



State of Oceans and Coasts THAILAND



Thailand's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of Thailand, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to contribute to the blue

economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by Thailand, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

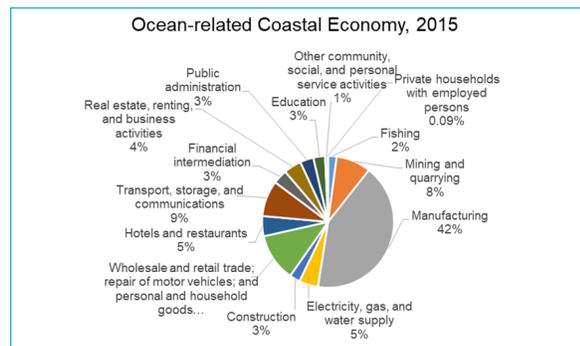
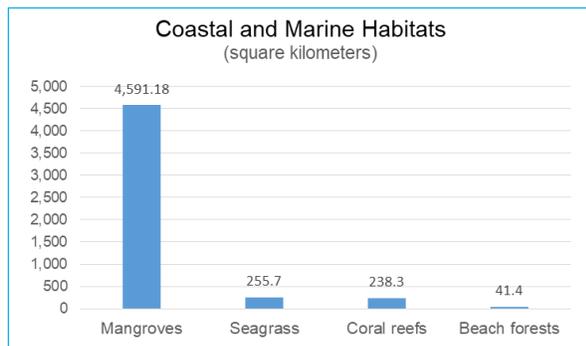
Thailand's Ocean Economy in Context

Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area ¹ (square kilometres or km ²)	510,890 km ²
Coastline ¹	4,675 km
Sea area ¹ (territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles)	744 km ²
Population ¹	68 million
Coastal population ¹	15,410,429 people or 23.44% of total population (as of 2015)
Ocean economy ¹ (Gross value added or GVA, in constant prices)	US\$118.19 billion or 30% of GDP (in 2015)
Employment in ocean economy ¹	26% of total employment (in 2015)
Estimated value of coastal and marine ecosystem services ¹	US\$ 36 billion
Percentage of coastline with ICM ¹	5.46% (will extend to 11.3% in the future)
Marine protected area (percentage of territorial waters)	34.18% (18,138 km ²) ¹ 5.2% ²
Ocean health index (OHI) ¹	71 – with ranking of 75 among 221 countries and territories
Gross domestic product ² (GDP, in constant 2010 US\$ prices)	US\$422.9 billion
Human development index (HDI) ³	0.755 – high human development category, with rank of 83 out of 189 countries and territories
Gross national income (GNI) per capita ³ (at 2011 PPP prices)	US\$15,516
Access to safely managed water supply ²	No data
Access to safely managed sanitation ²	No data

¹ NSOC Report.

² <https://data.worldbank.org/country/thailand>

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2018. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*.



Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries and aquaculture in 23 coastal provinces generated US\$2.5 billion. Pressures: Decline in fisheries production due to overfishing, IUU fishing, habitat loss and pollution; Decline in aquaculture production to seafood quality (affected exports), habitat loss, pollution, introduction of non-native species 	<p>Sustainable fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Management Plan: integrated with habitat conservation; measures to address IUU fishing; seasonal fishing closure <p>Sustainable aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crab Bank: In Sri Racha, Chumporn and Surat Thani – Increased crab production; includes education, stock assessment and co-management with fisher communities Aquaculture auditing system: more than 10,000 shrimp farms have been certified for Good Aquaculture Practice
<p>Coastal and marine tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism in 23 coastal provinces contributed to about US\$24 billion in 2015, and provides 820,713 people with employment. Pressures: habitat degradation, pollution, over-development; carrying capacity; multiple resource-use conflicts 	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low carbon tourist destination: project in Koh Mak, Trat Province – Using alternative energy, waste management, and preserving traditional way of life Green Fins program: involving diving operators in coral reef monitoring and conservation, and ensuring proper diving practices among tourists Ecotourism: Bor Hin farmstay in Amphor Sikao, Trang Province: includes mangrove reforestation, Seagrass Seeding Bank
<p>Ports and shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ports and shipping generated a total revenue of about US\$280 billion. Pressures: oil spills from operations and accidents; invasive species 	<p>Sustainable ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Port: Laem Chabang Port – installed wind power plant; switch from diesel fuel to electric power to lower carbon emissions; improved energy use efficiency; received Green Port Award from the APEC Port Services Network (APSN) Port Safety, Health and Environmental Management System Certification: Bangkok Port and Laem Chabang Port
<p>Oil and gas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, 293.7 million barrels of oil were produced. Royalties, remuneration, tax: US\$4.34 billion Pressures: oil spills, mercury 	<p>Renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind power: In 2015, wind energy production capacity was 16.02 MW.
<p>Seawater utilization</p>	<p>Desalination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three desalination plants in operation, mainly on the islands where freshwater supply is not available or scarce.
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressures: Only 26.9% of wastewater generated is treated. 	<p>Pollution reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laem Phak Bia Project in Phetchaburi province: simple, natural, and low cost wastewater and waste treatment models ideal for Thai communities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressures: Conversion of mangroves to fish and shrimp ponds; encroachment from coastal and infrastructure development; charcoal production; tin mining; illegal fishing (use of dynamite and cyanide); pollution; marine debris; sedimentation; oil spills; rising temperature 	<p>Habitat and biodiversity conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangrove rehabilitation: increasing area of mangroves MPAs, marine parks: Tarutao National Park Coral reef rehabilitation Coral cultivation (Samaersan, Chonburi) Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center in Chantaburi Province: Mangrove reforestation; seagrass conservation; sustainable aquaculture; ecotourism