

**Template for the Annual Report**  
**to the Compliance Committee and the Extended Commission**

*(Agreed at the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Compliance Committee and adopted at the 19<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Commission)*

*If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.*

*This template seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, EU, South Africa and the Philippines), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the "fishing season". Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.*

## Table of Contents

I. Summary of MCS Improvements .....	1
(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season .....	1
(2) Future planned improvements .....	2
II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements .....	2
(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna .....	2
(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only) .....	8
(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea) .....	8
(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms) .....	10
(5) SBT Exports .....	10
(6) SBT Imports .....	11
(7) SBT Markets .....	12
(8) Other .....	12
III. Additional Reporting Requirements .....	12
(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken .....	12
(2) Ecologically Related Species .....	12
(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained) .....	14

## I. Summary of MCS Improvements

### **(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season**

*Provide details of MCS improvements achieved for the current fishing season.*

During the current fishing season (FS 2012/2013), Korean-flagged SBT vessels sufficiently fulfilled the observer coverage requirement. This is a significant improvement from the previous fishing season, where no observer was available due to an unfortunate fatal incident that involved an on-board observer. At CCSBT CC 7 in 2012, Korea made a commitment to meet the required coverage and that commitment was fulfilled.

Also in 2013, the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (DWFD Act) of Korea, which governs the activities of distant water fisheries, was amended. With this amendment, inspection schemes applied to landings in Korean ports of catches taken waters outside Korea's jurisdiction have been

strengthened. The Korean government is currently working to increase the number of dedicated port inspectors in consultation with other relevant government agencies.

## (2) Future planned improvements

Describe any MCS improvements that are being planned for future fishing seasons and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

Currently, a Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) is under establishment, which will make monitoring and surveillance of vessel locations by dedicated agents possible. Even without the FMC, all VMS data sent from the SBT vessels are fully recorded in the system so the authorities can retrieve those data anytime but the establishment of the Center will strengthen the MCS.

Also, in 2013, an at-sea inspection team was dispatched to the WCPFC Area to conduct boarding and inspection. This kind of activities may further expand to other areas where SBT vessels also will operate in the future.

## II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements

### (1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels that caught SBT in each sector (e.g. authorised commercial longline, authorised commercial purse seine, authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet) during the previous 3 fishing seasons.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)	Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)	Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2010/11	9	-	-
2011/12	7	-	-
2012/13	7	-	-

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carry-forward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)					
			Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)		Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2010/11	859	-	859	867	-	-	-	-
2011/12	849	-	849	737	-	-	-	-
2012/13	911	22	911	889	-	-	-	-

(c) Describe the system used for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch was allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery was monitored for determining when to close the fishery. The description provided here should include any operational constraints on effort (both regulatory and voluntary):-

The Korean government is applying an IQ allocation system to its SBT fisheries. The government holds the rights to allocate its national quota to individual companies and their vessels. Through reporting requirements, the government sees to it that the total catches are strictly kept within its national allocation. Starting in the 2013/14 season, 5 % of the Korean national TAC is set aside and held by the government to ensure that the total catches remain within Korea's national quota. The remaining 95 % is divided by the MOF between three companies which own vessels engaged in the SBT fishery; prior to the current season, 100% of the quota was allocated at the start of the season. The proportion of the TAC received by each company is the same every year, and is based on the ratio of fishing effort, measured in number of vessels, exerted by each company in 2003. The result of this allocation scheme is that Sajo Industries receives 6/16ths of the initial TAC, while Dongwon Industries and Dongwon Fisheries each receive 5/16ths. Each company applies for TAC for specific vessels.

To determine when to close the fishery, the Korean government applies the following reporting frequencies:

- \* While a vessel has used less than 90 % of its quota, logbooks must be submitted every month.
- \* When a vessel has used between 90 % and 98 % of its quota, it must submit logbook data every 10 days.
- \* When a vessel has used more than 98 % of its quota, it must submit logbook data on a daily basis.

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i> The Korean government makes it mandatory for all SBT fishing vessels to maintain daily log books.</p> <p><i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i> The vessels fishing for SBT keep the log book on a daily basis (shot by shot). They record all the SBT-related information including the fishing date and position, amount of SBT catch (in number and weight) and discard/release. They also keep accumulated catch figures every fishing day.</p> <p><i>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i> To collect the information related to characterization of the SBT catch, Korea has implemented and improved data reporting systems and observer programs. Through the these data reporting systems and observer programs, Korea makes an effort to collect more accurate fishing information requested by the CCSBT Commission, the biological data for SBT and ERS(Ecologically Related Species), and environmental data from Korean tuna longliners and on-boarded observers.</p>

	<p>iv. <i>What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-</i>  It includes fishing date and position, amount of retaining and discard/release by species, mitigation measures, etc.</p> <p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to<sup>1</sup>:-</i>  Log books are initially submitted to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), which shares the information with MOF(Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries).</p> <p>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method<sup>2</sup> for submission:-</i>  Currently, all fishing vessels are submitting their fishing logbooks to the NFRDI every month regardless of the administrative fishing seasons even when their trips take longer than a month.</p> <p>* While a vessel has used less than 90 % of its quota, logbooks must be submitted every month.</p> <p>* When a vessel has used between 90 % and 98 % of its quota, it must submit logbook data every 10 days.</p> <p>* When a vessel has used more than 98 % of its quota, it must submit logbook data on a daily basis.</p> <p>***This frequency is for submitting log books. Catch records are being reported more frequently as required in the Minimum Performance Requirements for SBT management.</p> <p>vii. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i>    For the management of the catch allocation, every fishing vessel submits monthly catch reports to the MOF until it uses up 90 % of its allocation.</p> <p>After that, each vessel's catch data shall be reported in every 10 days from the day when 90% of each vessel's allocation is exhausted. When 98% of the catch allocation is counted against, the vessel should report its catch amount to MOF every day to closely monitor the catch so that the vessels can keep their catches within limits. Then MOF declares a closure of the SBT fishery for the vessel at a proper time considering the fishing situation. For verification, the government compares and contrasts the submitted data with such information as the transhipped amount, the landed amount, logbook data, observer data and other documentations stipulated in the CDS Resolution.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

<sup>2</sup> In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p>viii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i>  In accordance with Article 16 of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, fishing vessel owners or fishing companies shall report the monthly catch data of SBT and ERS to the MOF. The "Rules on the Reporting Fishing Activities Conducted on Coastal and Offshore waters and Distant waters" was revised and put into effect from December 2012. According to the Rules, all fishing vessels have an obligation to report their fishing activities, including the catch/discard and size data of SBT as well as ERS. In addition, the NFRDI developed a program being able to monitor and manage data collection and reporting in a timely and accurate way. The NFRDI also provides vessels with the guideline leaflets to support identification of the species caught during the SBT fishing activities. The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalties, and imprisonment.</p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</i>  <i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</i>  It is mandatory for SBT fishing vessels to report the SBT catch, tags and SBT measurements and ERS interactions on the monthly basis. Refer to provisions vii and viii of Daily Logbook section.</p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i>  Every vessel that fishes SBT shall keep recording logbooks and the catch tagging forms. They are required to submit the logbooks to NFRDI every month. The logbooks contain fishing date and position, catch (retained and discarded) and effort, size data and the ERS interactions as well.</p> <p><i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)<sup>1</sup>:-</i>  Captains of fishing vessels submit the catch report to the government.</p> <p><i>What was the timeframe and method<sup>2</sup> for submission:-</i>  Refer to provision vi and vii of the Daily Logbook section and provision i of this section.</p>
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<sup>3</sup> Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	<p><i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> Refer to provision vii of the Daily Logbook section</p> <p><i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> The fisheries authorities require all SBT vessels to submit their catch records and logbooks and then cross check the catch with the fishing opportunity allocated to individual vessels. The authorities also require the vessels to make a ten-day report from the time when 90 percent of the allocations have been exhausted and a daily report when 98 percent of the allocations have been used thereby monitoring the catches of Korean-flagged SBT vessels in a near real time.</p> <p><i>Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</i></p>																																																	
<p>Scientific Observers</p>	<p><i>Specify:</i> <i>The percentage of the SBT catch and effort observed and the total number of days that observers were actually deployed for in the three previous seasons for each sector (e.g. longline, purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet). The unit of effort should be hooks, sets and tows for longline, purse seine and towing respectively:-</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="411 741 1410 1032"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>143</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>12</td> <td>18</td> <td>176</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i> To compare between observer data and other monitored catch data (logbook and CDS), the NFRDI conducts debriefing works through national observer programs.</p> <p><i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program complied with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there was any exchange of observers between countries:-</i> Korea's observer programs are in line with CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards.</p> <p><i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-</i> The information recorded by observers is as follows: Species composition of ERS and other bycatch, retention and discards/releases (in number and weight), mitigation measures, ERS interactions, length and weight, sex, maturity, stomach contents, tag release and recapture, marine mammals and ERS sightings, fin ratio of sharks, depredation, etc.</p> <p><i>Who were the observer reports submitted to:-</i> National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)</p> <p><i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i> The observer shall submit a trip report in one month from the point when observer activities are completed.</p> <p><i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement - in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i></p>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)			Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)			Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)			% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	2010	11	11	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2012	12	18	176	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)			Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)			Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)																																											
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed																																									
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2012	12	18	176	-	-	-	-	-	-																																									

<p>VMS</p> <p><i>The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>Whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution was in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i></p> <p>In accordance with CCSBT's VMS resolution, all Korean-flagged SBT fishing vessels are equipped with well-functioning VMS, which reports the vessel's location to the relevant officials at MOF. Korea is fully complying with the requirements under this Resolution.</p> <p><i>For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</i></p> <p><i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-</i></p> <p>All Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List are required to report to its National VMS system.</p> <p><i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</i></p> <p>All Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List that operated in the previous fishing season reported to its National VMS system.</p> <p><i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i></p> <p>NA</p> <p><i>In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported:-</i></p> <p>Although there was not any case of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the Korean government requires all vessels operating in the areas of RFMOs to comply with the respective VMS requirements including manual reporting frequencies and other relevant procedures to be followed in case of a technical failure of a VMS.</p> <p><i>The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis):-</i></p> <p>Although there was not any case of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the Korean government requires all vessels operating in the areas of RFMOs comply with the respective VMS requirements including manual reporting frequencies and other relevant procedures to be followed in case of a technical failure of a VMS.</p> <p><i>A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:-</i></p> <p>In the previous fishing season, there was not any incident prescribed in paragraph 3(b) of the VMS Resolution.</p> <p><i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.</p>
<p>At-Sea Inspections</p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</i></p> <p>Currently, the Korean government is not operating at-sea inspection specifically on SBT fishing vessels, but it dispatched an at-sea inspection team to the WCPFC Area, where some SBT vessels operate. In the future, this kind of at-sea inspection activities may be expanded to cover other areas as well.</p>
	<p><i>Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</i></p>

**(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)**

(a) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-

Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-

Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-

Plan to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-

(c) For "a" and "b" above, describe the process used for completing, validating and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(d) Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>

**(3) SBT Transhipment (in port and at sea)**

(a) In accordance with the Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transhipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels, report:

The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2011/2012	57,676Kg(9.4%)	417,411Kg(68.2%)
2012/2013	0	441,362Kg(57.1%)

The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped at sea during the previous fishing season:-

2011/2012	
Reg. No.	Vessel Name
FV00145	No.353 Oryong
FV00146	No.355 Oryong
FV00141	No.622 Dongwon

A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs:-

Yes

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments in port. This should include details of:

Rules for and names of designated foreign ports of transhipment for SBT and for prohibition of transhipment at other foreign ports:-

Shimizu (Japan), Cape-town and Durban (South Africa), Port Louis (Mauritius) and Bali (Indonesia) are designated as the foreign landing ports for SBT. Currently, the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act has a blanket requirement for all Korean vessels engaged in

distant water fishing activities to comply with conservation and management measures adopted by relevant RFMOs. That means rules and regulations adopted by RFMOs automatically becomes domestic rules and regulations that are applied to Korean nationals.

*Port State inspections required for transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*

Since almost no SBT is landed in Korea port, there is no specific coverage for Port State inspections, but the government is currently working to expand the inspections on vessels with catches taken from non-Korean waters.

*Information sharing with designated port states:-*

Korea is sharing information through various means with its designated port states in whose ports Korean-flagged SBT vessels land their catches.

*Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*

At-sea transhipment is closely monitored by IOTC transhipment observers.

*Process for validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

The Korean authority for CDS validation and collection is the National Fishery Product Quality Management Service (NFQS). There are dedicated government officials dealing with CDS-related work, including issuance, validation, verification and collecting relevant information.

*Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.

*Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-*

*(c) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:*

*The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*

The Korean government requires Korean SBT vessels to follow the procedures set out in the CCSBT Transhipment Resolution especially in Section 3 of the Resolution when they intend to tranship their catches at sea. Transhipping with non-registered carrier vessels is prohibited at sea. All relevant information is checked against the information acquired at landing in addition to the verification by transhipment observers.

*Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*

All at-sea transhipment is monitored by transhipment observers who check and verify the quantity of SBT transhipped.

*Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

The Korean authority for CDS validation and collection is the National Fishery Product Quality Management Service (NFQS). There are dedicated government officials dealing with CDS-related work, including issuance, validation, verification and collecting relevant information.

*Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.

*Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-*

**(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)**

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.

Almost all SBT caught by Korean-flagged vessels are landed in foreign ports (e.g Shimizu port in Japan). Therefore, the responses to the following information requests in this section are based on relevant principles set out in domestic regulations and CCSBT requirements.

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

*Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*

Korea has designated Busan Port as the domestic landing port for SBT.

*Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-*

There is no specific coverage for SBT landing in domestic port, but the Korean government is currently working to expand its port inspection on vessels with catches taken from non-Korean waters on a risk basis.

*Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*

SBT landed in Korean ports will be monitored by Korean officials.

*Process for validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*

The Korean authority for CDS validation and collection is the National Fishery Product Quality Management Service (NFQS). There are dedicated government officials dealing with CDS-related work, including issuance, validation, verification and collecting relevant information.

*Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.

*Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-*

**(5) SBT Exports**

(a) Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e. the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained the within country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export) Consumption	SBT Exported to							
		Country / Fishing Entity 1	Japan	Indonesia	Panama	:	:	:	:
2010/11			957.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011/12			280.8	411.2	76.5	-	-	-	-
2012/13			959.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

i. *Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-*

There is no specific coverage for inspections required for export of SBT, but the Korean government sends a team of its government officials to designated foreign ports to inspect actual landings. However, this kind of arrangement is not easy due to administrative constraints (i.e. limited access to foreign ports for security reasons, etc) and all landings from Korean SBT vessels are also monitored by officials of port states.

ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-*

The quantity of SBT exported is monitored through relevant Catch Documents.

- iii. *Process for validating* エラー! ブックマークが定義されていません。 *and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*

The Korean authority for CDS validation and collection is the National Fishery Product Quality Management Service (NFQS). There are dedicated government officials dealing with CDS-related work, including issuance, validation, verification and collecting relevant information.

- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
 Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.
- v. *Other relevant information*<sup>3</sup>:-

**(6) SBT Imports**

(a) *Specify the total quantity of SBT (intonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.*

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	SBT Imported from								
	Country / Fishing Entity 1	Japan	Australia	Indonesia	:	:	:	:	:
2010/11		37.2	33.1	29.4					
2011/12		0.1	49.7	15.1					
2012/13		-	19.3	11.6					

(b) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:*

- i. *Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-*  
 Korea has designated Busan Port as its designated domestic port in which foreign SBT vessels can land their catches. However, there is no foreign vessel landing in Busan Port.
- ii. *Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-*  
 There is no foreign vessel landing in Busan Port.
- iii. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-*  
 Korea requires all SBT imported to Korea be accompanied with relevant Catch Documents. However, currently, no whole SBT but only cheek meats and other parts are being imported to Korea and the requirements for Catch Documents for these parts are still in grey area (which was discussed at CCWG2 will be further discussed at CC8.) within CCSBT. Even so, until it is determined whether these parts need to accompany Catch Documents or not, the Korean government will keep requiring those documents to be accompanied with the cheek meats and other parts of SBT imported to Korea.
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
 Applicable legislation is the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and penalties include fines, suspension or revocation of licenses.
- v. *Other relevant information*<sup>3</sup>:-

**(7) SBT Markets**

*(a) Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*

Almost all SBT caught by Korean-flagged vessels are landed in foreign ports (e.g Shimizu port in Japan) and there is no SBT landed in Korean ports and enter the market.

*(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-*

Currently, Korea voluntarily requires all parts including cheek meats from SBT imported to Korea to be accompanied with relevant Catch Documents.

*(c) Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>*

**(8) Other**

*Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.*

**III. Additional Reporting Requirements****(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken**

*As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8 of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.*

The government is currently working to expand the inspections on vessels with catches taken from non-Korean waters, including SBT. This inspection takes place on the vessel itself and its landing.

There is no specific coverage for inspections required for export of SBT, but the Korean government sends a team of its government officials to designated foreign ports to inspect actual landings. However, this kind of arrangement is not easy due to administrative constraints (i.e. limited access to foreign ports for security reasons, etc) and all landings from Korean SBT vessels are also monitored by officials of port states.

**(2) Ecologically Related Species**

*(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:*

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
  - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*  
Korean National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Seabirds will have been drafted in 2013.
  - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*  
Korea developed and approved its National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in August, 2011. The contents of the NPOA-Sharks are generally in line with the IPOA-Sharks.
  - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*  
Interaction and mortality of marine turtles have been collected through national observer program. The field guide for marine turtles is distributed on board to encourage fishermen to collect and report the data for marine turtles, and to use proper mitigation and handling techniques for their safe releasing.

ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures<sup>4</sup> aimed at the protection of ecologically related species<sup>5</sup> from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-

- IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:
- WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

Korea has been complying with the tuna RFMOs-conservation and management measures or resolutions in terms of shark, sea bird and sea turtle bycatches.

iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-

- CCSBT<sup>6</sup>:
- IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:
- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

Korea has collected and reported on ERS data in accordance with the tuna RFMOs conservation and management measures or resolutions in terms of shark, sea bird and sea turtle bycatches.

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species -including the scientific name - wherever possible<sup>7</sup>):

	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2	
<b>Most Recent Calendar Year (2012)</b>				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	282,931			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	12			
Total number of observed interactions/mortality				
Interactions		Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	16	15		
Sharks	1,682	242		
Sea Turtles	-	-		
<b>Previous Calendar Year (2010)</b>				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	389,042			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	11			
Total number of observed interactions/mortality				
Interactions		Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	76	75		
Sharks	4,415	256		
Sea Turtles	-	-		

\* For 2012, 3 observers had deployed onboard, but the data of one observer was not included in this table due to the need of data to be checked further.

Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party) Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

<sup>6</sup> Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: [http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch\\_mitigation.php](http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php) .

<sup>7</sup> Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

(c) *Mitigation - describe the current mitigation requirements:*

Korean tuna fishing vessels fishing for SBT use mitigation measures such as night setting, bird-scaring lines, line shooting devices, bait thawed, bait cast outside wake, etc.

**(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)**

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, "Retained SBT" includes SBT retained on vessel and "Non-Retained SBT" includes those returned to the water. For farming, "Retained SBT" includes SBT stocked to farming cages and "Non-Retained SBT" includes towing mortalities. If the number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter "0". It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter "?". However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2		Sector 3	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2012	922	[651]				