



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
BRANCH MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT**

**POLICY FOR THE ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF
COMMERCIAL FISHING RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH COAST ROCK
LOBSTER FISHERY: 2005**

**THIS POLICY MUST BE READ WITH THE GENERAL POLICY ON THE
ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF LONG-TERM COMMERCIAL FISHING
RIGHTS: 2005 (available at www.mcm-deat.gov.za)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Biological and resource dynamics.....	3
3.	Sector profile	4
4.	The medium-term rights allocation process.....	5
5.	Over-arching sectoral objectives.....	5
6.	Duration of rights	6
7.	New entrants.....	6
8.	Evaluation criteria.....	7
8.1	Exclusionary criteria.....	7
(a)	Form of the applicant.....	7
(b)	Compliance.....	7
(c)	Paper quotas	8
(d)	Access to a suitable vessel.....	8
8.2	Comparative balancing criteria.....	8
(a)	Transformation.....	8
(b)	Investment in the fishery.....	9
(c)	Jobs	10
(d)	Performance	10
(e)	Payment of Fish levies.....	10
(f)	Compliance.....	10
9.	Suitable vessels	11
10.	Multi-sector involvement.....	12
11.	Application fees and levies.....	12
12.	Management measures.....	12
12.1	Ecosystem approach to fisheries management.....	12
12.2	Consolidation of participants.....	13
12.3	Vessels and Fishing Effort	13
12.4	Monopolies.....	13
13.	Performance measuring	14
14.	Observer programme.....	14
15.	Permit conditions	14

1. Introduction

This policy on the allocation and management of commercial fishing rights in the south coast rock lobster fishery (hereafter also “SCRL”) is issued by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (“the Minister”). This policy must be read with the General Policy on the Allocation and Management of Long-term Commercial Fishing Rights: 2005 (“the General Fisheries Policy”).

The purpose of this policy is to set out the considerations that will apply to the allocation of long-term commercial south coast rock lobster fishing rights. Many of these considerations are not new. They have been applied by the Minister and delegated authorities from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Branch Marine and Coastal Management (“the Department”) when allocating rights in the past and to an extent this policy documents those considerations.

Certain post-rights allocation management policies are also presented in this policy. A South Coast Rock Lobster Fishery Management Manual will be finalised with all right-holders during the course of 2006. This manual will stipulate in detail the management methodology and procedures for the fishery.

The Minister intends to delegate the section 18 power to allocate commercial south coast rock lobster fishing rights in terms of section 79 of the Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998 (“the MLRA”) to a senior official of the Department. This policy document will guide the delegated authority in taking decisions on applications in this fishery.

2. Biological and resource dynamics

South coast rock lobster (*Palinurus gilchristi*) is endemic to the continental shelf of southern South Africa, occurring on rocky substrata at depths of 50 to 200 metres. The species is found in commercial quantities at two locations: offshore on the Agulhas Bank in an area roughly 200 kilometres from the coast, and closer inshore (two to 50 kilometres from the coast) between Mossel Bay and East London. South coast rock lobster is a cold-water species that grows slowly and is long-lived. The inshore area between Danger Point and Cape Agulhas is an

important settlement area for juveniles, which migrate to adult habitats on the Agulhas Bank and in the inshore area between Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth. Rock lobsters that occur between Port Alfred and East London are generally smaller, slower-growing and do not migrate.

3. Sector profile

The South Coast rock lobster fishery is a deep water long line trap fishery that began in 1974. At that stage, both South African and foreign vessels exploited the deep water resource. However, in 1976 South Africa declared its 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone and effectively halted foreign participation in the fishery. A total of 26 South African vessels remained in the fishery. This number dropped to 15 in 1981 after years of unsustainable and unregulated fishing led to the resource's collapse. In 1975, 2 092 tons of south coast rock lobster were harvested; by 1981 this had dropped to a mere 176 tons.

The fishery was first regulated by a total allowable catch ("TAC") in 1984. The TAC was set at 450 tons (tail mass). Ten years later, research indicated that the resource was still in decline. The management strategy for this fishery was fundamentally changed in 2000. A combined TAC and total applied effort ("TAE") strategy was introduced, which limited the number of days that a SCRL vessel may stay at sea. The "sea days" limit is calculated according to the portion of the TAC that is caught by a specific vessel, taking into account that vessel's fishing capacity.

The Department's management plan for the SCRL fishery has borne fruit. In the 2001/2002 fishing season, the SCRL TAC was set at 340 tons, combined with a TAE of 1 922 sea days. Three years later, the TAC increased to 382 tons, combined with a TAE of 2 089 sea days.

South coast rock lobster catches are off-loaded at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth harbours. The catch is generally frozen at sea and graded and repacked at shore-based facilities. Almost the entire catch is exported, predominantly to the USA.

The SCRL industry employs about 400 people. Of these, 285 are sea-going personnel who are employed on nine vessels. Ninety seven percent of employees are historically disadvantaged persons. On average, workers earn R50 000 per annum in salaries, making this industry one of

the best paying in the fishing industry. The value of the catch is approximately R100 million per annum. The market value of vessels operating in the fishery is approximately R70 million.

Vessels are rigged for long-line trap-fishing. Barrel-shaped plastic traps are set for periods varying from 24 hours to several days. Each vessel typically hauls and resets approximately 2 000 traps per day in sets of 100 to 200 traps. Long-line trap-fishing is a labour-intensive fishing method. Crews consist of up to 35 persons. The vessels in this fishery are large, offshore vessels ranging in length between 30 and 60 metres. They fish for between 180 to 300 days per year.

The south coast rock lobster fishery is capital intensive, requiring large vessels with insured values of between R4 million and R10 million, a substantial number of crew, access to foreign markets and funds for overhead costs such as fuel, vessel maintenance and salaries.

4. The medium-term rights allocation process

Medium-term commercial fishing rights were allocated to 18 right-holders. Right-holders typically hold between two and 10 percent of the TAC, with the exception of one company that holds 41.1 percent. Nine vessels are used to fish the entire TAC.

Of the 18 right-holders:

- 72 percent are black owned entities;
- 47 percent are black managed;
- 65 percent are small- and medium-sized enterprises (“SMEs”).

5. Over-arching sectoral objectives

The over-arching objectives of allocating long-term fishing rights in this fishery are to:

- Maintain or improve the transformation profile of the SCRL fishery;
- Create an environment that attracts investment and stimulates job creation;
- Support the economic viability of the fishery; and

- Ensure the environmental sustainability of the fishery.

6. Duration of rights

Having regard to –

- the transformation profile of the fishery;
- the number of full time jobs provided (and to encourage the conversion of part-time employment into permanent jobs);
- the need to maintain the stability in the fishery; and
- the fact that, according to scientific data, the SCRL resource is recovering,

commercial rights will be allocated for a period of 15 years (1 October 2005 to 30 September 2020). The Department will regularly evaluate right holders against predetermined performance criteria (see paragraph 13 below).

7. New entrants

SCRL stocks are currently managed in terms of a conservative recovery strategy. By 1981, the stock had collapsed and it was subjected to years of over fishing between the late 1980's and 2001. In 1992 the average allocation was 75 tons; 14 tons being the smallest individual allocation. By 2002, the average allocation dropped to 17 tons; with seven tons the smallest individual allocation. It is surmised that, between 1989 and 2001, the SCRL resource had declined by 65 percent, largely due to overfishing by Hout Bay Fishing Industries (Pty) Ltd.

The current 18 right-holders and nine vessels are the maximum that the fishery can sustain at this point. The fishery also has acceptable levels of transformation and substantial numbers of small- and medium-sized enterprises. Although the possibility of replacing existing right-holders cannot be excluded, it is unlikely that any new entrants will be admitted.

8. Evaluation criteria

Applications will be screened in terms of a set of “exclusionary criteria”, and thereafter assessed in terms of a set of weighted “comparative balancing criteria”. A cut-off score or rank will then be determined in order to select the successful applicants. A proportion of the TAC will be allocated to each successful applicant in terms of a set of “quantum criteria”.

8.1 Exclusionary criteria

Apart from the criteria described in the general policy pertaining to the lodgement of the applications and material defects, the delegated authority will exclude applicants that fail to meet the following requirements:

- (a) **Form of the applicant:** Applications will only be considered from entities incorporated in terms of the Close Corporations Act 69 of 1984 and the Companies Act 61 of 1973. Natural persons (i.e. individuals or sole proprietors) will not be granted rights. Current natural person right holders must apply in the form of a close corporation or company and will be treated as medium term right holder applicants provided that they comply with the guidelines set out in the General Policy.
- (b) **Compliance:** If a right holder applicant, or its members, directors or controlling shareholders have been convicted of an offence in terms of the MLRA, the applicant will not be allocated a SCRL right. This does not include the payment of an admission of guilt fine. Rights will also not be allocated to a right holder applicant if the applicant, or its members, directors or controlling shareholders that have had a fishing right cancelled, suspended or revoked in terms of the MLRA, or assets seized under the Prevention of Organised Crime Act 121 of 1998 or the MLRA.

Decisions may be reserved on applications if a right holder applicant (or its members, directors or controlling shareholders) are being investigated for breaches of the MLRA. A decision on such an application will be made after the completion of the investigation.

The Department requires every right-holder to pay a levy on targeted fish landed. Right-holders that have under-reported catches to, *inter alia*, avoid the payment of levies will be excluded. Right-holders that have not paid levies or will be penalised in the comparative balancing process as set out below. Should such an applicant nevertheless qualify for a right, a fishing permit will not be issued until the outstanding monies have been paid to the Department.

- (c) **Paper quotas:** Paper quotas as defined in the General Policy will be excluded.
- (d) **Access to a suitable vessel:** Applicants will have to demonstrate a right of access to a suitable vessel (see paragraph 9 below).

8.2 Comparative balancing criteria

Right-holder applicants and potential new entrants will be evaluated in terms of the following balancing criteria, which will be weighted in order to assess the strength of each application. The criteria stated below must be read with the corresponding criteria in the General Policy for further detail. This applies in particular to the “transformation” criterion.

(a) Transformation:

Currently, 72 percent of right-holders in the SCRL fishery are black owned. These right-holders collectively control 77 percent of the TAC. Furthermore, SMEs make up 65 percent of right-holders and 78 percent of the vessels used in this fishery are black owned.

One the objectives during the process of allocating long-term fishing rights in this fishery is to maintain or improve on the present levels of transformation. As stipulated in the General Policy, applicants will be assessed and scored on

–

- The percentage black and women ownership and black and women representation at top salary, board of directors and senior official and management levels;
- Whether employees (other than top salary earners) benefit from an employee share scheme;
- Affirmative procurement;
- Compliance with the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998 and the representivity of blacks and women at the various levels of employment below senior official and management level. The delegated authority may also have regard to the wage differentials between the highest and lowest paid employees;
- Compliance with legislation on skills development and the amounts spent on the training of blacks and participation in learnership programmes; and
- Corporate social investment.

(b) Investment in the fishery

As far as right-holder applicants are concerned, the delegated authority will specifically consider:

- Investments in suitable vessels and other fixed assets. In respect of vessels, investment in the form of shareholding will also be considered;
- Investments in marketing infrastructure and land-based processing facilities.

As far as new entrant applicants are concerned, the delegated authority will consider investments made in other sectors in the form of vessels, fixed assets, processing and marketing infrastructure. All new entrant applicants will be required to demonstrate that they have the knowledge, skill and capacity to participate in the South Coast Rock Lobster fishery.

(c) Jobs

The SCRL fishery provides about 400 jobs. Average salaries are R50 000 per year for sea-going employees.

Job creation and increases in jobs as a result of the allocation of medium term fishing rights will be rewarded, and in particular, applicants that have provided their employees with –

- Full time employment;
- Medical aid and pension; and
- Safe working conditions.

Jobs created per ton of fish allocated during the medium-term rights allocation process will be assessed and taken into account.

(d) Performance

Right-holder applicants that without good reason over or under-caught by more than 10 percent of their allocations will be penalised. Financial performance will be measured, as indicated in the General Policy.

(e) Payment of Fish levies

Right-holder applicants will be penalised if their levies are outstanding for a period longer than 60 days at the date of application.

(f) Compliance

If the applicant, its members or its directors or controlling shareholders have paid admission of guilt fines for contraventions of the MLRA, its Regulations or permit conditions, the applicant will be penalised.

8.3 Quantum criteria

In this fishery, the mechanism for allocating quantum will form the subject of further consultation with applicants once the applications in this fishery have been assessed and the successful applicants have been identified. Subject to the outcome of the consultation process, the following three principles will be applied in respect of the allocation of quantum.

Firstly, the allocation of quantum to successful medium term right holder applicants will be determined with reference to the quantum held by right holders in 2005.

Secondly, the delegated authority must endeavour to redistribute at least 10% (ten percent) of the TAC to right holders with small allocations, provided that these entities are sufficiently transformed and performed well during the medium term process.

Thirdly, and in addition to the above two principles, the delegated authority shall be entitled to allocate quantum based on criteria intended to achieve the objectives of this policy, such as transformation and performance. These criteria must be designed in a manner which should ensure that all successful applicants, regardless of the size of their previous allocations, will be able to benefit if they meet the criteria.

9. Suitable vessels

A suitable vessel in the SCRL fishery is a vessel that:

- has a minimum SAMSA registered length of approximately 25 metres;
- is fitted with a functioning vessel monitoring system;
- is capable of deploying lines of approximately one mile long and 100 traps;
- is capable of storing at least 1 000 traps;
- is capable of carrying the necessary winches; and
- is capable of carrying approximately 30 or more crew members.

10. Multi-sector involvement

Right-holders in the SCRL fishery are not precluded from holding rights in any fishery in the Cluster A and Cluster B fisheries. Right-holders in the SCRL fishery (including their controlling shareholders and members of their executive management team) will not be allowed to hold commercial fishing rights in the Cluster C and Cluster D fisheries, including traditional line fish.

11. Application fees and levies

The application fee for this fishery will be determined having regard to:

- The cost of the entire rights allocation process, including consultation, receipting, evaluation of applications, verification, appeals and reviews; and
- The value of the fish being allocated over the duration of the right.

The annual levies payable with effect from 1 October 2005 will be determined after consultation with right holders. The levies payable will be utilised by the Department to mitigate the annual costs of management, compliance and research.

12. Management measures

The management measures discussed below reflect a number of the Department's principal post right allocation management intentions for this fishery.

12.1 Ecosystem approach to fisheries management

This fishery will be managed in accordance with the ecosystem approach to fisheries ("EAF"). An ecosystem approach to fisheries management is a holistic and integrated policy which recognises that fishing and associated landbased activities impact on the broader marine environment. This part of the SCRL fishing policy does not attempt to provide a policy statement on EAF in the SCRL fishery. The EAF in the SCRL fishery will be detailed further in the Fishery Management Manual for the SCRL fishery. South

Africa remains committed to the target date of 2010 for the implementation of an EAF in the commercial fisheries.

12.2 Consolidation of participants

After the allocation of the 15-year commercial fishing rights in this fishery, the Department will facilitate the consolidation of the number of right-holders active in the fishery, particularly where:

- Right-holders share the same shareholders, offices or management team; or
- Smaller right-holders opt to consolidate their business operations.

Consolidation of right-holders is, however, subject to the Department's approach to monopolies (see paragraph 12.4 below).

12.3 Vessels and Fishing Effort

There are presently eight SCRL fishing vessels that operate in South African waters. As some right-holders do not wholly own the vessels they use and because vessels may require replacement, the Department recognises that many right-holders will seek to introduce further or new vessels after the allocation of long-term fishing rights. The Department will carefully evaluate the cumulative effect of the introduction of further and new vessels into the fleet. Right-holders will not be permitted to introduce vessels capable of expending effort that is in excess of their allocations. In addition, the Department may consult with the Fishery Industrial Body on all applications to introduce further or new vessels into the fishery.

12.4 Monopolies

While the Department will encourage the consolidation of right-holders in this fishery, it is opposed to monopolies which may operate to the detriment of smaller right-holders.

The Department will not at this stage determine a maximum threshold of the TAC that any one right-holder may hold or control, but will monitor whether any larger right-holder acts in a manner contrary to fair competition practices.

13. Performance measuring

The Department will institute a number of formal performance measuring exercises for the duration of the commercial fishing rights. It is envisaged that the first performance measuring exercise will take place after two years and thereafter every four years.

Although the Department will finalise the precise criteria against which right-holders will be measured after the allocation of commercial fishing rights, and after consulting with right-holders, the following broad performance-related criteria may be used:

- transformation;
- investment in vessels and gear;
- sustainable utilisation, and in particular the ecological impacts of longline trap fishing;
- compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The purpose of performance measuring will be to ensure that the objectives of the fishery are being met and that management methodologies and procedures remain current and suitable for the fishery.

14. Observer programme

The Department's current observer programme will be expanded to include compliance observation. In addition, the Department will progressively increase the observer coverage of this fishery. Right-holders will be required to bear the costs of the observer programme.

15. Permit conditions

Permit conditions for this fishery will be issued annually. The permit conditions will be determined after consultation with right holders in this fishery and will be subject to revision as and when it may be necessary.