

Purpose of Korea's Proposal

01

Reference: Explanatory Note

OVERVIEW

- Transition to long-term management
- Fairer allocation of new fishing opportunities
- Greater implementation flexibility
- No weakening of conservation controls

Core proposition

The future framework should be biologically sustainable, fair, transparent and workable for participating Members.

Allocation

Coastal / bycatch

Multi-year use

Conversion factor

Implementation

Legal and Policy Context

02

Reference: Preamble

FOUNDATION

- Coastal State rights and responsibilities
- Full range of Convention allocation criteria
- Existing limits do not settle future allocation
- Changing stock distribution and fishery conditions

“Without prejudice” clause

Current national limits are operational limits. They should not be understood as a permanent settlement of allocation.

Historical catch matters — but it cannot be the only lens for a changing stock.

Link to the Management Procedure

03

Reference: Paragraph 1

PARAGRAPH 1

- CMM implements the new Management Procedure
- Periodic review remains necessary
- Allocation and implementation remain Commission decisions

MP ≠ full settlement

The MP determines the overall fishing opportunity. The CMM must still define how that opportunity is allocated and implemented within the WCPO.

Management Procedure

Overall opportunity

CMM implementation

National limits

Historical Fishing-Effort Limit

04

Reference: Paragraph 2

PARAGRAPH 2

- Retain the 2002–2004 effort ceiling
- Exclude recreational fishing vessels from that ceiling
- Baseline period may be reconsidered in future

Why exclude sport fishing?

The exclusion applies only to the commercial effort ceiling — not to catch accounting, monitoring, reporting or conservation requirements.

A commercial vessel-effort baseline cannot be meaningfully applied to recreational fishing activity.

Flexibility for New Gear Types

05

Reference: Paragraph 3

PARAGRAPH 3

- Address a zero historical baseline
- Permit limited use of a new gear type
- No increase in national catch entitlement
- Advance notification and annual reporting

Catch stays within limit

This amendment only changes the composition of effort within an existing and enforceable catch limit.

Zero baseline

Limited authorization

Catch stays within limit

Reporting safeguards

Interim Allocation of Large-Fish Catch Limits

Reference: Paragraph 4

PARAGRAPH 4

- Preserve all existing national limits for the time being
- Allocate only the new increase equally
- 989 metric tons for each of three CCMs
- Existing disparities remain, but do not widen further

CCM	Current limit	Current share	Proposed limit	Proposed share
Japan	8,421 t	70.9%	9,410 t	63.4%
Korea	501 t	4.2%	1,490 t	10.0%
Chinese Taipei	2,947 t	24.8%	3,936 t	26.5%
Total	11,869 t	100%	14,836 t	100%

The proposal respects the history; does not equalize national allocations; it prevents each new increase from compounding the current disparity.

Example of Exponential Growth of Disparity

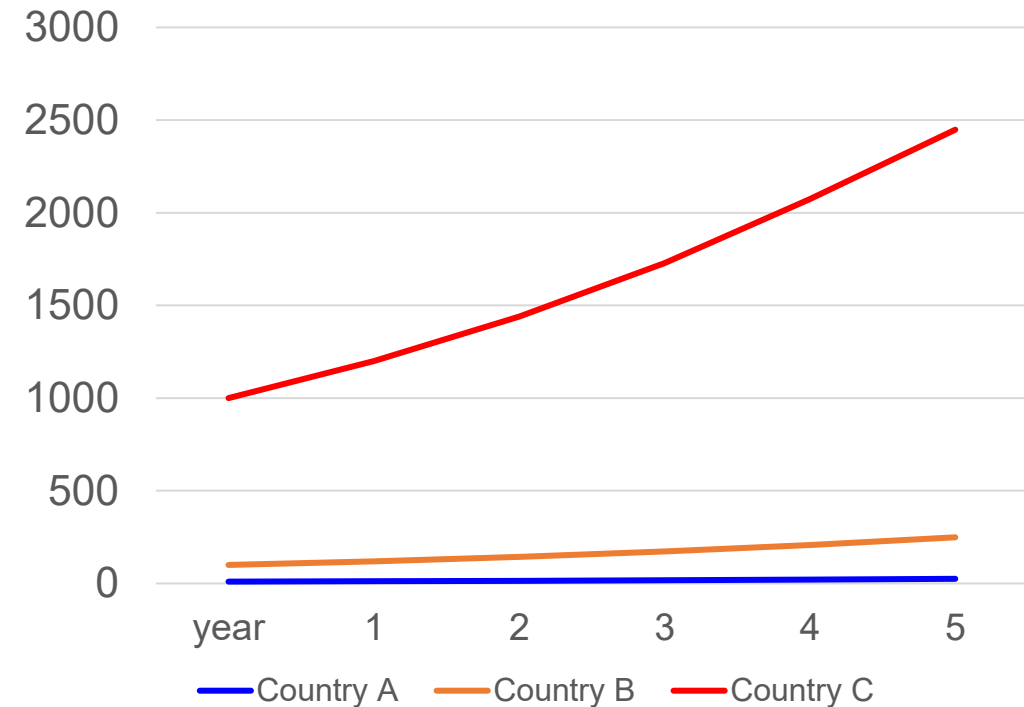
07

Reference: Paragraph 4

PARAGRAPH 4

SIMULATION – 20% increase scenario

Country	Baseline Limits	1	2	3	4	5
A	10	12	14	17	21	25
B	100	120	144	173	207	249
C	1,000	1,200	1,440	1,728	2,074	2,488
C - A	990	1,188	1,426	1,711	2,053	2,463



It would enlarge the absolute gap every time the stock generated additional fishing opportunities.

Small Baseline Fisheries and Southern Hemisphere Bycatch

07

Reference: Paragraph 5

PARAGRAPH 5

- Retain the 10-ton provision
- Recognize Australia and New Zealand bycatch fisheries

Proposed bracketed limits

New Zealand: [200 t]

Australia: [40 t]

Bracketed figures remain open for discussion

Two-Year Management Period

08

Reference: Paragraphs 7–9

PARAGRAPHS 7–9

- Manage 2027–2028 as one two-year period
- Allow catches to vary between years
- Preserve the total two-year ceiling
- Deduct overages and carry forward underages

Conservation control

No increase in total catch; flexibility only in the timing of catch within the same total limit.

Year 1 catch

Year 2 catch

Cumulative total

Two-year ceiling

Korea's Unused 2025 Catch Limit

09

Reference: Footnote to Paragraphs 7 and 9

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT

- One-off carry-forward of 323 metric tons
- Already allocated, not new opportunity
- Transition from annual to biennial management
- No precedent for future management

Why Korea only?

This addresses a specific, identified and quantified underage held by Korea immediately before the transition to multi-year management.

This is a case-specific transitional correction to temporarily assuage the domestic situation, not a Korea-specific privilege.

Conversion Factor

10

Reference: Paragraph 10 and Footnote 2

PARAGRAPH 10

- Review the current 0.68 factor
- Reflect updated ISC information
- Encourage harvest of larger fish
- No increase in overall fishing impact

Scientific basis

Recent ISC information shows substantial differences in fishing impact per unit catch among fishery sectors.

The factor should be updated based on available science, with precaution and no increase in overall fishing impact.

Periodic Review of Allocation

12

Reference: Paragraph 23

PARAGRAPH 23

- Allocation review no later than 2028
- Regular reviews thereafter
- Broader Convention-based criteria
- No exclusive entitlement based solely on history

Review factors

Stock status, MP, past and present fishing, coastal communities, distribution changes, national waters, unavoidable catches, and coastal State interests.

The purpose is not automatic entitlement — it is to ensure that historical catch is not the only factor considered.