

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024

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.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

Reporting CPC: Korea

Date of submission: 13 March 2024 - 12:16

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

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- 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".

PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

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

Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

Transposition of IOTC CMMs in national law • Transposition of IOTC CMMs in national regulation

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. In addition Korea has also taken pilot project for EMS in the West-central Pacific waters. And based on this Act, there are detailed regulations and enforcement to implement specific measures letting the operators above to comply with the RFMO's resolutions.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

As per the Article 13-9, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, MOF could take measures to operators who violates the CMMs established the international fisheries organization.

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

YES - Actions are described below

As per the Article 13-9. Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations; Entry into a designated port; Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish could be taken by MOF to the operators who violated the obligations.

2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Korea legislation -

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[DISTANT WATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ACT.pdf](#) [ENFORCEMENT DECREE OF THE DISTANT WATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ACT.pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

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Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

NO - In Korea context, the CMM 23/01 is and will not be applicable.

2023 Anchored FADs management plan

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

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b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

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2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

NO - NIL Report - Korea has NO AFADs fishery in the EEZ, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

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3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

AFAD management plan:

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4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

Korea has already enacted the national legislation, Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, stipulating rules for distant water fishery operators to observe in article13. 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. However, as per Res.23-03, all CPCs are "encouraged"

to ensure that their flag vessels fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna do not fish in the IOTC area of competence for a minimum period of 31 consecutive days, so there are no obligation at the moment.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/03 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/04 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/05 has force of law in domestic legislation.

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs

Korean Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) established under the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries is monitoring transshipment operations involving Korea flagged vessel (both fishing vessel and carrier vessel) 24 hours.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Any non-compliance to IOTC Resolution is considered as violation to national law.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Administrative punitive actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

We impose a fine, taking into account the value of the fishery products that have been involved in the potential infringed transshipment.

2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:

YES - I am participating in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

-- -- YES - Complete - The two reports are provided

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: 2

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: 189,119

Report on transhipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transhipments in foreign ports :

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Transhipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

FMC monitored and controlled the transhipment of Korean LSTVs

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government

If the investigation result shows that the alleged violation is proved to have occurred, the fishing operator gets punished and/or penalized in accordance with relevant provisions of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (DWFD)

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

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.

1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:

YES - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023

1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

-- -- YES - Complete

Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transhipments in port for Maldives:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:

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2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Korean FMC conducts regular inspections on Korean-flagged fishing vessels fishing in distant waters including the IOTC convention area.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Korean FMC conducts regular inspections on Korean-flagged fishing vessels fishing in distant waters including the IOTC convention area.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Korean Distant Water Fisheries Development Act , Article 31-2 (Imposition of Penalty Surcharges)

(1)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:

1.A person who engages in distant water fisheries without obtaining a permit or permit for modification under Article 6 (1);

2.A person who engages in distant water fisheries after obtaining a permit or permit for modification under Article 6 (1) by fraud or other improper means;

3.A person who violates Article 13 (2) 1 through 13 (including a person who violates Article 13 (2) 1 through 13, among the nationals of the Republic of Korea who shall comply with the matters to be observed under Article 13 (2) pursuant to Article 12-2 (1)).

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Korea flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by Korea flag purse seine vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

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b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught in Fish Aggregating Devices as reported by Korea flag fishing vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: -

5. Reporting of cases:

Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by Korea flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/07 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Korea longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

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.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act Article 13 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.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator

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. The obligation for all Korea longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:
Is required/implemented by national legislation from 2014.

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/08 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

There seems to be no obligation for CPCs to implement this Resolution 23-09. 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.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

There seems to be no obligation for CPCs to implement this Resolution 23-09. 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.

Korea has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/10 has force of law in domestic legislation.

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

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 Article13. 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

Part D – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Korea has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

YES - System / procedure are described below

Korean flagged vessels must comply with provisions of CCMs of RFMOs, including para 1 of Resolution 01/03 of IOTC

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Flag state investigation by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and Korean FMC

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Imposition of penalty in accordance with relevant provisions of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

2. 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

NO - NIL report for 2023 – Korea has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

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Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Korea

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

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

NO - NIL report 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Korea

Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Export of frozen bigeye tuna monitored by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Exporters exporting bigeye tuna must apply for export confirmation to the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures
In the event of confirmation of non-compliance, we analyse the cause and encouraged not to recur

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the bellow section
National Fishery Products Quality Management Service analyse the cause and encouraged not to recur

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

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Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

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3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Korea data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

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YES - We have examined the data for 2022 and significant difference(s) were identified between Korea EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs Japan • Other - not in the list 542212

When significant difference(s) were identified between Korea EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

Korea directly exported 599,788 kg of bigeye tuna in 2022. The importing data from CPCs was 57576kg(import 51457kg, re-export 6119kg).

It is assumed that there was a big difference because most of bigeye tuna were exported to Non-Contracting Parties.

Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

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 - NIL report for 2023 – No Korea nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable:

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act 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. In addition Korea has also taken pilot project for EMS in the West-central Pacific waters.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Accessories sanctions, aside the fine, taken by Government agencies on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

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NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:
i) description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and
ii) sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

NO - Korea has NO system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO - No system / procedure –

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

NO - No system / procedure –

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

NO - No action –

2. Korea is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:

YES - Partially

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: –

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

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5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

a. At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	2	–
Longline	1	9.8
Gillnet	–	–
Baitboats	–	–

Handline	-	-
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Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	-	-
Longline	-	-
Gillnet	-	-
Baitboats	-	-
Handline	-	-
Line Trolling	-	-

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
-	-	-
-	-	-

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fisheries Operators to Observe)

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

- 18. Other cases of violating the conservation and management measures established by an international fisheries organization.

(4) Rules with which an operator of distant water fisheries business, etc. shall comply may be prescribed by Ordinance of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries for the implementation of international agreements, the sustainable use of fishery resources, etc.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Article 13 (Rules for Distant Water Fisheries Operators to Observe)

(6) If an operator of a distant water fisheries business, etc. violates any rule prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (4), the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries may suspend support for the company engaged in distant water fisheries under Article 25 or subsidies or loans under Article 26 or may deprive the operator of his or her eligibility for such support, subsidies, or loans

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

(9) 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 a rule under paragraph (2) 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.

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. 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.

b. 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 conservation 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.

c. 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

d. For longline vessels

(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.

e. 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.

f. 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.

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

Yes 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.

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Yes 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.

Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

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

Especially Article 13 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.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Korean FMC conducts regular inspections on Korean-flagged fishing vessels fishing in distant waters including the IOTC convention area.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Korean Distant Water Fisheries Development Act , Article 31-2 (Imposition of Penalty Surcharges)

(1)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:

1. A person who engages in distant water fisheries without obtaining a permit or permit for modification under Article 6 (1);
2. A person who engages in distant water fisheries after obtaining a permit or permit for modification under Article 6 (1) by fraud or other improper means;
3. A person who violates Article 13 (2) 1 through 13 (including a person who violates Article 13 (2) 1 through 13, among the nationals of the Republic of Korea who shall comply with the matters to be observed under Article 13 (2) pursuant to Article 12-2 (1)).

2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Korea flagged vessels in 2023:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Korea purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

-

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2023

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

-

3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

-

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

- -

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-

3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

-

Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-

Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Korean operators with distant fishing vessels must comply with all reporting requirements of RFMOs, including sighting of vessels without nationality, in accordance with the Distant Water Fishereis Development Act.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Flag State investigation by the relavant divisions of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, including the Korean FMC.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Penalty to the fishing operator in accordance with the relavant articles of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

100% observer coverage for Korean PS vessels which enables monitoring of this obligation. If contravention found, punishment is imposed in accordance with the relevant Korean law (Distant Water Fisheries Development Act)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below 100% observer coverage for Korean PS vessels which enables monitoring of this obligation. If contravention found, punishment is imposed in accordance with the relevant Korean law (Distant Water Fisheries Development Act)

2. 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 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area

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

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Large scale driftnets use monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented Use of large scale driftnets is banned in accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act with regular inspections from Korean FAC on fishing vessels fishing in distant waters

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government Flag state investigations followed by, if proved guilty, penalties to be imposed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator Penalties to be imposed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 04/02/2008

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Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

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

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below All Korean distant water fishing vessels can conduct fishing activities with gears that are authorized to use by the Ministry. Also monitored at sea by observers and remotely by Korean FMC

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Flag state investigations by the Ministry and Korean FMC

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Penalties to be imposed in accordance with relevant provisions of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

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

Flag vessels

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Inspection in port of flag vessels

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Not a coastal State of the IOTC Area of Competence – CPC located outside the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below In 2012, fishing vessels were obliged to report their catch and effort data on a monthly basis under the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. And 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. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

Article 13 (2) No operator, etc. of a distant water fisheries business shall engage in any of the following activities related to serious violations in international waters ;

13-(2)-18. Other cases of violating the conservation and management measures established by an international fisheries organization.

Article 13 (9) 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 a rule under paragraph (2) 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.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

Article 13 (2) No operator, etc. of a distant water fisheries business shall engage in any of the following activities related to serious violations in international waters ;

13-(2)-18. Other cases of violating the conservation and management measures established by an international fisheries organization.

Article 13 (9) 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 a rule under paragraph (2) 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.

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

4. 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.

5. 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:

6. 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:

Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Implementation of DFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established by national regulation implemented by Government –

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF As per the Article 13-9. Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, Immediate suspension of activities for fisheries operations; Entry into a designated port; Prohibition of discharge and transshipment of the catch of fish could be taken by MOF to the operators who violated the obligations.

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):

Yes for 2024 • Yes for 2023 • Yes for 2022 • Yes for 2021 • Yes for 2020 • Yes for 2019 • Yes for 2018

Additional information:

–

3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

YES - The 2024 DFADs management plan is uploaded below

4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

YES – All sections are detailed

Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (DWFDA)

Article 13 of DWFDA

Each operator of a distant water fisheries business and a person engaged in distant water fisheries (hereinafter referred to "operator, etc. of a distant water fisheries business) 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.

b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

YES - System / procedure are described below

The Korean-flagged vessels fishing in the IOTC area of competence are monitored at sea by observers onboard and remotely by the Korean FMC who also conducts port inspections on Korean distant-water fishing vessels while their fishing activities are recorded on their logbooks. In case of potential non-compliance from Korean-flagged vessels, an investigation is conducted by the Korean FMC and Distant-Water Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) who enforces domestic regulations against Korean vessels fishing in distant waters, including in the areas of RFMOs.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

If the investigation result shows that the alleged violation is proved to have occurred, the fishing operator gets punished and/or penalized in accordance with relevant provisions of the DWFD.

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:

Yes for 2024 • Yes for 2023 • Yes for 2022 • Yes for 2021 • Yes for 2020 • Yes for 2019 • Yes for 2018 • Yes for 2016

Additional information:

–

3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

Korea report of progress on implementation of 2023 FADs management plan is uploaded below

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

YES - Korea has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements.

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

Review flag State internal actions monitored/conducted by government fisheries administration

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.

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:

Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with obligations of paragraph 11 Korean FMC conducts regular inspections on Korean-flagged fishing vessels fishing in distant waters including the IOTC convention area.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

Established in national law implemented by Government 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.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on beneficial owner/owner/operator 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.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Mechanism to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation

Punitive Actions:

Administrative based scheme

Sanctions:

200,000 > fine > 100,000 USD • 500,000 > fine > 200,000 USD

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.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation

Punitive Actions:

Administrative based scheme

Sanctions:

500,000 > fine > 200,000 USD

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.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

5. 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:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

–

6. 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:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

–

Punitive Actions:

–

Sanctions:

–

Actions & Measures : Distant Water Fisheries Development Act prohibits transshipping fish or conducting joint fisheries operations with a vessel listed by an international fisheries organization or coastal state as a vessel engaged in illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing, or assisting such ship.

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.

7. 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:

Korea has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2022 and there is no update to provide for 2023.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs

Punitive Actions:

Administrative based scheme

Sanctions:

200,000 > fine > 100,000 USD • 500,000 > fine > 200,000 USD

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.

Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Korea has no factual information

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

All fishing vessels flying the flag of Korea must comply with this requirement in accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act.

The Korean government will duly notify the ES when it obtains information on vessels not on the Record who fished in the IOTC area.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Vessels monitored by an observer at sea and by Korean FMC remotely while having to keep their logbook updated. Must comply with conservation and management measures of RFMOs in accordance with Distant Water Fisheries Development Act

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below [Imposition of penalty in accordance with relevant provisions of Distant Water Fisheries Development Act](#)

2. 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:

[NO - Nil report for 2023 – Korea has no factual information](#)

Additional information:

-

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022 due to no over-catch in 2021](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

-

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

- / -

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

-

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

-

Additional information:

-

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Korea:

[NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023](#)

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

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:

-

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

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

YES - Korea has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Reduction supply vessels in purse seine operations monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented All of Korean-flagged vessels fishing in the IOTC area of competence are required to comply with Resolutions adopted by the IOTC in accordance with Distant Water Fisheries Development Act (DWFD) Article 16.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government In case of potential non-compliance from Korean-flagged vessels, an investigation is conducted by the Korean FMC and Distant-Water Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) who enforces domestic regulations against Korean vessels fishing in distant waters, including in the areas of RFMOs

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF

If the investigation result shows that the alleged violation is proved to have occurred, the fishing operator gets punished and/or penalized in accordance with relevant provisions of the DWFD.

In this case, Article 13-9 will be applied.

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:

YES - Korea has purse seiner (PS) and supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

2023

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Korea has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Korea has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

--

4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

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5. Report the 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):

-- %

-- %

Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Korea has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, International Cooperation Division, RFMO team manage the entire submission of Korea to E-Maris](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [System / procedure are described below RFMO team of the Int'l cooperation Division urged the person related to non-compliance, and tries to fix the problem.](#)

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - [Actions are described below RFMO team of the Int'l cooperation Division urged the person related to non-compliance, and tries to fix the problem.](#)

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES - [The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD](#)

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

[12 March 2024](#)

Number of repeated compliance issues:

2

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

3

Number of compliance issues responded:

5

Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Resolution 12/12 To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

—
a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

— —
b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

— —
c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

—
2. 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:

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

—
—
—
—

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

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

—
a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

— —
b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

— —
c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

—
2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

—
3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

—
Additional MCS actions in place:

Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

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

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

Any method implemented and not listed above:



Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Korea:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

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

-

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

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

APPLIES ONLY 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. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels**ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022**APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22**APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA**

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

--

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Korea has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

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3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

--

4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

--

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5. 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):

-- %

-- %