



Overview of the Catch Documentation and Traceability System in Thailand

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

15 July 2026



OUTLINE

Session 1 Catch Documentation and Traceability System in Thailand

- ✓ Why Thailand needed a national traceability system
- ✓ Thailand's CDT System — how data flows from catch to export
- ✓ Traceability for Thai-Flagged Vessels
- ✓ Traceability for Imported Fish
- ✓ Inspection at Processing Plants
- ✓ Thailand's Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (e-CDT) Platform

Session 2 Certification Scheme

- ✓ Certification & Market Requirements (Japan, EU)

Session 1

Catch Documentation and Traceability System in Thailand

Why Thailand needed CDT system

- **Overfishing and Resource Depletion**

Severe decline in marine populations and degradation of ecosystems directly threaten long-term food security and local livelihoods.

- **The IUU Fishing Problem**

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing threatens marine resources.

- **EU Yellow Card (2015)**

The European Union issued a yellow card, forcing Thailand to reform its entire fisheries management system.

- **Yellow Card Lifted (2019)**

Thailand upgraded its laws, vessel monitoring, and traceability systems to meet EU requirements.

- **A Global Market Standard**

Major export markets — the EU, the US, and Japan — now treat traceability as a condition of trade.



The cost of IUU fishing

1.3–2.7

million tons/year caught illegally in the Asia-Pacific region — 8–16% of total reported catch

US\$5.8 billion

Estimated annual economic loss from IUU fishing across Asia

One in Five Fish

IUU fishing accounts for 20% of global catch, threatening food security and biodiversity

Source: USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership

Thailand's Fisheries Reform

Organization

Re-Organization & Cooperation

Re-Organization

Key re-structuring includes a new division dedicated to the combat against IUU fishing.



System & Process

Traceability & Import Control

CDT & Import Control

Formulated a complete Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) network for both Thai fleets and incoming foreign-flagged carriers.



Vessel Monitoring

Standardized VMS equipment on vessels ≥ 30 GT. Continuous monitoring checks route anomalies, territorial boundaries, and fishing effort limits.



Law & Policy

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

✓ Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessels B.E. 2561 (2018)
✓ Fisheries Act B.E. 2568 (2025)

Law & Enforcement

Rebuilt the entire legislative structure, assigning robust MCS systems and applying high deterrence sanctions for non-compliance

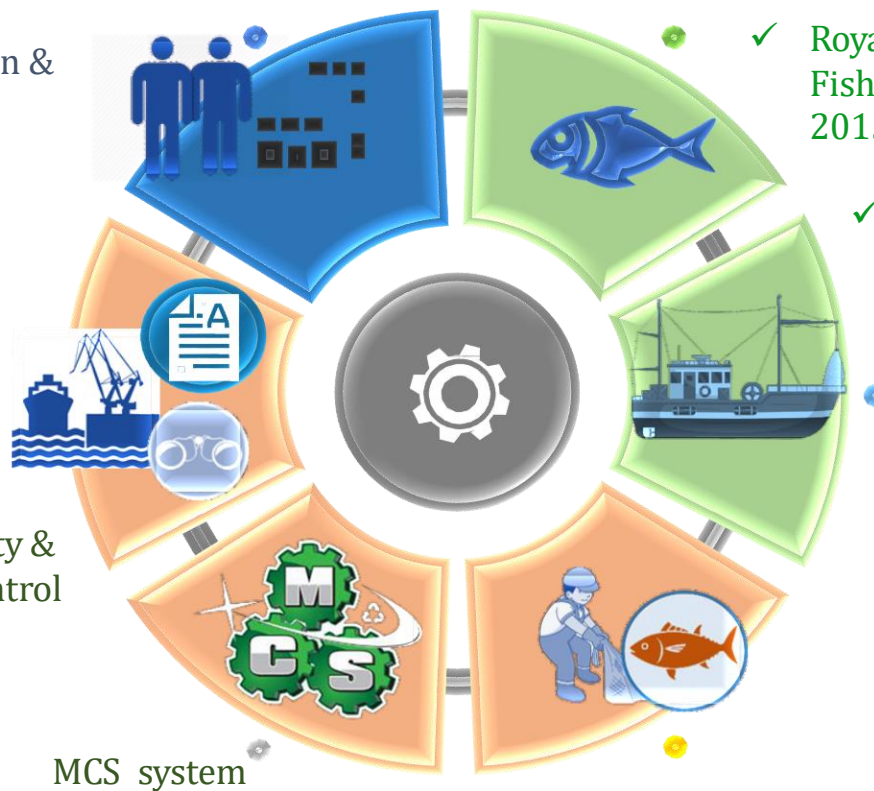


Fleet Management

clear picture of its fleet structure with an up-to-date electronic vessel database called "Fishing Info"

PIPO

commercial fishing vessels greater than 30GT are required to report to a PIPO Control Center for inspection upon porting-in and porting-out



MCS system

Resources and Fleet Management

Information from the European Commission, published in accordance with Article 22(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008, concerning flag State notifications (List of States and their competent authorities), according to Article 20(1), (2) and (3), and Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008

(2021/C 93/03)

In accordance with Article 20(1), (2) and (3) and Annex III to Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 ⁽¹⁾, the following third countries have notified to the European Commission the public authorities which, in relation with the catch certification scheme established by Article 12 of the Regulation, are empowered to:

- a) register fishing vessels under their flag;
- b) grant, suspend and withdraw fishing licences to their fishing vessels;
- c) attest the veracity of information provided in the catch certificates referred to in Article 12 and validate such certificates;
- d) implement, control and enforce laws, regulations and conservation and management measures which must be complied with by their fishing vessels;
- e) carry out verifications of such catch certificates to assist the competent authorities of the Member States through the administrative cooperation referred to in Article 20(4);



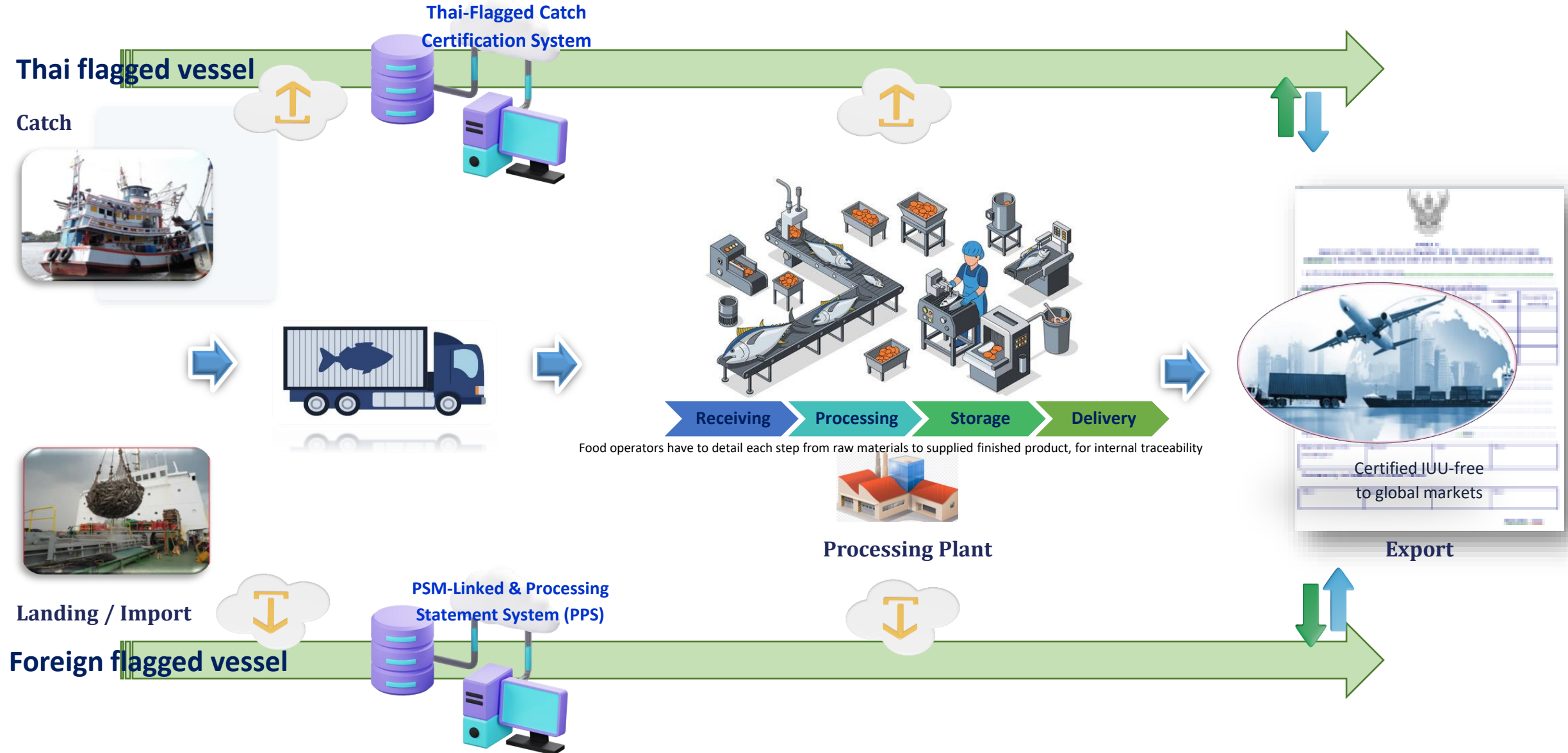
THAILAND

- (a) and (b):
- The Department of Fisheries
 - The Marine Department
- (c) to (g):
- The Department of Fisheries

Overview of Thailand's CDT

How data flows from catch to export

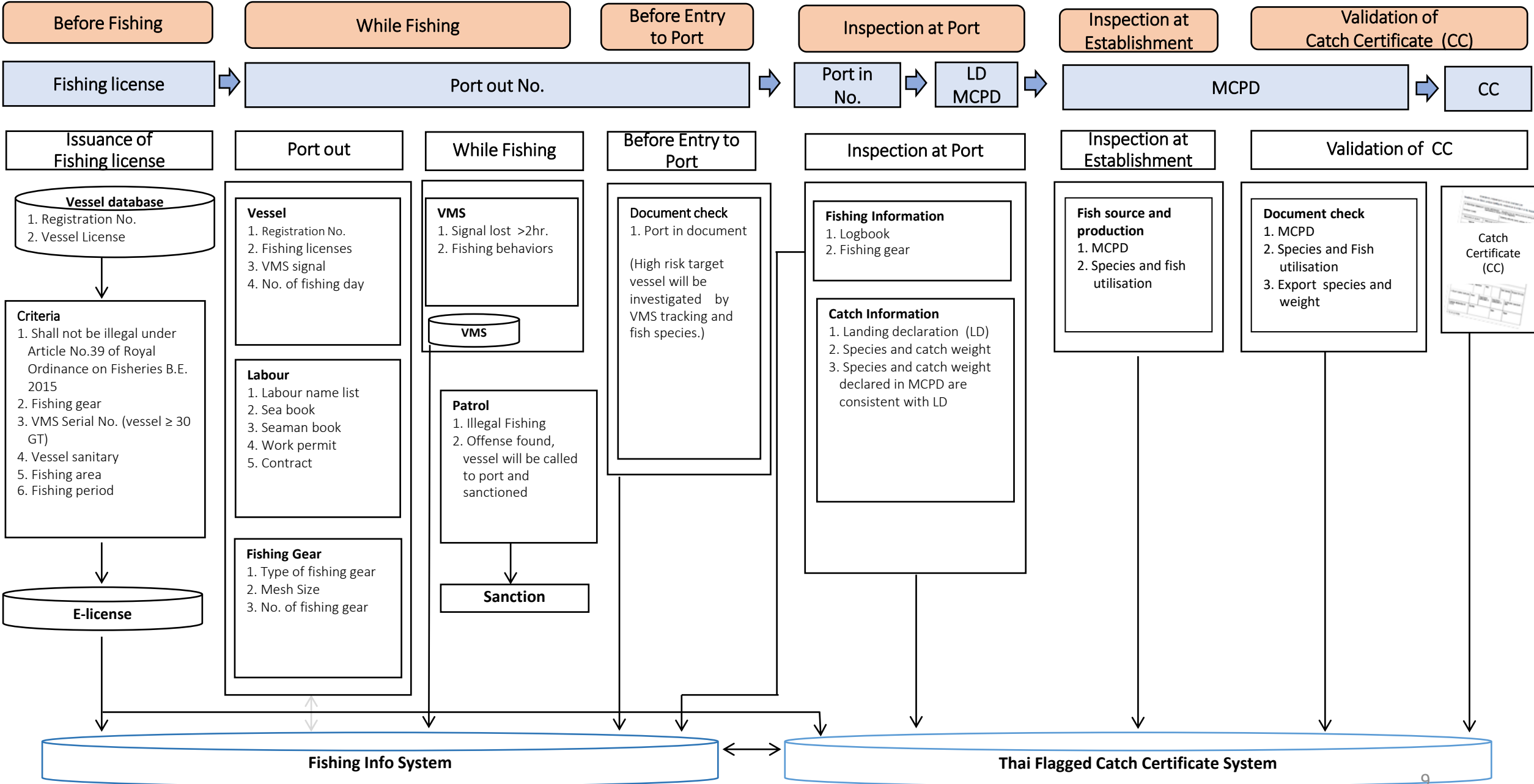
from landing point to exportation point





Traceability for Thai-Flagged Vessels

Traceability for Thai Flagged Vessels



Thai-Flagged Catch Traceability Workflow

Fishing Vessel → Landing → Verification → MCPD → Export → Catch Certificate



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 & Seller

Record purchased data in MCPD



Processing Plant

- Implement Traceability system
- Record of raw material utilization in RMBS



Exporter

Present catch certificate or any other document before exportation

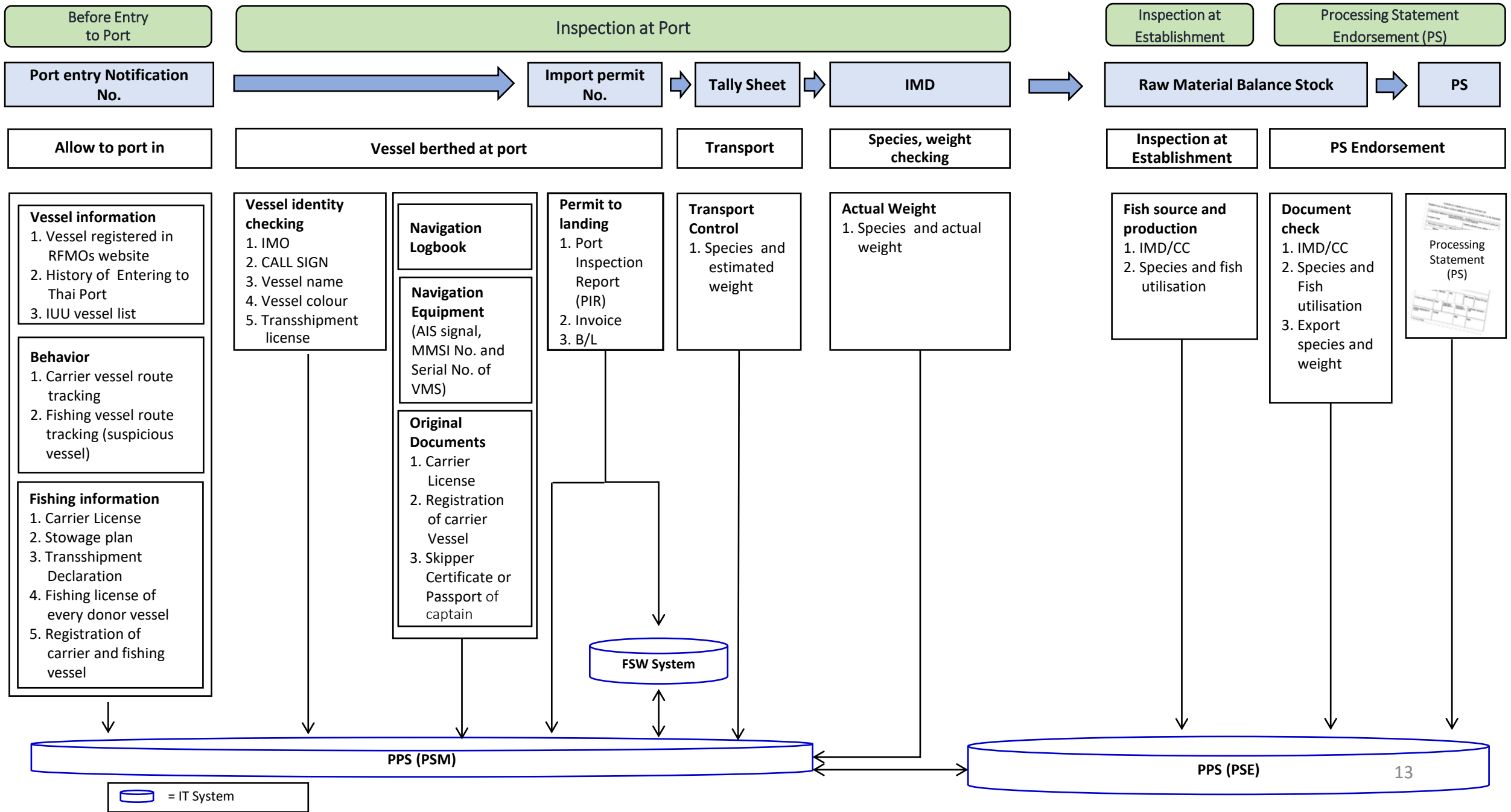


DOF

- Supervise fishing and landing of catch
- Issuing catch certificate

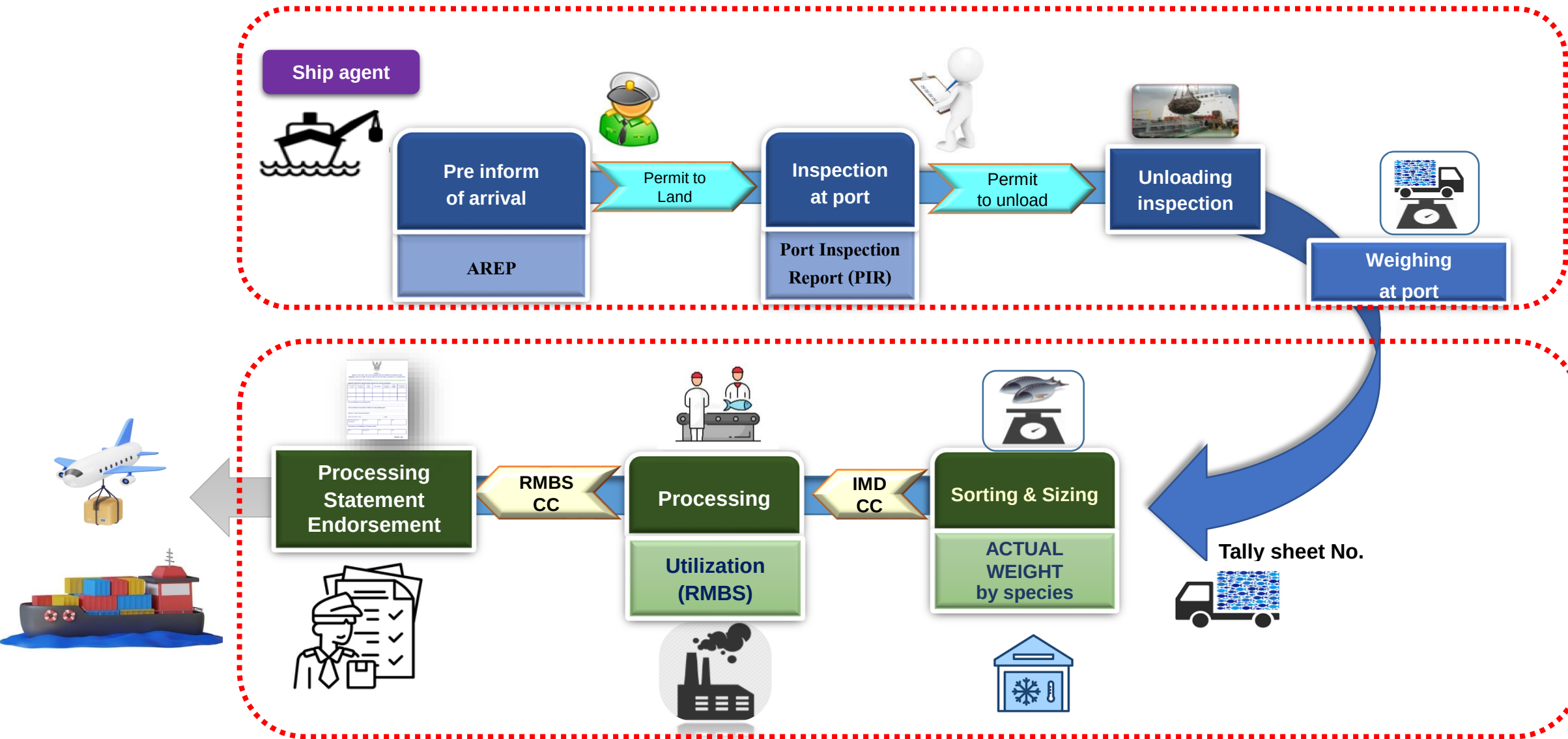
Traceability for Imported Fish

Traceability on Imported Fish

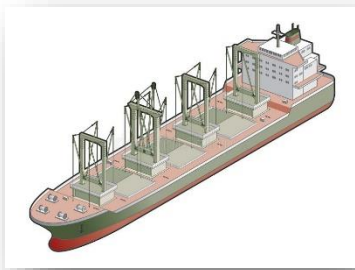


Imported Fish Traceability Workflow

Pre-arrival → Port Inspection → Unloading → Weighing → Sorting & Sizing → Processing → PS Endorsement



Activities of related stakeholders



Foreign-flagged vessels/ Importer

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



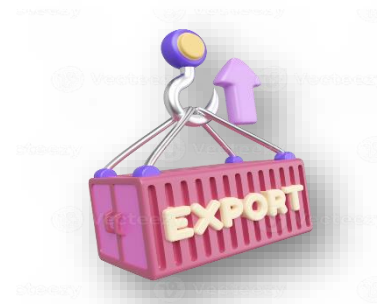
Buyer & Seller

Record purchased data in IMD
and/or RMBS



Processing Plant

- Implement Traceability system
- Record of raw material utilization in RMBS



Exporter

Present catch certificate or
any other document before
exportation

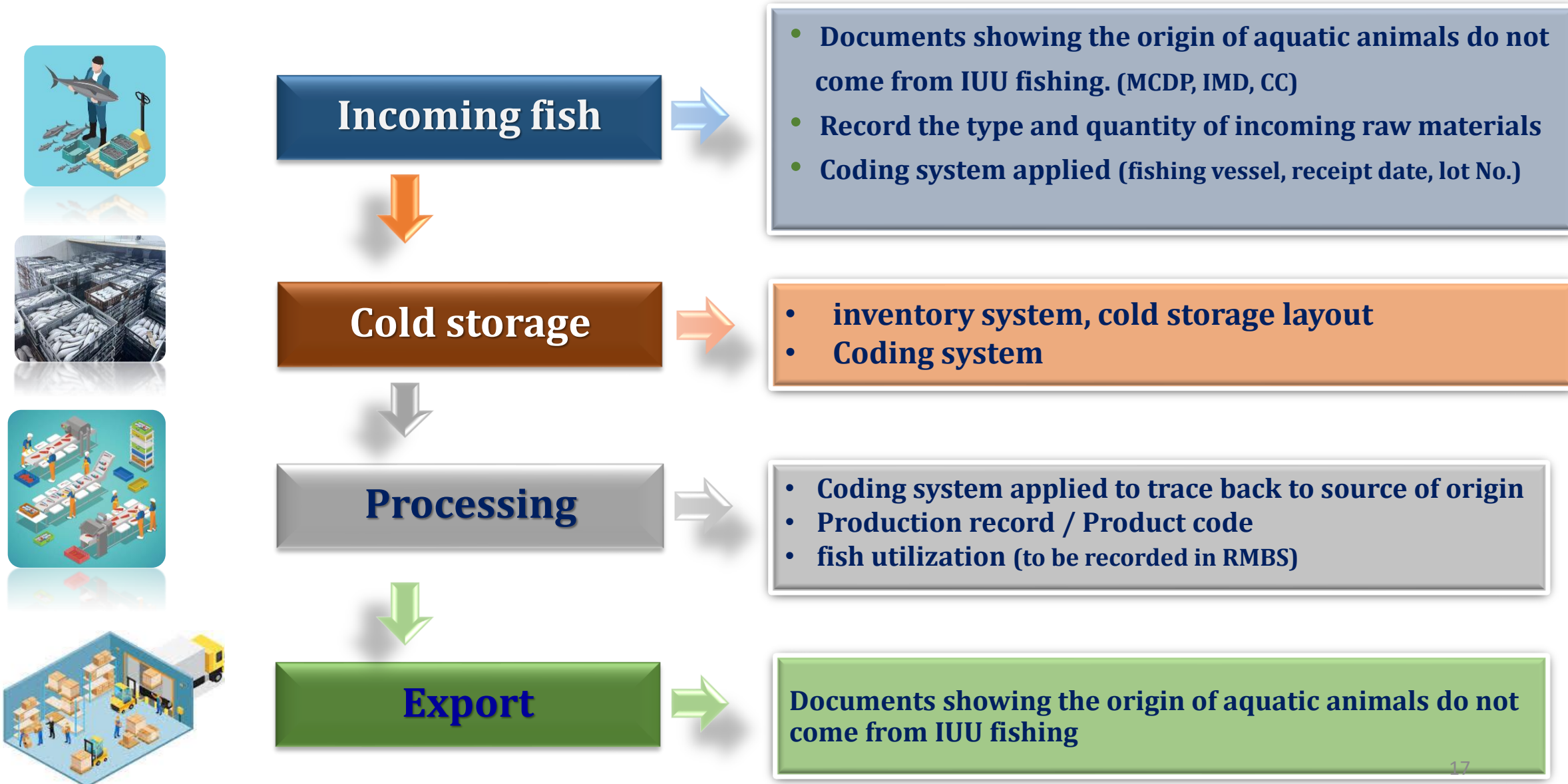


DOF

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

Traceability inspection in processing plant

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



2 groups

- High-risk : at least twice a year
- Low-risk : once a year





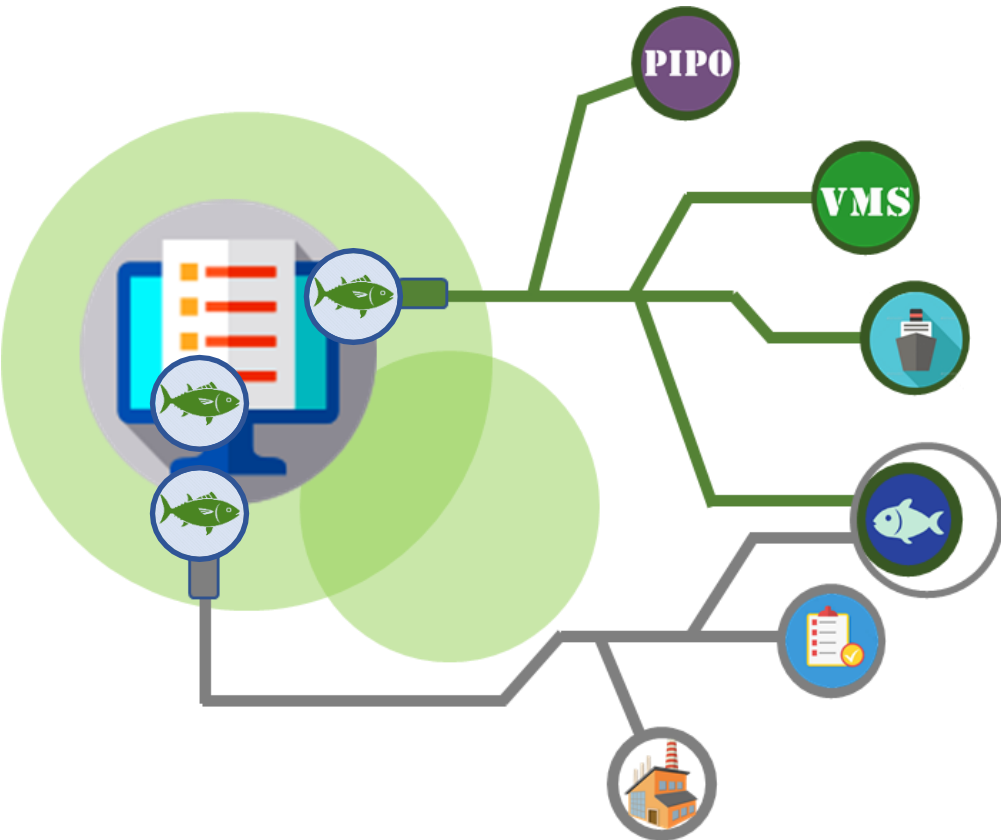
1. Advancing the IUU-Free Thailand Policy

2. Strengthening the Traceability and Catch Documentation System

- Enhanced Audit Mechanisms
- Integrated Data Systems
- Capacity Development

**Thailand's Electronic
Catch Documentation and Traceability Platform**

THAILAND'S CDT PLATFORM



1 Thai-Flagged Vessels

Domestic catch

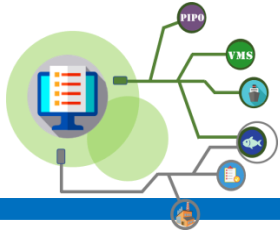


2 Port State Measures and Processing Statement System

Imported fish



Implemented along the entire supply chain



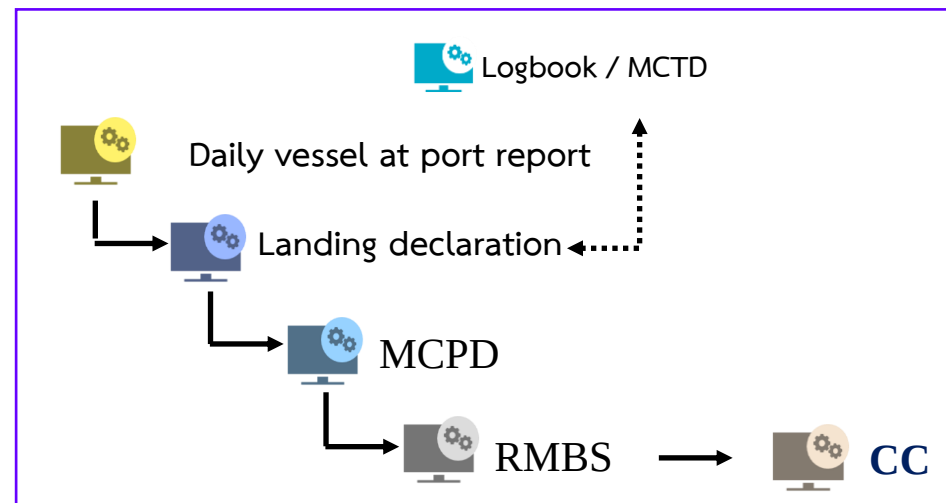
E-traceability system for monitoring Thai-Flagged Vessels



Port-out
Pre-fishing check
Fishing Quota review
Port-in
Arrival declaration
Catch verification



- Developed under Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (2015)
- Issuing commercial fishing licenses
- Link with Marine Department (Vessel registration)
- Registration of fishing ports





Thai Flagged Catch Certification System : TFCC

ข้อมูลเรือ

เรือค้างท่า

บันทึกเรือเข้าออกรายวัน

บันทึกน้ำหนักสัตว์น้ำขึ้นท่า

ซึ่งจริงหน้าท่า

สมุดบันทึกการทำการประมง

หนังสือกำกับการขนถ่ายสัตว์น้ำ

หนังสือกำกับการซื้อขายสัตว์น้ำ

ผู้ลงทะเบียน

ตรวจสอบสัตว์น้ำหน้าท่า

รายงาน

Fishing Vessels Information

Vessel at port

Daily record for vessel departure or entry

Landing Declaration for Port

Landing Declaration for buyer

Fishing logbook

Marine Catch Transshipment Document

Marine Catch Purchasing Document

Registrant

Inspect catch landing

Report

13,373 รายการ									
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E-traceability system for monitoring imported fish

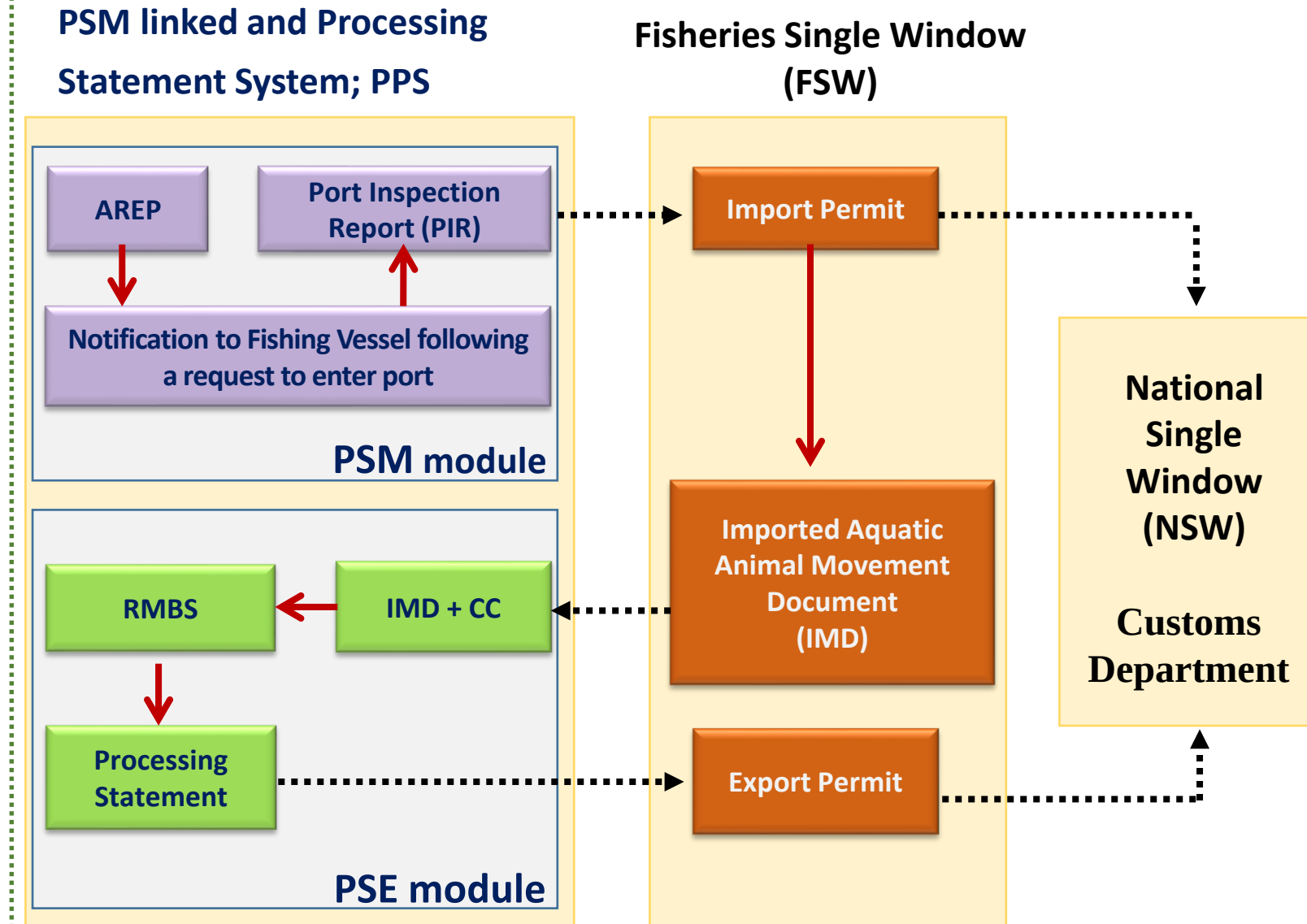


IT system:

❖ PSM linked and Processing Statement System; PPS

- Port State Measures; PSM
- Processing Statement Endorsement System; PSE

❖ Fisheries Single Window; FSW



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.

Session 2

Certification issuance

Global Measures to Combat IUU Fishing

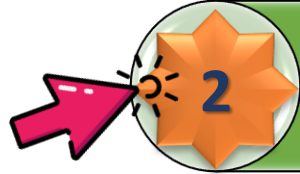
Country/Market	European Union	United States	United Kingdom
Key IUU Measure	IUU Regulation (EC) No.1005/2008	Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)	IUU Regulation (Retained EU Law)
Main Requirement	Catch Certificate required for imported wild-caught seafood; electronic CATCH system being implemented	Importers must provide harvest and traceability data for designated seafood species	Catch Certificate required for imports of wild-caught seafood, largely aligned with the former EU system
Country/Market	Japan	Australia	Republic of Korea
Key IUU Measure	Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants (2022)	Illegal Logging Prohibition and Biosecurity/Fisheries import controls	Special Act on the Prevention of Illegal Fishing and IUU-related Import Controls
Main Requirement	Importers and domestic businesses must maintain traceability records for specified species to prevent IUU products.	Risk-based import controls and documentation requirements for seafood imports; emphasis on legality and biosecurity.	Import control measures and catch documentation for selected imported seafood products.

JAPAN

Act on Ensuring the Proper Domestic Distribution and Importation of Specified Aquatic Animals and Plants (2022)



Regulation on Japanese Domestic Market
(Class I Aquatic Animals and Plants)



Import Regulation
(Class II Aquatic Animals and Plants)

Squid

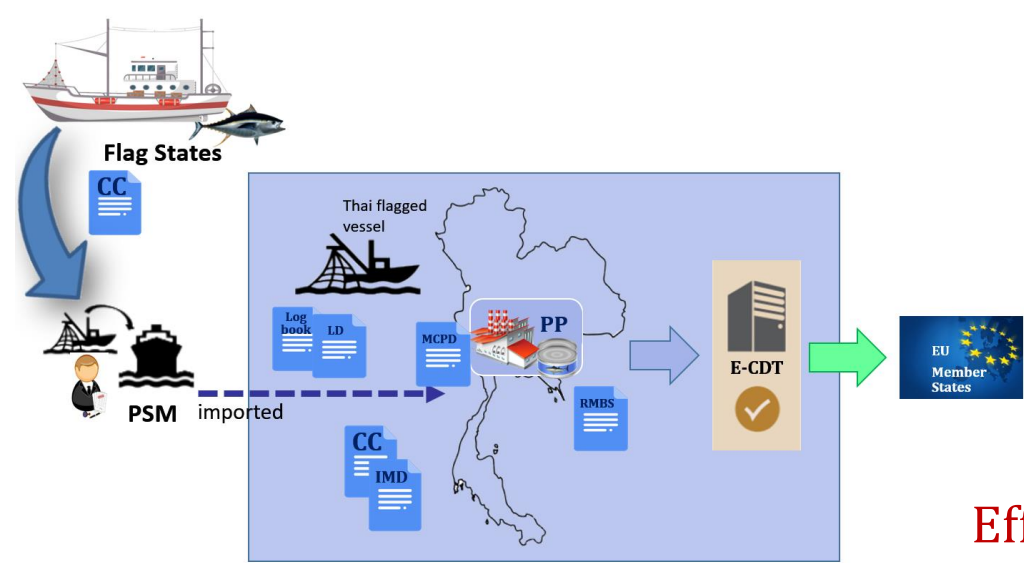
Cuttlefish

Pacific saury: *Cololabis spp*

Mackerel: *Scomber spp*

Sardine: *Sardinops spp*

European Union



Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008

- Effective:** 1 January 2010
- Scope:** Most wild-caught fishery products (HS 03, 1604 & 1605), with specified exemptions.
- Objective:** To ensure imported seafood originates from legal fishing activities and to prevent IUU fishing products from entering the EU market.
- Import Requirement:** Catch Certificate (CC) or Processing Statement (PS).

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, THAILAND

Statement under Article 14(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 23 September 2008 establishing a licensing system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Logbook marine products being processed

Catch codes	Vessel name	Vessel type	Catch quantity	Processing quantity	Processing date

Name and address of the processing plant:

Name and address of the exporter (if different from the processing plant):

Signature number of the processing plant:

Processing plant number:

Signature of the exporter:

Signature of the processing plant:

Signature of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand:

Regulation (EU) 2023/2842

(Amending Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2008 and the EU Fisheries Control System)

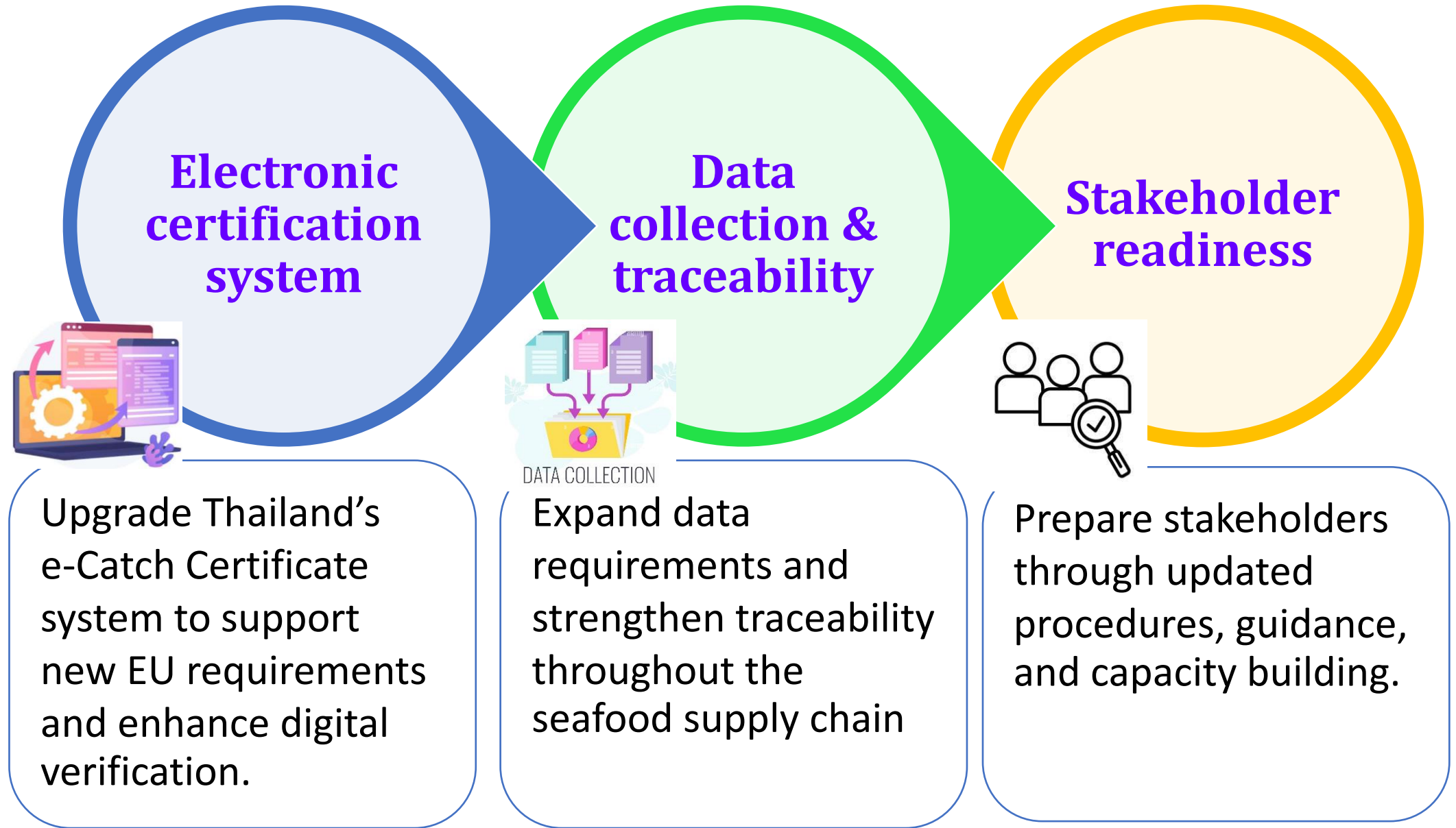
Adopted: 22 November 2023

Entered into force: 9 January 2024

Main application date: 10 January 2026

- Effective application from 10 January 2026
- Introduces electronic Catch Certificates (EU CATCH)
- Updates Catch Certificate and Re-export Certificate formats
- Enhances traceability and digital data exchange
- Strengthens verification of imported seafood to combat IUU fishing
- Harmonizes fisheries control across the EU

Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 : Impact on Thailand

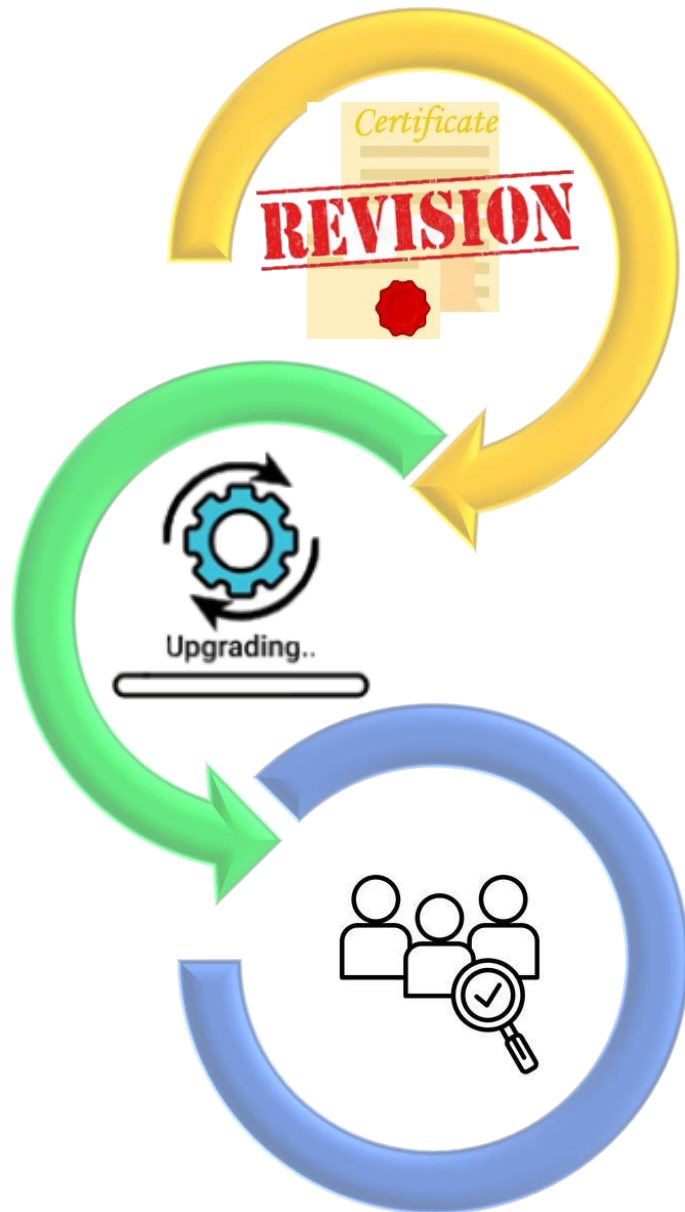


Thailand's Response

Revision of Catch Certificate (CC) and Processing Statement (PS) Formats

Upgrading Thailand's Electronic Certification System

Communication and Capacity Building





Next step

Thailand is exploring the feasibility of linking its national electronic certification system with international certification platforms, including the EU CATCH platform and systems of other trading partners. This initiative aims to facilitate electronic data exchange, improve certificate verification efficiency, and enhance international cooperation on fisheries traceability and certification.

Thank you for your attention

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