

Progress of Implementation on Combating IUUF in Thailand as of 7 January 2016

No.	EU Suggestions	Implementation Progress	Remarks
1	Legal Framework		
	<p>1.1 Adoption of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries at cabinet level to be done before mid-November and its transmission for approval and signed by the King of Thailand</p>	<p>The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) was approved by the cabinet on 3 November 2015. It was published in the Royal Thai Government Gazette on 13 November 2015 and has entered in to force from 14 November 2015 onwards. On 17 December 2015 the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015) was approved by the National Legislative Assembly.</p>	
	<p>1.2 Introducing a comprehensive approach in the foreseen revision of the Implementing Rules to improve the consistency of all legal texts tackling the fight to IUU fishing activities.</p>	<p>The DOF in cooperation with the Council of State and CCCCF has developed the IUUF related Implementing Rules as subordinate law of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015). In which 90 Implementation Rules in total, there are 52 urgent Implementing Rules which relating to fighting IUU fishing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Twelve (12) Ministerial Regulations which has been approved by the cabinet since 29 December 2015 and are under the process for signing; 2) Eight (8) Ministerial Notifications; three (3) of them has been approved by the cabinet. The rest are under process of the MOAC consideration; 3) Three (3) Ministerial Orders; are under the process of approval; and 4) Twenty-six (26) the DOF Notifications/the DOF regulations; twenty-one (21) of them has been approved and published in the Royal Thai Government Gazette. The rest are under the process of request for approval. <p>It is expected that all urgent Implementing Rules will be approved and enter into force by January 2016.</p>	
	<p>1.3 Both Parties agreed for the Thai authorities to transmit to the DG MARE, services a consolidated version Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015, NPOA-IUU and the Implementing Rules adoption before the end 2015, if possible, at the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Council of State transmitted to the DG MARE the consolidated version of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E.2558 (2015) 2) NPOA-IUU and FMP were approved by the cabinet on 3 November 2015. They are published in the Royal Thai Government Gazette on 29 December 2015. The DOF transmitted their copies to the DG MARE on 30 December 2015. 3) The DOF submitted the DG MARE the draft of nine (9) Implementing Rules (5 Notification of the DoF, 1 Ministerial Regulation and 3 Notification of the MOAC) on 25 December 2015, and seven (7) drafts of Ministerial Regulations on 2 January 2016. 	

<p>same time of the entry into force of the Royal Ordinance to avoid conflicts of law.</p>		
<p>2. Fisheries Policy Reform. Fisheries Management Plan</p>		
<p>2.1 Thai Authorities have committed to secure a budget of 2,500 Million Baht and to reinforce human resources in the Department of Fisheries</p>	<p>- Budget: The cabinet has approved budget to implement combating IUU fishing twice since early 2015 for the amount of 810 Million Baht - The DOF is planning to set up the Prevention and Combating IUU Fishing Division to take charge the implementation of the conservation, management and control measures to tackle IUU Fishing. The DOF has transferred its own staffs as well as recruited number of temporary staffs to work on increased tasks/duties according to new measures during this transition period. The organization chart of the Prevention and Combating IUUF Division was sent to the EU for information on 4 January 2016.</p>	
<p>2.2 The important of securing the timetable agreed over all for the following two years. It is of extreme relevance to put in place tools to guarantee the implementation of the measures planned for 2016 in order to ensure an adequate new approach for the fisheries sector. Regular implementation report of the actions presented in the plan</p>	<p>After the cabinet has approved the FMP since 3 November 2015, the DOF would implement activities established in the FMP. Planned Activities in 2016 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of seminars and workshops to raise awareness of Marine Fisheries Management Plan and its activities to the public and stakeholders; • Capacity building to the DOF officials on stock assessment and marine resources data evaluation and MSY calculation; • Set up a plan on survey and catch data collection for stock assessment and calculation of MSY of the year 2016; • Hire an internal expert (Thai) to give advice and join in analysis of the collected data; • Survey and data collection of marine resources using DOF's research vessels covering the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. These surveys will be conducted by five (5) Marine Research and Development Centers of DOF; • Catch data collection by type of fishing gear will be conducted at landing ports. <p>The progress of implementation has been sent to EU for information on 5 January 2016.</p>	

<p>3. Trafficking in Persons and Working Conditions in the Fisheries Sector: at sea and in the seafood industry</p>		
<p>3.1 Revision of the migration policy to respond consistently and at the same time to the interests of foreign workers and the needs of the seafood industry (flexibility and incentive for foreign workers to become illegal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrant workers both in fishing vessels and in fish processing industries are allowed to change their employer and work location according to Migrant Workers Act B.E. 2551 (2008) Article 26. It became to enforce since 2 November 2015. - Ministry of Labour has developed a program to provide shelters for the illegal migrant workers whom have been arrested. - Ministry of Labour is under the process of imposing a Ministerial Regulation on Prohibition on hiring of labor ages less than 18 years old in fisheries sector. 	
<p>3.3 Control, inspection and inspection program concerning at least 10% of the DOF registered factories engaging in aquatic animals processing. Inspection of 50 unregistered factories engaging in aquatic animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A committee to tackle the trafficking in persons and forced labor in fisheries and seafood processing sectors is established by the CCCIF. Fish processing industries inspection program was planned and set up. Twenty (20) Task Forces with 316 multi-disciplinary officers for labor inspection in fish processing industries were established. They were trained in control and inspection course before launching the program on 20 November 2015 onwards. There were 145 factories chosen to be inspected on labor conditions. As of 31 December 2015, the results shown that illegal labors were found in 63 factories. Details are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there are 28,343 labours were involved and inspected. - Sixty-seven (67) factories registered under the DOF were inspected and found illegal labor in 32 factories; - Forty-eight (48) factories unregistered under the DOF were inspected and found illegal labor in 20 factories; - Additional special inspection in 30 factories (considered as the factories at risk) and found illegal labours in 11 factories. The offenders who own the factories are under prosecution process. Following the inspection, the DOF has ordered temporary suspension of 5 factories for 10 days from 4 to 13 January 2016. 	

	<p>3.4 Regularization of illegal migrant workerson fishing vessels and seafood processing sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To serve the labour need to work in fishing vessels, the Ministry of labour opened the first migrant labour registration during 1 April 2015 to 29 June 2015. There were 54,402 migrant labours were registered under 9,941 employers/fishing vessel owners. • Ministry of Labour is opening the second registration of migrant workers from Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR in the fisheries sector as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Open registration for illegal migrant workers for working in fishing vessels for 90 days during 2 November 2015 – 30 January 2016 in 22 coastal provinces. These registered migrant workers will be permitted to work in Thailand for 1 year. As of 4 January 2016 there were 12,920 migrant labours (7,463 Myanmar nationals, 232 Loa PDR nationals and 5,224 Cambodia Nationals) were registered under 3,969 employers/ fishing vessel owners. 2) Open registration for illegal migrant workers for working in fish processing industries for 90 days during 25 November 2015 – 22 February 2016. These registered migrant workers will be permitted to work in Thailand for 1 year. As of 4 January 2016 there were 23,123 migrant labours (18,897 Myanmar nationals, 451 Loa PDR nationals and 3,775 Cambodia Nationals) were registered under 2,304 employers. 	
<p>4. Monitoring, Control and Surveillance System (MCS)</p> <p>4.1 Monitoring, control and Inspection of labor onboard in fishing vessels 60 gross tonnage and over particularly oversea fishing vessels.</p>	<p>The inspection of Thai fishing vessels operate oversea was performed in order to examine the forced labor and human trafficking in fishing vessels. At present, the total of Thai FV operate in high sea is 75 vessels. The details of vessel inspection covers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nineteen(19) Thai FV's boarding at port in SamutSakhon and SamutPrakan province were inspected since 05 November 2015. The result showed that no forced labor was found. All vessels were in repairing process and fishing license operating oversea application as prescribed by the new Fisheries Royal Ordinance 2015. 2) There are fifty-four (54) Thai FV's operated in high sea (Indian Ocean). Twenty-four (24) of them returned back to Thailand and were inspected at sea by the multi-discipline officers. The inspection result showed that 11 cases were found infringement. Main illegal issues included no logbook records, no licenses of masters and machinists, and no vessel registration documents on board. The illegal cases were submitted to the 	

	<p>police for prosecution. Unregistered labors were notified for further labor registration. For other thirty (30) FVs; 13 FVs is not in the criteria for inspection, 17 FVs will be inspected (10 FVs are returning back to Thailand, the CCCIF notification letters will be sent to the owners of 7 FVs to call back for inspection).</p> <p>The DOF is in the process of collecting information of oversea fishing vessels and Thai owners to facilitate the inspection and control. We plan to have close cooperation with neighboring countries on information sharing.</p>	
<p>4.2 Control of the nationals involve in IUU activities</p>	<p>The DOF is in the process of collecting information of oversea fishing vessels and Thai owners to facilitate the inspection and control. We plan to have close cooperation with neighboring countries on information sharing.</p>	
<p>4.3 Control of the vessels operating in third countries waters using automatic VMS monitoring.</p>	<p>Vessels that installed VMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,200 vessels 30 GT and over installed VMS and functioned. - 2,076 vessels 30 GT and over covers 1,952 fishing vessels operating in Thai waters and 124 fishing vessels operating outside Thai waters - 3,124 fishing vessels between 30-60 GT <p>Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of fishing vessels</p> <p>Fishery Monitoring and Control Center is responsible for 24 hrs monitoring, and control and surveillance of fishing vessels</p> <p>Procedures</p> <p>DOF published the procedure for implementation of VMS at central and local unit. In addition, the training program for these officers is planned.</p> <p>Network development for electronic system</p> <p>The network development between VMS and Fishing Info2 is performed and expect to be finished by 15 January 2016.</p> <p>The capacity building of VMS</p> <p>Due to high number of fishing vessels to be monitored, building VMS capacity for supporting the effective implementation of officers is needed. The capacity building for VMS officers is planned.</p> <p>Departmental Notification for prosecution of high risk fishing vessels to illegal fishing</p> <p>The Department of Fisheries adopted the Departmental Notification for Administrative sanction and criminal when the fishing vessel has high risk to connect with IUU fishing.</p> <p>The prosecution result from October 2015 to present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 cases of Anchovy purse seiners 1 case of Beam trawler 	

	<p>The cooperation between Thailand and Spain as suggested by EU Spain agreed to cooperate and exchange knowledge and experiences on VMS application and analysis to Thailand.</p> <p>E-logbook development E-logbook is an ongoing process and expected to be finished in June 2016. The prototype can be exhibited to EU. After e-logbook is completed, it can be used for effective fishery management and traceability at sea</p>	
<p>4.4 Obligations regarding the submission of the mandatory data to RFMOs of which Thailand is Contracting party or Cooperative non contracting party</p>	<p>The DOF has enhanced cooperation with the IOTC Secretariat on the required data submission as an IOTC member state. Currently, Thailand by the DOF already submitted all mandatory data that IOTC requested in the past. From now on, the DOF will report and submit IOTC the mandatory data by the deadline specified by the IOTC.</p> <p>The DOF also has cooperation with WCPFC as a Cooperating Non-Member. The DOF in cooperation with the processing plants has provided every year the data of raw material fish imported and processed by Thai processing plants.</p>	
<p>4.5 Deployment of national observers onboard Thai vessels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DOF is under the process of issuing an implementing rules regarding observers onboard Thai vessels namely: 1) Notification on the determining of criteria for oversea fishing license that must recruit observer on board; and 2) Notification on the determining of criteria and period(s) of time for license application, license issuing, and reporting of fishing vessel's transshipment at sea. They are under the request for approval from the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives. - The DOF organized a training course of National observers onboard (Fisheries Observer Onboard Program) with 20 trainees have been trained for the trainers during 17 November to 3 December 2015. In this training course, we had an expert from Fisheries Research Agency of Japan to be an honorable lecturer. - The DOF developed the practical conditions and rules for working of observers. - The practical guide (manual) for observer onboard has been developed. 	
<p>4.6 the obligation to task immediate appropriate actions <i>vis-à-vis</i> presumed IUU activities (calling back to a designation port the vessel (suspension of fishing</p>	<p>Departmental Regulation (implementing rules) prescribes Thai FV's operating oversea to port in at designated port within 30 days after the Regulation is adopted since 30 December 2015. In addition other Implementing Rules have been adopted as task immediate appropriate actions to against IUU activities.</p>	

<p>license, seizure of the catches...)</p>		
<p>4.7 Full implementation of the port State measures including data verification, notification to IOTC and training inspectors.</p>	<p>The implementation of the Port State Measures (PSM) was started since 1 September 2015 by 9 Inspection Offices of the DOF. The designated ports for foreign fishing vessels entry into Thai ports has announced to RFMOs. The implementation of PSM following the procedures for PSM which including the data verification. In addition, for foreign fishing vessels in IOTC vessel lists, notification to IOTC will perform follows IOTC Resolution regarding PSM. In addition, training of inspectors is done twice last year. The practical training is planned in early 2016.</p>	
<p>4.8 Coordination and information sharing between the different authorities involved in fisheries control (inspections planning, inspection reports, risk analysis, training)</p>		
<p>4.9 effective enforcement of conservation, management and control measures with the assignment of proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.</p>	<p>During 1 October to 30 December 2015, law enforcement was conducted by inspection at sea. The results were shown as follows: -Monitoring and surveillance of fishing operation was carried out at sea. Joint patrol in fishing areas is planned to be done for 562 operations. There were infringement against the fisheries law and Maritime law 520 offenders with 142 cases. - Inspection at sea for fishing licenses were carried out onboard 669 fishing vessels. - Fishing surveillance network in 23 coastal provinces covering 103 sub-districts has been established 3,090 members.</p>	
<p>4.10 The draft national plan of control and inspection needs to be revised by the end of 2015 to ensure consistency with the FMP and new control policy and labor issues.</p>	<p>The Draft National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI) was submitted to the EU on 30 November 2015. Later, the DOF has amended the draft NPCI according to the comments provided by Mr. Deben. The revised NPCI has been submitted to the EU on 5 January 2016.</p>	

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<p>4.11 It shall be prohibited for Thai vessels (fishing and supporting) during the next 12 months to transship at sea in any waters any crew member or any fisheries products.</p>	<p>The DOF has issued the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on determining the Types of Fishing Vessels with which, the Area(s) in which and the Period(s) of Time during which the transshipping of Aquatic Animals is Prohibited B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) dated 25 December 2015 The Notification has been published in the Royal Thai Government Gazette and entered into force since 29 December 2015.</p>	<p>As discussed with the EU, prohibition period is 6 months from 29 December 2015,</p>
<p>4.12 The competent authorities shall request that before 30 November 2015 all the FV's return to the designated ports as indicated by the DG in order to be submitted to verification. All masters of the vessels shall submit the list of the crew on board to the competent authorities immediately following the call to the port. If refusal to the call, an immediate cancellation of the license and confiscation of the vessel, gear and catches, should be applied.</p>	<p>The DOF has issued the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Determining Criteria and Period(s) of Time Regulating the Re-entry Requirement for the Purpose of Berthing at a Fishing Port by Commercial Fishing Vessels (No. 2) B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) dated 25 December 2015. The Notification has been published in the Royal Thai Government Gazette and entered into force since 29 December 2015.</p> <p>The inspection on board has been carried out by the CCCIF in cooperation with the DOF, Marine Department, and Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Foreign Affairs focused on the oversea fishing vessels. Currently there are 75 Oversea fishing vessels (holding oversea fishing licenses) as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nineteen (19) oversea fishing vessels which are under the repair or preparation for cruising in the SamutSakhon and SamutPrakan. The inspection of these fishing vessels has been done since 4 November 2015. The inspection results showed none of infringement on forced labor. 2. Fifty-four (54) oversea fishing vessels has been operating fishing in the Indian Ocean. Eleven (11) of them returned to Thailand and were inspected without advance notice by multidisciplinary officials on the way back to Thai ports. The results showed some serious infringement <i>i.e.</i>, incomplete filling up logbooks, unlicensed steersmen and machinists, and no original vessel registration books. They were handed over to the police for further legal proceeding. 3. Two (2) Thai oversea fishing vessels departed from Indian Ocean were inspected without advance notice on 21 December 2015. 18 Thai labors and 34 migrant labors were found onboard. All migrant labors were under the process of registration. 	<p>Only the oversea fishing vessels.</p>

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	<p>4. Two (2) Thai oversea fishing vessels departed from Indian Ocean were inspected without advance notice on 22 December 2015. Unlicensed Masters and steersmen were found. Their migrant labors were under the process of registration. The rest of oversea fishing vessels are on the way back to Thai port soon due to no carriers vessels (prohibited by law to transship at sea) support their fish transshipment.</p> <p>The DOF has issued the Notification of the Department of Fisheries on Determining Criteria and Period(s) of Time Regulating the Re-entry Requirement for the Purpose of Berthing at a Fishing Port by Commercial Fishing Vessels B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) dated 25 December 2015. The Notification shall enter into force as from the date of its publication in the Royal Thai Government Gazette.</p> <p>Twenty-eight (28) PPO centers has strictly inspected Thai fishing vessels of 30 GT and over before and after fishing operation since August 2015. Since starting new fiscal year of 2016 (1 October 2015), the results of PPO inspection are found that there are fishing vessels approved to port out for 47,399 cases and to port in for 44,885 cases. Accumulated number of fishing vessels engaging PPO control is 5,708 vessels (as of 21 December 2015). Fishing vessels which do not comply with the PPO requirements could not port out to fishing</p>	<p>Only fishing operations in Thai waters,</p>
<p>4.13 The maximum period of the fishing operation at sea shall be 30 days. After that, the fishing vessels shall come back to the designated port to follow PPO procedures (including inspections to verify work contracts and seamen books)</p>		
<p>5. Traceability of Fisheries Products</p> <p>5.1 Transmit to the EU the updated progress report on traceability by the end of 2015</p>	<p>The DOF has submitted the DG MARE the progress on improvement of traceability since 30 November 2015.</p>	
<p>5.2 Verification and validation the legal origin of fish and the actual imported weight must be improved in term of cross-checking of data, actions in case of consistency, control of actual weight.</p>	<p>The verification and validation is included in the progress report on traceability submitted.</p>	

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<p>5.3 the coordination still needs to be improved between the different involved authorities (DOF, Customs, Port Authorities, Marine Department)</p>	<p>1. The DOF has established the MOU on Cooperation of Information Sharing among the DOF, Marine Department, Royal Thai Navy, Royal Thai Police, Department of Local Administration, Department of Employment, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare. Information subject to fishing vessels and labor onboard are shared, updated, and used by the authorities via the Fishing Info network. This information is actually used in Port in- Port out (PPO) control and inspection at sea.</p> <p>2. The MOU between the DOF and the Customs Department has been signed since 12 November 2015. The MOU regards to the control and examination of imported, exported and transit aquatic animals to tackle IUU Fishing. The DOF and the Customs Department have established the jointed procedures and manuals as well as the electronic applications to implement the control and examination. Implementation under the MOA is launched.</p>	
<p>5.4 Cooperation with Third Countries including neighboring countries (Indonesia)</p>	<p>- The DOF plans to do cooperation on Fisheries with the third countries <i>i.e.</i>, Cambodia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, the Philippines and other flag states aiming at combating IUU fishing of Thai and their fishing vessels and to improve the traceability for imported fish to Thailand.</p> <p>- The MOU on Fisheries Cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand and the Ministry of Fisheries and Forests of Fiji was signed on 14 December 2015. The MOU includes the cooperation on sustainable development of fisheries resources, combating, deterring and eliminating IUU Fishing as well as traceability of the import and export fishery raw material through and sharing of necessary data to verify catch documents.</p> <p>- The draft MOU on Fisheries Cooperation between the DOF and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Philippines has been finalized and approved by the Thai Cabinet. Now it is under the MOU signing process.</p> <p>- The draft MOU on Fisheries Cooperation between the DOF and the Fisheries Agency of Papua New Guinea (PNG) is under the consideration of PNG side.</p> <p>- On 4th December 2015 the Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand has met with Ms. Susi Pudjiasruti, the Minister for Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia in Jakarta. The discussed issues were regards to combating IUU fishing which can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>1. Thai Minister has strongly committed to eradicate illegal fishing and pleased to cooperate with Indonesia on combating IUU fishing;</p>	

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2. As a result of the bilateral discussion between the Prime Minister of Thailand and the President of Indonesia during the Asia-Africa Business Summit Meeting on 23rd April 2015, both sides have agreed to establish a Joint Working Group on Fisheries Cooperation between Thailand and Indonesia, which would be co-chaired by Ministers of both sides. The Joint Working Group is for the purpose of addressing fisheries and fisheries related issues including combating IUU fishing between the two countries. So during this meeting Thai side has proposed the composition of Thai Working Group on Fisheries Cooperation and encouraged the Indonesia side to establish Indonesia working group soon. Thai Minister has planned to convene the first meeting of the joint working group in January 2016; and

3. For the Draft MOU on Fisheries Cooperation between Thailand and Indonesia, which has been approved by the Thai Government and has been under the consideration by Indonesia side, it would be an important agenda to be discussed in the first meeting of the Joint Working Group.

The delegations from the CCCIF and relevant agencies in cooperation with IOMIL OandLPN visited Indonesia to survey the needs of the Thai workers in Indonesia fishing vessels whether they want to go back to Thailand.

- Thai delegation from the Department of Fisheries met and discussed with five large tuna transshipment countries (Port States) in the Pacific Oceans namely: Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and the Federal States of Micronesia during 5-8 December 2015 in Bali, Indonesia. Most of imported fish to Thailand are transhipped at some certain ports in the Pacific Islands region prior to landing in Thailand. In order to provide guarantees that transshipment of tuna destined to Thailand is originated from a legal source and compliance with the Conservation and Management Measures adopted by involving parties. The main purpose of discussion is to seek for fishery cooperation especially on information exchange in relation to the transshipment activities. The output from this meeting covered the drafting of MOU on fishery cooperation between Thailand and each Pacific Islands country in terms of exchanging transshipment information of tuna to Thailand, providing transshipment declaration by authorized officer, and establishing of the contact person for each country.

	<p>- the DOF has informed the IOTC on thirty-three (33) designated ports of Thailand for foreign fishing vessels and carriers. The IOTC may notify further to her members and other related RFMOs for information.</p>	
<p>6 Remedies and compensation for the affected fishers</p>	<p>The Thai Government has established a policy on remedies and compensation for the affected fishers from the national measures on combating IUU fishing. The implementation progress on this matter are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The affected fishers are divided into 3 groups as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Fishers who use fishing gears which are not specified in their fishing licenses; 1.2 Fishers who have legally fishing licenses for their fishing gears <i>i.e.</i>, push net. There are 334 push net vessels which later has been prohibited in fishing according to the Head of NCPPO's order No. 24/2015; 1.3 Fishers who own fishing vessel 30 GT and over and must to follow the conditions notified by the CCCIF particular on PPO measures. 2. Fishing vessels of 30 GT and over that have to follow the condition and measures notified by CCCIF. 3. Preliminary remedies and compensation for the affected fishers are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 The Prime Minister established the Sub-Committee on the Strategic Driven of the National Council for Peace and Order to take charge on the Remedies and compensation for the affected fishers. Initially, the fishers in group 1.2 has been compensated for 47,922,600 Baht and 4,012 fishers in group 1.3 has been compensated for 180,593,500 Baht. 3.2 As the Government could not compensate fishers in group 1.1 who used illegal fishing gears, the Government is seeking for soft loan for them to change their fishing gears or career and alleviate the debt problems of fishers. 4. For buying back program, according to the Prime Minister's assignment, the MOAC has established the committee on exterminating buy back fishing vessel to reduce fishing vessels in order to balance with the marine resources stock. The committee has approved the criteria and estimated price of fishing vessels for buying back of fishing vessels (size 10-150GT and over) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing vessels with legal vessel registration and fishing license, the price is 50% of estimated price; and 	

	<p>- Fishing vessels with illegal on vessel registration or fishing license, the price is 25% of estimated price. In this regards, the Government has approved to allocate 215 Million Baht for the buying back program</p>	
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Remarks :

- DOF = The Department of Fisheries
- CCCCIF = The Command Center on Combating IUU Fishing
- IUUF = Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
- MOAC = The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Thai-MECC = Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center (There are 3 areas of Thai MECC; Thai-MECC Area 1 (Upper Gulf of Thailand), Thai-MECC Area 2 (Lower Gulf of Thailand), Thai-MECC Area 3 (Andaman Sea))

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