

Korea's Efforts on Combating IUU Fishing Activities

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Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) & Its Center for International Development Cooperation (CID)

CHAPTER

I

The Introduction of KMI



- 01 Goals
- 02 Functions
- 03 Organization Chart



Goals

The KMI is a government-funded research institute, established under the auspices of the Prime Minister's Office.



Lead policy research that will help make Korea a global maritime powerhouse

- Support the implementation of national agendas and solve pending issues
- Develop mid-/long-term policies and promote "smart" technologies
- Enhance data-based policy development

1

Attain world-class research capabilities

- Reinforce capabilities to respond to global maritime issues
- Take the lead within the global network of maritime and fisheries policy research
- Improve KMI's global research capabilities

2

Strengthen social responsibility as a national policy research institute

- Realize social values as a public institution
- Conduct life-cycle research customized to customers' needs and expand PR

3

Create a transparent and fair organizational culture

- Boost management efficiency and improve the working environment
- Ensure KMI remains open and transparent

4

Main Functions

A Comprehensive and Systematic Observation and Research

1 Research and Analysis

- Conduct research, studies and consultation in the realm of Oceans, Fisheries and Shipping/Ports policies
- Compare and analyze domestic and foreign Oceans, Fisheries and Shipping/Ports policies
- Research and study international logistics and multi-modal transport relevant to shipping and ports
- Conduct consigned research in line with KMI's mission as well as joint research with domestic and foreign research institutes

2 Integrate Information

- Collect, analyze and distribute domestic and foreign trends and information of Oceans, Fisheries and Shipping/Ports industry
- Build a database for domestic and foreign research in maritime, fisheries and shipping/ports sectors
- Exchange information and collect opinions with industrial, academic and research institutes as well as the governments through a variety of seminars and discussions

3 Execute Government-commissioned Projects

- Fisheries Outlook Center (Commissioned by the MOF)
- Fisheries Seed Monitoring Project (Commissioned by the MOF)
- FTA Implementation Support Center (Commissioned by the MOF)
- K-fish Information Center (Commissioned by the MOF)
- International Logistics Investment Analysis and Support (Commissioned by the MOF)
- Committee for the Improvement of the Quality of Life of Farmers and Fishermen (Commissioned by the MOF)

CHAPTER

II

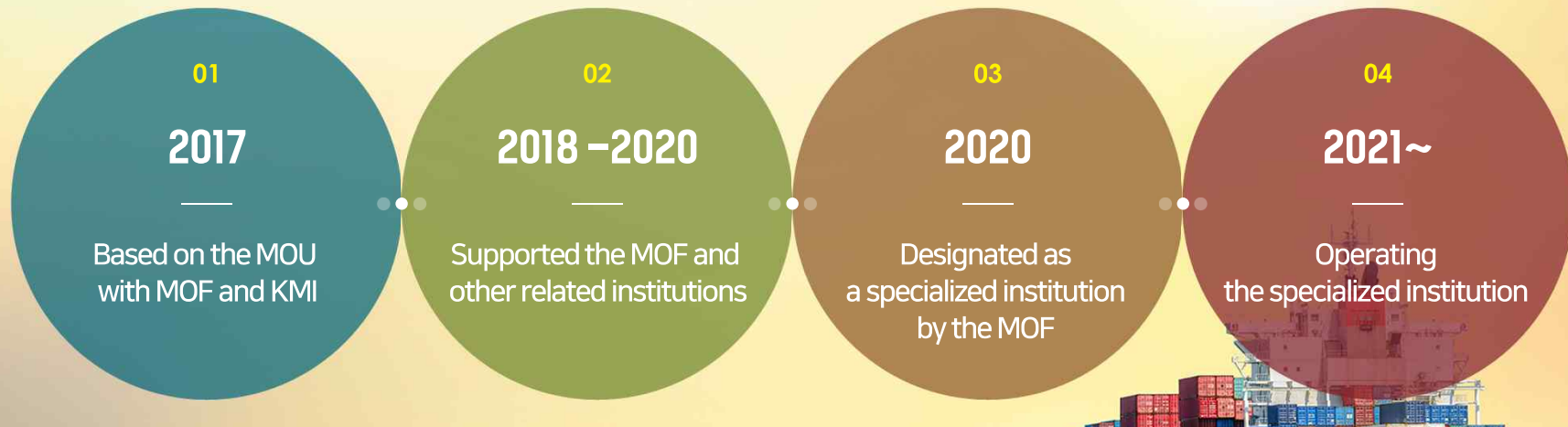
The Introduction of Center for Int'l Development Cooperation (CID)



- 01 An Overview
- 02 Relevant Legislation
- 03 Functions
- 04 Cooperation Framework
- 05 CID Strategies
- 06 Directions of ODA Programs



An Overview of CID



☑ Current ODA projects of KMI

Country	Period	Project Title	Status
Fiji, Spain, Kenya, Myanmar, and Korea(Busan)	2014–2021	Oceans and Fisheries International Cooperation Conference	Completed
Senegal	2015–2016/ 2017–2020	Supporting the Fisheries Infrastructure Establishment in the African Coastal Countries (Senegal Maritime School Education and Capacity Building Program)	Completed
Vietnam	2020–2021	Vietnamese Seafarer Education and Capacity Building Program	Completed
Kenya	2021–2022	IUU fishing management training program	Ongoing
Kyrgyz Republic	2022–2026	Establishment of National Center for Aquaculture Development in the Kyrgyz Republic	Expected to start in 2022

Main Functions of CID

1

Research & Development

- Establishment of Oceans and Fisheries ODA Strategy
- Development of Oceans and Fisheries ODA Project
- Revision of Oceans and Fisheries ODA Guideline
- Analysis of Domestic and International ODA Trends

2

Estimation & Support

- Monitoring of Oceans and Fisheries ODA
- Supporting Evaluation of Oceans and Fisheries ODA
- Providing Guidelines to Project Implementers

3

Networking & Education

- Operation of Advisory Committee
- Holding Workshops for stakeholders
- Providing an education Program for youth, retired experts and ODA implementers on Oceans and Fisheries ODA
- Supporting Government Activities

4

Sharing & Promotion

- Development of Database on Oceans and Fisheries ODA
- Share Information on Oceans and Fisheries ODA to stakeholders

Major Project #1 : Vietnamese Seafarer Training and Capacity Building Program

Nurturing future talents with cooperation in the Vietnamese shipping sector

1

Background and Purpose

- The MOU of Korea-Vietnam maritime cooperation (Nov. 27, 2019), the Korea-Vietnam Summit (March 23, 2018) and the 4th Korea-ASEAN Commemorative Summit (Nov. 26, 2019)
- Summit diplomacy follow-up task of the Office for Government Policy Coordination (32-5-11)
- Granted the retired training ship Hannara (former) of the Korea Maritime University (KMU) and seafarer training

2

Project Details

- Ship purchase, delivery, seafarer training, ownership transfer
- Repair and inspection for operation as a training ship
 - Repair and maintenance of the main engine/ generator/ boiler and auxiliary equipment, etc.
 - Various control systems
- Annual inspection
- Practical training for Vietnam

3

Achievements

- Granted a training ship (Sep. 2020) and the first training
- All students in Vietnam Maritime University (VMU) were available on board for training.
- Shared ship operation experiences and practical training know-how through online training between professors at KMU and ship operation personnel at VMU



4

Expected Effects

- Win-win cooperation between Korea and Vietnam
- Employment and economic growth in Vietnam
- Strengthening competitiveness of Vietnamese maritime workforce
- Korea-Vietnam shipping and port cooperation
- Pursuing Korea's New Southern Policy and enhancing its global prestige and status

Major Project #2 : KOICA's IUU Fishing Management Training Program (Kenya)

To enhance capacity to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU Fishing in Kenya through training

1

Purpose and Need

- To strengthen the capacity of officials in charge of IUU fishing and fishery resources in Kenya
- To share easily adoptable IUU fishing monitoring and resources management system based on Korea's experiences and technology transfer

2

Project Details

- Contents: IUU Fishing and Fishery Resources Management
- Target: Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and The Blue Economy of Kenya or other national institutes related to IUU fishing and fishery resources
- Duration: 2021-2022
- "Online training" was conducted due to COVID-19

3

Achievements

- In 2019, this project was selected.
- In 2020, the implementation of the project was delayed due to COVID-19.
- In 2021, a detailed project plan was established and a contract was signed.

4

Expected Effects

- Personalized support for the training of experts in the Oceans and Fisheries sector
- To provide a foothold for Korea's advanced Oceans and Fisheries resources management technology for its international expansion
- Contribution to establishing an international cooperation network with Kenya and securing a stable supply of overseas fishery resources for Korea

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and Responses

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- 02 Korea's Actions Against IUU Fishing
- 03 Future Challenges for Korea
- 04 Conclusion
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CHAPTER

I

The Policy Directions of Global Fisheries



Korea's Recent Efforts on Combatting
against IUU Fishing Activities: Challenges
and Responses

- 01 Key Facts: Fisheries & Aquaculture
- 02 International Organizations' Actions to Combat IUU Fishing
- 03 UN SDGs
- 04 The Regional Economic Cooperation to Combat IUU Fishing
- 05

Key Facts & Figures

Fisheries and Aquaculture

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020 (FAO, 2020)

- Global total [capture fishery production](#) in 2018 was [93.1 million ton](#).
- In 2017, [34.2% of fish stocks](#) of the world's marine fisheries were classified [as overfished](#).
- Global total [aquaculture production](#) of aquatic animals in 2018 was [82.1 million ton](#).

Benefits

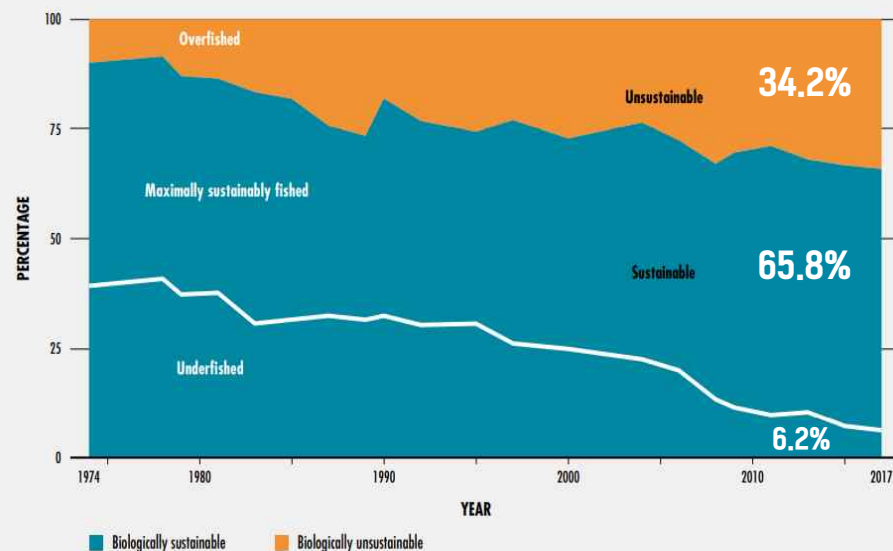
The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020 (FAO, 2020)

- Fish [Exports](#) were valued at [USD 164.1 billion](#) in 2018.
- [Per capita food fish consumption](#) grew from [9.0 kg](#) (live weight equivalent) in 1961 to [20.5 kg](#) in 2018.
- [Women](#) account for [14%](#) of almost 60 million people engaged in primary sector of fisheries & aquaculture.

**Fisheries and Aquaculture is CRITICALLY IMPORTANT for the
FOOD, NUTRITION AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**
for millions of people, many of whom struggle to maintain reasonable livelihoods.

Status of Fish Stocks

GLOBAL TRENDS IN THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MARINE FISH STOCKS, 1974–2017



Worrying Trends

- Stocks fished at biologically **unsustainable** levels **increased** from 10% in 1974 to **34.2%** in 2017
- Fish Stocks within biologically **sustainable** levels **decreased** from 90% in 1974 to **65.8 %** in 2017

Achievements

- The global picture makes **signs of recovery** in the **developed world**

SUSTAINABILITY is a major challenge to achieving SDG 14.4 related to IUU fishing

Source: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020 (FAO, 2020)

Social, Economic & Environmental Importance of Fish

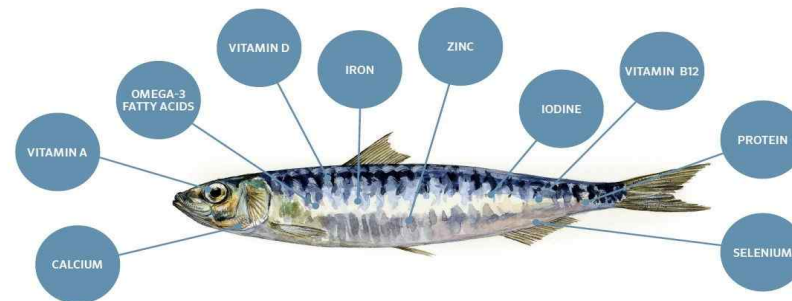
FISH =
Food + Livelihoods + Trade

Fish account for about 20% of animal protein consumed by the global population

More than 10% of world population depend on fish

Fish exports worth USD 88 billion from developing countries in 2018

Fish Biodiversity affects the capacity of living systems to respond to changes in the environment



Source: The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2020 (FAO, 2020)

Meeting the SDGs



GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

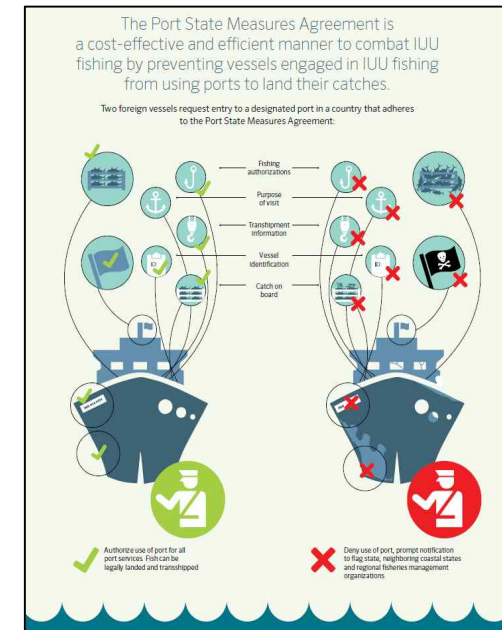
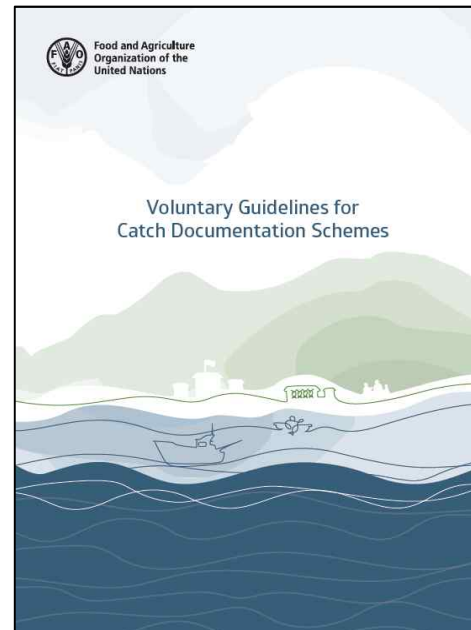
- 14.6: **By 2020**, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies
- 14.7: **By 2030**, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

'Our ocean, our future' CALL FOR ACTION

- **Prohibition on** certain forms of **fisheries subsidies**, which lead to overcapacity and overfishing
- **IUU Fishing Extermination**
- **Prohibition on new subsidies**, including through accelerating work to complete negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO) on this issue, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential (S&D) treatment for developing and least developed countries (LDCs) should be an integral part of those negotiations

International Orgs' Actions to Combat IUU Fishing

IUU fishing threatens ocean ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and global food security.



International Efforts

FAO

- Catch Documentation Schemes
- Global Record
- Port State Measures Agreement
- Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (VGMFG)

EU

- The EU Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing



CHAPTER

II

Korea's Actions Against IUU Fishing



Korea's Recent Efforts on Combatting
against IUU Fishing Activities: Challenges
and Responses

- 01 Reasons for Designation
- 02 Institutional Efforts Made by Korea
- 03 Korea's Progress toward
Sustainable Fisheries



Reasons for Designation – The U.S.

1

The U.S.

Designated Date: 10 January 2013

Removal Date: 09 February 2015

- In 2011, a Korean-flagged vessel [illegally caught 35.5 tons of toothfish](#), estimated to be worth 710,000 USD, which exceed the Division's catch limit in the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Convention Area.
- Whereas, the Korean government imposed only a fine of approx. 1,300 USD, a 30-day suspension of the vessel's distant water fishing authorization, and a 30-day suspension of the vessel master's license—that [the U.S. was of the view that Korea's sanctions against the operator, vessel, and master were inadequate, given the seriousness of its illegal activity](#).
- The U.S. called for Korean government to build stronger mechanism for administrative sanctions against its vessels engaged in IUU fishing in two years by pointing out that increasing the maximum fine, as mentioned in the amendment of the 「DISTANT WATER FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ACT」, is not enough of a disincentive to discontinue such profitable illegal activity.
- In addition, Korean government refused to be on the CCAMLR IUU vessel list.

Reasons for Designation – The EU

2

The EU

Designated Date: 26 November 2013

Removal Date: 21 April 2015

- The EU Commission informed Korea that it was put on a preliminary list of IUU fishing countries due to: 1) Illegal fishing activities done by some Korean-flagged fishing vessels in West African waters as well as the lack of systems for punishment, and 2) A failure to undertake prompt actions to install Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and to operate the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) right after it was designated as a country engaged in IUU fishing by the U.S.
- In 2011 and 2012, the Korean-flagged vessels were considered to have committed the following serious infringements contrary to the conservation and management measures applicable within the fishing areas concerned, as they have: fished without a valid license, authorization or permit issued by the flag State or the relevant coastal State; fished in closed areas or during a closed season; used falsified or invalid documents; obstructed the work of coastal State officials in the exercise of their duties in inspecting for compliance with the applicable conservation and management measures; and not installed VMS on its long-distance fishing vessels(VMS installed on only 97 out of the 344 vessels)

Reasons for Designation – The U.S.

3 The U.S.

Designated Date: 20 September 2019

Removal Date: 21 January 2020

- Two vessels of Korean-owned Corporation **illegally obtained toothfish during non-fishing period in the CCAMLR Convention Areas** in December 2017
- The U.S. temporarily placed Korea on the list of IUU fishing countries in September 2019 as Korean government did not sanction the two vessels engaged in IUU fishing nor took forward criminal prosecution of the case.

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

Observance of the Food and Agriculture Organization(FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures

- Conducting Article 14 of **Distant Water Fisheries Development Act** since 2014
 - In line with the mentioned agreement approved by **FAO** in 2009
- **To restrict market entry by prohibiting of loading and unloading of illegal catches**
- The Port State shall **report to the flag state of the vessel** about fishing vessels engaged in IUU fishing
 - If necessary, report to other coastal States and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations(RFMOs)
- Vessels wishing entry are required to inform authorities at least **48 hours in advance**

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

Mandatory Installation of Vessel Monitoring System(VMS)

- Enforcement of mandatory installation of the monitoring system since July 2013
- To monitor the oceans all over the world by coordinating with Fisheries Monitoring Center(FMC)
- By 2013, VMS is installed only when fishing in the RFMOs' jurisdiction
 - It has been expanded since 2014

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

Introduction of Catch Documentation Schemes(CDS) and Implementation

- Submission of the Catch Documentation Schemes(CDS) issued by the government authorities since 2017
 - 24 hours before its entry to the port
 - By a captain of a vessel or a shipping agent
- To comply with 'FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes' and 'International Plan of Action to prevent, deter, and eliminate of IUU'
 - As a part of international market-related measures for elimination of IUU fisheries

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

Prohibition on possession, distribution, processing, storage and sale of catches from illegal fishing

- Strictly **forbidden** to poach fishery resources or possess, distribute, process, store and sell the illegally caught fishery resources in the littoral zone/sea when '**Fisheries Act**' and '**Fisheries Resources Management Act**' is violated
- The unloading of the catch in deep sea shall be **prohibited or/and forfeited** when '**Distant Water Fisheries Development Act**' is violated

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

National Control over Korean nationals/citizens

- Criminal and administrative punishment will follow if South Korean nationals violate 'Fisheries Act (Article 72)' and 'Fisheries Resources Management Act (Articles 16 and 17)' in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) by poaching fishery resources or possessing, distributing, processing, storing and selling the illegally caught fishery resources
- Criminal and administrative punishment will follow if South Korean nationals participate in IUU fishing according to 'Ocean Industry Development Law (Article 12-2)' since 2015

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

International Observer Program

- Dispatching 30 observers to 10 different Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) every year
- To conduct fishery statistics surveys, biological surveys, amount of catches, fishery quota surveys,
- To collect scientific data for assessment of fishery resources
- To check in compliance with Conservation and Management Measures (CMM) of each of the RFMOs
- Korea has developed and activated educational programs in order to foster qualified observers through Korea Fisheries Resources Agency and National Institute of Fisheries Science

Korea's Progress toward Sustainable Fisheries

Major Changes of Legal Rules on Korean fisheries due to Changes in International Regulations

New clause on safety management aboard distant water fishing vessels (Established on Nov. 26, 2019)

- Fill out safety management guideline for distant water fisheries, report to MOF and keep copy on board
- Distant Water Fishery business owner must designate a Safety Manager
- MOF shall appoint Maritime Safety Supervisor to confirm compliance and check implementation

Violations may be subject to fines (by MOF) in addition to criminal procedures (imprisonment, etc.)

- Swift punishment possible, regulations amended to account for penal actions taken by nations where violations occurred (2017, 2021)

CHAPTER

III

Future Challenges for Korea



Korea's Recent Efforts on Combatting
against IUU Fishing Activities: Challenges
and Responses

- 01 Distant Water Fisheries
- 02 Against IUU Fishing



Future Directions of Distant Water Fisheries in Korea

- COVID-19 holding back exports/imports but Korea's distant water fisheries production to maintain previous levels
- Distant water fisheries development strategy to be developed based on integrated database of Electronic monitoring system i.e., electronic logbook, observer data, FMC monitoring results
 - Korea's recently developed distant water fishery e-logbook app offers convenience
- Need to develop into fishing operation system driven by 4th industrial revolution: Pilot project on autonomous fishing vessel (2025-)
- Prioritize vaccination of international voyagers, depending on COVID situation
- Expand remote health care system for those who engage in distant water fisheries

Source: "A Study on How to Improve Fishing Vessel Workers' Safety and Rights in accordance with International Law" by Peter Han, et al., 2020; KMI presentation at Distant Water Fisheries Outlook and Issues Session, 2021 Maritime Vision Seminar by Jeong Myung-hwa, et al., 2021

CHAPTER

IV

Conclusion



Korea's Recent Efforts on Combatting
against IUU Fishing Activities: Challenges
and Responses



Conclusion

- Korea has taken on challenges and measures against IUU fishing but needs to do more. Response to FAO, ILO, IMO conventions/guidelines particularly important.
- Building the legal framework and implementing laws in organic collaboration with relevant organizations critical in fighting IUU fishing – Building capability to bolster execution is important
- MOF, National Fishery Products Quality Management Service, Regional O&F Administrations are responsible for port state control, but fishers themselves need to comply with standards and make efforts to abide by regulations for sustainable oceans and fisheries industry.
- Distant water fisheries: Distant Water Fisheries Development Act amended, measures and actions taken including FMC to meet international standard
- Korea's IUU monitoring to be reinforced in littoral sea
- Must closely work with international community to combat IUU fishing in main waters of operation, i.e., South Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Antarctic Ocean as well as waters surrounding Korea
- Need to share Korea's experience and efforts in fighting IUU through international cooperation and ODA projects



Thank you!

