

Advisory Committee Annual Report - AC-7 (2013)

Submitted by - South Africa

Coverage of report - South Africa

Section A: Party Information

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Section B: Populations and Threats on Land**B1 - Populations**

Extirpated sites are indicated by **** in the latest population.

Sites / Species	Latest Population	Year	Survey accuracy	Trend [Applicable Years]	Ongoing Population	Ongoing Survival	options
Marion Island <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	24000	2009	Medium	Unknown			
Marion Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	1946	2013	High	Up [2001 to 2010]			
Marion Island <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	6709	2013	High	Steep increase [2001 to 2011]			
Marion Island <i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	1533	2013	Medium	Steep increase [2001 to 2011]			
Marion Island <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	230	2013	Medium	Steep increase [2002 to 2011]			
Marion Island <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	1456	2013	Medium	Stable [2001 to 2011]			
Marion Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>	276	2013	Medium	Steep increase [2001 to 2011]			
Marion Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>							
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>		1984		Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>		1979					
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>	180	1991	High	Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	723	2009	High	Steep increase [1991 to 2009]			
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	1210	2009	High	Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	129	2009	High	Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	1506	2009	High	Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	1800	2009	High	Unknown			
Prince Edward Island <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	5234	2009	High	Unknown			

B2 - Threats

Sites / Species	Threats	options
Marion Island <i>Procellaria</i> <i>aequinoctialis</i>		
Marion Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<i>Mus musculus</i> Predation by alien species	Additional comments: predation of eggs and young
	Is management response in place? Briefly describe the ongoing management actions associated with this threat or why no management response in place - Ad hoc culling	
	Was the management response effective?	
Marion Island <i>Thalassarche</i> <i>chrysostoma</i>		
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>		
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria</i> <i>palpebrata</i>		
Marion Island <i>Macronectes</i> <i>giganteus</i>		
Marion Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>		
Marion Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria</i> <i>aequinoctialis</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes</i> <i>giganteus</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebastria</i> <i>palpebrata</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Thalassarche</i> <i>chrysostoma</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>		

Prince Edward
Island
*Thalassarche
carteri*

B3 - Plans

Sites / Species	Conservation Listings and Management Plans			options
Marion Island <i>Procellaria aequinotialis</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)	
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a			
	Ramsar Wetland	2007		
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)	
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
Marion Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)	
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a			
	Ramsar Wetland	2007		
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)	
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
Marion Island <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)	
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a			
	Ramsar Wetland	2007		
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)	
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)	
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a			
	Ramsar Wetland	2007		
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)	
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)	
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)	
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a			

Ramsar Wetland		2007	
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Marion Island <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Marion Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Marion Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
	Management Plan name	Year published	Legislation (optional)
	Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]	1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		

Ramsar Wetland		2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
Prince Edward Island <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	

Ramsar Wetland		2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
<hr/>			
Prince Edward Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
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Prince Edward Island <i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Conservation Category	Year applied	Legislation (optional)
	Special Nature Reserve	1995	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
	IUCN Protected Area - Category 1a		
	Ramsar Wetland	2007	
Management Plan name		Year published	Legislation (optional)
Prince Edward Islands Management Plan [Management Plan]		1996	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)

B4 Tracking

Please provide the date/year of latest track available for each group

Sites / Species	Adult Non-breeders	Juvenile Non-breeders
Marion Island <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>		
Marion Island <i>Diomedea exulans</i>	26-Sep-2007	6-Oct-1997
Marion Island <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	5-Feb-1998	
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	2011	
Marion Island <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	2011	
Marion Island <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>		2011
Marion Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>		2011
Marion Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Procellaria cinerea</i>		
Prince Edward Island <i>Macronectes halli</i>		

Prince Edward Island
Macronectes giganteus

Prince Edward Island
Phoebastria fusca

Prince Edward Island
Phoebastria palpebrata

Prince Edward Island
Thalassarche chrysostoma

Prince Edward Island
Diomedea exulans

Prince Edward Island 2011
Thalassarche carteri

Section C: Threats at Sea - Fisheries

Fishery name

Description

Jurisdiction South Africa

Agency responsible for management

Contacts

Organisation

Email

Telephone

1. Fleet Information

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Yes

Year of first observers (target species) -

3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Yes

Year of first observers (seabirds) -

Year of first observers (other bycatch) -

3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

4. Fishing effort:

5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

Number of hooks for seabird bycatch

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2010					158 345

6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)

2004

no data

2005

no data

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Not answered

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Not answered

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

9. Additional comments

Fishery name	Demersal Shark Longline
Description	A longline fishery where only bottom-set longline gear is permitted
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture fisheries and Forestry
Contacts	Director: Offshore and Hhigh Seas fisheries Mangement, Mr. Saasa Pheeha

Organisation	Branch: Fisheries
Email	SaasaP@daff.gov.za
Telephone	+27 21 402 - 3563 or +27 825585837

1. Fleet Information**2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)****3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)**

3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Not answered

Year of first observers (target species) -

3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

Year of first observers (seabirds) -

Year of first observers (other bycatch) -

3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

4. Fishing effort:**5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set****6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)****7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)****2004**

no data

2005

no data

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Not answered

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Not answered

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

9. Additional comments

Fishery name	Hake Longline INSHORE
Description	Fishing not allowed in water depth greater than 110m or further than 20 nautical miles from the coast whichever is the greater distance from the coast.
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Contacts	Director: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management, Mr. Saasa Pheeha
Organisation	Branch: Fisheries
Email	SaasaP@daff.gov.za
Telephone	+27 21 - 4023563 or +27825585837

1. Fleet Information

Year	Active licenses	Fleet Size (m)					Fleet Tonnage						
		0-15	16-30	31-60	61-120	>120	Unknown	0-10	11-50	51-100	101-500	>500	Unknown
2004	12	9	3					5	3	2	2		
2005	13	8	5					4	3	3	3		
2006	14	6	8					3	2	4	5		
2007	9	3	6					1	1	1	6		
2008	4	2	2					1		1	2		
2009	3	3						2	1				
2010	5	4	1					3	1		1		

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

Fishing not allowed in water depth greater than 110m or further than 20 nautical miles from the coast whichever is the greater distance from the coast

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

- 3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Yes
15% Coverage required
Year of first observers (target species) -
- 3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered
Year of first observers (seabirds) -
Year of first observers (other bycatch) -
- 3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

4. Fishing effort:**5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set****6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)****7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)****2004**

no data

2005

no data

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

- 8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures): Response - Yes
• Night setting and reduced ship's lights • Streaming of a at least one tori line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Not answered

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

9. Additional comments

Fishery name	Hake Longline OFFSHORE
Description	Longline fishery split into a Southcoast and Westcoast fishery
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Contacts	Director: Offshore and High Seas Fisheries Management, Mr. Saasa Pheeha
Organisation	Branch: Fisheries
Email	SaasaP@daff.gov.za
Telephone	+27 21 - 4023563 or +27825585837

1. Fleet Information**2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)**

Southcoast fishery: No fishing in water depth less than 110m or less than 20 nautical miles from the coast and all fishing must occur east of 20 degrees east latitude Westcoast fishery: No fishing within 5 nautical miles of the coastline and all fishing must occur west of 20 degrees east latitude.

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery?

Response - Yes

15% coverage required

Year of first observers (target species) -

3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data?

Response - Not answered

Year of first observers (seabirds) -

Year of first observers (other bycatch) -

3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

4. Fishing effort:

5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)

2004

no data

2005

no data

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures): Response - Yes

• Night setting • Streaming of a at least one tori line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data

2013	no data
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8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Not answered

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

9. Additional comments

Fishery name	Patagonian Toothfish Longline
Description	Longline fishery in SA EEZ around Prince Edward Islands
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Branch FISHERIES
Contacts	Pheobius Mullins
Organisation	DAFF
Email	PheobiusM@daff.gov.za
Telephone	+27843322292

1. Fleet Information

Year	Active licenses	Fleet Size (m)					Fleet Tonnage						
		0-15	16-30	31-60	61-120	> 120	Unknown	0-10	11-50	51-100	101-500	> 500	Unknown
2004	2	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	2	
2005	2	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	2	
2006	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	
2007	2	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	
2008	2	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	
2009	2	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	2	
2010	2	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	0	2	

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

2006 – South African Exclusive Economic Zone around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. Within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 48.3 within the management area of South Georgia Islands 2007 – South African Exclusive Economic Zone around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. Within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 48.3 within the management area of South Georgia Islands CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.1 2008 – South African Exclusive Economic Zone around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. Within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 48.3 within the management area of South Georgia Islands CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.1 2009 – South African Exclusive Economic Zone around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. Within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 48.3 within the management area of South Georgia Islands CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.1 2010 - South African Exclusive Economic Zone around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands. Within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 48.3 within the management area off South Georgia Islands

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

- 3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Yes
- The permit condition for this fishery requires 100% observer coverage and complies fully with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation. The South African Observer Program onboard vessels targeting toothfish, *Dissostichus* spp. using demersal longlines and pots commenced in 1996 with the issuing of licenses to vessels operating within the South African Exclusive Economic Zone (SA-EEZ) around the Prince Edward and Marion Islands (PEMI), which also falls within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 58.6 and 58.7 Subsequently all South African registered vessels that have fished within the SA-EEZ around the PEMI have been required to accommodate a National Observer. South African vessels that have been issued High Seas licenses to fish within the CCAMLR Convention Area outside the SA-EEZ have been required to accommodate two observers, one National and one International Observer in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation and the relevant Conservation Measures of the CCAMLR Subareas
- Year of first observers (target species) - 1996
- 3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Yes
- With the commencement of the South African observer program in 1996, observers have been tasked with recording all bycatch associated with this fishery. For Seabirds this includes; • recording compliance of the vessel to Conservation Measures 24-02, longline weighting and recording line sinkrates where day setting is allowed • monitoring night setting, retention of offal during setting and where allowed discarding of offal on the opposite side to hauling in accordance to CM 25-02. • Monitoring the use of streamer lines according to the CCAMLR specifications ANNEX 25-02/A and deploying a bird exclusion device (BED) to discourage birds from accessing baits during the hauling of longlines in those areas defined by CCAMLR as average-to-high or high (Level of Risk 4 or 5). Details of the seabird mitigation measures are reported on in the relevant e-log forms and the observers cruise report. When a single observer is present onboard in terms of the national requirements, a minimum of 25% of the hooks hauled are directly observed for recording all bycatch caught, fish, invertebrates, VME indicator units as well as interactions with marine mammals and seabirds. Where the permit condition require two observers a minimum of 45% of the hooks hauled are monitored. This data is recorded on the relevant CCAMLR e-forms
- Year of first observers (seabirds) - 1996
- Year of first observers (other bycatch) - 1996
- 3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered
- The priority of the observer tasks are specified in the CCAMLR Observer Manual Section 2 paragraph 2. The priorities assigned to these tasks are determined by the CCAMLR Scientific Committee and its associated Working Groups at its annual meeting. Currently, on a time of observation basis in paragraph 3.2 above and the requirement for all line setting observations to be monitored results in the monitoring of seabird observations having a high priority. Current list tasks of observers on the longline fishery for *Dissostichus* spp. Include recording: (i) representative length-frequency distributions; (ii) observations on sex and maturity stage; (iii) collection of otoliths and scales for age determination; (iv) loss rate of fish from hooks during longline hauling; catching performance of different hook sizes and types; observations on the condition of fish on capture (for tagging experiments); (iv) monitoring of total incidental mortality of seabirds by species, sex and age; (v) assessment of seabird mortality per unit of fishing effort and relative vulnerability of different species; (vi) collection of bird bands and notification of other study markings; (vii) evaluation of the efficacy of mitigation measures; (ix) investigation of the practicalities of the implementation of different mitigation measures; (x) weighing a sample of longline weights while the vessel is alongside the wharf.

4. Fishing effort:

Fishing effort - total number of hooks

Fishing effort - total number of hooks					
Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	701 540	637 560		1 260 000	
2005	510 000			1 127 390	
2006	676 080			820 480	
2007	1 082 950	853 200	598 500	924 150	3 458 800
2008	1 042 900			563 060	
2009	725 400	22 500		583 560	
2010	712 680		65 800	323 272	

Fishing effort - total number of pots

Fishing effort - total number of pots					
Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004				5 661	

2005	29 604				
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5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

Number of Pots for seabird bycatch

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004				2 310	
2005	11 263				

Number of total hooks observed for seabird bycatch

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	263 365	175 392			
2005	33 600			37 020	
2006	242 500			42 880	
2007	294 290	145 100	82 505	237 104	758 999
2008	477 359			207 810	
2009	347 670	12 100		145 890	
2010	196 500		65 800	75 746	

6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

Estimated from observer

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	2	19		0	
2005	29			0	
2006	0			0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0			0	
2009		0		0	
2010	0	0		0	

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)**2004**

Estimated from observer

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Southern Giant Petrel)	12	Estimated from observer
<i>Macronectes halli</i> (Northern Giant Petrel)	4	Estimated from observer
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	2	Estimated from observer
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> (Grey petrel)	3	Estimated from observer

2005

Estimated from observer

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	29	Estimated from observer

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Yes

2004 to 2010 The following mitigation measures were enforced within the SA-EEZ around the PEMI since 1998 and are still in force. • Night setting • Streaming of a at least one Tori Line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations • Minimum line weighting and weight spacing in accordance to CCAMLR Conservation Measure 42-02 Licences issued to South African Flagged vessels that have fished in CCAMLR Subareas outside the SA-EEZ have required the vessel to comply fully with the relevant Conservation Measures to those Subareas and included • offal retention in areas south of 60 OS in accordance with CM26-01 and • line sink-rate tests to monitor that the minimum required sink rate of 0.3m/s for areas where daytime setting is allowed is achieved

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Yes

Details on mitigation measures are reported by observers as required in the CCAMLR Scientific Observer Logbook, (L2 and L10) and in their Cruise Reports. These capture details of tori line specifications and when conducted line sink rate test results. In addition observers are instructed to report on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures deployed and comment on any other mitigation measures implemented and their effectiveness

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers

9. Additional comments

Fishery name Pelagic Shark Longline

Description The Pelagic Shark longline fishery has been terminated in 2011 and some of the Right Holders has been consolidated into the South African Tuna / Swordfish longline fishery.

Jurisdiction South Africa

Agency responsible for management Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Contacts Deputy Director: Pelagic and High Seas Fisheries Management, Mr. Craig Smith

Organisation Branch: Fisheries

Email CraigS@daff.gov.za

Telephone +27 21-4023048 or +27824818600

1. Fleet Information

Year	Active licenses	Fleet Size (m)					Fleet Tonnage						
		0-15	16-30	31-60	61-120	> 120	Unknown	0-10	11-50	51-100	101-500	> 500	Unknown
2004	22	5	7						6	11	5		
2005	18	3	14	1					4	9	5		
2006	10	1	8	1					2	4	4		
2007	7		7						1	3	3		
2008	7		7						1	3	3		
2009	8		8						1	3	4		
2010	6		6							2	4		

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

South African waters excluding tidal lagoons, tidal rivers, estuaries, closed areas and marine protected areas

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Yes

The Department will require the Exemption Holder to carry one or more Observers on board its vessel at times during the fishing season

Year of first observers (target species) -

3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

Year of first observers (seabirds) -

Year of first observers (other bycatch) -

3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered

4. Fishing effort:

5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)**2004**

no data

2005

no data

2006

no data

2007

no data

2008

no data

2009

no data

2010

no data

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Yes

• Night setting • Streaming of a at least one tori line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - No

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - No

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Not answered

9. Additional comments

There is and was no observer coverage for the pelagic shark fishery, hence it is difficult to estimate seabird mortality. Vessels required to fly tori lines as is the case with the large pelagic vessels. Effectiveness of the mitigation is not known as there is no observer coverage. Also shark longlines may be weighted more heavily, which may also mitigate seabird mortality. This fishery has been terminated and has been consolidated into the SA Largew pelagics fishery since 2011.

Fishery name	Tuna / Swordfish Longline (South African vessels only)
Description	Part of the South African Large Pelagics fishery, but separated from the Joint venture vessels
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries
Contacts	Johan de Goede
Organisation	Branch Fisheries
Email	JohannesDG@daff.gov.za
Telephone	+27 21 402-3683 or +27 83 4614522

1. Fleet Information

Year	Active licenses	Fleet Size (m)					Fleet Tonnage						Unknown
		0-15	16-30	31-60	61-120	>120	Unknown	0-10	11-50	51-100	101-500	>500	
2004	17		11	6							17		
2005	12		9	3						1	11		
2006	18		15	3						7	11		
2007	20		16	4						6	13	1	
2008	14		12	2							14		
2009	17		15	2						3	14		
2010	16		15	1						3	13		

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery?

Response - Yes

The permit condition for this fishery requires 20% observer coverage. The observer was awarded to Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring in terms of their off-shore resources observer program contract with the South African government. The conditions have been in force since 2002.

Year of first observers (target species) -

3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data?

Response - Yes

With the commencement of the South African observer program in 2002, observers have been tasked with recording all bycatch associated with this fishery. For Seabirds this includes recording compliance of the vessel with respect to night setting and deploying a tori line

Year of first observers (seabirds) -

Year of first observers (other bycatch) -

3.3 Do other observer tasks

Response - Yes

take priority
over seabird
and other
bycatch data?

The priorities assigned to the observer's tasks are determined by the department of fisheries. These include both recording all by-catch including seabirds as well as fishing effort. The observer's tasks while on deck also include recording length and biological biometrics of the target tuna and sword fish and main shark and fish bycatch species

4. Fishing effort:

5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

Number of total hooks observed for seabird bycatch

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	11 750	12 000	2 800	19 960	46 510
2005	1 400	113 830	226 022	108 564	449 816
2006	53 766	49 550	52 880	21 300	177 496
2007	32 875	0	0	0	32 875
2008	24 250	28 356	33 312	29 570	115 488
2009	37 370	83 374	72 991	49 010	242 745
2010	64 658	46 808	46 879	0	158 345

6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

Observed caught

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	35	81	19	135
2006	6	0	5	1	12
2007	5	0	0	0	5
2008	0	0	3	0	3
2009	0	16	13	18	47
2010	3	12	4	0	19

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)

2004

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Southern Giant Petrel)	1	Observed caught
<i>Macronectes</i> spp.	1	Observed caught

2005

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	87	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	32	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	3	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	9	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	1	Observed caught

2006

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	2	Observed caught

<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	4	Observed caught
Petrels	2	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	4	Observed caught

2007

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
Other species	5	Observed caught

2008

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	2	Observed caught

2009

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	1 2	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	2 1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	2	Observed caught
Shearwaters	1	Observed caught
Other species	1 0	Observed caught

2010

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering albatross)	5	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Grey-headed albatross)	1	Observed caught
Other species	1 0	Observed caught

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently

required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (chose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Yes

2004 to 2010 The following mitigation measures are included for all pelagic longline vessels operating within the SA-EEZ or fishing on high seas permits. • Night setting • Streaming of a at least one tori line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
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2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed

information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Yes

The observers' data collection forms record the time of start and end setting operations and records if the torilines are deployed. Since 2010 information on the toriline specifications, streamer length and spacing and arrival extent and description of the towed object are recorded

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers and recorded on the daily set & haul forms

9. Additional comments

Fishery name	Tuna Longline Fishery - Joint Venture Vessels only
Description	Pelagic longline fishing for tunas of the genus Thunnus
Jurisdiction	South Africa
Agency responsible for management	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, outsourced to CAPFISH Observer Programme
Contacts	Mr. Johan de Goede
Organisation	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
Email	JohannesDG@nda.agric.za
Telephone	021-4023683 or 022-7141880 or 083 4614 522

1. Fleet Information

Year	Active licenses	Fleet Size (m)					Fleet Tonnage						
		0-15	16-30	31-60	61-120	>120	Unknown	0-10	11-50	51-100	101-500	>500	Unknown
2005	13			13							11	2	
2007	13			13							11	2	
2008	13			13							13		
2009	13			13							12	1	
2010	8			8							7	1	

2. Fishing areas (please describe the geographic range for each year or submit maps)

South Africa's EEZ but not in Marine Protected Areas or certain inshore areas

3. Observer Program (please use the comments boxes to provide further details where relevant)

- 3.1 Is an observer program operating in this fishery? Response - Yes
- The permit condition for this fishery requires 100% observer coverage. The first application for a joint venture between a South African Rights holder and a foreign flagged vessel (Korean) commenced in 2004. The license included all the permit conditions required by South African pelagic longline vessels with the additional requirement for 100% observer coverage. This condition has been carried forward until the present for all foreign flagged vessels operating within the South African EEZ in a joint venture with a South African rights holder. The observer program is funded by the rights holder and the contract to provide the observers was awarded to Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring in terms of their off-shore resources observer program contract with the South African government
- Year of first observers (target species) -
- 3.2 Are observers specifically tasked with recording seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Yes
- With the commencement of the South African observer program in 2004, the observers' tasks have included recording all bycatch associated with this fishery. For Seabirds this includes recording compliance of the vessel with respect to applying mitigation measures. In addition the permit conditions require that all dead seabirds that are landed are retained whole and landed on the vessels return to port. The dead birds are handed over to the University of Cape Town for further analysis
- Year of first observers (seabirds) -
- Year of first observers (other bycatch) -
- 3.3 Do other observer tasks take priority over seabird and other bycatch data? Response - Not answered
- The priorities assigned to the observer's tasks are determined by the department of fisheries. These include both recording all by-catch caught including seabirds as well as fishing effort. The observer's tasks while on deck also include recording length and biological biometrics of the target tuna and swordfish and main shark and fish bycatch species. Equal priority is assigned to all these tasks

4. Fishing effort:

Fishing effort - total number of hooks set

Fishing effort - total number of hooks set					
Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004				92 920	92 920
2005	0	262 529	1 532 021	985 891	2 780 441
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	315 501	2 127 251	1 077 198	3 519 950
2008	242 718	1 576 837	694 919	658 416	3 172 890
2009	10 571	805 648	1 376 539	682 656	2 875 414
2010	90 464	1 449 230	1 708 118	297 266	3 545 078

5. Number of hooks/tows/other observed for seabird bycatch of total set

Number of total hooks observed for seabird bycatch

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004				92 920	92 920
2005	0	262 529	1 532 021	985 891	2 780 441
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	315 501	2 127 251	1 077 198	3 519 950
2008	242 718	1 576 837	694 919	658 416	3 172 890
2009	10 571	805 648	1 376 539	682 656	2 875 414

2010	90 464	1 449 230	1 708 118	297 266	3 545 078
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6. Total annual bycatch of seabirds (number of birds)

Observed caught

Year	Q1 (Jan-Mar)	Q2 (Apr-Jun)	Q3 (Jul-Sep)	Q4 (Oct-Dec)	Annual
2004	0	0	0	25	25
2005	0	153	1 036	181	1 370
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	85	785	241	1 111
2008	32	72	33	6	143
2009	0	44	216	41	301
2010	0	104	37	2	143

7. Composition of bycatch for each year monitored (number of birds)**2004**

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	14	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	10	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	1	Observed caught

2005

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> (Northern royal albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Southern Giant Petrel)	1	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	778	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	182	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	20	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Grey-headed albatross)	2	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	24	Observed caught
Petrels	5	Observed caught
Shearwaters	24	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	66	Observed caught
<i>Macronectes</i> spp.	5	Observed caught
<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i> (Great-winged petrel)	9	Observed caught
<i>Sula capensis</i>	6	Observed caught
Other species	246	Observed caught

2006

no data

2007

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering albatross)	16	Observed caught
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Southern Giant Petrel)	8	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	583	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	245	Observed caught

<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	48	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Grey-headed albatross)	16	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	22	Observed caught
Petrels	95	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	19	Observed caught
Daption capense (Cape petrel)	5	Observed caught
Mactronectes spp.	5	Observed caught
Pterodroma macroptera (Great-winged petrel)	1	Observed caught
Sula capensis	38	Observed caught
Other species	10	Observed caught

2008

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering albatross)	3	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	95	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> (Grey petrel)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	33	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	2	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Grey-headed albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	5	Observed caught
Petrels	1	Observed caught
Mactronectes spp.	1	Observed caught
Other species	1	Observed caught

2009

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Southern Giant Petrel)	5	Observed caught
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	157	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	45	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	1	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Black-browed albatross)	1	Observed caught
Petrels	27	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	12	Observed caught
Daption capense (Cape petrel)	2	Observed caught
Other species	51	Observed caught

2010

Observed caught

Catch item	Catch count	Catch type
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White-chinned Petrel)	100	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Shy albatross)	30	Observed caught
<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross)	1	Observed caught
Petrels	2	Observed caught
Unidentified albatrosses	10	Observed caught

2011

no data

2012

no data

2013

no data

8. Mitigation measures

8.1 Are any mitigation measures currently required in this fishery? If YES, list the measures for each year in table below (choose year and select from a list of measures):

Response - Yes

A suit of mitigation measures are applied to this fishery, which are required to be used in combinations with each other. In addition these mitigation measures are monitored by observers and reported on in 5-day reports that are submitted by the observers to their controlling authority and the Department of Fisheries. 2004 to 2007 Mitigation measures in the permit conditions included; • Night setting • Streaming of a at least one Tori Line (streamer line) during all setting operations • Discharging of offal on the opposite side to hauling • No offal discharge during setting operations The wording of these measures suggested tori line specifications but did not make these mandatory which allowed vessels to use various designs. Most of the vessels used short streamers less than one meter in length and the total tori line length varied from 100m to more than 150m. 2008 to 2010 The mitigation measures in the permit conditions were revised in 2008 to include mandatory specification for tori lines with respect to the streamer length and spacing and the total length of the tori line. In addition a “cap” total limit of 50 seabird mortalities was imposed after which the vessels licence to fish could be removed. With the catch of the first 25 seabirds additional mitigation measures became mandatory. These included a ban on setting of lines for three days over the full moon phase and initially (2008 to 2009) a requirement to add line weighting to achieve a sink rate of 0.3 m/s and requirement to deploy two tori lines while setting lines. An annexure was added to the vessels documentation, which required both the vessels captain and the observer to sign off each day that the compliance measures had been met. In the event of the vessel reaching either its 25 or 50 seabird cap the vessel was required to stop fishing until this annexure had been reviewed by the Fisheries Department. Permission to continue fishing was determined by the compliance of the vessel to its permit condition. In the event of the vessel reaching its 50 seabird cap to the vessel was required to accommodate additional personal for specific research into mitigation measures. This was undertaken on two vessels in 2009 and 2010 by Ed Melvin, Washington Sea Grant Affiliate Associate Professor, School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences University of Washington. The results from this research led to the revision of the permit conditions with respect to compulsory tori line specifications and a minimum line weighting and placement

Mitigation measures per year

2004	no data
2005	no data
2006	no data
2007	no data
2008	no data
2009	no data
2010	no data
2011	no data
2012	no data
2013	no data

8.2 Is any detailed information on mitigation collected? If YES, please provide further details (e.g. aerial extent of tori lines, line weighting regime applied):

Response - Yes

The observers are required to sign an annexure prior to the vessel sailing that affirms that the vessel has a tori line onboard that meets the specifications in the permit conditions and has onboard a de-hooker. Each day during the trip the observers the observers have to sign off the annexure that the vessel complied to the permit conditions for night setting and deploying the tori line. Every five days the observer has to submit a 5-day report that includes inter alia details on the compliance to permit conditions and records the number of seabirds caught. The observer data forms include the time and position that lines are set and if the tori line is set. During hauling the data forms list all by-catch

8.3 Is the effectiveness of the mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored?

Response - Yes

Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers and the effectiveness is reported in in their trip report at the conclusion of the trip. However this is not compulsory and is only undertaken by selected observers.

8.4 Is compliance with mitigation measures monitored? If YES, how is it monitored? Response - Yes
Mitigation measures are monitored by on-board observers. The observers are required to sign an annexure prior to the vessel sailing that affirms that the vessel has a tori line onboard that meets the specifications in the permit conditions and has onboard a de-hooker. Each day during the trip the observers the observers have to sign off the annexure that the vessel complied to the permit conditions for night setting and deploying the tori line. Every five days the observer has to submit a 5-day report that includes inter alia details on the compliance to permit conditions and records the number of seabirds caught. The observer data forms include the time and position that lines are set and if the tori line is set. During hauling the data forms list all by-catch

9. Additional comments

Section D: Other Annual Reporting Requirements

1. Since the last report, has the Party funded any ACAP-related research?

Funded? Yes
Total Amount and currency OR ZAR 800000
Total Amount \$AUD 100000
Recipient(s) of funding Department of Environmental Affairs; Percy FitzPatrick Institute
Provider(s) of funding Department of Environmental Affairs and National Research Foundation
Purpose of the activities funded
Link to relevant report (or please attach)

2. Since the last report has the Party received any funding for ACAP-related research?

Funded? No
Total Amount and currency OR
Total Amount \$AUD
Recipient(s) of funding
Provider(s) of funding
Purpose of the activities funded
Link to relevant report (or please attach)

3. Since the last report has the Party undertaken or funded any capacity building activities relevant to ACAP?

Funded? No
Total Amount and currency OR
Total Amount \$AUD
Recipient(s) of funding
Provider(s) of funding
Purpose of the activities funded
Link to relevant report (or please attach)

4. Publications

Please list and provide any publications not already mentioned, including scientific articles, videos, websites, pamphlets, manuals, identification guides, etc. created since the last reporting period
Jones, M.G.W. & Ryan, P.G. 2010. Evidence of mouse attacks on albatross chicks on sub-Antarctic Marion Island. Antarctic Science 22: 39-42. Wanless, R.M., Cooper, J., Slabber, M.J. & Ryan, P.G. 2010. Risk assessment of birds foraging terrestrially at Marion and Gough Islands to primary and secondary poisoning by rodenticides. Wildlife Research 37: 524-530.

Final submission details

Report is closed for editing.

Status - Submitted to ACAP - 7-Mar-2013

Report by Robert Crawford

Final comments: Information on fisheries is still being gathered and will be submitted as soon as it becomes available