

# IOTC Agreement – Article X

## Report of Implementation for the year 2022 (CoC20)

**Deadline for submission: 9/3/2023**

### READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in [blue text](#).
- A red dash ("–") indicates that no answer was provided.

**Reporting CPC: Korea**

**Date of submission: 09 March 2023 - 11:07**

You can consult your previous Implementation Report for CoC 19, by [clicking here](#).

**Note:** All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

# Section 1 – LEGAL OBLIGATION

## Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

### REQ 1.5

**Legal obligation:** Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the cmm requirements into the national legislation.

1 – All requirements of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures are fully transposed into national legislation: [Yes – Fully transposed into national legislation](#) –

2 – Laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures uploaded: [No](#) –

3 – Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: [Korean government regulates distant water fishery operators to comply with RFMO CMM through our national legislation.](#)

## Section 2 – Part A

### Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission at S26

#### Resolution 22/01

##### REQ 1.1Aa

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/01 on climate change as it relates to the Indian ocean Tuna Commission*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

There seems to be no specific requirement for CPCs to implement Resolution 22-01. Korea however, has already enacted the national legislation, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in article 13. It says operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

#### Resolution 22/02

##### REQ 1.1Ab

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/02 on establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Korea has already enacted the national legislation, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in article 13. It says operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

##### REQ 8.1

**Information required:** At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2021: [Yes](#)

2 - The reports on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2021, and the assessment of observer reports in 2021, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat: [Yes - Completely 04.10.2022](#)

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2021: [4](#)
- Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2021: [596,294](#)

4 - This requirement is not applicable: [-](#)

##### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[-](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[-](#)

##### REQ 8.2

**Information required:** Report on transshipments in foreign ports

##### FOR ALL CPCs:

1 - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: [Yes](#)

2 - The reports on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: [Yes - Completely Feb 13, 2023](#)

NIL report: [-](#)

3 - If YES:

- Number of LSTLVs having transhipped in foreign ports in 2022: 2
- Quantities transhipped in foreign ports (kg) in 2022: 5,722,667

4 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

1 - Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2022: -

2 - The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2022, have been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: - -

NIL report: -

3 - If YES:

- Number of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) having transhipped in 2022: -
- Quantities transhipped (kg) in 2022: -

4 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

<Distant Water Fisheries Development Act>

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Article 13(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)

(1) Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

(2) No operator, etc. of a distant water fisheries business shall engage in any of the following activities related to serious violations in overseas waters:

9) Failing to report on the status of fisheries operations, the amount of catches, the amount of unloading, or the amount of transshipment or filing a false report, or transshipping without obtaining a permit for transshipment

#### REQ 8.3

**Required information:** list of authorised carrier vessels

1 - Flag LSTLVs have transhipped in ports and/or at sea in 2022: Yes

2 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all authorized carrier vessels: Yes – Complete (-)

3 - Mandatory information not fully provided or missing: -

Reason for missing information: -

4 - In 2022, we have authorized:

- Carrier vessels under our flag (Nb): 17
- Carrier vessels under the flag of other fleets (Nb): -

5 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

<Distant Water Fisheries Development Act>

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Article 13(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)

(1) Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

#### REQ 8.4

**Information required:** Results of the investigation on possible infraction in 2022 of IOTC regulations by LSTLVs/carrier vessels

1 - The reports on the results of investigation on possible infractions in 2022 have been submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: **No ( )**

2 - If YES:

- Number of possible infractions related to ATF: **0**
- Number of possible infractions related to VMS: **0**
- Number of possible infractions related to fishing logbook: **0**
- Number of possible infractions related to LSTLVs marking: **0**
- Total number of possible infractions in 2022: **0**

3 - This requirement is not applicable: **No possible infraction notified under the ROP in 2022**

### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[<Distant Water Fisheries Development Act>](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Article 13\(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe\)](#) Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

### REQ 8.5

**Information required:** ROP fee

1 - I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022: **Yes**

2 - I have paid my ROP contribution for the ROP last call for fund: **Yes - Completely (April 5, 2022)**

3 - This requirement is not applicable: **-**

### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[<Distant Water Fisheries Development Act>](#)

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Article 13\(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe\)](#) Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

## Resolution 22/03

### REQ 1.1Ac

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/03 on a management procedure for bigeye tuna in the IOTC Area of Competence*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

There seems to be no obligation for CPCs to implement this Resolution 22-03. Korea however, has already enacted the national legislation, [Distant Water Fisheries Development Act](#), stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in [article 13](#). It says operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

## Resolution 22/04

### REQ 1.1Ad

Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement *Resolution 22/04 on a regional observer scheme*, adopted by the Commission at its Twenty-Sixth Session (S26):

Korea has already enacted the national legislation, [Distant Water Fisheries Development Act](#), stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in [article 13](#). It says operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management

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of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas. In addition Korea has also taken pilot project for EMS in the West-central Pacific waters.

## Section 3 – Part B

### **Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously**

#### **REQ 1.1B**

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

Korea has already enacted the national legislation, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in Article 13. It says operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions: **Yes**

## Section 4 – Part C

### Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

#### Resolution 01/03

##### REQ 7.Xg

**Information required:** Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM

1. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

Observation of vessels in 2022: –

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NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

##### REQ 7.Xh

1. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities: –

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NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no inspection conducted on NCP vessels

#### Resolution 01/06

##### REQ 10.3

1. A system for monitoring export and re-export of frozen bigeye tunas exists: Yes

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2021: Yes

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2021 (kg): 1,385,855

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: Korea

RE-EXPORT:

3. Frozen bigeye tunas were re-exported in 2021: Yes

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas re-exported in 2021 (kg): 161,993.8

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported: China P.R., Chinese Taipei

4. This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Resolution 07/01

##### REQ 7.XJ

**Information required:** reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals: No

2 - If YES, information on the national(s) (natural or legal persons): –

3 - NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

#### Resolution 11/02

##### REQ 2.22

1. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2022:



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Nil Report - No report received from flag vessels in 2022

## Resolution 11/04

- REQ 9.1**  
**NOT TO BE ASSESSED FOR THE YEAR 2021 FOR THE COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE 20**  
 1. We are implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for: [All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above](#)  
 2. The number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type, have been reported to the IOTC Secretariat & the IOTC Scientific Committee: [Yes - partially National observers for longline fishery were not dispatched onboard due to COVID-19.](#)

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels monitored in 2021:	Coverage in 2021 (%)
Purse seine	2	–
Longline	0	–
Gillnet	–	–
Baitboats	–	–
Handline	–	–

Additional gear types: Type of fishing gear, Nb of vessels monitored in 2021, Coverage in 2021 (%)

- 3. The requirement is not applicable: –

## Resolution 12/04

- REQ 6.9**  
 1. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04: [Yes - the Report is attached in the UPLOAD section](#)  
 2. If NO, requirement of the Resolution 12/04 on which you reported on:  
 Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,  
 Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):  
[Yes Data and interaction on marine turtles are collected through scientific observer programs and logsheets recorded by captain. The data collected was provided in the National Report of the Scientific Committee.](#)

Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water.

Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

Yes National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) holds educations on IOTC conversation measures including proper mitigation and handling techniques, etc. for captains before they depart for fisheries in the IOTC areas of competence upon request. Also NIFS distributes poster on how to safely return marine turtles and encourage fishermen to put it on their vessels.

For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

Yes N/A.

For longline vessels / Pour les palangriers

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes Fishing vessels carry the device for handling and releasing marine turtles onboard, and report the incidents to authorities via the electronic reporting (ER) system.

For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes If a marine turtle is entangled, fishing vessels stop hauling and release safely without any injury, and they record the status on their logbook (ER). Fishing vessels carry the device for handling and releasing marine turtles onboard.

CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

Yes Korea carried out a project for developing FAD which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles, sharks, etc. for 3 years, 2016-2018, and presented the result at the WPTT meeting.

CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

– Korean flagged fishing vessels implemented necessary measures to maximize the survival rate of marine turtles pursuant to Resolution 12/04 and the FAO guidelines. Any interactions and mortality of marine turtles in the course of fishing activities in the IOTC area of competence is recorded through the daily e-reporting system by vessel and collected by scientific observers on board as well. A guide on species identification of marine turtle has been distributed to encourage that fishermen correctly record marine turtle interactions by species.

Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

– Korean flagged fishing vessels implemented necessary measures to maximize the survival rate of marine turtles pursuant to Resolution 12/04 and the FAO guidelines. Any interactions and mortality of marine turtles in the course of fishing activities in the IOTC area of competence is recorded through the daily e-reporting system by vessel and collected by scientific observers on board as well. A guide on species identification of marine turtle has been distributed to encourage that fishermen correctly record marine turtle interactions by species.

3. This requirement is not applicable in 2022

## Resolution 12/06

### REQ 6.14

1. The obligation for all longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures: [Has been implemented in national legislation](#) –

2. This requirement is not applicable: –

### Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

### Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

**Article 13(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe)** Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.

## Resolution 13/05

### REQ 6.16

1. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Reporting instances of cetaceans encircled: **Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

## Resolution 13/04

### REQ 6.18

1. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by flagged vessels in 2022: **No**
2. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:  
**Nil Report - No encirclement reported by flag purse seine fishing vessels in 2022**
- Number of instances of encirclement in 2022 : **-**
3. This requirement is not applicable: **-**

## Resolution 14/05

### REQ 3.10

**Information required:** Access agreements information

- 1 - A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area: **-**
- 2 - Foreign vessels were licensed in 2022 under a Government to Government access agreement: **-**
- 3 - CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2022 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat: **- -**
- 4 - If No, information about these agreements: **- -**
- 5 - All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement: **- -**
- - The stock or species authorized for harvest, including any applicable catch limits: **-**
  - The CPC's quota or catch limit to which the catch will be applied, where applicable: **-**
  - Monitoring, control, and surveillance measures required by the flag CPC and coastal CPC involved: **-**
  - Data reporting obligations stipulated in the agreement, including those between the parties involved, as well as those regarding information that must be provided to the Commission: **-**
- 6 - Mandatory information are not fully provided or missing: **- -**
- 7 - This requirement is not applicable: **CPC does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2022**

## Resolution 16/05

### REQ 7.Xf

1. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence: **Nil report for 2022 - no sighting of vessel without nationality**
- Information on any sighted vessels:  
**-**

## Resolution 16/08

### REQ 2.14X

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: [Nil report for 2022 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle](#)

For each occurrence: date, vessel name and identifiers as well as actions taken:

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## Resolution 17/07

[Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan](#)

### REQ 2.8

**Prohibition from:** using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence

1 - Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ): [Has been implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law \(2008\)](#)

### Legal obligation:

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[<Distant Water Fisheries Development Act>](#)

Text of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

[Article 13\(Rules for Distant Water Fishery Operators to Observe\) Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries shall conscientiously conduct fishing operations within the permitted scope of operations and shall comply with resolutions made by international fisheries organizations for the conservation and management of resources and international standards regarding fisheries in high seas.](#)

[Objection received from Pakistan: does not apply to Pakistan](#)

### REQ 2.9

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

### Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

[Flag vessels](#)

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

[Controlling of flag vessels at licensing](#)

Additional MCS actions in place:

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## Resolution 18/07

### REQ 2.21

1. A system to collect fisheries data exists: [Yes](#)

2. Mandatory data/statistics reported: [Yes](#)

3. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

*a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [The Republic of Korea has made various efforts to improve its logbook data submission. Back in 2012, fishing vessels were obliged to report their catch and effort data on a monthly basis under the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Catch data reported by captains on board is cross-checked and verified when National Fishery Products Quality Management Service issues export/import document.](#)

*b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*c. National observer scheme:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [The National Institute of Fisheries Science runs a well-functioning observer training and debriefing system, and the observers are deployed to collect data required by the IOTC scientific observer program standards which include fishing activities, biological information and sighting of marine mammals, etc.](#)

*d. National Vessel registry:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [All vessels intending to fish outside of Korean EEZ shall obtain the distant water fishing license and be registered in the record of vessels of the relevant RFMO as well as national register.](#)

*e. Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [A comprehensive Fisheries Monitoring System was introduced in 2015, whereby data collected from fisheries operating outside Korea's national jurisdiction are processed and verified. Daily catch reports submitted by vessels through the e-reporting system are archived in the FMS and managed as necessary by relevant government agencies including the National Institute of Fisheries Science for data analysis, processing and submission.](#)

**4. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:**

*a. Development of fisheries databases:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: [In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Catch data reported by captains on board is cross-checked and verified when National Fishery Products Quality Management Service issues export/import document.](#)

*b. Development of data dissemination systems:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*c. Frame surveys:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:* [No](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

**5. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:**

*a. Steps to improve data validation:* [Yes](#)

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

[In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Fishing data reported by captains on board is cross-checked and verified by National Institute of Fisheries Science and FMC. The data is then validated by the Ministry of Oceans](#)

[and Fisheries before submitted to the IOTC Secretariat.](#)

*b. Improvements in sampling coverage:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*c. Frame surveys:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

*e. Comparability of data from previous years:* –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries: –

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries: –

**6. This requirement is not applicable in 2022 : –**

## Resolution 18/03

### REQ 7.Xa

1. Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2022 / 2023 : A-Detail of the vessel, B-Details of IOTC Resolution Elements Contravened, C-Associated documents and D-Recommended action: –

If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: **No**

2. If Yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the IUU forms, with the following information for each:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number
- Recommended actions (see below)

*Recommended Actions:*

*A Notification to IOTC Secretariat only. No further action is recommended.*

*B Notification of illegal activity to IOTC Secretariat. Recommend notification of activity to flag State.*

*C Recommended for inclusion on IOTC IUU list*

–

3. Nil report for 2022 / 2023

2023: **No illegal activity of vessel within the IOTC Area and in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures to report**

### REQ 7.Xb

1. Reporting comments and information from flag State on vessel included on the Draft IUU Vessel List: **No**

If yes, the IUU forms and relevant details including date, location, source of information have been uploaded: **No**

2. If yes, summary of vessel illegal activity as reported in the draft IUU vessel list, with the following information for each:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

–

3. The information provided show that the listed vessel under my flag on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

–

4. Nil report: **No flag vessel on the Draft IUU list**

### REQ 7.Xc

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: **No**

IUU forms uploaded: **No**

2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

–

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

–

4. Nil report: **No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list**

### REQ 7.Xd

1. Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel: **No**

Information uploaded: **No**

2. Vessels included in the IUU vessel on which the information is provided:

- Number of the vessel in the IOTC IUU List (1)
- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:

#### REQ 7.Xe

1. Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List: [No](#)  
Information uploaded: [No](#)

2. Vessels included in the draft IUU vessel list on which information is provided:

- Name of vessel
- Flag of vessel
- IRCS
- IMO number

3. The information provided show that the vessel listed on the Draft IUU Vessel List have:

4. Nil report: [No additional information on vessels on the Draft IUU list](#)

## Resolution 19/02

#### REQ 2.11

1. FADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s): [Yes for 2023](#) • [Yes for 2022](#) • [Yes for 2021](#) • [Yes for 2020](#) • [Yes for 2019](#) • [Yes for 2018](#) • [Yes for 2017](#) • [Yes for 2016](#) • [Yes for 2015](#)

Additional information: -

2. Reporting the 2023 FADs management plan: [The 2023 FADs management plan has been uploaded in the UPLOAD section](#)

3. The 2023 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II): [YES – All sections are detailed](#)

4. Not applicable: -

#### REQ 2.12

1. FADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years: [Yes for 2023](#) • [Yes for 2022](#) • [Yes for 2021](#) • [Yes for 2020](#) • [Yes for 2019](#) • [Yes for 2018](#) • [Yes for 2017](#) • [Yes for 2016](#) • [Yes for 2015](#)

Additional information: -

2. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2022 FADs management plan: [The report of progress on implementation of 2022 FADs management plan is uploaded in the UPLOAD section](#)

3. Not applicable: -

## Resolution 19/04

#### REQ 2.28

1. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.a\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

[Actions & Measures](#) : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea`s jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.

Punitive Actions, Sanctions: The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries shall immediately take the following measures against an operator of a distant water fisheries business, etc. whose violation or suspicious violation of RFMO decisions (CMM) has been detected:

1. Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations;
2. Entry into a designated port;
3. Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish.

The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may impose a penalty surcharge on any of the following persons within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products on the basis of the average wholesale price for three years (hereinafter referred to as "value of fishery products") by 5, and may impose a penalty surcharge on a person who commits a violation at least twice within five years within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products by 8. In such cases, the lowest amount of a penalty surcharge shall be 200 million won: Provided, That a penalty surcharge may be imposed within the limit not exceeding 500 million won (800 million won in cases of a person who has committed a violation at least twice within five years), where no profit has been gained from the violation or it is difficult to calculate the amount of profit.

#### 2. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures: I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b):

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Actions & Measures : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea`s jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.

Punitive Actions, Sanctions: The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries shall immediately take the following measures against an operator of a distant water fisheries business, etc. whose violation or suspicious violation of RFMO decisions (CMM) has been detected:

1. Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations;
2. Entry into a designated port;
3. Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish.

The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may impose a penalty surcharge on any of the following persons within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products on the basis of the average wholesale price for three years (hereinafter referred to as "value of fishery products") by 5, and may impose a penalty surcharge on a person who commits a violation at least twice within five years within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products by 8. In such cases, the lowest amount of a penalty surcharge shall be 200 million won: Provided, That a penalty surcharge may be imposed within the limit not exceeding 500 million won (800 million won in cases of a person who has committed a violation at least twice within five years), where no profit has been gained from the violation or it is difficult to calculate the amount of profit.

#### 3. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship: I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.c):

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

Actions & Measures : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea`s jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.

Punitive Actions, Sanctions: The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries shall immediately take the following measures against an operator of a distant water fisheries business, etc. whose violation or suspicious violation of RFMO decisions (CMM) has been detected:

1. Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations;
2. Entry into a designated port;
3. Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish.

The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may impose a penalty surcharge on any of the following persons within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products on the basis of the average wholesale price for three years (hereinafter referred to as "value of fishery products") by 5, and may impose a penalty surcharge on a person who commits a violation at least twice within five years within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products by 8. In such cases, the lowest amount of a penalty surcharge shall be 200 million won: Provided, That a penalty surcharge may be imposed within the limit not exceeding 500 million won (800 million won in cases of a person who has committed a violation at least twice within five years), where no profit has been gained from the violation or it is difficult to calculate the amount of profit.

#### 4. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing: I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.d):

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:



Actions & Measures : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea`s jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs.

Punitive Actions, Sanctions: The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries shall immediately take the following measures against an operator of a distant water fisheries business, etc. whose violation or suspicious violation of RFMO decisions (CMM) has been detected:

1. Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations;
2. Entry into a designated port;
3. Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish.

The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may impose a penalty surcharge on any of the following persons within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products on the basis of the average wholesale price for three years (hereinafter referred to as "value of fishery products") by 5, and may impose a penalty surcharge on a person who commits a violation at least twice within five years within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products by 8. In such cases, the lowest amount of a penalty surcharge shall be 200 million won: Provided, That a penalty surcharge may be imposed within the limit not exceeding 500 million won (800 million won in cases of a person who has committed a violation at least twice within five years), where no profit has been gained from the violation or it is difficult to calculate the amount of profit.

#### 5. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.e\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

- Actions & Measures : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act prohibits transshipping fish or conducting joint fisheries operations with a vessels not entered into the IOTC Record.
- Punitive Actions, Sanctions : If AFV turned out violated the measures above, then Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries immediately suspend activities for fisheries operations, make the vessel enter designated port, and prohibit the discharge or transshipment of the fish.
- The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may impose a penalty surcharge on any of the following persons within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products on the basis of the average wholesale price for three years (hereinafter referred to as "value of fishery products") by 5, and may impose a penalty surcharge on a person who commits a violation at least twice within five years within the limit not exceeding the amount calculated by multiplying the value of fishery products by 8. In such cases, the lowest amount of a penalty surcharge shall be 200 million won: Provided, That a penalty surcharge may be imposed within the limit not exceeding 500 million won (800 million won in cases of a person who has committed a violation at least twice within five years), where no profit has been gained from the violation or it is difficult to calculate the amount of profit.

#### 6. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them: [I have conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.f\):](#)

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details: Actions & Measures, Punitive Actions, Sanctions:

- Actions & Measures : In order for any vessel to be registered on the IOTC Record, the vessel must get distant water fishing license first. Only Korean citizens and legal entities can apply and is eligible for such a license.
- Punitive Actions, Sanctions : The Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may cancel a permit for distant water fisheries or order the suspension of distant water fisheries for a specified period not exceeding six months where a person has obtained a permit by fraudulent or other unjust means.

7. Nil report: –

8. Not applicable: –

#### REQ 7.Xi

1. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence: –

Additional information: –

2. NIL report: Nil report for 2022 – no factual information

## Resolution 21/01

**REQ 2.15**

Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: does not apply to these CPCs.

Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia. Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India.

1. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021, due to over-catch in 2020: **No**

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2020: – / –

2. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 was reduced by the following percentage: –

3. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels: –

4. Provide any additional information below: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: **CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2021 due to no over-catch in 2020**

**REQ 2.16**

Objections received:

- **Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.**
- **Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.**

1. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: **No**

If Yes, overcatch: –

2. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: –

If No, report uploaded: **No**

3. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: –

Additional methods: –

4. Additional information: –

5. This requirement is not applicable: **CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022**

**REQ 2.18**

Objections received:

- **Not applicable to India: Resolution 18/01 remains binding.**
- **Not applicable Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia: Resolution 19/01 remains binding.**

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels: **Yes**

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: **No plan submitted because no PS/SP on IOTC RAV**

The plan was uploaded: **No**

3. This requirement is not applicable: –

**REQ 2.20**

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: **No**

2. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: –

3. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: –

4. Level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): –

5. This requirement is not applicable: **No gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels**

**Letter of feedback on compliances issues****REQ 1.4**

1. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2022 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: **No**

Date of submission: –

2. Not applicable: –

# Section 5 – Part D - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Objection received from Pakistan on Resolution 17/07:

- Resolution 12/12 remains binding for Pakistan

Objection received from India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia on Resolution 21/01:

- Resolution 19/01 remains binding for Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia.
- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

Objection received from India on Resolution 19/01:

- Resolution 18/01 remains binding for India

## Resolution 12/12 (binding on Pakistan)

### REQ 2.80bj1707

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission: -

2. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence: -

If banned, date; if not banned, reasons: -

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

### REQ 2.90bj1707

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO PAKISTAN

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to: -

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are: -

Additional MCS actions in place: -

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

## Resolution 18/01 (binding on India)

### REQ 2.160bj1901

#### ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: -

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: -

If Yes, YFT over-catch: -

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: -

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: -

Any method implemented and not listed above: -

5. Additional information: -

6. This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

#### REQ 2.180bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

#### REQ 2.190bj1901

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

3 - This requirement is not applicable: –

#### Legal obligation

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

– –

### Resolution 19/01 (Binding on Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Oman and Somalia)

**REQ 2.160bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission: –
2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –
- If Yes, overcatch: –
3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat: –
- If No, report uploaded: –
4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are: –
- Additional methods: –
5. Additional information: –
6. This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.170bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

- 1 - CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
- 2 - The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2023 has been provided to the Secretariat: –
- 3 - This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.180bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels: –
2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for: –
3. This requirement is not applicable: –

**Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

–

**REQ 2.190bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

- 1 - CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions: –
- 2 - The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2021 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2021 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–

<b>Gillnet</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Pole and line</b>	-	-	-	-

3 - This requirement is not applicable: -

#### **Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

#### **REQ 2.200bj2101**

**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. I have reported gillnet catch in 2022, I have gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence: -
2. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears: -
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries: -
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human): -
5. This requirement is not applicable: -

#### **Legal obligation**

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Text of the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-