

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

(Revised as agreed at CC11 following CCSBT 23)

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 sometimes seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. 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 Ministry of Oceans & Fisheries (MOF) operates an electronic reporting system to the full extent after a trial operation, applying to all Korean flagged distant water fishing vessels. It is the system that provides information including fishing efforts and catches of the vessel operating outside of Korea's jurisdiction to a designated in-land office responsible for monitoring, control and surveillance activities via a satellite-based communication device

Also, the MOF introduced an electronic monitoring system in the second half of 2016 as a trial operation in which 4 vessels (1 Purse Seiner and 3 Longliners) engaged with aims for improving wellbeing of crews and strengthening on board safety monitoring. This initiative allows crews to use their smart phones at sea using wireless network and detects emergency situations such as fire and explosion and monitors fishing operation in real-time through CCTV cameras.

(2) Future planned improvements

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

The MOF will consider results of the trial operation of the electronic monitoring system and decide on the further development of the system at the end of 2017.

In addition, the Joint Committee on the amendment to the DWFD Act (Distant Water Fisheries Development Act), which consist of representatives from public and private sectors, will work on issues including making a distinction between illegal fishing activities according to the seriousness of infringement and establishing a management system to prevent incidents of distant water fishing vessels

(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 (alive or dead), etc), which are then submitted to the NIFS (National Institute of Fisheries Science). The NIFS collects and analyzes these data, focusing on the discards/releases (alive or dead). According to NIFS's analysis, on average for 2015-2016, the discard and release rate of SBT is estimated to be around 2.2%, and 0.9% respectively. Since 2015 Korea has encouraged fishermen to retained SBT on-board without discarding/releasing.

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	Sector 3
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2012/13	7		
2013/14	9		
2014/15	9		
2015/16	10		
2016/17	11		

(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		Sector 3	
			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				
2016/17	1,140	89.4	1,229.4	1,120.543				

According to the action points in relation to implementing the Attributable SBT Catch agreed in 2014, Korea allocates its national quota to individual fishing vessels after deducting 5 tons of estimated fishing mortalities derived from release and/or discards based on the best available scientific information.

(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 initially 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.

(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	Specify: i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Keeping a daily log book (electronic reporting system) is mandatory. ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-

	<p>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, effort, quantity of SBT catch (in number and weight) and discards/releases, and bycatch. They also keep accumulated catch figures every fishing day.</p> <p><i>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i></p> <p>Following the requirements specified in the “Characterization 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 is recorded in the logbooks.</p> <p><i>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-</i></p> <p>It includes fishing date and position, the amount of catch, discard/release by species, the vitality status (alive or dead).</p> <p><i>v. Who were the log books submitted to¹:-</i></p> <p>Log books are submitted to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) and the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) of Korea.</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><i>vi. What was the timeframe and method² 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. 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>
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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.

	<p>viii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> 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> <p><i>Other relevant information³:-</i> 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.</p>																																														
<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></p> <p>ii. <i>The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i></p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)</i></p> <p>iv. <i>What was the timeframe and method for submission:-</i></p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p>vi. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information</i></p>																																														
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<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" data-bbox="395 1749 1353 1957"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 1</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 2</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> <th colspan="2">Sector 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Obs. days deployed</th> </tr> <tr> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</th> <th>% effort obs.</th> <th>% catch obs.</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> </tbody> </table>	Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1		Obs. days deployed	Sector 2		Obs. days deployed	Sector 3		Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	2012/13	12	18	176							2013/14	24	19	289							2014/15	7	9	90						
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³ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	2015/16	15	21	189						
	2016/17	19	16	338						
	<p>ii. <i>The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-</i> To compare between observer data and other monitored catch data (logbook and CDS), the 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 or CDS data issued by 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> 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> The information recorded by observers is as follows: Species composition of ERS and other bycatch, retention and discard/release (in number or weight), seabirds mitigation measures used, 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> The observer reports were submitted to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS)</p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i> The observer shall submit a trip report in one month from the point when observer activities are completed</p> <p>vii. <i>Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-</i> To ensure the quality of observers and the required observer coverage, the Korean government has been implementing observer training and education programs. And achieve the target coverage by season and area, Korea establishes annual observer operation plan with consultation with fishing companies before commencing the fishing season.</p>									
<p>VMS</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. <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> 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. <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> All of the 12 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea's national VMS system. <i>The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-</i> All of the 12 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea's national VMS system. 									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-</i> No non-compliance detected • <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> 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. • <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> The Regulation for the Operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center requires that, in the case where the VMS fails 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. 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 • <i>A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken:-</i> No non-compliance detected <p><i>iii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> Article 15 of the DWFD Act requires the installation of a VMS both on fishing vessels as follows: (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. (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. 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	<i>Specify:</i> <i>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</i> Korea did not conduct any at-sea inspection in the reported year. <i>ii. Other relevant information</i>
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.

(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, validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

(e) Other relevant information.

(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

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

- i. The quantities of SBT transhipped at sea and in port 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
2016/2017	278,078(28.8%)	688,400kg(71.2%)

- 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
No.117 DONGWON	No.216 DONGWON
DONGWON No.639	KOVA
	No.638 DONGWON
	No.637 DONGWON
	ORYONG No.353
	ORYONG No.355
	ORYONG No.373
	ORYONG No.801
	No.805 ORYONG

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

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

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

- i. *Flag State rules for and names of:*
- *designated foreign ports where SBT may be transhipped, and*
- *foreign ports where in-port transshipments of SBT are prohibited:-*

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 transshipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction.

ii. *Flag State inspection requirements for in-port transshipments 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

In accordance with the Regulation on transshipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction, all distant water fishing vessels shall obtain the government's approval prior to transshipment, and the results of transshipments are submitted to the FMC and maintained on the FMC database.

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 transshipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction, all distant water fishing vessels shall obtain the government's approval prior to transshipment, and the results of transshipments are submitted to the FMC and maintained on the FMC database.

v. *Process for validation 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 transshipment and must submit an application within 24 hours before the estimated time of transshipment. When considering transshipment 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, transshipment and landing information.

vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
Article 13 of the DWFD Act makes it mandatory for distant water fisheries operators to fully comply with RFMO measures, including CCSBT requirements regarding transshipment. Also, the transshipment 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 Transshipment and Landing by Korean-flagged Distant Water Fishing Vessels, which requires the flag state's permit prior to transshipment. Transshipment 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*

(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:-*

Please refer to the section of in-port transshipment.

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

- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
Please refer to the section of in-port transshipment.
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
Please refer to the section of in-port transshipment.
- v. *Other relevant information:-*

(4) Port Inspections of Foreign FVs/CVs with SBT/SBT Products on Board

This section provides for reporting with respect to the CCSBT's Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port. It should be filled out by Port State Members that have authorised foreign Fishing Vessels/Carrier Vessels carrying SBT or SBT products to enter their designated ports for the purpose of landing and/or transshipment. Only information for landings/transshipments of SBT or SBT products that have NOT been previously landed or transhipped at port should be included in the table below.

- i. *Provide a list of designated ports into which foreign FVs/ CVs carrying SBT or SBT product may request entry:-*
- ii. *Provide the minimum number of hours of notice required for foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product to request authorisation to enter these designated ports:-*
at least 48 hours before entering into a designated port in Korea
- iii. *For the most recent whole calendar year, provide information about the number of landing/transshipment operations that foreign FVs/CVs carrying SBT or SBT product made in port, the number of those landing/ transshipment operations that were inspected, and the number of inspections where infringements of CCSBT's measures were detected:-*

Calendar Year	Foreign Flag	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations (that occurred)	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations Inspected	No. of Landing/ Transshipment Operations where an Infringement of CCSBT's Measures was Detected
	TOTAL NUMBER			

(5) 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.

(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:-*

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 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, transshipment 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*

viii.

(6) SBT Exports

(a)

i. *Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (weight 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 full calendar years to each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.*

Calendar Year ⁵	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export)	SBT Exported to							
		JAPAN							
2014/2015	1027.1	1027.1							
2015/2016	902.7	902.7							
2016/2017	1,005.6	1,005.6							

ii. *Specify the quantity of imported catch that was re-exported*

⁵ "Calendar year" refers to the calendar year of the (re-)export date

Calendar Year ⁵	SBT Re-exported to							
	TOTAL	USA	JAPN	CHINA	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2014/2015	58	9	49					
2015/2016	33.6	2.8	30.3	0.5				
2016/2017	6.4	6.4						

(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):-

The NFQS establishes an annual inspection plan to be conducted in a foreign exporting port and enforcement officers conduct inspections according to the plan in the port where most of the landings occur.

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.

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 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 a 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:-

The Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements established in 2011.

vi. Other relevant information:-

(7) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (weight in tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 full calendar years from each country/fishing entity. All weights provided in this table should be net weights, not whole weights.

Calendar Year	SBT Imported from							
	TOTAL	Japan	Australia	Indonesia	Taiwan	⋮	⋮	⋮
2013/2014	314.7	207.5	107.2					
2014/2015	77.3	75.2		1.2	0.9			
2015/2016	357.2	299.0	51.0	7.2				
2016/2017	425.9	425.3	0.6					

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

i. Rules for designating specific ports for the import of SBT:-

The Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements revised in Sep 2016 is in place, which provides a valid ground for domestic application of CCSBT CDS Resolution.

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

Inspections required for import of SBT are conducted in accordance with the DWFD Act.

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

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:-

The Ministerial Directive on the implementation of the CCSBT CDS Requirements established in 2011.

vi. Other relevant information

(8) 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). Enforcement officers from the Korean competent authority (NFQS) 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 DWFD Act, which are generally in line with serious infringements stipulated by UNFSA and FAO IPOA-IUU.

(c) Other relevant information

(9) 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 5.8⁶ 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 and NIFS.

(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 has been implementing the FAO guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations. Interactions and mortalities of sea turtles have been collected through Korea's national observer program and the electronic reporting system. 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 measures⁷ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁸ 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 ERS, such as shark, seabird and sea turtle

- 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:-*

- *CCSBT⁹:*
- *IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
- *WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*

⁶ 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."

⁷ Relevant measures of these RFMOs can be found at: http://www.ccsbt.org/site/bycatch_mitigation.php.

⁸ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

⁹ 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.

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

Korea obligates fishermen to record ERS bycatch and interaction information into the logbook system according to tuna RFMO's resolutions.

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 possible¹⁰):

	Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (2015)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	349,490			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	15			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	29	29		
Sharks	1,629	67		
Sea Turtles	-	-		
Previous Calendar Year (2016)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	659,503			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	19			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	147	144		
Sharks	1,164	69		
Sea Turtles				

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

(sea turtle): Korean longline vessels have been implementing the FAO sea turtle guidelines in all tuna RFMOs Areas according to their resolutions and the DWFD Act of Korea. 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 have been implementing sea bird mitigation measures of night setting, tori lines and weighed lines. Most of fishing vessels use tori lines and weighted lines to reduce the incidental bycatch of sea bird

(d) Monitoring usage of bycatch mitigation measures:

- i. 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):

Bycatch mitigation measures used are observed and monitored through the scientific observer program and the electronic reporting system.

- ii. Describe the type of information that is collected on mitigation measures as part of compliance programmes for SBT vessels:

The information includes sea bird mitigation measures used for reducing its bycatch.

¹⁰ Where species specific information is available, insert additional line(s) for each species below the relevant Seabird, Sharks, and/or Sea Turtles sub headings.

