

**JOINT IATTC AND WCPFC-NC WORKING GROUP MEETING ON THE
MANAGEMENT OF PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA
ELEVENTH SESSION (JWG11)**

8 – 11 July 2026
Nagasaki, Japan (Hybrid)

REPORT ON CMM 2024-02 (MCS FOR PACIFIC BLUEFIN TUNA)

IATTC-NC-JWG11-2026-DP07-1

KOREA

Implementation Report on the Conservation and Management Measure for Pacific Bluefin Tuna (CMM 2024-02)

June 15, 2026

Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea

In accordance with paragraph 2 of the Conservation and Management Measure for Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance of Pacific Bluefin Tuna (CMM 2024-02), the Republic of Korea hereby reports on its implementation of CMM 2024-02 as follows:

A. Details of implementation

Paragraph 2. Each CCM that has Pacific bluefin tuna fisheries and/or farming shall report to the Executive Director by 15 June each year on the implementation of its monitoring and control measures it has taken in the previous calendar year to ensure its compliance with CMM2024-01 that include the following components:

- (1) Monitoring and control measures for fisheries
 - a. Registration of commercial fishing vessels that are authorized to fish for Pacific bluefin tuna (including the WCPFC RFV in accordance with CMM 2018-06 on WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels and Authorization to Fish)

There were 19 Korean purse seine vessels authorized to fish for Pacific bluefin tuna on WCPFC RFV in 2025. Out of the 19 vessels, 18 vessels actually fished in 2025. The registrations were made in accordance with CMM 2018-06 and all the required information was provided, including IMO/LR number.

- b. Registration of set nets that are authorized to fish for Pacific bluefin tuna (including registration scheme, number of registered set nets)

Interested fishers should apply for a license for set net fishery to the local governments. In 2025, 159 licenses for set net fisheries were issued. Those set nets do not necessarily fish for (target) Pacific bluefin tuna but they may retain and utilize the PBF caught, within the respective catch limits.

- c. Allocation of catch limits by fishery within the CCMs, where such allocation exist

In 2025, Korea's catch limit was allocated as follows:

(unit : mt)			
Fishery	Purse seine	Set net	others
Amount	570.207	437.566	5.083

- d. Reporting requirements for catches for fisheries (targeted, incidental, and discards)

The Ministerial Directive on the Conservation and Management of Pacific Bluefin Tuna of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea stipulates that any Pacific bluefin tuna catches, bycatches, releases and discards must be reported to the local government and the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) within 24 hours. NIFS is required by the same Directive to provide monthly catch report by fishery and by size ($\geq 30\text{Kg}$ and $< 30\text{Kg}$) to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries. NIFS is required to report to the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries immediately if and when the accumulated catch approaches the catch limit.

- e. Measures to monitor catch (e.g. landing receipts, landing inspection, observer program, etc.)

Korean government has been cross-checking the reported Pacific bluefin tuna catches with the sales log sheets maintained at designated consignment markets for the purpose of verification. In addition, NIFS checks and records fish size and weight at the landing site. National Fishery Products Quality Management Service also cross-checks the declared amount of PBF to be exported against the accumulated reported catch and catch limit by fishery.

- f. Measures to monitor landings (including CMM 2017-02 on Minimum Standards for Port State Measures)

NIFS checks fish size and weight at the landing site. East Sea Fisheries Management Service, a subsidiary body of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, is responsible for law enforcement in relation to domestic fisheries. It inspects Korean fishing vessels at port on a random basis, while National Fishery Products Quality Management Service inspects foreign fishing vessels entering Korean ports in accordance with the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA).

- g. Measures to monitor domestic transactions

Korea's Ministerial Directive on the Conservation and Management of Pacific

Bluefin Tuna requires that all Pacific bluefin tuna caught by Korean vessels be sold only at designated consignment fish markets in order to prevent any commercial transaction of Pacific bluefin tuna and its products that could undermine the effectiveness of the CMM. Also, the government takes measures including the prohibition of fishing and landing of Pacific bluefin tuna and the closure of designated consignment markets for Pacific bluefin tuna, if and when there is a risk of undermining the effectiveness of the CMM for Pacific bluefin tuna (e.g. overages of Pacific bluefin tuna juvenile catch limits).

(2) Monitoring and control measures for farming

- a. Registration of farms that are authorized to farm Pacific bluefin tuna (including registration scheme, number of registered farms, number of registered ‘holding pens’ or ‘cages’)

Currently, there are five farms authorized to farm Pacific bluefin tuna and only two of them (24 and 20 cages respectively) have been active in recent years. In general, local governments issue farming licenses for certain areas in consultation with the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries when there are applications. The license specifies duration, location and type of farming, and areas and facilities used for farming, etc.

- b. Reporting requirements for caging of fish

Farm owners/operators report caging of fish to the local government in a template specified by the relevant law. In addition, the *Fish Farming Development Act* requires the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the local governments to visit the fish farms and check data/information related to the management of the farm, in order to ensure sustainable and efficient use of the farm. The same *Act* requires farm owners/operators to fully cooperate in relation to the request of Government.

- c. Reporting requirements for harvest of farmed fish

Farm owners/operators report harvest of farmed fish to the local government in a template specified by the relevant law. In addition, the *Fish Farming Development Act* requires the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and the local governments to visit the fish farms and check data/information related to the management of the farm, in order to ensure sustainable and efficient use of the farm. The same *Act* requires farm owners/operators to fully cooperate in

relation to the request of Government.

- d. Measures to monitor farming activities (including Rules, standards, and procedures to monitor transfer and caging activities)

As explained above, farm owners/operators report caging and harvest of fish to the local governments. Also, government officials and fisheries scientists visit the farming sites from time to time in order to collect necessary data and information in accordance with the *Fish Farming Development Act*.