

KOREA COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN 2010

I. Summary of Improvements Implemented in the Compliance Action Plan

Compliance action plans are intended to ensure compliance with the CCSBT's conservation and management measures by requiring improvement in certain areas. This section of the template is intended to provide a brief summary of the improvements achieved in the current Compliance Action Plan (which is the plan described in this document) as well as summarising improvements that are planned for the future.

(1) Current improvements

Briefly list improvements achieved in this action plan, such as: designated foreign port of transshipment, 10% observer coverage, 10% monitoring of SBT transfer to farm cages by stereo video etc. There is no need to provide detailed descriptions of the improvements here because details of measures should be provided in the actual plan itself.

- In 2010, the areas improved include: (i) nearly 10% observer coverage in terms of SBT catch, (ii) designation of foreign port for transshipment in Shimizu, Japan, Cape-town and Durban, South Africa, Port Louis, Mauritius and Bally, Indonesia (iii) electronic report of log book as soon as fishing has ended, (iv) addition of some columns in the log book for ERS species, and (v) arrangement of fishing capacity in collaboration between ministry and industry.
- Korea dispatched two inspectors to SBT landing ports, Shimizu, Japan in May 2010 and Busan, Korea in June 2010 to check the amount of the SBT with CDS documents

(2) Future planned improvements

Describe any improvements that are being planned for the future (i.e. beyond the current Compliance Action Plan) and the expected implementation date for such improvements.

- Korea will make more efforts to comply with all the CCSBT resolution in the future such as the VMS monitoring, port inspection, ERS data collection by using scientific observers.
- Korean observer program is expected an improvement as the body in charge of management and operation is changed in late 2010. Once electronic reporting is deemed successful, further elaboration in collection items and reporting timing will be made in line with that specified in the “characterization of the SBT catch”.

II. Compliance Action Plan

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels expected to be in the SBT fishery together with the number that are expected to target SBT and the number that are expected to take SBT as a bycatch.

Korea's SBT fisheries are operated only by long liners. 19 vessels have been licensed to catch SBT and they have engaged in SBT fisheries since 1998. In 2010, eleven vessels are operating to catch SBT. For the year of 2011, same eleven long liners are scheduled to operate SBT fishing activities. All the vessels catch SBT as target fish not bycatch. Even though, they are doing fishing activities in the other areas before starting and after finishing each vessel's allocation

(b) Describe the system for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch will be 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 will be monitored for determining when to close the fishery.:-

Korea already completed its action plan early in April 2010 and the plan has been well under way as of the end of August 2010. Korea's administrative fishing season is April 1 through March 31 of the following year.

Korea's average catch allocation for 2010 and 2011 administrative fishing seasons is 859 tonnes based on the CCSBT16 report. Korea has set the catch limit to 806.437 tonnes and 911.563 tonnes for 2010 and 2011 respectively. Korea allocated the catch limit by companies. Then the companies allocate the quotas they received from the government to the vessels under their ownership equally. Korea advised its change plan of allocation split. The change plan is 876.437 tons for 2010 and 841.563 tons for 2011.

(c) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below.

Monitoring Methods	Description
<i>Daily log book</i>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i> It is mandatory. <i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i> It is recorded in individual set. The vessels that catch SBT keep the log book almost every day. They record all the SBT-related information including the date and position of catch, amount of SBT and individual and combined weight of them. They also keep accumulated catch figures on every fishing day. The long line set is cast every day except for moving periods to change fishing grounds. <i>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complies with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report). If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i> Korean daily logbook was designed to largely comply with the information specified. But it is apparently difficult for the crew to collect most of the scientific data. With scientific observer program, those data have been collected but still not done for some data such otoliths. <i>iv. Who the log books will be submitted to¹:-</i> National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) <i>v. What the timeframe will be for submission:-</i> Logbook should be submitted to the NFRDI within 60 days when the vessel enters the port after completion of the fishing operation in accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Act. In the meantime, each vessel reports to the

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.*

	<p>company the catch of SBT in weekly or 10 day term and those catches collected at the statistics of the deep Sea Fisheries Association, which come up with the provisional data of the catch. The catch statistics may be further revised by collating the information of logbook. For improvement, the NFRDI-requested the vessel to report it by electronics in 2010. Although it is a trial in this year, the result is successful, so as to be fully implemented in next year.</p> <p>vi. <i>The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i> Checking and verification of data is being done by the NFRDI by collating the information of logbook. For the management of the catch allocation, every fishing vessel submits monthly catch report to the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MIFAFF) until it uses up 90 % of its allocation. Each vessel's catch data shall be reported in every 10 days from the day when 90% of each vessel's allocation is used up. When 98% of the catch allocation is used up, the vessel should report its catch amount to MIFAFF every day. Then MIFAFF declares a closure of harvesting the SBT for the vessel at an appropriate time considering the fishing situation. For verification, the government compares and contrasts the submitted data with such information as the transhipped amount, the landed amount, observer data and other documentations stipulated in the CDS Resolution.</p> <p>vii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> In accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Act of the Article 16, fishing vessel owners or fishing companies shall report the monthly catch data of SBT and ERS (Ecosystem Related Species) to MIFAFF. MIFAFF has established the "Rules on the Reporting Fishing Activities Conducted on Coastal and Offshore waters and Distant waters", MIFAFF Ministerial Ordinance No. 40. According to the Rules, tuna long line vessels have an obligation to report their fishing activities, including the catch and size data. In addition, NFRDI will distribute separate report forms to all vessels that have fishing plans for SBT catch in order to collect ERS data, including turtles, sea birds, sharks, and so on. The NFRDI also provides vessels with the guideline leaflets to support identification of the species caught during the SBT fishing activities. The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.</p> <p>i. <i>Other relevant information²:-</i></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 is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i> Refer to the provisions vi and vii of Daily Logbook section. Every vessel that fishes SBT shall make, report and keep logbooks and the catch tagging forms. MIFAFF will require vessel owners to submit the catch tagging form when necessary. The logbooks contain the ERS interactions as well.</p> <p>ii. <i>The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT</i></p>

² Including comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

	<p><i>or ERS):-</i> Refer to the provision i of this section.</p> <p>iii. <i>Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i> Captains of vessels report the logbook data to vessel owners and the companies, and then the companies report them to MIFAFF and NFRDI.</p> <p>iv. <i>What the timeframe will be for submission:-</i> Refer to the provision v and vi of the Daily Logbook section and provision i of this section.</p> <p>v. <i>The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i> <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> Refer to the provision v of the Daily Logbook section.</p> <p>vi. <i>Other relevant information²:-</i></p>
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The % of the SBT catch and effort to be observed:-</i> Korea's observer coverage for SBT fisheries is about 2% of total effort.</p> <p>ii. <i>The system to be 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, NFRDI conducts debriefing works through its distant-water fisheries statistical system.</p> <p>iii. <i>Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program will comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i> Korea's observer programs are in line with CCSBT Scientific Observer program Standards.</p> <p>iv. <i>What information on ERS will be recorded by observers:-</i> The information recorded by observers is as follows: Species composition of by-catch and ERS, catch in number and weight, length, sex and maturity, stomach contents, catch rate by species, tag release and recapture, monitoring marine mammals and ERS species, fin ratio of sharks, depredation etc.</p> <p>v. <i>Who the observer reports will be submitted to:-</i> National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)</p> <p>vi. <i>Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-</i> The observer report is submitted 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> Korea will improve the observer coverage to 10% of the catches in number and re-enforce the Korean observer program in near future</p>
<p><i>VMS</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution will be in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i> The operation of VMS is mandatory to all SBT fishing vessels.</p>

	<p>ii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.</p>
<p><i>At-Sea Inspections</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</i> No at-sea inspection. The inspections are to be made by on-board observers.</p> <p>ii. <i>Other relevant information²:-</i></p>
<p><i>Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)</i></p>	<p>Not Applicable to Korean SBT fishing vessels</p>

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only) : Korea does not farm SBT.

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be caught for farming.*

(b) *Describe the system to be 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 to be 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 to be used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-*
- iii. *Process to be implemented for commercial trials of stereo video systems for monitoring 10% of SBT transfers in the 2011 fishing season:-*
- iv. *Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring in the following season if they prove successful:-*

(d) *For “b” and “c” above, describe the process to be used for completing, validating³ and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

(e) *Other relevant information²*

³ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

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

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch expected to be involved in transhipments each year. Provide separate figures for transhipments in port and at sea.

Year	Transhipment in port	Transhipment at sea
2010	99%	1%
2011	99%	1%

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

i. Rules for designated foreign ports of transhipment for SBT:

Korean official will monitor the process of the landing or transhipment on the designated foreign ports to check the landing activities; or if necessary, Korean authority concerned will dispatch a competent official or officials to the designated landing ports to inspect landing or transhipment activities of Korean vessels.

MIFAFF designated five foreign ports as SBT landing or transhipment ports as of April 1, 2010 as follows;

- Shimizu, Japan
- Cape-town and Durban, South Africa
- Port Louis, Mauritius and
- Bally, Indonesia

In principal, transhipment of SBT is prohibited beyond designated ports. However, transhipment or landing beyond designated ports may be allowed in case of the unavoidable circumstances such as bad weather, accident involved in crew or vessel, or changed sailing plan if it is permitted in advance by the Authority concerned. In this case, MIFAFF will inform the changes of the transhipment ports to the CCSBT Secretariat and relevant country's competent authorities.

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

Currently, the possibility of transhipment of SBT is very low in Korean port. If SBT caught by Korean flag vessel is to be transhipped in foreign ports, Korean government will cooperate with the port states for the effective inspections including participations of Korean Authorities in the inspection procedure.

iii. Information sharing with designated port states:-

The Korean government will consult with relevant authorities of the designated ports to create effective ways in sharing and exchanging information needed for the inspection methods and results.

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

Vessels are obliged to complete daily log books of SBT before submitting it to the Korean government, which will compare the amount of SBT on the daily log book with the amount transhipped when transshipment occurs to verify the accuracy of the record. The amount transhipped is verified by relevant authorities at ports and observers at sea.

- v. *Process for validating³ and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*
Those who want catch documents should submit the application form with required information (the captain's catch confirmation document, invoices, tags, etc) to the National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS) for verification. When the information is verified, the catch document with document numbers will be issued to the applicants.

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

The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.

- vii. *Other relevant information²:-*

(c) *Describe the system to be 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:-*

Those who are authorized to fish and intend to transship SBT at sea should submit prior written transshipment notifications along with requests for observer placement in accordance with the relevant CCSBT resolution, which will be subject to official check before being permitted to do so by officers and advised RFMOs concerned of the details on transshipment at sea.

In addition to the monitoring at-sea transshipment by observers onboard carriers, government officials check and verify whether the transshipped quantities of fish are consistent with the information available to the national authority including, but not limited to, prior transshipment notification, data in transshipment declaration obtained from fishing vessels/carriers, catch and effort log sheets, vessel position data, the transshipped /landed quantities at port, etc.

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

Accurate recording of the quantities of fish transshipped is monitored by transshipment observers onboard fishing vessels and carriers and national observers taking place in fishing vessels. Also, all documents related to the transshipment at sea should be checked with the data in catch and effort log sheets, landed quantities at port or all other information available.

- iii. *Process for collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who want catch documents should submit the application form with required information (the captain's catch confirmation document, invoices, tags, etc) to the National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS) for verification. When the information is verified, the catch document with document numbers will be issued to the applicants.

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

The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.

v. *Other relevant information*²:-

(4) Domestic SBT Landings (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be landed as domestic product each year.*

Less than 5%

(b) *Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT.*

This should include details of:

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

The authorities who issue the CDS monitor all SBT landings in Korean ports by directives of MIFAFF.

ii. *Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-*
100%

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

When fishing vessel or carrier vessel with SBT on board enters a domestic port and submits the landing report in accordance with Distant Water Fisheries Act. MIFAFF will dispatch inspectors of National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service to the planned ports for check of the SBT. The inspectors will check the actual SBT weight landed with the filed CCSBT CDS documents.

iv. *Process for validating³ and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who want catch documents should submit the application form with required information (the captain's catch confirmation document, invoices, tags, etc) to the National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS) for verification. When the information is verified, the catch document with document numbers will be issued to the applicants.

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

The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.

vi. *Other relevant information*²:-

(5) SBT Exports

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual catch that is expected to be exported each year.*

Approximately 99% of the annual catch of SBT is exported.

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

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

In principle, export inspection takes place on request of the exporter. For SBT, Catch Document issuance requests are additionally submitted by exporter to the Fisheries Product Quality Inspection Service (a government organization). When the quantity of the SBT is within the quota for the company (exporter), CD is issued.

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

The Fisheries Product Quality Inspection Service maintains and checks the quota register which shows the allocations and exhaustions of quota of individual companies. Initially, the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries allocate quota to individual exporters (companies). Then the Fisheries Product Quality Inspection Service monitors whether the companies exceed their quota allocations or not. If a company which wants to be issued with Catch Document has exceeded its quota, the request gets rejected.

iii. *Process for validating³ and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who want catch documents should submit the application form with required information (the captain's catch confirmation document, invoices, tags, etc) to the National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS) for verification. When the information is verified, the catch document with document numbers will be issued to the applicants.

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

The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.

v. *Other relevant information²:-*

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the approximate tonnage of SBT that is expected to be imported each year.

An estimated amount of import in 2011 is approximately 65,264 kilograms, based on the previous year's (2010) amount of import of 43,509 kilograms.

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-

It is not expected for SBT to be imported to the Korean market. The Korean government will develop a proper system for SBT imports if necessary.

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

Companies which import SBT should apply for imported food product quality inspection and relevant documentations including Catch Document. After the application is submitted, the official in charge conducts an on-spot inspection. Four percent of the total amount of imported product is drawn as a sample for an analysis. (mercury, lead, cadmium, methyl mercury). For processed products such as fillets, the inspection includes the examination for Carbon Monoxide. The rest of 96 percent also goes through a sensory test by the inspector and if it meets the hygienic standard, it can clear the custom. The National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service conducts a DNA analysis test for identification of species when necessary.

ii. *Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Refer to above question i

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

The violation against this rule could be punished in accordance with the Act of the Distant Sea Fisheries Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalty, and prison services, etc.

iv. *Other relevant information²:-*

(7) SBT Markets

(a) Describe the system to be 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):-

SBT either caught by domestic vessels or foreign vessels can access to the market only if the catch was taken in compliance with resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Document Scheme. Mandatory implementation of the CCSBT resolution is monitored by the relevant authority.

(b) Other relevant information²

(7) Other

CDS and Catch monitoring Form will help to monitor the compliance of the catch limit and the SBT amount caught. In addition, transshipment at sea can be checked through each RFMO's transshipment observer programs.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements for the Compliance Committee

The following reports are required to be provided to the Compliance Committee or Secretariat on an annual basis. It is suggested that for 2010, these reports be included in this section of the Compliance Action Plan template.

(1) Annual VMS Summary Report

The Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System requires the following information to be reported by each Member and CNM. However, depending on the information provided in the Compliance Action Plan (chapter II), it may be possible to satisfy the requirements of item "a" by referencing the VMS part of Section "1c" of the Compliance Action Plan.

- a. A description of the progress and implementation of its VMS program in accordance with the CCSBT VMS resolution.

Korea operates VMS program to comply with the "Resolution on establishing the CCSBT vessel Monitoring System" adopted at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

- b. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system.
19 vessels
- c. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system.
11 vessels
- d. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.
Not Applicable
- e. 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.
Not Applicable
- f. Describe the procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis").
Not Applicable
- g. 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.
Not Applicable

(2) Annual Transshipment Summary Report

The CCSBT's resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels requires the following information to be reported to the Secretariat by each Member and CNM six weeks prior to the Annual meeting of the Commission. It would be appropriate for the same information to be provided in this report to the Compliance Committee.

- a. The quantities of SBT transshipped during the previous year.

The total quantity that Korean flag vessel made transshipment in 2009 is 591.38ton. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transshipment during the previous year is as follows;

1	No.117 Dongwon
2	No.619 Dongwon
3	No.630 Dongwon
4	No.635 Dongwon
5	No.632 Dongwon
6	Oryong No.353
7	Oryong No.355

8	Oryong No.357
9	Oryong No.371
10	Oryong No.705
11	Oryong No.731
12	Oryong No.801
13	STD No.1
14	STD No.2

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

The authority that is in charge of issuing CDS issued based on the transshipment observers' verification. There was no serious problem found that related to wrong catch information. However, the catch amount checked at sea and reported to the authority that issues CDS was some different from the amount checked at port landed.

(3) Annual Report on Implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation

The CCSBT's Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna includes an annual reporting requirement to the Compliance Committee.

Members and CNMs are required to report on the action they have taken pursuant to the following paragraphs of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.
2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will comply with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, from fishing, which are adopted from time to time:
 - a) by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, when fishing in its Convention area, and
 - b) by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, when fishing in its Convention area,
irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it.
3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. Further, the undertaking described in paragraph 2 will include a commitment to comply with measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and

Central Pacific Fisheries Commission on the collection and reporting of data in relation to ecologically related species. Data confidentiality shall be protected under the rules that apply in those Commissions.

Having not yet implemented but intending to enact the IPOA in 2011, while Korea has complied with all current binding and recommendatory measures taken by relevant RFMOs concerning the ERS by collecting and reporting data.