

Thitiwat Leepaisomboon 2014: Implementation Capability of Thai Shrimp Farms to Upgrade to International Certification Standards. Doctor of Philosophy (Fisheries Science), Major Field: Fisheries Science, Department of Fishery Biology. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Chalor Limsuwan, Ph.D. 414 pages.

The Thailand shrimp production data in the year 2008-2011 has been brought to study the overall shrimp farming economic status. In total 166 volunteer farms (26 farms from central area, 32 farms from eastern area and 108 farms from southern area) are inspected with the BAP standard. The TAS 7401/2009, GlobalG.A.P.<sup>®</sup> and ShAD standards have been brought to point out the level of difficulties, the extra practices other than set by the BAP standard and the working document required. Thailand shrimp productions had continuously increased along with the significant lost in number of the seasonal small-scale farm. Despite the number of the small-scale farms were decreased, the farm inspection shown indifferent result among other farm scales. The overall checklist items showed 86% as “Pass”, 12% as “Fail”, and 2% as “Not Applicable”. The top three BAP categories that most farm “Fail” were: “Worker Safety and Employee Relation”, “Effluent Management”, and “Storage and Disposal of Farm Supplies. There are different levels of farm working document expected by each standard: BAP requires objective evident to prove the best practice, TAS 7401/2009 requires addition of farm operation handbook, GlobalG.A.P.<sup>®</sup> requires addition of procedures, action plan, risk assessment report and environmental impact analysis report for new farm or new expanded farm, ShAD requires all farms to have environmental and social impact analysis report. Each standard contains checklist items with “Difficult” and “Inability” levels at the proportion of; 5%, 14%, 33% and 44% for TAS 7401/2009, BAP, GlobalG.A.P.<sup>®</sup>, and ShAD standard respectively.

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