

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

(Agreed at the 7th meeting of the Compliance Committee and adopted at the 19th meeting of the Commission)

If there are multiple SBT fisheries, with different rules and procedures applying to the different fisheries, it may be easier to complete this template separately for each fishery. Alternatively, please ensure that the information for each fishery is clearly differentiated within the single template.

This template seeks information on a quota year basis. Those Members/CNMs that have not specified a quota year to the CCSBT (i.e. Indonesia, EU, South Africa and the Philippines), should provide the information on a calendar year basis. Within this template, the quota year (or calendar year for those without a quota year) is referred to as the “fishing season”. Unless otherwise specified, information should be provided for the most recently completed fishing season. Members and CNMs are encouraged to also provide preliminary information for the current fishing season where the fishing for that season is complete or close to complete.

Table of Contents

I. Summary of MCS Improvements	2
(1) Improvements achieved in the current fishing season	2
(2) Future planned improvements.....	2
II. SBT Fishing and MCS Arrangements	3
(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna	3
(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only).....	10
(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)	10
(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)	12
(5) SBT Exports	12
(6) SBT Imports.....	13
(7) SBT Markets.....	14
(8) Other.....	14
III. Additional Reporting Requirements	15
(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken	15
(2) Ecologically Related Species	15
(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained).....	16

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 Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (DWFD Act), the law governing the activities of Korean-flagged vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction, was amended to provide a legal ground for more stringent MCS authorities to the Korean government. As of March, 2014, all Korean distant water fishing vessels, including those fish for SBT, are required to be fitted with a VMS on board. The tracks and movements of these vessels are being monitored 24-7 by the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC), a government agency dedicated to MCS activities on vessels operating outside Korea's jurisdiction. The FMC was newly established in March 2014, as well. The operation of the VMS is governed by a set of rules that stipulate various requirements such as the polling rates, actions to be taken at the time of malfunctioning (e.g. manual reporting procedures, etc) and reporting requirements. The FMC applies state-of-the-art IT tools to monitor the vessels with the VMS, including IUU alert systems. The FMC database also includes information on all the vessels' license information, registration, specifications and photographs.

The National Fishery Product Quality Management Service (NFQS), Korea's CDS validation agency, also has access to the FMC database so that they can cross-check the compliance information on the relevant vessels prior to validating their CDS.

With the amendment to the DWFD Act, Korea now has a stronger port inspection scheme to prevent the inflow of IUU products. The scheme covers both domestic and international aspects: it is applied to foreign vessels and Korean-flagged vessels entering Korean ports retaining fish and fish products taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction and to domestic vessels landing their catches in foreign ports. In the latter case, the Korean government cooperates with the relevant port state to carry out an inspection on Korean fishing vessels entering and landing their catches at the port.

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

(2) Future planned improvements

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

To improve the provision and quality of data, MOF requires daily report submission obligations to its distant water fishing fleet as of September 1, 2015, including vessels targeting SBT. The daily submission will be supported by a real-time electronic logbook system, whereby masters use an electronic system to report their trip; port entry and departure; fishing area entry and departure; catches (haul-by-haul/ set-by-set) including nil-catch and gear loss; and transshipment and landing. Currently, the government is partially implementing the e-logbook system on a trial basis as "beta-test" with the aim at full implementation from the end of 2015. These data are initially reported to the FMC, which automatically links the information to MOF, NFQS and the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) in real time.

Also, Korea is planning to test an electronic monitoring system, whereby activities on vessels are monitored by closed circuit cameras and sensors in real time. It is also expected that fish measurements, including the length and weight, will be readily obtainable through relevant sensors under the e-monitoring system. The system will be tested on a trial basis in the first half of 2016.

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

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

Korean-flagged SBT vessels are recording all sources of mortality on their logbooks (e.g. commercial catches, live releases, discards, etc), which are then submitted to the NFRDI. The NFRDI analyzes these data, focusing on the discards. Korea is considering submitting a set of comprehensive data on all sources of mortality to CCSBT from 2016.

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 (please name) authorised commercial longline	Sector 2 (please name) authorised commercial purse seine	Sector 3 (please name) authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet
	Number of vessels	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
2012/13	7	-	-
2013/14	9	-	-
2014/15	9	-	-

(b) Specify the historic national SBT allocation, together with any carry-forward of unfished allocation and the total SBT catch counted against the national allocation (Attributable Catch) during the 3 previous fishing seasons. All figures should be provided in tonnes. Some CCSBT Members use slightly different definitions for the catch that is counted against the allocation, so in the space below the table, clearly define the catch that has been counted against the national allocation:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	National SBT allocation (t) (excluding carry-forward)	Unfished allocation carried forward to this fishing season (t)	SBT catch counted against the national allocation (t)					
			Sector 1 (authorised commercial longline)		Sector 2 (authorised commercial purse seine)		Sector 3 (authorised commercial charter fleet, authorised domestic fleet)	
			Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation	Domestic allocation	Actual Catch Against Allocation
2012/13	911	-	911	888.818	-	-	-	-
2013/14	948	22	970	917.631	-	-	-	-
2014/15	1,045	30	1,075	1,044.263	-	-	-	-

(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):-

Since 2013, the Korean government has set aside 5% of its national quota before allocating the fishing opportunities to individual companies as a buffer to prevent any excess of its national allocation. When the catches of a vessel reach 80% of the allowed level for the vessel, the Korea Overseas Fisheries Association immediately notifies the operator. Since September 2014 until August 31 2015, it had been required by law that all catches from distant waters, including SBT, must be reported on a weekly basis. The reporting requirements has been further strengthened as from September 1, 2015, from which all distant water catches, including SBT, must be reported on a daily basis. The daily reporting system will be supported by a real-time electronic logbook system to be fully introduced by the end of 2015 for the government to tighten its monitoring. The e-logbook system is currently being tested on part of the Korean distant water fleet.

* Individual allocation by operator and vessel

Company	Vessel	Call sign	Individual Quota(Kg)
Dongwon Industries	No. 216 Dongwon	6NMK	169,060.00
	KOVA	6KCC3	169,060.00
Dongwon Fisheries	No.619 Dongwon	6KWT	139,860.00
	No.638 Dongwon	DTBW9	64,035.00
	No.639 Dongwon	6KCA	140,230.00
Sajo Industries	Oryong No.353	DTAN3	68,090.00
	Oryong No.355	DTBK6	130,090.00
	Oryong No.373	DTBU4	123,090.00
	Oryong No.801	DTBU7	71,090.00

(d) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p>Specify:</p> <p>i. Whether this was mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing that was covered:- Keeping a daily log book is mandatory.</p> <p>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):- The vessels fishing for SBT keep their log book on a daily basis (shot by shot). They record all the SBT-related information including the fishing date and position, quantity of SBT catch (in number and weight) and discards/releases. They also keep accumulated catch figures every fishing day.</p> <p>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complied with that specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:- Following the requirements specified in the "Characterisation of the SBT Catch" section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan, the number of hooks, fishing position, the amount of catch retained and discarded/released by species are recorded in the logbooks.</p> <p>iv. What information on ERS was recorded in logbooks:-</p>

	<p>It includes fishing date, time and position, amount of catch, discard/release by species, the vitality status (alive or dead).</p> <p>v. <i>Who were the log books submitted to¹:-</i> The logbooks are submitted to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) of Korea. 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>vi. <i>What was the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i> In accordance with the amended DWFD Act, vessels are required to submit their logbooks to the NFRDI on a daily basis as of September 1, 2015. The daily reporting will soon be supported by an electronic logbook system, which is currently being tested. Vessels covered by the DWFD Act will have been fitted with on-board e-reporting devices by the end of September 30, 2015. After the trial period, the e-reporting system is scheduled to be fully implemented from the end of 2015.</p> <p>vii. <i>The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> 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 FMC and the NFQS, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) cross-checks submitted data with such information as the transhipped amount, the landed amount, observer data and other documentations required by the CDS Resolution.</p> <p>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: <u>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).</u> 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> <p>As indicated here, Korea has a very strong legal tool to deter against false reporting and un-reporting.</p> <p>ix. <i>Other relevant information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or</i></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><i>monitoring tools and any plans for further improvements</i>³:-</p> <p>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 measures they took to reduce incidental bycatches of seabirds.</p>
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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.

<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> Since September 2014 until August 31, 2015, it had been required by law that all catches from distant waters, including SBT, must be reported on a weekly basis. The reporting requirements has now been further strengthened as from September 1, 2015, from which all distant water catches, including SBT, must be reported on a daily basis to the NFRDI. The daily reporting will be supported by an electronic logbook system, which is currently being partially implemented on a trial basis (full implementation is expected to commence around the end of 2015). With this system in place, the government can conduct real-time monitoring. Tags and SBT measurement reporting are also mandatory.</p> <p><i>ii. The information that was recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i> The logbooks have two types of data fields—one for operational data on SBT and other tunas and tuna-like species; and the other one for ERS (e.g. sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, etc). Information recorded on the logbooks includes fishing date and position, quantity of SBT catch (in number and weight) and discards/releases, and ERS bycatch mitigation measures taken.</p> <p><i>iii. Who the reports were submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹:-</i> Masters of fishing vessels submit the catch report to the NFRDI, FMC (for compliance verification purposes) and vessel operators.</p> <p><i>iv. What was the timeframe and method² for submission:-</i> Refer to provision vi and vii of the Daily Logbook section and provision i of this section.</p> <p><i>v. The type of checking and verification that was routinely conducted for this information:-</i> Refer to provision vii of the Daily Logbook section</p> <p><i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i> The applicable legislation is the DWFD Act. Paragraphs 1(4) and (5) Article 33 of the Act stipulate that: <u>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.</u> 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> <p>As indicated here, Korea has a very strong deterrence against false reporting and un-reporting.</p> <p><i>vii. Other relevant information³:-</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</i></p>

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:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Sector 1 (longline)			Sector 2			Sector 3		
	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed	% effort obs.	% catch obs.	Obs. days deployed
2012/13	12	18	176						
2013/14	24	19	289						
2014/15	7	9	90						

ii. The system used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-

To compare between observer data and other monitored catch data (logbook and CDS), the NFRDI conducts debriefing works through national observer programs. The NFRDI tap into various information sources such as VMS records accessed through the FMC database, and import/export data from NFQS.

iii. 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:-

Korea's observer programs are in line with CCSBT Scientific Observer program Standards.

iv. What information on ERS was recorded by observers:-

The information recorded by observers is as follows: Species composition of ERS and other bycatch, retention and discard/release (in number and weight), mitigation measures, ERS interactions, length and weight, sex, maturity, stomach contents, tag release and recapture, marine mammals and ERS sightings, fin ratio of sharks, depredation, etc.

v. Who were the observer reports submitted to:-

The observer reports were submitted to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)

vi. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-

The observer shall submit a trip report in one month from the point when observer activities are completed.

vii. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-

To ensure the quality of observers and the required observer coverage, the Korean government has been implementing observer training and education programs.

VMS

The items of "ii" are required in association with the Resolution on establishing the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System

Specify:

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:-

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.

ii. For the most recently completed fishing season, specify:

- The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:-

18 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea's national VMS system.

- *The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:-*

All 18 Korean-flagged vessels on the CCSBT Authorized Vessel List were required to report to Korea's national VMS system.

- *Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member:-*

No non-compliance detected

- *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 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.

- *The procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis"):-*

The Regulation for the Operation of the Fisheries Monitoring Center requires that, in the case where the VMS fail to function properly on a fishing vessel, the head of the FMC shall require the master of the vessel to transmit the positions and navigational tracks through an alternative means every two hours to the FMC.

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.

- *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 non-compliance detected

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

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.

At-Sea Inspections	Specify: i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):- Korea did not conduct any at-sea inspection in the reported year. ii. Other relevant information ³ :-
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	

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

(a) 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):-

(b) 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:-

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

(d) Other relevant information³

(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 during the previous fishing season:-

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped at sea	Percentage of the annual SBT catch transhipped in port
2014/2015	92,819kg(14.1%)	565,400kg(85.9%)

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

At sea	In port
Oryong No.353	Oryong No.355
Oryong No.801	Oryong No.373
Dongwon No.638	Dongwon No.639
	No.216 Dongwon
	Kova

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 transshipment from their LSTLVs:-*

Korea considers that additional information is required regarding one particular observer report on a Korean-flagged carrier vessel, on which the Korean government is currently working to address.

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

- i. *Rules for and names of designated foreign ports of transshipment for SBT and for prohibition of transshipment at other foreign ports:-*
Korean SBT vessels tranship and land at designated ports. Korea has a Regulation on transshipment and landing of catches taken from waters outside Korea's jurisdiction.
- ii. *Port State inspections required for transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*
So far, no SBT has been transshipped in Korean ports. However, 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, but does not specifically provides for coverage requirements.
- 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 validating⁴ 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 make transshipment and must submit an application 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 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 Guidelines 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 information³:-*

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

- i. *The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*
Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transshipment
- ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*
Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transshipment

- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*
Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transshipment
- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*
Please refer to above-mentioned in-port transshipment
- v. *Other relevant information³:-*

(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) *Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that was landed as domestic product.*

Most SBT caught by Korean vessels are exported to Japan. During the reported period, there was no SBT landed at domestic ports.

(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:-*
So far, no SBT has been landed at Korea's domestic ports. 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 25 of the Implementation Rules for the Act gives the government the authorities to conduct landing inspections as deemed necessary. However, the Act does not specifically provides for coverage requirements.
- iii. *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.
- iv. *Process for validating⁴ 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 this information in the process of CDS verification and validation.
- v. *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 report the estimated amount of landing to the government 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).
- vi. *Other relevant information³:-*

(5) SBT Exports

(a) *Specify the quantity of the domestic catch that was exported and provide an estimate of the total quantity of the domestic SBT catch (in tonnes to 1 decimal place) that was retained within the country/fishing entity (i.e.*

the quantity can be estimated by subtracting the total export from domestic catch) during each of the last 3 fishing seasons to each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Estimate of retained within the country/fishing entity (Domestic catch-Export) Consumption	SBT Exported to							
		Japan	USA	China	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2012/13	815.3	813.9		1.4					
2013/14	716.5	711.6	4.9						
2014/15	1085.1	1085.1							

(b) Describe the system used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

- i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-
Inspections required for export of SBT are conducted in accordance with the Ministerial Directive on the Implementation of CCSBT CDS Requirements. The Directive provides that the coverage of inspection conducted on Korean-flagged vessels in a foreign port be consistent with the coverage required by CCSBT.
- ii. Details of genetic testing conducted and any other techniques that are used to verify that SBT are not being exported as a different species
Currently, 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 validating⁴ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-
The master of an SBT fishing vessel requests the validation for CDS, accompanying required documents including fishing licenses, CMF and CTF. The NFQS verifies the veracity of the information cross-checking various data prior to the validation of CDS. When any required document is missing or the veracity of information is not verified, the NFQS rejects the validation. The REEF is validated only when all required information is submitted, and the products to be re-exported are consistent with the ones covered by the relevant CDS and the copy of the CDS is accompanied.
- v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-
Please refer to the relevant information mentioned above.
- vi. Other relevant information³:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the total quantity of SBT (int tonnes to 1 decimal place) imported during each of the last 3 fishing seasons from each country/fishing entity.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Country / Fishing Entity 1	SBT Imported from							
		Japan	Australia	Indonesia	Taiwan	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2012/13	138.6	100.6	19.7	18.3					
2013/14	314.7	207.5	107.2						
2014/15	77.3	75.2		1.2	0.9				

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

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

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

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

Currently, Korea does not have a specific regulation regarding genetic testing on SBT

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

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

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. This will soon be incorporated into the DWFD Act in order to strengthen the implementation and oblige all stakeholders, including importers, involved in the SBT distribution processes to comply with the CDS Resolution.

v. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Please refer to the relevant information mentioned above.

vi. Other relevant information³:-

(7) SBT Markets

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

Most of the SBT caught by Korean-flagged fishing vessels are landed at a designated foreign port mainly in Japan (Shimizu). Occasional landing inspections are conducted by the Korean authorities at the landing port.

(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 was enacted in March 2015 and will take effect in the first quarter of 2016. Article 37(4) of the Act prohibits the trade of any fish and fisheries products that are harvested or captured in violation of relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, which are generally in line with serious infringements stipulated by UNFSA and FAO IPOA-IUU.

(c) Other relevant information³

(8) Other

Description of any other MCS systems of relevance.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements

(1) Coverage and Type of CDS Audit undertaken

As per paragraph 5.9 of the CDS Resolution, specify details on the level of coverage and type of audit undertaken, in accordance with 5.8⁵ of the Resolution, and the level of compliance.

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

(2) Ecologically Related Species

(a) Reporting requirements in relation to implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

- i. Specify whether each of the following plans/guidelines have been implemented, and if not, specify the action that has been taken towards implementing each of these plans/guidelines:-*
 - *International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries:*
Korea developed its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) based on the FAO IPOA-Seabirds in 2014.
 - *International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks:*
Korea developed and approved its National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in August, 2011. The contents of the NPOA-Sharks are generally in line with the IPOA-Sharks.
 - *FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations:*
Korea is currently working to develop an NPOA-Sea turtles, following the FAO sea turtle mortality reduction guidelines. Interactions and mortalities of sea turtles have been collected through Korea's national observer program. The field guide for marine turtles is distributed on board to encourage fishermen to collect and report the data for marine turtles, and to use proper mitigation and handling techniques for their safe releasing. Korea held a joint workshop between the NFRDI and ISSF to train and educate skippers on bycatch mitigation and is planning to hold a workshop in September 15, 2015 as well.
- ii. Specify whether all current binding and recommendatory measures⁶ aimed at the protection of ecologically related species⁷ from fishing of the following tuna RFMOs are being complied with. If not, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-*
 - *IOTC, when fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:*
 - *WCPFC, when fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:*
 - *ICCAT, when fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:*

As required by the DWFD Act, Korea has been complying with the tuna RFMOs conservation and management measures or resolutions in terms of shark, sea bird and sea turtle bycatches.

- iii. Specify whether data is being collected and reported on ecologically related species in accordance with the requirements of the following tuna RFMOs. If data are not being collected and reported in*

⁵ Paragraph 5.8 of the CDS Resolution specifies that "Members and Cooperating Non-Members shall undertake an appropriate level of audit, including inspections of vessels, landings, and where possible markets, to the extent necessary to validate the information contained in the CDS documentation."

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

⁷ Including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks.

accordance with these requirements, specify which measures are not being complied with and the progress that is being made towards compliance:-

- CCSBT⁸:
- IOTC, for fishing within IOTC's Convention Area:
- WCPFC, for fishing within WCPFC's Convention Area:
- ICCAT, for fishing within ICCAT's Convention Area:

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

(b) Specify the number of observed ERS interactions including mortalities, and describe the methods of scaling used to produce estimates of total mortality (information should be provided by species –including the scientific name – wherever possible⁹): .

	Sector 1 (longline)		Sector 2 (please name)	
Most Recent Calendar Year (2014)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	218,522			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	7			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	2	2		
Sharks	1,148	534		
Sea Turtles	-	-		
Previous Calendar Year (2013)				
Total number of hooks (shots for PS)	654,494			
Percentage of hooks (shots) observed	24			
	Total number of observed interactions/mortality			
	Interactions	Mortality	Interactions	Mortality
Seabirds	12	12		
Sharks	2,286	159		
Sea Turtles	-	-		

(c) Mitigation – describe the current mitigation requirements:

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

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

(3) Historical SBT Catch (retained and non-retained)

Specify the best estimate (weight and number as available) of the historical fishing amounts of SBT for each sector (e.g. commercial longline, commercial purse seine, commercial charter fleet, domestic fleet, recreational) in the table below. The table should include the most recently completed fishing season. Figures should be provided for both retained SBT and non-retained SBT. For longline and recreational, “Retained SBT” includes SBT retained on vessel and “Non-Retained SBT” includes those returned to the water. For farming, “Retained SBT” includes SBT stocked to farming cages and “Non-Retained SBT” includes towing mortalities. If the

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

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

number of individuals is known but the value in tonnes is unknown, enter the number of individuals in square brackets (e.g. [250]). Table cells should not be left empty. If the value is zero, enter "0". It is recognised that for some sectors, the information requested in this table may not yet be available. Therefore, if the value is unknown, enter "?". However, estimates are preferred over unknown entries. Cells containing estimates with a high degree of uncertainty should be shaded in light grey. A description of any estimation methods should be provided below the table.

Fishing Season (e.g. 2011/12)	Retained and Non-Retained SBT					
	Sector 1 (longline)		Sector 2 (please name)		Sector 3 (please name)	
	Retained SBT (tonnage)	Non-Retained SBT(number)	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT	Retained SBT	Non-Retained SBT
2001	845					
2002	746					
2003	254					
2004	131					
2005	38					
2006	150					
2007	521					
2008	1134					
2009	1117					
2010	867					
2011	705					
2012	922	651				
2013	918	183				
2014/15	1,044	[4,959]				

* Retained SBT are indicated in tonnage, and non-retained SBT are indicated in number.