

UYILO



**UMNYANGO WEZEMVELO NEZOKUVAKASHA
IGATSHA LEZASOLWANDLE NOKUPHATHWA KOGU**

**INDLELA YOKWABIWA KWAMALUNGELO KWI INSHORE TRAWL:
2005**

**LOMQULU KUFANELWE UFUNDWE KANYE NOMQULU
WABANTU BONKE OMAYELANA NOKUNIKWA KANYE
NOKUPHATHWA KWAMALUNGELO ESIKHATHI ESIDE
SOKUTHENGISA NGOKUDOBA: 2005 (iyatholakala e [www.mcm-
deat.gov.za](http://www.mcm-deat.gov.za))**

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1. Isiqalo

Lelipulani elingaphelele libukwa ukwabiweni kwamalungelo inshore trawl fishery futhi umnyango wezemvelo kanye nokuvakasha: Branch Marine ne Coastal Management (“umnyango”) ukuze umphakathi ube nezwi. Lomgomo kumele ufundwe ne Draft General Policy ekwabiweni kanye nokuphathwa kwamalungelo amade: 2005 (“i General Fisheries Policy”). Labo abathintekayo bangaletsa izimvo zabo ngobhala phansi emnyangweni ngo 4 April 2005. Izimvo ziyolethwa lapha:

<u>NgeFax:</u> Quaphela: (021) 670-1782 Quaphela: The Deputy Director-General Fishery (Please specify which fishery) Policy Comments	<u>Nge Mail:</u> Quaphela: Mr Horst Kleinschmidt The Deputy Director-General The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism P.O Box 44963 Claremont 7735 Fishery (Please specify which fishery) Policy Comments	<u>Nge E-mail:</u> RVU@deloitte.co.za Quaphela: The Deputy Director-General Fishery (please specify which fishery) Policy Comments
		<u>Nge Hand</u> Quaphela: The Deputy Director-General The Rights Verification Unit 11 Landsdown Road Claremont Fishery (please specify which fishery) Policy Comments

I Isidingo salomgomo ukubeka phansi izindlela ezizolandelwa ekukhishweni kwamalungelo amade kwi inshore trawl. Eziningi awamasha. Asetshenziswe umnyango ekukhipheni amalungelo kudala. Kodwa kuncane okushintshiwe.

Amanye amalungelo akuqala akhona futhi kwi draft policy. I Inshore Trawl Fishery Management Manual izoqedwa nge 2006. Le manual iyachaza i management methodology kanye nezindlela kwi fishery.

Ungqongqoshe woMnyango weZemvelo noKuvakasha uzimisele ukuqinisa izintambo zoHlelo loMthetho 18 wokunikeza amalungelo entengiso ngokudoba inshore trawl njengoba kumisiwe ohlelweni 79 loMthetho wezinto zeNgcebo yeZemvelo ephila olwandle 18 ka 1988 (“iMLRA”) lomphathiswa ophezulu kuMnyango.

2. Okumayelana nale sector

Inshore trawl inesikhathi esincane kwi trawl yamanzi . I inshore lwaqala ngo ngominyaka ye 1990s. kwakungu 1950s ukuhweba kwakuse kukuncane kwangena iHake nezinye izinhlanzi ezinjenge Agulhas sole. Uhlobo lwe inshore trawl lwaqhubeka ukufuna izinhlanzi ezincanyana

Nje ngohlobo lwamanzi ajulile lwe Trawl lwalungenamithethog kwaze kwaba unyaka ka 1978 labo abebengena kungekho amalimithi. Kusuke lapho ke I inshore trawl wawungena ngemvume epheleleyo yokuloba (TAC) eyahlala ilokhu iku kwi 6% ye Hake TAC.

Umnyango uphetho I inshore trawl njengenxenywe yokuhlanganisa i Hake ngokwemitho ye MLRA .Uhlobo lwe Hake luphethwe ngumnyango wezemvelo kanye nezokuvakasha. Itrawl yolwandle olujulile yanikezwa I 83% yokudoba okuphelele “TAC” inshore yanikezwa u6% kwaze ke yahlanganela i I Hake longline ne Hake Handline. Ngonyaka ka 2004 I 1000 yamathani ehake zababekelwa ngaphandle amazwe angaphandle.Lokhu kuzoqedwa.

I inshore trawl iphakathi kwe Cape Agulhas entshona kanye ne iGreat Kei eMpumalanga. Itrawl ye Hake ibuka amamitha angu 110 ngokushona kwamanzi kodwa okungenani ama mayela awu 5

I inshore trawl seyenze imisebenzi engu11000. Abantu abamnyama banama 90% emisebenzi, amakhosikazi wona u 42%. Izindlela zokusebenza kwi inshore trawl zibonaka zizingcono kune zinye amafisheris. Iningi labasebenzi basebenza ngokuphelele kanti futhi nemivuzo emile. Imali eholwa abahamba olwandle ngonyaka ngu R35000. Abangena elwandle babhaliswe kwi bargaining council for South African fishing industry ezihlukene kabili. Enye I deep sea trawl. Enye futhi i inshore trawl. IBargaining Council imela izindlela ezinhle zokusebenza.

Uhlobo lwe inshore trawl ayinamali njenge deep sea trawl kodwa iyonga , kodwa ibuka ukonga kwimikhumbi , I prosesing, kanye nokumaketha iziqalazizinda. I total yama asset ayikho ngaphezu kuka R100 million.Kanti okubanjwe akubi ngaphezu kuka R16 million umzekelo. I hake stocks isasebenzisa indaba yoku conservative ekwenzeni izinto.I TAC inciphile kusuka ngo 2003.

3. Ukwabiwa kwamalungelo aphakathi

Njengezinye izindawo U Mzansi Afrika uhlobo lwe inshore trawl ibikade iphethwe ngaba abamhlophe. Ukufakwa kwe TAC ngonyaka ka 1978 kwenza ukuthi izinkampani ezincane ziphume ekudobeni eziwu11 ezinkulu zasebenza ama 35 e trawler. Ngo 2004 izinkampani eziwu 16 zathatha iizinqumo sokungena ngonyaka ka 1992 I small quota kwaba u 1:45 kwaohinda kwancipha ngeminyaka elandelayo 1:26. Igebe liyancipha

“Ushintsho lwaphakathi lweokwenza izinkampani zakuqala nezabamnyama ezingenalayo nenkampani eziphethwe kwezokudoba. Amalungelo aphakathi okwabiwa akhombisa ukuthi:

- i 50% ye inshore trawl I phethwe ngabamnyama;
- i 69% yamalungelo okudoba abamabhizinisi amancane kanye naphakathi;
- i 37% ye Hake TAC ne 46% ye sole TAC iphethwe izinkampani ezimnyama. (Ngo 1992 le yay 1%)

4. Izizathu ze Over-Arching sectoral

Izizathu ekwabiweni kwamalungelo amade:

- Ukuphucula utransformation profile ye inshore trawl;
- Ukwenza indawo yokuthi abantu batshale izimali. Keskheke nemisebenzi;
- Nokunciphisa izinto ezingafuneki ezihamba ezinjengokwe sea beds., nokunciphisa I by-catch;
- Ukuxhasa umnotho kanye nokwenza I fichery ibe indawo eyiyo.

5. Ubude bamalungelo

Ngokuphathelele –

- Ushintsho endaweni yokudoba;
- Nokuthi I inshore yamanje idingwa ukushintshwa
- Inani lemisebenzi ephelile kubantusisigxina enabantu

- Isidingo ukugcina umnotho uthuthukile.
- Nokubuka ukthi i Hake ne Sole e inshore aphethwe zindlela ezithembekile.

Umnyango uzonikeza amalungelo ngonyaka ewu 10 (ukusuka ku 01 Januari 2006 kuye ku 31 Desemba 2015), kodwa kumele ubuke ngokwenza (Buka I paragraph 12 ongezansi)

6. Abantu abasebasha

I Hake ne Sole ziphethwe I recovery plan njengoba kukhona ukuncipha kuma stocks. Kanti ye ukufaka abantu abasha phakathi konyaka ka 1992 no 2002 kwabangenayo kwaba nokuncipha kwi Hake kusuka kumathani angu 900 aya ku 600 kawamathanikumuntu onelungelo eyedwa. Ukwabiwa kwe Sole ngokufanayo kwancipha kusuka kumathani angu 80 kuya kumathani angu 50 kumuntu emunye.

Umnyango uyothatha labo abakwazi ukungena ukudoba (abawu 16 abanamalungelo basebenzisa imikhumbi ewu 35). Ngakho ke ushintsho ingaphansi kuka

Okwa ushintsho emnyangweni Phofu utshintsho lweCandelo luwa ngaphantsi kololobo malunga 66%. Umnyango uzothatha abantu abasha ngaphezu kwabadala abazimisele balandele izizathu zoshintsho. Kulabo abasha abazofaka izimali zabo ngesikhathi samalungelo.

Abasha bazonikezwa amalungelo uma kubukwa lokhu–

- Babonakalisa ushintsho olubonakalayo ngokuphatha kanye noku manage;
- Abasibona abahamba phambili kwabanye
- Abanendlela esheshayo ukuba nemikhumbi esebenzisa i Hake inshore ne Sole Trawl.

7. I Evaluation criteria

Izicelo ziyobukwa ngokwe “*exclusion criteria*”. Abasaqalayo ukufaka izicelo nabo bazobukwa ngokwe “*balancing criteria*”. Bazonikezwa amaphuzu ukuze baphumelele.. Ingxenye yeTAC iya iyakunikwa abaphumelele ngokwe ngokwe “*quantum criteria*”

7.1 *I Exclusionary Criteria*

Ngaphandle kwalendlela ichaziwe ngokuqinile kwi general policy mayelana nokufaka izicelo:

(a) **Uhlobo lomcelo:** Izicelo eziyakwamkelwa ilezo zihambiselana nomthetho we “Close Corporation Act 69 of 1984 neCompanies act 61 of 1973. Izicelo zabantu nje (labo abazimele) netrusted ngeke bathathweazisayi kuqwalaselwa.

(b) **Ukuthobela:**

Labo abanamalungelo kanye nokuphatha kanye abaphathi abaphule umthetho we MLRA (abanikwa nokuba bahlawule izimali) abazokunikwa amalungelo e inshore trawl. Abanamalungelo , kuhlengene o director abakhanselwe , athathwa ngokwe MLRA ngeke baphinde banikezwe amalungelo okuloba einshore trawl.

Izinqumo zizogcinwa kulabo abaphenywa ngokuphula umthetho we MLRA ziyagcinwa. Izigcino soze saziwe kuqala.

Umnyango ufuna umuntu onelungelo ahlawule ama levy ngenani elithile lezinhlanzi azibambile. Abantu abaningi labantu abanamalungelo abazihlawuli noma basho imali encane kunalokho abazibambile. Abangafuni ukukhokha bayopanishwa ngokwe comparative balancing process njengoba kuchazwe ngaphansi. Labo abangachazi ngeqiniso bayoxoshwa. Komele bakhokhe kanye ne interest.

(c) **Ama Paper Quotas:** Ama paper Quotas achazwe kwi Geral Policy ayokhishwa.

(c) **Ukuthola kwemikhumbi efanele:** Abafaki isicelo komele akhombise ukuba nomkhumbi ofanele (buka kumhlathi 8 ongezansi.)

7.2 Icomparative balancing criteri

Izicelo zalabo abanamalungelo kanye nalabo abasha babonakalisa ukungela ngokwe balancing criteri ukukhombisa ubukhulu besicelo.

(a) Ushintsho

Umnyango unezinjongo ngesikhathi zokwabiwa kwamalungelo okudoba ukuthuthukisa ushintsho lwamanje. Njengoba kuchazwa kwi Feneral Fisheries Policy; abaceli bazobukwa ngalokhu -

- Ipesenti yabamnyama namakhosikazi akhona njengabanikazi bamabhezini okanye noma baphethe;
- Ukuba ingaba abafaki izicelo banazo yini izabelo ukoku bakucelayo amabhenefithi.
- I Affirmative procurement;
- Bamelwe yini noma bakhona abantu abamnyama namakhosikazi kwizikhundla ezingezansi kokuphatha
- Iyahambelana neEmployment Equity Act 55 ka 1988; noma
- Thinteka ekuthuthukiseni umphakathi.

(b) Ukutshala kwemali kwi fishery

Ngokuphathelana nalabo abafaka izicelo kuyobukwa lokhu:

- Ukutshala imali emikhunjini, ngendlela yamasheya noma ukuqeda izivumelwano noma ukuthenga
- Ukutshala ekwenziweni kanye nokumaketha kweziqalazizinda.

Ngalabo abasha iyobuka ukutshala emikhunjini, abaceli nokumaketha. Abasha komele bakhombise ulwazi, ama skills uku trawl I hake ne sole.

(c) Indlela yokusebenza

Abafake izicelo zamalungelo ababambe ngaphezulu noma ngaphezulu kuka (10%) bayopansihwa.. Indlela yemali iyokalwa njengoba kusho kwi Geral Policy.

(d) Ukwenza ngaphezulu

Ngokuphathelele ukuba nakho noma ukuzama ukuthuthukisa kwi Hake ne sole ngokulungisela izinhlanzi zalapha kanye naphezhseya.

(e) Imisebenzi

I inshore trawl fishery inikeza imisebenzi ekwizinga eliphezulu elingango kuma 1 100. Imivuzo ikwi R35 000 ngonyaka kulaba abaqashwe ngokuphele.

Abenzi zicelo abanikeza okanye abakwamkelayo ukunikeza abasebenzi oku -

- Ukuqasha okuphelele;
- Imedical aid kunye nomhlala phansi;
- Amanye amabhenefithi; kanye
- Kusebenza ngokuphephile

Baya kunikwa amaphuzu. LAbo abanamalungelo , imisebenzi eyenziwe kwi thani ngesikhathi samalungelo.Umnyango uyobuka ukuhluka kwamaholo. Lawo aphezulu nalawo aphansi

(f) Ukubamba ngephutha

Umthamo wokubamba ngengozi kwi inshore trawl fishery ihlala iyinkinga yomnyango. Ukubabamba ngengozi kwalezi izilwanyana kingklip (*Genyterus capensis*) ne monk fish (*Lophius vomeris*), liyona inkinga. Izinga lokubamba lezinhlazi kukhombisalubonisa ukuba ngaphezulu kunolokho kulindelwe. Ikingklip kwiSouth Coast iphansi.

Umnyango lithakazelela ukuthi ukubamba ngengozi lwekinglip liba amathani angu 3000 ze imonk fish ibe amathani angu 7 000 ngonyaka. Izimvuma by-catch kufuneka zisebenzile nakubamnjwa kwe lwehake. Abenzi izicelo bayakucelwa bakhombise imithetho yemitigation nereduction ye iby-catch abayisebenzisile noma ukuba ngumuntu omusha uyokuyilandela na lezindlela engenhla.

(g) Ukuthuthukiswa komnotho

Umnyango iyonikeza amaphuzu kulabo abenze izicelo banamalungelo amancane nabo baqalayo bakhetha ukubambisa kuze bayilungise inhlanzi yabo ngaphandle kula maziko amakhulu afana neKapa kanye neBhayi

(h) Ukungakhokhwa kwezimali

LAbo banamalungelo baya kohlwaywa xa bengayihlawulanga lemali kuze kudlule izinsuku ezingama 60 ngesikhathi sokufakwa kwezicelo

(i) Ukuthobela

Abenzi izicelo abangayilandeliyo le thetho phansi kweSkills Development Act, 97 ka 1998, neeSkills Development Act 9 ka 1999 nalabo baphule umthetho weMLRA (ukophulwa kwemithetho engakhokeleli) baya kupanishwa

7.3 I Quantum Criteria

Ngokwamalungu anamalungelo, umnyango ungasebenzisa indlela ka 2005 yokwabiwa kwamalungelo, ihlanganise ingxenye ye TAC yamalungu ababekhishiwe iphinde isebenzise lendlela yokwaba futhi:

(a) I Transformation pool: Amaphesenti angu 30 e inshore trawl iTAC izophindwe yabiwe ngokwe transformation scores;

(b) Ukwenza: Amaphesenti angu 20 e hake inshore trawl I TAC izophindwe ikhishwe ngokwe over-all comparative balancing scores atholiwe ngabaphumelel (ngaphandle kwe transformation);

(c) Amabhezini amancane naphakathi: Amaphesenti angu 10 e hake inshore trawl i TAC izobekwa eceleni ukuniseka bonke abaphumele ukuthi

abamabhizinisi amancane naphakathi. Abamabhizinisi amancane kanye naphakathi, *inter alia*, ilabo abenza imali angedluli u R5 million kwabaphakathi kanti u R3 million kwabancane.

Lowo ophumelele uzonikezwa ilungelo elincane elinikezwe umuntu ophumelele.

8. Imikhumbi efanele

Umkhumbi ofanelekileyo kwi inshore trawl fishery ngumkhumbi o:

- Ne SAMSA ubude obuvumelekileyo obungama 30 eemitha,
- Inazo na izixhobo zokunakekela nokujonga elwandle
- Ine horsepower ye 750
- Ilungiselelwe ukubamba ihake kubunzulu obuli 110 eemitha

9. Ukubandakanyeka kokunye

Labo abanamalungelo kwi inshore trawl fishery abawanikwanga amalungelo okuloba kwi qela A nakwi qela B. Abanamalungelo kwi inshore trawl fishery (kuquka nabalawula izabelo zabo namalungu akulawulo) abavumelekanga ukuba balobele ingeniso ku Qela C ne Qela D Abanini malungelo kushishino lokuloba ngomnatha phakathi elwandle abavalelwa ekufumaneni amalungelo okuloba kwi Cluster A ne Cluster B .

10. Izimali zokungenela

Izimali zokungenela kwi inshore trawl fishery izobekwa kanjena:

- Ukubiza kwamalungelo, kuhlange ne consultation, ukutholwa, ukucutshungulisiwa, ama appeals, kanye nokubukezwa. Ngokunjalo ke izimali zamlungelo aku medium-term process azosetshenziswa njengesikhokelo; kanye ne
- Nokubaluleka kwenhlanzi ngesikhathi sokunikezwa.

- Izimali zonyaka kusukela ngo 01 January 2006 azobukezwa..

11. Indlela yokuphatha

Izindlela zokulandelwa kucaciswe apha ngezantsi abonisa imigqaliselo yeSebe nelungelo lokwabiwa kwamalungelo.

11.1 Ecosystem Approach kwezokudoba

Labo izophathwa ngokwekuphathelele ezinhlanzini ("EAF") I ecosystem approach kwi fisheries indlela egcwele ebuka I intergrated policy kanye nezinye izinto.. Le inshore trawl fishery ayiniki zinkcukacha nge EAF kwi inshore trawl fishery. IEAF kwi inshore trawl fishery iyokunika istatimente nge inshore trawl fishery. Umzansi Afrika usazibophelele ekuphumezeni lebhizinizi ngendlela ngomnyaka ka 2010.

11.2 Indlela yokuphathwa kwi fisheries

Ihake inshore trawl fishery ibuka izindawo ezimbili ze Agulhas.Umnyango ukhathazekile ukuthi ukudoba okukhulu kubuka I hake ne kob ne kingklip .Umnyango ufuna ukuba ne sharing grounds ngokwe trawlers kanye ne longliners.

USection 15 we Marine Living Resources Act wenze ilungiselele ukuba ukuphatha ukudoba lwaziswe. Umnyango liya kuqwalasela ukuqatshelwa kwezi ndawo ukuzama ukunciphisa izinga lokudoba ngephutha kwe kob ne kingklip ikakhulu, kwanoku beka elubala ofanele ukuzisebenzisa kukho ilongliners ne trawlers.

11.3 Ukuhlanganiswa kwamalugu

Emva kokwabelwa iminyaka ewu 10 yokudoba inzuzo umyango lizoqhuba izinIdlela nokuqinisa kulabo abanamlungelo ngalokhu::

- Abanamalungelo babelane ngokulinganayo izabelo, iiofisi, kwanobulungu bokulawula okanye
- Abo banamalungelo amancane bahlanganise awabo amabhizinisi.

Inhlanganisela yabalungu iyobukwa ngumnyango (**buka I paragraph 11.5 ngezantsi**).

11.4 Imikhumbi kanye nokuzama ukudoba

Kumanje nje kunemikhumbi engu 35 e inshore trawl fishing esebenzayo kumanzi oMzansi Afrika. Iningi yemikhumbi emidala efuna ukushintshwa. Ukulungiswa ngokusha kwalemikhumbi kungenza ukudoba okukhulile. Ukunyuswa kwemikhumbi kuzokwenzeka. Umnyango uzobheka ukuqalisa leyomikhumbi. Amalungu ngeke avunyelwe ukuletha imikhumbi engeke ikwazi ukubamba ngendleal

11.5 I Monopolisation

Ngesikhathi umnyango uhlanganisa amalungu, kepha futhi abahambisani ne monopolies asebenza ngamabhisi amancane.

Umnyango ngek unyuse I threshold ye TAC, kepha uzophatha ukuze I competition ibe nozwelo.

11.6 ITAC ratios– Trawl:Longline

Umlinganiselo we TAC kungoku nje we trawl: llongline iyakuhlala inje ngokuba injalo. Umlinganiselo kodwa wona wobuye uqwalaselwe lusakube lukho olunye ulwazi olunento engentle ngokubhekiselele kwitrawling nakwi longlining .

12. Ukukalwa kokwenza

Umnyango uzokwenza izindlela eziningi zokukala. Okokuqala kuzobukwa ngonyaka wokuqala bese keba ngowesithathu.

Yize umnyango uzoqeda I precise criteria lab abazokalwa ngazo, kodwa umnyango uzoqale uthintane namalungu. Kuyobukwa lokhu:

- Ushinstho
- Ukutshala kwemali kumikhumbi.
- Ukusetshenziswa okuqhubekayo, knokuncishiswa kwe by catch
- Ukuthobelwa kwemithetho eshiwoyo (zembali ezwe namazwe

13. Ama Observer Programme

Umnyango izoqhubeza ama observer prograame kulawo asasetshenziswa manje. Amalungu ibona abakhokhela wona.

14. Izimvume

Izimvume ze fishery zizokhishwa ngonyaka ngonyaka. Lawo aka 2005 atholaka ku Annexure A. Lab abathandayo noma abathintekayo bayamenywa ukufaka izimvo zabo.