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## PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	4 November 2022
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2022) 563 final - ANNEX
Subject:	ANNEXES to the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Area covered under the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)

Delegations will find attached document COM(2022) 563 final - ANNEX.

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Encl.: COM(2022) 563 final - ANNEX



Brussels, 4.11.2022  
COM(2022) 563 final

ANNEXES 1 to 6

## **ANNEXES**

**to the**

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council  
laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Area  
covered under the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)**

## **ANNEX I**

### **VME-indicator units of species**

Chemosynthetic organisms (CXV) (no taxa specified)

Cnidaria (CNI), which can be, if possible, detailed in recording as: Gorgonacea (GGW) (Order), Anthoathecatae (AZN) (Order), Stylasteridae (AXT) (Family), Scleractinia (CSS) (Order), Antipatharia (AQZ) (Order), Zoantharia (ZOT) (Order), Actiniaria (ATX) (Order), Alcyonacea (AJZ) (Order), Pennatulacea (NTW) (Order)

Porifera (PFR), which can be, if possible, detailed in recording as: Hexactinellida (HXY) (Class), Demospongiae (DMO) (Class)

Ascidiacea (SSX) (Class)

Bryozoans (BZN) (Phylum)

Brachiopoda (BRQ) (Phylum)

Pterobranchia (HET)

Serpulidae (SZS) (Family)

Xenophyophora (XEF) (Phylum)

Bathylasmatidae (BWY) (Family)

Stalked crinoids (CWD) (Class)

Euryalida (OEQ) (Order)

Cidaroida (CVD) (Order)

## **ANNEX II**

### **Interim Protected Areas**

The boundary of each Area is a line that begins at point 1 then continues along the geodesics sequentially connecting the rest of the points for the area, then west to the point of commencement.

Atlantis Bank		
Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
1	32° 00'	57° 00'
2	32° 50'	57° 00'
3	32° 50'	58° 00'
4	32° 00'	58° 00'

Coral		
Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
1	41 ° 00'	42° 00'
2	41° 40'	42° 00'
3	41° 40'	44° 00'

4	41 ° 00'	44° 00'
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#### Fools Flat

Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
1	31°30'	94° 40'
2	31°40'	94° 40'
3	31°40'	95° 00'
4	31°30'	95° 00'

#### Middle of What

Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
1	37° 54'	50° 23'
2	37° 56.5'	50° 23'
3	37° 56.5'	50° 27'
4	37° 54'	50° 27'

#### Walter's Shoal

Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
1	33 ° 00'	43° 10'
2	33° 20'	43° 10'
3	33° 20'	44° 10'
4	33 ° 00'	44° 10'

### ANNEX III

#### List of “high risk” and “of concern” deep sea shark species

Scientific name	French common name	English common name	FAO code
<i>Centroscyrnus coelolepis</i>	Pailona commun	Portuguese dogfish	CYO
<i>Deania calcea</i>	Squale savate	Birdbeak dogfish	DCA
<i>Centrophorus granulosus</i>	Requin chagrin	Gulper shark	GUP
<i>Dalatias licha</i>	Squale liche	Kitefin shark	SCK
<i>Bythaelurus bachi</i>	Requin chat de Bach	Bach's catshark	BZO
<i>Chimaera buccanigella</i>	Chimère bouche-foncée	Dark-mouth chimaera	ZZC
<i>Chimaera diderae</i>	Chimère de Didier	The Falkor chimaera	ZZD
<i>Chimaera willwatchi</i>	Chimère du marin	Seafarer's ghostshark	ZZE
<i>Centroscyrnus crepidater</i>	Pailona à long nez	Longnose Velvet Dogfish	CYP
<i>Centroscyrnus plunketi</i>	Pailona austral	Plunket shark	CYU
<i>Zameus squamulosus</i>	Squale-grogneur à queue échançrée	Velvet dogfish	SSQ
<i>Etmopterus alphas</i>	Requin lanterne à joues blanches	Whitecheek lanternshark	EZU
<i>Apristurus indicus</i>	Holbiche artouca	Smallbelly catshark	APD
<i>Harriotta raleighana</i>	Chimère à nez rigide	Bentnose rabbitfish	HCR
<i>Bythaelurus tenuicephalus</i>	Requin chat à tête étroite	Narrowhead catshark	BZL
<i>Chlamydoselachus anguineus</i>	Requin lézard	Frilled shark	HXC
<i>Hexanchus nakamurai</i>	Requin gris	Bigeyed six-gill shark	HXN
<i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>	Sagre nain	Smooth lanternshark	ETP

<i>Somniosus antarcticus</i>	Requin dormeur antarctique	Southern sleeper shark	SON
<i>Mitsukurina owstoni</i>	Requin lutin	Goblin shark	LMO

## ANNEX IV

### Vessel Catch and Effort Data Standards

1. The following data on fishing activities shall be collected by Union demersal fishing vessels:

<b>Data Set - Fishing activities General (Trip)</b> Vessel flag Member State (ISO 3-alpha) Name of vessel International radio call sign (if any) Vessel Registration number (flag Member State) Lloyd's / IMO / IHS Fairplay Number (if allocated) Vessel size: Gross Tonnage (Gross register tonnage may be used if GT is not available, or both) Name of person filling in the data
<b>Weight Conversion Factor</b> Species Processing type Conversion factor = live weight/processed weight
<b>Haul Information</b> Intended Target species (FAO code) Type of fishing (C)ommercial; (R)esearch; (S)urvey data Haul ID number
<b>Set Start date and Time</b> (Based on Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)) Recorded at start and end of fishing For longline vessels - record at start and end of setting, in addition to start and end of haul Date format (YYYY.MON.DD) Time format (hh.mm)
<b>Position at start and end of fishing</b> Latitude Longitude <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For longline vessels: position is recorded at the start and end of setting</li> <li>For handline fishing: record the position of the vessels at the start and at the end of the fishing operation</li> </ul>
<b>Bottom Depth (m)</b> As recorded at the start and end of fishing.
<b>Fishing / gear depth (m)</b> As recorded at the start and end of fishing. For trapping/potting, Actual Fishing / gear depth (m) as recorded at start is required.
<b>Species retained</b> Estimated catch retained on board by taxa (FAO species/group code/scientific name) in green weight (kg).

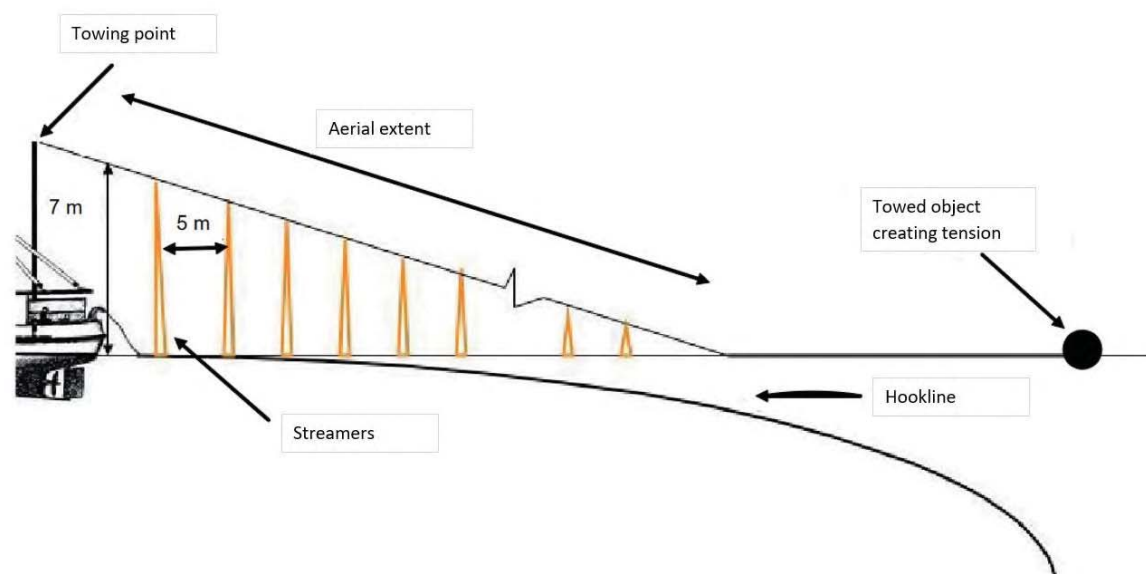
<b>Species Discarded</b>
An estimation of the amount of living marine resources discarded by taxa, if possible, in green weight (kg)
<b>Incidental bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles and 'other species of concern'</b>
Yes / No
For each species caught
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taxa name</li> <li>• Number alive</li> <li>• Number dead or injured</li> </ul>

2. The following gear-specific data on fishing activities shall be collected from Union fishing vessels.

<b>Data Set – Gear</b>
<b>Demersal Longline</b>
Type of longline (Spanish, Trotline, Autoline)
Total length (m)
Type of bait
Hook size (mm)
Hook spacing (m)
Hook code or make
Length of line (m)
Number of hooks set
Number hooks per cluster (if Trotline)
Number of hooks lost (attached to lost sections of line)
<b>Handline</b>
Number of fishermen involved
Number of line lifts per fisherman
Number of hooks per line

## ANNEX V

### Specification of bird scaring line for demersal longliners



1. The bird scaring line shall be attached to either the port or starboard sides of the vessel.
2. The bird scaring line shall be a minimum of 150 meters in length and include an object towed at the seaward end to create tension to maximise aerial coverage. The object towed should be maintained directly behind the attachment point to the vessel such that in crosswinds the aerial extent of the bird scaring line is over the hookline.
3. Branched streamers, each comprising two strands of a minimum of 3 millimeters diameter brightly coloured plastic tubing (or cord), shall be attached no more than 5 meters apart commencing 5 meters from the point of attachment of the bird scaring line to the vessel and thereafter along the aerial extent of the bird scaring line. Where tubing is used for the branched streamers, the tubing should be of a type that is manufactured to be protected from ultraviolet radiation.
4. Streamer length shall range between minimums of 6.5 meters from the stern to 1 meter for the seaward end. When a bird scaring line is fully deployed, the branched streamers shall be of sufficient length to reach the sea surface in the absence of wind and swell. Swivels or a similar device should be placed in the bird scaring line in such a way as to prevent streamers being twisted around the bird scaring line. Each branched streamer may also have a swivel or other device at its attachment point to the bird scaring line to prevent fouling of individual streamers.
5. A spare bird scaring line shall be carried and deployed in the event of loss or damage of a bird scaring line.

Demersal longline Vessels  $\geq 25$  meters in length

6. Each bird scaring line shall be suspended from a point a minimum of 7 m above the water at the stern of the point where the hookline enters the water.

Demersal longline Vessels  $< 25$  meters in length

7. The bird scaring line shall be suspended from a point a minimum of 6 m above the water at the stern of the point where the hookline enters the water.
8. Streamers may be modified over the first 15 meters to prevent tangling.
9. The bird scaring line should achieve an aerial extent of at least 75 meters when setting at  $> 4$  knots or 50 meters is setting at speeds  $< 4$  knots.

## **ANNEX VI**

### **Specification of bird exclusion devices for demersal longliners**

Bird exclusion devices shall have the following operational characteristics:

1. deterrence of birds from flying directly into the area where the line is being hauled; and
2. prevention of birds that are sitting on the surface from swimming into the hauling bay area.