

**2024(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea		-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUM	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* No shark catch was reported in 2024

\* No data for landing and trade of sharks by species

# 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 as follows how it complied with and implemented the aforementioned resolution in 2023:

## 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 on its website : <https://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/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 requirements.
- b. 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 shark fins no more than 5% of the weight of sharks. If sharks and shark fins are transhipped at sea or in foreign countries, compliance with the 5% fin-to-carcass ratio is checked based on all data/information available such as catch, VMS, transhipment and landing reports, etc.
- c. In addition, the National Institute of Fisheries Science holds a series of awareness 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 and better identify different sharks species, and to encourage them to release live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable. In 2023, there was no reported shark catch by Korean fishing vessels.

**2023(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea		-	-	-	-	-	-
	SUM	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* No shark catch was reported in 2023

\* No data for landing and trade of sharks by species

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Republic of Korea

In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Resolution C-05-03, the Republic of Korea hereby reports as follows how it complied with and implemented the aforementioned resolution in 2022:

## 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 website : <https://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/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 requirements.
- b. 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 shark fins no more than 5% of the weight of sharks. If sharks and shark fins are transhipped at sea or in foreign countries, compliance with the 5% fin-to-carcass ratio is checked based on relevant documents such as transhipment and landing reports.
- c. In addition, the National Institute of Fisheries Science holds 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 and better identify different sharks species, and to encourage them to release live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable.

**2022(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea	THR	1,504	20	41,310	0	0	0
	SMA	206	5	9,990	0	0	0
	SPN	193	4	8,190	0	0	0
	SKH	136	6	12,510	0	0	0
	SUM	2,039	35	72,000	0	0	0

THR            Thresher sharks nei  
SMA            Shortfin mako  
SPN            Hammerhead sharks nei  
SKH            Various sharks nei

# 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 as follows how it complied with and implemented the aforementioned resolution in 2021:

## 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 website : <https://www.fao.org/ipoa-sharks/national-and-regional-plans-of-action/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 requirements.
- b. 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 shark fins no more than 5% of the weight of sharks. If sharks and shark fins are transhipped at sea or in foreign countries, compliance with the 5% fin-to-carcass ratio is checked based on relevant documents such as transhipment and landing reports.
- c. In addition, the National Institute of Fisheries Science holds 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 and better identify different sharks species, and to encourage them to release live sharks, especially juveniles, to the extent practicable.

**2021(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Number of days where shark bycatch occurred	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea	BSH	2,874	34	76,927	0	0	0
	SKH	220	7	15,470	0	0	0
	SMA	224	5	10,819	0	0	0
	SPN	96	2	4,318	0	0	0
	SUM	3,414	48	107,534	0	0	0

\* All shark catches are bycatch.

BSH      Blue shark  
SKH      Other sharks  
SMA      Shortfin mako  
SPN      Hammerhead sharks

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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/](http://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 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 April 30, 2021 Korea reported data for catches and effort by gear type of sharks by species in accordance with IATTC reporting procedures. In 2020, total 11,962Kg of sharks were caught incidentally by Korean longliners. For more detailed information, please refer to the following table:

< 2020 Catch of Shark Species in the IATTC Convention Area >

Species	Catch (kg)	Fishing Days	No. of hooks
BSH	1,656	28	60,304
FAL	89	4	8,840
SKH	5,787	117	266,052
SMA	1,104	22	49,006
SPN	1,043	20	43,915
THR	2,283	41	90,380
SUM	11,962	232	518,497

**2020(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea	BSH	1,656	28	60,304	0	0	0
	FAL	89	4	8,840	0	0	0
	SKH	5,787	117	266,052	0	0	0
	SMA	1,104	22	49,006	0	0	0
	SPN	1,043	20	43,915	0	0	0
	THR	2,283	41	90,380	0	0	0
	SUM	11,962	232	518,497	0	0	0

## **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

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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.

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Species	Catch (kg)	Fishing Days	No. of hooks
BSH	1,656	28	60,304
FAL	89	4	8,840
SKH	5,787	117	266,052
SMA	1,104	22	49,006
SPN	1,043	20	43,915
THR	2,283	41	90,380
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**2020(Jan.-Dec.) Catch of Shark species in the IATTC Conventional Area**

CCM	Species	Longline			Purse seine		
		Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of hooks	Catch (kg)	Days at fished	No. of sets
Republic of Korea	BSH	1,656	28	60,304	0	0	0
	FAL	89	4	8,840	0	0	0
	SKH	5,787	117	266,052	0	0	0
	SMA	1,104	22	49,006	0	0	0
	SPN	1,043	20	43,915	0	0	0
	THR	2,283	41	90,380	0	0	0
	SUM	11,962	232	518,497	0	0	0

## **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

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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 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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Republic of Korea

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### Paragraph 1: NPOA-Sharks

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- 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