



agriculture, forestry & fisheries

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Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Ms Susan Imende
CHAIRPERSON
INDIAN OCEAN TUNA COMMISSION (IOTC) SECRETARIAT
2nd Floor, Le Chantier Mall
PO Box 1011
Victoria Mahé
SEYCHELLES

Dear Ms Imende

RE: RESPONSE TO COMPLIANCE ISSUES

Your letter dated 21 June 2019 (IOTC Reference: 7256), hereby refers.

- 1. Has provided the list of active vessels in 2018 including foreign vessels, as required by Resolution 10/08.***

Noting the Charter Agreement Resolution that is in place, this is a statement of full compliance on South Africa's behalf, as opposed to a compliance issue. Therefore, South Africa respectfully request the Secretariat to remove this statement from the *Compliance Issue* table.

- 2. Has not reported Size frequency for the coastal fisheries, as required by Resolution 15/02.***

There was zero effort in the IOTC area of competence by the South African Tuna Pole and Line fleet in 2018. According to IOTC table 10 and table 11 of the *Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC*, the South African Pole and Line fishery is a Coastal Fishery (<24m and operates

entirely within the ZAF EEZ). As such, South Africa only has 2 fisheries: Longline and Coastal.

3. *Has not provided the particulars of charter agreements, catches, effort, observer coverage (Chartering CPC), as required by Resolution 18/10.*

South Africa chartered three Japanese longline vessels in 2018. However, it should be noted that the chartering agreements were concluded before Res 18/10 came into effect. In addition, the IOTC Secretariat has not yet provided any templates for reporting with respect to the Charter Agreements. To this end, South Africa provided templates that were used by the International Commission for the Conservation Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) to the IOTC Secretariat requesting permission to use the same templates for the purpose of reporting and unfortunately, no feedback or response was received from the IOTC Secretariat.

4. *Has not provided the information on the particulars of charter agreements and details of vessels (Chartering CPC), as required by Resolution 18/10.*

South Africa chartered three Japanese longline vessels in 2018. However, it should be noted that the chartering agreements were concluded before Res 18/10 came into effect. In addition, the IOTC Secretariat has not yet provided any templates for reporting with respect to the Charter Agreements. To this end, South Africa provided templates that were used by the ICCAT to the IOTC Secretariat requesting permission to use the same templates for the purpose of reporting and unfortunately, no feedback or response was received from the IOTC Secretariat.

5. *Has not reported nominal catch on surface fisheries to IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 15/02.*

South Africa does not have a Surface Fishery – hence the N/A in the previous status. According to IOTC table 10 and table 11 of the *Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC*, the South African Pole and Line fishery is a Coastal Fishery (<24m and operates entirely within the ZAF EEZ). As such, South Africa only has 2 fisheries: Longline and Coastal.

Moreover, there was zero effort in the IOTC area of competence by the South African Tuna Pole and Line fleet in 2018. Therefore, in 2018 only single South African fishery operated in the IOTC area of competence – the Longline fishery.

6. *Has not catch and effort on surface fisheries to IOTC Standard, as required by Resolution 15/02.*

South Africa does not have a Surface Fishery – hence the N/A in the previous status. According to IOTC table 10 and table 11 of the *Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC*, the South African Pole and Line fishery is a Coastal Fishery (<24m and operates entirely within the ZAF EEZ). As such, South Africa only has 2 fisheries: Longline and Coastal.

Moreover, there was zero effort in the IOTC area of competence by the South African Tuna Pole and Line fleet in 2018. Therefore, in 2018 only single South African fishery operated in the IOTC area of competence – the Longline fishery.

7. *Has not reported Size frequency for surface fisheries, as required by Resolution 15/02.*

South Africa does not have a Surface Fishery – hence the N/A in the previous status. According to IOTC table 10 and table 11 of the *Guidelines for the reporting of fisheries statistics to the IOTC*, the South African Pole and Line fishery is a Coastal Fishery (<24m and operates entirely within the ZAF EEZ). As such, South Africa only has 2 fisheries: Longline and Coastal.

Moreover, there was zero effort in the IOTC area of competence by the South African Tuna Pole and Line fleet in 2018. Therefore, in 2018 only single South African fishery operated in the IOTC area of competence – the Longline fishery.

8. *Has not provided all inspection report, as required by Resolution 16/11.*

The inspection reports were submitted and this was duly acknowledged by the IOTC Secretariat in the IOTC Compliance Report for South Africa

“Source IOTC-2019-CoC15-CQ25: Call in port: 530 FV, 109 CV; Foreign vessel inspected: 106; PIR submitted 106; LAN/TRX monitored: 106. e-PSM application: 95 PIR submitted, 83 LAN/TRX monitoring forms submitted.”

Yours sincerely,



ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Letter signed by: Mr. Saasa Pheeha

Designation: Chief Director: Marine Resources Management (acting)

Date: 27 February 2020