

PIPOP LHAOPADCHAN : FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION IN
MARITIME JURISDICTION OF THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF.
CHUMPHORN PACHUSANOND, Ph.D. 231 pp. ISBN-974-578-903-8.

Management in the fisheries concerns governmental actions taken deliberately to influence the physical yields from wild fish stocks, the distribution of economic yields over nations.

The key fisheries provisions of the Law of the Sea Convention are articles 61 and 62. these articles provide that the coastal state shall determine whether it has the capacity to harvest all the living resources of its extended zone and determine whether there is a surplus of living resources. If a surplus does exist, it is to be distributed to other states. The Thai government is currently evaluating the entire LOS Convention and detailing the requisite legislation for the implementation of the EEZ.

The government activity is the lack of an effective means of controlling, concerning the serious problem of overfishing damage by fishing vessels. Conservation and management will be more important than ever before, since there will be fewer resources and a potential for greater damage by overfishing.

The Fisheries Act B.E.2490 and the Act governing the right to fish in Thai fishery waters B.E.2482, are outdated legislation and bears little relationship to current realities. The Department of Fisheries should to revise both of the legislations. The new legislations will be restricted to policy and framework concerns, a direction for the future can be established.