



Management and Control of Fish and Fishery Product Imports and Exports

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

The Regional Training Course on Traceability
and Effective Management Tools for Fish and
Fishery Products in Southeast Asia

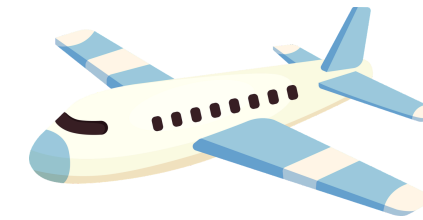
14 - 16 July 2026 Bangkok, Thailand



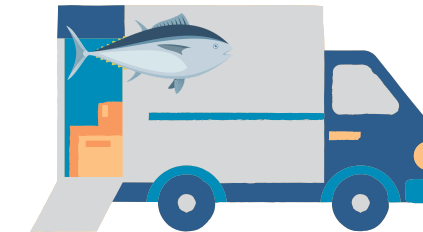
Import and Export Control



The control of import, export and transit of fish and fishery production inputs to be complied with relevant laws and regulations is responsible by the Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division (FFID), Department of Fisheries



Airport : 5



Boader port : 16



Container port : 4



Foreign vessel port : 24



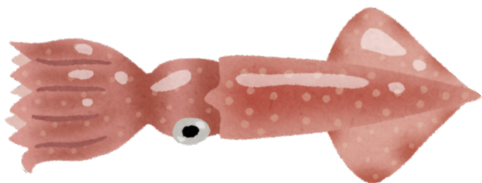
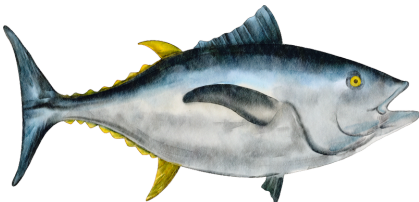
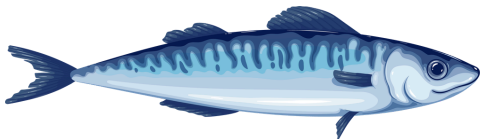
Fish Quarantine and Fishing Vessels Inspection Division



Import information on fish and fishery products in Thailand

In 2025, Thailand imported approximately 2,100,000 tons of fish and fishery products valued at around 4,700 million dollars.

Top 5 types of fish

	Skipjack Tuna (1,123 million dollars)
	Salmon (502 million dollars)
	Squid (743 million dollars)
	Yellowfin Tuna (330 million dollars)
	Mackerel (235 million dollars)

Top 5 countries

	China (630 million dollars)
	India (343 million dollars)
	Norway (330 million dollars)
	PNG (323 million dollars)
	Vietnam (320 million dollars)



Export information on fish and fishery products in Thailand

In 2025, Thailand exported approximately 1,320,000 tons of fish and fishery products valued at around 5,400 million dollars.

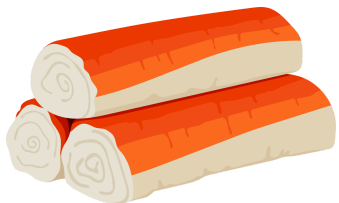
Top 5 types of fish



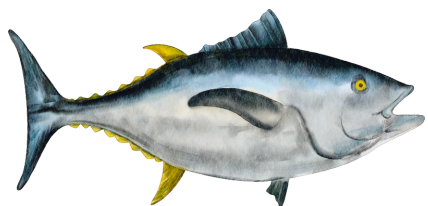
Tuna can (2,007 million dollars)



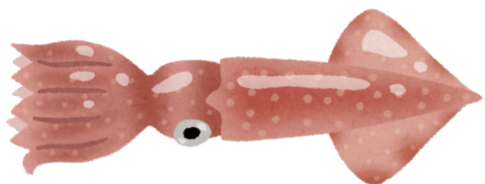
Frozen Shrimp (736 million dollars)



Surimi (260 million dollars)



Frozen Tuna (215 million dollars)

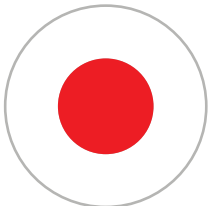


Frozen Squid (179 million dollars)

Top 5 countries



USA (1,052 million dollars)



Japan (817 million dollars)



China (615 million dollars)



Australia (289 million dollars)



Canada (199 million dollars)



Import and Export Electronic System

sub-system in PPS



PPS System



Port State Measure



Fisheries Single Windows



Processing Statement Endorsement



Law and Regulation of PSM

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017



Section 95 A non-Thai fishing vessel wishing to import aquatic animals and aquatic animal products into the Kingdom shall notify the competent official by no less than forty-eight hours in advance prior to its arrival at a port of entry. Data in the notice and ports of entry shall be as designated by the Minister.

The competent official shall verify the data pursuant to paragraph one and notify the master of the vessel of the result within twenty-four hours after having been notified of the request for a berthing.

The provision under paragraph one shall not apply to the bringing of aquatic animals caught by a Thai fishing vessel in a lawful fishing operation into the Kingdom. Any such case shall not be regarded as importation.



Law and Regulation of PSM

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017



Section 96 When a fishing vessel has been authorized to berth at a port pursuant to section 95 and has completed berthing, a request for permission for the importation of aquatic animals shall or aquatic animal products be lodged. After permission therefor has been granted, aquatic animals or aquatic animal products may then be unloaded from the fishing vessel.

The competent official shall not permit any importation under paragraph one unless the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel can prove that:

- (1) the fishing vessel has been granted a fishing license or a license for activities related to fisheries issued by a flag state or a coastal state;
- (2) the fishing vessel can produce evidence to prove that it has not undertaken IUU fishing;
- (3) the owner of the vessel or the master of the vessel certifies in writing that the flag state shall certify in due course that the aquatic animals caught in accordance with the regulations of the international organisations concerned.

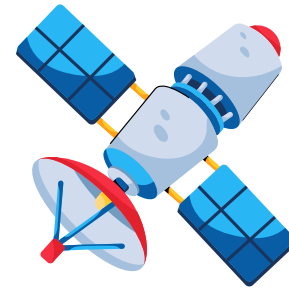


Traceability of Imported Fish and Fishery Products

Mode of Transport : Foreign carrier/fishing vessel

1

Before Port Entry



The ship agent submits an Advance Request for Port Entry (AREP) and attaches the relevant documents via the PPS system. The DOF analyzes and tracks data with the PSMART system. If the data is clear, the DOF will issue a notification via the PPS system to allow the vessel to enter Thailand.

2

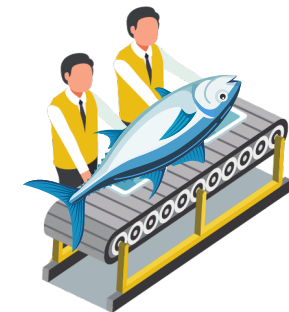
Inspection at Port



The DOF officer inspects the vessel on board when it arrives at the port. The inspection includes interviewing the master and crew, verifying the original documents, and checking the vessel's bridge and fish storage. Then, the DOF will issue a port inspection report via the PPS system to approve the vessel for port activities.

3

Offloading Control



When the importer obtains the import permit, they can offload the fish from the vessel to the truck, weigh, and seal the fish at the port. The fish are then transferred to the processing plant for sizing and sourcing, and the tally sheet and sizing report are submitted to the DOF via the PPS system. Afterward, the DOF will release the goods and issue the import movement document (IMD) via the PPS system.

Law and Regulation of Import

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017



Section 92 Subject to section 96, no person shall import fish and fishery products unless permission is obtained from a competent official.

The granting of permission pursuant to paragraph one shall be executed only when a catch certificate or any other document is presented proving that such aquatic animals and aquatic animal products are obtained from a lawful fishing operation.

The requesting and granting of permission pursuant to paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Director-General.

The provision under paragraph one shall not apply to the bringing of aquatic animals caught by a Thai fishing vessel in a lawful fishing operation into the Kingdom. Any such case shall not be regarded as importation.



Additional documents for import control

- Copy of Invoice
- Copy of Bill of Lading
- Copy of Catch certificate or a copy of Custom clearance or a copy of Custom declaration or Export certification or documents proving that fish and Fishery product are not derived from illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.



Additional documents for import control



Information to be provided in Catch Certificate

- Validating authority
- Fishing vessel information
- Product information
- Exporter
- Flag State authority validation
- Transport details



Traceability of Imported Fish and Fishery Products

Mode of Transport: Container vessel, Air freight and Truck

1

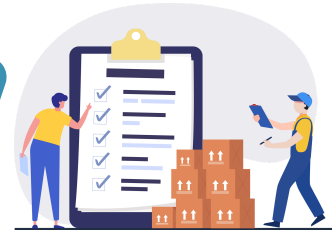
Before Import



The importer submits the import application (DOF1) and additional documents via the PPS system. The DOF examines the documents and issues the import permit (DOF2) via the PPS system.

2

At Importing Day



When the fish arrive at the port, the importer submits an inspection application via the PPS system. The PPS system will analyze the application using a risk assessment system. Subsequently, the DOF inspects the species and quantity of fish, verifies data in all submitted documents, and then releases the goods and issues the import movement document (IMD) via the PPS system.

*The important additional documents include a copy of the catch certificate, a copy of the customs clearance, a copy of the customs declaration, export certification, or other documents proving that the fish are not from IUU fishing.

Traceability for Processed Imported Fish



1

Balance Stock



When the importer obtains the import movement document (IMD), they can submit the IMD and catch certificate to the DOF via the PPS system. The DOF will recheck the information and issue the Raw Material Balance Stock (RMBS) via the PPS system. The RMBS can record the stock of fish for processing or for sale to other.

2

Endorse Certificate



When the processor needs to export fish or fishery products, they submit applications for certificates such as the Processing Statement (PS), Non-manipulation, or Self Certificate via the PPS system. The DOF will issue the PS and Non-manipulation Document, and the PPS system will automatically generate the Self Certificate.



Law and Regulation of Traceability

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017



Section 90 for the purposes of traceability related to the lawfulness of aquatic animals or aquatic animal products obtained from fisheries activities, parties concerned shall collect and prepare evidence to be used for inspection in accordance with the following rules.

- 1.Owner/Master of Fishing Vessel
- 2.Owner/Master of Carrier Vessel
- 3.Fishing Port/Fish Market
- 4.Seller
- 5.Processer
- 6.Importer/Exporter

Law and Regulation of Export

Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (A.D. 2015) Royal Ordinance on Fisheries (No.2) B.E.2017



Section 92 Any person wishing to export or bring in transit aquatic animals and aquatic animal products shall first produce a catch certificate or any other document which proves that such aquatic animals and aquatic animal products are obtained from a legal fishing operation to the competent official for inspection.



Source of Fish and Fishery Products for Export



Imported



Wild caught



Aquaculture



Documents and Certificate for Traceability

Traceability documents

Traceability certificates

Imported

- Imported aquatic animal movement document (IMD)

- Processing Statement
- Non-manipulation Document
- Self Certificate

Wild caught

- Marine Catch Purchasing Document (MCPD)

- Catch Certificate
- Processing Statement
- Self Certificate

Aquaculture

- Aquacultural Product Purchasing Document (APPD)
- Movement Document (MD)

- Self Certificate



Traceability of Exported Fish and Fishery Products

1

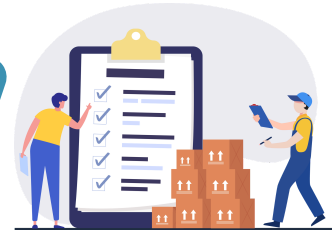
Before Export



The importer submits the export application (DOF3) and certificate via the PPS system. The DOF examines the documents and issues the export permit (DOF4) via the PPS system.

2

At Exporting Day



Prior to loading the container or departure at the airport or boarder port, the exporter submits an inspection application via the PPS system. The PPS system will analyze the application using a risk assessment system. Subsequently, the DOF inspects the species and quantity of fish, verifies data in all submitted documents, and then releases the goods.

Challenges and Way Forward for Traceability



- **Limited Adoption:** Full implementation of traceability is currently confined to specific countries.
- **Capacity Gaps:** Key stakeholders, especially small-scale fisherman or trader, lack deep knowledge of traceability systems.
- **Lack of Regional & International Knowledge Exchange:** Minimal sharing of technical details.
- **System Fragmentation:** DOF electronic systems lack direct integration with partner systems



- **Legal Modernization:** Revise Thai import/export laws to enforce and facilitate traceability system.
- **Empowered Ecosystems:** Conduct capacity building and training for stakeholders.
- **Global Cooperation:** Proactively join international forums to exchange standards and frameworks.
- **Unified Digital Platform:** Overhaul and connect DOF electronic platforms for seamless data flow.





Thank You
For Your Attention

