

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2024 (CoC22)

Deadline for submission: 12/2/2025

READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 4 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC
- Some requirements have submission(s) deadline post IR submission date. At the time of submission of the IR, they may have not been submitted as individual requirement and they will appear blank in the IR. However, the assessment will be available in the Compliance Report CoC22.

All sections applicable of the Implementation Report (IR) must be completed.

Consult the Assessment criteria at the end of the Implementation report (For C, P/C, NC1, NC2).

Reporting CPC: South Africa

Date of submission: 12 February 2025 - 16:20

You can consult your previous Implementation Report by [clicking here](#).

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.4 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

User Manual

[e-Marlis Quick Start series: e-MARIS REPORTS: Implementation Report](#)

PART A – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

B.1 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/01 On climate change as it relates to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission](#)



Does not require action

B.2 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/02 on management of drifting fish aggregating devices \(FADs\) in the IOTC area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

NIL Report / Not Applicable - No DFADs fishery, fishing for tuna and tuna like species under the IOTC mandate.

B.3 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/03 On establishment of a list of vessels presumed to have carried out illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the IOTC area of competence](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery and Permit Conditions: Tuna Pole-Line Fishery: Annexure 9 and Annexure 6, respectively:

APPLICABLE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT MEASURES AS ADOPTED BY VARIOUS TUNA REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONS

Requirement:

- Res 19/04: Only authorised vessels (24m or greater) will be permitted to fish in the IOTC Area of Competence. In case of vessels less than 24 meters, those operating in waters outside the EEZ of the flag State; and that are authorised to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence
- Res19/07: Only vessels registered in the IOTC authorised vessel list are permitted
- Res 18/03: Only vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels shall fish for IOTC species in the IOTC Area of Competence. Any other vessel that is carrying tuna and tuna like species and not registered with the IOTC shall be reported for IUU and will be listed in the IUU vessel list. Further, S28 of the MLRA shall be initiated.
- Res 15/04: Only vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels shall be authorised to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC Area of Competence.

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 18 OF 1998) REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998:

42. Implementation of international conservation and management measures

(1) The Minister may provide appropriate information in terms of international conservation and management measures to an international organisation of which the Republic is a member, or to states parties to such international conservation and management measures.

58. Offences and penalties

(2) Any person who contravenes -

- (a) a provision of an international conservation and management measure inside or outside South African waters, or otherwise fails to comply with any provision of Part 7 of Chapter 3, by means of a vessel registered in the Republic; or
- (b) the conditions imposed in a high seas fishing permit or high seas fishing vessel licence, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three million rand.

DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST- IUU form - Proposal for IUU listing for Adoption at next session (CoC22)

Reporting illegal activity of vessels in 2024 :

- YES - CPC has illegal activity of vessel to report within the IOTC Area, in relation to species covered by the IOTC Agreement or by IOTC Conservation and Management Measures.

DRAFT IUU VESSELS LIST – Report additional information regarding vessels on the draft IUU list

Reporting additional information on vessel included in the Draft IUU Vessel List:

- YES - CPC has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

IUU vessels list – Information for the removal of vessel from the IUU vessels list

Providing information on flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List for the purpose of delisting the vessel:

- NO - Nil report - No South Africa flag vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessels List

Vessel(s) included in the IOTC IUU vessels list, you provide information for delisting:

Vessel 1 - - : -

Vessel 2 - - : -

Vessel 3 - - : -

Information provided as the flag State of the vessel listed on the IOTC IUU Vessels List, demonstrates that:

- South Africa has adopted measures such that the vessel Owner & all other nationals employed on that vessel that engage in fishing & fishing related activities within the IOTC Area for species covered by the IOTC Agreement comply with all IOTC CMMs.

IUU VESSELS LIST – New or changed information for vessels on the IOTC IUU vessels list

Providing new or changed information for vessel on the IOTC IUU Vessel List for the purpose of updating the IOTC IUU Vessels List:

- NO - NIL report - South Africa do not have information

For vessels in the IOTC IUU vessels list, new information on:

Vessel 1 - - - Flag -

Vessel 2 - - - Flag -

Vessel 3 - - - Flag -

vessel 4 - - - Flag -

Supporting documents and any other information related to the new/changed information:

B.4 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/04 On a regional observer scheme](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

2024/2025 Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions:

"16. Observer Programme

16.1. The Department shall require each Permit Holder to carry one or more Scientific Observers on board its vessel on request (72 hours), a minimum of one per quarter so as to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored... Annual observer coverage per vessel is required to be spatially representative of annual fishing effort and needs to fulfill RFMO specific requirements. If coverage of observed trips is not temporally and spatially representative of effort, the Department shall require vessels to carry Scientific Observers on board additional trips.... Failure to comply with this request shall result in the vessel being ordered to remain in port and may result in the initiation of proceedings under section 28 of the MLRA..."

B.5 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/05 On establishing a programme for transshipment by large-scale fishing vessels](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

NIL Report / Not Applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2024.

NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC did not have carrier vessels in 2024.

CPC monitors at least 5% of transshipments in port, following the national legislation:

2024/2025 EEZ permit conditions of foreign vessels - paragraph 3,15 AND 16

4. Upon entering South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), all foreign vessels (fishing, reefer or carrier) will be subjected to the MLRA and all Regulations promulgated there under while within South African waters. As such, foreign vessels may be boarded and inspected at any time while in South Africa's EEZ.

Transshipment at sea is not permitted:

2024/2025 Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions:

14.3 No transshipment of fish at sea is permitted. Transshipment in port shall only be permitted subject to the application and issuance of a transshipment permit by the Department and 100% complete monitoring of transshipment by the FCOs.

Information required: Report on transshipments in foreign ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2024 :

- NO - NIL report / Not applicable - Flag LSTVs did not tranship in foreign ports in 2024

2. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2024, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

3. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:



B.6. Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence](#)

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution 24/06 On a ban on discards of bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, yellowfin tuna, and non-targeted species caught by vessels in the iotc record of authorisation that operate in the iotc area of competence" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

2024/2025 Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery:

Clause 6.1(l): No discarding of dead tuna, swordfish or designated secondary species at sea shall be permitted and only live fish may be returned to sea, except in certain specified cases where species are prohibited from being landed or retained on board (e.g., 6.1.(f), 6.1.(g) and 6.2.(b)).

Clause 6.1(o): The Fishery Control Officer must be notified of excess by-catch 24 hrs prior to the vessel berthing. Excess by-catch must be handed over to the FCO upon return of vessel to port.

Clause 16.7: The Scientific Observer shall be responsible to verify fisheries data or as otherwise directed by the Department. The information collected by the Scientific Observer shall be standardised to the departments' requirements. The Scientific Observer shall monitor all fishing operations and shall record any transgressions of the MLRA.

Clause 4.3: Discharging shall only take place in the presence of a FCO or Monitor. Discharging after hours or on weekends and public holidays shall be communicated to the relevant offices (see 4.1) at least 24 hours prior to arrival of the vessel and during office hours if discharge is to take place on a weekend or public holiday unless prior arrangements have been made with the relevant Fishery Control Office.

Clause 10.1: The Permit Holder must ensure that all fish is discharged from the vessel in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the Fishery Control Officer (FCO).

Obligation: Retention of target tuna species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from South Africa nominal catch reporting

BET catch declared : 281 // BET discard declared : - ---- SKJ catch declared : 0.03 // SKJ discard declared : - ---- YFT catch declared : 520 // YFT discard declared : -

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of South Africa flag vessels with the obligation to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :

- YES - CPC has system / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe :

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery:

Clause 16.7: The Scientific Observer shall be responsible to verify fisheries data or as otherwise directed by the Department. The information collected by the Scientific Observer shall be standardised to the departments' requirements. The Scientific Observer shall monitor all fishing operations and shall record any transgressions of the MLRA.

Clause 4.3: Discharging shall only take place in the presence of a FCO or Monitor. Discharging after hours or on weekends and public holidays shall be communicated to the relevant offices (see 4.1) at least 24 hours prior to arrival of the vessel and during

office hours if discharge is to take place on a weekend or public holiday unless prior arrangements have been made with the relevant Fishery Control Office.

Clause 10.1: The Permit Holder must ensure that all fish is discharged from the vessel in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the Fishery Control Officer (FCO).

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Describe :

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery:

14 VIOLATIONS

14.1 A breach of the provisions of the MLRA or these permit conditions by the Permit Holder, or its employees (whether permanent, full-time or part-time), its contractors, agents or advisers and the skipper of the vessel, may result in the initiation of legal proceedings (which may include section 28 of the MLRA proceedings and/or criminal proceedings).

14.2 A breach referred in paragraph 14.1 includes, but is not limited to: (a) failure to provide information to which the Department is entitled to or to submit information which is not true or complete; or (b) failure to effectively utilise the permit. (c) being convicted of an offence in terms of this MLRA. (d) contravening or failing to comply with a permit condition imposed or with the provisions of the MLRA. (e) landing, selling, receiving or processing of any fish taken by any means in contravention of the MLRA.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

-

Describe :

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 18 OF 1998):

28. Cancellation and suspension of rights, licences and permits

(1) If a holder of any right, licence or permit in terms of this Act -

(a) has furnished information in the application for that right, licence or permit, or has submitted any other information required in terms of this Act, which is not true or complete;

(b) contravenes or fails to comply with a condition imposed in the right, licence or permit;

(c) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Act;

(d) is convicted of an offence in terms of this Act; or

(e) fails to effectively utilise that right, licence or permit,

the Director-General may by written notice delivered to such holder, or sent by registered post to the said holder's last known address, request the holder to show cause in writing, within a period of 21 days from the date of the notice, why the right, licence or permit should not be revoked, suspended, cancelled, altered or reduced, as the case may be.

(2) The Director-General shall after expiry of the period referred to in subsection (1) refer the matter, together with any reason furnished by the holder in question, to the Minister for the Minister's decision.

(3) When a matter is referred to the Minister in terms of subsection (2), the Minister may -

(a) revoke the right, licence or permit;

(b) suspend the right, licence or permit for a period determined by the Minister;

(c) cancel the right, licence or permit from a date determined by the Minister;

(d) alter the terms or conditions of the right, licence or permit; or

(e) decide not to revoke, suspend, cancel, alter or reduce the right, licence or permit.

3. The obligation for all vessels to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught:

- Is required/implemented by national legislation

- Since 01/01/2005

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

- - Reasons and the actions taken -

4. National legislation and ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, and yellowfin tuna caught :

Yes the 12 February 2025 - 08:12

Legislation: [Large Pelagic Longline-PCs 20242025.pdf](#)

5. Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

2024/2025 Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :
Implemented since 2005

Obligation: Retention of non target species on board vessels in 2024 - Deadline:- 12/2/2025

INTEGRATION E-MARIS - Statistical Working System

The below figures are automatically sourced from South Africa nominal catch reporting in 2023

DOL catch declared : 8.2 // DOL discard declared : - ---- BIL catch declared : - // BIL discard declared : - ---- GBA catch declared : - // GBA discard declared : - ---- TUN catch declared : 140 // TUN discard declared : - ---- RRU catch declared : - // RRU discard declared : - ---- TRI catch declared : - // TRI discard declared : -

1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of flag vessels with the obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda :

- YES - CPC has system / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe :

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery:

Clause 16.7: The Scientific Observer shall be responsible to verify fisheries data or as otherwise directed by the Department. The information collected by the Scientific Observer shall be standardised to the departments' requirements. The Scientific Observer shall monitor all fishing operations and shall record any transgressions of the MLRA.

Clause 4.3: Discharging shall only take place in the presence of a FCO or Monitor. Discharging after hours or on weekends and public holidays shall be communicated to the relevant offices (see 4.1) at least 24 hours prior to arrival of the vessel and during office hours if discharge is to take place on a weekend or public holiday unless prior arrangements have been made with the relevant Fishery Control Office.

Clause 10.1: The Permit Holder must ensure that all fish is discharged from the vessel in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the Fishery Control Officer (FCO).

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government
- Established in administrative orders implemented by Government

Describe :

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery:

14 VIOLATIONS

14.1 A breach of the provisions of the MLRA or these permit conditions by the Permit Holder, or its employees (whether permanent, full-time or part-time), its contractors, agents or advisers and the skipper of the vessel, may result in the initiation of legal proceedings (which may include section 28 of the MLRA proceedings and/or criminal proceedings).

14.2 A breach referred in paragraph 14.1 includes, but is not limited to: (a) failure to provide information to which the Department is entitled to or to submit information which is not true or complete; or (b) failure to effectively utilise the permit. (c) being convicted of an offence in terms of this MLRA. (d) contravening or failing to comply with a permit condition imposed

or with the provisions of the MLRA. (e) landing, selling, receiving or processing of any fish taken by any means in contravention of the MLRA.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- **Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF**
- Fine

Describe :

MARINE LIVING RESOURCES ACT, 1998 (ACT No. 18 OF 1998):

28. Cancellation and suspension of rights, licences and permits

(1) If a holder of any right, licence or permit in terms of this Act -

(a) has furnished information in the application for that right, licence or permit, or has submitted any other information required in terms of this Act, which is not true or complete;

(b) contravenes or fails to comply with a condition imposed in the right, licence or permit;

(c) contravenes or fails to comply with a provision of this Act;

(d) is convicted of an offence in terms of this Act; or

(e) fails to effectively utilise that right, licence or permit,

the Director-General may by written notice delivered to such holder, or sent by registered post to the said holder's last known address, request the holder to show cause in writing, within a period of 21 days from the date of the notice, why the right, licence or permit should not be revoked, suspended, cancelled, altered or reduced, as the case may be.

(2) The Director-General shall after expiry of the period referred to in subsection (1) refer the matter, together with any reason furnished by the holder in question, to the Minister for the Minister's decision.

(3) When a matter is referred to the Minister in terms of subsection (2), the Minister may -

(a) revoke the right, licence or permit;

(b) suspend the right, licence or permit for a period determined by the Minister;

(c) cancel the right, licence or permit from a date determined by the Minister;

(d) alter the terms or conditions of the right, licence or permit; or

(e) decide not to revoke, suspend, cancel, alter or reduce the right, licence or permit.

3. The obligation to retain on board and then land, to the extent practicable, the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:

Is required/implemented by national legislation - Since 01/01/2005

- - Since dd/mm/yyyy

- - Reasons and actions taken -

4. National legislation/ATF T&C with provision to retain on board and then land all the following non-targeted species or species group; other tunas, rainbow runner, dolphinfish, triggerfish, billfish, wahoo, and barracuda:

Yes the 12 February 2025 - 08:12

Legislation: [Marine Living Resources Act 18-98.pdf](#) [Large Pelagic Longline-Permit conditions 2024.pdf](#)

5. Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

2024/2025 Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery

6. Information on the implementation of this obligation :

Implemented since 2005

B.7 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/07 On a management procedure for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence](#)



Does not require action



B.8 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/08 On a management procedure for swordfish in the IOTC area of competence](#)

Does not require action

B.9. Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/09 To promote compliance by nationals of contracting parties and cooperating non-contracting parties with IOTC conservation and management measures](#)



1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 28th Session :

2024/2025 Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery and 2024/2025 Permit Conditions: Tuna Pole-Line Fishery:

1. APPLICABLE ACTS, POLICIES AND DELEGATIONS

1.1 This permit is issued subject to the provisions and regulations of the following laws but not limited to:

(p) The Conservation Measures and Resolutions (ANNEXURE 9 and ANNEXURE 6, respectively) adopted by the:

- i. Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT);
- ii. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC); and
- iii. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

Information required: Reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals in 2024 - Deadline: 10/2/2025

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:

- NO - NIL report for 2024 – No South Africa nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Investigation reports & any other information

Information required: Compliance by nationals at previous sessions

1. Vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions of the Commission with natural or legal persons under my jurisdiction:

- NO - No vessels have been listed on the IOTC IUU vessels list at previous sessions of the Commission.

Investigation results

- a - - Action Taken -
- b - - Action Taken -
- c - - Action Taken -
- d - - Action Taken -
- e - - Action Taken -

2. Documents related to comments / remarks

B.10 - Actions taken to implement [Resolution 24/10 On the promotion of the implementation of IOTC conservation and management measures](#)

Does not require action

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part A of the Implementation report ?

None

Part B – Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously

1. 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:

None

2. I have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions.

Yes - actions taken and described above

No - No action taken

Upload any document/information on actions taken :

-

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part B of the Implementation report ?

None

Part C – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 10/10 – Concerning market related measures



Information required: Report on imports, landings and transshipment of tuna and tuna-like fish products in ports in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor the imports, landings and transshipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in your ports:

- NO - NIL Report / Not Applicable - No import of tuna and tuna-like fish products in 2024 .
- Procedures defined under the fisheries MCS scheme implemented by Government Agencies include verification of imports/landings/transshipments of tuna & tuna-like fish products in ports

South Africa has Fishery Control Officers and Fishery Control Monitors that are responsible for discharging and monitoring thereof, as well as transshipment at its ports. Import permit is required for all imports of fish and fishery products to South Africa. Trsnhshipment permit is required for all transshipments and this can only be done in Port and in the presence of a Fishery Control Officer.

2. Report on imports, landings and transshipments of tuna and tuna-like fish products in port is uploaded?

- NO

Reasons: -

-

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **imported** in 2024 : -

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **landed** in 2024 : -

Total quantities (Tons) of tuna and tuna-like fish **transhipped** in 2024 : -

Countries of export : -

Catch areas : -

Report : No the -

Comments/remarks about submission and implementation of this requirement:

-

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



Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2023 :

- YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

Export country	Export TO Country	Total quantity exported (KG)	Product shape(s)
1	• Japan	79435	• Gilled & gutted
2	-	-	-
3	-	-	-
4	-	-	-
5	-	-	-
6	-	-	-
7	-	-	-
8	-	-	-
9	-	-	-
10	-	-	-

3. If you have exported bigeye tuna, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

-
-
-

- YES - We have examined the data for 2023 and significant difference(s) were identified between my EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs

- with CPCs

- Japan

for quantity 68581

When significant difference(s) were identified between South Africa EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

The import quantities that South Africa have reported to the secretariate in 2023 in 79435kg and upon examination of the BET stats document from the secretariate, Japan have only declared 10854kg of BET exported from South Africa. Which make a difference of 68581kg. This may be due to the late submission of S2 export data (2023) from South Africa to Secretariate.

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys



Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2024

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys :

Obs Number	Date Obs	Location	ID information
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-

Damaged data buoys observations report :

No the -

National legislation and ATF T&C with provision for fishing vessels to report any data buoys observed to be damaged or inoperable - Resolution 11/02 (6):

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

-

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles



Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04 in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation?

- YES - Submitted

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

- YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles, Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

- Yes

- Logbook and Observer programme data collected.

b. Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water. Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

- Yes

- Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery and Permit Conditions: Tuna Pole-Line Fishery: Annexure 4 and 7, respectively: Release Procedures of by-catch (seabirds, turtles and sharks)

c. For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

- No

- N/A

d. For longline vessels

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

- Yes

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery and Permit Conditions: Tuna Pole-Line Fishery: Annexure 4 and 7, respectively: Release Procedures of by-catch (seabirds, turtles and sharks)

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery and Permit Conditions: Tuna Pole-Line Fishery:

1.1 This permit is issued subject to the provisions and regulations of the following laws but not limited to: (p) The Conservation Measures and Resolutions (ANNEXURE 9/6) adopted by the: i. Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT); ii. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC); and iii. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

Annexure 9/6: APPLICABLE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT MEASURES AS ADOPTED BY VARIOUS TUNA REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONS

12/04: On the conservation of Marine Turtles: As per permit conditions: 5.4 Longline vessels that fish in a shallow-set fisheries are at depths shallower than 100 meters, employ or implement at least one of the following methods to reduce turtle bycatch:

i. Use of only large circle hooks (refer to Annexure 6 below for images of hooks); or ii. Use of only whole finfish bait.

22.3 Bycatch of Sea Turtles a) To reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations, refer to Annexure 4/7 on turtle release procedure.. 22.4.(b) All turtle, seabird, mammal (whales, dolphins, seals) and shark by-catch need to be monitored and reported in the catch statistics logbook. Encounters with these species must be mitigated according to international best practice and in line with the CCMs of the relevant regional fisheries management organizations.

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

- (iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.
- (b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;
- (c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

- No
- No purse seine

f. CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

- Yes
- Research is conducted on by-catch mitigation through various collaboration (WWF: Birdlife etc).

g. CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

- Yes
- Multi-national collaborations underway to investigate impacts of various fisheries on turtles in the IOTC/ICCAT region. To be reported on when completed.

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

- Yes
- Data submitted to IOSEA.

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information



Information required: Access agreements information in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC does not have CPC-CPC agreement in 2024

2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

-

3. Foreign vessels were licensed under a Government to Government access agreement:

-

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - -

- - -

- - -

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. The information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears :

Agr mer	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	-	-	-	-	-

2	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-

b. The information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements :

Agreement	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota / catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of agreement:	MCS measures required by flag & coastal CPC:
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-

The CPC/CPC agreement(s):

-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

-

Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-

Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids



Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence:

- Nil report for 2024 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

VESSEL NAME	DATE	VESSELS IDENTIFIERS	ACTIONS TAKEN
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area



Prohibition from: Using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

- YES - CPC has system / procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

Describe : Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions, p48, Use of large-scale driftnets is prohibited.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Describe : Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions, p48, Use of large-scale driftnets is prohibited.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine

Describe :

Section 28 of the MLRA provides that:

(2) The Director-General shall after expiry of the period referred to in subsection 28(1) refer the matter, together with any reason furnished by the holder in question, to the Minister for the Minister's decision. (3) When a matter is referred to the Minister in terms of subsection 28(2), the Minister may— (a) revoke the right, licence or permit; (b) suspend the right, licence or permit for a period determined by the Minister; (c) cancel the right, licence or permit from a date determined by the Minister; (d) alter the terms or conditions of the right, licence or permit; or (e) decide not to revoke, suspend, cancel, alter or reduce the right, licence or permit.

In addition, a violations section in the permit conditions stipulates the following:

A breach of the provisions of the MLRA or these permit conditions by the Permit Holder, or its employees (whether permanent, full-time or part-time), its

contractors, agents or advisers and the skipper of the vessel, may result in the initiation of legal proceedings (which may include section 28 of the MLRA proceedings and/or criminal proceedings).

A breach referred in paragraph 14.1 includes, but is not limited to:

- failure to provide information to which the Department is entitled to or to submit information which is not true or complete; or
- failure to effectively utilise the permit.
- being convicted of an offence in terms of this MLRA.
- contravening or failing to comply with a permit condition imposed or with the provisions of the MLRA.
- landing, selling, receiving or processing of any fish taken by any means in contravention of the MLRA.

3. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

- - Since -

- Is implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law

- Since 2000

- - Reasons -

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

NONE

National legislation and/or ATF T&C with provision of the ban:

Yes The 05 February 2025 - 05:25

Legislation : [ZAF - Law ATF - 2024 25 - LargePelagics LL PermitConditions_EN.pdf](#)

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement

[Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions](#)

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing -

Deadline: 12/2/2025

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

1. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

-

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

-

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

3. MCS actions documents :(e.g. NPOA IUU, SOP PSM, SOP Sea patrol, etc...):

No the -

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC



Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. Did you submit the data/report/information of this reporting obligation ?

For industrial fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

- YES - Submitted

2. A recording system to collect fisheries data exists:

- YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

- YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

- NIL report - Only engaged in transshipment activities involving carrier vessels registered on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

- NIL report - Not a coastal State of the IOTC Area of Competence – CPC located outside the IOTC Area of Competence

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. *Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:*

• Yes
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Regular consultation with the right holders and skippers who complete the catch statistics logbooks, to bring data recording errors to their attention.

b. *Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:*

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The Tuna Pole fishing sector has seen a marked increase in port sampling, paid for by the right holders, as per their permit conditions

c. *National observer scheme:*

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

South Africa is in regular contact with the observer companies that have deployed observers on vessels. Every quarter the observer reports and databases are received from observer companies, and the data checked.

d. National Vessel registry:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

e. Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The Tuna Pole fishing sector has begun testing out an electronic logbook application alongside the physical logbook reporting.

5. Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Development of fisheries databases:

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The MS Access databases are updated when required to include new reporting fields. The databases are stored online to allow entry and validation remotely and to reduce issues with version control amongst multiple data capturers.

b. Development of data dissemination systems:

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

SQL code has been created to reduce the number of errors and the time it takes to query out data

c. Frame surveys:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

—

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

—

e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:

• Yes
Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:
[SQL code has been created to reduce the number of errors and the time it takes to query out data](#)
f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

- Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:
[Data entry and validation rules are embedded in the MS Access databases](#)

6. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Steps to improve data validation:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

c. Frame surveys:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

- No

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence



Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV in 2024 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- YES - Implemented

2. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

- YES - CPC has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :

- IOTC binding measures, for vessels/persons, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented
- National monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) & enforcement system in place with adequate assets, human resources & budget for implementation

Describe :

Only South African Persons as stipulated in the South Africa's Fisheries Legislation (Marine Living Resources Act) is allowed to have and hold a fishing right in South Africa.

A tuna fishing right is a requirement to participate in the tuna and tuna like fishing in South Africa in terms of the South African fisheries legislation. In addition, a vessel is required to apply and be issued with a local and/or high seas vessel license as well as a commercial permit to undertake commercial fishing of tuna and tuna like species.

All the South African AFVs have no history of IUU fishing activities, otherwise will not be permitted to participate in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery;

The Policy on Allocation and Management of Commercial Fishing Rights in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery stipulates that a suitable vessel in this fishery is a vessel that is not listed on the official negative vessel lists of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission or the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

All South African vessels authorized to fish in the IOTC Area of Competence must have on board a valid SAMSA certificates of vessel registration and safety certificates and in addition, are required to apply and be issued with a vessel license, permit to undertake commercial fishing of tuna and tuna like species.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

- Established in national law implemented by Government
- Established by national regulation implemented by Government

Describe :

Only South African Persons as stipulated in the South Africa's Fisheries Legislation (Marine Living Resources Act) is allowed to have and hold a fishing right in South Africa.

A tuna fishing right is a requirement to participate in the tuna and tuna like fishing in South Africa in terms of the South African fisheries legislation. In addition, a vessel is required to apply and be issued with a local and/or high seas vessel license as well as a commercial permit to undertake commercial fishing of tuna and tuna like species.

All the South African AFVs have no history of IUU fishing activities, otherwise will not be permitted to participate in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery;

The Policy on Allocation and Management of Commercial Fishing Rights in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery stipulates that a suitable vessel in this fishery is a vessel that is not listed on the official negative vessel lists of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission or the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

All South African vessels authorized to fish in the IOTC Area of Competence must have on board a valid SAMSA certificates of vessel registration and safety certificates and in addition, are required to apply and be issued with a vessel license, permit to undertake commercial fishing of tuna and tuna like species.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

- Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture of property such as vessel, gear, and fish
- Fine
- Other sanctions (specify below)

Describe :

Section 28 of the MLRA provides that:

(2) The Director-General shall after expiry of the period referred to in subsection 28(1) refer the matter, together with any reason furnished by the holder in question, to the Minister for the Minister's decision. (3) When a matter is referred to the Minister in terms of subsection 28(2), the Minister may— (a) revoke the right, licence or permit; (b) suspend the right, licence or permit for a period determined by the Minister; (c) cancel the right, licence or permit from a date determined by the Minister; (d) alter the terms or conditions of the right, licence or permit; or (e) decide not to revoke, suspend, cancel, alter or reduce the right, licence or permit.

In addition, a violations section in the permit conditions stipulates the following:

A breach of the provisions of the MLRA or these permit conditions by the Permit Holder, or its employees (whether permanent, full-time or part-time), its contractors, agents or advisers and the skipper of the vessel, may result in the initiation of legal proceedings (which may include section 28 of the MLRA proceedings and/or criminal proceedings).

A breach referred in paragraph 14.1 includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) failure to provide information to which the Department is entitled to or to submit information which is not true or complete; or (b) failure to effectively utilise the permit. (c) being convicted of an offence in terms of this MLRA.
- (d) contravening or failing to comply with a permit condition imposed or with the provisions of the MLRA. (e) landing, selling, receiving or processing of any fish taken by any means in contravention of the MLRA.

3. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.a) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

- Mechanism to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation
- Mechanism to implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation
- Mechanism to implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders
- Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through terms and conditions of flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) - updated every years
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place
- Adopted legislation including principles/rules/standards of relevant international instruments and any applicable RFMO CMMs
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes, to manage capacity/fishing effort,/catch limits/output control & to combat IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

- Legal based sheme
- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

4. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.b) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

- Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation
- Implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders
- Implement IOTC Resolutions through terms & conditions of flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) updated every year
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place
- Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMOs CMMs
- Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & observers
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes, to manage capacity & fishing effort/catch limits/output control & combat IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag includes legal authority to take control of the vessels (e.g. denial of sailing, recall to port)
- Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag includes mandatory requirements regarding fisheries-related data that must be recorded and reported in a timely manner by the vessels (catches/effort, bycatches/discards/landings/transshipments)
- Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag includes an inspection regime, including at sea & In port
- Control & enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag includes prohibition of high seas fishing/fishing related activities where vessel involved in serious violation of IOTC CMMs applicable to the high seas

Punitive Actions:

- Legal based scheme
- Administrative based scheme
- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in South Africa waters for a period
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

5. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.c) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:
Measures:

- Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying South Africa flag
- To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by national legislations
- To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by terms & conditions of ATF
- Regular control - Inspection in port of South Africa vessels
- Regular control - Inspection at sea of South Africa vessels

Punitive Actions:

- Legal based scheme
- Administrative based scheme
- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

6. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.d) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

- Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place
- Implement Terms & Conditions of authorizations (ATF) according to Paragraph 29(c)(iv) of Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance
- Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Prior assessment of a vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with applicable measures

- No registration of vessels with a history of non-compliance
- Registration procedures - verification of vessel history
- Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators
- Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to South Africa-jurisdiction
- Measures to ensure that persons subject to South Africa jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Punitive Actions:

- Legal based sheme
- Administrative based scheme
- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established in national regulation

Sanctions:

All the South African AFVs have no history of IUU fishing activities, otherwise will not be permitted to participate in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery;

The Policy on Allocation and Management of Commercial Fishing Rights in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery stipulates that a suitable vessel in this fishery is a vessel that is not listed on the official negative vessel lists of International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission or the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

7. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.e) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

- Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year
- National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place to fight IUU
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators
- Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to South Africa-jurisdiction
- Measures to ensure that persons subject to South Africa jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Sanctions prevent vessel from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Punitive Actions:

- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Established in national law

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by court

A tuna fishing right is a requirement to participate in the tuna and tuna like fishing in South Africa in terms of the South African fisheries legislation. In addition, a vessel is required to apply and be issued with a local and/or high seas vessel license as well as a commercial permit to undertake commercial fishing of tuna and tuna like species.

8. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law 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:

- CPC has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraphs 11.f) in 2023 and there is no update to provide for 2024.

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

- Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs
- Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing
- Implement vessels Information/registration/records according to the FAO Compliance Agreement
- Record of vessels flying South Africa flag include name/address/nationality of natural/legal person in whose name the vessel is registered
- Vessels record flying South Africa flag include name/street address/ mailing address & nationality of natural /legal persons with beneficial ownership of the vessel
- Maintains a record of vessels flying South Africa flag for vessels & owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to their jurisdiction
- South Africa ensures that the obligations incumbent upon the vessel owners/operators/crews are clearly accessible & communicated to them
- Regime for authorizing fishing & fishing related activities - Information requirements allow identification of accountable persons, natural/legal person authorized to engage in fishing & fishing related activities

Punitive Actions:

- Legal based scheme
- Administrative based scheme
- Applied to operator
- Applied to captain
- Applied to owner
- Administrative punitives actions
- Legal punitives actions
- Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF
- Forfeiture to South Africa of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence
- Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board
- Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in South Africa waters for a period
- Penalty/Fine imposed by court
- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration
- Established in national law
- Established by national regulation

Sanctions:

- Penalty/Fine imposed by court

- Penalty/Fine imposed by administration

Only South African Persons as stipulated in the South Africa's Fisheries Legislation (Marine Living Resources Act) is allowed to have and hold a fishing right in South Africa.

National legislation and ATF T&C with provisions of the obligations under Paragraphs 11 a) to f) - flag State actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions - Resolution 19/04 (11):

No The -

Legislation : -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement:

Information required: Report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels in 2024 - Deadline: 5/2/2025

1. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence:

- NO - Nil report for 2024 – South Africa has no factual information

Additional information:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Vessel name</u>	<u>Vessel Flag</u>	<u>Vessel identifiers</u>	<u>Actions taken</u>
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/07 On Vessel Chartering in the IOTC Area of Competence



Information required: Particulars of the charter agreements in 2024 Deadline : 28/2/2025

1 . Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - No chartered vessel and no chartering agreement in 2024

2. You have chartering agreements signed :

-

3. The particulars of charter agreements signed, catches, effort, observer coverage (as Chartering CP), is reported in the below table. Upload the information about these charter agreements in the UPLOAD section:

Charter	Start	End	Flag CP	Observer Coverage	Fishing Effort	Catch	Vessel No
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence



1. Did you implement the obligation ?

- NIL Report / Not Applicable - CPC is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023 due to no over-catch in 2022

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance, by persons/flagged vessels, with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch ?

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with IOTC binding measure are :

Describe : -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

Describe : -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Describe : -

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

2. The catch of yellowfin tuna reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions are:

Fishing gear	YFT catch of baseline year	Reduction (%)	YFT catch in 2024 (T)	Baseline year
Purse Seine	-	-	-	-

Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels in 2023 - Deadline: 12/2/2025

1. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2023 , due to over-catch in 2022 ?

-

YFT catch in 2022 : -

YFT overcatch: - Percentage: -

Corrective measures / actions are ?

-

-

2. Legal Obligation - Upload the national legislation ?

No the -

Reference of laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force related to this requirement ?

Not applicable - South Africa is not subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions.

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement ?

-

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part C of the Implementation report ?

None

Part D - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

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



Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence



Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Any additional information / remarks on the completion of part D of the Implementation report ?

None