



SECTION C

Sector Specific
Permit Conditions:

Hake Longline

(South Coast – Inshore) fishery

These permit Conditions must be read with the applicable Fishing Permit Conditions For: Hake; Sole; Horse Mackerel and Demersal Sharks Sectors ("SECTION B") for 2016.

Fishing season: 2016

DATE OF APPROVAL: 09 DEC 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. APPLICABLE POLICIES AND PERMIT CONDITIONS	3
2. FISHING AND RESTRICTED AREAS	3
3. EFFORT LIMITATIONS AND GEAR RESTRICTIONS	5
4. CATCH CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS	9
5. HANDLING OF OVER/UNDER CATCHES AND PROHIBITED SPECIES	11
6. LANDING OF FISH.....	11
7. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION	13



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'MMA', located to the right of the logo.

1. APPLICABLE POLICIES AND PERMIT CONDITIONS

- 1.1 This permit is issued subject to the provisions and regulations of the policy for the Allocation of Commercial Fishing Rights in the Hake Longline Fishery: 2005.
- 1.2 These permit Conditions must be read with the applicable Fishing Permit Conditions For: Hake; Sole; Horse Mackerel and Demersal Shark Sectors ("SECTION B") for 2016.

2. FISHING AND RESTRICTED AREAS

- 2.1 This permit is valid only in South African waters (excluding tidal lagoons, tidal rivers and estuaries) in the area east of 020° E longitude.
- 2.2 No fishing shall take place in water depths greater than 110 metres or further than 20 nautical miles from the coast, whichever is the greater distance from the coast.
- 2.3 All fishing and landing of catches shall occur east of 020°E longitude.
- 2.4 No person shall use any fishing equipment in the following areas:
- 2.4.1 On the landward or northerly side of a straight line joining Cape Vacca and the lighthouse at Cape St Blaize;
- 2.4.2 On the landward or northerly side of a straight line joining the lighthouse at Cape St Blaize and Gericke Point;
- 2.4.3 To seaward of the lines defined in paragraphs 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 above within the sector of a circle with a radius of 1.5 nautical miles drawn from the lighthouse at Cape St Blaize;
- 2.4.4 Seaward of the high-water mark in the area bounded by a line (160° true bearing) drawn from the Sunday's River mouth and by a line (048° true bearing) drawn from the Donkin reserve lighthouse to its point of intersection with the aforementioned line;

- 2.4.5 Landward of a straight line drawn from the Cape Seal lighthouse to the western bank of the Bloukrans River mouth;
- 2.4.6 Landward of a straight line drawn from Cape St Francis Point to the lighthouse at Cape Recife;
- 2.4.7 Landward of a (084° true bearing) drawn from the lighthouse at Cape Infanta to the beacon marked K2, situated at Cape Barracouta; and
- 2.4.8 Within three (3) nautical miles of the coast in the area between Cape Barracouta (34°26'4S, 021°18'1E) and a line drawn 180° (true bearing) from the lighthouse at Ystervarkpunt (34°23'6S, 021°43'7E)
- 2.4.9 Within three (3) nautical miles of the high-water mark in the area between beacon DH1 at Still Bay Point and beacon DH2 between Rys Point and Skipskop (De Hoop Marine Protected Area).
- 2.4.10 Within the Tsitsikamma Marine Protected Area, which is defined as the area bounded by a line beginning at the high-water mark at Die Punt, Nature's Valley (33°59'0S, 023°34'561E), and running eastwards along the high-water mark to the right bank of the Groot River (east) (34°03'6S, 024°11'665E), and then running due south to a point three (3) nautical miles off shore (34°06'6S, 024°11'665E), then running along a straight line to a point three (3) nautical miles from the high-water mark (34°01'817S, 023°38'857E) measured along a line running due south from the right bank of the mouth of the Bloukrans River, and then due north to a point 0.5 nautical miles from the high-water mark (33°59'317S, 023°38'857E), and then along a straight line to a point (33°59'5S, 023°34'561E) due south of Die Punt, Nature's Valley, and then due north to the high-water mark at the point of beginning.



2.4.11 Within the Bird Island Marine Protected Area, a rectangle around Bird Island in Algoa Bay defined by the latitudes 33°48'0S and 33°52'0S and the longitudes 026°14'5E and 026°20'0E.

2.4.12 During the period 1 September to 30 November, no fishing may take place within the quadrilateral described by lines joining the following four points:—

A: 34°48'S 024°00'E;

B: 34°38'S 025°00'E;

C: 34°44'S 025°00'E; and

D: 34°57'S 024°00'E.

2.5 No fishing shall take place within False Bay north of a straight line drawn from the lighthouse at Cape Hangklip to the lighthouse at Cape Point.

3. EFFORT LIMITATIONS AND GEAR RESTRICTIONS

3.1 The Department has developed, in consultation with the recognised industrial bodies, a set of criteria and/or rules for the purposes of:

3.1.1 Limiting effort and/or the prevention of the development of over capacity; and

3.1.2 Matching a Right Holder's available effort capacity to its allocation, or, in the case of joint ventures (catching agreements) matching the vessels capacity to the catch limit allocated to it.

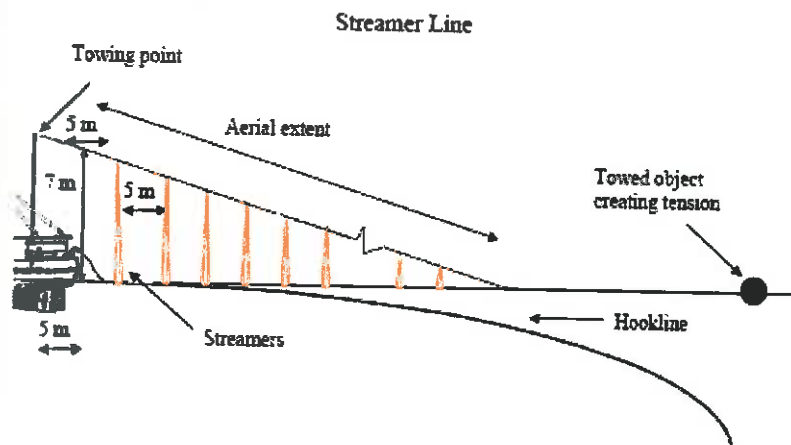
3.2 When submitting applications for a Permit to undertake commercial fishing of Hake Longline, the Department may request the Applicant to submit in addition with the application, verified information on vessels specifications.

3.3 The Permit Holder shall only utilise bottom set long lines, which must also be the only gear on board the vessel.

- 3.4 The Permit Holder shall only utilise bottom set long lines with a maximum of 20 000 hooks deployed on a daily basis.
- 3.5 No fishing hooks, fishing line or plastics shall be discarded. All fishing hooks shall be removed from offal before the offal is dumped. All fishing hooks shall be removed from discards, save where the removal of hooks from live discards (e.g. sharks) may endanger the safety of the crew or be detrimental to the survival of the animal.
- 3.6 Discarding of any long lining gear at sea is prohibited and Permit Holders shall attempt to recover all long line gear lost during fishing operations at sea.
- 3.7 Foreign-flagged vessels are not considered suitable for this fishery in terms of the Hake Longline Fishery Policy.
- 3.8 The Permit Holder must take cognisance of sustainable fishing practices and of the impacts of longlining on the ecosystem. In this regard steps should be taken to minimise fishing mortality on seabirds and other by-catch species, and to minimise other ecosystem impacts such as ghost fishing.
- 3.8.1 Longlines shall be set at night only (i.e. during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical twilight).
- 3.8.2 During longline fishing at night, only the minimum ship's lights necessary for safety shall be used. All deck lights should be shaded in such a way that the beam is directed down towards the deck.
- 3.8.3 Dumping of offal shall be minimised and shall take place only on the opposite side of the vessel from that on which lines are hauled. No dumping of offal shall take place during setting.
- 3.8.4 Fishing operations shall be conducted in such a way that hooklines (defined as the groundline or mainline to which the baited hooks are attached by snoods) sink beyond the reach of seabirds as soon as possible after they are put in the water. Specifications of the line weighting are given in paragraph 3.9

- 3.8.5 The Permit Holder must ensure that the vessel has a streamer line (bird-scaring line) onboard. The streamer line/s shall be deployed during longline setting to deter birds from approaching the hookline. Specifications of the streamer line and its method of deployment are given in paragraph 3.10.
- 3.8.6 Every effort should be made to ensure that birds captured alive during longlining are released alive and that wherever possible hooks are removed without jeopardising the life of the bird concerned.
- 3.8.7 All banded birds killed shall be retained whole (frozen or on ice) and returned to port. Other birds killed shall be retained, either whole (preferable) or heads and feet (the heads and feet from each bird to be tied together) and returned to port. On landing the birds shall be handed over to the FCO. Information contained on bands recovered from seabirds must be reported to: Central Data Bank for Antarctic Bird Banding, SAFRING, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa; or faxed to: (021) 689 7578.
- 3.9 **Line Weighting:** Tests are being undertaken to determine the optimal line weighting regime for local conditions and full specifications will be published once the tests have been completed. The following specifications serve as a guideline in the interim:
- 3.9.1 Vessels using autoline systems should add weights to the hookline or use integrated weight hooklines while deploying longlines. Integrated weight (IW) longlines of a minimum of 50 g/m or attachment to non-IW longlines of 5 kg weights at 50 to 60 m intervals are recommended.
- 3.9.2 Vessels using the Spanish method of longline fishing (double line) should release weights before line tension occurs. Weights of at least 8.5 kg mass, spaced at intervals of no more than 40 m, or weights of at least 6 kg mass spaced at intervals of no more than 20 m are recommended.
- 3.10 **Streamer (bird-scaring) lines:** Tests are being undertaken to determine the optimal streamer line design for local conditions, and full specifications will be published once the tests have been completed. The following specifications serve as a guideline in the interim:

- 3.10.1 The aerial extent of the streamer line, which is the part of the line supporting the streamers, is the effective seabird deterrent component of a streamer line. Vessels are encouraged to optimise the aerial extent and ensure that it protects the hookline as far astern of the vessel as possible, even in crosswinds.
- 3.10.2 The streamer line should be attached to the vessel such that it is suspended from a point as high as possible (a minimum of 7 m is preferable) above the water at the stern on the windward side of the point where the hookline enters the water.
- 3.10.3 The streamer line shall be a minimum of 150 m in length and include an object (buoy, road cone or sea-anchor) towed at the seaward end to create tension to maximise aerial coverage. The object towed should be maintained directly behind the attachment point to the vessel such that in crosswinds the aerial extent of the streamer line is over the hookline.
- 3.10.4 Branched streamers, each comprising two strands of a minimum of 3 mm diameter brightly coloured plastic tubing or cord, shall be attached no more than 5 m apart commencing 5 m from the point of attachment of the streamer line to the vessel and thereafter along the aerial extent of the line. Streamer length shall range between minimums of 6.5 m from the stern to 1 m for the seaward end. When a streamer line is fully deployed, the branched streamers should reach the sea surface in the absence of wind and swell. Swivels or a similar device should be placed in the streamer line in such a way as to prevent streamers being twisted around the streamer line. Each branched streamer may also have a swivel or other device at its attachment point to the streamer line to prevent fouling of individual streamers.
- 3.10.5 Vessels are encouraged to deploy a second streamer line such that streamer lines are towed from the point of attachment each side of the hookline. The leeward streamer line should be of similar specifications (in order to avoid entanglement the leeward streamer line may need to be shorter) and deployed from the leeward side of the hookline.



- 3.11 Other variations in the line weighting regime or in the design of streamer lines may be tested on vessels carrying observers, providing that approval is first obtained (in writing) from the Department.
- 3.12 Plastic packaging bands (e.g. on bait boxes) shall be cut so as not to form a hoop and all plastics to be stored and returned to shore. The Department shall prohibit such packaging bands onboard vessels in future.
- 4. CATCH CONTROLS AND LIMITATIONS**
- 4.1 Whilst the vessel is operating in terms of the provisions of this permit, it shall only harvest the hake allocations of Hake Longline Right Holders issued with a valid permit in terms of section 13 of the MLRA.
- 4.2 The Permit Holder shall immediately cease fishing once the full allocation as indicated in this permit has been caught and shall hand his/her original permit and certified copies to an Fishery Control Officer (FCO) for cancellation.
- 4.3 The Permit Holder shall only target hake. If the catch of kingclip taken on any one set is more than 10% by weight of the hake catch the vessel shall not set further lines within 5 nautical miles of that position. The kingclip catch (processed mass) shall not exceed 10% of the hake catch (processed mass) on any one landing.

- 4.4 Accumulatively, the total mass of kingklip caught by the end of the fishing season, or once the annual hake quantum allocated to the Right Holder has been caught, shall not exceed 5% of the Right Holder's hake allocation for that season. Fishing over these limits shall result in, but not limited to, the initiation of proceedings under Section 28 of the MLRA.
- 4.5 If the Permit Holder's by-catch of kingklip taken during the validity period of this permit exceeds the limit set in paragraph 4.3, the Permit Holder shall stop further fishing activities in terms of this permit unless written approval has been obtained from the Department to continue fishing in terms of this permit.
- 4.6 In the event that a vessel has been catching for more than one right holder on a single fishing trip; the by-catch caught shall be divided amongst right holders proportionate to their share of catch (e.g. 30% Hake = 30% By-catch).
- 4.7 Every effort should be made to ensure that sharks captured alive during longlining are released alive and that wherever possible hooks are removed without jeopardising the life of the animal concerned.
- 4.8 If a permit holder has exceeded 10% of Kingklip to Hake catches on any one landing, the Fishery Control Officer (FCO) shall confiscate the excess by-catch.
- 4.9 Once the total by-catch percentage has been reached, the permit will automatically be invalid / suspended until the permit holder has contacted the department and indeed got the permission in writing.
- 4.10 The kingklip by-catch for the trawl and line hake-directed fisheries should not exceed a precautionary maximum catch limit of 5264 tons.
- 4.11 The kingklip by-catch for the trawl and line hake-directed fisheries should not exceed a precautionary upper catch limit of 5264 tons in the 2016 fishing season. Of this, 9.61% (equating to 506 t for the 2016 fishing season) is set aside as a kingklip by-catch reserve for the hake longline sector, and catches of kingklip (pre-processed) by the hake longline sector during 2016 should not exceed this amount.

5. HANDLING OF OVER/UNDER CATCHES AND PROHIBITED SPECIES

- 5.1 In the event that the allocation of the Permit Holder is discovered to have been under caught, the Department will not consider any application for rollovers.

6. LANDING OF FISH

- 6.1 The Permit Holder shall ensure that all fish (including by-catch) is discharged from the vessel in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the Fishery Control Officer (FCO) or Marine Resources Monitor (MRM) at the landing/launching sites shown in Table 1 below.
- 6.2 The fish and/or fish products must be weighed by species within 24 hours of discharge.
- 6.3 No fish (including by-catch) or fish products shall be discharged without a Fishery Control Officer (FCO) or Marine Resources Monitor (MRM) being present. During the offloading fish should be weighed by species. Any deviations should be reported to the applicable station manager.
- 6.4 Permit Holders whose vessel docks between the 15th December of one year (the current year) and the 15th January of the following year, may elect to have their entire catch (or part thereof) deducted from their allocation for either year, provided that the quantum transferred between allocation years is less than 10% of the Right Holders entire allocation in that year provided that a Right Holder has a valid (not expired) Catch permit.
- 6.5 Any Right Holder whose fishing trip starts from the 1st January 2016 must deduct all the fish landed at the end of the trip from their 2016 allocation and must have a valid Catch permit.

Table 1: Designated landing sites for the landing of catches made by Permit Holders

Designated Landing Sites	Addresses for FCO Offices	Fishery Control Office
Cape Town Harbour	Fisheries Fore Trust Building Cape Town	Tel: 021 402 3430/3361 Fax: 021 402 3367 Cell: 073 323 2364 E-mail: BuyekezwaP@daff.gov.za
Hout Bay Harbour	Harbour Road Fisheries Office Hout Bay	Tel: 021 790 1140 Fax: 021 790 2808 Cell: 073 660 6280 E-mail: LucasF@daff.gov.za
Mossel Bay Harbour	104 Plaza Aquada Marsh Street Mossel Bay	Tel: 044 691 0096 Fax: 044 691 1617 Cell: 083 663 9155 E-mail: ThisiweF@daff.gov.za
Plettenberg Bay	Fisheries Offices Central Beach Plettenberg Bay	Tel: 044 382 1938 Fax: 0044 382 6567 Cell: 084 404 6483 E-mail: HesneneO@daff.gov.za
Port St Francis	St Francis Harbour Port St Francis	Tel: 042 293 1757 Fax: 042 293 2968 Cell: 084 607 1783 E-mail: MthuthuzeliM@daff.gov.za
Saldanha Bay harbour	Saldanha Bay Harbour President Street Saldanha Bay Harbour	Tel: 022 714 1710 Fax: 022 714 3997 Cell: 082 771 8910 E-mail: WadeT@daff.gov.za
St Helena Bay	Sandy Point Harbour St Helena Bay	Tel: 022 736 1188/1125/1188 Fax: 022 736 1530 Cell: 078 714 7422 E-mail: WillemB@daff.gov.za
Gansbaai Harbour	Gansbaai Harbour Office	Tel: 028 384 0321 Fax: 028 384 1546 Cell: 082 972 2062 E-mail: GilbertME@daff.gov.za
Port Elizabeth Harbour	21 Stanley Street Centrtral P E	Tel: 041 586 4051 Fax: 041 585 0385 Cell: 082 771 8906 E-mail: DennisM@daff.gov.za

7. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION

7.1 At any time during the course of the fishing trip or discharging, a Fishery Control Officer can request the skipper of the vessel to provide the cargo manifest or any other documents relating to fishing operations. The skipper must comply with this request.

7.2 Catch Statistics required to be submitted are as follows:

7.2.1 A log of each daily catch shall be recorded on the stipulated Longline Daily Logsheets (HK/LL 1) in the Longline logbook, and must be signed by the Skipper.

7.2.2 A Landing Declaration Sheet (HK/LL 2) shall be completed when the catch is landed. The Landing Declaration Sheet must be signed by the Right Holder (or authorised representative) and by the local Fishery Control Officer or by authorized scale monitor.

7.2.3 The Landing Declaration Sheet shall state to which factory/processor the catch is to be delivered, and if it is split, the landing sheet must be endorsed to this effect.

7.2.4 The duly completed and signed Longline Daily Logsheets and Landing Declaration Sheet shall be submitted to the Department either by hand or by registered mail (*Hake Long Line Catch Statistics*) within 30 days of the date of landing.

7.2.5 The Permit Holder shall retain the duplicate copies of the above sheets for a minimum of 12 months.

7.2.6 When the Longline Logbook is full, the completed logbook shall be returned to the Department either by hand or by registered mail (*Hake Long Line Catch Statistics*).

SIGNATURE: 

DIRECTOR: OFFSHORE AND HIGH SEAS FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (ACTING)

DATE: 09 DEC 2015