TOOTHFISH LICENSING
INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE 2018 – 2021 FISHING SEASONS

1. Background

1.1 This document provides information for anyone applying for a licence to fish for toothfish in the South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands Maritime Zone for the years 2018 to 2021 inclusive.

1.2 There are two toothfish fisheries in the Maritime Zone. The principal fishery is the South Georgia fishery for Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*). There is a second, smaller fishery for Patagonian toothfish and Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*) in the South Sandwich Islands. Both are within the area covered by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, to which the United Kingdom is a contracting party. The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands manages the fisheries in accordance with the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Convention.

1.3 The Government’s principal fisheries management objectives are to regulate fishing in its Maritime Zone so as to conserve fish stocks and other marine living resources, in line with Article II of the Convention, and to maintain safe and sustainable fisheries. As part of these objectives the Government is committed to maintaining, and raising, the standards of management, research and operation in the fisheries.

1.4 The Government takes an ecosystem-based precautionary management approach to the fisheries, underpinned by scientific research and robust monitoring and enforcement.

1.5 The South Georgia fishery is certified by the Marine Stewardship Council and operates within Convention Subarea 48.3. It is usually open from 1 May until 31 August each year. For the 2018 and 2019 seasons, there is a provisional earlier opening date of 16 April⁴¹. The South Sandwich Islands fishery operates within Convention Subarea 48.4. This fishery will be open from 1 February until 30 November in 2018 and 2019.

1.6 The fisheries operate within a sustainable use Marine Protected Area (MPA) which was established in February 2012.

1.7 A management plan for the fisheries is available with this documentation. This plan provides further information relevant to the application process including management objectives and research priorities.

1.8 The main legislation governing the management of the fisheries in the Maritime Zone is the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000 as amended (FCMO), which is available on the Government’s website: [www.gov.gs](http://www.gov.gs). Updates and amendments to the FCMO and a new compliance and enforcement framework applicable to all fisheries within the Maritime Zone are being developed for consultation, with implementation planned in the final quarter of 2018, i.e. following the conclusion of the 2018 fishing season.

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¹ Spatial, or other, management measures may apply during the first two weeks of the season in order to mitigate against the risk of bird by-catch.
2. **Licences, Quota and Fees**

2.1 Successful applicants will be offered a 4-year licence.

2.2 The Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) sets catch limits of Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish in Subareas 48.3 and 48.4. The Government’s management strategy is generally more precautionary than that which would be permitted by CCAMLR, with a long-term target of 55% of virgin biomass rather than 50%, to allow for natural variability in the stock and known uncertainty in the stock assessment. Quotas set by the Government reflect its more precautionary approach and are based on scientific advice.

2.3 In respect of Subarea 48.3, CCAMLR has set a catch limit of 2,600 tonnes of Patagonian toothfish per year (excluding a reduction for expected whale depredation) for the 2018 and 2019 seasons. The Government expects to set a quota in the region of 2,200 tonnes per year for the 2018 and 2019 seasons. This will be subdivided between Convention Management Areas B and C. Quota for 2020 and 2021 will be set following the meeting of CCAMLR in 2019.

2.4 For the 2018 season the licence fee for toothfish in Subarea 48.3 will consist of an access fee of £19,355 per month and a quota fee of £2,138 per tonne. For the 2019 season the licence fee for toothfish in Subarea 48.3 will consist of an access fee of £20,901 per month and a quota fee of £2,309 per tonne. Fees for 2020 and 2021 will be set in 2019.

2.5 In respect of Subarea 48.4, CCAMLR has set a catch limit of 26 tonnes of Patagonian toothfish per year for the 2018 and 2019 seasons. The Government expects to set a quota of 23 tonnes per year for the 2018 and 2019 seasons. Quota for 2020 and 2021 will be set following the meeting of CCAMLR in 2019.

2.6 CCAMLR has set a one-year catch limit of 37 tonnes of Antarctic toothfish in Subarea 48.4 for the 2018 season. The Government expects to set a quota of 34 tonnes for the 2018 season. Quota for 2019 will be set following the meeting of CCAMLR in 2018. Quota for 2020 and 2021 will be set following CCAMLR's meetings in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

2.7 For the 2018 season the licence fee for toothfish in Subarea 48.4 will consist of a quota fee of £1,561 per tonne. For the 2019 season the licence fee for toothfish in Subarea 48.4 will consist of a quota fee of £1,685 per tonne.

2.8 Vessels fishing in Subarea 48.4 are required to follow an assigned fishing strategy designed to monitor the distribution of the local stock structure. To compensate for this, no access fee will apply.

2.9 Fees for 2020 and 2021 will be set in 2019.

3. **By-catch limits**

3.1 By-catch limits for the 2018 and 2019 season for skates and *Macrourus* spp. in Subarea 48.3 are 110 tonnes for each species group per year. By-catch limits for 2020 and 2021 will be set following the meeting of CCAMLR in 2019.
3.2 By-catch limits for the 2018 season for skates and *Macrourus* spp. in Subarea 48.4 are 3 tonnes and 10 tonnes respectively. By-catch limits for 2019 will be set at CCAMLR 2018. By-catch limits for 2010 and 2021 will set at CCAMLR's meetings in 2019 and 2020 respectively.

4. Application and Licensing Procedure

4.1 Demand for toothfish licences is high and not all applications will be successful.

4.2 The deadline for applications is **Sunday 10 December 2017**. Applicants should note that the local time zone is GMT-3. **Applications received after this date will not be considered.** Applications should be made by sending a completed application form (available from the Government’s website at www.gov.gs), together with the required supporting documentation, to the Director of Fisheries by email (dof@gov.gs). The application form and all supporting documentation must be submitted in English; any supporting documentation not in English must be accompanied by a certified English translation.

4.3 All information will be treated as commercially confidential unless it is already in the public domain.

4.4 Only autoliners and “Spanish” system longliners will be considered for licences. The Government is reviewing the scientific case for the use of other gear types including trotlines (with or without umbrellas). This review will not be completed before the start of the 2018 season. If other gear types are permitted, the Government will notify successful applicants.

4.5 The application process is in three stages:

(i) **Stage 1:** All applications will be assessed for compliance with certain minimum standards. These are set out at **Annex A.** The purpose of these minimum standards is to establish a consistent operational baseline for all vessels in the fisheries, and in particular to ensure that appropriate standards of safety and compliance are met. The supporting documentation specified in Annex A must be submitted with the application. Applications which do not meet these minimum standards will be rejected.

(ii) **Stage 2:** All applications that meet the minimum standards will be assessed and scored against four criteria (compliance, welfare and safety, raising fishery standards, and experience) which underpin the management of the fishery. A maximum of 80 points may be awarded. Further details of these criteria can be found at **Annex B.** The Director of Fisheries may take other relevant information into account.

(iii) **Stage 3:** In accordance with his obligations under the FCMO, the Director of Fisheries will consult with the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs in London to establish whether there are any implications for foreign policy in connection with the proposed licensing of vessels. The Director of Fisheries is required to act in accordance with any advice received. Ordinarily, all
communications between the Director of Fisheries and the Secretary of State are confidential.

4.6 Applicants should set out all the information that they wish the Director to consider in the appropriate section of the application form. All statements should be supported with appropriate documentary evidence, which should be provided with the application form.

4.7 Applicants must promptly provide such further information or other assistance as the Director may reasonably require in order to assess and score the application. In the absence of such further information or assistance the Director shall be entitled to disregard the application.

4.8 The Director reserves the right to give preference in the granting of licences to vessels that are flagged to the UK or to Overseas Territories of the UK (UKOTs).

4.9 The Government is committed to eliminating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated\(^2\) fishing (IUU fishing) in its waters and to maintaining an effective regime for detecting, deterring, investigating and prosecuting anyone engaged in IUU fishing.

4.10 The Director will not grant a licence in respect of any vessel:

(i) which is found to have been involved, or to be involved, in IUU fishing;

(ii) where the applicants, owners, charterers, or operators of the vessel, or any Associate\(^3\) of the applicants, owners, charterers, or operators of the vessel, are found to have been involved, or to be involved, in IUU fishing; or

(iii) where the crew members or any Associate of the crew members are found to have been involved, or to be involved, in IUU fishing;

4.11 In ascertaining these matters the Director may have regard to the CCAMLR IUU Vessel Lists and regional fisheries management organisation IUU lists.

4.12 If a licence is granted in respect of a vessel and any of the conditions set out in paragraph 4.10 above are subsequently found to apply, the licence is liable to be suspended and/or revoked.

4.13 If the Government, or the UK Government, is owed money by a debtor in connection with any fishery (including, but not limited to, unpaid quota/access fees, unpaid penalties and/or fines, and unpaid damages or costs awarded by a Court or arbitral tribunal), this is likely:

(i) to preclude the offer of a licence in respect of a vessel which is or which will be when in the Maritime Zone owned, chartered or operated whether solely or jointly by the debtor or by any Associate thereof; and

\(^2\) See Annex C for the meaning of these terms.

\(^3\) See Annex C for the meaning of this term.
(ii) to result in the suspension and/or revocation of any such licence.

4.14 The Government intends to notify applicants of the outcome of the application process by Friday 22 December 2017.

5. Licence Conditions & Pre-season Licensing Inspection

5.1 Every licence is subject to a number of common conditions. These are set out in Annex D.

5.2 All vessels in respect of which licences have been granted must report to a Government Officer at King Edward Point (KEP) and submit to a pre-season licensing inspection. The purpose of the inspection is to enable the Government Officer to be satisfied that the vessel conforms to the specification set out in the licence application and complies with relevant CCAMLR Conservation Measures and other conditions of licence so far as they apply at that time.

5.3 A vessel that fails her inspection is not permitted to commence fishing activity until, in the opinion of the Government Officer, the grounds upon which she failed her inspection have been put right.

5.4 Licence conditions must be complied with throughout the entire season. A breach of licence conditions may lead to the suspension and/or revocation of a licence, to the imposition of an administrative penalty, and/or the institution of criminal and/or civil proceedings.

6. Payment Terms

6.1 The Government must receive payment of the full amounts due in respect of access and quota fees in advance of each fishing season by no later than the close of business on 31 March each year or, if that is not a working day, by no later than the close of business on the last working day before 31 March each year. If fees are not received on time and in full then the vessel will usually not be allowed to fish until payment has been received in full. Significant delay in payment may result in the revocation of the licence.

6.2 Fees will not be refunded once they have been paid. Quota is not transferable between vessels. Applicants completing their quota early in Subarea 48.3 will, upon application to the Director of Fisheries, receive a refund of their access fee on a weekly pro-rata basis. Any such application must be received by the close of business on 14 September immediately following the closure of the fishery. No refund will be given for applications received after this date.

Government South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands
November 2017
ANNEX A
MINIMUM STANDARDS

In order to be considered for a licence the following minimum standards must be met:

1. The vessel must be flagged to a CCAMLR Member State which has a bilateral agreement with the UK allowing the deployment of CCAMLR observers.
   
   A copy of the vessel's registration with the flag state concerned must be supplied.

2. The vessel must have:
   • an IMO number;
   • an operational and tamperproof Vessel Monitoring System on board that complies with CCAMLR specifications and the guidance set out in Annex D; and
   • an operational Class A Automatic Identification System (AIS).

   Documentary evidence in support of these matters must be supplied.

3. The following documents in respect of the vessel must be supplied:
   • a Flag State safety certificate;
   • a ship sanitation certificate;
   • a wreck removal certificate;
   • a fire plan for the vessel;
   • a contingency plan in case of emergency; and
   • a plan of the vessel.

4. The vessel must have VMS records for a continuous period of two years beginning on 15 November 2015 or, if the vessel is a new vessel which only became operational during this period, from the date on which she became operational.

   These VMS records, validated by the state to which she was flagged, must be supplied.

5. (For Subarea 48.4 applicants) The vessel must be ice-strengthened to a minimum ice classification standard of ICE-IC (as defined in the Det Norske Veritas (DNV) Rules for Classification of Ships) or an equivalent standard of certification as defined by a recognised classification authority.
ANNEX B
TOOTHFISH LICENSING CRITERIA

The Director of Fisheries will assess applications against the following criteria. Applicants are advised to set out clearly how they meet these criteria in their applications and should support their statements with relevant documentary evidence.

1) **Compliance (maximum score 20):**
   - The compliance record in SGSSI, in other Convention Areas, and elsewhere of the applicants, owners, operators, charterers and vessel over the preceding 10 years.
   - Evidence of due diligence having been undertaken in relation to the recruitment of officers and crew who will be on the vessel when in the Maritime Zone.

2) **Welfare and safety (maximum score 20):**
   - The characteristics of the vessel, including her overall age, condition, and (for Subarea 48.4) her ice classification.
   - Evidence of safety protocols and standards, contingency planning, safety training and equipment on board the vessel.
   - Provision of support for welfare and safety of crew on board the vessel, such as medical provision.
   - Evidence of corporate culture and commitment in respect of welfare and safety beyond the confines of the vessel, such as in relation to social responsibility.

3) **Raising fishery standards (maximum score 20):**
   - Evidence of previous contributions to fisheries science and the raising of fishery standards in SGSSI, in other Convention Areas, and in other fisheries.
   - Proposals for how the operator intends to contribute to the future raising of standards in the SGSSI fisheries in line with the science priorities set out in the management plan.
   - Proposals for scientific research and/or innovation outside of the science priorities in the management plan that will contribute to the management of the fishery or marine environment.

4) **Experience (maximum score 20):**
   - Operational experience of the operator or charterer, and associated officers and crew, in SGSSI, other Convention areas, and in similar longline fisheries.
   - Demonstration of how experience is being applied to support the successful operation of the vessel and in furthering the objectives of the Government, CCAMLR and similar longline fisheries.
   - Evidence of past catch effectiveness of target species while ensuring minimisation of bycatch.

The Director of Fisheries may also take into account other relevant information provided by the applicant that falls outside these criteria.
ANNEX C
DEFINITIONS

Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities:

(1) conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without the permission of that State, or in contravention of its laws and regulations;

(2) conducted by vessels flying the flag of States that are parties to a relevant regional fisheries management organisation but operate in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organisation and by which the States are bound, or relevant provisions of the applicable international law; or

(3) in violation of national laws or international obligations, including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant regional fisheries management organisation.

Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities:

(1) which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations; or

(2) undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant regional fisheries management organisation which have not been reported or have been misreported, in contravention of the reporting procedures of that organisation.

Unregulated fishing refers to fishing activities:

(1) in the area of application of a relevant regional fisheries management organisation that are conducted by vessels without nationality, or by those flying the flag of a State not party to that organisation, or by a fishing entity, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that organisation; or

(2) in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation or management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law.

Associate

1. A person is an associate of an individual if that person is—
   a. the individual's husband or wife or civil partner,
   b. a relative of—
      i. the individual, or
      ii. the individual's husband or wife or civil partner, or
   c. the husband or wife or civil partner of a relative of—
      i. the individual, or
      ii. the individual's husband or wife or civil partner.

2. A person is an associate of any person with whom he is in partnership, and of the husband or wife or civil partner or a relative of any individual with whom he is in
partnership; and a Scottish firm is an associate of any person who is a member of the firm.

3. A person is an associate of any person whom he employs or by whom he is employed.

4. A person in his capacity as trustee of a trust, other than a pension scheme or an employees' share scheme, is an associate of another person if the beneficiaries of the trust include, or the terms of the trust confer a power that may be exercised for the benefit of, that other person or an associate of that other person.

5. A company is an associate of another company—
   i. if the same person has control of both, or a person has control of one and persons who are his associates, or he and persons who are his associates, have control of the other, or
   ii. if a group of two or more persons has control of each company, and the groups either consist of the same persons or could be regarded as consisting of the same persons by treating (in one or more cases) a member of either group as replaced by a person of whom he is an associate.

6. A company is an associate of another person if that person has control of it or if that person and persons who are his associates together have control of it.

Notes:

1. A person is a relative of an individual if he is that individual's brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, treating—
   i. any relationship of the half blood as a relationship of the whole blood and the stepchild or adopted child of any person as his child, and
   ii. an illegitimate child as the legitimate child of his mother and reputed father.

2. Any director or other officer of a company is to be treated as employed by that company.

3. A person is to be taken as having control of a company if—
   a. the directors of the company or of another company which has control of it (or any of them) are accustomed to act in accordance with his directions or instructions, or
   b. he is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of, one third or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the company or of another company which has control of it;

and where two or more persons together satisfy either of the above conditions, they are to be taken as having control of the company.

4. "Company" includes any body corporate (wherever incorporated); and references to directors and other officers of a company and to voting power at any general meeting of a company have effect with any necessary modifications.
ANNEX D
LICENCE CONDITIONS

This section sets out the conditions which apply to every licence.

A. Inspection

The vessel must report to the Government Officers at King Edward Point before commencing fishing activity and submit to an inspection. If the vessel fails her inspection, she is not permitted to commence fishing activity until, in the opinion of the Government Officer, the grounds upon which she failed her inspection have been put right.

B. CCAMLR Conservation Measures

All relevant CCAMLR Conservation Measures must be complied with at all times. Additionally, a copy of the most recent CCAMLR Conservation Measures must be kept on board the vessel at all times.

C. Documentation

The vessel must have on board the following documentation. This documentation must be kept in date, and renewed or updated documentation must be provided to the Director of Fisheries at the earliest opportunity:

• a licence from her Flag State to fish for toothfish in CCAMLR Subarea 48.3 (and in Subarea 48.4 if appropriate);
• a Flag State safety certificate;
• a ship sanitation certificate;
• a wreck removal certificate;
• a fire plan for the vessel;
• a contingency plan in case of emergency;
• paper copies of Admiralty charts 3588 and 3587 (for Subarea 48.3) and 3593 (for vessels fishing in Subarea 48.4);
• a plan of the vessel.

D. Safety and operational

The vessel must have, for so long as the vessel remains within the Maritime Zone:

• a fluent English speaker on board, who must be identified to the Government Officer before the licensing inspection;
• an operational Class A Automatic Identification System (AIS);

• an operational and tamperproof Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) on board which conforms to the standards set out in the box below and which makes VMS transmissions hourly to the Government’s Fisheries Monitoring Centre in ‘FISHOPS’ (Falkland Islands Government Fisheries Dept., Stanley);

 Guidance on VMS

Automatic Location Communicators on vessels which intend to fish in the South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands Maritime Zone must have:

An internal GPS Static Unique Identifier
An internal connection to GPS and satellite communications antenna(e)
An internal power connection
An internal backup battery
Physical seals for unit and bulkhead connections
Solid state memory capable of storing the following events and forwarding them on resumption of service:
  - Power cut
  - Power on / power off
  - Loss of GPS signal
  - Loss of communications signal
  - Unit opened (intrusion alarm)
  - History of position information

• a pilot ladder which conforms to the standards set out in IMO Resolution A889 (21) for Pilot Ladders;

• markings in accordance with the FAO Standard Specifications for the Marking and Identification of Fishing Vessels;

• a statement from the UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) or an MCA-approved inspector to confirm that the vessel complies with the Torremolinos Protocol of 1993 relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels 1977⁴;

• sufficient life jackets for all personnel (including the observer(s)), which must be in good condition, fitted with light (with batteries in date), whistle and reflective tape and be accessible in the event of an emergency;

• sufficient life raft places on both port and starboard side for all personnel (including the observer(s)) who will be on board;

• sufficient immersion suits for all personnel (including the observer(s)), which must be in good condition and readily accessible in case of emergency;

⁴ Non UK-flagged vessels may, at their expense, secure a Torremolinos-equivalent inspection from the Government’s designated inspector.
TOOTHFISH LICENSING FOR THE 2018 - 2021 FISHING SEASONS

• appropriate medical equipment and medical supplies and have on board someone who is qualified or trained in first aid and other forms of medical care and who has the necessary knowledge to use the medical equipment and supplies;

• access to a prearranged system of medical advice to vessels at sea by radio or satellite communication, including specialist advice, which shall be available at all times;

• (for vessels licensed to fish in Subarea 48.4) a minimum ice classification standard of ICE-IC (as defined in the Det Norske Veritas (DNV) Rules for Classification of Ships) or an equivalent standard of certification as defined by a recognised classification authority.

E. Environmental

The vessel, her officers, and crew must:

• not import or possess any animal or part thereof, except as permitted under a fishing licence, which would constitute a breach of the Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance 2011 (see www.gov.gs/docsarchive/legislation/ for further information);

• comply with biosecurity requirements set out within the Government’s Biosecurity Handbook which is updated annually including with regard to the deployment of rodent bait stations on board the vessel and deployment of rat guards (see www.gov.gs/biosecurity/ for further information);

• enable access to rodent detection dogs and their handlers, as required, when the vessel is at Stanley for the purpose of identifying and mitigating biosecurity risk;

• comply with the provisions of the Marine Protected Areas Order 2013 which prohibits fishing activity, unless an exemption is granted for research purposes, in depths shallower than 700 m and greater than 2250 m, and within the No-take Zones and Benthic Closed Areas of the South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area (see www.gov.gs for further information on the MPA and associated legislation);

• not dump or discharge garbage, which must be incinerated or stored on board for disposal on shore (not on South Georgia);

• not discard at sea:
  
  (i) oil or fuel products or oily residues, except as permitted under Annex I of MARPOL 73/78;
  (ii) food wastes not capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm;
  (iii) poultry or parts (including egg shells);
  (iv) sewage within 12 n miles of land, or sewage while the ship is travelling at a speed of less than 4 knots;
  (v) incineration ash;

• comply with the following requirements for the minimisation of incidental mortality of seabirds:
• in Subarea 48.3 longlines shall be set at night only (i.e. during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical twilight\(^5\)) and (to reduce loss of bait to/catches of white-chinned petrels) setting of lines must be completed 3 hours before sunrise from the opening of the fishery until May 15\(^{th}\); thereafter wherever possible setting of lines should be completed at least three hours before sunrise;

• in Subarea 48.4 any vessel catching a total of three (3) seabirds shall immediately be required to set longlines at night only (i.e. during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical twilight) and, wherever possible, setting of lines should be completed at least three hours before sunrise (to reduce loss of bait to/catches of white-chinned petrels);

• not discard hooks overboard, or store hooks on the vessel or discard hooks on the vessel in a way that could lead to them being lost overboard;

• use vessel-specific marked hooks and lodge an example of the hook type with the Director of Fisheries by 31 March in advance of the start of the fishing season (these hooks should only be used in the SGSSI fisheries);

• not use any form of net bag for line weights or anchor weights;

• use bait from a sustainable source, ideally MSC certified;

• use electronic monitoring such as CCTV to record line setting and hauling allowing independent verification of procedures; and

• retain such electronic monitoring records for 12 months following the expiry of the licence.

F. Currency of information

The Applicant must notify the Director as soon as practicable by email throughout the period of the licence:

• of any changes to any of the information supplied in the Application Form, including but without limitation any changes in the identity of the State to which the vessel is flagged; any changes in the identity of the owners, charterers, operators, master, officers and crew; and any changes to the welfare and safety standards which will apply on board the vessel;

• of any matters which have occurred since the Application Form was submitted concerning the compliance record of the vessel, her owners, operators, or charterers.

Any such changes, unless expressly approved by the Director by email, may invalidate the licence or render it liable to suspension and/or revocation.

G. Reporting

Reporting must be undertaken in line with relevant CCAMLR Conservation Measures and

\(^5\) The exact times of nautical twilight are set forth in the Nautical Almanac tables for the relevant latitude, local time and date. A copy of the algorithm for calculating these times is available from the CCAMLR Secretariat. All times, whether for ship operations or observer reporting, shall be referenced to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
GSGSSI requirements. These include:

- daily catch and position reports which must be made to the Government Officer at KEP. The GSGSSI daily reporting form has changed and instructions will be provided. This will include whale sightings (number and species), incidental catches, and vessel sightings.

- daily vessel position reports which must be sent to the GSGSSI Fisheries Patrol Vessel whilst the vessel is fishing within the SGSSI MZ. Government Officers will provide details.

- CCAMLR five-day catch and effort reporting which is required by CM 23-01, which must be submitted directly to CCAMLR.

- CCAMLR monthly fine-scale catch and effort reporting which must be recorded on the CCAMLR C2 form as required by CM 23-04. This must be submitted directly to CCAMLR and copied to the Government Officers. These reports should include all catch, including toothfish, other fish by-catch, any incidental catches, benthos and lost gear.

- fine-scale biological data which must be collected and reported in accordance with the CCAMLR scheme of international scientific observation. The observer should normally complete this requirement.


H. Observers

The vessel must have:

- an observer, appointed under the CCAMLR scheme of international scientific observation, on board while fishing, for whom a single-occupancy officer-standard cabin must be provided and for whom an emergency action plan must be in place in the event of a serious incident involving an observer;

- a safe working area for the observer which must incorporate:
  - a non-slip workspace (suggested size of 2 m by 0.6 m) equipped with a good quality measuring board (suggested length 150 cm);
  - easy access to a motion sensitive balance (close to the observer workstation) suitable for weighing 30kg and accurate to 10g;
  - a holding tank with water supply for fish tagging and recovery (suggested length of 2m);
  - a tagging station with sufficient space for observers to measure and tag fish.
I. Quota, Tagging, Handling and By-catch

Vessels must not exceed the quota of toothfish for each season allocated from time to time by the Director of Fisheries.

Quota is non-transferable.

CCAMLR tagging protocols must be followed (although the observer may undertake the tagging) and catch and by-catch must be reported appropriately. The vessel must:

- achieve a tagging rate of 1.3 toothfish for every tonne caught in Subarea 48.3 and 5 or more toothfish for every tonne caught in Subarea 48.4;
- tag and release toothfish and skate in accordance with CCAMLR tagging protocols, ensuring that all released toothfish are double-tagged and all toothfish that are not tagged are retained (CM Annex 41-01/C);
- achieve a toothfish tag overlap statistic of 75%;
- use the Conversion Factor and cut stipulated on the licence. A standard conversion factor of 1.85 will apply to all vessels. Vessels that fished in the preceding season may use a conversion factor based on that calculated by the Observer in the preceding season. The conversion factor may be changed at the discretion of the Director of Fisheries on the basis of observer data during the first month of operation only;
- submit details of their proposed cut (including a diagram, as illustrated below) to the Director of Fisheries by 31 March in advance of the fishery opening;
- follow protocols as defined by CCAMLR for the handling of tagged skates and toothfish during

Guidance on observer deployments

- vessel operators must liaise with GSGSSI and their contractors MRAG to arrange for observers to be placed on board vessels;
- GSGSSI will deploy a second observer or scientist on a rotational basis on all vessels. The second observer will provide extra hook-line observations, ensure consistency between observers on different vessels and undertake additional scientific work;
- the second observer or scientist must have either a single-occupancy officer-standard cabin or, if such is unavailable, may share a cabin with the primary observer.
- all reasonable efforts must be made to facilitate the completion of observer biological sampling and other tasks;
- communications between the vessel and the observer will ordinarily be in English.
hailing;

*Example of how a diagram should be labelled, indicating HGT, sub-products, and accurate representation of where the cuts are made on the fish.*

**J. Catch verification and product packaging**

Each vessel must:

- proceed directly to Stanley once she has caught her applicable quota and submit all catch, including sub-product, to catch verification procedures;
- not undertake any transshipment of toothfish products. All product must be landed in Stanley, Falkland Islands;
- provide the Director of Fisheries with samples of her product labels before the vessel commences fishing;
- for Subareas 48.4 or 48.2, package all product in a manner that clearly distinguishes it from South Georgia product (e.g. different coloured sacks / labels) with products from different sub-areas ideally stored in separate areas of the hold;
- submit Chain of Custody data to the Director of Fisheries by email for auditing purposes during catch verification in Stanley.

**K. Raising Fishery Standards**

Each vessel must:

- contribute to research in support of the Government’s research priorities for the fishery set out in the management plan. The Government will provide further information in advance of the fishing season; and
deliver the commitments made by the applicant in the licence application relating to raising fishery standards, including in relation to science and innovation.

The Government is also engaged in a 3-year research fishing proposal in CCAMLR Subareas 48.2 and 48.4 and may ask vessels licensed to fish commercially in Subarea 48.3 to assist with this project.