

Ref: 02/1/5/2 **MINISTER (ACTING)** QUESTION NO. 3172 FOR WRITTEN REPLY: NATIONAL ASSEMBLY A draft reply to Mr N Singh (IFP) to the above-mentioned question is enclosed for your consideration. **MS LIMPHO MAKOTOKO DIRECTOR-GENERAL (ACTING)** DATE: DRAFT REPLY APPROVED/AMENDED MR D A HANEKOM, MP MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (ACTING) DATE:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(For written reply)

QUESTION NO. 3172 {NW3601E}

INTERNAL QUESTION PAPER NO. 37 of 2018

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 02 November 2018

Mr N Singh (IFP) to ask the M inister of Environmental Affairs:

Why is the Government allowing a demersal longline fishery to catch an unlimited number of sharks

along our coastline, whereas the economic benefit of the demersal shark longline fishery is minimal

when compared with the adverse environmental impact on the greater coastal ecosystem including

highly protected species such as Great White Sharks?

3172. THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS REPLIES:

The mandate of extractive fisheries resource use and management lies with the Department of

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF); Branch: Fisheries Management (BFA). The Department of

Environmental Affairs (DEA) has a role in the management and maintenance of environmental and

ecosystem health, integrity, as well as beneficial and sustainable use of environmental resources.

The demersal shark fishery constitutes a small-scale inshore fishery with a quantified impact which is

limited to fish product based on size and species. The fishery is also restricted through regulating

fishing effort, as well as spatial restrictions for operations.

The Department of Environmental Affairs does collaborate with DAFF on management areas for these

species through initiatives such as the development and implementation of the National Plan of Action

for Sharks (NPOA) published in 2012 by DAFF and the National Biodiversity Management Plan for

Sharks (BMP: Sharks) published in 2015 by DEA.

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