

Comprehensive Annual report of the Implementation of the Resolution C-05-03

Republic of Korea

In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Resolution C-05-03, the Republic of Korea hereby reports how it complied with and implemented the aforementioned resolution as follows:

Paragraph 1: NPOA-Sharks

In accordance with *the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks*, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea (then the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries) established in August, 2011 and since then has implemented a national plan of action of conservation and management of shark stocks. The NPOA-Sharks was submitted to FAO and uploaded in its homepage addressed as follows: www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/database-of-measures/en/.

Paragraph 3, 4 and 7 : 5% fin-to-carcass ratio and the release of sharks

- a. Under the national law called *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act*, all distant water fishing vessels are required to comply with conservation and management measures adopted and to be adopted by any Regional Fisheries Management Organizations including IATTC. Shark-related measures are not exception to this requirement.
- b. Korea has no purse seine vessels in the IATTC area and sharks caught incidentally by Korean-flagged longliners are not transhipped at sea but landed in a port in Korea. When a fishing vessel calls at a port in Korea, one or two authorized inspectors from the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service conduct inspection over the sharks retained on board and check whether the vessel has onboard fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks.
- c. In addition, the National Institute of Fisheries Science hold a series of information sessions on a regular basis for the masters of distant-water fishing vessels and national observers to be onboard such vessels in order to help them better understand the relevant conservation and management measures, better identify different shark species and to encourage them to release live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable.

Paragraph 11: Data Report

On 29 April, 2020 Korea reported data for catches and effort by gear type of sharks by species in accordance with IATTC reporting procedures. For further information, please refer to the following table:

< 2019 Catch of Shark Species in the IATTC Convention Area >

| Species | Catch (kg) | Fishing Days | No. of hooks |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| BSH | 35 | 1 | 2,295 |
| FAL | 9,671 | 229 | 521,079 |
| SMA | 1,717 | 31 | 69,870 |
| SPN | 4,537 | 89 | 201,382 |
| THR | 20,974 | 330 | 748,295 |
| SHK | 7,301 | 106 | 235,260 |

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Paragraph 1: NPOA-Sharks

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Paragraph 3, 4 and 7: 5% fin-to-carcass ratio and the release of sharks

- a. Under the national law called *Distant Water Fisheries Development Act*, all distant water fishing vessels are required to comply with conservation and management measures adopted and to be adopted by any Regional Fisheries Management Organizations including IATTC. Shark-related measures are not exception to this requirements.
- b. Sharks caught incidentally by Korean-flagged longliners are not transhipped at sea but landed in a port in Korea. When a fishing vessel called at a port in Korea, one or two authorized inspectors from the National Fishery Products Quality Management Service conduct inspection over the sharks retained on board and check whether the vessel has onboard fins that total no more than 5% of the weight of sharks.
- c. In addition, the National Institute of Fisheries Science hold a series of information sessions on a regular basis for the masters of distant-water fishing vessels and national observers to be onboard such vessels in order to help them better understand the relevant conservation and management measures, better identify different sharks species and to encourage them to release live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable.

Paragraph 11: Data Report

On May 14, 2019 Korea reported data for catches and effort by gear type of sharks by species in accordance with IATTC reporting procedures. In 2018, 2,309 kilograms of blue shark, 28,285 kilograms of skilky sharks, 1,705 kilograms of shortfin mako sharks, 6,981 kilograms of hammerhead sharks, 16,769 kilograms of thresher sharks and 5,930 kilograms of other sharks were caught incidentally by Korean-flagged longliners. For further information, please refer to the following table:

< 2018 Catch of Shark Species in the IATTC Convention Area >

| Species | Catch (kg) | Fishing Days | No. of hooks |
|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| BSH | 2,309 | 42 | 93,585 |
| FAL | 28,285 | 599 | 1,339,018 |
| SMA | 1,705 | 23 | 50,871 |
| SPN | 6,981 | 121 | 270,663 |
| THR | 16,769 | 257 | 573,237 |
| SHK | 5,930 | 115 | 258,305 |

Korea 2018 Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional area:

| Species | Catch (kg) | Days at fished | No. of hooks |
|---------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| BSH | 2,309 | 42 | 93,585 |
| FAL | 28,285 | 599 | 1,339,018 |
| SHK | 5,930 | 115 | 258,305 |
| SMA | 1,705 | 23 | 50,871 |
| SPN | 6,981 | 121 | 270,663 |
| THR | 16,769 | 257 | 573,237 |