

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

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee, adopted at CCSBT 19 and revised following CCSBT 20)

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 (13.04–14.03). 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.

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I. Summary of MCS Improvements

(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season

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

The Republic of Korea has strengthened its role as a responsible distant water fishing nation by amending *the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act* (effective as from Jan. 1, 2014) which regulates distant water fisheries and business related to distant water fisheries.

- In line with the global efforts to strengthen control over Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, the Korean government has increased the level of punishment for IUU fishing activities from an administrative fine of up to KRW 5 million to an imprisonment of up to 3 years or a criminal fine of up to 3 times of the amount of the values of illegal catches.
- Upon the confirmation of IUU fishing, distant fishing operators will be deprived of financial assistance provided by the government.
- Port State Inspection Scheme on foreign vessels seeking to enter Korean ports has been expanded in its application and coverage.

The Korean government laid a legal foundation on March 11, 2014 to establish Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC), which was opened on March 28, 2014 and commenced its work to monitor Korean-flagged vessels fishing in distant waters through VMS every one hour since 23 May 2014.

The catch statistics are being cross-checked with logbooks and observer reports compiled by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI), catch documents issued by the National Fisheries Quality Management Service and VMS monitored by FMC. Landing and import/export certificates of catches are issued after collating logbook and VMS data.

(2) Future planned improvements

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

Reflecting international movement to tighten anti-IUU regulations, Korea has a plan to proceed re-amendment of *the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act* to meet the international standards by:

- Increasing the level of punishment against illegal fishing activities and establishing a standard for imposing additional penalty for recurrence of illegal fishing activities and
- Supplementing institutions to prevent and control illegal fishing including the adoption of special management measures for high-risk vessels.

(3) Implementation of the common CCSBT definition for the “Attributable SBT Catch”

CCSBT 20 agreed that the Compliance Committee would develop a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch by 2014, taking into account the importance of including all sources of mortality. Members have been asked to consider and commit to a timetable for implementation commencing in 2015 with annual reporting to the Extended Commission. Details of the implementation timetable and implementation progress should be provided here (this is unlikely to be possible prior to CCSBT 21).

In case of Korean SBT longline fishery, a source of fishing mortality other than retained catch is discard. Discard statistics have been compiled through scientific observer program and also reported by fishers in the logbook in accordance with the law that obligates fishers to record the discard in the logbook since 5 December 2012. The technic of implementation will be further elaborated in step with the CCSBT.

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 longliners)	Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seiners)	Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2011/12	7	-	-
2012/13	7	-	-
2013/14	9	-	-

(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 long-liners)		Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seiners)		Sector 3 authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleets)	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2011/12	849	-	849	737	-	-	-	-
2012/13	911	-	911	889				
2013/14	945	22	967	918				

(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):-

95% of the TAC allocated to Korea by CCSBT is allocated to individual vessels and the rest of the TAC(5%) is re-allocated, if necessary, taking into account each vessel's fishing condition including its fishing capacity and period

< Current Status of Korea's Quota Allocation(2013/14) >

Client / Vessel name	Initial Quota Allocation(ton)	Final Quota Allocation(ton)
NO.216 DONGWON	0	101.986
No.117 DONG WON	140.27	0
STD NO.1	140.27	101.986
KOVA	0	101.986
DONGWONNO.619	140.27	135

DONGWON NO.622	140.27	135
DONGWON NO.638	0	30.805
NO.353 ORYONG	112.22	201.064
NO.355 ORYONG	112.22	72.722
NO.373 ORYONG	112.22	86.439
Unallocated Amounts*	69	0
Total	966.74	966.988

*5% of 2013/2014 TAC or 967 tons(including 22 tons carried over from fishing season 2012/13) has not been allocated.

The Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) is in charge of managing the level of SBT catch by an operator and/or a vessel. The Association initially notifies the relevant fishing operator when 80% of the quota allocated to a vessel is reached. When 90% is reached, KOFA sends a corresponding notice on a biweekly basis. Likewise, it sends a similar notice on a weekly basis when 95% of the quota is reached.

Unfished allocation is re-allocated, and when SBT catch exceeds the allocated quota, the following year's quota will be deducted 20% from the previous year's one. In addition, the vessel in question will have its fishing operation suspended and face sanctions.

(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>Specify:</p> <p>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Mandatory</p> <p>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- Shot by shot</p> <p>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:- They are in compliance with the CCSBT specification</p> <p>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:- Date and location of fishing, catch retained and discarded</p> <p>v. Who were the log books submitted to¹:- The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)</p> <p>vi. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:- Every 7th of the following month by e-mail in electronic format.</p>

¹ 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.

² In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

vii. *The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-*

Position recorded in logbooks is examined with VMS data collected by FMC.
Catch information is examined with import/export data of the National Fisheries Quality Management Service as well as data of scientific observers.

viii. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
ix.

Article 16 of the *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act*. It provides that a person authorized to fish in distant waters is required to report status of fishing operation, catches and the amount of landing among others.

x. *Other relevant information³:-*

³ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><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> N/A</p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> N/A</p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i> N/A</p> <p>iv. <i>What was the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i> N/A</p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> N/A</p> <p>vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> N/A</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information³:-</i></p>																																																	
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><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="395 1205 1396 1574"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i></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>2011/12</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>12</td> <td>18</td> <td>176</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>24</td> <td>19</td> <td>289</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>i. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i></p> <p>Comparison is actually made manually but computerized system is testing for comparing and verifying the data with logbook, VMS and import/export data, etc.</p> <p>ii. <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></p> <p>They are in compliance with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standard.</p>	Fishing Season <i>(e.g. 2011/12)</i>	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	2011/12	-	-	-							2012/13	12	18	176							2013/14	24	19	289						
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2012/13	12	18	176																																															
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	<p>iii. <i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collection of information on ERS is mostly in compliance with the IOTC conservation and management measure on the bycatch species and their associated data • Statistic data from the implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation measure by the IOTC (Separate data recording sheet by observer) <p>iv. <i>Who were the observer reports submitted to:-</i></p> <p>NFRDI</p> <p>v. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i></p> <p>Within a month upon the completion of observer trips</p> <p>vi. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i></p> <p>Pre-designing the plan of observer deployment to be representative of time and area in terms of effort and catch and educating the data collection (e.g. seabird bycatch mitigation)</p>
<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. <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>Mandatory</p> <p>ii. <i>For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-</i> 19 vessels • <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</i> 19 vessels • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> N/A • <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> N/A • <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>Manually reporting its position data in accordance with the CCSBT's resolution on VMS (e.g. by means of radio, transmission to the operator and e-mail, etc.) and the measures of RFMO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:- <p>N/A</p> <p>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</p> <p>Article 15 of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Ac., It provides that a distant water fishery operator shall install a vessel positioning system on the permitted fishing vessel prior to departing from the port.</p> <p>Article 33 of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act provides that a person who fails to install a vessel positioning system in his/her fishing vessel shall be punished by imprisonment for more than a year, or by a fine up to KRW 5 million.</p>
At-Sea Inspections	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</p> <p>Korea was not able to undertake an inspection at sea of SBT fishing vessels due to limitation of resources such as manpower and budget.</p> <p>ii. Other relevant information³:-</p>
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	

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

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

- i. Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):
N/A
- ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-
N/A

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

- i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-
N/A
- ii. Monitoring system used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-
N/A
- iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-
N/A

(d) For "b" and "c" above, describe the process used for completing, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

N/A

(e) Other relevant information³

⁴ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

N/A

(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:

i. 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
2013/14	188,530kg(32%)	400,512kg(68%)

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

Names of the fishing vessels that have transhipped at sea during 2013/14 fishing season are as follows; No.353 ORYONG, No373 ORYONG, KOVA, No.216 DONGWON

iii. 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:-

Reports of the observer assigned to carrier vessels are not available since there has been no Korean national observer is on board a carrier vessel to date.

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

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

The Guidelines on procedure for transhipment and reporting of landing of distant water fishing vessels has been implemented but a particular provision regarding designated foreign port of transhipment has not been set up.

ii. Port State inspections required for transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-

In accordance with Article 14 of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, a vessel which carries fish and fish products caught in waters outside Korea's judicial waters shall be subject to port state inspection when it intends to enter into a domestic port in Korea. However, no inspection coverage rate (%) has been set up.

iii. Information sharing with designated port states:-

No rule for establishment of contact information of designated foreign ports has been set up, when necessary, sharing information with a relevant port state occurs, when necessary.

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-

In accordance with the Guidelines on procedure for transhipment and reporting of landing of distant water fishing vessels, all distant water fishing vessels shall obtain a prior permit from the Fishery Monitoring Center (FMC) for transhipment and information submitted through transhipment declaration is managed by an electronic system of the FMC.

v. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-

the Fishery Monitoring Center (FMC) validates following information contained in transshipment declaration received from fishing and carrier vessels in accordance with the Guidelines on procedure for transshipment and reporting of landing of distant water fishing vessels.

- A fishing vessel obtains a fishery authorization from relevant authorities of states including coastal states.
- A fishing vessel or a carrier vessel is placed on IUU vessel lists of RFMOs.
- A fishing vessel or a carrier vessel is placed on list of vessels authorized to fish in convention area of relevant RFMO.

vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act and the Ministerial notification on Implementation of CCSBT's Catch Document Scheme for SBT are applicable and penalties are imposed when those rules are violated.

vii. *Other relevant information³:-*

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

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

Same as aforementioned "in-port transshipment"

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

Same as aforementioned "in-port transshipment"

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

Same as aforementioned "in-port transshipment"

iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Same as aforementioned "in-port transshipment"

v. *Other relevant information³:-*

(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.

Most of the SBT caught by Korean-flagged vessels are exported to Japan, there was no catch landed at a domestic port during 2013/14 fishing season.

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

i. Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-

Article 7 of the *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Enforcement Rules* specifies rules for designated ports of landing of pelagic catches and the *Guidelines on procedure for transshipment and reporting of landing of distant water fishing vessels* has been implemented.

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

Article 23 of the *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Enforcement Rules* specifies that an inspector is able to conduct an inspection in accordance with measures adopted by RFMO, however, particular inspection coverage rate was not stipulated in this rule.

iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being landed as a different species:-

Regulation on genetic testing has not been set up.

iv. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:

In accordance with Article 25 of the *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Enforcement Rules*, the amount of fish landed shall be reported by a person who has a permission for distant water fishery and submit a landing declaration to the government (*the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service*) within 24 hours after completion of landing in accordance with the *Guidelines on procedure for verifying transshipment and reporting of landing of distant water fishing vessels*.

v. Process for validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-

When a vessel fails to notify and declare its transshipment activity to the government or violates government measure established to control transshipment, EC Catch certificate of the pertinent catches is restricted to be issued.

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Same as aforementioned “in-port transshipment”

vii. Other relevant information³:-

(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 within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to						
		...JAPAN	...INDONESIA	...PANAMA	...USA	...CHINA

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to							
		...JAPAN	...INDONESIA	...PANAMA	...USA	...CHINA
2011/12	691	691							
2012/13	815.3	813.9				1.4			
2013/14	716.5	711.6			4.9				

* The numbers were produced at the timing of verifying CDS documentation.

(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):-

Korea has been implementing the Ministerial notification on Implementation of CCSBT's Catch Document Scheme for SBT, but a particular inspection coverage rate (%) was not specified in this notification.

ii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species:-

A regulation in particular stipulating genetic testing has not been set up.

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

The National Fishery Products Quality Management Service delegated by the Korea government to validate CDS documentation examines the quantity of exported SBT based on relevant documentation.

iv. Process for validating⁴ 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):-

A fishing master submits required CDS documentation (a fishing authorization, CMF, CTF etc.) to the National Fisheries Quality Management Service (NFQS) for its validation.

The NFQS validates a received form when all information are met criteria for validation of CCSBT CDS documentation after examining information contained in it and TAC allocated to Korea. The criteria for validation are as follows;

- All information contained in CDS documentation for pertinent SB shall be proved to be correct.
- Total amount of identified catches for pertinent SBT shall within total catch limits or quota allocated to Korea for a management year including individual vessel/set net quota.
- A fishing vessel caught pertinent SBT is compliant with relevant conservation and management measures.

Validation process of REEF is completed when following requirement are met;

- All information contained in the form for pertinent SBT are proved to be correct.
- Import of pertinent SBT on REEF is permitted in a proper manner.
- Full or part of pertinent SBT are same as information filled in REEF.
- REEF shall be accompanied with a copy of CDS documentation.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Same as aforementioned “in-port transshipment”

vi. Other relevant information³:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (in tonnes 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	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2011/12	156.3	90.3	49.7	16.3					
2012/13	138.6	100.6	19.7	18.3					
2013/14	314.7	207.5	107.2						

*The numbers were produced at the timing of verifying CDS documents.

(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 been implementing the Ministerial notification on Implementation of CCSBT's Catch Document Scheme for SBT, but a particular rule for designated ports for import of SBT was not established.

ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-

Article 23 of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Enforcement Rules specifies that an inspector is able to conduct an inspection in accordance with measures adopted by RFMO, however, particular inspection coverage rate was not stipulated in this rule.

iii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being imported as a different species:-

A regulation in particular stipulating genetic testing has not been set up.

iv. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

When an importer submits CDS issued by a competent governmental organization for its declaration of imported fishery, the CDS shall be checked in accordance with the Ministerial notification on Implementation of CCSBT's Catch Document Scheme for SBT.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Same as aforementioned “in-port transshipment”

vi. Other relevant information³:-

(7) SBT Markets

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

Most of the SBT caught by Korean-flagged fishing vessels are landed in a foreign port mainly in Japan.

(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):-

A particular rule for controlling and monitoring of SBT at market has not been established in Korea but regulation with which distant water fisherman shall comply is specified in *the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act*. Penalty shall be imposed when any rules are violated such as an imprisonment of up to 3 years and a criminal fine of up to 3 times of the amount of the values of illegal catches to ensure that only legitimately fished SBT can be distributed.

A distant water fisheries operator shall comply with;

- 1. Fishing without valid permission, authorization, or registration;
- 2. Fishing in a closed area or during a closed period or conducting fishing operations for species, capturing or harvesting of which is prohibited;
- 3. Capturing or harvesting and storing, trans-shipping, or unloading of fish smaller than the permitted size;
- 4. Fishing without an allocated fishing quota in an area for which fishing quotas have been allocated or fishing in excess of the allocated fishing quota;
- 5. Fishing with prohibited or unauthorized fishing gear;
- 6. Fishing in violation of conservation and management measures of an RFMO in the areas under the purview of such RFMO;
- 7. Engaging in transshipment of fish or in a joint fishing operation with a vessel listed by international fisheries organizations as one engaged in illegal, unreported, or unregulated, or unreported fishing or assisting such vessel;
- 8. Concealing or modifying a vessel's unique marking/identifier or inspection information;
- 9. Interfering with an international observer's performance of duties, such as travel, embarkation, disembarkation and inspections;
- 10. Interfering with embarkation, disembarkation, vessel inspections, or communications of port state control inspectors or high-seas on-board inspectors;
- 11. Forging a statistical document or failing to submit statistical documents;
- 12. Other illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing other than those enumerated in subparagraphs 1 through 11.

(c) Other relevant information³

(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 5.8⁵ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

In accordance with the notification of Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries, *Implementation of CCSBT's Catch Document Scheme for SBT*, CDS issuance and imported SBT information are audited on a regular basis, however the range of audit is not specified.

(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:*

The National Plan of Action for Seabirds was drawn up and implemented in September 2014.

- *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*

The National Plan of Action for Sharks was drawn up and implemented in August 2011.

- *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*

Being implemented since 2008 and will be developed to the National Guidelines for fishers to implement the best practices and for research institute to conduct relevant study in 2015.

ii. *Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ 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:*

The Korean government has been in compliance with all current and recommendatory measures of the RFMOs pertinent to the ERS.

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:-*

- *CCSBT⁸:*

⁵ 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."

⁶ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

⁸ Current CCSBT requirements are those in the Scientific Observer Program Standards and those necessary for completing the template for the annual report to the ERSWG.

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

The Korean government has been collecting information on tuna and ERS in a separate logbook form from fishing vessels and more detailed data has been obtained from the scientific observer program for data submission.

(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 possible⁹):

	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (2013/14)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	654,494			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	24			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	12	12		
Sharks	2,286	159		
Sea Turtles	-	-		
Previous Calendar Year (2012/13)				
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	-	-		

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(Sea turtle) Korea has been encouraging the implementation of FAO guideline to reduce interaction with sea turtles in longline fishing operation in all competent areas of five tuna RFMOs. Fishermen are required to carry and employ de-hookers, line cutters and scoop nets for the prompt release of incidentally caught sea turtles.

(Sea birds) Korea is implementing NPOA-seabirds and the 2 of 3 options of mitigation measures (night setting, Tori line and weighted line) and the collection of statistic data by scientific observer program.

(Sharks) Korea is implementing NPOA-sharks, Conservation and Management Measures on sharks of each RFMO and will develop a research plan for shark bycatch mitigation in 2015.

(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

⁹ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

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 (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 (please name)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3 (please name)	
	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2013/14	918	[183]				