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Abstract

The Korean tuna longline fishery has shown a decreasing trend from the late 1970s to recent years in both number of fishing vessels and annual catches. In 2007, total catch amounted to 5,860 mt by 31 longliners in the Indian Ocean, which is low catches as compared to 2006. Catch consists of 411 mt of southern bluefin tuna, 3,452 mt of yellowfin tuna, 115 mt of albacore, 1,291 mt of bigeye tuna, 180 mt of other tunas, 399 mt of billfishes and 12 mt of sharks. The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) began to operate fisheries observer program in 2002 to monitor Korean distant-water fisheries for tunas and to meet the requirements of regional fisheries bodies. In 2007, one Korean observer monitored one of the Korean tuna longline vessels in the south-western Indian Ocean.

General Fishery Statistics

Catch

Tunas in the Pacific and Indian Ocean have been the most important target species for distant-water fishery industries in Korea. Korean tuna fishery has operated its longline fleet in the Indian Ocean since the mid-1960s. Major target species of tunas include yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tunas. However, recently albacore tuna remains as a minor species whereas southern bluefin tuna was enlisted in one of the target species of Korean longliners.

Catches by longline fishery has shown a decreasing trend from a peak at 71,100 mt in 1978 to 1,259 mt in 2002 (Table 1) and then increasing to 7,735 mt in 2004. In 2007, annual total catch amounted to 5,860 mt, which is low catches as compared to 2006.

Catch consists of 411 mt of southern bluefin tuna, 3,452 mt of yellowfin tuna, 115 mt of albacore, 1,291 mt of bigeye tuna, 180 mt of other tunas, 399 mt of billfishes and 12 mt of sharks (Table 2 and Fig. 1). Catch of southern bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna increased but bigeye tuna and albacore decreased in 2007.

Recently, southern bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna have been the most important species for Korean tuna longline fishery because of higher commercial value in most of Japanese sashimi market. In 2007, the yellowfin tuna and bigeye tuna accounted for most of the catch by Korean tuna longliner (58.9% and 22.0% respectively) from the Indian Ocean.

The traditional fishing grounds of Korean tuna longline fishery were mainly formed in the central tropical area between 20^{o}N and 20^{o}S. From 1991 onward some longliners moved to the south (43 ^{o}N) of the Indian Ocean where they target southern bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and albacore catches were also recorded. In 2007, Korean longliners were operated in the fishing grounds with a range of 15°N~40°S and 20°~88° E. The fishing grounds was not extended to the eastern Indian Ocean as compared to 2005 (Fig. 2).

Fleet structure

Number of Korean tuna longline fishing vessel in the Indian Ocean has shown a decreasing trend from a peak in 1975. In 2007, 31 vessels were operating in the Indian Ocean, which is a decrease by 5 vessels as compared to 2006. The size of Korean tuna longliners ranges from 258 to 424 gross tonnage classes.

Size composition data

Fishermen and scientific observers on board are encouraged to collect size data of main target species. Fig. 3 showed the size distribution of southern bluefin tuna (SBT), bigeye tuna (BET), yellowfin tuna (YFT) and albacore (ALB) caught by Korean longliners during the 2007 fishing season in the Indian Ocean. Size composition ranges from 80 to 181 cm in fork length (FL) for SBT, from 68 to 161 cm FL for BET, from 82 to 178 cm FL for YFT and from 63 to 117 cm FL for ALB. The mean FL of SBT was 107.9 cm with mode 102~110 cm and that of YFT was 152 cm with mode (145~165 cm) . The size of yellowfin tuna has shown increasing trend, whereas that of

bigeye tuna has shown decreasing trend as compared to 2006.

National data collection system

Korean longline fisheries in the Indian Ocean usually have operated in all year round since the fishery started. Thus, fisheries statistics are collected and reported for a calendar year. Coverage rate in catch of all species was 52 to 69% during the 1981-1985 periods, but it increased to the highest level of 91% in 1987. In recent years, the coverage rates maintained over 50%.

There are two national data collection systems for Korean tuna fisheries. The first system has been operated by the Korean Deep-Sea Fisheries Association to collect total catch by species. All Korean distant-water fishing vessels report their catch records in terms of weight by species to their companies once a week or at 10-day intervals. The Association compiles the data by month and by FAO fishing area to submit to the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MIFAFF) for the final review and publication. Both the Association and the Ministry publish the catch statistics for official use annually.

The second data collection system is to sample catch and effort data based on the logbooks. This system was lawful in 1977 by the MIFAFF. According to this domestic regulation, distant-water fishing vessels have to submit the reports of their fishing operations within 30 days (home-based) or 60 days (foreign-based) after completion of their operations to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI). The NFRDI of Korea has monitored and compiled catches and fishing-efforts of tuna longliners in the Indian Ocean. The requested catch and efforts data were already provided to the IOTC secretariat.

Implementation of recommendations

As a responsible fishing nation, Korea has implemented recommendations and resolutions adopted by regional fisheries organizations. Legislation of domestic regulations, initiation of observer program, and submission of fisheries statistics are among its efforts to meet the requirements by various fisheries bodies including IOTC.

Other relevant information

The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) began to operate fisheries observer program in 2002 to monitor Korean distant-water fisheries including those for tunas and to meet the requirements of regional fisheries bodies. At the initial stage, the scale of observer program will be fairly small to cover only for the fisheries to be urgently implemented such as a southern bluefin tuna longline fishery in CCSBT convention area, but it will be gradually developed to a bigger scale to cover all required areas of fisheries.

The goal of the first stage of observer program development is to establish a domestic training system to educate national observers. In 2007, a total of 5 observer candidates received a trainship from Korean longline observer program provided by NFRDI. All 5 observers joined 2-3 months on-board Korean commercial tuna fishing vessels in 2007. To monitor the Korean tuna longline vessel in the Indian Ocean, NFRDI dispatched one scientific observer in 2007. These observed data collected by observer program for the Indian Ocean were reported.

Table 1. Number of vessel, catch (ton) and CPUE (no. of fish/100 hooks) by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Indian Ocean, 1966～2007. * Catch included FAO area 51, 57 and 58

Year	No. of vessel	Catch (ton)	CPUE (No of fish / 100 hooks)	Year	No. of vessel	Catch (ton)	CPUE (No of fish / 100 hooks)
1966	3	761		1991	19	6,317	1.38
1967	46	6,594		1992	50	10,311	1.42
1968	33	11,596		1993	50	14,198	1.20
1969	41	18,612		1994	52	14,581	1.08
1970	36	8,808		1995	52	10,905	1.15
1971	52	16,786		1996	62	18,432	1.34
1972	75	20,967		1997	58	18,100	1.30
1973	112	29,799		1998	59	8,411	0.88
1974	173	41,958		1999	31	3,836	0.82
1975	185	47,908	1.64	2000	38	6,888	0.83
1976	128	43,497	1.86	2001	23	4,033	0.92
1977	165	66,015	2.48	2002	11	1,259	0.47
1978	151	71,123	2.37	2003	25	3,840	1.12
1979	169	46,176	1.66	2004	36	7,735	1.42
1980	174	38,085	1.28	2005	28	6,958	1.49
1981	142	36,138	1.47	2006	26	7,375	1.14
1982	146	42,531	1.60	2007	31	5,860	1.13
1983	115	36,975	1.38				
1984	75	24,613	1.32				
1985	62	28,185	1.49				
1986	66	30,639	1.73				
1987	81	30,904	1.78				
1988	112	34,469	1.49				
1989	87	23,610	1.00				
1990	77	20,335	1.00				

Table 2. Annual catch by species and FAO statistical area for the Korean longline fishery in the Indian Ocean, 1998-2007

	Area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Southern Bluefin tuna	51	1,415	463	328	363	513	215	75	32	93	411
	57	147	210	112	347	136	6	39			
	58		563	456							
	sub-tot	1,562	1,236	896	710	649	221	114	32	93	411
Yellowfin tuna	51	2,218	718	991	1,240	242	1,679	2,744	2,446	3,209	3,452
	57	47	85	73	161	90	421	1,324	849	1	
	58		105	747							
	sub-tot	2,265	908	1,811	1,401	332	2,100	4,068	3,295	3,210	3,452
Albacore	51	118	26	85	31	7	56	126	135	237	115
	57	4	1			3	39	224	48		
	58			10							
	sub-tot	122	27	95	31	10	95	350	183	237	115
Bigeye tuna	51	3,154	608	1,677	1,145	178	854	1,778	1,787	2,945	1,291
	57	33	479	129	256	8	267	688	694		
	58		258	1,414							
	sub-tot	3,187	1,345	3,220	1,401	186	1,121	2,466	2,481	2,945	1,291
Other tunas	51	705	182	171	294	22	99	173	400	409	180
	57	19	18		29			5			
	58		44	358							
	sub-tot	724	244	529	323	22	99	178	400	409	180
Swordfish	51	147	8	42	18	9	50	120	210	176	106
	57	2	14		19	3	35	135	106		
	58		7	21							
	sub-tot	149	29	63	37	12	85	255	316	176	106
Blue marlin	51	101	10	79	16		11	43	20	17	
	57	2	6					1			
	58										
	sub-tot	103	16	79	16		11	44	20	17	
Striped marlin	51	43		12	2		3	17	11	39	6
	57		1	8	1		3	11	11		
	58										
	sub-tot	43	1	20	3		6	28	22	39	6
Sailfish	51									2	24
	57										
	58										
	sub-tot									2	24
Black marlin	51	20	2	12	10	4	16	55	55	109	76
	57		7		13	2	20	59	51		
	58		4	13							
	sub-tot	20	13	25	23	6	36	114	106	109	76
Other billfishes	51	217	4	124	74	38	30	42	6	132	187
	57	15	8	1	4	4	36	74	96		
	58		5	23							
	sub-tot	232	17	148	78	42	66	116	102	132	187
Sharks	51	4			10				1	6	12
	57							1			
	58			2							
	sub-tot	4		2	10			1	1	6	12
Total	51	8,142	2,021	3,521	3,203	1,013	3,013	5,174	5,103	7,374	5,860
	57	269	829	323	830	246	827	2,561	1,855	1	
	58		986	3,044							
	total	8,411	3,836	6,888	4,033	1,259	3,840	7,735	6,958	7,375	5,860

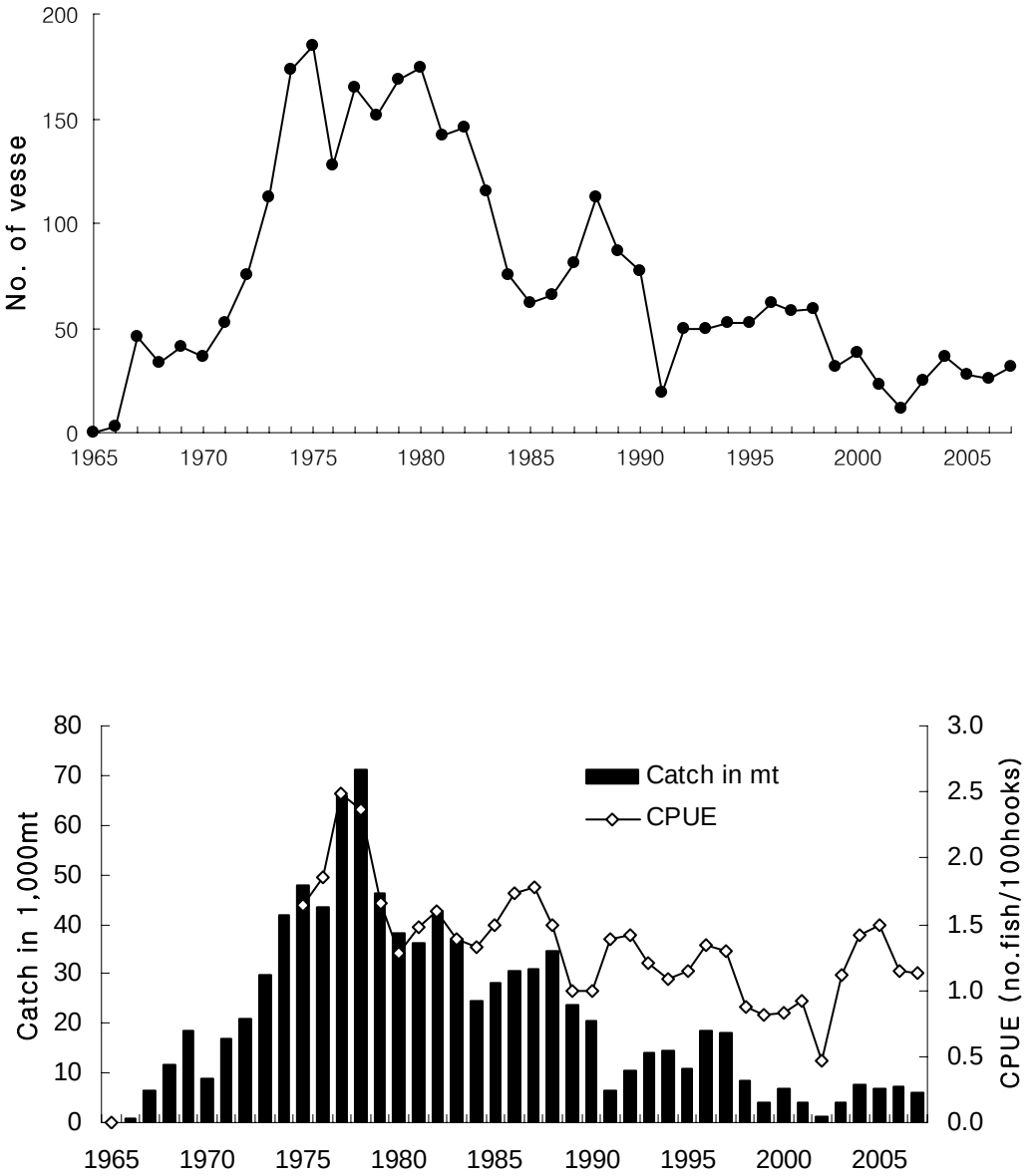

Fig. 1. Annual number of fishing vessels (upper) and nominal catch (lower) for the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Indian Ocean, 1966-2007.

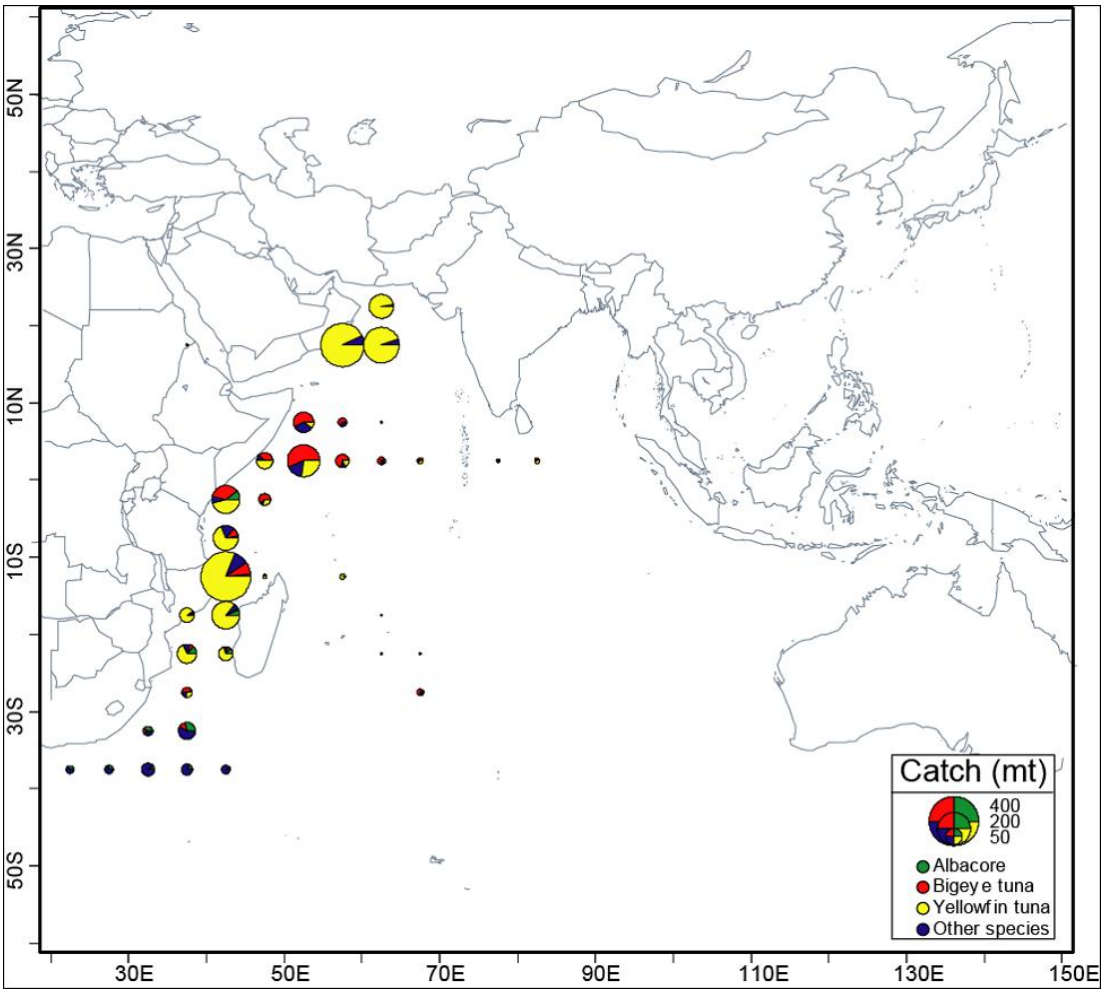

Fig. 2. Catch distribution of tunas and other species in the Indian Ocean by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2007.

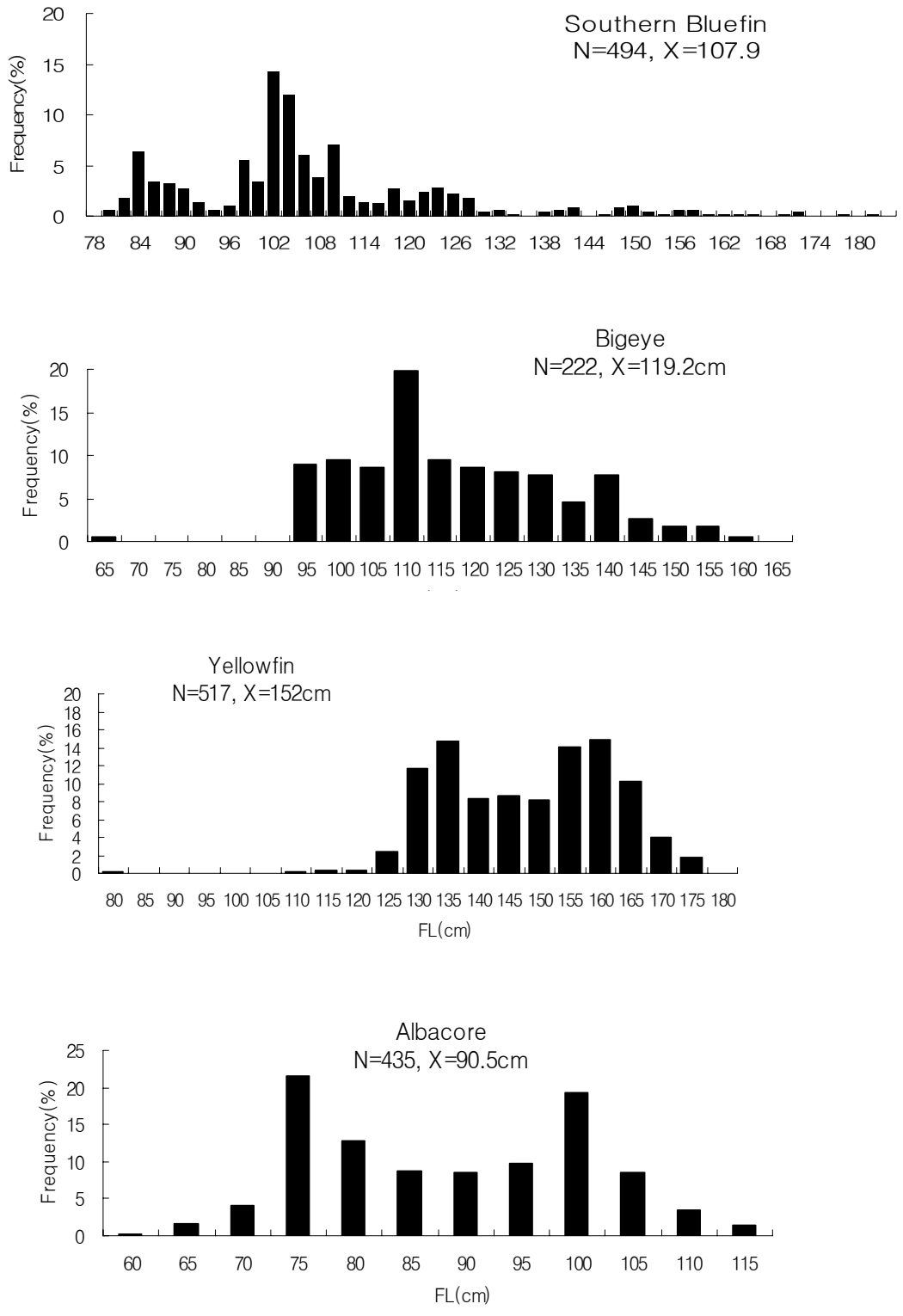

Fig. 3. Size composition of major tunas caught by Korean tuna longliners in 2007.