

## KOREA'S COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN 2011

### 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, two observers were deployed to monitor the tuna longline fishery including by-catch species in the south western Indian Ocean, between 30S°-43°S and 11E°-43°E for four months starting from March to June. By this deployment Korea achieved 12.7% of observer coverage in 2010. Korea also dispatched inspectors to SBT landing ports—Shimiz in Japan (4 times) and Busan in Korea (once) to check the consistency of 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 step up its efforts to comply with all the CCSBT resolutions such as the VMS monitoring , port inspection, ERS data collection by deploying scientific observers. Also, Korea is planning to host a workshop on data improvement in 2012.

## 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, 9 vessels operated to catch SBT. All the vessels catch SBT as target fish, not bycatch. **In 2011, currently, 7 vessels are operating.**

*(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'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. The government allocate the catch limit by companies. Then the companies allocate the quotas they received from the government to the vessels under their ownership. Korea advised its changed plan of quota allocations. It is 876 tonnes for 2010 and 842 tonnes for 2011.

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

Monitoring	Description
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Methods	
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p>i. <i>Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i> Keeping the daily log book is mandatory.</p> <p>ii. <i>The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i> The vessels fishing for SBT keep the log book every day. They record all the SBT-related information including the date and position of catch, amount of SBT and the number and combined weight of catches. They also keep accumulated catch figures every fishing day. The long line set is cast every day except for moving periods to change fishing grounds.</p> <p>iii. <i>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> To collect the effort and catch information including the characterization of the SBT catch, Korea will implement daily log book systems and observer programs. Through these log book systems and observer programs, Korea will be able to collect more accurate effort and catch data, the biological data for SBT and ERS species, and environmental data from Korean tuna longliners and on-boarded observers.</p> <p>iv. <i>Who the log books will be submitted to<sup>1</sup>:-</i> National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)</p> <p>v. <i>What the timeframe will be for submission:-</i> Currently, monthly logbook data are being submitted to the NFRDI, and fishing vessels are submitting their fishing logbooks to the government every month regardless of the administrative fishing seasons even when their operation takes longer than a year.</p> <p>vi. <i>The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i> For the management of the catch allocation, every fishing vessel submits monthly catch reports to the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MIFAFF) until it uses up 90 % of its allocation. After that, each vessel’s catch data shall be reported in every 10 days from the day when 90% of each vessel’s allocation is exhausted. When 98% of the catch allocation is counted against, the vessel should report its catch amount to MIFAFF every day to closely monitor the catch so that the vessels can keep their catches within limits. Then MIFAFF declares a closure of the SBT fishery for the vessel at a proper time considering the fishing situation. For verification, the government compares and contrasts the submitted data with such information as the transhipped amount, the landed amount, observer data and other documentations stipulated in the CDS Resolution.</p> <p>vii. <i>Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> In accordance with Article 16 of the Distant Water Fisheries Act, 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 SBT fishing plans in order to collect ERS data, including turtles, sea birds and sharks. 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</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>Development. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalties, and imprisonment.</p> <p>i. <i>Other relevant information<sup>2</sup></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 provisions vi and vii of Daily Logbook section. Every vessel that fishes SBT shall 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 or ERS):-</i>  Refer to 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)<sup>1</sup></i>:-  Captains of vessels report the logbook data to vessel owners and the companies, and then the companies report them to MIFAFF.</p> <p>iv. <i>What the timeframe will be for submission:-</i>  Refer to 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 provision v of the Daily Logbook section.</p> <p>vi. <i>Other relevant information<sup>2</sup></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 12.7% of total effort by hooks (2010).</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 has already improved the observer coverage to 12.7% of the fishing effort. The government will re-enforce the Korea's observer programs to keep good records well into the future.</p>
<p>VMS</p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p>

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

	<p>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:- The operation of VMS is mandatory to all SBT fishing vessels.</p> <p>ii. 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.</p>
At-Sea Inspections	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- No at-sea inspection. The inspections are to be made by on-board observers.</p> <p>ii. Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>:-</p>
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	Not Applicable to Korean SBT fishing vessels

**(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, validating<sup>3</sup> and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-

(e) Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>

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

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

Year	Transshipment in port	Transshipment at sea
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<sup>3</sup> Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

2010	72.4%	28.6%
First quarter of 2011	0%	0%

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

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

Korea's authorized officials monitor the process of the landing or transhipment on the designated foreign ports to check the landing activities; or if necessary, Korean authority concerned dispatches 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 and they remained the same in 2011;

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

In principle, transhipment of SBT in a port, which is not designated, is prohibited. However, transhipment or landing beyond designated ports may be allowed in case of the unavoidable circumstances (force majeure) 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 transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*

Currently, no transhipment of SBT takes place 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 explore 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 them to the Korean government, which will compare the amount of SBT on the daily log book with the amount transhipped when transhipment 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 validating<sup>3</sup> and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who wish to have catch documents issued 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 separate 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, penalties, and imprisonment.

vii. *Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>*:-

(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 transhipped 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 Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. The punishments include sanction, fines, penalties, and imprisonment.

v. *Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>*:-

**(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 pursuant to administrative directives of MIFAFF. Also, authorized inspectors visit the designated port to conduct physical inspections to verify the information provided by the vessel.

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

100%

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

When fishing vessels or carrier vessels with SBT on board enter a domestic port and submit the landing report in accordance with Distant Water Fisheries Act, MIFAFF dispatches inspectors from the National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service to the designated ports to verify the SBT-related information. The inspectors check the actual SBT weight landed with the filed CCSBT CDS documents.

iv. *Process for validating<sup>3</sup> and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who want catch documents issued 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, penalties, and imprisonment, etc.

vi. *Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>:-*

**(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 at the 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 allocates quota to individual exporters (companies). Then the Fisheries Product Quality Inspection Service monitors whether the companies have exceeded 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 validating<sup>3</sup> and collecting CCSBT CDS documents:-*

Those who want catch documents issued 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 imprisonment.

v. *Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>:-*

**(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 49,248 kilograms as of the late June 2011 (74 cases of imports), based on the previous year's (2010) amount of import of 104,715 kilograms (102 cases of imports).

*(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:-*

The amount of import is showing an increase recently. To control and monitor import, National Fisheries Product Quality and Inspection Service conducts sampling inspections. To strengthen the current measures, the Korean government will develop more stringent mechanisms, including physical inspections.

*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 inspection. Four percent of the total amount of imported product is drawn as a sample for an analysis. (for harmful agents such as 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, penalties, and imprisonment.

*iv. Other relevant information<sup>2</sup>:-*

## **(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):-*

Korea's SBT market is on its infant stage but showing a constant growth. To put into perspective, as of September 2011, a total of 104,715 kg of SBT was imported. SBT either caught by Korean-flagged 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 information<sup>2</sup>*

## **(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.  
19 vessels
- d. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.  
No such case happened.
- 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.  
No such case happened
- 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”).  
The vessel should report its position manually every 8 hours.
- 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.  
No such case happened.

#### (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 transhipped during the previous year.  
The quantities of SBT transhipped during 2010 were 313,555.35 kilograms. For more detailed information, refer to the table below. There were no SBT transhipped during first quarter on 2011.

2010 Season ('10.4.1~'11.3.31) SBT Transshipment Report

Transshipment Day	Company Name	Fishing Vessel name	Carrier Vessel Name	Amount(Kg)	Transshipment Place		Observer Name (in case of Sea Transshipment)
					Port	Sea	
1.JUN.2010	STD Fisheries Co., Ltd	STD No. 1	MAERSK DAMPIER	57,823	SUVA, FIJI		
28.JUN.2010	SAJO Industries Co., Ltd	Oryong No. 353	KURIKOMA	12,950.30		S3140/E1030	SAWUEL RUSH
10.JUL.2010	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd	Dongwon No.619	YAKUSHIMA MARU	60,000	CAPE TOWN, S.AFRICA		
11.JUL.2010	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd	Dongwon No.622	YAKUSHIMA MARU	66,298	CAPE TOWN, S.AFRICA		
15.DEC.2010	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd	Dongwon No.619	HARIMA2	30,093		S1214/E6206	TSUNETAKA ONO
16.DEC.2010	Dongwon Fisheries Co., Ltd	Dongwon No.622	HARIMA2	46,493		S1208/E6202	TSUNETAKA ONO
25.NOV.2010	SAJO Industries Co., Ltd	Oryong No. 353	ASIAN REX	39,898	PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS		

b. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped during the previous year.

Vessels that engaged in SBT transshipment is 2010 (administrative fishing season-April1, 2010-March 31, 2011) are as follows;

Fishing Vessels	Carrier Vessels
STD 1	MAERSK DAMPIER
Oryong 353	KURIKOMA
Dongwon 619	YAKUSHIMA MARU
Dongwon 622	YAKUSHIMA MARU
Dongwon 619	HARIMA2
Dongwon 622	HARIMA2

Oryong 353	ASIAN REX
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- c. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports from the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs.

Korean vessels tranship with foreign-flagged vessels, so reports from carrier vessel observers are not available to the Korean government. The authority in charge of issuing CDS issued the documents based on the transhipment observers' verification. There was no serious problem found related to false information.

### **(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.

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. The government is also planning to draft its NPOA-seabirds in 2012.

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.

Korea has been complying with the WCPFC and IOTC conservation and management measures and resolutions in terms of shark, sea bird and sea turtle bycatches.

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.

As a member of both the IOTC and the WCPFC, Korea has complied with all current binding and recommendatory measures taken by relevant RFMOs concerning the ERS by collecting and reporting data.

Summary of observed ERS mortality for longline fisheries

Item	2009	2010
Total effort (hooks)	4,710,759	3,061,231
Observed effort (hooks)	446,479	389,042
% of observed effort (hooks)	9.5	12.7
Total number of observed seabird interactions (mortality)	1(107)	(81)
Total number of observed shark interactions(mortality)	(7,174)	(4,415)
Total number of observed sea turtle interactions (mortality)	0	0