

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2015

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT 16 MARCH 2016

Reporting CPC: South Africa

Date of submission: 16/03/2016

Please NOTE: this document is composed of 3 sections to report on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions

Part A. *Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission at its Nineteenth Session.*

- Resolution 15/11 On the implementation of a limitation of fishing capacity of Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties.^a

South Africa's longline sector is limited to 50 vessels in the Indian Ocean and this in place until 2019. For the 2015/16 fishing season, only 17 vessels operated in the IOTC area.

- Resolution 15/10 On target and limit reference points and a decision framework.
South Africa has participated in the workshop of the IOTC Coastal States that discussed the application of the Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) and harvesting strategies. South Africa supports the adoption of harvesting strategies in the Indian Ocean.
- Resolution 15/09 On a fish aggregating devices (FADs) working group.
South Africa prohibits the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs).
- Resolution 15/08 Procedures on fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan, including a limitation on the number of FADs, more detailed specifications of catch reporting from FAD sets, and the development of improved FAD designs to reduce the incidence of entanglement of non-target species.^a
South Africa prohibits the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs).
- Resolution 15/07 On the use of artificial lights to attract fish to drifting fish aggregating devices.
South Africa prohibits the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs).

- Resolution 15/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and a recommendation for non-targeted species caught by purse seine vessels in the IOTC area of competence.
South Africa does not have a purse seine fleet for tuna and tuna like species. Only longline vessels operates in the IOTC Area.
- Resolution 15/05 On conservation measures for striped marlin, black marlin and blue marlin.
South Africa's Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions clearly stipulates that permit holders shall encourage the crew to release live sharks and marlins. In addition, operators are prohibited to catch marlins less than 120cm Lower Jaw Fork Length or less than 90cm Pectoral Fork Length.
- Resolution 15/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Area of Competence.^a
Request for listing of Authorised vessels was submitted for 2016 and has subsequently been amended to include additional vessel information on the technical specifications.

Reporting on IMO number:

To allow the necessary time for CPCs to obtain an IMO number for eligible vessels that do not already have one, paragraph 2.b on IMO number is effective as of 1 January 2016. As of this date, CPCs shall ensure that all their fishing vessels that are registered on the IOTC Record of fishing vessels have IMO numbers issued to them. Paragraph 2.b on IMO number does not apply to vessels which are not eligible to receive IMO numbers.

In assessing compliance with the paragraph above, the Commission shall take into account exceptional circumstances in which a vessel owner is not able to obtain an IMO number despite following the appropriate procedures. **Flag CPCs shall report any such exceptional situations** to the IOTC Secretariat.

The report on exceptional situations has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): 30/12/2015

No ; if no report exceptional situations below:

Some of the vessels were exempted from having IMO numbers as they have wooden hulls and others have gross tonnage less than 100gt.

- Resolution 15/03 On the vessel monitoring system (VMS) Programme.^a
South Africa has a functional VMS Center that monitors local vessels and Joint venture vessels.
- Resolution 15/02 On mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs).

South Africa submits mandatory statistical data (nominal catch, catch and effort, and size frequencies) annually to the secretariat.

- Resolution 15/01 On the recording of catch and effort data by fishing vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence.

All longline and tuna pole-line vessels are required to complete a logbook of catch and effort and submit this on a monthly basis to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Note: ^a indicate that a template report exists for some of the requirements and can be downloaded at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/reporting-templates>



Part B. *Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously.*

South Africa has no new information to report to IOTC.

Part C. Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report (please refer to the section “Implementation Report due by 16 March 2016” of the *Guide on data and information reporting requirements for Members and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties*, available for download at <http://www.iotc.org/compliance/reporting-templates>).

- Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

CPCs which export bigeye tuna shall examine export data upon receiving the import data from the Secretary, and report the results to the Commission annually [A template report exists].

Nil report, specify the reason: No large scale longline vessels on the IOTC RAV
 Do not export frozen big eye tuna

The report has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes **Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY):** 07/04/2016

No

The report is attached to the implementation report:

Yes No

Additional information:

The Large Pelagic Longline fishing season for 2015, commenced on the 1st of February 2015 until the 31st of January 2016.

- Recommendation 05/07 Concerning a management standard for the tuna fishing vessels

The CPC flag States which issues licenses to their AFVs should report annually to the Commission all measures taken to meet the minimum management standards when they issue fishing licenses to their “authorised fishing vessels”.

a. Management in the fishing grounds (of flag vessels).

	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	% 29.7% (measured in number of hooks set) in the pelagic longline fleet.	% or number of vessels South Africa have a functional VMS center tracking local fishing vessels.	Method Vessels complete a daily log of catch and effort, submitted monthly to the Department of	Method Prior to any fishing trip, the permit holders are obliged to inform the local Fisheries, Fishery

	No observer coverage in the tuna pole-line fleet.		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. This catch is inspected upon arrival in port and cross checked with the logbooks to verify reporting accuracy.	Control Office. In addition, the Permit Holders are obliged to inform the local Fishery Control Office in writing by fax at least 24 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival.
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b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports; of flag vessels)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	Method No South African vessels transhipped in Foreign Ports. See attached report Res 14/06.	Method Inspection report on template Resolution 05/03. See attached Inspection Report.	Report for bigeye statistical document is attached.

c. Management at landing ports (of flag vessels).

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Note	Method Landing Report on Resolution 05/03 has been submitted to IOTC on 07/04/2016.	Method Landing report on Resolution 10/10 has been submitted to IOTC on 05/04/2016.	Sharing information on vessels catching fish in the IOTC area when it necessary with the neighboring countries.

Additional information:
[Click here to enter text.](#)

- Resolution 10/10 Concerning market related measures

For CPCs that import tuna and tuna-like fish products, or in whose ports those products are landed or transhipped, should report a range of information (e.g. information on vessels / owners, product data (species, weight), point of export) annually. *[A template report exists].*

Nil report, specify the reason(s): No landing from foreign vessels in national ports

No transhipment by foreign vessels in national ports

Do not import tuna and tuna-like fish products

The report on import, landing or transhipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products landed or transhipped in port in 2015 have already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): 05/04/2016

No

The report on import, landing or transhipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products landed or transhipped in port in 2015 is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

Report has been submitted to IOTC on the 05/04/2016.

- Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

CPCs are to notify the IOTC Secretariat of all reports of observations of damaged data buoys.

Nil Report

The report has already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): [Click here to enter text.](#)

No

The report is attached to the implementation report:

Yes

No

Additional information:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- Resolution 11/04 On a Regional observer scheme

CPCs shall provide to the Executive Secretary and the Scientific Committee annually a report of the number of vessels monitored and the coverage achieved by gear type in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution.

Type of gear	No of vessels monitored in 2014	Coverage in 2014 (%)
Purse seine	South Africa does not have purse seine fleet for tuna.	Click here to enter text.
Longline	6	29.7% (measured in number)

		of hooks observed)
Gillnet	South Africa does not have a gillnet fleet for tuna.	Click here to enter text.
Bait Boat	0 of 0. No baitboat vessels active in the IOTC region in 2014.	Click here to enter text.
Hand line	South Africa does not have a hand line fleet for tuna.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Insert other gear type Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Additional information:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- Resolution 12/04 On marine turtles

CPCs shall report to the Commission, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, their progress of implementation of the FAO Guidelines and this Resolution.

The South African government has, over the past years, been working on reducing the incidental capture of marine turtles and ensuring that the correct handling procedure of caught marine turtles is practiced. South Africa adopts the following measures to achieve this:

- The use of circle hooks are encouraged as stated in the permit conditions.
- The South African government has worked closely with WWF to educate skippers on release procedures for turtles. According to the handling and release instructions provided to vessels in their permit conditions, vessels are required, amongst others, to:
 - o Use a long-handled de-hooker on turtles too large to bring onboard and a de-hooker on turtles onboard to remove the hook.
 - o Use a line-cutter when a de-hooker is not possible and to cut the line as close to the hook as possible.
 - o Use net to bring the turtle onboard and to avoid pulling on the line.

o Handle the turtle with gentle care. Release the turtle headfirst and away from fishing gear once it has recovered onboard.

- Trained observers are present on all foreign-flagged longline vessels and they record all interactions with marine turtles during the fishing operation.

An implementation that all vessels record interactions with marine turtles in their logbooks began in 2014, and each vessel has been given a species guide to aid identification of turtles to species level.

- Resolution 12 /06 On Reducing the Incidental Bycatch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries

CPCs shall provide to the Commission, as part of their annual reports, information on how they are implementing this measure and all available information on interactions with seabirds, including bycatch by fishing vessels carrying their flag or authorised to fish by them. This is to include details of species where available to enable the Scientific Committee to annually estimate seabird mortality in all fisheries within the IOTC Area of Competence.

Observer seabird interaction data sheet for the IOTC longline fleet

Name of member state: South Africa

Reporting period or calendar year: 2014

Species: Unidentified albatrosses

Fishery		Observed					Estimate	
Area1		Total effort	Total observed effort2	Observer coverage3	Captures (number)	Mortalities (number)	Live releases (number)	Mortality estimate (number)
Lat	Long							
-34	25	743704	326428	43.9	3	1	2	6.8
Total:		743704	326428		3	1	2	7

1Spatial stratification (5x5, 10x10 or other – to be determined)

2Number of hooks observed hauled

3Percentage of all hooks set that were observed hauled

Species: Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross

Fishery		Observed						Estimate
Area1		Total effort	Total observed effort ²	Observer coverage ³	Captures (number)	Mortalities (number)	Live releases (number)	Mortality estimate (number)
Lat	Long							
-31	30	5172	2046	39.6	1	0	1	2.5
-33	28	13055	9258	70.9	1	0	1	1.4
-34	24	65974	33778	51.2	2	0	2	3.9
-34	25	743704	326428	43.9	25	0	25	57.0
Total:		827905	371510		29	0	29	65

1Spatial stratification (5x5, 10x10 or other – to be determined)

2Number of hooks observed hauled

3Percentage of all hooks set that were observed hauled

Species: Black-browed albatross

Fishery		Observed						Estimate
Area1		Total effort	Total observed effort ²	Observer coverage ³	Captures (number)	Mortalities (number)	Live releases (number)	Mortality estimate (number)
Lat	Long							
-34	25	743704	326428	43.9	6	2	4	13.7
-35	18	268536	12570	4.7	1	1	0	21.4
Total:		1012240	338998		7	3	4	35

1Spatial stratification (5x5, 10x10 or other – to be determined)

2Number of hooks observed hauled

3Percentage of all hooks set that were observed hauled

Species: Indian yellow-nosed albatross

Fishery		Observed						Estimate
Area1		Total effort	Total observed effort ²	Observer coverage ³	Captures (number)	Mortalities (number)	Live releases (number)	Mortality estimate (number)
Lat	Long							
-34	17	81878	2900	3.5	1	1	0	28.2
-34	25	743704	326428	43.9	20	0	20	45.6
Total:		825582	329328		21	1	20	74

1Spatial stratification (5x5, 10x10 or other – to be determined)

2Number of hooks observed hauled

3Percentage of all hooks set that were observed hauled

Species: White chinned petrel

Fishery		Observed						Estimate
Area1		Total effort	Total observed effort ²	Observer coverage ³	Captures (number)	Mortalities (number)	Live releases (number)	Mortality estimate (number)
Lat	Long							
-28	37	24006	15850	66.0	2	2	0	3.0
-31	29	3995	400	10.0	1	0	1	10.0
-33	17	14320	3800	26.5	1	1	0	3.8
-34	17	81878	2900	3.5	1	1	0	28.2
-34	25	743704	326428	43.9	47	32	15	107.1
-35	18	268536	12570	4.7	2	2	0	42.7
-36	18	5904	900	15.2	1	1	0	6.6
-36	19	64122	6400	10.0	1	1	0	10.0
-36	20	65170	13130	20.1	2	2	0	9.9
-36	21	247020	73969	29.9	10	10	0	33.4

-37	20	35441	11460	32.3	1	1	0	3.1
Total:		1554096	467807		69	53	16	258

How many vessels operated south of 25°S in the period covered by this report?

21 (Indian and Atlantic Oceans) operated south of 25°S.

41% of the number of hooks (19% of the vessels) were observed.

2. What proportion of effort south of 25°S used the following combinations of mitigation measures:

- a) Bird scaring lines and night setting: 100% of the observed effort
- b) Bird scaring lines and line weighting: 100% of the observed effort
- c) Night setting and line weighting: 100% of the observed effort

- Resolution 12/12 To Prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC Area

CPCs shall include in their Annual Report a summary of monitoring, control, and surveillance actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing on the high seas in the IOTC area of competence.

Not applicable, the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas is prohibited and has been banned since 2003.

- Resolution 13/04 On the conservation of cetaceans

CPCs shall report, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, any instances in which cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels.

Not applicable (No PS vessels on the IOTC RAV in 2015);

No encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2015,

Encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2015 (Complete the table below):

Name of the species	Number of instances of encirclement
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Additional information:

Click here to enter text.

- Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

CPCs shall report, in accordance with Article X of the IOTC Agreement, any instances in which whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets of their flagged vessels.

Not applicable (No PS vessels on the IOTC RAV in 2015);

No encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2015,

Encirclement reported by flag vessels in 2015 (Complete the table below):

Name of the species	Number of instances of encirclement
Whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	Click here to enter text.

Additional information:

Click here to enter text.

- Resolution 14/05 Concerning A Record Of Licensed Foreign Vessels Fishing For IOTC Species In The IOTC Area Of Competence And Access Agreement Information

For Government to Government access agreement in existence prior to the entry into force of this resolution, where coastal CPCs allow foreign-flagged vessels to fish in waters in their EEZ in the IOTC Area for species managed by IOTC through a CPC-to-CPC agreement, CPCs involved in the referred agreement:

- Shall submit copy of the access agreement,
- Shall submit information concerning these agreements (paragraphs 3a, b, c, d, e, f, g),

A report template exists and can be requested at secretariat@iotc.org

Additional information:

South Africa entered into joint venture agreements with Japan for chartering of four Japanese longline vessels to be used by local rights holders.

- Resolution 14/06 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels (Report of flag vessels transshipping in foreign ports)

Each flag CPC of the LSTV shall include in its annual report each year to IOTC the details on the transhipments in ports by its vessels (Name of LSTV, IOTC Number, name of carrier vessel, species and quantity transhipped, date and location of transhipment). *[A template report exists].*

Nil report, specify the reason(s): No LSTVs on the RAV
 Flag LSTVs do not tranship in foreign ports

The details on transhipment in ports for 2015 have already been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes Date of reporting (DD/MM/YYYY): 06/04/2016

No

The details on transhipment in ports for 2015 are attached to the implementation report:

Yes No

Additional information:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

- Resolution 15/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC Area of Competence.

CPCs shall review their own internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 7, including punitive actions and sanctions and, in a manner consistent with domestic law as regards disclosure, report the results of the review to the Commission annually. In consideration of the results of such review, the Commission shall, if appropriate, request the flag CPCs of AFVs on the IOTC Record to take further action to enhance compliance by those vessels with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

The flag CPCs of the vessels on the record shall:

- take measures to ensure that their AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures;

Describe the measures:

South Africa issues fishing permits to the AFVs with conditions to be complied with. The South Africa's MCS then provides a policing function to ensure that those conditions are adhered to. Corrective measures, including prosecution, are then taken against those who are found to be not complying with the permit conditions.

- take measures to ensure that their AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship;

Describe the measures:

South Africa's permit conditions require that the AFVs keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish. South African MCS officials conduct inspections on board the AFVs to ensure that they are complied with and if not then appropriate legal actions are instituted.

- ensure that their AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that, if those vessels have such a history, the new owners have provided sufficient evidence demonstrating that the previous owners and operators have no legal, beneficial or financial interest in, or control over those vessels; the parties of the IUU incident have officially resolved the matter and sanctions have been completed; or that having taken into account all relevant facts, their AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing;

Describe the measures:

South Africa gathers more information about Vessels before they are issued with authorisation. This information include the history of the vessel and its record on IUU fishing activities. This is done to ensure that there no authorisation issued to the deliquent.

- ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners and operators of their AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in or associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence;

Describe the measures:

All the South African Longline vessels can only operate in the IOTC area once permission has been granted by the Republic of South Africa's Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with Res. 14/04.

- take measures to ensure, to the extent possible under domestic law, that the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them;

Describe the measures:

South Africa's legislation (Marine Living Resources Act, Act No. 18 of 1998) stipulates that only South African "person" can hold a fishing right. South African person is further described as South African Citizens, a legal entity of which the majority of shareholders are South Africans.