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**2014 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSION  
PART 1: INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS**

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**Zang Geun KIM<sup>1</sup>, Sung Il LEE, Sang Chul YOON and Dong Woo LEE**

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<sup>1</sup> National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, 216 Gijang-Haeanro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan 619-705, Republic of Korea

# 2014 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE COMMISSON

## Part 1. INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

### Republic of Korea

**Zang Geun KIM, Sung Il LEE, Sang Chul YOON and Dong Woo LEE**

*National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)  
216 Gijang-Haeanro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan 619-705, Republic of Korea*

<b>Scientific data was provided to the Commission in accordance with the decision relating to the provision of scientific data to the Commission by 30 April 2014</b>	<b>YES</b>
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## 1. SUMMARY

Korea has two types of fishing gears, purse seine and longlines, that engage in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the WCPFC Convention Area. These fisheries are managed by the Distant Water fisheries Development Act of Korea. Total catch in the WCPFC by the Korean fisheries in 2013 was 250,071 mt, which accounted for 11% lower than the recent 5 years average (2009-2013) and 15% lower than that in 2012. The catch of purse seine fisheries from 27 vessels active was 225,642 mt in 2013, which was 10% lower than those of average recent 5 years and 14% lower than that in 2012. The catch of longline fishery with 125 vessels active was 24,429 mt in 2013, the lowest during 5 recent years as it was 28% and 27% lower than the recent 5 year average and lower than that in 2012. In purse seine fishery, skipjack and yellowfin catches in 2013 were 10% and 34% lower than those of 2012, respectively, but bigeye catch was 87% greater than that of 2012. In longline fishery, bigeye and yellowfin catches in 2013 was 32% and 27% lower than that of 2012, respectively. Purse seine fishing efforts increased from 6,624 sets in 2011 to 7,552 sets in 2013, which was the highest level during the recent 5 years. Longline fishing efforts decreased from 75,715 thousand hooks in 2011 to 62,852 thousand hooks in 2013, which was the lowest level during the recent 5 years. Purse seine fishing efforts in 2013 were concentrated relatively higher on the western area, and longline fishing efforts in 2013 were deployed relatively higher in the eastern area than in previous years. The coverage rates of logsheet in 2013 were 100% for both purse seine and longline.

## 2. Tabular Annual Fisheries Information

Table 1(a). Annual catch and effort estimates for the Korean purse seine fishery by primary species in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2009-2013

Year	No. of sets	Total	SKJ	BET	YFT	OTH
2009	7,122	283,278	257,481	135	25,652	10
2010	7,307	277,312	216,026	2,972	58,314	-
2011	6,624	207,702	168,690	2,295	36,717	-
2012	7,337	262,192	210,613	900	50,677	2
2013	7,552	225,642	190,251	1,684	33,697	10

\* The catch for 2012 and 2013 are provisional.

Table 1(b). Annual catch and effort estimates for the Korean longline fishery by primary species in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2009-2013

Year	No. of hooks ( $\times 10^3$ )	Total	ALB	YFT	BET	BFT	SKJ	BLM	BUM	STM	SWO	OTH
2009	69,901	32,370	1,608	10,032	15,231	0	0	571	2,453	54	1,134	1,289
2010	67,007	28,513	1,337	7,644	13,914	51	0	579	1,595	27	786	2,581
2011	75,715	30,736	670	7,881	15,282	0	23	331	1,415	73	1,340	3,723
2012	75,060	33,457	1,264	7,832	18,823	0	14	148	1,486	43	1,267	2,579
2013	62,852	24,429	1,155	5,716	12,818	0	51	90	1,727	90	1,214	1,568

\* The catch for 2012 and 2013 are provisional.

Table 1(c). Annual catch of swordfish by the Korean longline fishery in the south of 20°S, 2009-2013

Year	CMM-flagged vessels south of 20°S		Chartered vessels		Other vessels fishing within the CCM's waters south of 20°S		
	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers	Flag	Catch (tonnes)	Vessel numbers
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

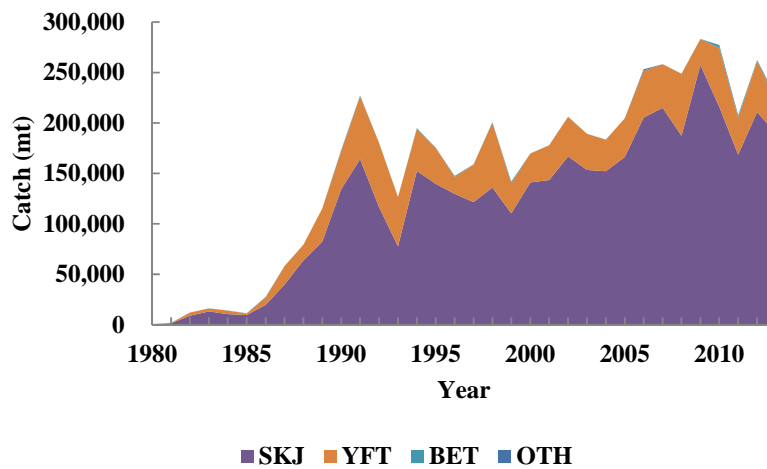


Fig. 1(a). Historical annual catch for the Korean purse seine fishery by primary species in the WCPFC Convention Area during 1980-2013.

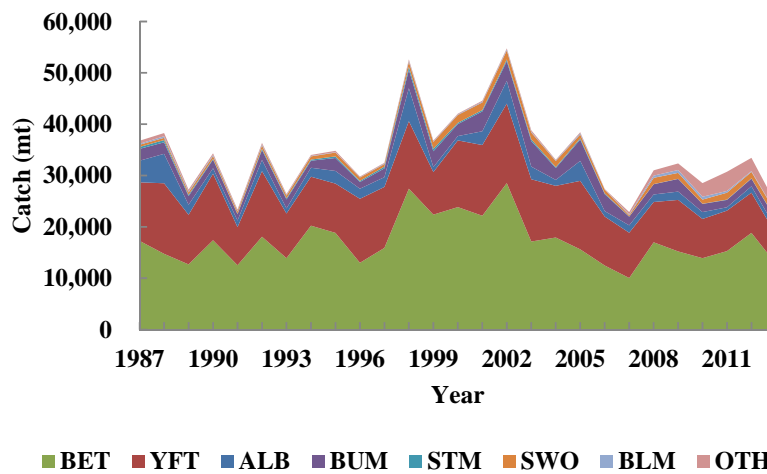


Fig. 1(b). Historical annual catch for the Korean longline fishery by primary species in the WCPFC Convention Area during 1987-2013.

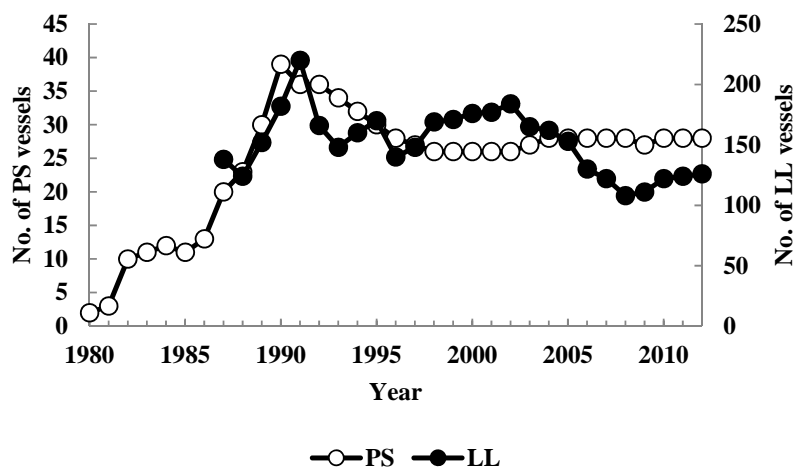


Fig. 2. Historical annual vessel numbers for the Korean tuna fisheries by gear in the WCPFC Convention Area during 1980-2013.

Table 2. Number of Korean vessels by gear and size, active in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2009-2013

Year	GRT class by gear									
	Longline					Purse seine				
	Total	0-50	51-200	201-500	500+	Total	0-500	501-1,000	1,001-1,500	1,500+
2009	111	-	-	111	-	27	-	13	11	3
2010	122	-	-	122	-	28	-	13	12	3
2011	124	-	-	124	-	28	-	12	11	5
2012	126	-	-	126	-	28	-	12	11	5
2013	125	-	1	124	-	27	-	12	10	5

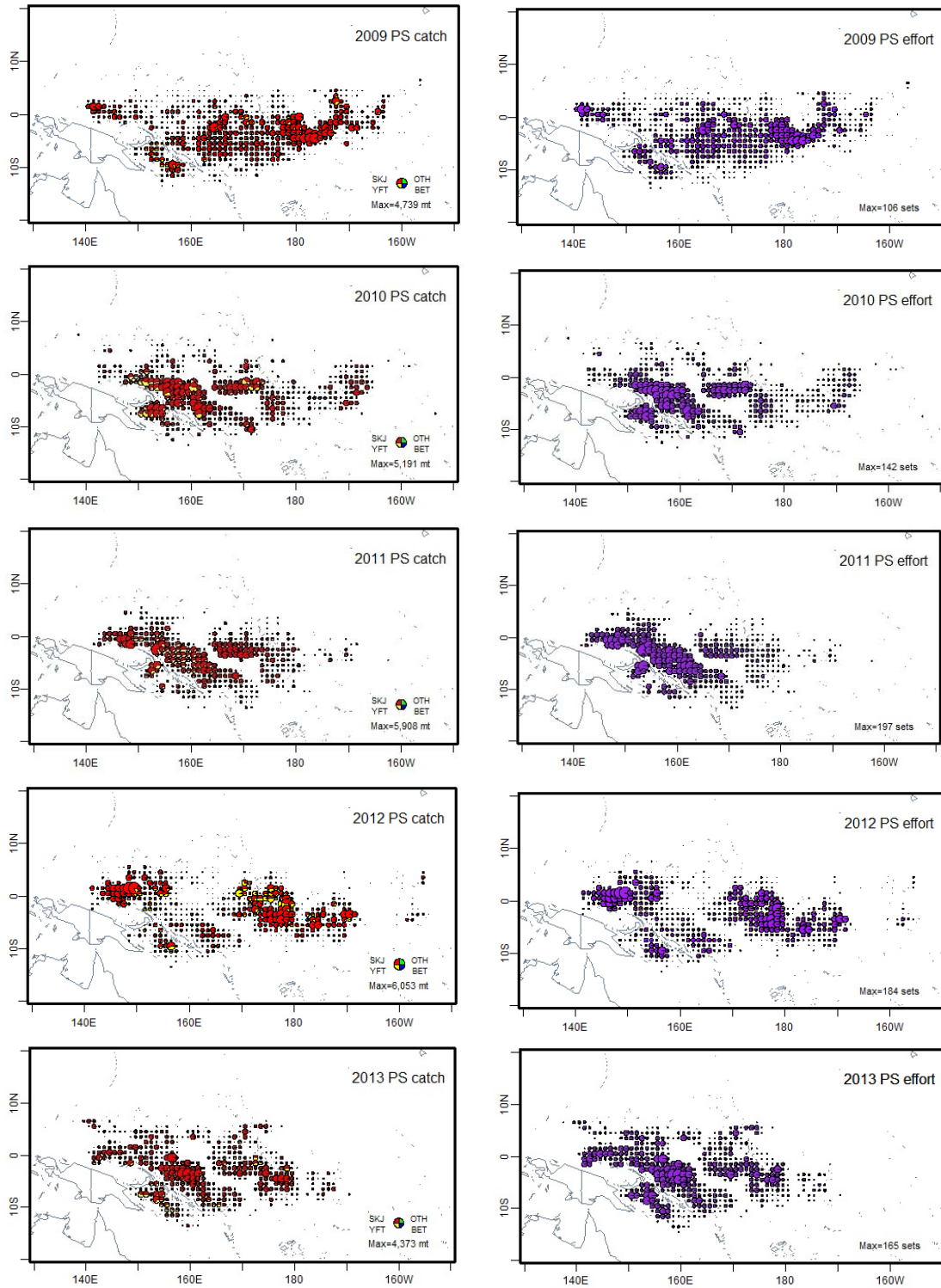


Fig. 3(a). Annual catch and effort distributions of target species by the Korean purse seine fishery active in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2009-2013.

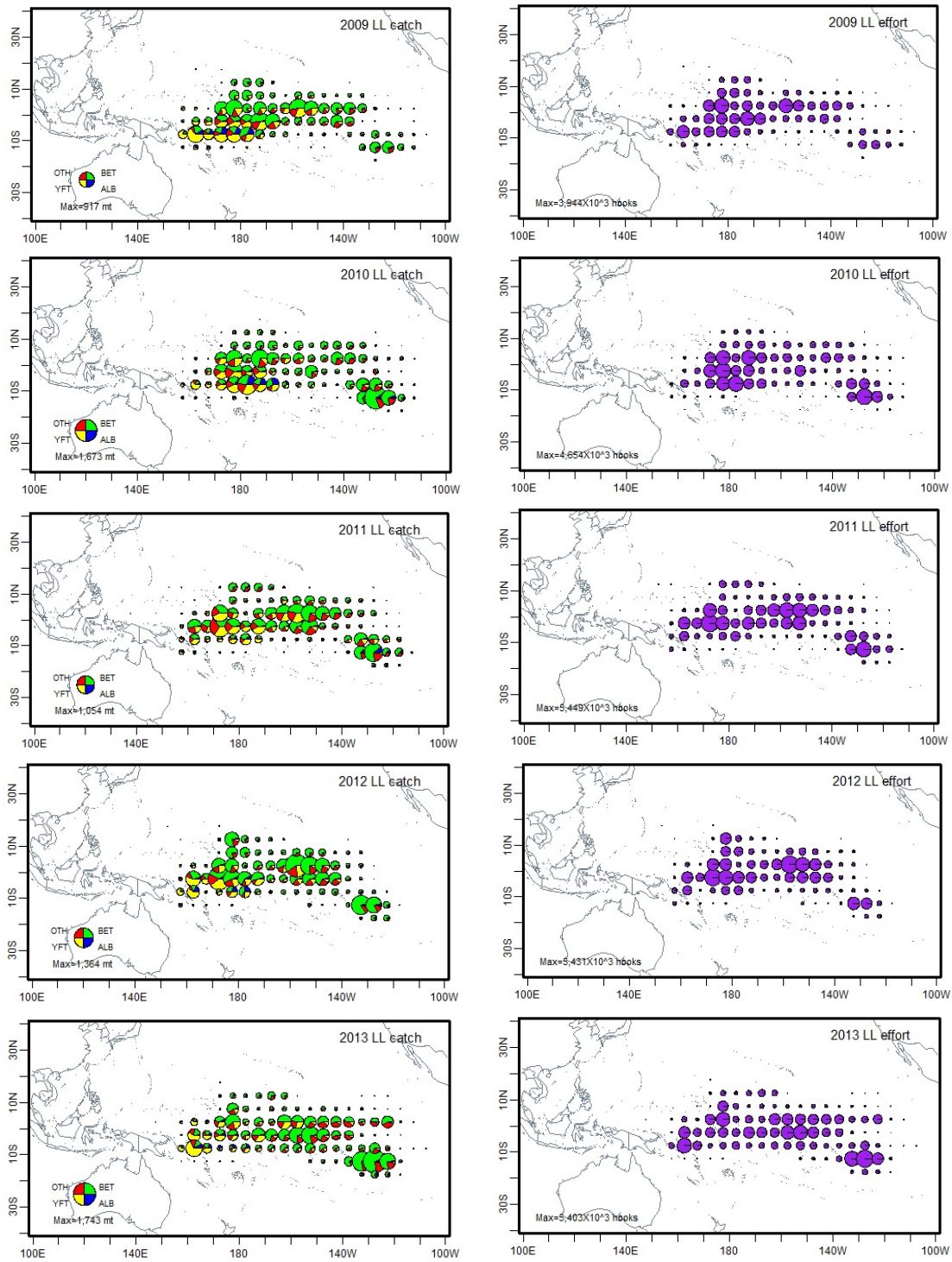


Fig. 3(b). Annual catch and effort distributions of target species by the Korean longline fishery active in the Pacific Ocean, 2009-2013.

Table 3. Annual estimated catch of species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammals) by the Korean purse seine fishery in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2013

Year	Catch by species				
	Whale shark	Leatherback turtle	Olive ridley turtle	Loggerhead turtle	Other marine turtles
2013	33	1	1	10	30

Table 4. Annual estimated catch of key sharks by the Korean longline fishery in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2011-2013

Year	Catch by key shark species						
	Blue shark	Thresher sharks	Hammerhead sharks	Mako sharks	Silky shark	Oceanic whitetip shark	Others
2011	9	1	<0.1	-	-	-	1,047
2012	68	33	4	6	4	1	640
2013	194	98	21	17	33	-	688

Table 5. Estimated annual coverage of operational catch/effort and observer data for the Korean fisheries by gear, active in the WCPFC Convention Area, 2011-2013

Year	Gear	Logsheet coverage (%)	Observer coverage (%)
2011	Purse seine	100	100
	Longline	90	>5
2012	Purse seine	100	100
	Longline	85	>5
2013	Purse seine	100	100
	Longline	100	7

### 3. Background

About 58 year-old Korean distant water tuna longline fishery that stepped up the first fishing in the Indian Ocean in 1957, has explored the Pacific Ocean since 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean since 1967. The high seas and the waters within coastal states in the South Pacific Ocean have been the main fishing grounds for Korean longline fishery. There was a change in the longline fishing operation types. Longline vessels used foreign ports for fishing base near the fishing grounds from the beginning but they has gradually equipped with deep freezing facilities and used home ports for fishing base since 1972. All longline vessels have based domestic ports since 1999. This change gave advantages in exporting the products to Japanese markets and others. In domestic markets, tuna sashimi demands have been increasing year by year.

The Korean purse seine fishery was initiated by accessing into the Eastern Pacific fishing ground with 3 vessels in 1971. Helicopter-aided mass operations were introduced in 1979 for



the first time, and the number of active vessels was the highest of 39 in 1990 and 27-28 in recent years. Most of the catches are supplied to the packers for domestic consumption, and the remainders are being exported to foreign canneries.

These fisheries are managed by the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act put into effect on the 4 February, 2008, and the Act was revised for improving the data collection on 5 December, 2012. Currently, over 90% of Korean catch of tuna and tuna-like species has occurred in the western and central Pacific ocean (WCPO) area.

## **4. Flag State Reporting**

### **4.1. Annual catch and effort**

Annual catch and effort for Korean tuna fisheries by gear and primary species are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1. The average of total catch in the WCPO by Korean tuna fisheries was 281,127 mt in recent 5 years (2009-2013). Total catch in 2013 was 250,071 mt, which accounted for 11% and 15% lower than those of average for 5 recent years and 2012, respectively.

The average catch of purse seine fishery was 251,225 mt during 5 recent years (2009-2013). The purse seine catch in 2013 was 225,642 mt from 27 vessels active, which was 10% and 14% lower than those of average for 5 recent years and 2012, respectively. In purse seine fishery, skipjack, bigeye and yellowfin catches in 2013 were 190,251 mt, 1,684 mt and 33,697 mt, respectively. The catches of skipjack and yellowfin were 10% and 34% lower than those of 2012, respectively, but bigeye was 87% greater than that of 2012. Purse seine fishing efforts ranged from 6,600 to 7,500 sets during 5 recent years and increased from 6,624 sets in 2011 to 7,552 sets in 2013, which was the highest level during 5 recent years.

The average catch of longline fishery was 29,901 mt during recent 5 years (2009-2013). The longline catch in 2013 was 24,429 mt from 125 vessels active, the lowest during 5 recent years, which was 28% and 27% lower than those of average for 5 recent years and 2012, respectively. In longline fishery, the catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2013, which are target species by the Korean tuna longline fishery, were 32 % and 27% lower than those of 2012, respectively. Longline fishing efforts ranged from 62,000 to 75,000 thousand hooks and decreased from 75,715 thousand hooks in 2011 to 62,852 thousand hooks in 2013, which was the lowest level during 5 recent years.

In 2013, no swordfish was caught by the Korean tuna longline vessels in the south of 20°S (Table 1(c)).

### **4.2. Fleet structure**

The number of vessels active by gear and size is presented in Fig. 2 and Table 2. The number of purse seine vessels, once peaked at 39 in 1990, reduced to 28 in 1996 and has been maintained around 26-28 since then to recent years. It was 27 in 2013, of which 12 vessels were of 501-1,000 class, 10 vessels of 1,001-1,500 class and 5 vessels of over 1,500 class. The number of longline vessels reduced from 220 in 1991 to 108 in 2008, and slightly

increased to 125 in 2013, of which 1 vessel was of 51-200 class and 124 vessels of 201-500 class.

#### **4.3. Fishing patterns**

The distributions of catch and effort of target species by gear are shown in Fig. 3. Korean tuna purse seine fishery has generally been operating throughout the year in the tropical area of the WCPO between 140°E-180°E and from time to time extended to the east subject to oceanographic conditions. Purse seine fishing efforts in 2010 and 2011 were concentrated on the western areas, while were concentrated relatively higher on the central areas and extended to the east in 2009 and 2012. In 2013, the effort distributions shifted to the western areas. Longline fishery efforts were normally higher in both the central and the eastern areas. In 2013, the efforts were relatively higher in the eastern area than other years. It was comparable to 2009 and 2010 when the efforts were higher in the central area than the eastern area.

#### **4.4. Annual estimated catches of species of special interest**

The species of special interest (seabird, turtle and marine mammal) caught incidentally by purse seine fishery in 2013 are presented in Table 3. The data were compiled from logsheet recorded by captain onboard. The number by species was 33 for whale shark, 1 leatherback turtle, 1 olive ridley turtle, 10 loggerhead turtles and 30 other marine turtles, respectively. All these bycaught species were released promptly. There were no bycatch of marine turtle, seabird and marine mammal from longline operation in 2013.

#### **4.5. Annual estimated catches of non-target, associated and dependent**

The shark species caught incidentally by longline fishery are presented in Table 4. These data were compiled from logsheet recorded by captain onboard. As key shark species, the catches in 2013 were 194 mt for blue shark, thresher sharks 98 mt, hammerhead sharks 21 mt, mako sharks 17 mt, silky shark 33 mt and other sharks 688 mt, respectively.

#### **4.6. Estimated annual coverage of catch and effort and observer data**

Estimated annual coverages of logsheet (catch and effort data) and observer data are shown in Table 5. The coverage of logsheet data in 2013 was 100% for both purse seine and longline. The observer coverage in 2013 was 100% for purse seine and 7% for longline.

### **5. Coastal State Reporting**

N/A

### **6. Onshore developments**

Korea consistently promotes investment plans on land facility in the coastal states where its distant waters fleets are operating.

## **7. Future Prospects of the fishery**

The fleet power of purse seine and longline is expected to keep the current level, and production seems to be affected by fisheries resources trend in the oceans, conservation and management measures of RFMOs and permission policy of the coastal states. Meanwhile recognizing that demand at international and domestic market is increasing on production caught from responsible and sustainable fishing activity, Korea strives to strengthen on MCS, scientific survey and education relating to by-catch for fishermen.

## **8. Status of tuna fishery data collection systems**

### **8.1. Logsheet data collection and verification**

Tuna catch statistics of Korea are obtained from two sources of data reporting. Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOSFA) collects total catches by gear and species from the Korean tuna industries, which are used as Korea's official total catch. National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) collects logsheet data from vessels filled out by captain onboard. In accordance with data reporting and submission requirement by the RFMOs, necessary improvements have been continuously made in logbook coverage, accuracy and monthly reporting through cross-checking between NFRDI and KOSFA. To improve fisheries database and data cross-checking, the NFRDI and the Ministry is developing a program being able to monitor the state of being submitted from fishing vessel in real time and to manage/cross-check the data. The Distant-water Fisheries Act obliges fishers to report the catch statistics to NFRDI every month in the electronic format. This measure was taken by revision of the Act put into effect from December 2012.

### **8.2. Observer programme**

The scientific observer program of distant-water fisheries of Korea was started in 2002. National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) is responsible for implementing and developing the program. The basic requirement for observers is college graduated with the major field of nature science or fisheries high school graduated with at least 1-year experience on board and certificate of qualification to deck officer. Candidate for observer who have passed the paper review (including medical check) and oral interview have to take training programs for 3 weeks. Observer training programs include basic safety training for seafaring, operations of navigation devices, biological information training for target and non-target species and data collecting/reporting method for fishing activities. During the training program they have two kinds of test. First is the test for a technical term of fisheries and biology, and the other is the test for species identification. The person who scored 70% overall in the two tests and attended 100% of the course timetable can be qualified for a scientific observer and deployed on board. Korea has a total of 26 scientific observers at present.

### **8.3. Port sampling programme**

In Korea, there are 4 domestic landing ports for tunas caught in WCPO, which are Busan, Masan, Tonyeong and Mokpo, all located along the southern coast of Korea, nearby the landing port, there are 5 canneries owned by 4 companies in which about 100,000 tons of tunas from WCPO are landing.

The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) used to conduct biological sampling in the domestic cannery of Dongwon industry from 1997 to 2006. A preliminary study for species identification from the catch of purse seine was conducted in a cannery of Korea in April 2011.

### **8.4. Unloading/Transshipment**

In accordance with Article 13 of the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, all distant waster fishermen shall comply with procedures and regulations established by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Therefore, all transshipments by Korean vessels fishing all high migratory fish stocks covered by the WCPFC Convention take place in accordance with WCPFC CMM 2009-06. Also, vessel operators are encouraged to assist the WCPFC ROP observers in having full access to both the unloading and the receiving vessels to verify that the transhipped quantities of fish are consistent with other information available to observers. After the completion of transshipment, the transshipment declaration is subject to verification against fishing vessel's monthly catch report, logsheets and observer reports (if available). The information on the transshipment of Korean fleets is summarized in Table 6.

## **9. Research activities covering target and non-target species**

Study on the fishing characteristics of Korean tuna purse seine fisheries has been carried out to establish management plan of FADs, and have a plan to conduct a sea trial on FADs in next year. And a sea trial on circle hooks is planned to conduct to mitigate bycatch of sea turtle in the Korean tuna longline fisheries.

Table 6. Information on the transshipment of Korean fleets in 2013

A. Amount of fish transshipped by longliners

(1) Amount of Transshipped fish

Unit : Kg

Species	Transshipment of catches in WCPFC area	Transshipment of catches outside of WCPFC area	Total
Bigeye	5,752,371	3,645,170	9,397,541
Yellowfin	2,937,755	368,389	3,306,144
Skipjack	130,406	42,469	172,875
Albacore	693,365	177,020	870,385
Swordfish	496,258	461,630	957,888
Striped marlin	37,732	26,561	64,293
Shark	574,081	248,627	822,708
Shark fin	21,512	9,342	30,854
Others	1,178,023	444,949	1,622,972
Total	11,821,503	5,424,157	17,245,660

Unit : Kg

Species	Location of Transshipment : WCPFC Area															Total
	In-port Transshipment					At-sea transshipment in EEZ					At-sea transshipment in high seas					
	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	Sub-total	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	Sub-total	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	Sub-total	
Bigeye	1,567,973	34,666	-	-	1,602,639	2,905,397	-	-	-	2,905,397	74,282	-	-	-	74,282	4,582,318
Yellowfin	1,487,689	34,135	-	-	1,521,824	1,087,523	-	-	-	1,087,523	29,883	-	-	-	29,883	2,639,230
Skipjack	-	-	36,854	-	36,854	-	-	52,467	-	52,467	-	-	6,682	-	6,682	96,003
Albacore	-	-	369,654	-	369,654	-	-	231,644	-	231,644	-	-	26,550	-	26,550	627,848
Swordfish	-	96,722	-	-	96,722	7,299	282,163	-	-	289,462	-	8,077	-	-	8,077	394,261
Striped marlin	10,307	-	-	-	10,307	15,623	2,267	-	-	17,890	1,334	-	-	-	1,334	29,531
Shark	-	211,697	4,870	-	216,567	8,000	242,507	-	-	250,507	-	30,046	-	-	30,046	497,120

Shark fin	-	-	140	7,973	8,113	-	-	-	9,219	9,219	-	-	-	1,036	1,036	18,368
Others	-	314,607	2,959	163,103	480,669	-	388,834	8,599	95,500	492,933	-	18,773	1,358	-	20,131	993,733
total	3,065,969	691,827	414,477	171,076	4,343,349	4,023,842	915,771	292,710	104,719	5,337,042	105,499	56,896	34,590	1,036	198,021	9,878,412

Unit : Kg

Species	location of Transshipment : outside of WCPFC Area											Total
	In-port Transshipment					At-sea transshipment						
	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	Sub-total	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	Sub-total		
Bigeye	1,130,105	-	-	-	1,130,105	3,565,118	120,000	-	-	3,685,118	4,815,223	
Yellowfin	217,256	-	-	-	217,256	434,658	15,000	-	-	449,658	666,914	
Skipjack	-	-	3,452	-	3,452	-	-	73,420	-	73,420	76,872	
Albacore	-	-	60,497	-	60,497	-	-	182,040	-	182,040	242,537	
Swordfish	-	111,901	-	-	111,901	-	451,726	-	-	451,726	563,627	
Striped Marlin	10,386	-	-	-	10,386	21,125	3,251	-	-	24,376	34,762	
Shark	-	97,817	-	-	97,817	-	227,771	-	-	227,771	325,588	
Shark fin	-	-	-	3,237	3,237	-	-	-	9,249	9,249	12,486	
Others	-	118,247	-	62,086	180,333	-	369,559	358	78,989	448,906	629,239	
Total	1,357,747	327,965	63,949	65,323	1,814,984	4,020,901	1,187,307	255,818	88,238	5,552,264	7,367,248	

(2) Number of transshipments

Number of Transshipment by location of catches		Number of transshipment by location of transshipment				
		WCPFC area			Outside of WCPFC area	
Catches in WCPFC area	Catches outside of WCPFC area	In port	EEZ	High seas	In port	At sea
90	41	31	43	1	8	42



Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	224,939,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit : Kg

Species	Location of transhipment : Outside of WCPFC area							
	In-port transhipment				At-sea transhipment			
	G.G	Dress	Round	Other	G.G	Dress	Round	Other
Bigeye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albacore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swordfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striped Marlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shark fin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Number of transhipments

Number of transhipments by location of catches		Number of transhipments by location of transhipments				
		WCPFC area			Outside of WCPFC area	
Catches in WCPFC area	Catches outside of WCPFC area	In port	EEZ	High seas	In port	At sea
313	-	313	-	-	-	-





C. Carriers transshipment

(1) Amount

Unit : Kg

Species	Grand total	Location of transshipment : WCPFC area									
		In port transshipment					At sea transshipment in EEZ				
		G.G	Dress	Round	Others	Sub-total	G.G	Dress	Round	Others	Sub-total
Bigeye	7,769,876	2,434,654	2,085	806,000	-	3,242,739	2,933,690	44,195	-	-	2,977,885
Yellowfin	16,226,922	1,253,978	8,389	13,566,313	-	14,828,680	1,107,305	47,894	-	-	1,155,199
Striped marlin	64,750	19,284	65	-	-	19,349	25,905	679	-	-	26,584
Swordfish	690,632	2,500	218,070	-	-	220,570	3,276	256,682	-	-	259,958
Blue marlin	859,341	-	308,557	-	-	308,557	0	412,900	-	-	412,900
White marlin	11,302	-	1,266	-	-	1,266	0	3,527	-	-	3,527
Alabcore	2,380,741	2,318	-	476,108	-	478,426	3,733	2,793	302,716	-	309,242
Spearfish	250	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Kingfish	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oilfish	16,100	-	16,100	-	-	16,100	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack	198,430,590	-	-	198,341,098	-	198,341,098	106	195	48,127	-	48,428
Shark	676,385	-	245,510	-	17,690	263,200	-	272,495	4,597	377	277,469
Shark fin	24,101	-	-	-	9,419	9,419	-	-	-	10,731	10,731
Other	15,590,294	-	23,155	13,485,375	199,069	13,707,599	-	40,001	49	169,661	209,711
Total	242,743,284	3,712,734	825,447	226,674,894	226,178	231,439,253	4,074,015	1,081,361	355,489	180,769	5,691,634

Unit : Kg

Species	Location of transshipment : WCPFC Area					Location of transshipment : Outside of WCPFC Area				
	At sea transshipment in high seas					In port transshipment				
	G.G	Dress	Round	Others	Sub-total	G.G	Dress	Round	Others	Sub-total
Bigeye	255,942	-	-	-	255,942	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowfin	27,366	-	-	-	27,366	-	-	-	-	-
Striped marlin	7,080	1,387	-	-	8,467	-	-	-	-	-
Swordfish	-	17,517	-	-	17,517	-	-	-	-	-
Blue marlin	326	8,796	-	267	9,389	-	-	-	-	-
White marlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albacore	244,901	-	313,377	962,973	1,521,251	-	-	-	-	-
Spearfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shark	18,078	9,420	-	4,992	32,490	-	-	-	-	-
Shark fin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	38,649	4,946	-	93,147	136,742	-	-	1,484,950	-	1,484,950
Total	592,342	42,066	313,377	1,061,379	2,009,164	-	-	1,484,950	-	1,484,950

Unit : Kg

Species	Location of transshipment : Outside of WCPFC Area				
	At sea transshipment				
	G.G	Dress	Round	Others	Sub-total
Bigeeye	1,173,310	120,000	-	-	1,293,310
Yellowfin	200,677	15,000	-	-	215,677
Striped marlin	9,192	1,158	-	-	10,350
Swordfish	-	192,587	-	-	192,587
Blue marlin	-	128,495	-	-	128,495
White marlin	-	165	6,344	-	6,509
Albacore	-	-	71,822	-	71,822
Spearfish	-	-	-	-	-
Kingfish	-	-	-	-	-
Oilfish	-	-	-	-	-
Skipjack	-	-	41,064	-	41,064
Shark	-	94,311	-	8,915	103,226
Sharkfin	-	-	-	3,951	3,951
Other	2,518	31,188	482	17,104	51,292
Total	1,385,697	582,904	119,712	29,970	2,118,283

(2) Number of transshipment

Number of transshipment by location of transshipment				
In port	WCPFC area		Outside of WCPFC area	
	EEZ	High seas	In port	At sea
267	50	15	1	16