

[C-20-06] Korea's National Report

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Resolution C-20-06, the Republic of Korea hereby submits to the Director a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures. As Korea does not have any purse seine vessels operating in the IATTC Convention Area, measures for the longline fishery (paragraph 15 to 18 of the same resolution) are applied to the Korean vessels.

Resolution	Measures taken and national compliance scheme
Para. 15 and 16	<p>The Korean government makes sure that Korean-flagged fishing vessels are fully complied with all applicable provision of Resolution C-20-06 and the domestic application of this Resolution is supported by Distant Water Fisheries Development (DWFD) Act.</p> <p>Korea undertook to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by its longline vessels do not exceed the catch limit set by this Resolution.</p> <p>In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Under this system, captains onboard report their catch data to the National Institute of Fisheries Science on a daily basis. In addition, all Korean-flagged fishing vessels operating in distant waters are equipped with vessel monitoring system (VMS) as required by DFWD Act. The Fisheries Monitoring Center which was established in 2014 collects VMS data and monitors the movement of all Korean distant water fishing vessels on real time 24/7.</p> <p>Under the DWFD Act, those who violate conservation measure of any Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are subject to revocation or 6-month suspension of their fisheries license. In addition, those responsible are subject to imprisonment of up to five years and criminal fine of up to five times the value of the illegal catch or a fine between KRW 500 million and 1000 million, whichever is higher.</p> <p>In addition, Korea provides monthly catch reports to the Director.</p>
Para. 17	<p>Korea took a single transfer of a portion of bigeye tuna catch limit in 2021 from Japan. In the letter dated on 4 March, 2021 and addressed to the Director, Korea indicated that it would receive 2,000 tons of the BET catch limits from Japan on March 15, 2021.</p>
Para. 18	<p>Korea will make sure that it will not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC.</p>

Any other provisions of Resolution C-20-06 applicable to Korea are also fully complied with by Korean vessels as the DWFD Act requires vessel owners/operators to comply with measures adopted by RFMOs.

2019 Korea's National Report (C-17-02)

In accordance with paragraph 21 of the C-17-02, the Republic of Korea hereby submits to the Director a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures. As there is no Korean-flagged purse seine vessels operation in the IATTC Convention Area, measures for the longline fishery (paragraph 16 to 19 of the same resolution) are applied to the Korean vessels.

Resolution	Measures taken and national compliance scheme
Para. 16 and 17	<p>The Korean government makes sure that Korean-flagged fishing vessels are fully complied with all applicable provision of C-17-02 and the domestic application of this Resolution is supported by Distant Water Fisheries Development (DWFD) Act.</p> <p>Korea undertook to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by its longline vessels during 2018 do not exceed the catch limit set by this Resolution.</p> <p>In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Under this system, captains onboard report their catch data to the National Institute of Fisheries Science. Plus, all Korean-flagged fishing vessels operating in distant waters are equipped with vessel monitoring system (VMS) as required by DFWD Act. The Fisheries Monitoring Center which was established in 2014 collects VMS data and monitors the movement of all Korean distant water fishing vessels on real time 24/7.</p> <p>Under the DWFD Act, those who violate conservation measure of any Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are subject to revocation or 6-month suspension of their fisheries license. In addition, those responsible are subject to imprisonment of up to five years and criminal fine up to five times the value of illegal catch or the fine between KRW 500 million and 1000 million, whichever is higher.</p> <p>In addition, Korea provides monthly catch reports to the Director.</p>
Para. 18	<p>Korea took a single transfer of a portion of bigeye tuna catch limit in 2019 from Japan. In the letter dated on January 11, 2019 and addressed to the Director, Korea indicated that it would receive 2,000 tons of the BET catch limits from Japan on January 30, 2019.</p>
Para. 19	<p>Korea will make sure that it will not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC.</p>

2018 Korea's National Report (C-17-02)

In accordance with paragraph 21 of the C-17-02, the Republic of Korea hereby submits to the Director a national report on its updated national compliance scheme and actions taken to implement these measures. As there is no Korean-flagged purse seine vessels operation in the IATTC Convention Area, measures for the longline fishery (paragraph 16 to 19 of the same resolution) are applied to the Korean vessels.

Resolution	Measures taken and national compliance scheme
Para. 16 and 17	<p>The Korean government makes sure that Korean-flagged fishing vessels are fully complied with all applicable provision of C-17-02 and the domestic application of this Resolution is supported by Distant Water Fisheries Development (DWFD) Act.</p> <p>Korea undertook to ensure that the total annual catches of bigeye tuna by its longline vessels during 2018 do not exceed the catch limit set by this Resolution.</p> <p>In 2015, daily e-reporting system was introduced in order to improve data collection system. Under this system, captains onboard report their catch data to the National Institute of Fisheries Science. Plus, all Korean-flagged fishing vessels operating in distant waters are equipped with vessel monitoring system (VMS) as required by DFWD Act. The Fisheries Monitoring Center which was established in 2014 collects VMS data and monitors the movement of all Korean distant water fishing vessels on real time 24/7.</p> <p>Under the DWFD Act, those who violate conservation measure of any Regional Fisheries Management Organizations are subject to revocation or 6-month suspension of their fisheries license. In addition, those responsible are subject to imprisonment of up to five years and criminal fine up to five times the value of illegal catch or the fine between KRW 500 million and 1000 million, whichever is higher.</p> <p>In addition, Korea provides monthly catch reports to the Director.</p>
Para. 18	<p>Korea took a single transfer of a portion of bigeye tuna catch limit in 2019 from Japan. In the letter dated on January 11, 2019 and addressed to the Director, Korea indicated that it would receive 2,000 tons of the BET catch limits from Japan on January 30, 2019.</p>
Para. 19	<p>Korea will make sure that it will not retransfer that catch limit to another CPC.</p>