

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

*(Revised as agreed at CC10 following CCSBT 22)*

*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.*

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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 Korea MOF has launched daily electronic report submission to its distant water fishing fleet to enforce MCS improvements since September of 2015 with full implementation at the end of 2015. Under, the Electronic Reporting System, all fishing vessels are required to submit 10 different electronic reports to the FMC; trip, departure, entry, daily catch (including discard/release) and effort, transshipment request, transshipment result, exit, pre-notification, port entry and landing result, including nil-catch and gear loss. Data collected electronically is transmitted from vessels to the FMC through an electronic reporting system unit on board, being incorporated into the database to be managed by the FMC. Based on the database, the FMC is able to conduct monitoring of Korean distant water fishing vessels in real-time via two-way digital satellite communication, verify transshipment, landing, quota exhaustion, fishing days and perform IUU risk assessment.

This year, Korea launched video monitoring system and conducted a trial operation since 2<sup>nd</sup> half of this year in order to enhance deterrence against distant water fishing vessels. Cameras, gear sensor, and fire detection sensor were installed on board. And video footage and other data would be transmitted to the FMC in real-time. The transmitted data and footage will be analyzed to detect IUU fishing and to ensure the safety of vessel crew. WIFI network will be also set up to improve the working conditions on board. Currently, the four vessels are subject to the trial that cameras have been installed in two long liners and one purse seiner and one more long liner will be equip with camera during Sept 2016. The MOF is also considering installation of e-monitoring system in the vessel targeting for SBT.

Korea also implements a “high-risk special management” system, which is the more intensive inspections for the vessels operating in areas where the risk of IUU fishing is high (e.g. the Southern Ocean). The inspections under this system are conducted 5-6 times a year, usually in the months of March, May, June, August and October, when high-risk vessels make port calls for landing and other port services.

This year, QAR phase 2 on-site inspection was conducted by the Review Team during the period from 9th to 13th May in Korea. Regarding the summary of the review, The Korea’s SBT management systems are effective in terms of the CCSBT minimum performance requirements. Features of the system include; recently enacted fisheries legislation, a strong regulation for fisheries management and the establishment of fisheries reporting and sanctions. However, the QAR Phase 2 has provided the recommendations in some potential weakness of Korean management system. To a large extent, Korea has already recognized these potential weaknesses and has established the improvement plans to mitigate against them.

The one of the recommendations is the mitigation of the weakness in cross-checking the imported fishery data management. To address these issues, the MOF(Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) and MFDS (Ministry of Food Drug Safety) made the agreement in June 2016 that the MFDC should submit all imported fish data to MOF and NFQS on a monthly base and take measures to prevent SBT importers from trading SBT in the market before the permission of NFQS.

The MOF is now able to keep records of all SBT's import on a monthly base, which contributes to reduce the potential risk of losing records of imported SBT. Additionally, both MOF and MFDS have notified all SBT fisheries importers that all SBT import in Korea should be submitted to NFQS before

reporting to MFDS. The MOF had also revised the Ministerial Directive for “The implementation of SBT CDS” on 1st Sept 2016, which makes ground for the NFQS to verify properly the certificate submitted by SBT importers.

In 2014/15 season, the average coverage rate of Korea’s observer on board showed 7% which falls short of the 10% coverage requirements as the recommendation of scientific observer program standards, due to the unexpected fishing circumstances. Usually Korean SBT fishing vessels operate in the Western Indian Ocean from April to July/August and then they move to the Eastern Indian Ocean and operate from July/August to December.

However, in the 2014/15 fishing season, the most of fishing vessels closed their fishing season in the Eastern Indian Ocean earlier than expected. So that the observer coverage rate was turned to be lower. In 2015/16, the MOF achieved over 10% in the rate of observer coverage on board by adding one more observer to the existing 3 observers on average. As a result, the observer coverage rate for 2015/2016 season has been improved to 15%.

In order to improve the tag management system, the MOF has designated the NFQS as tag management agency of SBT tag since September 2016, which can contribute to manage tag production, distribution and tagging form management in a systematic and transparent manner.

## **(2) Future planned improvements**

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

As the current DWFD Act (Distant Water Fisheries Development Act) has been mixed with fishery development policies for the oversea fishing and sanctions for the IUU fishing, the MOF plans to manage it separately. The MOF has launched the study on the DWFD Act by the experts to enact “IUU control Act” apart from the DWFD Act. Under the new act to be effective around 2017, the IUU fishing and conservation and management measures for the sustainable fisheries resources will be addressed in a more efficient manner.

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

*CCSBT 21 agreed on a common definition of the Attributable SBT Catch. Further, it agreed to implement this common definition as soon as practicable, but not later than the 2018 quota year. Members should report on progress on the action points for implementing the Attributable SBT catch as specified in Table 1 at paragraph 53 of the CCSBT 21 report (provided here as Attachment A).*

Korean-flagged SBT vessels have recorded all sources of mortality on their logbooks (e.g. retained catches, releases, discards, etc), which are then submitted to the NIFS (National Institute of Fisheries Science). The NIFS analyzes these data, focusing on the discards/releases. According to NIFS’s analysis, on average for 2014-2015, the discard and release rate of SBT is estimated to be around 2%, and 1% respectively.

Until now Korea has defined “the attributable SBT catch” as the commercial landing of catch. As the definition of attributable SBT catch expands to all sources of SBT mortality from 2018. This year the MOF had consultation with scientists and fishery industries to address this issue and is considering coming up with allowance for 2017 quota year, based on NIFS’s research for all sources of attributable mortality. The NIFS is analyzing the fisheries data of the past several years to come up with tentative allowance for 2017 quota year. The MOF has the plan to include all sources of SBT mortality in the attributable catch from 2018 in accordance with the decision made in CCSBT21.

## 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
2012/13	7		
2013/14	9		
2014/15	9		
2015/16	10		

(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
2012/13	911	-	911	888.818				
2013/14	948	22	970	917.631				
2014/15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.263				
2015/16	1,140	-	1,140	1,050.572				

(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):-

In order to control SBT catch effectively, Korea has been taking Individual Quota system where all national quota is allocated to the vessel engaging in SBT fishing.

Since 2013, the MOF has set aside 5% of its national quota before allocating the fishing opportunities to individual companies as a buffer to prevent any excess of its national allocation. When the catches of a vessel reach 80% of the allowed level for the vessel, the Korea Overseas Fisheries Association immediately notifies the operator. Since September 2014 until August 31, 2015, it had been required by law that all catches from distant waters, including SBT, must be reported on a weekly basis. The reporting requirements has been further strengthened since September 1, 2015, from which all distant water catches, including SBT, must be reported on a daily basis. The daily reporting system is in full operation since 2016.

\* Individual allocation by operator and vessel

Company	Vessel	Call sign	Individual Quota(Kg)
Dongwon Industries	No. 216 Dongwon	6NMK	178,124
	KOVA	6KCC3	178,124
Dongwon Fisheries	No.637 Dongwon	DTBW8	118,748
	No.638 Dongwon	DTBW9	118,748
	No.639 Dongwon	6KCA	118,748
Sajo Industries	Oryong No.353	DTAN3	129,224
	Oryong No.355	DTBK6	57,190
	Oryong No.373	DTBU4	57,190
	Oryong No.801	DTBU7	138,274
	Oryong No.805	6KAI	45,616

(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:-  <b>Keeping a daily log book is mandatory</b></p> <p>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-  The vessels fishing for SBT keep their log book on a daily basis (shot by shot). They record all the SBT-related information including the fishing date and position, quantity of SBT catch (in number and weight) and discards/releases. They also keep accumulated catch figures every fishing day.</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:-  Following the requirements specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan, the number of hooks, fishing position, the amount of catch retained and discarded/released by species are recorded in the logbooks.</p> <p>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-  It includes fishing date, time and position, amount of catch, discard/release by species, the vitality status (alive or dead).</p> <p>v. Who were the log books submitted to<sup>1</sup>:-  The logbooks are submitted to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) of Korea. The information in the logbooks is also shared through an information sharing link with the Fisheries</p>

<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.

	<p>Monitoring Center (FMC) and the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS-Korea's CDS validating agency) for verification purposes.</p> <p><i>vi. What was the timeframe and method<sup>2</sup> for submission:-</i></p> <p>In accordance with the DWFD Act, vessels are required to submit their logbooks to the NIFS on a daily basis since September 1 of 2015.</p> <p>Under the Electronic Reporting System, all distant water fishing vessels are required to submit 10 different electronic reports to the FMC; trip, departure, entry, daily catch, transshipment request, transshipment result, exit, pre-notification, port entry and landing result.</p> <p>It is mandatory for vessels to report non-fishing days and gear loss, and vessels can commence transshipment under the approval of the FMC.</p> <p>Data collected electronically is transmitted from vessels to the FMC via two-way digital satellite communication solution through an electronic reporting system unit onboard, being incorporated into the database to be managed by the FMC. The data are simultaneously provided to the NIFS for scientific analysis.</p> <p>Based on the database, the FMC conducts monitoring of Korean distant water fishing vessels in real-time, verifies transshipment, landing, quota exhaustion, and fishing days, and performs IUU risk assessment.</p> <p><i>vii. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>The information in the logbooks is also shared through an information sharing link with the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) and the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service (NFQS-Korea's CDS validating agency) for verification purposes.</p> <p>Also, in close cooperation with the NIFS, the FMC and the NFQS, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) cross-checks submitted data with such information as the transhipped amount, the landed amount, observer data and other documentations required by the CDS Resolution.</p> <p><i>viii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>The applicable legislation is the DWFD Act. paragraph 1(4) and (5) Article 33 of the Act stipulates that: A person who has not fulfilled the reporting requirements for catches, transshipment and landing prescribed in paragraph (1) of Article 16 or who has made a false report thereof; or a person who has engaged in transshipment without authorization shall be subject to imprisonment of up to five years, or a criminal fine of up to five times the whole sale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine at least KRW500 million up to KRW 1 billion, whichever is higher (Article 33 of the DWFD Act). A person who has violated any subparagraph referred to in this paragraph twice or more within five years shall be subject to imprisonment of up to five years or a criminal fine of up to eight times the wholesale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine of up to KRW 1.6 billion, whichever is higher. As indicated here, Korea has a very strong legal tool to deter against false reporting and un-reporting.</p>
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<sup>2</sup> In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.

*ix. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:*

The DWFD Act provides that Korean vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction shall comply with all requirements adopted by RFMOs, including those related to ERS. As mentioned in other fields of this Annual Report, the amendment to the DWFD Act has enabled the Korean government to conduct tighter MCS on activities of Korean-flagged vessels, including those related to ERS requirements. Also, fishermen on longliners are required to record on the logbooks the mitigation measures they took to reduce incidental bycatches of seabirds.

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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>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p>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:</p> <p>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:-</p> <p>To improve the provision and quality of data, MOF requires daily report submission obligations to its distant water fishing fleet since September 1 of 2015, including vessels targeting SBT.</p> <p>Under the Electronic Reporting System, all distant water fishing vessels are required to submit 10 different electronic reports to the FMC; trip, departure, entry, daily catch (including discard/release) and effort, transshipment request, transshipment result, exit, pre-notification, port entry and landing result.</p> <p>It is mandatory for vessels to report non-fishing days and gear loss, and vessels can commence transshipment under the approval of the FMC.</p> <p>Data collected electronically is transmitted from vessels to the FMC via two-way digital satellite communication solution through an electronic reporting system unit onboard, being incorporated into the database to be managed by the FMC.</p> <p>Based on the database, the FMC conducts monitoring of Korean distant water fishing vessels in real-time, verifies transshipment, landing, quota exhaustion, and fishing days, and performs IUU risk assessment.</p> <p>ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</p> <p>The logbooks have two types of data fields—one for operational data on SBT and other tunas and tuna-like species; and the other one for ERS (e.g. sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, etc). Information recorded on the logbooks includes fishing date and position, quantity of retained catch (in number and weight) and discards/releases by species, effort, and ERS bycatch mitigation measures taken.</p> <p>iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)<sup>1</sup>:-</p> <p>Masters of fishing vessels submit the catch report to the NIFS, FMC (for compliance verification purposes) and vessel operators.</p> <p>iv. What was the timeframe and method<sup>2</sup> for submission:-</p> <p>Refer to provision vi and vii of the Daily Logbook section and provision i of this section.</p> <p>v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</p> <p>Refer to provision vii of the Daily Logbook section</p> <p>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</p> <p>The applicable legislation is the DWFD Act. Paragraphs 1(4) and (5) Article 33 of the Act stipulate that: A person who has not fulfilled the reporting requirements for catches, transshipment and landing prescribed in paragraph (1) of Article 16 or who has made a false report thereof; or a person who has engaged in transshipment without authorization shall be subject to imprisonment of up to five years, or a criminal fine of up to five times the whole sale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine at least KRW500 million up to KRW 1 billion, whichever is higher. A person who has violated any subparagraph referred to in this paragraph twice or more within five years shall be subject to imprisonment of up to five years or a criminal fine of up to eight times the wholesale value of the</p>
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	<p>fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine of up to KRW 1.6 billion, whichever is higher.</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i><sup>3</sup>:-</p>																																																											
Scientific Observers	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>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"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 1(longline)</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 2</th> <th colspan="3">Sector 3</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>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> <tr> <td>2014/15</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>90</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td><td>15</td><td>21</td><td>189</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ii. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i></p> <p>To compare between observer data and other monitored catch data (logbook and CDS), the NIFS conducts debriefing works through national observer programs. In addition, the NIFS cross-checks those data using various information sources such as VMS records accessed through the FMC database, and import/export data from NFQS.</p> <p>iii. <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>Korea's observer programs are in line with CCSBT Scientific Observer program Standards.</p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-</i></p> <p>The information recorded by observers is as follows: Species composition of ERS and other bycatch, retention and discard/release (in number and weight), seabirds mitigation measures, ERS interactions, length and weight, sex, maturity, stomach contents, tag release and recapture, marine mammals and ERS sightings, depredation, etc.</p> <p>v. <i>Who were the observer reports submitted to:-</i></p> <p>The observer reports were submitted to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS)</p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i></p> <p>The observer shall submit a trip report in one month from the point when observer activities are completed.</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i></p> <p>To ensure the quality of observers and the required observer coverage, the Korean government has been implementing observer training and education programs.</p>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1(longline)			Sector 2			Sector 3			% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	2012/13	12	18	176							2013/14	24	19	289							2014/15	7	9	90							2015/16	15	21	189						
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<p><b>VMS</b></p> <p>The items of “ii” are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System</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:-</p> <p>All Korean-flagged fishing vessels fishing for SBT are in full compliance with the CCSBT VMS requirements, whose track records and positions are constantly monitored.</p> <p>ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-</li> </ul> <p>18 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea’s national VMS system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</li> </ul> <p>All 18 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea’s national VMS system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</li> </ul> <p>No non-compliance detected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:-</li> </ul> <p>No technical failure occurred. In case of technical failure, the master must transmit the positions and navigational tracks through an alternative means every two hours to the FMC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. “manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis”):-</li> </ul> <p>The Regulation for the Operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center requires that, in the case where the VMS fail to function properly on a fishing vessel, the head of the FMC shall require the master of the vessel to transmit the positions and navigational tracks through an alternative means every two hours to the FMC.</p> <p>Also, the master or the operator of a vessel whose VMS has failed shall have the device repaired or replaced within 30 days of such failure. In the case where the master or the operator cannot have the VMS repaired or replaced within the required 30-day timeframe, he or she shall cease the operation immediately and return the vessel to the nearest port for repair and replacement of the device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:-</li> </ul> <p>No non-compliance detected</p> <p>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</p> <p>Article 15 of the DWFD Act requires the installation of a VMS both on fishing vessels as follows:</p> <p>(1) A distant water fisheries operator shall have a vessel monitoring system (hereinafter referred to as “VMS”) installed on the authorized fishing vessel under Article 6 (1) prior to departure from the port.</p>
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	<p>(2) A vessel registered as a carrier vessel for overseas service for fish and fishery products pursuant to paragraph (2) of Article 24 of the Marine Transportation Act shall be fitted with a VMS.</p> <p>Article 13 of the Act also defines “not having a vessel fitted with a vessel monitoring system (VMS) or intentionally tampering with the VMS or rendering it non-functional” as a serious infringement, which is subject to imprisonment of up to five years, or a criminal fine of up to five times the whole sale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine at least KRW500 million up to KRW 1 billion, whichever is higher. A person who has violated any subparagraph referred to in this paragraph twice or more within five years shall be subject to imprisonment of up to five years or a criminal fine of up to eight times the wholesale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine of up to KRW 1.6 billion, whichever is higher.</p>
At-Sea Inspections	<p>Specify:-</p> <p>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- Korea did not conduct any at-sea inspection in the reported year.</p> <p>ii. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-</p>
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	

(e) Report on the review of internal actions and measures taken in relation to the authorised vessel requirements provided at Attachment B, including any punitive and sanction actions taken.

The Korean fishing vessels operating in the area where the SBT were harvested were evaluated to comply with the CCSBT conservation and management measures properly. So any punitive and sanction actions have not been taken.

## **(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):-

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

(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):-

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

iii. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring:-

(d) For “b” and “c” above, describe the process used for completing, validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

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

(e) 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:

- i. The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2015/16	130,744kg(17.3%)	623,551kg(82.7%)

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

At sea	In port
ORYONG No.355	No.637 DONGWON
ORYONG No.373	No.638 DONGWON
No.805 ORYONG	No.639 DONGWON
	No.216 DONGWON
	KOVA
	ORYONG No.353
	ORYONG No.801

- iii. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received at-sea transhipments from their LSTLVs during the previous fishing season:-

In March 2015, an observer boarding the Korean carrier vessel named “Sea Mansion” submitted complaint to IOTC secretariat, asserting that the above-mentioned vessel destined for Japanese port may have been involved in the illegal SBT transhipment linked with Seychelles and Taiwanese fishing vessel during at sea transhipment.

With the IOTC secretariat’s notification of the case, the MOF has launched to investigate thoroughly whether there are any illegal SBT transhipment and any intimidation against the observer.

The MOF examined the documents including fishery landing documents submitted to Japanese agency and the related fishing papers signed by the observer. The MOF couldn’t find any clue for the SBT catch and transhipment to be involved in the illegal activities in the submitted documents. The representative of the carrier vessel, Shipping Land, stated that the observer’s health condition was so poor that he had difficulty in conducting the observation of the whole transhipment processes and the observer seemed not to have the enough skills to distinguish the species such as big eye, yellow fin tuna, black marlins and SBT.

IOTC secretariat hasn’t raised further question on this case during this year’s IOTC meeting.

(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:-

Most of Korean SBT vessels usually tranship at Cape Town, South Africa and Port Louis, Mauritius and land at Shimizu port of Japan. Korea has a Regulation on transhipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea’s jurisdiction.

- ii. *Port State inspections required for transhipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*  
 Article 14 of the DWFD Act stipulates port inspection on vessels entering Korean ports retaining fish and fish products taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction
  - iii. *Information sharing with designated port states:-*  
 Korea maintains contacts with designated port states whenever necessary.
  - iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*  
 In accordance with the Regulation on transhipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction, all distant water fishing vessels shall obtain the government's approval prior to transhipment, and the results of transhipments are submitted to the FMC and maintained on the FMC database.
  - v. *Process for validating<sup>4</sup> and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*  
 All Korean distant water fishing vessels are required to obtain a permit from the FMC prior to making transhipment and must submit an application within 24 hours before the estimated time of transhipment. When considering transhipment application, the FMC verifies whether or not the vessel has a license issued by both the flag and coastal states; listed on IUU lists, duly registered to relevant registries. The FMC database includes comprehensive data such as the license information, VMS tracks, transhipment and landing information.
  - vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
 Article 13 of the DWFD makes it mandatory for distant water fisheries operators to fully comply with RFMO measures, including CCSBT requirements regarding transhipment. Also, the transhipment by Korean-flagged distant water fishing vessels is further governed by Article 16 of the DWFD Act and the Ministerial Directive on the Reporting of Transhipment and Landing by Korean-flagged Distant Water Fishing Vessels, which requires the flag state's permit prior to transhipment. Transhipment without the permission is subject to imprisonment of up to five years, or a criminal fine of up to five times the whole sale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine at least KRW500 million up to KRW 1 billion, whichever is higher (Article 33 of the DWFD Act)
  - vii. *Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:*
- (c) *Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring transhipments at sea. This should include details of:*
- i. *The rules and processes for authorising transhipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transhipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*  
 Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transhipment
  - ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*  
 Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transhipment
  - iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*  
 Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transhipment
  - iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*  
 Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transhipment
  - v. *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.*

Most SBT caught by Korean vessels are directly exported to Japan. During the reported period, there was 1 SBT landed at domestic port.

*(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:-*

The DWFD Act provides a legal ground for the domestic application of all effective measures adopted by RFMOs which Korea is a member of or a contracting party to. Therefore, it can be construed that landing of SBT at designated port is also covered by the DWFD Act.

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

As for domestic landings, Article 14 of the DWFD Act stipulates port inspection on vessels entering Korean ports retaining fish and fish products, including SBT, taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction. Also Article 23 of the Implementation Rules for the Act grants the government the authorities to conduct landing inspections as deemed necessary.

- 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:-*

Korea does not have a specific regulation regarding genetic testing on SBT. In 2016, NFQS has a plan to conduct gene analysis test, if needed, for SBT to be distinguished from other tuna species

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

Port inspection includes the verification of the quantity of SBT landed and the government has the authorities to conduct landing inspections as deemed necessary. Post-landing reports, including the amount landed, are also mandatory and must be submitted to the government within 24 hours of the time of landing.

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

The FMC database includes comprehensive data such as the license information, VMS tracks, transhipment and landing information. The NFQS has a full access to the database and reference to this information in the process of CDS verification and validation.

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

The DWFD Act and its subordinate rules and ordinances; the Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements; and the Regulation for Transshipment and Landing of Catches Taken from Waters outside Korea's Jurisdiction cover this issue. Article 25 of the DWFD Act requires all distant water fishing vessels to report the estimated amount of landing to the government within 24 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival. Unreported landing is subject to imprisonment of up to five years, or a criminal fine of up to five times the whole sale value of the fishery products obtained from relevant violations, based on the average wholesale prices of the products for the preceding three years; or a criminal fine at least KRW500 million up to KRW 1 billion, whichever is higher (Article 33 of the DWFD Act).

- vii. *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 within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch- Export)	SBT Exported to							
		Japan	USA	China	:	:	:	:	:
2013/14	716.5	711.6	4.9						
2014/15	1085.1	1085.1							
2015/16	936.3	936.3							

(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):-

Inspections required for export of SBT are conducted in accordance with the Ministerial Directive on the Implementation of CCSBT CDS Requirements. The Directive provides that the coverage of inspection conducted on Korean-flagged vessels in a foreign port be consistent with the coverage required by CCSBT.

- 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:-

Korea does not have a specific regulation regarding genetic testing on SBT. In 2016, NFQS has a plan to conduct gene analysis test, if needed, for SBT to be distinguished from other tuna species

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

The NFQS conducts close monitoring on recording the quantity of SBT exported.

- iv. Process for validating<sup>4</sup> 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 master of an SBT fishing vessel requests the validation for CDS, accompanying required documents including fishing licenses, CMF and CTF. The NFQS verifies the veracity of the information cross-checking various data prior to the validation of CDS. When any required document is missing or the veracity of information is not verified, the NFQS rejects the validation. The REEF is validated only when all required information is submitted, and the products to be re-exported are consistent with the ones covered by the relevant CDS and the copy of the CDS is accompanied.

- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Please refer to the relevant information mentioned above.

- vi. Other relevant information<sup>3</sup>:-

## **(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)	Country / Fishing Entity 1	SBT Imported from						
		... Japan	... Australia	... Indonesia	... Taiwan	...	...	...
2013/14	314.7	207.5	107.2					
2014/15	77.3	75.2		1.2	0.9			
2015/16	357.2	299.0	51.0	7.2				

(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:-

The Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements is in place, which provides a valid ground for domestic application of CCSBT CDS Resolution.

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

Inspections required for import of SBT are conducted in accordance with the port state inspection scheme in place. Specific coverage is not provided.

- 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:-

Korea does not have a specific regulation regarding genetic testing on SBT. In 2016, NFQS has a plan to conduct gene analysis test, if needed, for SBT to be distinguished from other tuna species

- 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):-

Korea introduced the Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements to ensure the compliance with CDS Resolution. Korea also has a plan to revise DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.

- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Please refer to the relevant information mentioned above.

- vi. 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:-*

Most of the SBT caught by Korean-flagged fishing vessels are landed at a designated foreign port mainly in Japan (Shimizu). Observers from the Korean competent authority occasionally join the landing site to ensure the landing activity.

*(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):-*

Most SBT caught by Korean-flagged vessels are exported. If there are any SBT traded in Korea's domestic market, it would be regulated by the *Act on the Management and Support of the Marketing of Fish and Fisheries Products*, which has been taken effect since 28 March 2016. Article 37(4) of the Act prohibits the trade of any fish and fisheries products that are harvested or captured in violation of relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, which are generally in line with serious infringements stipulated by UNFSA and FAO IPOA-IUU.

*(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<sup>5</sup> of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.*

In accordance with the Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements, CDS validation and compliance records are being monitored and examined. Also, the NFQS, Korea's CDS validation authorities, cross-checks information on CDS with relevant data maintained by the FMC.

#### **(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:*  
Korea developed its National Action Plan for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) in 2014 based on the FAO IPOA-Seabirds
  - *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:*  
Korea is currently working on developing an NPOA-Sea turtles, following the FAO sea turtle mortality reduction guidelines. Interactions and mortalities of sea turtles have been collected through Korea's 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>6</sup> aimed at the protection of ecologically related species<sup>7</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:*  
As required by the DWFD Act, Korea has been complying with the tuna RFMOs conservation and management measures or resolutions in terms of shark, seabird 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:-*

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

- CCSBT<sup>8</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 requires that Korean SBT fishing vessels maintain two separate logbooks for SBT operation and ERS interaction, respectively. More detailed ERS information is collected through observer reports. These ERS data are submitted to relevant RFMOs.

(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>9</sup>):

	Sector 1 (longline)	Sector 2 (please name)	
<b>Most Recent Calendar Year (2015)</b>			
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	349,490		
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	15		
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality		
Seabirds	Interactions 29	Mortality 29	
Sharks	1,629	67	
Sea Turtles	-	-	
<b>Previous Calendar Year (2014)</b>			
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	218,522		
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	7		
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality		
Seabirds	Interactions 2	Mortality 2	
Sharks	1,148	534	
Sea Turtles	-	-	

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(sea turtle): Korea encourages longline vessels to implement the FAO sea turtle guidelines in all five RFMO Areas. They are required to carry and employ de-hookers, line cutters and scoop nets for prompt release of incidentally caught sea turtles.

(sea birds): Korean longline vessels are required to comply with sea bird mitigation measures of night setting, tori lines and weighed lines.

(d) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- Describe the methods being used to monitor compliance with bycatch mitigation measures (e.g. types of port inspections conducted and other monitoring and surveillance programs used to monitor compliance). Include details of the level of coverage (e.g. proportion of vessels inspected each year): The Korea NFQS inspector conducts port inspection for all the SBT fishery vessels by comparing the bycatch report with remaining bycatches in the fish box.
- Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:

<sup>8</sup> 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.

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

The NIFS requests that tori line and weights used as seabird bycatch mitigation measures should be recorded in the logbook since 2013.

In addition, the NIFS produces the statistics for bycatch species after reviewing the observer report and logbook data submitted by the fishing vessels.

### **(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.

## Attachment A

### **Report of CCSBT 21**

53. The action points shown in Table 1 were agreed by Members, noting that within the table, “External” refers to non-Member catches, while “Internal” relates to Members’ attributable catches.

**Table 1:** Action points in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch.

	<b>External</b>	<b>Internal</b>	<b>ESC work schedule</b>
<b>2015</b>	The EC initiates discussion on the principles and process for taking account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period. The ESC, CC and Members to undertake analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. Commission market analyses on significant markets to contribute to estimating non-member catch.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual Member research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to ESC and CC for discussion and review.</li> <li>2. Members shall endeavour to set allowances to commence for 2016-17 quota years for all sources of attributable mortality based on best estimates and notify other Members by CCSBT22. If Members can't they will notify CCSBT22 and explain why they are unable to and set a date by which they can set the allowance.</li> <li>3. The EC initiate discussion and agreement to a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20).</li> </ol>	Collation of information on unreported mortalities and categorising this information in accordance with OM “fleets” (ESC19 Report).
<b>2016</b>	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch. The EC decides on the adjustment to take account of non-member catch in the 2018-20 TAC period.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The EC if necessary continue discussion so as to agree on a process for dealing with attributable catch within the next quota block (2018-20).</li> <li>2. Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality and report back to the ESC and CC for discussion and review.</li> </ol>	ESC scheduled to run MP to recommend TAC for 2018-2020.
<b>2017</b>	The ESC, CC and Members continue analyses to provide estimates of non-member catch.	Individual Members continue research on applicable sources of mortality & report back to the ESC and CC for discussion review.	ESC scheduled to conduct full stock assessment and the first formal review of MP.
<b>2018</b>		Full implementation of the common definition of attributable catch.	

**CCSBT Authorised Vessel Resolution**

The flag Members and Co-operating Non-members of the vessels on the record shall:

- a) authorize their FVs to fish for SBT only if they are able to fulfill in respect of these vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the CCSBT Convention and its conservation and management measures;
- b) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs comply with all the relevant CCSBT conservation and management measures;
- c) take necessary measures to ensure that their FVs on the CCSBT Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorization to fish and/or tranship;
- d) affirm that if those vessels have record of IUU fishing activities, the owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that they will not conduct such activities any more;
- e) ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their FVs on the CCSBT Record are not engaged in or associated with fishing activities for SBT conducted by FVs not entered into the CCSBT Record;
- f) take necessary measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the FVs on the CCSBT Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag Members and Co-operating Non-members so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them.