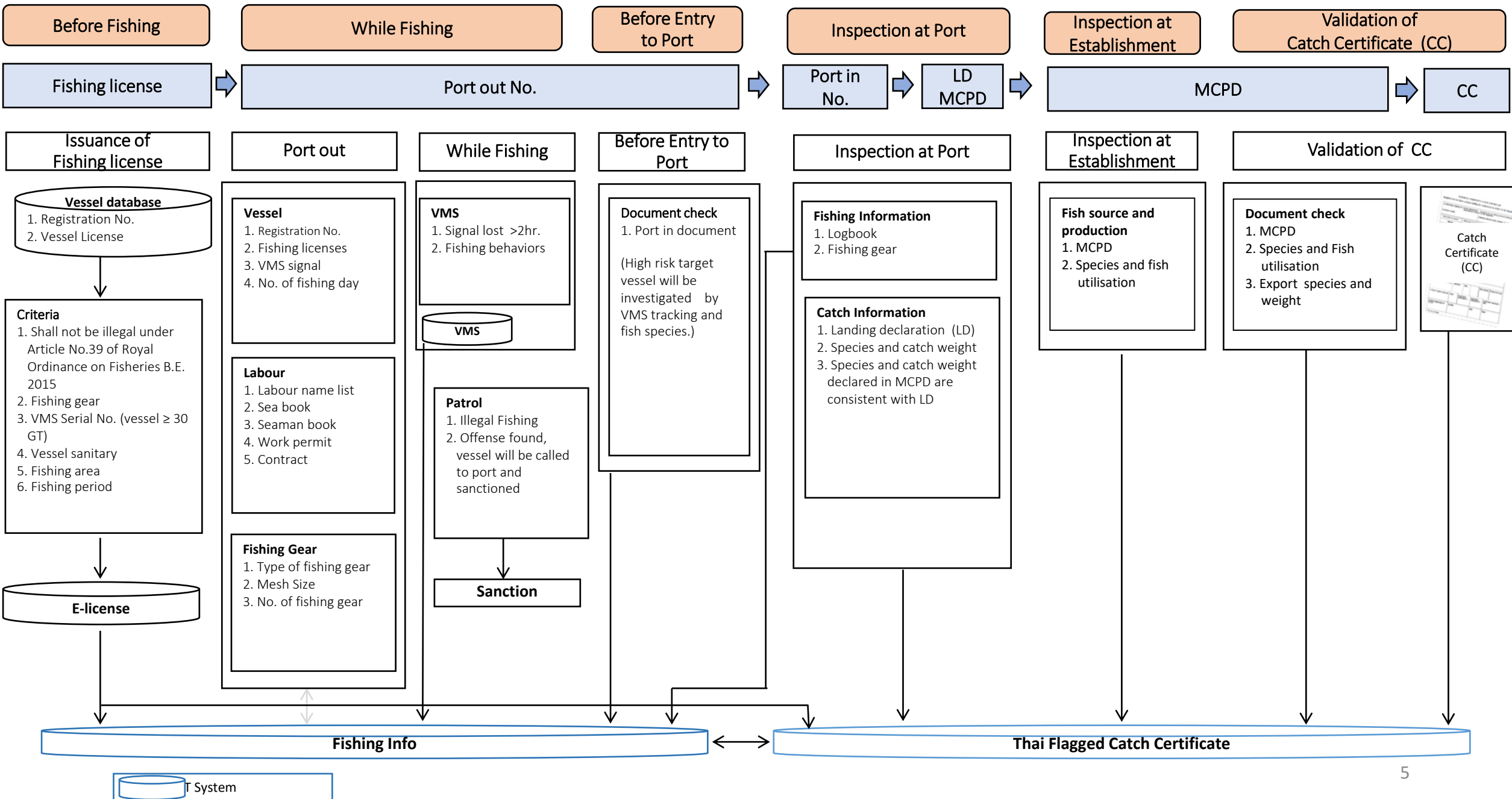
Related Laws

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

Section 90 (5) a producer or processor of aquatic animals must prepare evidence for traceability in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General

Section 92 specifies that any person wishing to export or transit aquatic animals and their products must first present a catch certificate or another document proving that these aquatic animals and products were obtained from a legal fishing operation to the competent official for inspection

Traceability for Thai Flagged Vessels



Activities of related stakeholders

Fishing vessels

- Record catch data in logbook and submit to DOF

Carrier vessels

- Record transshipping data in MCTD and submit to DOF

Fishing Port

- Record data on every fishing vessel berthed or transshipment or landing of fish at the port
- Check actual landed weight & species of fish
- Issue LD and MCPD

Buyer

- Record purchased data in MCPD

Processing Plant

- Implement Traceability system

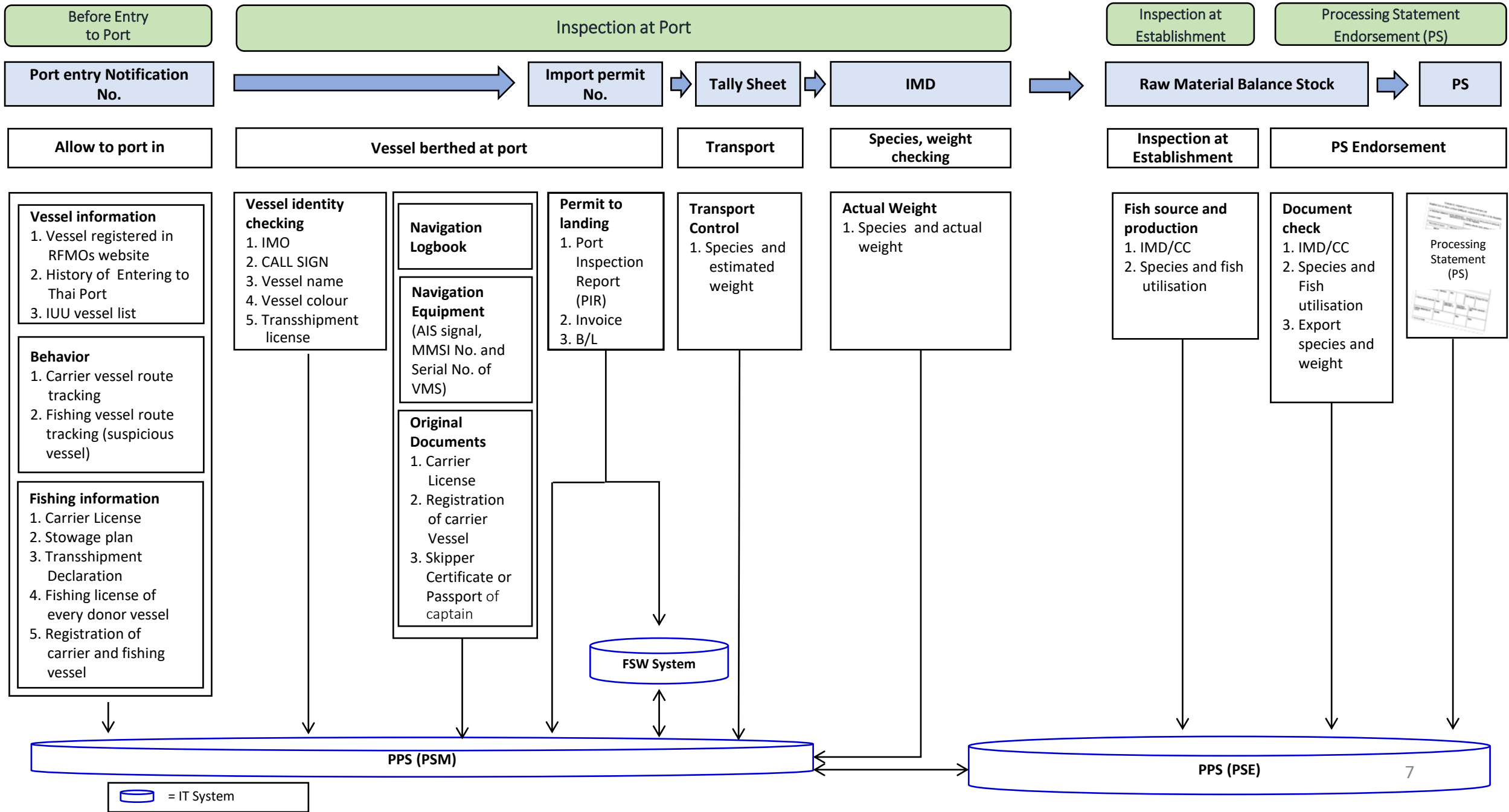
Exporter

- Present catch certificate or any other document before exportation

DOF

- Supervise fishing and landing of catch
- Issue catch certificate

Traceability on Imported Fish



Activities of related stakeholders

**Foreign-
flagged
vessels/
Importer**

- Apply for port entry
- present catch certificate or any other document for import permission

Buyer

- Record purchased data in IMD and RMBS

**Processing
Plant**

- Implement Traceability system

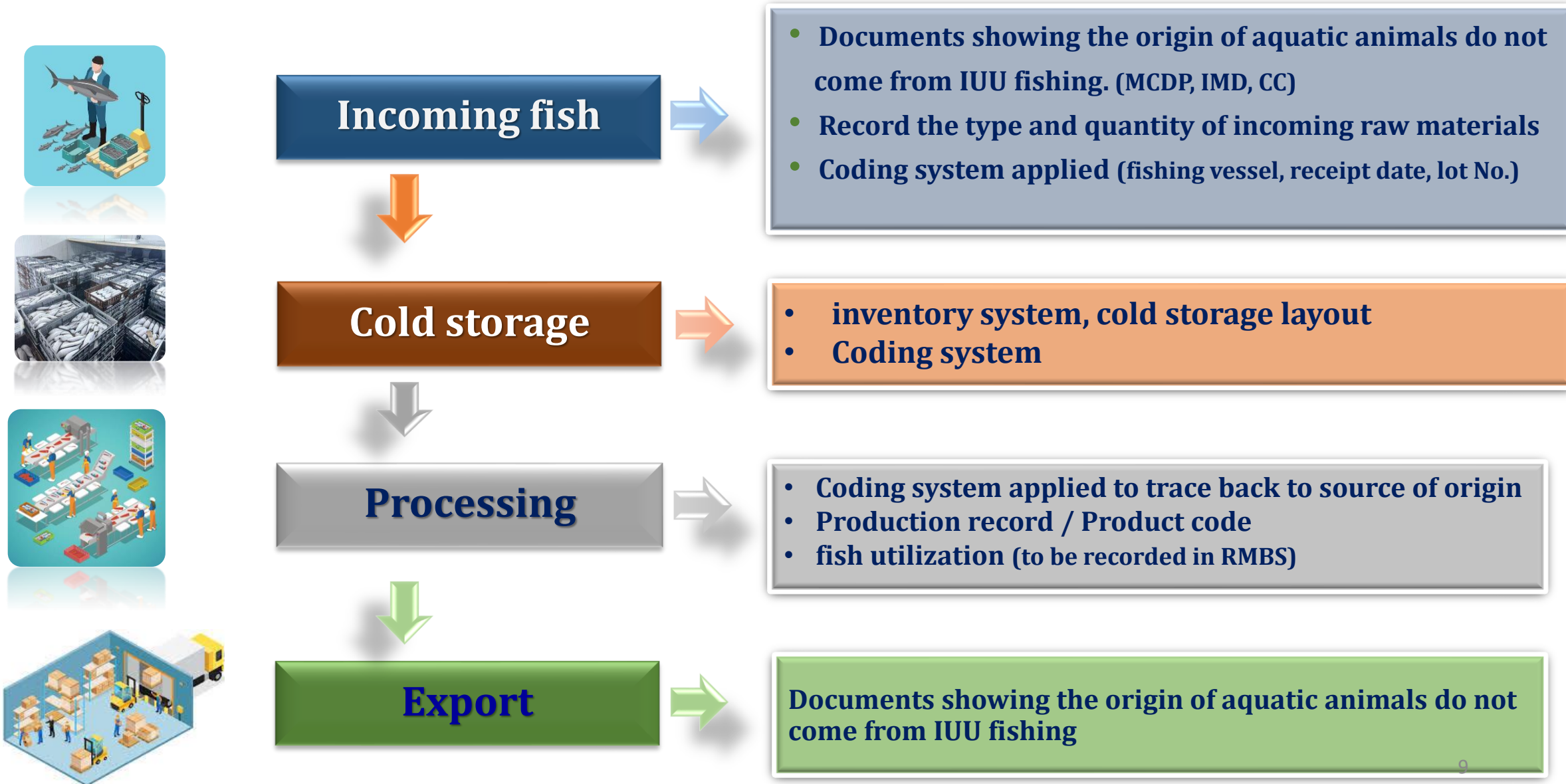
Exporter

- Present catch certificate or any other document before exportation

DOF

- Inspected foreign vessels entering Thai ports according to the PSM
- Issue import permit and IMD
- Issue export permit and Processing statement

Control Measure by Processing Establishments



Control Measure by DoF

Thailand has long been implementing a risk-based approach for audits in processing plants and continues to do so

Risk assessment analysis to guide inspections of processing plants

Risk criteria

- Raw material stock control
- Process control
- Information/data linkage



3 groups

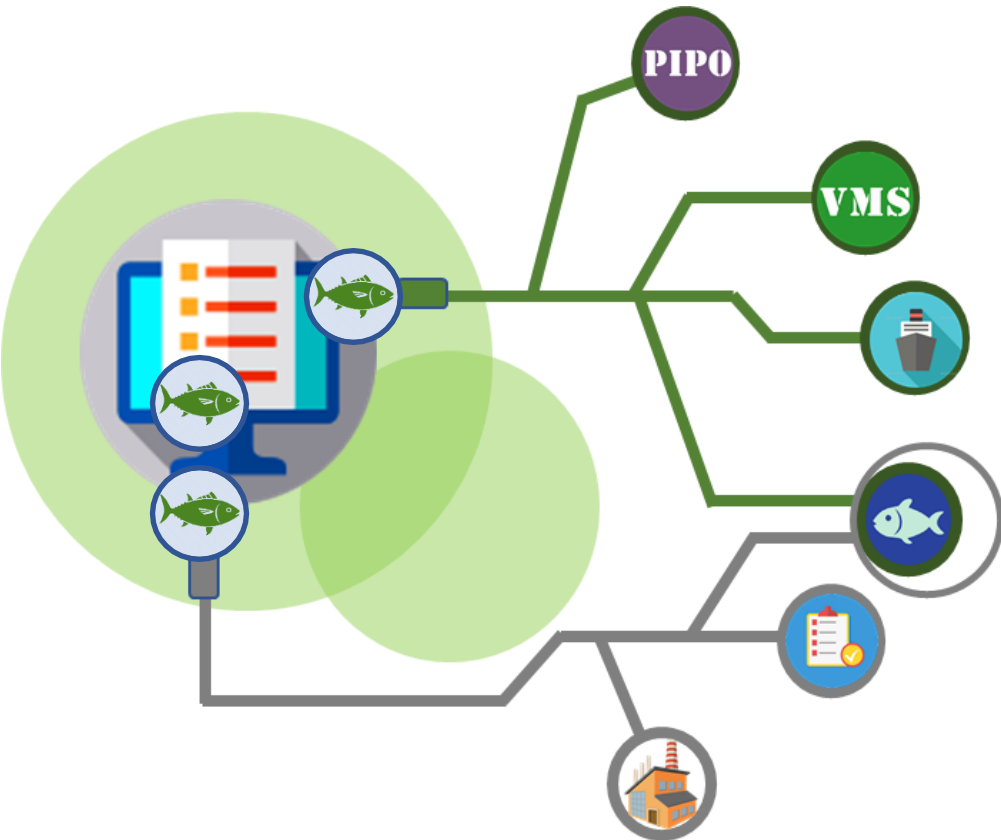
- High-risk : every 4 months
- Medium-risk : every 6 months
- Low-risk : once a year



E-CDT system for exported fish



THAILAND'S CDT IMPLEMENTATION



1 Thai-Flagged Vessels

Domestic catch



2 Port State Measures and Processing Statement System

Imported fish



Implemented along the entire supply chain

E-traceability system for monitoring Thai-Flagged Vessels



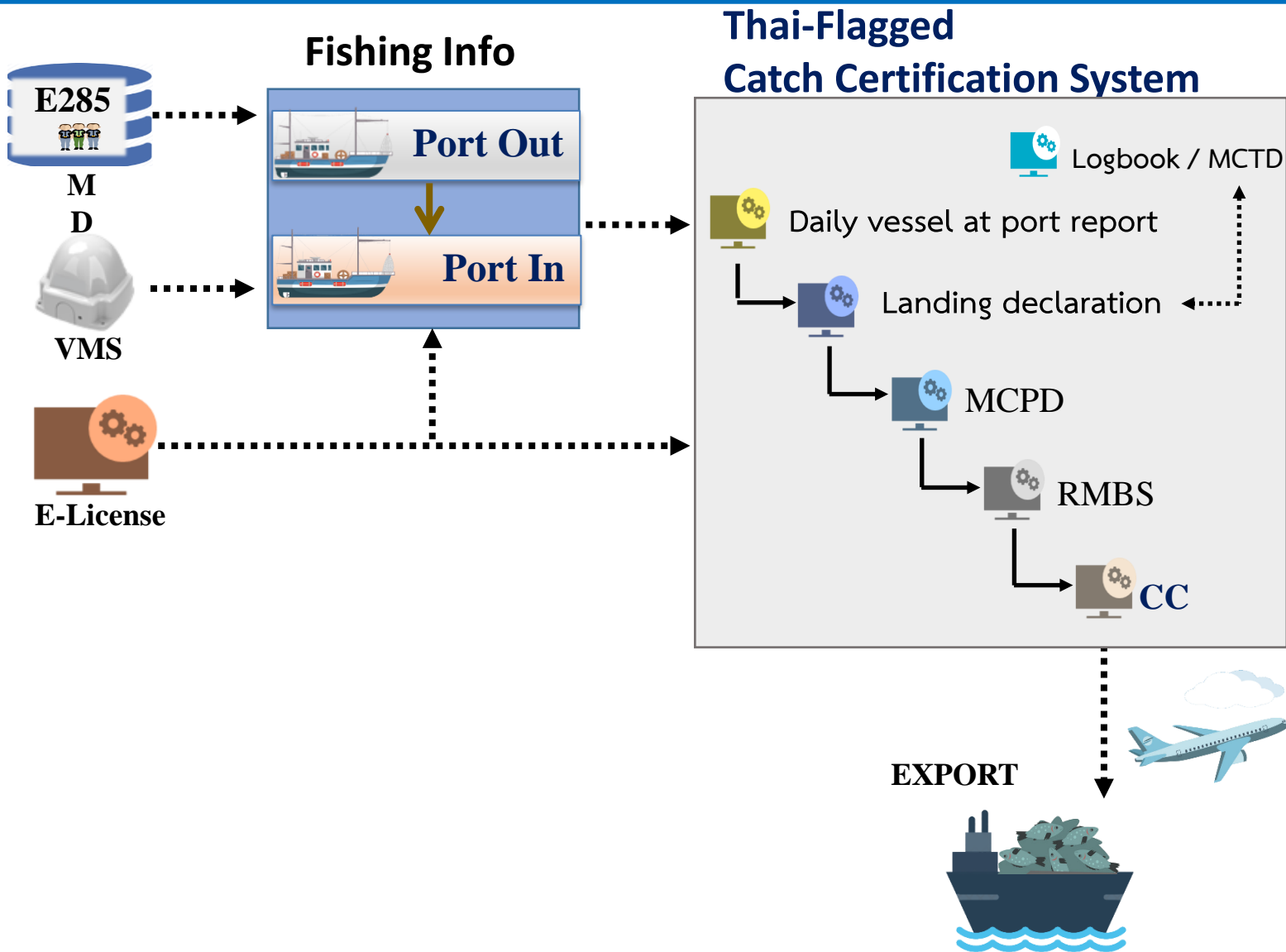
IT system - E285

- Fishing Info
- VMS
- E-License
- Thai-Flagged Catch Certification System



Strengthen the inter-agencies cooperation

- ✓ MOU between DOF and Marine Department



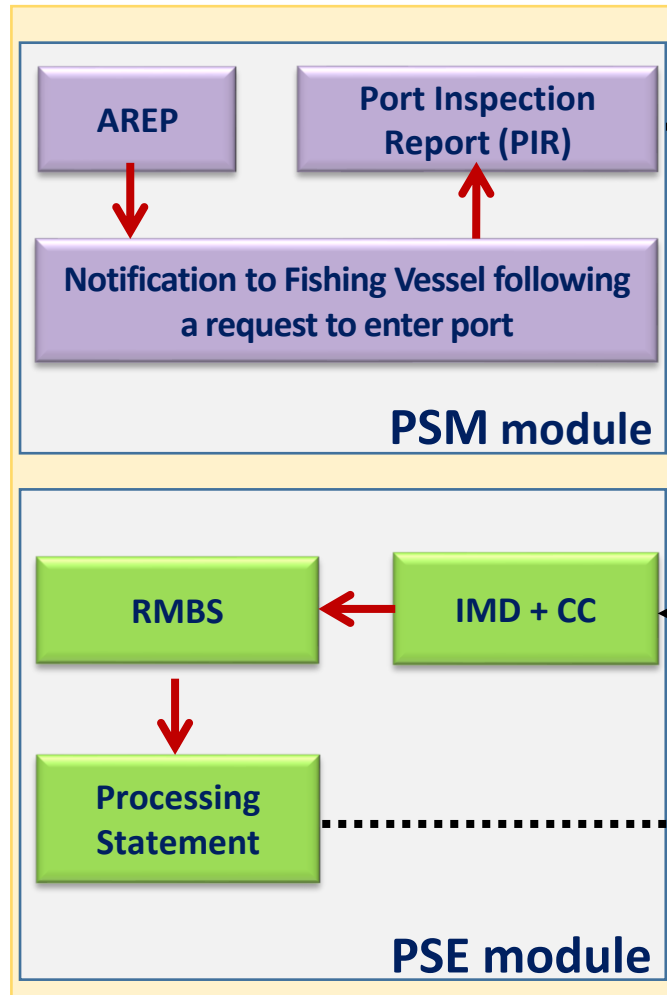
E-traceability system for monitoring imported fish



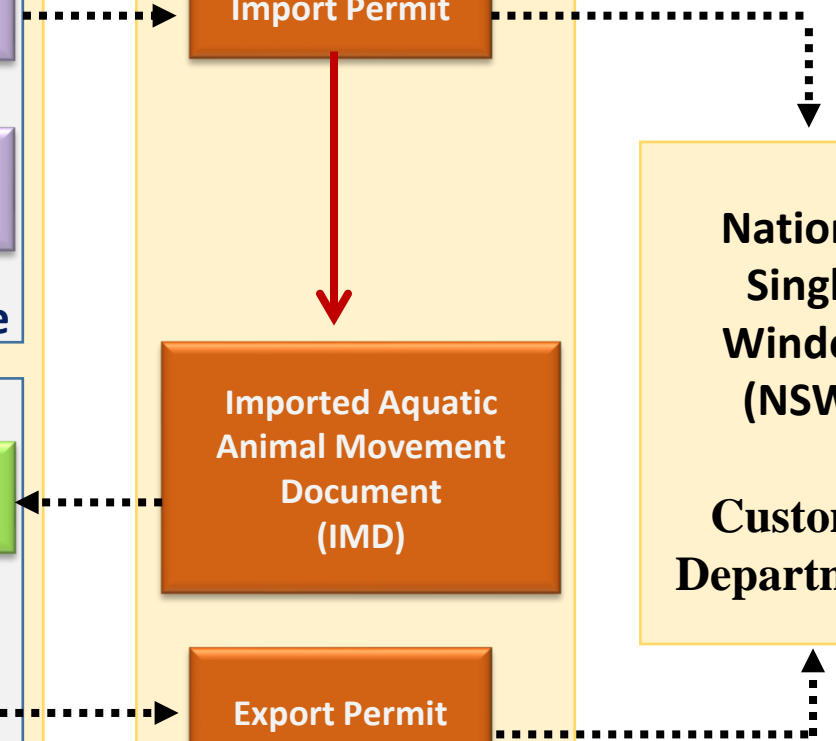
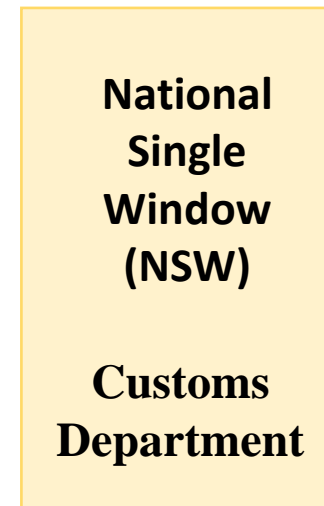
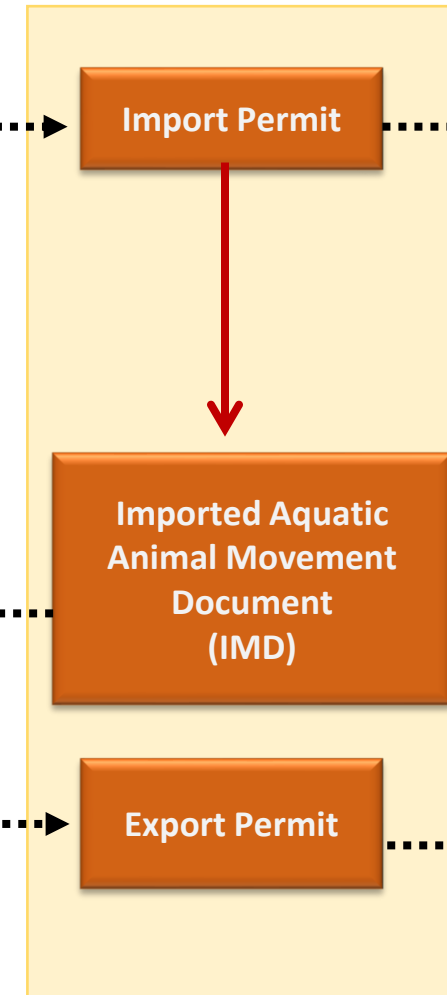
IT system:

- ❖ PSM linked and Processing Statement System; PPS
 - Port State Measures; PSM
 - Processing Statement Endorsement System; PSE
- ❖ Fisheries Single Window; FSW

PSM linked and Processing Statement System; PPS



Fisheries Single Window (FSW)



E-CDT system - summary

- **CDS and traceability system enable Thailand to trace catch from Thai-flagged vessels as well as imported fish**
- **The electronic traceability systems greatly increase transparency**

Benefits of CDT in Preventing IUU Fishing

1. Enhanced Traceability and Transparency

- Tracking the Entire Supply Chain
- Accountability

2. Prevention of Market Access for Illegal Products

- Blocking entry of IUU products
- Compliance with international regulations

3. Supporting Law Enforcement and Resource Management

- Efficient monitoring
- Real-time data sharing

Benefits of CDT in Preventing IUU Fishing

4. Strengthening International Cooperation

- Cross-border collaboration
- Harmonization of standards

5. Promotion of Long-Term Fisheries Sustainability

- Preserving fish stocks
- Securing livelihoods

Challenges and Considerations

Data Quality

Ensuring the accuracy and reliability of data collected throughout the supply chain is crucial.

Technology Adoption

Implementing CDT systems can be costly and challenging for small-scale fisheries.

International Cooperation

Effective CDT systems require collaboration among governments, industry stakeholders, and consumers on a global scale.

Thank you for your attention

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