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Telephone: (012) 334-4653.

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## GENERAL NOTICES

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### NOTICE 1531 OF 2006

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

#### PUBLICATION OF DRAFT POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

I, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby extend the period for comment on the draft policy for the development of a sustainable Aquaculture Sector in South Africa set out hereunder, published under Government Notice No. 1414 of **29 SEPTEMBER 2006**.

Interested and affected parties may submit written comment to Marine Aquaculture Management at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Branch Marine and Coastal Management ("the Department"), Private Bag X2, Roggebaai, 8012. Written comments may be posted by registered mail to above address; or faxed to (021) 402-3911; or emailed to [aqualculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aqualculture@deat.gov.za). All written comments must be received by the Department by no later than 16h00 on **MONDAY 4 DECEMBER 2006**. Comments received after this time may not be considered.

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**ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT**

ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
DoA	National Department of Agriculture
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

## 1. INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this document, Aquaculture is defined as:

***The farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants in controlled or selected aquatic environments, with some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. This definition includes Sea Ranching as a marine aquaculture activity.***

The principal challenges that the South African Government seeks to address are poverty and unemployment. The contribution of capture fisheries to food security and employment has been reducing since the 1950s due to a decline in stocks. This has been exacerbated by shifts in distribution of some fish species, resulting in the closure of a number of fish processing establishments and job losses, mainly along the West Coast. Similar to the rest of the world, therefore, South Africa will experience a shortage in fish supply in the medium to long term. Many nations are looking to bolster their fish supply using aquaculture.

Aquaculture is one of the fastest growing food production systems in the world. Over the past 15-20 years it has developed into a global industry with over 60 countries engaging in the production of more than 250 species of fish, shellfish, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Despite this phenomenal growth in global aquaculture, South Africa's contribution has remained disconcertingly low, accounting for less than 1% of the African aquaculture production which in turn contributes about 1% of global production. The current production profile of the sector is highly skewed, with most of the farms occurring in the Western Cape. In addition, the industry is dominated by large commercial enterprises farming mostly with abalone.

The purpose of this document is to communicate the broad guiding principles for the development of aquaculture to all stakeholders in the public sector (all spheres of government), private sector (industry, tertiary institutions, environmental interest groups, consumers and the general public. The implementation of the policy will be guided by a Sector Development Plan which will spell out the strategy for developing the sector. Sector Specific guidelines will also be developed for various types of aquaculture activities.

## 2. POLICY OBJECTIVES

The policy has the following objectives:

- a) To create an enabling environment that will increase the contribution of aquaculture to economic growth within the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for SA (ASGISA) framework.
- b) To transform and encourage broader participation in the aquaculture sector.

- c) To develop regulatory and management mechanisms aimed at minimising adverse environmental impacts associated with aquaculture practices (e.g. sea ranching, sea-based cage farming etc.)
- d) To increase the resource base of aquaculture from the few species being farmed currently to a more diverse suite of species.

### 3. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

#### a) **Creation of an enabling environment**

It is envisaged that attempts will be made to reduce entry transaction costs through streamlining of administrative processes such as permitting. Cooperative governance will be encouraged through coordination of the activities of the relevant spheres of government. The DoA will be the lead agent for freshwater aquaculture, and the DEAT for marine aquaculture. Other institutions relevant to the implementation of the aquaculture policy include DST, for research and technologies, the DTI for capital investment, trade and business skills development, and DWAF for water resource planning and permitting. It is envisaged that the Provincial Departments responsible for Economic and Environmental Affairs will develop local Aquaculture economic opportunities and oversee the issuing of EIA authorisations for land-based operations. To promote better co-ordination, an Aquaculture Advisory Forum will be established to provide a "one stop shop" for deliberations and generation of advice to the lead Departments viz DEAT and DoA. The proposed forum will provide integrated advice in order to save time and costs. The current legislative framework will be reviewed to ensure that the objectives of this policy are achieved, to ensure that the legislative regime does not provide unreasonable barriers to entry and to ensure that there is adequate and focused regulation.

Incentives in the form of long-term rights will be investigated as well. It is proposed that in order to attract local and foreign investor's, long-term aquaculture rights may be linked to tenure security within designated aquaculture zones.

#### b) **Transformation and broadening of participation**

It is proposed that a variety of tools will be used to encourage broader participation within the sector. Tools that support SMMEs and community-based initiatives such as hatcheries, advisory and extension services will be encouraged. Access to funding opportunities will be encouraged through the establishment of public-private partnerships. The current legislative framework will also, if necessary, be revised to promote broader participation.

#### c) **Control of environmental impacts**

Appropriate Environmental Quality Standards, guidelines, penalties, monitoring systems as well as appropriate technologies will be applied to regulate and

manage the potential adverse impacts of, inter alia, possible pollution. The introduction of exotic species and genetic contamination resulting from aquaculture activities will also be controlled. A shellfish sanitation and seafood quality management programme will be operated in accordance with international food safety standards, protocols and quality systems.

Quality assurance and performance standards for disease and water quality management will be developed. These will be in line with international food and safety standards, protocols and quality systems.

**d) Expanding of the resource base**

Research expertise will be harnessed in government, the private sector and academic institutions to provide information on new species, and technologies. Guidelines will be developed for specific sector farming. These will include new activities such as sea ranching, stock enhancement, aquarium-ornamental trade farming and sea-based cage farming. There will be encouragement of technologies ranging from less sophisticated to highly sophisticated.

In preparation for the implementation of this policy a legal review process is currently being undertaken. This involves a review of all legislation that has a direct influence on aquaculture. It aims to also identify gaps and overlaps. It is envisaged that the outcome of the review may lead to the amendment of Marine Living Resources Act, alternatively, the drafting of new legislation.

Comments to be sent on or before 30 October 2006 to the following address:

Att: Marine Aquaculture Management  
The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
P/B X2  
Roggebaai  
8012

Fax number: 021 402 3009  
E-mail: [aquaculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aquaculture@deat.gov.za)  
Tel: 021 402 3911

**NOTICE 1532 OF 2006****PUBLICATION OF DRAFT POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE  
AQUACULTURE SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA**

I, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, hereby publish for notice and comment the draft policy for the development of a sustainable Aquaculture Sector in South Africa translated into Afrikaans, Xhosa and Zulu.

Interested and affected parties may submit written comment to Marine Aquaculture Management at the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Branch Marine and Coastal Management ("the Department"), Private Bag X2, Roggebaai, 8012. Written comments may be posted by registered mail to above address; or faxed to (021) 402-3911; or emailed to [aquaculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aquaculture@deat.gov.za). All written comments must be received by the Department by no later than 16h00 on **MONDAY 4 DECEMBER 2006**. Comments received after this time may not be considered.



## KONSEPBELEID VIR DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN 'N VOLHOUBARE AKWAKULTUURSEKTOR IN SUID-AFRIKA

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### AKRONIEME GEBRUIK IN DIE TEKS

ASGISA	Versnelde en Gemeenskaplike Groei-inisiatief
BBBEE	Breedgebaseerde Swart Ekonomiese Bemagtiging
DoA	Nasionale Departement van Landbou
DWAF	Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou
DEAT	Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme
DST	Departement van Wetenskap en Tegnologie
DTI	Departement van Handel en Nywerheid
SMMEs	Klein Medium en Mikro Ondernemings
EIA	Omgewingsimpakstudie

## 1. INLEIDING

Akwakultuur word vir die doeleindes van hierdie geskrif gedefinieer as:

**Die verbouing van akwatiese organismes, insluitende vis, weekdiere, skaaldiere en plante in gekontroleerde of gekeurde wateromgewings met sekere mate van inmenging in die kweekproses ten einde produksie te verbeter, soos gereelde opbou van voorraad, voeding, beskerming teen roofdiere, ens. Verbouing verwys ook na individuele of gesamentlike eienaarskap van die voorraad wat verbou word. Hierdie definisie sluit seeboerdery in as a see-akwakultuuraktiwiteit.**

Die hoof uitdagings wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering poog om aan te spreek, is armoedeverligting en werkloosheid. Die bydrae van visserye om voedselsekureit en werksgeleentheid te onderskraag het sedert die 1950s afgeneem as gevolg van 'n afname in visvoorrade. Hierdie toestande is vererger deur verskuiwings in die verspreiding van sommige visspesies en het ook aanleiding gegee tot die sluiting van 'n aantal visverwerkingsaanlegte en gepaardgaande verlies van werksgeleentheid, veral langs die Weskus. Soortgelyk aan die res van die wêreld, sal Suid-Afrika dus 'n tekort aan visvoorraad in die medium tot lang termyn ervaar. Daar is baie nasies wat dit oorweeg om hul visvoorraad met akwakultuur aan te vul.

Akwakultuur is een van die vinnigste groeiende voedselproduksie stelsels in die wêreld. Oor die afgelope 15 – 20 jaar het dit ontwikkel in 'n globale industrie met meer as 60 lande betrokke in die produksie van meer as 250 visspesies, skulpvis, skaaldiere en waterplante. Ondanks hierdie ongelooflike groei in wêreld akwakultuur het Suid-Afrika se bydrae ontstellend klein gebly deurdat dit minder as 1% van die Afrika akwakultuur produksie uitmaak wat ongeveer 1% bydra tot die wêreld se akwakultuurproduksie. Die huidige produksie profiel van die industrie is ongebalanseerd aangesien die meeste van die plase in die Weskaap voorkom. Boonop word die industrie gedomineer deur groot kommersiële instellings wat hoofsaaklik met perlemoen boer.

Die doel van hierdie dokument is om die breë beginsels van die ontwikkeling van akwakultuur aan alle belanghebbendes in die openbare sektor (alle regeringsafdelings), privaatsektor (industrie, opvoedkundige instellings, omgewingsbewaringsgroepe, verbruikers en die algemene publiek) oor te dra. Die inwerkingstelling van die beleid sal voorafgegaan

## 2

word deur 'n Sektorontwikkelingsplan wat die strategie vir die ontwikkeling van die sektor sal bevat. Sektor spesifieke riglyne sal ontwikkel word vir die verskillende soorte akwakultuuraktiwiteite.

## 2. BELEIDSDOELWITTE

Die beleid het die volgende doelwitte:

- a) Om 'n omgewing te skep wat akwakultuur se bydrae tot ekonomiese groei sal verhoog binne die raamwerk van die Versnelde en Gemeenskaplike Groei-inisiatief vir Suid-Afrika (ASGISA).
- b) Om hervorming en breër deelname in die akwakultuursektor aan te moedig en te herskep.
- c) Om regulerings- en bestuursmeganismes te ontwikkel wat gemik is op die vermindering van nadelige omgewingsimpakte wat verbind word met akwakultuurgebruike (see-boerdery, see-gebaseerde hokboerdery, ens.)
- d) Om die bron basis van akwakultuur te vergroot van die huidige enkele spesies wat verbou word tot 'n meer diverse groep spesies.

## 3. TOEPASSING VAN BELEID

### a) **Daarstelling van 'n gunstige omgewing**

Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel om toetreekoste te verminder deur te kyk na die vereenvoudiging van administratiewe prosesse, soos die uitreiking van permitte. Samewerking tussen die verskillende regeringsvlakke sal aangemoedig word. Die Nasionale Departement van Arbeid sal die leiding neem vir varswater akwakultuur en die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme

vir mariene akwakultuur. Ander instellings wat ook betrokke sal wees by die implementering van die akwakultuur beleid, sluit in die Departement van Wetenskap en Tegnologie vir navorsing en tegnologie, Departement van Handel en Nywerheid vir kapitale investering, handel en besigheidsvaardigheidsontwikkeling en die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou vir watergebruiksbeplanning en permitte. Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel dat die provinsiale departemente wat verantwoordelik is vir ekonomiese-

3

en omgewingsake plaaslike ekonomiese geleenthede sal ontwikkel vir akwakultuur, en dat hulle ook die uitreiking en goedkeuring van omgewingsimpakstudies vir landgebaseerde operasies sal hanteer. Ten einde beter ko-ordinasie te verseker, sal 'n Akwakultuur Adviesforum gestig word om 'n "een stop" winkel te voorsien vir beraadslagings en voorsiening van advies aan die leidende departemente. Die voorgestelde forum sal geïntegreerde advies voorsien ten einde koste en tyd te bespaar. Die huidige wetgewende raamwerk sal hersien word ten einde te verseker dat die doelstellings van hierdie beleid behaal word en ook te verseker dat die wetgewende gesag nie onoorkomelike versperrings teen toetrede daarstel nie en ook te verseker dat die regulering voldoende en gefokus is.

Aansporings, in die vorm van langtermyn regte, sal ook ondersoek word. Dit word aan die hand gedoen dat, ten einde plaaslike en oorsese beleggers te lok, lang termyn akwakultuur regte gekoppel mag word aan huursekureit binne aangewese akwakultuurareas.

**b) Transformasie en uitbreiding van deelname**

Dit word aan die hand gedoen dat 'n verskeidenheid van instrumente ingespan word om 'n wyer deelname binne die sektor aan te moedig. Instrumente soos gemeenskap-gebaseerde kwekerie en inisiatiewe wat SMME's, raadgevende- en verspreidingsdienste ondersteun sal aangemoedig word. Toegang tot befondsingsgeleenthede sal aangemoedig word deur die stigting van openbare-private vennootskappe. Die huidige wetgewende raamwerk sal ook, indien nodig, aangepas word om breër deelname aan te moedig.

**c) Beheer oor omgewingsimpakte**

Toepaslike omgewingskwaliteitstandaarde, riglyne, boetes, waarnemingstelsels, sowel as toepaslike tegnologie, sal aangewend word om die potensiële nadelige aanslag van, inter

alia, besoedeling te reguleer en te bestuur. Die bekendstelling van eksotiese spesies en generiese besoedeling, wat afkomstig is uit akwakultuur-aktiwiteite, sal beheer word. 'n Skulpvis sanitêre- en seekoskwaliteitsbestuurprogram sal in werking wees in ooreenstemming met internasionale voedsel veiligheidsstandaarde, protokol en kwaliteitstelsels.

#### 4

Aanvaarbare behouds- en nakomingsstandaarde vir siekte en watergehalte bestuurstelsels sal ontwikkel word.

#### d) **Uitbreiding van die hulpbron basis**

Navorsingskundigheid sal gekoester word in die regering, privaat sektor, asook in akademiese instellings om inligting oor nuwe spesies en tegnologie te voorsien. Riglyne sal ontwikkel word vir spesifieke sektorale boerdery. Dit sal insluit nuwe aktiwiteite soos, seeboerdery, voorraad vermeerdering, akwariem dekoratiewe handelsboerdery en oseaan-gebaseerde hokboerdery. Tegnologie wat wissel van gewoon tot hoogs gesofistikeerd sal bemoedig word.

Ter voorbereiding van die inwerkingstelling van hierdie beleid, word daar tans 'n geregtelike hersiening onderneem. Dit behels die hersiening van alle wetgewing wat 'n direkte invloed op akwakultuur het. Dit is ook daarop gemik om gapings en enige duplisering van wetgewing te identifiseer. Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel dat die uitkoms van die hersiening mag lei tot die wysiging van die Wet of Lewende Mariene Hulpbronne of andersins, die daarstelling van nuwe wetgewing.

## 4. **OPENBARE KOMMENTAAR PROSES**

Kommentaar oor hierdie beleidsdokument moet voor of op 30 November 2006 na die volgende adres gestuur word:

Die Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme  
Aandag: Mariene Akwakultuur Bestuur  
Privaatsak X2  
ROGGEBAAI 8012

Faksnommer: 021 4023009  
E-pos: [aquaculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aquaculture@deat.gov.za)  
Telefoonnummer: 021 4023911

**POLICY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE  
SECTOR  
IN SOUTH AFRICA**

**IPOLISI YOPHUHLISO LWE- AQUACULTURE EMZANTSI AFRIKA**

**XHOSA VERSION**

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**ACRONYMS USED IN THE TEXT**

<b>ASGISA</b>	<b>Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative</b>
<b>BBBEE</b>	<b>Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment</b>
<b>DoA</b>	<b>National Department of Agriculture</b>
<b>DWAF</b>	<b>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</b>
<b>DEAT</b>	<b>Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism</b>
<b>DST</b>	<b>Department of Science and Technology</b>
<b>DTI</b>	<b>Department of Trade and Industry</b>
<b>SMMEs</b>	<b>Small Medium and Micro Enterprises</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this document, Aquaculture is defined as ***The farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants in controlled environments, with some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production.*** A major challenge for the South African government is poverty alleviation and job creation. In the past, the fishing industry has provided jobs and food security. However, since the 1950s, there has been noticeable decline in fish stocks. This has also been exacerbated by the shift in the distribution of some fish species, resulting in the closure of a number of fish processing establishments and job losses, mainly along the West Coast.

I-Aquaculture kukufuywa kwezilwanyana emanzini, ezo ziintlazi, onookrwece kunye nezityalo. Umngeni omkhulu uRhulumente woMzantsi Afrika ojongene nawo kukulwa indlala nentswela-misebenzi egqubayo. Kwixa elingaphambili, ukuloba elwandle kudale amathuba emisebenzi kwakunye nentlutha, kodwa ukusukela koo 1950 liye lehla elo galelo ngenxa yokunqongophala kweentlanzi elwandle. Le meko yenziwa maxongo ngakumbi kukufuduka kweentlanzi kunxweme oluse mntla-ntshona ziziya emzantsi-mpuma, nto leyo eyenze ukuba zivale iifektri zentlanzi nokuphela kwemisebenzi, ingakumbi kunxweme lwase ntshona.

Projections are that there will be a world-wide shortage of fish supply in the medium- to long- term. According to the World Fish Report (2004), maintaining the current per capita fish supply (6.7 kg/year) in sub-Saharan Africa will require a 20 % increase in production by 2015, and 32 % increase by 2020 in order to meet the projected shortfall. Aquaculture is one of the fast-growing food production systems in the world which, over the past 15-20 years, has developed into a global industry, with over 60 countries engaging in the production of more than 250 different species of fish, shellfish, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Despite this phenomenal growth in global Aquaculture, South Africa's contribution has remained disconcertingly low, accounting for less than 1% of the African aquaculture production. The current production profile of the sector is highly skewed, with most of the farms occurring in the Western Cape. The industry is currently dominated by commercial enterprises farming mostly with abalone.

Kucaca mhlophe ukuba unqongophalo lweentlanzi luza kuya lusanda kwihlabathi jikelele. Ingxelo yehlabathi yeentlanzi ka 2004 (World Fish Report 2004) icacisa ukuba i-Afrika esemaZantsi iza kufuneka inyuse imveliso yayo ngomyinge we 20 yeepesenti ngomnyaka we 2015 kwakunye ne 32 yeepesenti ngo 2020 ukuze ikwazi ukukhawulelana neemfuno zabantu. Amazwe amaninzi abhenela kwi-aquaculture ukukhulisa imveliso yawo yeentlanzi. Kule minyaka ili 15 ukuya ku 20 edluleyo, imveliso ye-aquaculture yande ngamandla. Kungoku nje amazwe ali-60 athabatha inxaxheba kufuyo lweentlobo ezingama 250 lweentlanzi, kodwa

uMzantsi Afrika wona urhuqa ngemva kwimveliso yawo, ngokuthi uvelise i 1 lepesenti kuphela kwimveliso yelizwekazi le Afrika liphela. Imveliso eninzi kweli iphuma kwiPhondo le Ntshona- Koloni, kwaye ubuninzi bayo busekelezwe kwi-abalone.

The purpose of this document is to communicate the guiding principles for the further development of Aquaculture to all stakeholders in the public sector (all spheres of government), private sector (industry, consultants, tertiary, and educatory bodies), environmental custodians, consumers and the general public. The implementation of the policy will be guided by a detailed sector development plan that is being drafted.

Le polisi izama ukucacisa mhlophe kuye wonke ubani onomdla kuzo zonke iinkalo zikarhulumente, ezoshishino kunye noluntu ngokubanzi, indlela eza kuthatyathwa leli Sebe ukuphuhlisa i-aquaculture. Le polisi iza kukhokelwa ngumgaqo osayilwayo ozakujongana ngqo nophuhliso lo fuyo-ntanzi (aquaculture).

## 2. POLICY OBJECTIVES

The policy has the following objectives:

- a) To create an enabling environment that will increase the contribution of aquaculture to economic growth within the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for SA (ASGISA) framework.
- b) To create transformation and broad participation in the aquaculture sector.
- c) To develop regulatory and management mechanisms aimed at minimising potential adverse environmental impacts associated with emerging aquaculture practices (e.g. sea ranching, sea-based cage farming etc.)
- d) To increase the resource base of aquaculture from the few species being farmed currently to a more diverse suite of species.

Nazi iinjongo zepolisi:

- a) Kukudala iqonga elifanelekileyo apho khona ufuyo-ntlanzi (aquaculture) luyakuthi lincedise ekukhuliseni uqoqosho likhawulelane neemfuno ze ASGISA ((Inkqubo karhulumente yokuqinisekisa ukuba wonke ubani uyaxhamla kuqoqosho olukhulayo)
- b) Ukuguqula imo nenkangeleko yofuyo-ntlanzi (aquaculture) ngokukhuthaza intatho-nxaxheba kawonke-wonke.
- c) Ukwenza imigaqo yolawulo lwe-aquaculture ukuze yenziwe ngendlela efanelekileyo nengenabungozi kwindalo.



d) Ukwandisa iintlobo zezilwanyana ezinokufuywa ngaphezu kwezo zikhoyo ngoku.

### **3. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **a) Creation of an enabling environment**

Transaction costs will be reduced through streamlining of administrative processes such as permitting. Cooperative governance will be encouraged through coordination of the activities of the relevant spheres of government. DoA will lead the regulation, management and development of freshwater aquaculture, and DEAT will take responsibility for all aquaculture activities within the marine and estuarine environments. The current legislative framework will be reviewed to develop a common understanding of its application to aquaculture, and procedures of application will be detailed and facilitated by DoA and DEAT. DST will be encouraged to support the development of appropriate technologies, while DTI will provide support in the form of capital investment and business skills to new entrants in the form of SMMEs. The DTI (SABS) will ensure that import and export products adhere to required standards. DWAF will provide support on issues involving water resource planning and water use authorization. The Provincial Departments responsible for Economic and Environmental Affairs will develop local Aquaculture economic opportunities and oversee the issuing of EIA authorizations for land-based operations. To promote better co-ordination, an Aquaculture Advisory Forum is proposed. The forum will provide a "one stop shop" for deliberations and generation of advice to the lead Departments viz DEAT and DoA. This regime will provide integrated advice in order to save time and costs.

Incentives will be provided in the form of granting of long-term rights, extension and advisory services, in order to attract local and foreign investors. Investor confidence will further be encouraged by linking long-term rights of aquaculture to tenure security within designated aquaculture zones.

### **3. INDLELA EZAKUQHUTYWA NGAYO IPOLISI**

#### **(a) Ukudalwa kweqonga elifanelekileyo**

Amaxabiso ayakwehliswa ngenxa yentsebenziswano eyakubakho kumacandelo afana nokukhutshwa keemvume zukufuya (iipemithi). Kuyakukhuthazwa intsebenziswano phakathi kwamasebe karhulumente ngokuthi kudityaniswe iinkqubo ezifanayo phakathi kwaloo masebe karhulumente asengela thungeni linye. I Sebe lezoLimo liyakukhokela ulawulo, ukuphathwa kwanokuphuhliswa kofuyo-ntlanzi emanzini kumanzi angengowolwandle. Ngelixa iSebe lezeNdalo noKhenketho luyakujongana nezinto ezizakufuywa elwandle. Imithetho ekhoyo ngoku izakujongiswa ngokutsha ukuze bonke abantu bathethe ngazwinye

ngendlela ezakuqhutywa ngayo i aquaculture, loo nkqubo iyakukhokelwa liSebe lezoLimo nele Ndalo noKhenketho. ISebe lezeNdzululwazi nobuXhakaxhaka (Science and Technology) liyakukhuthazwa ukuba livelise ubuxhakaxhaka obufanelekileyo ngelixa iSebe lezoRhwebo (Trade and Industry) liyakukhuthazwa ukuba libonelele amashishini akhasayo ngezimali noqeqesho kwezamashishini. . ISebe lezoRhwebo liyakuphinda liqinisekise ukuba izivuno ezithengiswayo zezolona didi lwakhe lwaphezulu. ISebe lezaManzi namaHlathi lincedise ekucetyweni kwendlela yokusetyenziswa kwamanzi. AmaSebe eNdalo noQoqosho kumaPhondo ayakuveza amathuba e aquaculture kumaPhondo ze aqinisekise nokuba imithetho yokulondolozwa kwendalo iyalandelwa. Ukukhuthazwa koyondelelwaniso (co-ordination) olungcono, iQumrhu lokuCebisa nge Aquaculture (Aquaculture Advisory Forum) liyakuqulunqwa. Eli Qumrhu liyakuba yindawo enye apho khono kuyakuxoxwa kuqulunqwe namacebiso ayakunikwa amaSebe aphambili njengeleNdalo noKhenketho neloZolimo. . Ubukho beliQumrhu buyakonga imali nexesha.

Abantu abathatha inxaxheba bayakubonelelwa ngokuthi banikwe amathuba okufuya ixesha elide, bongezelelwe ixesha banikwe namacebiso ukuze abatyali-zimali babenomdla. Abatyali-zimali bayakukhuthazwa ngakumbi kukudityaniswas kwamalungelo exesha elide kwakunye nokuqinisekiswa kweendawo neziza zokulima.

#### **b) Transforming and broadening participation**

A variety of tools will be used to encourage broader participation within the sector, in line with the BBBEE framework. Programs which involve SMMEs and community-based initiatives will be supported by the establishment of hatcheries and provision of advisory services. Access to funding opportunities will be encouraged through the establishment of public-private partnerships. The current legislative framework will also be revised to promote broader participation and stimulate sector growth.

#### **b) Ukuguqulwa kwenkangeleko ye aquaculture nokuvulwa kwamathuba kawonke-wonke**

Zininzi indlela ezizakusetyenziswa ukuqinisekisa ukuba bonke abantu bayaxhamla kolushishino. Amashishini asakhasayo neenkqubo zoluntu ziyakuxhaswa ngokuthi kuvulwe iindawo zokukhulisa ezintlanzi nezinye izilimo ze kubekho neenkonzo zokucebisa abalimi. Amathuba email ayakukhuthazwa ngentsebenziswano phakathi kwamaSebe karhulumente neenkampani zabucala (public-private partnership). Imithetho ekhoyo iyakutshintshwa ukuze ithathele ingqalelo ukubandakanyeka komntu wonke nokukhula kwecandelo le aquaculture jikelele.

#### **c) Control of environmental impacts**

Appropriate Environmental Quality Standards, penalties and monitoring systems will be applied to manage and regulate the potential adverse impacts of pollution,

the introduction of exotic species and genetic contamination resulting from aquaculture activities. A shellfish sanitation and seafood quality management programme will be implemented in accordance with international food safety standards, protocols and quality systems..

**c) Ukukhuselwa kokonakaliswa kwendalola**

Kuyakubakho imithetho engqongqo eyakuqinisekisa ukukhuselwa kwendalola, ziyakuba qatha izohlwayo yaye kuyakuqinisekiswa ukuba akwenzeki nto zingafunekiyo ezifana nokufuywa kweentlanzi zangaphandle kweli. Iimveliso zale aquaculture ziyakuhlolisiswa rhoqo ukuqinisekisa ukuba zihlala zikumgangatho ophezulu.

**d) Expanding of the resource base**

As a technology - driven sector, aquaculture requires inputs from a range of scientific disciplines such as physiology, species genetics, biotechnology, ecology, nutrition, economics, engineering, etc. Research expertise will be harnessed from government, the private sector and academic institutions to provide information on the above disciplines as they relate to new species and technologies. Sector guidelines will be developed for specific aquaculture activities, and new and still-emerging aquaculture technologies will be investigated.

In preparation for the implementation of this policy, a legal review of all legislation that has a direct influence on aquaculture is currently being undertaken to identify gaps within relevant legislation. It is envisaged that the outcome of the review would lead to the amendment of regulations within existing legislation, or to the development of new legislation.

**e) Ukwandiswa kwaimveliso**

Nanjengecandelo lezoshishino elifuna ubuxhakaxhaka balemihla l aquaculture ifuna igalelo kuthotho lweengcango zolwazi ezifana ne physiology, biotechnology, ecology, nutrition, economics, engineering kwakunye nezinye. Uphando oluthe veje olungqamene ngqo naleminyango yolwazi luyakufumaneka kumaziko ngamaziko afana norhulumente, amashishini abucala, amaziko ezemfundo. Imigaqo ezakujongana nemveliso nganye elinywayo kwanobuxhakaxhaka obutsha be aquaculture izakuphandwa.

Ukulungiselela ukusetyenziswa kwale polisi, uphengulolo lwemithetho enegalelo kwi shishini le aquaculture iyaqhuba ngoku. Oku kujoliswe ekujongeni imisantsa ekhoyo kumthetho ngamnye.

Comments to be sent on or before 30 November 2006 to the following address:

Att: Marine Aquaculture Management  
The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
P/Bag X2  
Roggebaai  
8012

Fax number: 021 402 3009  
E-mail: [aquaculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aquaculture@deat.gov.za)  
Tel: 021 402 3911

**UHLAKA LWENQUBOMGOMO YOKUTHUTHUKISWA KWESIGABA  
SOKWANDISWA KWEMVELO YASOLWANDLE ESIBIZWA NGE  
" AQUACULTURE" ENINIGIZIMU AFRIKA**

**UHLAKA**

<b>ISIGABA</b>		<b>Ikhasi</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Isingeniso</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Inhloso yenqubo mgomo</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Ukwethulwa kwenqumo mgomo</b>	<b>2</b>

**IZIFINYEZO MAGAMA EZISETSHENZISIWE KWINQUBOMGOMO**

<b>ASGISA</b>	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative
<b>BBBEE</b>	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
<b>DoA</b>	National Department of Agriculture
<b>DWAF</b>	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
<b>DEAT</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
<b>DST</b>	Department of Science and Technology
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>SMMEs</b>	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment

## 1. ISINGENISO

Kulenqubo:mgomo yesigaba sokwandisa imvelo yasolwandle sichazwe kanje

***Ukufuywa nokukhuliswa kwezilwane zasolwandle ezihlanganisa izihlanzi, izilwane zasolwandle eziphila ematsheni, eziphila esihlabathini sosebe lolwandle kanye nezimila ezitholakala ezindaweni ezilawulwayo noma ezindaweni ezikhethekile zolwandle, ngenhloso yokwandisa umkhiqizo, nokondliwa kanye nokuzivikela ezilwaneni ezizidlayo. Ukufuywa kwemvelo yasolwandle kuhlanganisa ukusebenza ngamunye okanye ngokuhlanganyela ekuvunweni nasekubhekweni kwemvelo efuyiwe. Lencazelo ihlanganisa nohlobo lokukhuliswa kwemvelo yaphakathi olwandle olubizwa nge "Sea Ranching"***

Inselelo enkulu ebhekene nohulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika ukulwisana nobubha, indlala, nokwandisa amathuba emisebenzi. Izinga lokudotshwa kwezinhlanzi zasolwandle laqala ukuncipha kusukela ngeminyaka yo 1950's, kanti lokhu kwakubangelwa ukuncipha kwemvelo yasolwandle la idotshwa khona. Loku kwabuye kwabangelwa ukufuduka kwezinhlanzi ekusabalaleni kwazo olwandle, nokwaholela ekuntulekeni kwamathuba emisebenzi ngenxa yokuvalwa kwezimboni zezinhlanzi ikakhulu osebeni lolwandle oluseningizimu (West Coast). Kanti lesisimo sizocina zisabalele kulo lonke ugu lwaseNingizimu Afrika la kuyoba nokwehla kwezinga lezinhlani. Amazwe amaningi asezipophezele ohlelweni lokwandisa imvelo yasolwandle ngokusebenzisa loluhlelo lokwandisa imvelo olibizwa nge "Aquaculture".

Ukwandiswa kwemvelo yasolwandle nokubizwa nge "aquaculture" kungolunye lwezinhlelo zokwandisa umkhiqizo wokudla olukhula ngesivinini esikhulu emhlabeni. Eminyakeni engaphezu kweminyaka eyishumi nanhlanu kuya kwengamashumi amabili loluhlelo lokwandisa imvelo yasolwandle seluthuthuke emhlabeni wonke jikelele, kanti amazwe angaphezulu kwamashumi ayithupha azibophezele ekukhiqizeni izinhlanzi ezinhlobonhlobo nezimila ezingaphezu kwamakhulu amabili nanhlanu (250). Indima edlalwa iNingizimu Afrika kulesisigaba isasezingeni eliphansi kakhulu elisezingeni elibalelwa kwiphesenti elilodwa nje, kanti nomkhiqizo walo lelizwe unegalelo elilinganiswelwa epesenti elilodwa kuphela emhlabeni jikelele. Okwamanje umkhiqizo ovela kuloluhlelo lokufunyanwa kwemvelo yasolwandle lusavela kakhulu eNingizimu yeKoloni nokwenza ukube umkhiqizo ubonakale uvela ngasohlangothini olulodwa. Kanti nezimboni eziningi zenganyelwe osomabhizinisi abakhulu abakhulisa uhlobo lwesilwane sasolwandle esibizwa nge Abalone.

Inhloso yalenqubo ukwethula imigomo okumele ilandelwe ekuthuthukisweni kwaloluhlobo lokufuywa kwemvelo yasolwandle emkhakheni yemiphakathi, ekahulumeni, osozimboni abazimele nokubalwa kubo izimboni, ezemfundo ephakeme, izinhlangano ezinothando lwezokongiwa kwemvelo, nomphakathi wonkana. Ukwethulwa kwalenqubomgomo kuyokhokhelelwa uhlelo olubizwa nge"Sector Development Plan"nokuyilona oluyobalula izindlela okumele kuthuthukiswe ngaso lesisigaba. Kuyobuye kwethulwe imigomo eyobalula ukusetshenziswa kohlelo ngalunye lokufuywa kwemvelo yasolwandle.

## 2. INHLOSO YENQUBOMGOMO

Lenqubomgomo inalezizinhloso ezilandelayo:

- a) Ukuthuthukiswa kwamathuba kahulumeni okuthuthukisa umnotho ngaphansi kohlelo olubizwa nge "ASGISA"
- b) Ukuguqula nokugqugquzela ukubanjwa kweqhaza esigabeni sokufuywa kwemvelo yasolwandle..
- c) Ukusungula kwemigomo nezindlela zokuphatha ezihlose ekuncishisweni ukuhlukumezeka kwemvelo ezihambisana nalolu hlelo lokufuywa kwemvelo olufana ne sea ranching ne sea bird cage farming.
- d) Ukwandisa inani lwezinhlobo zasolwandle zasolwandle ezifuywayo kumanje zibe ningi

## 3. UKUTHULWA KWENQUBO MGOMO

### a) Ukusungulwa okuvumelana nemvelo

Ngaphansi kwalolu hlelo lokusetshenziswa kwemveloyasolwandle kuyokwenziwa imizamo zokunciphisa izindleko zobulunga njengokuba kube nohlelo olumisiwe lokukhishwa kwamaphepha mvume. Ukubambisana nezinhlelo zikahulumeni kuyogqugquzelwa ezigabeni zonke zikahulumeni. Umnyango kahulumeni kazwelonke wezolimo (DoA) iyona oyobhekana nqo nohlelo lokwandiswa kwemvelo etholakala emanzini angenasawoti (freshwater), kuthi umnyango kahulumeni kazwelonke obhekele ezokongiwa kwemvelo nezokuvakasha (DEAT) ubhekane nohlelo lokwandiswa kwemvelo yasolwandle. Eminye imikhakha ebalwa njengebalulekile kulolu hlelo ileminyango kahulumeni elandelayo, umnyango wezobuchwepheshe nezobuciko (DST) wona uzobhekana nocwaningo nobuchwepheshe, umnyango kahulumeni wezezimboni (DTI) wona uyobhekana nokuthuthukiswa komnotho, ezohwebo nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono. Nomnyango kahulumeni

wezamanzi (DWAF) wona uyobhekana nokuhlela izindlela zokusetshenziswa kwamanzi nokukhipha amaphepha mvume. Kubhekeke ukuba umnyango kahulumeni wezifunda nowaziwa njengonmyango wezomnotho nokongiwa kwemvelo ubhekane nokuthuthukiswa kwaloluhlelo ezifundeni ubuye ubhekane nokukhipha amagunya nezimvume zokusetshenziswa komhlaba ekuqalisweni kwaloluhlobo lokukhulisa imvelo. Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izihlelo zonke zihamba ngendlela, kuyosungulwa isigungu noma ithimba elibizwa nge "Aquaculture Advisory Forum", kanti lesisigungu isona esiyohlangana ngezikhathi ezithile ukunika izeluleko eminyangweni eyahlukene kahulumeni nokungumnyango wezokongiwa kwemvelo nokuvakasha kanye nomnyango wezohwebo nezimboni. Lesisigungu esihlongozwayo siyosungulwa ngenhloso yokunciphisa izindleko nesikhathi. Uhlaka lomthetho olukhona kumanje luyobuye lucutshungulwe ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi izihloso zalenqubo mgomo ziyafezeka., nokuqinisekisa ukuthi imithetho ebekiwe ayinamigoqo evimbayo nengananisidongo.

Ukukhishwa kwezimvume zesikhathi eside kuyobhekiswa. Kuphakanyiswa ukuthi ukuze kuhehwe abatshali zimali bakuleli nabasemazweni angaphandle kuyohlanganiswa ukukhishwa kwezimvume zesikhathi eside neziyohambelana nokuqinisekiswa komhlaba ezindaweni eziyobekelwa bucala ukwenza umsebenzi wokwandisa imvelo yasolwandle ngokuyifuya.

**b) Ukuguqulwa nokwandiswa kwabazobamba iqhaza**

Kuphakanyiswa ukuthi kusetshenziswe izindlela ezahlukahlukene ekugqugquzeleni labo abazobamba iqhaza ngaphansi kwalesisigaba. Izinkampani ezimaphakathi (SMME's) nemisebenzi yoluntu efanane nezindawo zokufukamela nokuzala ziyosetshenziswa. Abayofuna uxhaso bayogqugquzelwa ukuba basungule izinhlangano zomphakathi. Kanti nohlaka olukhona kumanje luyo buye lubhekiswe ngenhloso yokugqugquzela ukuba kubanjwe iqhaza.

**c) Ukulawulwa kokuhlukumezeka kwemvelo**

Ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi imvelo ayihlukumezeki nokuthi izingalemvelo lihlale lisezingeni okumele libe kulo kuyothulwa noma kubekwe imigomo, inhlawulo ubuchwebeshe obusezingeni eliphazulu kanye nokuqashwa kwesimo zikhathi zonke ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi ukuhlukumezeka kwemvelo kubekiwe nokuthi kuyalawulwa. Ukufuywa kwezilwane ezingezokufika nokungcola okuyobe kudalwe izindawo okufuywa kuzo izilwane



kuyobhekisiswa. Izindawo lakuyolahlwa khona izinto ezingadingeki zezilwane ezinamagobolondo ziyobhekisiswa kubuye kuqinisekise ukuthi izinga lokudla kasolwandle lisezinge lokudla elibekwe ngamazwe onkana.

Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi yonke into isezingeni elidingekayo nokuthi ukuvikela izifo namanzi asetshenziswayo asezingeni kuyobhekisiswa.

d) **Ukusatshalaliswa kwemvelo ezosetshenziswa**

Iminyango kahulumeni yezocwaningo kanye nezimboni zangasese kanye nezikhungo zemfundo ephakeme ziyosiza ngokuba zibike ulwazi olusha olumayelana nezilwane ezintsha ezizosetshenziswa kanye namakhono amasha. Isigaba ngasinye sokufuywa kwemvelo yasolwandle siyoba nemigomo yaso, lokhu kuyofaka lezizinhlobo ezilandelayo, ukufuywa kwemvelo phakathi olwandle, ukwandiswa kwemvelo, ukwenziwa ncono kwemvelo esetshenziswayo, ukuhwebelana ngezilwane ezigcinwa emathangini okuhlobisa kanye nokufuywa kwezilwane emakhejini aphakathi olwandle. Kuyogqugquzwela ukuba kusetshenziswe amakhono asezingeni eliphansi kunelisezingeni eliphezulu.

Ukulungiselela ukwethulwa kalenqubo mgomo kubhekisiwa ukusetshenziswa komthetho, lokhu kuhlenganisa ukubhekisiswa kahle kwemigomo enemithelela ekubhekweni kwesigaba sokukhuliswa kwemvelo yasolwandle. kanti okunye okuhloswe ngayo lenqubo ukubhekwa kwezinto ezinomthelela nqo ekuthuthukisweni kwalenqubo. Kubhekeke ukuthi lokubhekisiswa kwenqubo mgomo, kuyoholela ekutheni kuchibiyelwe umthetho wezokusetshenziswa kolwandle (MLRA) kungenjalo kudwetshwe enye inqubo mgomo.

Imibono kumele ithunyelwe ngomhlaka 30 November 2006 kulelikheli elilandelayo

Att: Marine Aquaculture Management  
The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
P/Bag X2  
Roggebaai  
8012

Fax number: 021 402 3009  
E-mail: [aquaculture@deat.gov.za](mailto:aquaculture@deat.gov.za)  
Tel: 021 402 3911