

SECTION B

Permit Conditions: Large Pelagic Longline Fishery

Fishing Season: 2025/2026

DATE OF APPROVAL: 22 February 2025

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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1. **APPLICABLE ACTS, POLICIES AND DELEGATIONS**

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

- (a) The Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998) ("the MLRA") and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (b) The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (c) The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (d) The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (e) The Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (Act No. 46 of 1973) (SBSPA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (f) Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008) (ICMA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (g) The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships Act, 1986 (Act No. 2 of 1986) (ICPPSA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (h) The Fire Arms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) (FACA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (i) South African Maritime Safety Authority Act, 1998 (Act No. 5 of 1998) (SAMSA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;



- (j) The Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962) (APA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (k) The Standards Act, 2008 (Act No. 8 of 2008) (SA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (l) The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act, 2008 (Act No. 5 of 2008) (NRCSA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (m) National Ports Authority Act, 2005 (Act No. 12 of 2005) (NPA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (n) The Merchant shipping (Act, Act 57 of 1951) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (o) The Companies Act, 2008 (Act No. 71 of 2008) (CA) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder; and
- (p) The Conservation Measures and Resolutions **ANNEXURE 9** 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).

b. This permit is issued subject to the further provisions of the –

- (i) General Policy on the Allocation and Management of Commercial Fishing Rights, 2021;
- (ii) Policy on the Allocation and Management of Commercial Fishing Rights in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery: 2015);
- (iii) Large Pelagic Longline Fisheries Management Plan (currently being developed); and

- (iv) Policy for the Transfer of Commercial Fishing Rights (currently under review).
- c. The Directors: **Inshore Fisheries Management (D: IFM)** and **Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management (D: OHSFM)** shall be entitled to amend these permit conditions after consultation with the relevant stakeholders.
- d. Any reference to the Permit Holder in these permit conditions includes the entity or person in whose name the right is allocated to ("the Rights Holder") by the Minister or the delegated authority.
- e. Any reference to the Department in these permit conditions means the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

2. VALIDITY OF PERMIT

- a. This permit shall be valid for the period indicated in Section A ("the permit").
- b. This permit shall automatically expire and be invalid if one or more of the following occur:
 - (i) the right is cancelled or revoked in terms of Section 28 of the MLRA;
 - (ii) the quantum allocated to the Permit Holder is caught;
 - (iii) the fishing season is terminated or ends; and
 - (iv) the permit is revoked, cancelled or suspended in terms of section 28 of the MLRA.

3. FISHING AREAS

- 3.1. The permit is valid in South African waters (excluding tidal lagoons, tidal rivers and estuaries) and may be used on the high seas in conjunction with a high seas vessel license.



- 3.2. Setting and retrieving of longlines can be conducted in South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), except in the following areas: 1) within a 12 nautical mile area along the entire South African coastline, excluding KwaZulu-Natal where the closed area will be extended to 20 nautical miles.
- 3.3. Fishing will be permitted in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean during the same fishing trip (West and East of 20° East longitude), provided that prior notification of movement is sent via email to the Department's VMS Office (vmsops@dfre.gov.za) and lpmm@dfre.gov.za, Attn: Senior Administration Officer (SAO), Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic and High Seas Fisheries Management.
- 3.4. Fishing in other marine areas controlled by the South African National Parks, is subject to regulations, promulgated under the National Parks Act, 1976 (Act No. 57 of 1976) as amended.
- 3.5. No fishing is permitted in the EEZ of other countries.

4. NOTIFICATIONS

- 4.1 The Permit Holder must inform the local Fishery Control Office / Fisheries Management's Fishery Control Officers (FCOs) in KwaZulu-Natal (Table 1) in writing by fax or if available via e-mail at least 24 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival ("ETA") unless prior arrangements have been made with the relevant Fishery Control Office. The prior notification should indicate the nature of the port call, i.e. if the vessel intends to transship, discharge, bunker, repair, crew change etc, and whether the vessel has under-sized fish on board.
- 4.2 At least 2 (two) hours prior to berthing the Permit Holder shall confirm berthing details to Department as per the contact details in (Table 1).
- 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.

Table 1: Designated landing sites for the landing of catches made by Large Pelagic Longline Right holders.

LANDING SITES: Large Pelagic Longline		
Designated Landing Sites	Addresses for FCO Offices	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
Cape Town Harbour	Cape Town Harbour Office Foretrust Building Cape Town	Ms. Buyekezwa Polo 060 789 8031 / 021 402 3275 / 3427 Fax: 021 402 3113 Email: BMamaila@dfre.gov.za
Hout Bay Harbour	Hout Bay Harbour Office Hout Bay	Mr D. Gadisi Tel: 021 783 2295 Fax: Cell: 072 195 4957 Email: dgadisi@dfre.gov.za
Gansbaai Harbour	Gansbaai Harbour Office	Mr. P.J Mersna Tel: 028 384 0321 Fax: 028 384 1546 Cell: 082 645 4795 Email: pmersna@dfre.gov.za
Hermanus Harbour	Hermanus Harbour Office	Mr. M Grootboom Tel: 028 312 2609 Fax: 028 313 0502 Cell: 071 581 1581 Email: mgrootboom@dfre.gov.za
Mossel Bay Harbour	Aqua Plaza Mars Street Office 104 Mossel Bay	Ms. H. October Tel: 044 691 2939 Fax: 044 691 2939 Cell: 084 404 6483 Email: hcoctober@dfre.gov.za
Saldanha Bay Harbour	Saldanha Bay Harbour President Street Saldanha	Mr. W. Theron Tel: 022 714 1710 Fax: 022 714 3997 Cell: 082 771 8910 Email: wtheron@dfre.gov.za
Durban Harbour: Office still needs to be established. In the meantime, use Mzamba Office	Port Edward	Mr. T. Ntshangase / Mr. D Govender Tel: 039 3111240/30 Cell: 0794449951 / 072 231 6070 Email: mntshangase@dfre.gov.za or Email: dgovender@dfre.gov.za
Port Elizabeth Harbour	Port Elizabeth Harbour Office 21 Stanley Street	Mr. D. W. Mostert Tel: 041 586 4051 Fax: 041 585 0385 Cell: 082 771 8906 Email: dmostert@dfre.gov.za
Port Nolloth Harbour	Port Nolloth Harbour Office Beach Road Way Port Nolloth	Ms. MZ Dasi Tel: 022 714 1710 / 022 736 1125 Fax: 027 851 8053

<u>LANDING SITES: Large Pelagic Longline</u>		
Designated Landing Sites	Addresses for FCO Offices	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
		Cell: 073 122 9987 Email: zdasi@dfe.gov.za
St Helena Bay Harbour	Eclonia Street Sandy Point Harbour St Helena Bay	Mr. W Cockrill Tel: 027 432 1637 Fax: 027 432 1228 Cell: 082 321 2381 Email: wcockrill@dfe.gov.za

5. EFFORT LIMITATIONS AND GEAR RESTRICTIONS

- 5.1. The Permit Holder shall utilize pelagic longline fishing gear only.
- 5.2. Other fishing gear, such as nets (excluding the use dip nets or basket lifts), may not be carried on board the vessel, unless the Permit Holder has been issued with an exploratory live bait permit. In this case the vessel may have a net onboard as specified by the permit conditions of the exploratory live bait permit.
- 5.3. The use of stainless steel (non-magnetic) hooks is prohibited.
- 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.
- 5.5. All bait must be appropriately thawed, and where necessary, the swim bladder punctured to ensure rapid sinking of the bait.
- 5.6. The use of shocking devices is not permitted unless an onboard observer is present to verify that only targeted and secondary retained species were shocked.
- 5.7. The use of wire traces is prohibited.

6. CATCH CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS

6.1. This permit shall only be used for commercial longline fishing for tuna and tuna like species with the following applicable management measures:

- a) Billfishes of the genera *Makaira* (blue marlin), *Tetrapturus* (spearfish), *Istiophorus* (sailfish), *Istiompax* (black marlin) and *Kajikia* (striped and white marlin) are designated as secondary species.
- b) Targeting of sharks is prohibited. Targeting is defined as landing 50% or more sharks per fishing season in terms of landed total mass.
- c) The Permit Holder is restricted to landings of less than 60% sharks in terms of landed total mass in any quarter (i.e., 1 March to 31 May, 1 June to 31 August, 1 September 30 November and 1 December to 28 February). If quarterly landings exceed 60%, the Permit Holder will be required to have 100% observer coverage for the remainder of the fishing season.
- d) A Precautionary Upper Catch Limit (PUCL) of 1000 t applies to the total landed shark mass. Within the PUCL, the TAC for shortfin mako caught in the ICCAT region of competence may not exceed 154 t.
- e) Once 80% of the PUCL has been caught, the remaining 20% of the PUCL shall be subdivided equally among active Rights Holders¹. This PUCL will, in line with the prohibition on targeting of sharks, be reduced seasonally over a five-year period.

¹ Active Rights Holders are defined as Right Holders that have uplifted their 2025/26 Large Pelagic Longline Catch Permits and have submitted catch statistics reflecting at least one gear set during the current fishing season. .

- f) Once the PUCL has been reached, no pelagic sharks shall be landed and fishing will only be allowed with the presence of an onboard Observer.
- g) Thresher sharks belonging to the genus *Alopias*, hammerhead sharks (belonging to genus *Sphyrna*), oceanic whitetip sharks, porbeagle sharks, dusky sharks and silky sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel. In the event of capture, the Permit Holder shall encourage the crew to implement live release handling procedures for these sharks as detailed in <https://sharkattackcampaign.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Commercial-Fisheries-HandlingGuidelines-Sharks.pdf> and Annexure 4. It is prohibited to gaff, lift by the gill slits/ spiracles or punch holes through the bodies of prohibited species.
- h) Fins may not be removed from the shark trunks (i.e., headed, gutted). Fins are to be kept attached to the specific trunk either through, 1) a partial cut and folded over or, 2) tethered to the trunk via a cord (any loop in the cord shall not exceed approximately 8 cm in diameter and shall follow similar specifications to permit condition 22.1 (b)).
- i) Marlins (Black, Blue, Striped and White) and sailfish shall not be retained on board the vessel, West of 20 degrees. The Permit Holder shall encourage the crew to release live marlins.
- j) All vessels shall have unrestricted access to swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean until 800 t of swordfish has been landed by the large pelagic longline fishery. Thereafter, only incidental catches of swordfish shall be permitted, to the maximum of 5% per fishing trip.
- k) The catching of SBT (*Thunnus maccoyii*), with a mass of less than 6.4 kg, and Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) with a Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of less than 119 cm, Pectoral Fork Length (PFL) of less than 87cm or a Cleithrum to Keel (CK) measurement of less than 63 cm, and marlins less than 60cm LJFL or less than 90 cm PFL is prohibited. Refer to **Annexure 7** for images of



length types. Any fish that does not comply with the size and weight restrictions and is not alive when retrieving the longline must be handed over to the Fisheries Control Officer upon return of the vessel to port. The FCO must be notified of the number of undersize fish 24 (twenty-four) hours prior to the vessel berthing.

- 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), 6.1(i) and 6.2.(b)).
- m) If the undersize fish or incidentally caught, unwanted or prohibited fish or shark is alive when retrieving the longline, it should be returned to the sea alive.
- n) Discards as well as release data and details regarding the release condition must be filled in the logbooks.
- o) The FCO 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.

6.2. The following regulatory measures will apply to the harvesting of Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT):

- (a) SBT allocated in this sector will be managed under an Olympic system, where no specific allocation shall be assigned to a rights holder.
- (b) Once 80% of the SBT allocated to this sector has been caught, the remaining 20% of the allocation shall be subdivided equally among active Rights Holders (as defined in footnote 1).
- (c) At the end of this 2025/26 season MRM will assess the SBT catches in order to reassess whether the Olympic system can be continued for the 2026/27 season.

- (d) SBT Allocations or part thereof of SBT may be transferable to other active Large Pelagic Longline Rights Holders (as defined in footnote 1), subject to both parties providing consent to the Department for approval (Attn: SAO and Deputy Director: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management, mailto: ANonkeneza@dffe.gov.za and MMqoqi@dffe.gov.za
 - (e) All SBT retained on board the vessel shall be tagged with a unique numbered tag provided by Fisheries Management prior to the fish being landed (only fish tags that reference the current fishing season shall be used e.g., ZA-25 for the 2025/2026 A fishing season). The tag number, Fork Length (FL in cm), weight (kg) and trip details shall be recorded on the SBT tag form prior to the vessel landing. When a SBT catch document form is applied for the tag form shall be e-mailed together with the export details (Attn: SAC, Assistant Director: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management, mailto: ANonkeneza@dffe.gov.za ,
 - (f) Any additional SBT shall not be retained on board unless prior approval has been granted for a transfer of SBT quota from another active Large Pelagic Longline Rights Holder (as defined in footnote¹).
 - (g) Quotas or part thereof of SBT may be transferable to other active Large Pelagic Longline Rights Holders (as defined in footnote¹), subject to both parties providing consent to the Department for approval (Attn: SAO and Deputy Director: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management, mailto: ANonkeneza@dffe.gov.za) prior to the vessel landing.
- 6.3. All catches on board when any pelagic longline gear is on board will be deemed to have been made with such longline gear. None of the prohibited species shall be on board at any time that pelagic longline gear is on board, irrespective of what other fishing permits are held.
- 6.4. Permit Holders will be required to participate in tagging and biological sampling programmes. This implies that Permit Holders shall allow from time-to-time DFFE personnel and Observers on board to tag and release, or sample large pelagic



species, which are in suitable condition. No more than 5 tuna and swordfish specimens above the minimum size limit, where applicable, in total, may be tagged or sampled per fishing trip. Permit Holders are also encouraged to allow for the tag and release or sampling of as many sharks and other billfish, which are in suitable condition.

- 6.5. Any tags retrieved, emanating from national or international tagging programmes, must be retained on board together with data on the vessel name, catch position, date of capture, length and weight of individual tagged animals and name of person reporting the recapture. The tags and information shall be forwarded to the Department (Attention: Deputy Director: Large Pelagics & High Seas Fisheries Management and Large Pelagics Scientist, Table 2) upon discharging. Such returns may be eligible for reward.
- 6.6. No vessel registered as a commercial large pelagic longline vessel shall be used for recreational charters, i.e., only *bona fide* commercial South African fishers, who are in possession of valid SAMSA accredited pre-sea / safety familiarisation certificate, are allowed to make up the crew compliment.

7. HANDLING OF OVER/UNDER CATCHES AND PROHIBITED SPECIES

- 7.1. Failure to comply with catch limitations shall result in criminal proceedings being instituted against the Permit Holder which may be in the form of a fine being issued. Furthermore, the Department may institute section 28 proceedings in terms of the MLRA against the Permit Holder for failing to comply with the permit conditions.

8. VESSEL SPECIFICATIONS

- 8.1. The letters (TL or SL) must be displayed on the vessel next to the area code.
- 8.2. The registration letters and numbers assigned to the vessel by the Director-General (the area code), must be painted in white on a black background or in black on a white background on both bows in characters not less than 15 cm in height, 10 cm



in breadth (figure "1" expected) and 2 cm in thickness (width of stroke). The space between adjacent letters and figures shall be between 2 cm and 5 cm.

- 8.3. Radio call signs must be clearly visible and displayed as stipulated in terms of regulation 78 of the Regulations promulgated under the Act.

9. VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

- 9.1 The Permit Holder's nominated fishing vessel shall be fitted with a functional vessel monitoring system ("VMS"), which is approved by the Chief Director: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (CD: MCS).
- 9.2 The Permit Holder / Vessel Owner / Skipper shall ensure that the VMS is fully operational and that the VMS continues to transmit to the Department's Operations room. The Permit Holder shall notify Departmental Operations Room prior to sailing as per clause 9.4 or submit a list of vessels sailing for the forthcoming week to Operations Room by fax **021 425 6497** or email vmsops@dffe.gov.za by no later than the Thursday of the week prior.
- 9.3 Whilst at sea, the VMS shall report continuously and uninterruptedly to the Operations Room. Should the power supply to the VMS be interrupted or the equipment not be operational for any reason whatsoever and the problem persists, the vessel shall return to port within 24 (twenty-four) hours of being informed of the problem, unless special arrangements have been made with the Department's Operations Room to allow the vessel to continue fishing. Such special arrangements shall include:
- (a) 3-hourly reporting of the vessel's position on email vmsops@dffe.gov.za or faxed to **021 425 6497**, and shall include the following: date; time (UTC); latitude and longitude degrees minutes and decimal minutes e.g. 36° 32.786' S; course (true direction), and; speed (knots);
 - (b) Notice of estimated time of arrival;
 - (c) Notice of port of arrival;

- (d) Inspection of the catch by a Fishery Control Officer (FCO)/Monitor; and
- (e) A copy of the vessel track for the voyage for verification purposes.

The Department will keep a record of the frequency of VMS breakdowns in order to discourage repeated use/abuse of this special arrangements dispensation.

- 9.4 Vessels fitted with Inmarsat C VMS units, wishing to switch off their VMS units whilst alongside in port, shall do so only after a minimum of six (6) hours after berthing, and switch on their units a minimum of 6 (six) hours prior to their estimated time of departure from port.
- 9.5 In cases where VMS units are non-functional due to "technical" problems, and such Permit Holders'/ Rights Holders', Vessel Owners/ Skippers wish to proceed to sea without a VMS unit onboard, an "Application for a right to undertake fishing without a VMS" form must be completed.

This form, together with a letter from the Company undertaking the repairs (which must include the fishing vessel's name, area number and estimated time that it will take to repair and re-install the unit), must be faxed to the Operations Room Centre, fax number **021 425 6497** or emailed to vmsops@dfre.gov.za.

Only once written permission has been received from the Department (i.e. an exemption has been granted), may the vessel proceed to sea. The VMS exemption must be kept onboard the vessel for the duration of each trip undertaken within the period of validity of the right.

For each fishing trip undertaken during the right validity period, the Permit Holders/ Rights Holders, Vessel Owner/ Skipper of such vessels shall notify the Department's Operations Room on telephone numbers **021 402 3076** or **021 402 3077** or email

vmsoops@dfre.gov.za that they are proceeding to sea, and upon arrival back in port or launching site for the duration of the right.

- 9.6 Should the Permit Holder/ Rights Holder/ Vessel Owner/ Skipper not adhere to the provisions of the above, the Department may detain the vessel once in port and implement proceedings under Section 28 of the MLRA.

10. LANDING OF FISH

- 10.1 The Permit Holder must ensure that all fish is discharged from the vessel in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the FCO.
- 10.2 All the fish caught under in terms of this permit, shall only be landed in South Africa.
- 10.3 A Landing Declaration (Annexure 8 and electronic version available upon request from Large Pelagics Scientific Technician, Table 2) is to be completed after every discharge and certified by a FCO or a DFFE appointed Monitor. The Landing Declaration is to be submitted by the Right's Holder along with the monthly catch statistics forms (Clause 11.2).
- 10.4 All catches made by a foreign joint venture vessel shall be discharged / transshipped prior to the termination of fishing by the foreign vessel. (All catches made by a foreign joint venture vessel on the flag state's permit shall be discharged prior to fishing on this permit unless the fish can be placed in a separate hold or net, which is sealed by a FCO).
- 10.5 Any corrections made on a landing declaration form must be countersigned by the FCO/Monitor in order for the form to be valid (No correction fluid such as Tippex shall be used to correct mistakes).
- 10.6 The relevant CCSBT, ICCAT or IOTC catch statistical documents must accompany all SBT, bigeye tuna and swordfish consignment to be exported / transshipped.



- 10.7 In addition, an export permit and an EU catch document (if product is exported to Europe) is required prior to the export of any fish products. The relevant statistical / catch documents are invalid, unless authorised by a duly appointed Fisheries Management officials (contact SAO and Assistant Director: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management for further information). A Landing Declaration has to accompany all catch statistical documents during authorisation.
- 10.8 The Permit Holder shall keep a record of all fish landed and sold, and such records shall at all times be available for inspection by a FCO or authorised person.

11. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION

11.1 The Permit Holder shall submit to the Department:

- (a) Notification (Rights Holder Information, Attention: Deputy Director: Pelagic and High Seas Fisheries Management, Customer Services Centre, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way, Foreshore, Cape Town or Private Bag X2, Vlaeberg, 8018) of any change of contact details within 30 days of such change by completing the application form available at the Customer Services Centre.
- (b) Performance statistics as stipulated in paragraph 20.

11.2 Catch Statistics:

- (a) The Permit Holder shall render statistics as required in the prescribed numbered catch statistics logbook. A new book can be obtained should the logbook be fully utilized.
- (b) The original catch statistics forms shall remain in the logbook until it is delivered to the Department. By the end of each month, following the month in which the fish were caught (e.g. January to be submitted by the end of February), the catch statistics must be submitted to the Department. Delivery methods include:
 - i. Scans of the original catch statistics form or electronic file (excel or equivalent) to be emailed to plresearch@dfre.gov.za. The electronic



version of the catch statistics form is available upon request from pllresearch@dfre.gov.za or,

- ii. Hand deliver the original catch statistics form to the Customer Services Centre (Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way). Certification and receipt of delivery will be confirmed by an official of the Branch: Fisheries Management who will stamp, date and sign the carbon copy of the catch statistics form in the logbook or,
- iii. Post to DFFE's Foretrust Building. Address in Clause 15.1. Attn: Large Pelagics Scientific Technician.

Delivery method (i) requires that all original logbook catch statistics forms only be submitted for Attn: Scientific Technician by the 31st March 2026 (i.e. end of the fishing permit year), or when requesting a new log book, or when the originals are requested by the Department. Catch statistics logbook forms and notifications must be submitted for the duration of the active permit.

- (c) A "NO FISHING" return must be submitted for every month where no fish has been landed as per 11.2(b) (i) -(iii) above.
- (d) Any errors in recording information in the catch statistics book shall only be rectified using a pen to strike out the incorrect information. (No correction fluid such as Tippex shall be used).
- (e) Actual weights (offload weights) of all fish landed must be reported in the catch statistics logbook. This is to be filled out in the grey row at the end of each trip on the catch statistic logbook form and should reflect the same amounts as per the landing declaration sheets.
- (f) The Department will not issue the 2026/27 catch permit to the Right Holder if the required monthly catch statistics data up to and including December 2025 are not provided or are incomplete.
- (g) Species identification guides for target and bycatch species are available online; contact the Large Pelagics Scientist (Table 2) for this link.



- (h) Permit Holders are encouraged to take random fork length measurements of retained tunas, billfish and sharks. The form is available in Annexure 7 and electronically upon request from ollresearch@dffe.gov.za. This information is to be submitted together with the catch statistics book to the Department (clause 11.2(b)).

11.3 Landing catch summary

- a) Permit Holders shall e-mail regular trip summaries (Annexure 1) on an MS Excel spreadsheet summarising the total landed quantity (Pieces), Form (GG, DR, RD, GGO, DRO), weight (kg) by species per vessel per landing within two weeks after the vessel has discharged. The mail shall be sent to SAC, Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management, ANonkeneza@dffe.gov.za, with:
- b) Subject line: DFFE Large Pelagic Landing Summary–Rights Holder
- c) File Name: eg - DFFE Large Pelagic Landing Summary – Ocean Beauty – 2025
- d)

11.4 Socio-Economic Information

- a) The Permit Holder shall provide, on request, any economic, socio-economic or financial information in the format as requested by the Department.

12. **RECORD KEEPING**

- 12.1 The Permit Holder shall store at its registered place of business the original permit(s) issued to it over the duration of the rights period. The Permit Holder shall at all times have available a true certified copy of this permit(s) on board the vessel utilised to harvest Large Pelagic species.
- 12.2 The Permit Holder shall keep the duplicate copies of the catch statistics logbook forms for a minimum period of sixty (60) months.

13. LEVIES

- 13.1 The Permit Holder shall submit a levy declaration form by the last working day of the month following the harvesting periods stated below in paragraph 13.3.
- 13.2 The Permit Holder must pay the prescribed levies for the fish landed, according to the weight declared on the Landing Declaration (clause 10.3) for species as stipulated in the Government Gazette No. 33518, published on 10 September 2010.
- 13.3 All levies and fees shall be paid monthly in arrears and by the last working day of the month following the harvesting period stated below:
- (a) 1 March 2023 to 29 February 2024.
- 13.4 Non-compliance will result in a 10% penalty being charged on the late submission of the prescribed levy declaration form.
- 13.5 The Permit Holder must submit together with all levy payments a levy declaration form.
- 13.6 The Department may refuse to issue fishing permits to Right Holders who have any levies or fees outstanding for a period in excess of 30 days, or may suspend the Right Holder's fishing permit until all outstanding levies have been paid to the Department.
- 13.7 A "NIL" return must be submitted for every month where no fish has been landed.
- 13.8 All levy declarations forms shall be submitted to the Directorate: Revenue Management by either of the following:
- (a) Facsimile – 086 613 6256;
- (b) Electronic mail – revenue@dffe.gov.za
- (c) Postage – Private Bag x2, Vlaeberg, 8018



- (d) By hand – Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Branch: Fisheries Management, Customer Service Centre, Martin Hammerschlag Way, Foretrust Building, Foreshore, 8001.
- (e) Enquiries can be directed to Assistant Director or Chief Debtors Clerk: Revenue Management via telephone on numbers +2721 402 3016/3209.

13.9 The information required in condition 13.5 shall be submitted when paying levies to the cashier at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Branch: Fisheries Management, Branch: Fisheries Management, Customer Service Centre, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way, Foreshore, Cape Town. Alternatively, payment can be made via direct deposit at any First National Bank (FNB) branch or Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) to the following banking details:

Branch code – 204109

Account name – Marine Living Resources Fund

Account number – 62123256382

Deposit reference –

The Permit Holder must use its Customer (Party) Number as a deposit reference. The Permit Holder must ensure that proof of the payment together with a levy declaration is faxed to 086 613 6256 or email to revenue@dffe.gov.za.

13.10 In light of the accession to the CCSBT and IOTC, and the increase in country allocations for southern Bluefin tuna and southern Atlantic albacore tuna, the Department will engage Rights Holders regarding a proposed increase in levies.

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.

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.

14.4 The Permit Holder may only harvest the amount of fish allocated to it in terms of the total allowable catch ("TAC") and/or total applied effort ("TAE") limits allocated to it under Section A. Fishing over these limits will result in the initiation of legal proceedings in terms of section 28 of the MLRA.

14.5 The Permit Holder shall safely store all inorganic waste material, garbage and pollutants on board the vessel. Should the Permit Holder discard any inorganic waste material, garbage or pollutants into the sea and/or not put such waste into dedicated waste bins at the landing site, this permit will be suspended for a period determined by the Department and the Permit Holder shall take those steps considered necessary in terms of NEMA to remedy any pollution caused.

14.6 Any contravention of the provisions of the MLRA shall immediately be reported telephonically to the Customer Service Centre at **086 000 3474** and thereafter shall be faxed to **(021) 402 3663**, Attention: The Chief Director: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS).

14.7 The Department may refuse to issue a subsequent permit should the conditions stipulated in this permit not be adhered to.

15. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

15.1 The Permit Holder may contact the Department in one of the following ways (all correspondence must be clearly marked as to subject matter:

Table 2: Contact details of Departmental Officials (Marine Resource Management; Fisheries, Research and Development; and Revenue Management

By mail			By hand		
Subject: Customer Services Centre, Private Bag X2, Vlaeberg, 8018 Attn: Insert below contact			Subject: Customer Services Centre, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way, Foreshore, Cape Town Attn: Insert below contact		
Section	Designation	Name	Email	Tel	Fax
Marine and Resource Management	Director: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management (OHSFM)	Mandisile Mqoqi	MMqoqi@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3574	086 776 7038 or 0867307335
	Assistant Director: PHSFM	Johan De Goede	JDeGoede@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3683	
	Senior Administration Officer: PHSFM	Aphiwe Nonkeneza	ANonkeneza@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3026	
	Chair: Large Pelagics and Sharks Scientific	Sven Kerwath	SKerwath@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3017	021 402 3034

Fisheries Research and Development	Working Group (LPSSWG)				
	Large Pelagic Production Scientist	Wendy West	WMWest@dfre.gov.za	076 128 2245	
	Large Pelagics Scientific Technician	Melissa Meyer	MeMeyer@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3627	
Revenue Management	Assistant Director: Revenue Management	Siyasanga Qaziyana	SQaziyana@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3209	086 239 8448
	Chief Debtors Clerk: Revenue Management	Sarah Baartman	Sbaartman@dfre.gov.za	021 402 3016	

15.2 The Department will prefer to consult and communicate with the Recognised Industrial Bodies for the sector, which are currently the South African Tuna Association (SATA), the South African Tuna Longline Association (SATLA), the Shark Longline Association (SLA), the Eastern Cape Pelagic Association, the National Black Rights Holders Association and the Large Pelagic SMME Association.

15.3 Communication regarding all permits and licences shall be addressed to the Department's Customer Service Centre, Foretrust Building, Martin Hammerschlag Way, Foreshore, Cape Town. The Customer Service Centre may be contacted on **086 000 3474**.

15.4 The Chief Director: Marine Resources Management will consult with Permit Holders when conducting performance reviews to determine further criteria against which Permit Holders will be measured.

15.5 The Department (Attention: SAO, Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management) shall be informed prior to the termination of fishing on this permit. In so doing the original permit and licenses shall be returned to the Department.

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 trip per quarter to ensure that 20% of all fishing days per quarter are monitored. 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. 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.

- 16.2 The Permit Holder shall bear the costs of the Scientific Observer deployment. It should however be noted that the Department is in the process of recruiting a Service Provider to render services in respect of the Observer Programme and once the Service Provider is appointed, the Department will bear the costs of deploying Observers.
- 16.3 Observer companies need to be accredited and provide the Observer service in line with the Departmental requirements. In order to be listed as an accredited Scientific Observer company, the company must employ on its register of available observers individuals who have been recognised by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and subsequently been allocated a unique RFMO observer ID number. Those Observers will have received RFMO-accredited training with respect to the roles and responsibilities of Scientific Observers on-board commercial fishing vessels.
- 16.4 RFMO observer IDs need to be provided to the department in order for the trip to be recognised as an observed trip. Rights holders are responsible to ensure that the department receives all relevant data and information pertaining to observed trips no later than 60 days after the trip has ended.
- 16.5 All foreign vessels fishing under joint venture shall have a Scientific Observer on board for 100% of all fishing days and the cost shall be at the expense of the Permit Holder.
- 16.6 The Scientific Observer shall be fully accommodated on board the vessel and provided with food, safety equipment and facilities of a level accorded to officers.



- 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.
- 16.8 Should the Department reasonably believe that a Scientific Observer is being prevented from carrying out his/her obligations in any way or threatened, intimidated or harmed in any way while on board, the Department may implement proceedings under section 28 of the MLRA.
- 16.9 The Permit Holder shall, when requested, allow for land-based sampling of catches for scientific purposes by persons authorized by the Department.
- 16.10 Scientific Observers on board shall bring back whole specimens of all seabirds and turtles killed during longline fishing operations and communicate.

17. PROCESSING AND SALE OF FISH

- a. The Permit Holder (or vessel owning company where catch agreements) shall keep at its registered place of business records of invoices issued for all fish sold for a maximum period of 60 months. The invoice shall reflect the name of the Permit Holder (or vessel owning company where there is a catch agreement), the name and address of the buyer, the date of delivery, the quantity of fish species sold by total weight and number.

18. TRANSFER OF FISHING RIGHTS

- 18.1 The Permit Holder may only transfer the long-term commercial fishing right allocated to it in terms of section 21 of the MLRA read together with the Policy for the Transfer of Commercial Fishing Rights (Gazette No 32449).

- 18.2 Any transfer of shares or sale of shares and/or or membership interest that results in a change in control or ownership of the Permit Holder must be approved by the Department in terms of section 21.
- 18.3 Failing to comply with 18.1 or 18.2 may lead to the initiation of further legal proceedings including but not limited to proceedings in terms of section 28 of the MLRA.

19. TRANSPORTATION OF FISH

- a. A Large Pelagic Longline transport permit is required from Rights Holders if fish is being transported from landing point to fish processing facility outside of the harbour.
- b. In the event that an alternative truck to that which is referred to on the transport permit is used for the transportation of the fish, the Right holder shall note the registration details of the truck in the comments section of the landing declaration and the FCO shall verify these truck registration details.
- c. The Fish Processing Establishment receiving the fish shall verify that the details of the truck and the details on the landing declaration are the same.

20. FISHING PERFORMANCE MEASURING

- 20.1 The Permit Holder shall be obliged to provide the Department with information required to carry out a performance measuring exercise, which information may include but not limited to:
- a) Data regarding transformation levels;
 - b) Sustainable fishing practices;
 - c) Data regarding investments made in the fishery and jobs created and sustained;
and
 - d) Data regarding compliance initiatives.



21. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- 21.1 The Permit Holder or any of its employees or agents shall not undertake fishing, or take or destroy any fauna or flora, or in any way disturb, alter or destroy the natural environment, or carry out any activity which may adversely impact on the ecosystems in Marine Protected Areas (MPA's) except where so permitted by legislation.
- 21.2 A vessel is not allowed to stop or fish in any Marine Protected Area, or any other similar marine protected or conservation area, except where so permitted by legislation.
- 21.3 In case of an emergency if a vessel intends to anchor, moor or stop in a restricted Marine Protected Area or any other area closed for fishing, the Permit Holder shall notify the Department. The notification shall describe the nature of the emergency and the reason required for anchoring, mooring or stopping in the area. Such notification shall be sent via e-mail to: VMSops@dffe.gov.za or faxed to: (021) 425 6497 or phone to: 021 402 3077/76.
- 21.4 No setting and retrieving of longlines can be conducted in Marine Protected Areas, except in Benguela Muds, Browns Bank, Childs Bank, the Port Elizabeth Corals and the controlled zones of the South East Atlantic Seamount MPA.
- 21.5 For each of the MPAs the following definition apply, ***“longline”*** means any line or connected lines or fishing gear to which a total of more than 10 fishing hooks is attached.
- 21.6 The **Government Gazette No. 42479, 23 May 2019**, stipulates that notwithstanding anything to the contrary, a person in possession of a fishing permit as contemplated in sub-regulation (1), may only fish for large pelagic species by longline in the Marine Protected Area, subject to the quantity, fish size limits, allowable effort, closed seasons or bag limits authorised by such fishing permit.
- 21.7 As per **Government Gazette No. 42479, 23 May 2019**, a vessel is required by law to have a Vessel Monitoring System; must, when entering or traversing the Marine



Protected Area with fishing gear onboard, ensure that the Vessel Monitoring System is active.

21.8 **Gear stowage:** in the case of longline fishing, no branchline may be attached to the mainline and the entire mainline shall remain on the spool.

21.9 Phakisa MPAs declared 23 May 2019:
<https://www.environment.gov.za/legislation/actsregulations>

21.10 Alternatively, please use:
<http://www.gpwonline.co.za/Gazettes/Pages/Published-Separate-Gazettes.aspx>
and download 42478 and 42479.

22. **ECOSYSTEM EFFECTS OF FISHING**

22.1 **Plastic Pollution Interaction With Marine Animals**

- (a) The Permit Holder must take cognisance of sustainable fishing practices and impacts of tuna longline operations on the ecosystem. A specific concern is the impact of lost “strops” (cords used to hang fish during freezing) during discharge procedures. Marine animals subsequently become entangled in these strops resulting in mutilation and potential mortality of these animals (seals, birds, sharks, turtles). In order to solve this problem the Permit Holder is to ensure that “strops” used during freezing and discharge is to be constructed according to the specifications as per paragraph 22.1.(b) below.
- (b) A double strand of polypropylene cord (or better still any biodegradable material) rather than being made into one large circle is to be restricted to a maximum size of circle by knotting the rope to limit the hole size to a maximum of 80mm between knots. (See Figure 1 below for clarity). The minimum stretched length between knots may not exceed the stipulated 80mm. This design allows the application of the strops as originally used but will ensure that seals cannot become entangled in the loops. Alternatively, the strops should be cut, so that they do not form a continuous loop.





Figure 1. An example of correct “strops” to use to avoid seal entanglement.

22.2 Seabird By-Catch Mitigation Measures and Release Procedures

- (a) When fishing in South Africa’s EEZ the start and completion of the line setting shall be conducted at night only; defined by the period between nautical dusk and nautical dawn (Annexure 2). The beams of deck lights must be directed towards the deck.
- (b) In addition to night setting, the vessel shall choose between using a bird-scaring line or using line weighting.
- (c) If a bird-scaring line is used as the second seabird bycatch mitigation measure, vessels shall have on board an approved bird-scaring line (tori line, see Annexure 3 for details, to be reviewed during the next permit conditions), which must be deployed before setting starts each night and may only be retrieved after setting ends.
- (d) If line weighting is used as the second seabird bycatch mitigation measure, the branch lines (snoods) shall be properly weighted; 40 g or greater attached within 0.5 m of the hook (to minimize gear loss from shark bite-offs), or 60 g

or greater attached within 1 m of the hook, or 80 g or greater attached within 2 m of the hook. The gear shall be configured with weights attached for port inspections if this measure is chosen by the vessel.

- (e) Vessels may use 'hook shielding devices' (as approved by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels), which in 2018 are limited to Smart Tuna Hooks® and Hookpods®. If either method is chosen, each hook set shall have the chosen device attached. If vessels choose to use the Smart Tuna Hook shielding devices, the Department may request evidence that the Rights Holder or Vessel Operator has purchased sufficient units to be used on all sets for each trip. If vessels choose to use the Hookpod shielding device they shall keep the devices attached correctly to the gear at all times, for each trip where this system is in use. In addition, vessels shall simultaneously use one of the measures specified in permit condition 22.2 a or 22.2 c.
- (f) Vessels fishing on the high seas may set during daylight hours subject to the following conditions: 1) the vessel shall have an observer on board; 2) the vessel shall deploy two tori lines following the specifications of permit condition 22.2 (b) and Annexure 3, and; 3) the branch lines shall be weighted as specified in permit condition 22.2 (d). The provision granted here for day setting may be revoked at any time should the Department consider that the seabird by-catch is too high.
- (g) Refer to Annexure 4 on seabird release procedures. Should a seabird be too injured to release, keep the seabird in a safe shaded area, do not feed or provide water and contact SANCCOB when returning to port (Cape Town: +27 21 557 6155 or +27 78 638 3731 (After Hours); Gqeberha: +27 41 583 1830 or +27 64 019 8936 (After Hours)). Should the seabird be dead upon retrieval, freeze the seabird and contact BirdLife South Africa for collection (+27(0)11 789 1122).
- (h) The Permit Holder is restricted to an initial seabird mortality limit of 25 birds per year irrespective of vessel replacements. No further setting shall be permitted once this limit has been reached. The Permit holder is required to



immediately contact the Department (Attention: Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management). The Department will review the Permit Holder's compliance with permit conditions 22.2 (a & b) using the seabird mitigation checklist (Annexure 5) for vessels fishing in the EEZ and (c & d) for vessels fishing in the high seas. If in the Department's view there has been satisfactory compliance with permit conditions 22.2 (a-d) then the vessel will be authorized to continue fishing with the following additional mitigation measures: 1) for vessels fishing in the EEZ all three mitigation measures described in 22.2 a-d shall be used for all sets and 2) for vessels fishing in the high seas no further fishing will be permitted in 3 days around full moon.

- (i) Permit Holders which have reached a mortality of 50 seabirds shall immediately stop fishing (i.e., no further sets may be made). The Permit Holder is required to immediately contact the Department Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management). The Department will review the Permit Holder's compliance with permit conditions 22.2 (a-d) and the additional mitigation measure deployed using the seabird mitigation checklist (Annexure 5). If the Permit Holder has not complied 100% with the permit conditions then the vessel shall be ordered to return to port and no further fishing shall be permitted for the Permit Holder for the remainder of the year irrespective of vessel changes. However, if in the Department's view there has been 100% compliance with these permit conditions then the vessel will be authorized to continue fishing, but shall be required to make regular e-mail contact with the Department every three days and provide information on how the mitigation measures are deployed in order for the Department to assist in determining the nature of the high bird mortality rate. Once the seabird mitigation measures have been resolved the vessel will not be required to make regular contact with the Department. If deemed necessary the Department may also require that a seabird expert instead of a scientific observer be placed on board the vessel to resolve any mitigation challenges. All mitigation measures adopted at the 25 bird limit shall be complied with 100% of the time otherwise the vessel shall be ordered



to immediately return to port and no further fishing shall be permitted for the Permit Holder for the remainder of the year irrespective of vessel changes.

- (j) Provisions in paragraphs 22.2 (h) and (i) may be reviewed.
- (k) The onus is on the Permit Holder to provide training to skipper(s)/ officers/ crew on environmentally sustainable fishing practices. The Department also encourages Permit Holders to work closely with WWF, Birdlife SA and other relevant NGOs in this regard.
- (l) The Department strongly encourages Permit Holders to conduct independent research to improve by-catch mitigation measures.

22.3 Bycatch of Sea Turtles Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries

- (a) Permit Holder must carry line cutters and de-hookers to facilitate the appropriate handling and prompt release of sea turtles caught or entangled.
- (b) To reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations, refer to Annexure 4 on turtle handling, resuscitation and release procedure.


DIRECTOR, OFFSHORE AND HIGH SEAS FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

DATE: 22 February 2025

M. MQOQI
Department of Forestry
Fisheries and the Environment

Foretrust Building,
Martin Hammerschlag Way,
Foreshore,
Cape Town,
8000
D. Offshore & High Seas Fisheries Management

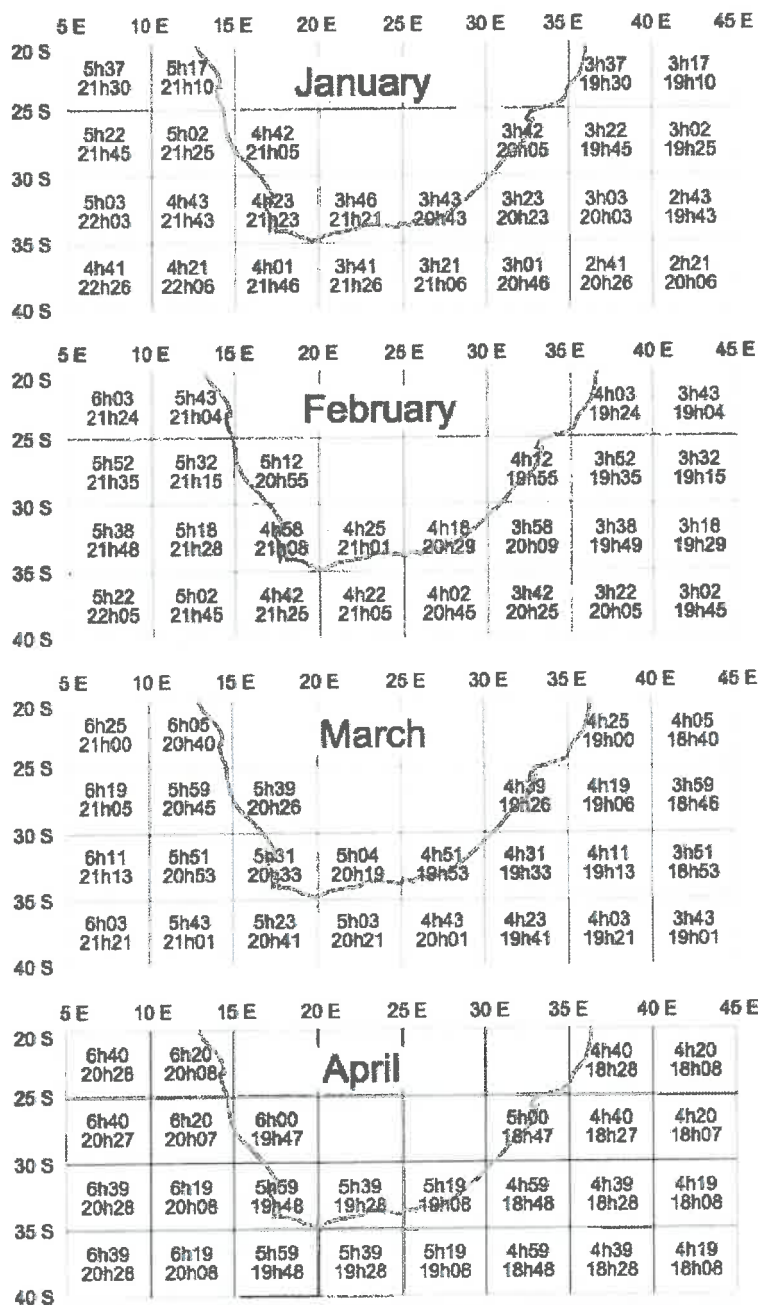
Annexure 1**Example of Large Pelagic Catch Summary**

Permit Holder	Vessel	Trip No	Trip start date	Trip end date	Albacore in kg	Bigeye in kg	Yellowfin in kg	Bluefin in kg	Swordfish in kg	Billfish in kg	Sharks in kg	Other in kg
Lucky Trading	Swift	1	1/5/2009	13/5/2009	100	1560	3000	0	4500	300	1000	330
Lucky Trading	Swift	2	29/5/2009	10/6/2009	200	3030	1210	75	3500	150	970	100
Lucky Trading	Delta	3	1/8/2009	14/8/2009	900	1900	900	350	4110	230	790	460

* Catch Summaries to be submitted after every trip on the same spreadsheet.

Annexure 2

Monthly charts indicating averaged nautical dawn (upper time) and nautical dusk (lower time) for the various geographic co-ordinates. Times are indicated as GMT+2.

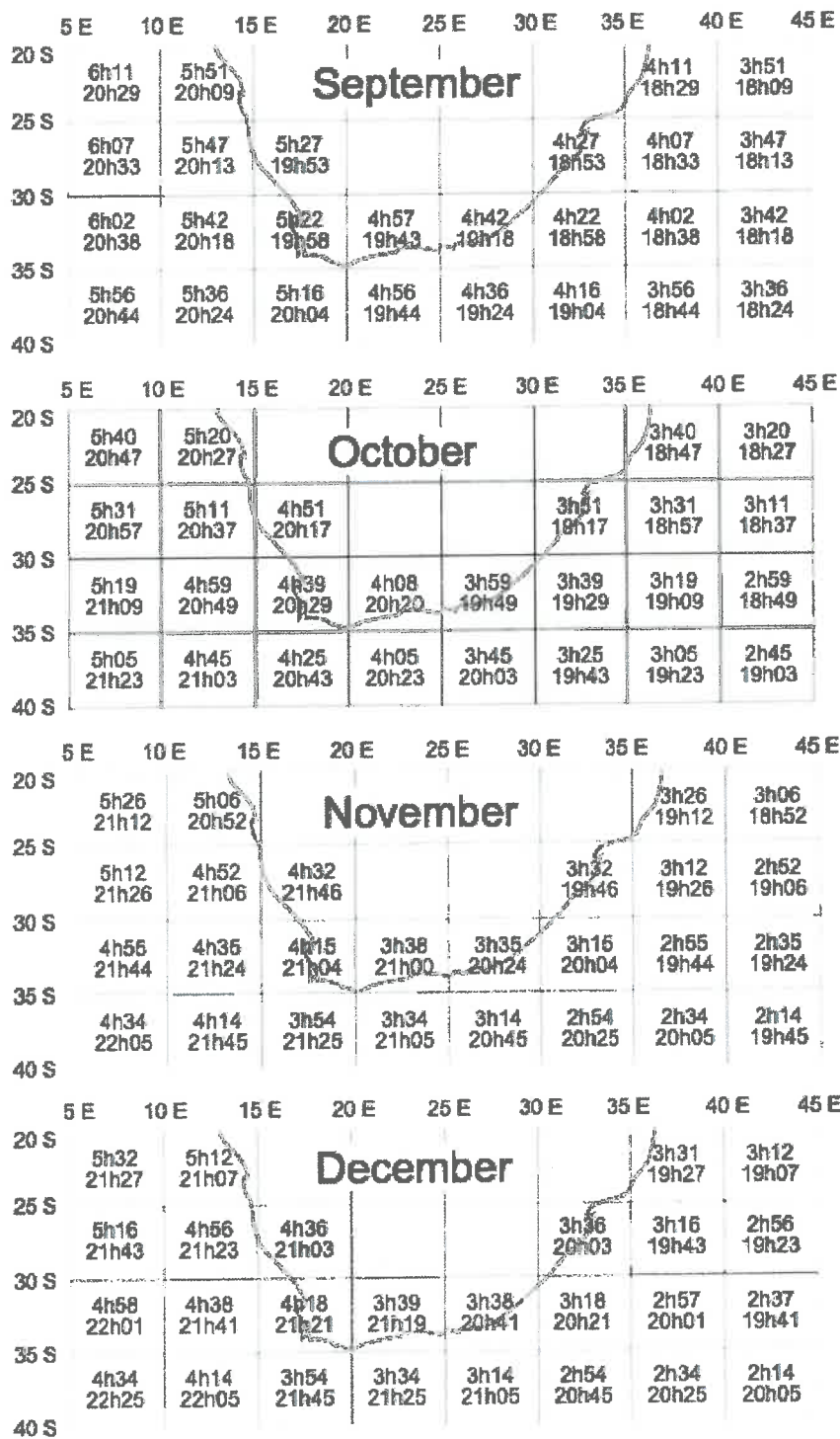


	5 E	10 E	15 E	20 E	25 E	30 E	35 E	40 E	45 E
20 S	6h47 20h07	6h27 19h47	May				4h47 18h07	4h27 17h47	
25 S	6h52 20h02	6h32 19h42	6h12 19h22				5h12 18h22	4h52 18h02	4h32 17h42
30 S	6h56 19h58	6h36 19h38	6h16 19h21	6h00 18h54	5h37 18h36	5h16 18h18	4h56 17h58	4h36 17h38	
35 S	7h01 19h53	6h41 19h33	6h21 19h13	6h01 18h53	5h41 18h33	5h21 18h13	5h01 17h53	4h41 17h33	
40 S									

	5 E	10 E	15 E	20 E	25 E	30 E	35 E	40 E	45 E
20 S	6h57 19h59	6h37 19h39	June				4h57 17h59	4h37 17h39	
25 S	7h05 19h51	6h45 19h31	6h25 19h11				5h25 18h11	5h05 17h51	4h45 17h31
30 S	7h12 19h43	6h52 19h23	6h32 19h03	6h19 18h37	5h54 18h20	5h32 18h03	5h12 17h43	4h52 17h23	
35 S	7h20 19h35	7h00 19h15	6h40 18h55	6h20 18h35	6h00 18h15	5h40 17h55	5h20 17h35	5h00 17h15	
40 S									

	5 E	10 E	15 E	20 E	25 E	30 E	35 E	40 E	45 E
20 S	7h00 20h13	6h40 19h53	July				5h00 18h13	4h40 17h53	
25 S	7h06 20h07	6h46 19h47	6h26 19h27				5h26 18h27	5h06 18h07	4h46 17h47
30 S	7h12 19h01	6h52 19h41	6h32 19h21	6h16 18h57	5h53 18h39	5h32 18h21	5h12 18h01	4h52 17h41	
35 S	7h18 19h55	6h58 19h35	6h38 19h15	6h18 18h55	5h58 18h35	5h38 18h15	5h18 17h55	4h58 17h35	
40 S									

	5 E	10 E	15 E	20 E	25 E	30 E	35 E	40 E	45 E
20 S	6h41 20h19	6h21 19h59	August				4h41 18h19	4h21 17h59	
25 S	6h43 20h18	6h23 19h58	6h03 19h38				5h03 18h38	4h43 18h18	4h23 17h58
30 S	6h44 20h17	6h24 19h57	6h04 19h37	5h45 19h16	5h24 18h56	5h04 18h37	4h44 18h17	4h24 17h57	
35 S	6h45 20h16	6h25 19h56	6h05 19h36	5h45 19h16	5h25 18h56	5h05 18h36	4h45 18h16	4h25 17h56	
40 S									



Annexure 3**BIRD-SCARING LINE****Specifications for bird scaring lines for vessels >35 m total length**

Streamer Lines (Also termed a “bird-scaring line or “*tori* line”)

Specifications for construction and Deployment

The line must be a minimum of 150 meters in length and the attachment point of the line at the stern of the vessel must be a minimum of eight (8) meters above the surface of the water. The optimum aerial extent of the line, (the portion of the line that extends from the vessel to the sea surface astern of the vessel) should extend for at least 100 meters.

The construction of the streamer line is divided into four sections. The first three sections of the line should consist of a lightweight cord that is ultra-violet (UV) resistant and have a tensile strength to withstand the tension of the drag of the line and maintain the optimum aerial extent.

Specifications for each section:**Section 1** (From the stern, the first 50 meters)

Attach a minimum of nine (9) single or paired streamers that meet the following minimum specified lengths

- 2 streamers 8 m long
- 2 streamers 7 m long
- 2 streamers 6m long
- 1 streamer 5 m long
- 1 streamer 4 m long
- 1 streamer 3 m long

Commencing with the longest streamer in the range and in order of decreasing length:

- a) The first streamer must be attached within 10 m from stern,
- b) The second streamer must be attached not more than 15 m from stern, and
- c) Subsequent streamers (numbers 3 to 9) shall to be attached at not more than 5 m intervals in order of decreasing length.

Section 2 (51 to 75 meters from the stern of the vessel)

Attach streamers of a minimum of one (1) meter in length at intervals of a minimum of one (1) meter apart.

Section 3 (76 –100 meters from the stern of the vessel)

Attach streamers of a minimum of 50 centimetres in length, at intervals of a minimum of one (1) meter apart.

Section 4 (101 to 150 meters, in-water section)

Attach groups or bundles of streamers spaced approximately 3-5 meters apart. These are designed to create drag and tension the streamer-line as well as deterring birds from landing on the sea surface and diving down to the baits.

Bird-Scaring Streamer / (Torí) Line deployment

The line must be deployed on the side to which the baited hooks are deployed. If baits are cast to both port and starboard during a set, streamer-lines must be deployed on both sides. The streamer line must also be deployed prior to the first baited hook entering the water. An additional streamer line that meets the required specifications should be kept on board and ready for immediate deployment if required.

It is highly recommended that two streamer lines are deployed at all times, one on either side of the mainline being set.

Streamer Line Recommendations (What makes an effective bird scaring-line?)

Maximising aerial coverage

The key to an effective bird-scaring line is maximising the portion of the line which is in the air. The best way to achieve this is to make the point of attachment on the vessel as high as possible, at least 8 meters above sea level. On small vessels where a high attachment point is not accessible, an outrigger pole can be mounted to provide this height.

Increasing the drag or tension on the line also increases the aerial extent of the line and its resultant effectiveness. Extending the length of the line to more than 150 meters or by adding a length of thicker rope will provide additional drag and tension.

Buoys, road cones and similar devices are not recommended for creating drag as they 'bounce' through the water and result in an uneven tension or "snatching" on the line that

can cause the tori poles to break and can injure crew members when deploying or recovering the line.

A “Break-off” point or “weak link” should be built into the junction between the sections 3 and 4 to allow section four to break off should this section of the line become entangled with the fishing line and prevent damage to the tori pole or fishing line.

Affixing backstays to the tori pole to counteract the drag of the streamer line, reduce bending and wear, is also highly recommended.

The importance of streamers

It is advised that streamers should be paired, but single reflective streamers may also be considered. The longer streamers of Section-1 should be of a light-weight, UV-protected material that does not become entangled easily (such as bright Sekiyama cord sheathed in clear tubing)

Streamer material for sections 2-4 should be light-weight and brightly coloured, such as yellow and red package straps.

The bundles of short streamers attached to section 4 of the line are designed to create drag and tension on the streamer-line. Extending the length of this section will both assist in increasing the effective aerial extent as well as deterring seabird from diving on baits for an extended area astern of the vessel.

Adjusting the bird-scaring line

Once a bird-scaring line is operating at its full height a “lazy line” attached and tied off at a convenient point on the stern allows the bird-scaring line to be quickly retrieved. This is particularly important if the line gets snagged as it can be quickly pulled down, unclipped and clipped onto the mainline, allowing the vessel to continue setting. The line can then be retrieved during hauling. The lazy line also allows the line to be adjusted according to wind conditions. To be effective a streamer line should be over the point where the gear enters the water.

Bait-Casting Machine (BCM)

When fishers use a bait-casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of streamer line and machine by:

- a) Ensuring the BCM casts the baits within or directly under the streamer line protection, and
- b) When using a BCM that allows throwing to port and starboard, ensure that two streamer lines are used.

When casting branchlines by hand, fishers should ensure that the baited hooks and coiled branchline sections are:

- Thrown under the streamer line protection, defined as the area between the propeller wash and the sea directly beneath the streamers,
- Avoiding throwing the baits and coiled branchline sections into the propeller turbulence, which may slow the sink rate.

Specifications for bird scaring lines for vessels <35 m total length

The development of a bird scaring line configuration for small vessels was recognised as a mitigation research priority by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses. Recent research has suggested the following recommended design specifications for vessels UNDER 35 m.

Two design options have been shown to be effective:

1. a design with a mix of long and short (1 m) streamers (Fig. 1). A total of 9 single long streamers, each cut to varying lengths as follows: (1) 5 m, (2) 4.5 m, (3) 4.0 m, (4) 3.5 m, (5) 3.0 m, (6) 2.5 m, (7) 2.0 m, (8) 1.5 m and (9) 1.5 m. Long streamers are placed at 5 m intervals with two short (1 m) streamers in between over at least the first 55 m of the BSL. The first long streamer is placed 10 m from the stern to reduce the chances of tangles with the longline fishing gear. Over the next 20 m short 1 m streamers placed at 2 m intervals. The last 5 m has no streamers attached, and
2. a design that only uses short streamers (Fig. 2). Short streamers should be no less than 1 m in length and placed at 1 m intervals along the length of the aerial extent, minimum 75 m. The first streamer should be placed at 10 m.

In all cases:



- i. Total length of the BSL should be a minimum of 90 m (excluding towing device) with a minimum aerial section of 75 m,
- ii. Streamers must be bright yellow/orange in colour,
- iii. To achieve a minimum recommended aerial extent of 75 m, the BSLs must be attached so that the start of the BSL is suspended at a minimum of 6 m above the water at the stern. This may require the erection of an attachment pole. Use of a towing device will further assist in achieving the necessary aerial extent.
- iv. Towing devices such as floats, trawl braids or lengths of rubber tubing are possible options.

Rights Holders wishing to deploy a modified BSL design following the specifications given above, can do so while research is carried out on a final longline design. Rights Holders wishing to use an updated bird scaring line shall inform and seek approval from the Department.

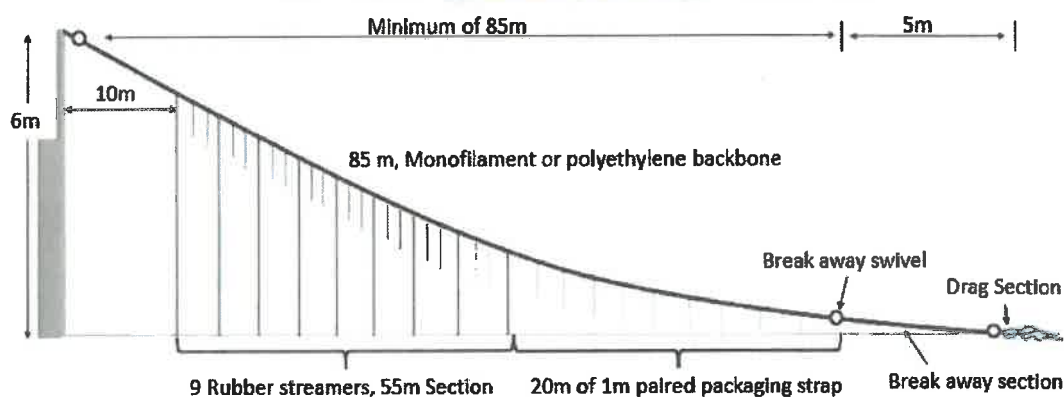


Figure 1. Tori line design with a mix of long and short (1 m) streamers, for vessels <35m total length.

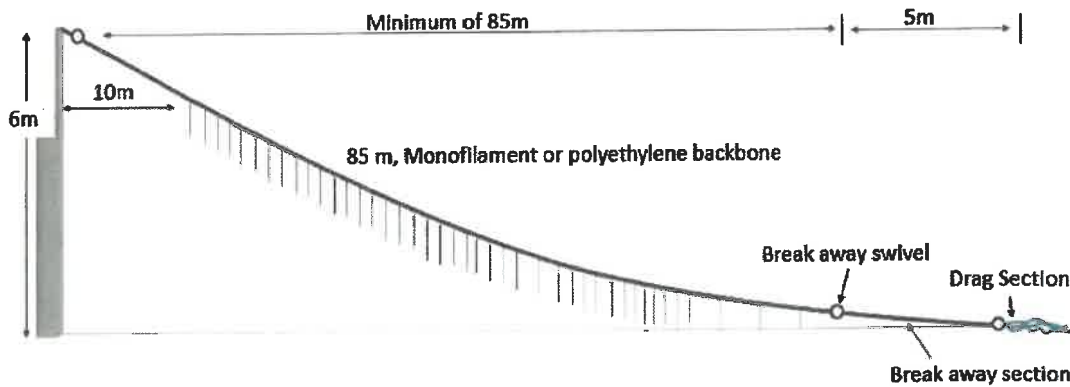


Figure 2. Tori line design that only uses short streamers, for vessels <35m total length.

For further guidelines and options for materials please contact BirdLife South Africa:

Andrea Angel, Email: andrea.angel@birdlife.org.za or Reason Nyengera, Email: reason.nyengera@birdlife.org.za ; Tel: 021 419 7347



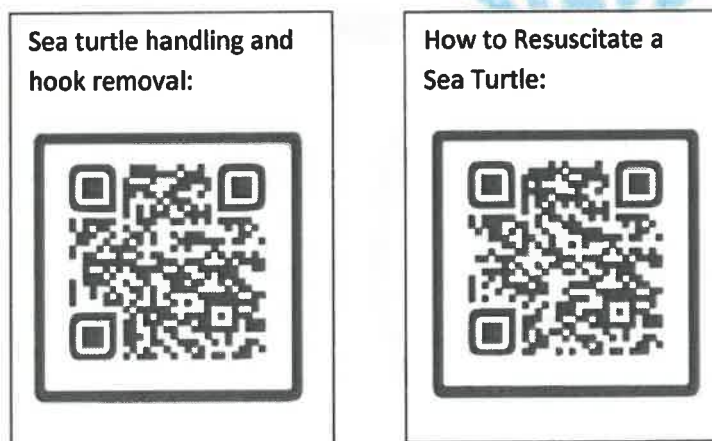
Annexure 4: RELEASE PROCEDURES

Links to videos of handling and release procedures:

Seabirds



Turtles



Sharks

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and strokes.



Seabirds

Birds released from longline hooks have a good chance of survival if they are treated correctly.

1. Carefully lift the bird aboard, preferably using a net, or by holding the bill, wing tips and body – never pull the bird up with the line. Once aboard, keep hold of the bill and carefully fold the wings into the body.
2. Hold the bird securely, without squeezing.
3. Hooks can then be extracted easily from wings, legs or bill tips using bolt cutters to remove the barb.
4. If a seabird has swallowed a hook, and its position can be found, the following procedure is recommended, but must only be attempted with access to the correct equipment:
 - a. Reach down the bird's throat, grasp the hook and gently push it so it bulges under the skin. Make a small cut to allow the hook to pass through. If you cannot remove the hook, cut the line as short as possible and let the bird go.
5. When releasing a bird, allow it to move away from the vessel before proceeding with fishing operations.

HOOK REMOVAL FROM SEABIRDS

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

For more information visit:
www.acap.aq



Release Kit



Bring bird aboard

If possible, slow or stop hauling and slow or stop vessel to release line tension. If practical, use a landing net to lift small birds on board, otherwise retrieve the bird on the line as safely and quickly as possible. When within reach, grab it by the bill. **Never grab the wing.**

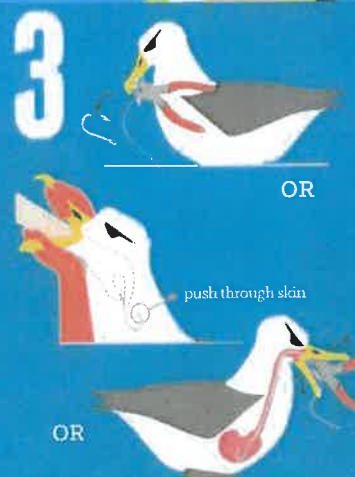


Restrain bird and hold securely

Carefully fold the wings into the bird's body. Wrap the bird in a towel/blanket (not too tightly). Make sure the bird doesn't come into contact with oil on deck.

For large birds that you cannot manage under your arm, restrain the bird securely between your legs without squeezing. Hold the bill gently shut but **do not cover the nostrils.**

If the bird vomits, loosen hold on bill so the bird does not suffocate.



Remove the hook

If the hook is visible

Use pliers (or bolt cutters for large hooks) to cut through the hook shaft (or to flatten the barb). Pull the hook back out of the bird.

If the hook is swallowed and removal is possible

A second person can find the hook position externally by feeling along the neck or internally by following the line to the hook. Gently force the tip of the hook so that it bulges under the skin of the bird (for large birds, this may be easier if you reach down the bird's throat and hold the hook). If you can get a good grip on the hook, push the tip of the hook through the skin and remove.

Never try to extract the hook backwards.

If hook removal is not possible

Either because removing the hook will cause further damage to the bird or the hook is too deeply ingested, cut the line as close to the hook as possible and leave the hook in the bird.



If the bird is exhausted or waterlogged

If possible, place in a **ventilated** box or bin in a quiet, dry, shaded place to recover for an hour or two. Otherwise, contain bird in a quiet dry area, **away from oil.** The bird is ready for release when the feathers are dry, bird is alert and able to stand.



Release the bird

If the bird is strong and mostly dry, release it onto the water (but clear of the vessel) immediately after hook removal. Having again first grabbed the bill, lift and slowly lower the bird onto the water letting go of the bill last.

Where birds cannot be lowered directly onto water, lift and release the bird from the side of the vessel into the wind letting go of the bill at the same time. The bird may remain on the water for some time after release.

Turtles

Longline safe handling and release of sea turtles:

- a. When practicable, and when operator or crew on board are trained, comatose sea turtles should be brought on board immediately.
- b. All turtles alive on the line should be treated correctly to improve their chances of post release survival.
- c. Upon sighting a sea turtle, the vessel and line reel speed should be slowed, and the vessel direction adjusted to move toward the sea turtle.
- d. If the turtle is too large to bring on board, avoiding putting too much strain on the line. If the turtle is hooked and the barb visible, in such manner as to prevent safe boarding without causing further damage/injury to the sea turtle, use a long handled de-hooker to remove the hook / line clippers/ line cutter should be used to clip/cut the line and remove as much line as possible. Let the turtle swim away from the vessel before continuing fishing operations.
- e. If a sea turtle is observed to be hooked or entangled by longline gear during hauling operations, the vessel operator should immediately cease hauling operations until the sea turtle has been removed from the longline gear or brought on board the vessel.
- f. If the turtle is small enough to be safely handled, use a dip net or basket lifts to bring it on board. Avoid pulling on the line. When handling a sea turtle, attempts should be made to hold the animals by shell, avoiding the head and neck region and flippers. Placing the sea turtle on its bottom shell (plastron) so that the sea turtle is right side up, safely isolated and immobilized on a cushioned surface, such as an automobile tire without a rim, a boat cushion, or coil of rope once on board. The primary purpose of the cushioned surface is to elevate the sea turtle from the deck to assist in restraining it. Keep the turtle on board in a cool location to recover.
- g. If the hook has been swallowed, or is in the mouth, place a gag in its mouth so it cannot bite.
- h. If the turtle is hooked in its mouth or externally fully visible use bolt cutters, or a de-hooker to remove the hook quickly and carefully as possible.
- i. If the turtle is hooked in its throat and the barb is visible, use a de-hooker and if the turtle is deeply hooked and the barb is not visible (e.g. ingested or in roof of mouth),, remove as much of the line as possible, without pulling on it.
- j. Live sea turtles should be returned to the sea after handling:

- i. By putting the vessel engine in neutral gear so that the propeller is disengaged, and the vessel is stopped, and releasing the sea turtle away from deployed gear; and
- ii. Observing that the sea turtle is safely away from the vessel before engaging the propeller and continuing operations

Resuscitation for a sea turtle on board:

- k. If the sea turtle brought aboard the vessel is inactive, resuscitation should be attempted.
- l. When handling a sea turtle, attempts should be made to hold the animal by the shell, avoiding the head and neck region, and flippers.
- m. Strive to remove and /or disentangle any foreign items from the sea turtle, such as any plastic items, netting or embedded hooks, etc.
- n. Placing the sea turtle on its bottom shell (plastron) so that the sea turtle is right side up, safely isolated and immobilized on a cushioned surface, such as an automobile tire without a rim, a boat cushion, or coil of rope once on board. The primary purpose of the cushioned surface is to elevate the sea turtle from the deck to assist in restraining it. Elevate its hindquarters at least 6 inches (15cm) for a period of 4 up to 24 hours. The amount of the elevation depends on the size of the turtle; greater elevations needed for larger sea turtles. Periodically , rock and sea turtle gently left to right and right to left by holding the outer edge of the shell (carapace) and lifting one side about 3 inches (8 cm) then alternate to the other side. Gently touch the eyes and pinch the tail (reflex test) periodically to see if there is a response.
- o. Sea turtles being resuscitated should be shaded and kept damp or moist but under no circumstance be placed into a container holding water. A water-soaked towel placed over the head, carapace, and flippers is the most effective method in keeping a sea turtle moist.
- p. Sea turtles that revive and become active should be released over the stern of the boat only when fishing gear is not in use (i.e., not actively being set or hauled), when the engine gears are in neutral position, and in areas where they are unlikely to be recaptured or injured by vessels. Gently release the animal headfirst, ensuring the water is clear of fishing gear and the boat is stationary. Sea turtles that fail to respond to the reflex test or fail to move within 4 hours (up to 24, if possible) shall be returned to the water in the same manner as that for actively moving sea turtles.



How to use a de-hooker:

Thread the line through the eye of the de-hooker.

Keeping the line taught, push the de-hooker down the turtle's throat until it reaches the hook.

A sharp downward movement will dislodge the hook.

Turn the handle 45° and slowly remove the de-hooker.

De-hookers instructional video can be viewed here:

<https://youtu.be/FNxAUWkwRd0?si=du6-ziY44c-BLc6l>

**Sharks**

The Permit Holder must follow the best practice for shark release as set out below:

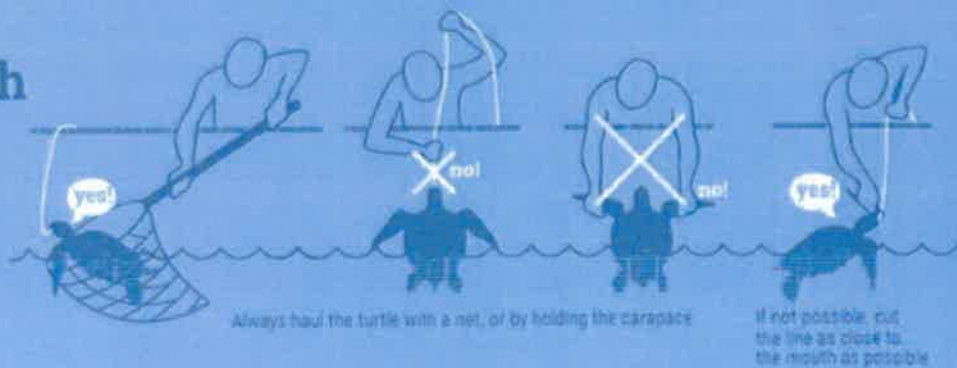
- a) for sharks above the slot limit (big sharks): Bring the shark to the side of the vessel as quickly as possible. Avoid taking the shark out of the water while releasing it from the line. Cut the line as close to the hook as possible.
- b) for sharks below the slot limit (small sharks): Bring the shark to the side of the vessel as quickly as possible. Keep the line under tension to avoid entanglement. Handle animal as little as possible, avoid contact with eyes and gills, and preferably handle with wet hands/gloves. Support the weight of the animal if removed from the water, and do not hold by its tail. Cut the line as close to the hook as possible if the barb of hook is not visible, or if handling the hook is unsafe. If correctly hooked, and removal of the hook is safe and the barb is visible, cut the line and remove hook in the direction of the tip.



Saving **sea turtles** starts with **you**

Fishermen can do a lot to help turtles survive.

During Catch



During Release



SAFELY REMOVING HOOKS

1. Removing a barbed hook from an animal, without causing too much harm, includes pushing the point of the hook through the tissue of the animal and flattening the barb when it protrudes. The hook can then be removed without snagging and causing damage to tissue.
2. If an animal is hooked in an area which is sensitive (like the gills, throat, eye or if the hook has been swallowed), cut the line as close to the hook as possible and release the animal with the hook left in place (the hook will eventually rust out or if barbless, will be spat out or safely passed through the digestive system).
3. Dehooking devices should be used and are encouraged.
4. Never swing and/or smack rays against the side of the vessel to separate hook from jaws. The jaws of the rays will be ripped out. This method to release stingrays is dangerous for crew whilst swinging through the air and the animal will die.

RELEASING SMALL SHARKS (1 PERSON)

1. Ensure that all hooks, line or rope are removed (if not possible, then ensure that the trace is cut as short as possible).
2. Use two hands to support the animal when releasing it, one hand should be used to support the body and the other should be used to hold the pectoral / dorsal fin as shown to the right. If possible support the shark under its pectoral fins (pectoral girdle).
3. When releasing the shark, take care to ensure that the shark enters the water with its head first.
4. Where handling is not feasible, small animals can be released via stern ramps, offal conveyors or bycatch chutes.



RELEASING SMALL RAYS AND SKATES (1 PERSON)

1. Ensure that all hooks, line or rope are removed (if not possible, then ensure that the trace is cut as short as possible).
2. Use two hands, with one hand in or under the mouth and the other hand supporting the remainder of the body with the tail away from you to avoid coming into contact with the barbs at the base or on the tail.
3. If possible, place ray on a movable flat surface to avoid contact with the ray / skate.
4. Place gloved hand directly over barb, holding it against the tail.
5. NEVER break off the tail or barb.
6. NEVER insert fingers into spiracles or gills.
7. NEVER pierce holes in the wings so it is easier to grasp the animal.
8. When releasing the ray, try to ensure that the ray enters the water right side up and with its head at a slight downward angle.
9. Minimise touching the animal or dragging it across deck. The mucous serves an important function for the ray / skate.
10. Never swing and bash a ray on the side of a vessel to dislodge a hook from an animal.
11. Where handling is not feasible, animals can be released via stern ramps, offal conveyors or bycatch chutes.



RELEASING MEDIUM AND LARGE SHARKS (2+ PEOPLE)

1. Ensure that all hooks, line or rope are removed (if not possible, then ensure that the trace is cut as short as possible).
2. A wet, dark cloth may be used to cover the eyes of an energetic shark (ensure not to put pressure on the eyes and nose of the shark when doing so). This calms the shark down.
3. A hose pumping seawater into the shark's mouth may also calm the shark down and increase its chances of survival if its release is not imminent. A stick or medium sized fish could be placed into the mouth of the shark to prevent it from biting the crew.
4. When releasing, use one person to hold the tail (with both hands) while another person holds the pectoral / dorsal fins as shown below while monitoring the head (in case of sudden movement).



5. Care must be taken to drop the shark into the water, head first, and not thrown it forcefully overboard.
6. If the shark is too large to carry by hand, a brailer, net or a piece of canvas can be used to return the animal to the water with the aid of a crane.
7. Where handling is not feasible, animals can be released via stern ramps, offal conveyors or bycatch chutes.
8. Avoid lifting a shark (regardless of size) by its tail. This practice can break the spinal column. If possible a second strop / rope should be placed near the pectoral (front) fins (without damaging gills) to support the sharks weight.

RELEASING MEDIUM AND LARGE RAYS AND SKATES (2+ PEOPLE)

1. Ensure that all hooks, line or rope are removed (if not possible, then ensure that the trace is cut as short as possible).
2. When releasing, one person may support the head of the ray using both hands underneath where the mouth is. A second and/or third person may support the ray under the wings, while holding the tail. Some rays have barbs on or at the base of their tails which could inflict damage.
3. Holding directly over the barb on the tail with a gloved hand will prevent injuries.
4. Care must be taken that the ray is dropped into the water and not thrown forcefully overboard.
5. If the ray is too large to carry by hand, a brailer, net or a piece of plastic canvas can be used to return the animal to the water with the aid of a crane.
6. NEVER insert fingers into spiracles or gills.
7. NEVER pierce holes in the wings so it is easier to grasp the animal.
8. Where handling is not feasible, animals can be released via stern ramps, offal conveyors or bycatch chutes.

BAD PRACTICES OF SHARK, RAY & SKATE HANDLING (CONTINUED)



CONCLUSION

If this simple guide is followed, the fishery and crew can be confident that the released sharks, rays and skates have the highest chance to recover and survive after being caught. By following safe handling procedures, the crew can reduce their chances of being injured by sharks, skates and rays. In addition, their impact of fishing on the marine environment can be greatly reduced which supports fishery managers and industry to comply with ecosystem-based fishery management principles.



Shark
Conservation
Fund



WMA

Annexure 5

Seabird Mitigation Checklist for Tuna Vessels

Section A (Check sheet by Observer)

Date	Tori line length (150m)	Attachment point for tori line (>7 m high)	Dehooker device	Observer Name	Observer signature

Section B (Observer Report On Compulsory Measures)

[illegible]

Section C (Observer Report On Additional Measures)

[illegible]

Instructions: mark boxes with TICK if Permit Holder complies or with a CROSS if Permit Holder does not comply

pm

Annexure 6

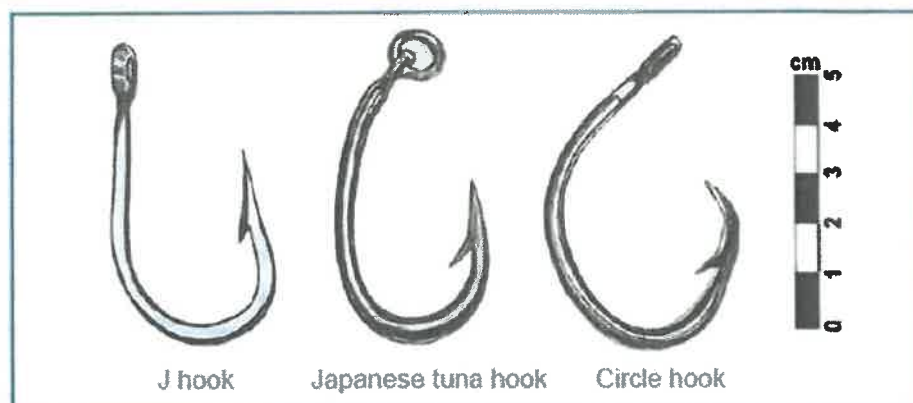


Figure 3. Main types of hooks used by longliners

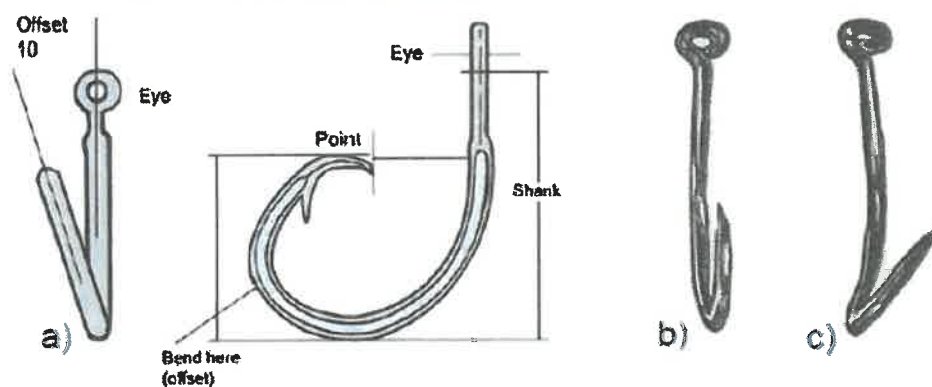


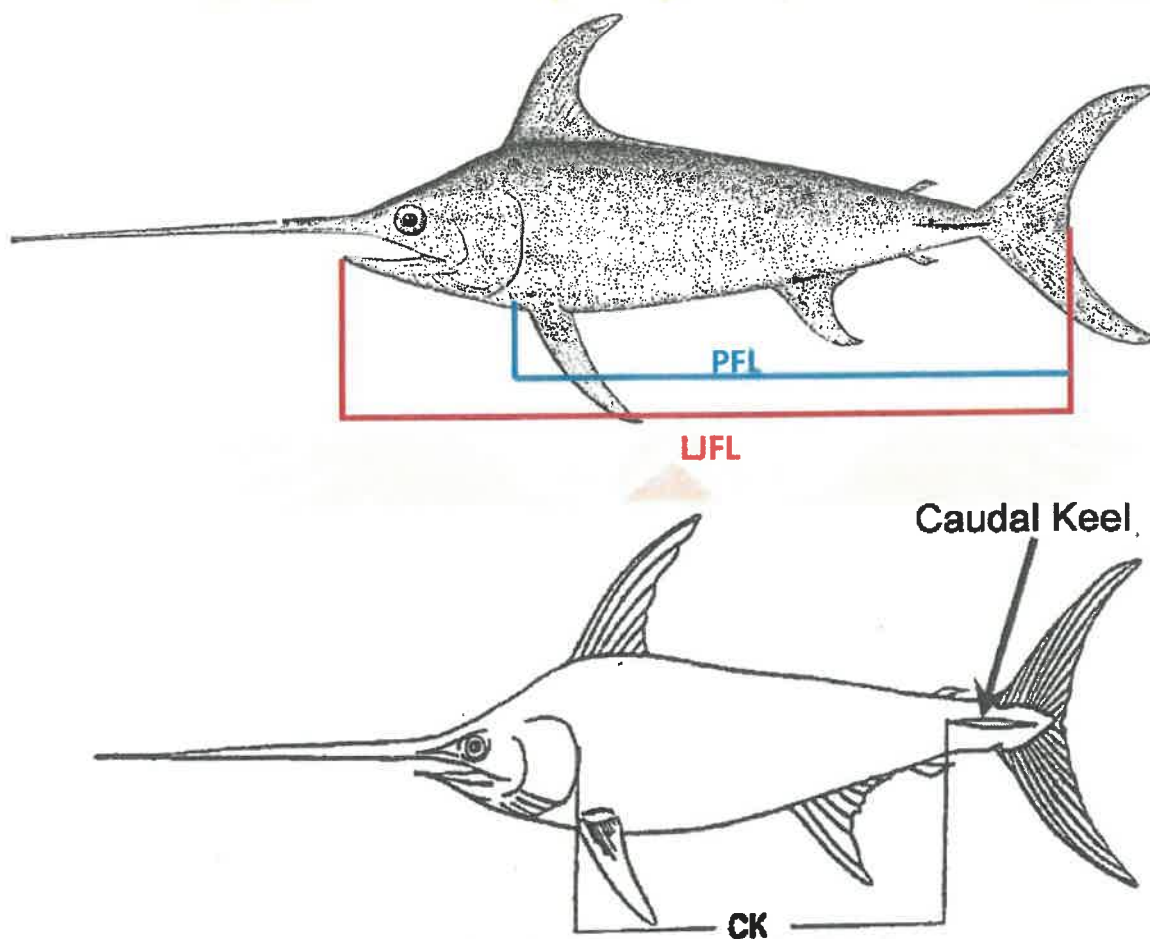
Figure 4. Generic outline (frontal and lateral view) of a circle hook to show main parts and how the offset angle is measured; b. examples of non-offset hook (point of the hook in line with the shank); c. examples of offset hook (point of the hook not in line with the shank).

ICCAT's Recommendation 22-12 - The use of only large circle hooks are defined as a hook with the point turned perpendicular back to the shank to form a generally circular or oval shape and the offset of no more than 10 degrees.

Handwritten signature

Annexure 7

Types of length measurements



Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL): lower jaw to fork of the tail

Pectoral Fork Length (PFL): insertion of pectoral fin to fork of the tail

Cleithrum to Keel (CK): Bony area right behind the gill slit, to the front/anterior of the caudal keel (horizontal ridge before the tail fin).

Tuna, billfish and shark length frequency sampling form

Vessel name		Entered		Initials	Date
Permit holder's name		Validated			
Sampling date					
Skipper					
Contact number					
Lat degrees		Long degrees			
Species					

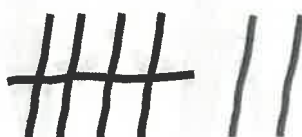


Fork Length (FL): tip of snout to the fork of the tail. All tunas
Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL): lower jaw to fork of the tail. All billfish
Total length (TL): tip of snout to tip of upper tail fin. All sharks

FL or LJFL or TL (cm)	No of fish per size class	FL or LJFL or TL (cm)	No of fish per size class	FL or LJFL or TL (cm)	No of fish per size class
60		101		142	
61		102		143	
62		103		144	
63		104		145	
64		105		146	
65		106		147	
66		107		148	
67		108		149	
68		109		150	
69		110		151	
70		111		152	
71		112		153	
72		113		154	
73		114		155	
74		115		156	
75		116		157	
76		117		158	
77		118		159	
78		119		160	
79		120		161	
80		121		162	
81		122		163	
82		123		164	
83		124		165	
84		125		166	
85		126		167	
86		127		168	
87		128		169	
88		129		170	
89		130		171	
90		131		172	
91		132		173	
92		133		174	
93		134		175	
94		135		176	
95		136		177	
96		137		178	
97		138		179	
98		139		180	
99		140		181	
100		141		182	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TUNA, BILLFISH AND SHARK LENGTH FREQUENCY FORM

- 1) A form must be filled out for each set making sure that the particulars above the table are completed.
- 2) Only the Fork Length (FL) of tuna, the Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of billfish and the Total Length (TL) of sharks must be measured. This must be done in a straight line measure using a tape measure attached to a stick or perhaps attached to the deck. You cannot lay a tape measure along the fish as it gives the wrong statistics.
- 3) All measures must be rounded down to the nearest cm. e.g. a 65.2 cm and a 65.8 cm fish should be recorded as 65cm.
- 4) The fish measurement must be recorded alongside the correct size class. E.g., a 65cm yellowfin will be recorded as a | (vertical stroke) alongside the category 65. A further stroke will be added for each additional fish of this size. On landing the fifth fish of a particular size the 4 strokes should be crossed to indicate 5 fish of this size. E.g. The 6th fish will once again start as a stroke and will be crossed when the 10th fish is landed etc. If fish landed are smaller or larger than the size classes provided, please make a note at the bottom of the page.



Annexure 8

forestry, fisheries
& the environmentDepartment:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

LARGE PELAGIC LONGLINE LANDING DECLARATION SHEET

Tel: 021-402 3627 Fax: 021-402 3034

*Submit with the corresponding catch statistics sheet(s)

Rights Holder: _____
 Vessel name: _____
 Vessel Registration No: _____
 Permit No: _____
 Fishing Vessel Licence No: _____
 Harbour Name: _____
 Fishing Area: _____

Trip No: _____
 Sailing Date: _____
 Discharge Date: _____
 Vessel Flag: _____
 Gear Type: _____
 Factory Name: _____
 EEZ: _____

SPECIES	NUMBER OF FROZEN FISH (no bins)	NUMBER OF FRESH FISH (no bins)	LANDED FORM	TOTAL WEIGHT PER SPECIES (kg)
Swordfish				
Yellowfin tuna				
Southern bluefin tuna				
Bigeye tuna				
Skipjack tuna				
Longfin tuna (albacore)				
Stripe Marlin				
Black Marlin				
Blue Marlin				
Blue Shark (fins combined)				
Mako Shark (fins combined)				
Other shark				
Oil fish				
Escolar				
Dorado				
Other:				

(Landed Form: GG = Gilled and Gutted, DR = Dressed (H&G), RD = whole round, FL = fillet)

(Landed Form Southern Bluefin Tuna: GGO = Gilled and Gutted Tail On, GGT = Gilled and Gutted Tail Off, DRO = Dressed Tail On, DRT = Dressed Tail Off, RD = whole round, FL = fillet)

Declaration: To the best of my knowledge, the figures reported are correct and are the true reflection of the vessel's landed catch.

Print Name

Signature

Date

Skipper/Owner: _____

Monitor: _____

Fishery Control Officer: _____

Comments: _____

Annexure 9


**forestry, fisheries
& the environment**

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**APPLICABLE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT MEASURES AS ADOPTED BY
VARIOUS TUNA REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANISATIONS**
Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)

RESOLUTIONS		
Number	Title	Status/Requirement
	Resolution for a CCSBT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port	All foreign fishing vessels are subjected to port inspection
	Resolution on a CCSBT Record of Vessels Authorised to Fish for Southern Bluefin Tuna	Only authorised vessels shall fish and land SBT
	Resolution on the CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	All authorised vessels fishing for SBT are required to have a fully functional VMS on board
	Resolution on the Implementation of a CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme	For all transshipments, landings of domestic product, exports, imports and re-exports, all SBT shall be accompanied by a statistical document
	Resolution on Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels	At sea transshipment is prohibited. 100% monitoring of transshipment in port
	Resolution on Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities for SBT	Vessels found to be fishing for SBT but not authorised shall be reported to the CCSBT Secretariat and will be listed under the IUU vessel list
	Resolution on large-scale driftnet fishing	Use of large-scale driftnets is prohibited in this sector

	Recommendation to Mitigate the Impact on Ecologically Related Species of Fishing for SBT	As per permit conditions
	Resolution to Align CCSBT's Ecologically Related Species measures with those of other tuna RFMOs	Mandatory use of Tori lines is required by all Members in all longline SBT fisheries below 30° south.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)

RECOMMENDATIONS		
Number	Title	Status/Requirement
24-14	Recommendation by ICCAT on protecting the health and safety of observers in CPC observer programmes	As per permit conditions
24-12	Recommendation by ICCAT replacing Recommendation 23-14 on mobulid rays (Family mobulidae) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Permit Holders are prohibited from retaining onboard, transshipping, landing or storing any part or whole carcass of all species of mobulid rays (family Mobulidae), caught in the ICCAT Area of Competence. Permit Holders shall promptly release unharmed, to the extent practicable, mobulid rays as soon as they are seen on the hook or at the vessel, in a manner that will result in the least possible harm to the individual.
24-01	Recommendation by ICCAT Replacing Recommendation 22-01 on Multi-Annual Conservation and Management Programme for Tropical Tunas	South Africa has a bigeye tuna trigger threshold of 1 575t in the ICCAT Convention area. Vessels (20m or greater) fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area for Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tunas are required to

		be registered on the ICCAT authorized vessel list.
23-11	Recommendation by ICCAT to replace recommendation 19-08 on management measures for the conservation of South Atlantic blue shark caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Permit Holders to record their catches and submit the same to the Department.
23-12	Recommendation by ICCAT for the conservation of whale sharks (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Permit Holders are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing, in whole or in part, any specimen of whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>). Permit Holders shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of live whale sharks.
23-15	Resolution by ICCAT on cetacean encirclement	Purse seine and FADs not permitted.
23-18	Recommendation by ICCAT to establish minimum standards and programme requirements for the use of Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) in ICCAT fisheries	Permit holders to meet the requirements of the ICCAT Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) minimum standards, should EM be implemented, and to complement the required level of human observer coverage.
22-11	Recommendation by ICCAT on the conservation of the South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Permit holders to record total catches, including any landings, dead discards and live releases of shortfin mako sharks
22-06	Recommendation by ICCAT on the Southern Atlantic albacore catch limits for the period 2023-2026	Vessels (20m or greater) fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area for south Atlantic albacore are required to be registered on the ICCAT authorized vessel list.

22-12 and 23-13	Recommendation by ICCAT on the bycatch of Sea Turtles Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries (Combine, Streamline, and Amend Recommendations 10-09 and 13-11)	Vessels to reduce and eliminate, to the extent practicable, interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries where encounters with sea turtles
21-15	Recommendation by ICCAT on Transshipment	At sea transshipment is prohibited. 100% monitoring of transshipment in port
21-14	Recommendation by ICCAT amending recommendation 13-13 concerning the establishment of an ICCAT record of vessels 20 metres in length overall or greater authorized to operate in the convention area	Vessels (20m or greater) fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area are required to be registered on the ICCAT authorized vessel list
19-09	Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Sightings	FCOs to collect, through enforcement and surveillance operations conducted by their competent authorities in the Convention area, as much information as feasible when a foreign-flagged vessel or vessel without nationality is sighted as engaged in fishing or fishing related activities (e.g., transshipment) that are presumed to be illegal, unreported, and unregulated
19-11	Recommendation by ICCAT on Abandoned, Lost or Otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear	Permit Holder/Skipper shall ensure that its fishing vessel(s) authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area are prohibited from abandoning and discarding fishing gear except for safety reasons, and taking into

		account the special requirements of developing CPCs in relation to conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and development of fisheries for such stocks
19-05	Recommendation by ICCAT to establish rebuilding programs for blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish	Permit holders shall work to minimize the post-release mortality of marlins/spearfish in the ICCAT region.
18-09	Recommendation by ICCAT on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Vessels found to be fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area (for ICCAT species) without authorization shall be reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and will be listed under the IUU vessel list
17-03	Recommendation by ICCAT amending the recommendation for the conservation of South Atlantic swordfish, Rec. 16-04	Vessels (20m or greater) fishing in the ICCAT Convention Area for South Atlantic swordfish are required to be registered on the ICCAT authorized vessel list.
17-01	Recommendation by ICCAT on Prohibition on Discards of Tropical Tunas by Purse Seine	Purse Seine fishing is strictly prohibited in the Large Pelagic Longline sector
16-14	Recommendation by ICCAT to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs	A minimum of 5% observer coverage of fishing effort in the pelagic longline fishery
15-06	Recommendation by ICCAT on Porbeagle caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Retention of Porbeagle is prohibited
14-08	Recommendation by ICCAT to support effective implementation of recommendation 12-07 by ICCAT for an ICCAT scheme for minimum standards for inspection in port	All foreign fishing vessels are subjected to port inspection

14-07	Recommendation by ICCAT on access agreements	Access agreements have not been allowed
13-14	Recommendation by ICCAT on vessel chartering	Chartering nations shall be Contracting Parties to the ICCAT Convention. All vessel flags shall effectively exercise their duty to control their fishing vessels to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures
07-07 and 11-09	Recommendation and Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT on reducing incidental by-catch of seabirds in ICCAT Longline fisheries	As per permit conditions
11-08	Recommendation by ICCAT on the conservation of Silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries	Silky sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel
10-08	Recommendation by ICCAT on Hammerhead sharks (Family Sphyrnidae) caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT	Hammerhead sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel
10-07	Recommendation by ICCAT on Oceanic Whitetip sharks caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT Convention Area	Oceanic Whitetip sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel
09-07	Recommendation by ICCAT on the conservation of thresher sharks caught in association with fisheries in the ICCAT convention area	Thresher sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel

Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)

RESOLUTIONS		
Number	Title	Requirement/Status
24-07	On a management procedure for skipjack tuna in the IOTC area of competence	Not applicable yet. Management Procedure to be run in 2025 and the TAC allocation protocol applied thereafter.

24-06	On a Ban on Discards of Bigeye Tuna, Skipjack Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, And Non-Targeted Species Caught by Purse Seine Vessels in the IOTC Area of Competence	As per permit conditions
24-05	On Establishing a Programme for Transshipment by Large-Scale Fishing Vessels	At-sea transshipment is prohibited. 100% monitoring of transshipment in port
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	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.
23-01	On the management of anchored fish aggregating devices (aFADs)	aFADs not permitted
23-03	On establishing a voluntary fishing closure in the Indian Ocean for the conservation of tropical tunas	Not applicable
23-04	On establishing catch limits for bigeye tuna in the IOTC area of competence	South Africa has maintained catches of <500t annually of bigeye, and the fishery is a mixed target fishery. South Africa has a catch limit of 2 000t
23-06	On the conservation of cetaceans	Purse seine and FADs not permitted. Report all interactions with cetaceans
12-06 and 23-07	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries	As per permit conditions
23-08	On electronic monitoring standards for IOTC fisheries	Permit holders to meet the requirements of the IOTC EM

		Program Standard (Annex 1) and EM System and Data Standards (Annex 2), should EM be implemented
23-09	On a fish aggregating devices (FADs) working group	Not applicable
22-04	On a Regional Observer Scheme	All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above and under 24 meters, if they operate outside the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the flag CPC and in the IOTC area of competence, comply with the minimum observer coverage of 5% as defined by the number of operations/sets
21-01	On an Interim Plan for Rebuilding The Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock in the IOTC Area of Competence	Purse Seine, Gillnet, FADs and Supply vessels not permitted; South Africa's reported catches of yellowfin tuna for 2014 were below 5000t and the average catches of yellowfin tuna for the period from 2017 to 2019 inclusive was below 2000t
19-02	Procedures on a Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) Management Plan	FADs not permitted
19-03	On the Conservation of Mobulid Rays Caught in Association with Fisheries in the IOTC Area Of Competence	Vessel(s) is/are prohibited from intentionally setting any gear type for targeted fishing of mobulid rays in the IOTC Area of Competence, if the animal is sighted prior to commencement of the set Vessel(s) shall not retain onboard, transshipping, landing,

		storing, any part or whole carcass of mobulid rays caught in the IOTC Area of Competence
19-04	Concerning the IOTC Record Of Vessels Authorised to Operate in the IOTC Area Of Competence	<p>Only authorised vessels (24m or greater) will be permitted to fish in the IOTC Area of Competence</p> <p>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</p>
19-07	On Vessel Chartering in the IOTC Area of Competence	Only vessels registered in the IOTC authorised vessel list are permitted
18-02	On Management Measures for the Conservation Of Blue Shark Caught in Association with IOTC Fisheries	All catch data is required to be submitted to the Department
18-05	On Management Measures for the Conservation of the Billfishes: Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-Pacific Sailfish	<p>CPCs shall endeavour to ensure that the overall catches, of the Indian Ocean Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo Pacific Sailfish in any given year do not exceed either the MSY level or, in its absence, the lower limit of the MSY range of central values as estimated by the Scientific Committee.</p> <p>3. The limits referred to in paragraph 2 correspond to the following:</p> <p>a. Striped Marlin: 3,260 t</p> <p>b. Black Marlin: 9,932 t</p> <p>c. Blue Marlin: 11,930 t</p> <p>d. Indo Pacific Sailfish: 25,000 t</p>

		CPCs shall not retain on board, trans-ship, land, any specimen smaller than 60 cm Lower Jaw Fork Length (LJFL) of any of the species
17-05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Hammerhead sharks (belonging to genus <i>Sphyrna</i>), oceanic whitetip sharks, porbeagle sharks, dusky sharks and silky sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel. Fins may not be removed from the shark trunks (i.e. headed, gutted).
17-07	On The Prohibition to Use Large-Scale Driftnets in The IOTC Area	Use of Large Scale Driftnets is prohibited
16-07	On the use of artificial lights to attract fish	The use, installing or operating surface or submerged artificial lights is prohibited
16-08	On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids	Use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids is prohibited
15-03	On the vessel monitoring system (VMS) programme	A fully functional VMS is mandatory on all vessels
15-04	Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence	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.
13-06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries	Oceanic Whitetip sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel. Permit holders record any catches, including dead discards and live releases of oceanic whitetip sharks.

13-05	On the conservation of whale sharks (Rhincodon typus)	Purse seine and FADs not permitted. Report all interactions with whale sharks
12-09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family Alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Thresher sharks shall not be retained on board the vessel. Permit holders record any catches, including dead discards and live releases of thresher sharks.
12-04	On the conservation of Marine Turtles	As per permit conditions
11-02	On the prohibition of fishing on data buoys	Operators are prohibited from taking on board a data buoy and fishing on data buoy while engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence.
05-03	Relating to the establishment of an IOTC programme of inspection in port	All foreign fishing vessels are subjected to port inspection

Annexure 10

Example of Large Pelagic Catch Summary

Rights Holder	Vessel	Longline/Pole-Line	Trip No.	Trip Start	Discharge date	Harbour	Species	Form	Qty	kg
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	21	01-11-24	04-11-24	Hout Bay	Albacore Tuna	RD	58	881,4
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	21	01-11-24	04-11-24	Hout Bay	Yellowfin Tuna	GG	11	724,1
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	21	01-11-24	04-11-24	Hout Bay	Bigeye Tuna	GG	1	50,4
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	22	10-11-24	14-11-24	Hout Bay	Albacore Tuna	RD	634	7 425,2
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	22	10-11-24	14-11-24	Hout Bay	Bigeye Tuna	GG	9	422,5
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	22	10-11-24	14-11-24	Hout Bay	Bluefin Tuna	GGO	1	54,3
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	23	15-11-24	19-11-24	Hout Bay	Albacore Tuna	RD	204	2 587,3
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	23	15-11-24	19-11-24	Hout Bay	Yellowfin Tuna	GG	6	313,7
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	23	15-11-24	19-11-24	Hout Bay	Bigeye Tuna	GG	3	232,8
21 Corp	Ocean Beauty	Pole Line	24	21-11-24	27-11-24	Hout Bay	Albacore Tuna	RD	348	4 806,2

* Catch Summaries to be submitted by email to DFFE after every trip on the same excel spreadsheet – excel spreadsheet to be updated after each trip and resubmitted.

* Note that Summary is based on landing declarations – one row per species – if three species landed on trip then then trip entry will be 3 x rows.

Please request sample spreadsheet from ANonkenez@dfpe.gov.za – please submit only on same format as sample spreadsheet.

Please note certain cell entries have been restricted in order to facilitate accurate data consolidation as follows: (do not change formats)

Trip start/End – Date format entries only

Species – limited to fixed species names as shown

Form – limited to recognized form abbreviations only as shown

Submit to: SAO, Assistant and Deputy Directors: Pelagic & High Seas Fisheries Management,
ANonkeneza@dffe.gov.za

Subject: DFFE Large Pelagic Landing Summary – Rightsholder, MS Excel Spreadsheet to be named according to Sector and year and Rightsholder. Filename e.g.: DFFE Large Pelagic Landing Summary – 2025 – 21 Corp

Please note that Annexure 11 continues on the next page.



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ANNEXURE 9			
Designated landing sites for the landing of catches made by permit holders - Catch data monitors details			
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