



Brussels, 29.3.2017  
COM(2017) 128 final

ANNEXES 1 to 13

## **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 Convention Area of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)**

## **ANNEX I**

### **Line weighting standards**

Vessels must use a longline weighting regime that achieves a demonstrable minimum longline sink rate of 0.3 metre/second to 15 metre depth for gear. In particular:

- a) external weighted lines in Spanish system and trot lines must use a minimum of 8.5kg mass at intervals of no more than 40m if rocks are used, 6kg mass at intervals of no more than 20m for concrete weights, and 5kg weights at intervals of no more than 40m for solid metal weights;
- b) external weighted lines in autoline must use a minimum 5kg mass at intervals no more than 40m, which must be released from vessels in a manner that avoids tension astern (tension astern may lift sections of the longline already deployed out of the water);
- c) Internal weighted lines must have a lead core of at least 50g/m.

## **ANNEX II**

### **Bird scaring lines specifications**

Two bird scaring lines must be carried at all times and must be deployed whenever fishing gear is being set from the vessel. In particular:

- a) bird scaring lines must be attached to the vessel so that when deployed the baits are protected by the streamer line, even in cross winds;
- b) bird scaring lines must use brightly coloured streamers long enough to reach the sea surface in calm conditions (“long streamers”) placed at intervals of no more than 5 m for at least the first 55 m of streamer line and must be attached to the line with swivels that prevent streamers from wrapping around the line;
- c) bird scaring lines may also use streamers a minimum of 1 m in length (“short streamers”) placed at intervals of no more than 1m;
- d) if bird scaring lines breaks or is damaged while in use, they must be repaired or replaced so that the vessel meets these specifications before any further hooks enter the water;
- e) bird scaring lines must be deployed so that:
  - i. they remain above the water surface when the hooks have sunk to a depth of 15m, or
  - ii. they have a minimum length of 150m when extended and suspended from a point on the vessel at least 7m above the water in the absence of swell.

## **ANNEX III**

### **Bird baffle' specifications**

A bird baffle consists of two or more booms attached to the stern quarter of the vessel, with at least one boom attached to the starboard stern quarter and at least one boom attached to the port stern quarter.

- a) each boom must extend a minimum of four metres outwards from the side or stern of the vessel;
- b) dropper lines must be attached to the booms no more than 2 metres apart;
- c) plastic cones, rods or other brightly coloured and durable material must be attached to the ends of the dropper lines so that the bottom of the cone, rod or material is not more than 500 millimetres above the water, in the absence of wind and swell;
- d) lines or webbing may be attached between the dropper lines to prevent tangling.

## ANNEX IV

### Guidelines for the preparation and submission of notifications of encounters with VMEs

#### **1. General Information**

Include contact information, nationality, vessel name(s) and dates of data collection.

#### **2. VME location**

Indicate start and end positions of all gear deployments and observations.

Provide maps of fishing locations, underlying bathymetry or habitat and spatial scale of fishing.

Indicate depth(s) fished.

#### **3. Fishing gear**

Indicate fishing gears used at each location.

#### **4. Additional data collected**

Indicate additional data collected at or near the locations fished, if possible.

Data such as multibeam bathymetry, oceanographic data such as CTD profiles, current profiles, water chemistry, substrate types recorded at or near those locations, other fauna observed, video recordings, acoustic profiles etc.

#### **5. VME taxa**

For each station fished, provide details of VME taxa observed, including their relative density, absolute density, or number of organisms if possible.

## ANNEX V

### **Standards for vessel data**

1. The following fields of data must be collected pursuant to Articles 14, 15 and 18.
  - i. Current vessel flag and name of vessel
  - ii. Registration number
  - iii. International radio call sign (if any)
  - iv. UVI (Unique Vessel Identifier)/IMO number
  - v. Previous Names (if known)
  - vi. Port of registry
  - vii. Previous flag
  - viii. Type of vessel
  - ix. Type of fishing method(s)
  - x. Length
  - xi. Length type e.g. “LOA”, “LBP”
  - xii. Gross Tonnage – GT (to be provided as the preferred unit of tonnage)
  - xiii. Gross registered tonnage – GRT (to be provided if GT not available; may also be provided in addition to GT)
  - xiv. Power of main engine(s) (kw)
  - xv. Hold capacity (m<sup>3</sup>)
  - xvi. Freezer type (if applicable)
  - xvii. Number of freezers units (if applicable)
  - xviii. Freezing capacity (if applicable)
  - xix. Vessel communication types and numbers (INMARSAT A, B and C numbers);
  - xx. VMS system details (brand, model, features and identification);
  - xxi. Name of owner(s)
  - xxii. Address of owner(s)
  - xxiii. Vessel authorisation start date
  - xxiv. Vessel authorisation end date
  - xxv. Good quality high resolution photograph of the vessel of appropriate brightness and contrast, no older than 5 years, which must consist of:
    - one photograph not smaller than 12 x 7 cm showing the starboard side of the vessel displaying its full overall length and complete structural features;

- one photograph not smaller than 12 x 7 cm showing the port side of the vessel displaying its full overall length and complete structural features;
- one photograph not smaller than 12 x 7 cm showing the stern taken directly from astern;

2. The following information is to be provided if available when practicable:
  - i. External markings (such as vessel name, registration number or international radio call sign)
  - ii. Types of fish processing lines (if applicable)
  - iii. When built
  - iv. Where built
  - v. Moulded depth
  - vi. Beam
  - vii. Electronic equipment on board (for example radio, echo sounder, radar, netsonda)
  - viii. Name of license owner(s) (if different from vessel owner)
  - ix. Address of license owner(s) (if different from vessel owner)
  - x. Name of operator(s) (if different from vessel owner)
  - xi. Address of operator(s) (if different from vessel owner)
  - xii. Name of vessel master
  - xiii. Nationality of vessel master
  - xiv. Name of fishing master
  - xv. Nationality of fishing master

## ANNEX VI

### Fisheries Operation Plan for exploratory fisheries

The Fisheries Operation Plan must include the following information, to the extent it is available:

- i. a description of the exploratory fishery, including area, target species, proposed methods of fishing, proposed maximum catch limits and any apportionment of that catch limit among areas or species;
- ii. specification and full description of the types of fishing gear to be used, including any modifications made to gear intended to mitigate the effects of the proposed fishing on non-target and associated or dependent species or the marine ecosystem in which the fishery occurs
- iii. the time period covered by the Fisheries Operation Plan (up to a maximum period of three years);
- iv. any biological information on the target species from comprehensive research or survey cruises, such as distribution, abundance, demographic data and information on stock identity;
- v. details of non-target and associated or dependent species and the marine ecosystem in which the fishery occurs, the extent to which these would likely be affected by the proposed fishing activity and any measures that will be taken to mitigate these effects;
- vi. the anticipated cumulative impact of all fishing activity in the area of the exploratory fishery if applicable;
- vii. information from other fisheries in the region or similar fisheries elsewhere that may assist in the evaluation of the relevant exploratory fishery's potential yield, to the extent the Member or CNCP is able to provide this information;
- viii. if the proposed fishing activity is bottom fishing, the assessment of the impact of their flagged vessels' bottom fishing activities in line with Articles 10 and 11;
- ix. where the target species is also managed by an adjacent regional fisheries management organisation to SPRFMO or similar organisation, a description of that neighbouring fishery sufficient to allow the Scientific Committee to formulate its advice.

## ANNEX VII

### Prior transshipment notification

Member States must provide the following information in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 20:

#### **Details of unloading vessel**

- a. Name of vessel
- b. Registration number
- c. Radio call sign
- d. Vessel flag state
- e. IMO number/IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)
- f. Name and nationality of the vessel master

#### **Details of receiving vessel**

- g. Name of vessel
- h. Registration number
- i. Radio call sign
- j. Vessel flag state
- k. IMO number/ IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)
- l. Name and nationality of vessel master

## ANNEX VIII

### Transshipment information to be provided by the observer

The following information must be provided by the observer monitoring transshipment, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 21.

#### **I. Details of the unloading fishing vessel**

Name of vessel	
Registration number	
Radio call sign	
Vessel flag State	
IMO number / IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)	
Master's name and nationality	

#### **II. Details of the receiving fishing vessel**

Name of vessel	
Registration number	
Radio call sign	

Vessel flag State	
IMO number / IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)	
Master's name and nationality	

### III. Transshipment operation

Date and time of commencement of transshipment (UTC)					
Date and time of completion of transshipment (UTC)					
If transshipment at sea: Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at commencement of transshipment if transshipment in port: Name, country, and code <sup>1</sup> of port					
If transshipment at sea: Position (nearest 1/10th degree) at completion of transshipment					
Description of product type by species (such as whole, frozen fish in 20 kg cartons)					
Species		Product type			
Species		Product type			
Species		Product type			
Number of cartons, net weight (kg) of product, by species.					
Species		Cartons		Net weight	
Species		Cartons		Net weight	
Species		Cartons		Net weight	
Species		Cartons		Net weight	
Total net weight of product transhipped (kg)					
Hold numbers in reefer vessel in which product is stowed					
Destination port and country of receiving fishing vessel					
Estimated arrival date					
Estimated landing date					

### IV. Observations (if applicable)

---

### V. Verification

Name of observer	
------------------	--

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE).



Authority	
Signature and stamp	

## ANNEX IX

### Transshipment information to be reported after the operation

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 22 flag Member States must report the following information to the Commission no later than 7 days after the transshipment is carried out:

#### **Details of unloading vessel**

- a. Name of vessel
- b. Registration number
- c. Radio call sign
- d. Vessel flag state
- e. IMO number/IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)

#### **Details of receiving vessel**

- f. Name of vessel
- g. Registration number
- h. Radio call sign
- i. Vessel flag state
- j. IMO number/ IHS Fairplay number (if applicable)
- k. Name and nationality of vessel master

#### **Details of transshipment operation**

- a. Date and time of commencement of transshipment (UTC)
- b. Date and time of completion of transshipment (UTC)
- c. If transhipped in port:
  - Port State, name of port and port code.
- d. If transhipped at sea:
  - 1. Position (nearest 1/10<sup>th</sup> degree) at commencement of transshipment (decimal)
  - 2. Position (nearest 1/10<sup>th</sup> degree) at completion of transshipment (decimal)

- e. Hold numbers in receiving vessel in which product is stowed
- f. Destination port of receiving vessel
- g. Arrival date estimate
- h. Landing date estimate

**Details of fishery resources transhipped**

i. Species transhipped

- 1. Description of fish, by product type (such as whole, frozen fish)
- 2. Number of cartons and net weight (kg) of product, by species
- 3. Total net weight of product transhipped (kg)

j. Fishing gear used

**Verification (if applicable)**

- k. Name of observer
- l. Authority

**ANNEX X**

**Observer data**

Vessel and observer details are to be recorded only once for each observed trip, and must be reported in a way that links the vessel data to data required in Sections A, B, C, and D.

**A. Vessel & observer data to be collected for each observed trip**

**1. The following vessel data are to be collected for each observed trip:**

- (a) Current vessel flag.
- (b) Name of vessel.
- (c) Name of the Captain.
- (d) Name of the Fishing Master.
- (e) Registration number.
- (f) International radio call sign (if any).
- (g) Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated).
- (h) Previous Names (if known).
- (i) Port of registry.
- (j) Previous flag (if any).
- (k) Type of vessel (use appropriate ISSCFV codes)

- (l) Type of fishing method(s) (use appropriate ISSCFG codes)
- (m) Length (m)
- (n) Length type *e.g.* "LOA", "LBP"
- (o) Beam (m).
- (p) Gross Tonnage - GT (to be provided as the preferred unit of tonnage)
- (q) Gross register tonnage - GRT (to be provided if GT not available; may also be provided in addition to GT)
- (r) Power of main engine(s) (kilowatts).
- (s) Hold capacity (cubic metres).
- (t) Record of the equipment on board which may affect fishing power factors (navigational equipment, radar, sonar systems, weather fax or satellite weather receiver, sea-surface temperature image receiver, Doppler current monitor, radio direction finder), where practical.
- (u) Total number of crew (all staff, excluding observers).

**2. The following observer data are to be collected for each observed trip:**

- (a) Observer's name.
- (b) Observer's organisation.
- (c) Date observer embarked (UTC date).
- (d) Port of embarkation.
- (e) Date observer disembarked (UTC date).
- (f) Port of disembarkation

**B. Catch & effort data to be collected for trawl fishing activity**

Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (tow by tow) basis for all observed trawls.

**1. The following data are to be collected for each observed trawl tow:**

- (a) Tow start date and time (the time gear starts fishing - UTC).
- (b) Tow end date and time (the time haul back starts - UTC).
- (c) Tow start position (Lat/Lon, 1 minute resolution - decimal).
- (d) Tow end position (Lat/Lon, 1 minute resolution - decimal).

- (e) Intended target species (FAO species code).
- (f) Type of trawl, bottom or mid-water (use appropriate bottom or midwater trawl codes from the standard ISCCFG fishing gear standards)
- (g) Type of trawl: single, double or triple (S, D or T).
- (h) Height of net opening.
- (i) Width of net opening.
- (j) Mesh size of the cod-end net (stretched mesh, mm) and mesh type (diamond, square, etc).
- (k) Gear depth (of footrope) at start of fishing.
- (l) Bottom (seabed) depth at start of fishing.
- (m) Estimated catch of all species (FAO species code) retained on board, split by species, in live weight (to the nearest kg).
- (n) Were any marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - a. If yes, record the numbers by species of all marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught.
- (o) Was there any benthic material in the trawl? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - a. If yes, record sensitive benthic species in the trawl catch, particularly vulnerable or habitat-forming species such as sponges, sea-fans or corals.
- (p) Estimate of the amount (weight or volume) of remaining marine resources not recorded under items 2m to 2o discarded, split to the lowest known taxon.
- (q) Record any bycatch mitigation measures employed:
  - i. Were bird scaring (tori) lines in use? (nil/equipment code - as described in Section L)
  - ii. Were bird bafflers in use? (nil/equipment code - as described in Section N)
  - iii. Describe the offal/discard discharge management in place (select all that apply: no discharge during shooting and hauling/ only liquid discharge/waste batching > 2 hours/other/none).
  - iv. Were any other measures used to reduce the bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern? (Yes/No)
    - If yes, describe.

### **C. Catch & effort data to be collected for purse seine fishing activity**

Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (set by set) basis for all observed purse-seine sets.

#### **1. The following data are to be collected for each observed purse-seine set:**

- (a) Total search time before this set, since the last set.
- (b) Set start date and time (the time gear starts fishing - UTC).
- (c) Set end date and time (the time haul back starts - UTC).
- (d) Set start position (Lat/Lon, 1 minute resolution - decimal).
- (e) Net length (m).
- (f) Net height (m).
- (g) Net mesh size (stretched mesh, mm) and mesh type (diamond, square, etc)
- (h) Intended target species (FAO species code).
- (i) Estimated catch of all species (FAO species code) retained on board, split by species, in live weight (to the nearest kg).
- (j) Were any marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - a. If yes, record the numbers by species of all marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught.
- (k) Was there any benthic material in the net? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - a. If yes, record sensitive benthic species in the catch, particularly vulnerable or habitat-forming species such as sponges, sea-fans or corals.
- (l) Estimate of the amount (weight or volume) of remaining marine resources not recorded under items 2i to 2k discarded, split to the lowest known taxon.
- (m) Record and describe any bycatch mitigation measures employed.

### **D. Catch & effort data to be collected for bottom long line fishing activity**

Data are to be collected on an un-aggregated (set by set) basis for all observed longline sets.

#### **1. The following fields of data are to be collected for each set:**

- (a) Set start date and time (UTC format).
- (b) Set end date and time (UTC format).
- (c) Set start position (Lat/Lon, 1 minute resolution - decimal format).

- (d) Set end position (Lat/Lon, 1 minute resolution - decimal format).
- (e) Intended target species (FAO species code).
- (f) Total length of longline set (km).
- (g) Number of hooks for the set.
- (h) Bottom (seabed) depth at start of set.
- (i) Number of hooks actually observed (including for marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught) during the haul.
- (j) Estimated catch of all species (FAO species code) retained on board, split by species, in live weight (to the nearest kg).
- (k) Were any marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - If yes, record the numbers by species of all marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern caught.
- (l) Was there any benthic material in the catch? (Yes/No/Unknown)
  - If yes, record sensitive benthic species in the catch, particularly vulnerable or habitat-forming species such as sponges, sea-fans or corals.
- (m) Estimate of the amount (weight or volume) of remaining marine resources not recorded under items 2j to 2l discarded, split to the lowest known taxon.
- (n) Record any bycatch mitigation measures employed:
  - i. Were bird scaring (tori) lines in use? (nil/equipment code - as described in Section L)
  - ii. Was setting restricted to the time between nautical dusk and nautical dawn? (Yes/No)
  - iii. What type of fishing gear was used? (external weighting system/internal weighting system/trot line/other)
  - iv. If external weighting system, describe weighting and float regime (using the form provided in Section M)
  - v. If internal weighting system, what was the line core's weight (grams per metre)?
  - vi. If trot line, were cachalotera nets used? (Yes/No)

- vii. If other, describe
- (o) What haul mitigation was used? (bird deterrent curtains/other/none)  
If other, describe.
- (p) What was the bait type? (fish/squid/mixed; live/dead/mixed; frozen/thawed/mixed)
- (q) Describe discharge of any biological material during shooting and hauling (discharge not batched for two hours or more/discharge batched for two hours or more/none/unknown)
- (r) Were any other measures used to reduce the bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, reptiles or other species of concern? (Yes/No)  
If yes, describe

## **E. Length-frequency data to be collected**

Representative and randomly sampled length-frequency data are to be collected for the target species and, time permitting, for other main by-catch species. Length data should be collected and recorded at the most precise level appropriate for the species (cm or mm and whether to the nearest unit or unit below) and the type of measurement used (total length, fork length, or standard length) should also be recorded. If possible, total weight of length-frequency samples should be recorded, or estimated and the method of estimation recorded, and observers may be required to also determine sex of measured fish to generate length-frequency data stratified by sex.

### **1. Commercial sampling protocol**

- (a) Fish species other than skates, rays and sharks:
  - i. fork length should be measured to the nearest cm for fish which attain a maximum length greater than 40cm fork length
  - ii. fork length should be measured to the nearest mm for fish which attain a maximum length less than 40cm fork length;
- (b) Skates and rays:
  - i. maximum disk width should be measured
- (c) Sharks:
  - i. appropriate length measurement to be used should be selected for each species (see FAO technical report 474 on measuring sharks). As a default, total length should be measured.

### **2. Scientific sampling protocol**

For scientific sampling of species, length measurements may need to be made at a finer resolution than specified in paragraph E(1).

#### **F. Biological sampling to be conducted**

1. The following biological data should be collected for representative samples of the main target species and, time permitting, for other main by-catch species contributing to the catch:
  - (a) Species
  - (b) Length (mm or cm), with a record of the type of length measurement used. Measurement precision and type should be determined on a species by species basis consistent with that defined in Section E
  - (c) Sex (male, female, immature, unsexed)
  - (d) Maturity stage
2. Observers should collect tissue, otolith and/or stomach samples according to pre-determined specific research programmes implemented by the Scientific Committee or other national scientific research.
3. Observers are to be briefed and provided with written length-frequency and biological sampling protocols, where appropriate, and priorities for the above sampling specific to each observer trip.

#### **G. Data to be collected on incidental captures of seabirds, mammals, turtles and other species of concern**

1. The following data are to be collected for all seabirds, mammals, reptiles (turtles) and other species of concern caught in fishing operations:
  - (a) Species (identified taxonomically as far as possible, or accompanied by photographs if identification is difficult) and size.
  - (b) Count of the number of each species caught per tow or set.
  - (c) Fate of bycaught animal(s) (retained or released/discarded)
  - (d) If released, life status (vigorous, alive, lethargic, dead) upon release.
  - (e) If dead, then collect adequate information or samples for onshore identification in accordance with pre-determined sampling protocols. Where this is not possible, observers may be required to collect sub-samples of identifying parts, as specified in biological sampling protocols.
  - (f) Record the type of interaction (hook/line entanglement/warp strike/net capture/other)If other, provide a description.



2. Record sex of each individual for taxa where this is feasible from external observation, such as pinnipeds, small cetaceans or *Elasmobranchii* and other species of concern.
3. Were there any circumstances or actions that may have contributed to the bycatch event? (for example tori line tangle, high levels of bait loss).

#### **H. Detection of fishing in association with vulnerable marine ecosystems**

1. For each observed trawl, the following data are to be collected for all sensitive benthic species caught, particularly vulnerable or habitat-forming species such as sponges, sea fans, or corals:

- (a) Species (identified taxonomically as far as possible, or accompanied by a photograph where identification is difficult);
- (b) An estimate of the quantity (weight (kg) or volume (m<sup>3</sup>)) of each listed benthic species caught in the tow;
- (c) An overall estimate of the total quantity (weight (kg) or volume (m<sup>3</sup>)) of all invertebrate benthic species caught in the tow;
- (d) Where possible, and particularly for new or scarce benthic species which do not appear in ID guides, whole samples should be collected and suitably preserved for identification on shore.

#### **I. Data to be collected for all tag recoveries**

1. The following data are to be collected for all recovered fish, seabird, mammal or reptile tags if the organism is dead, to be retained, or alive:

- (a) Observer name
- (b) Vessel name.
- (c) Vessel call sign.
- (d) Vessel flag.
- (e) Collect, label (with all details below) and store the actual tags for later return to the tagging agency.
- (f) Species from which tag recovered.
- (g) Tag colour and type (spaghetti, archival).
- (h) Tag numbers (The tag number is to be provided for all tags when multiple tags were attached to one fish. If only one tag was recorded, a statement is required that specifies whether or not the other tag was missing) If the organism is alive and to be released, tag information should be collected in accordance with predetermined sampling protocols.

- (i) Date and time of capture (UTC).
  - (j) Location of capture (Lat/Lon, to the nearest 1 minute)
  - (k) Animal length / size (cm or mm) with description of what measurement was taken (such as total length, fork length, etc). Length measurements should be collected according to the criteria defined in Section E.
  - (l) Sex (F=female, M=male, I=indeterminate, D=not examined)
  - (m) Whether the tags were found during a period of fishing that was being observed (Y/N)
  - (n) Reward information (e.g. name and address where to send reward)
- (It is recognised that some of the data recorded here duplicates data that already exists in the previous categories of information. This is necessary because tag recovery information may be sent separately to other observer data.)

## **J. Hierarchies for observer data collection**

1. Recognising that observers may not be able to collect all of the data described in these standards on each trip, a hierarchy of priorities is to be implemented for collection of observer data. Trip-specific or programme-specific observer task priorities may be developed in response to specific research programme requirements, in which case such priorities should be followed by observers.
2. In the absence of trip- or programme-specific priorities, the following generalised priorities should be followed by observers:
  - (a) Fishing Operation Information
    - i. All vessel and tow / set / effort information.
  - (b) Reporting of Catches
    - i. Record time, weight of catch sampled versus total catch or effort (e.g. number of hooks), and total numbers of each species caught.
    - ii. Identification and counts of seabirds, mammals, reptiles (turtles), sensitive benthic species and vulnerable species.
    - iii. Record numbers or weights of each species retained or discarded.
    - iv. Record instances of depredation, where appropriate.
  - (c) Biological Sampling
    - i. Check for presence of tags.
    - ii. Length-frequency data for target species.
    - iii. Basic biological data (sex, maturity) for target species.
    - iv. Length-frequency data for main by-catch species.

- v. Otoliths (and stomach samples, if being collected) for target species.
- vi. Basic biological data for by-catch species.
- vii. Biological samples of by-catch species (if being collected)
- viii. Take photos

(d) The reporting of catches and biological sampling procedures should be prioritised among species groups as follows:

<b>Species</b>	<b>Priority (1 highest)</b>
Primary target species (such as jack mackerel, for pelagic fisheries, and orange roughy for demersal fisheries)	1
Seabirds, mammals, reptiles (turtles) or other species of concern	2
Other species typically within top 5 in the fishery (such as blue mackerel for pelagic fisheries, and oreos and alfonsino for demersal fisheries)	3
All other species	4

The allocation of observer effort among these activities will depend on the type of operation and setting. The size of sub-samples relative to unobserved quantities (such as the number of hooks examined for species composition relative to the number of hooks set) should be explicitly recorded under the guidance of Contracting Parties and CNCP observer programmes.

#### **K. Coding specifications to be used for recording observer data**

1. Unless otherwise specified for specific data types, observer data are to be provided in accordance with the same coding specifications as specified in this section.
2. Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is to be used to describe times.
3. Decimal degrees are to be used to describe locations.
4. The following coding schemes are to be used:
  - (a) species are to be described using the FAO 3 letter species codes;
  - (b) fishing methods are to be described using the International Standard Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG - 29 July 1980) codes;

(c) types of fishing vessel are to be described using the International Standard Classification of Fishery Vessels (ISSCFV) codes.

5. Metric units of measure are to be used, specifically:

- (a) kilograms are to be used to describe catch weight;
- (b) metres are to be used to describe height, width, depth, beam or length;
- (c) cubic metres are to be used to describe volume;
- (d) kilowatts are to be used to describe engine power.

**L. Bird scaring line description form**

**General Bird Scaring Line Description:**

Trip Number  Bird scaring line position

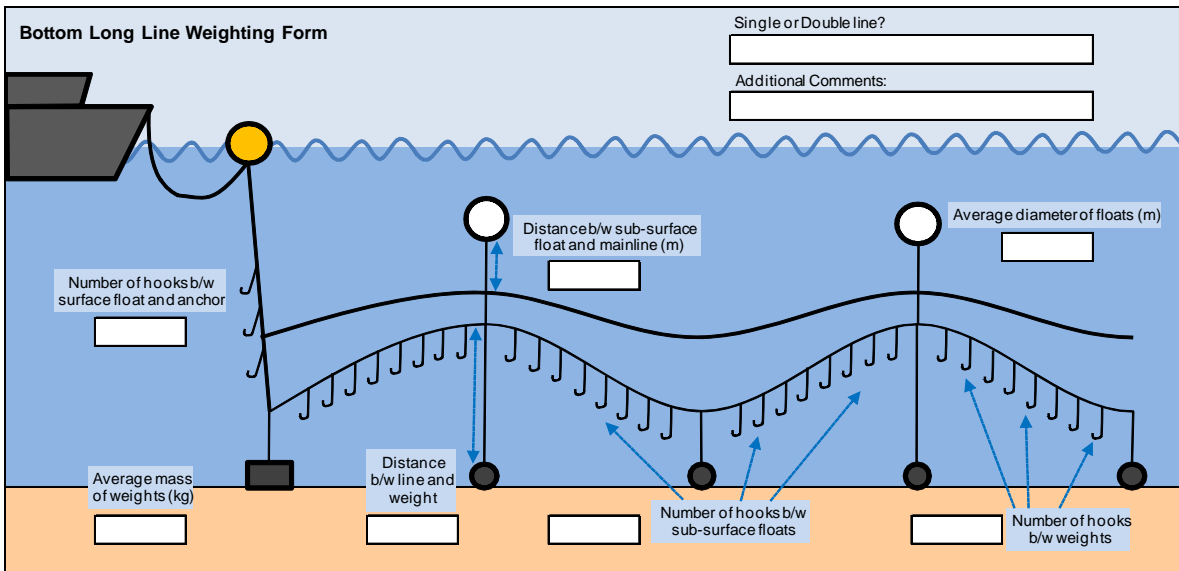
Bird scaring line equipment code

The diagram illustrates a bird scaring line system. A vessel is shown on the left, with a line extending from its stern towards the right. The line is labeled 'Backbone length (m)'. Along this backbone, several streamers are attached. Labels include 'Distance between streamers (m)', 'Number of streamers (e.g. 7 in this diagram)', and 'Streamer length min /max (m)'. The streamers are shown in red and yellow. Labels for 'Streamer colours' and 'Streamer material' are present. The line is attached to the vessel at an 'Attached height above water (m)'. The 'Bird scaring line design: (Design shown is paired)' is noted. The line ends in a 'Towed object'. The 'Bird scaring line aerial coverage length (m)' is indicated by a double-headed arrow along the water surface. 'Additional Comments' are provided in a text box at the bottom.

BIRD SCARING LINE CODES/ LIST OPTIONS:				
Position	Design	Towed Object	Material	Colour
Port Side	Single	F = Inverted funnel/plastic cone	T = Plastic tubing	P = Pink
Starboard Side	Paired	L = Length of thick line	S = Plastic strapping	R = Red
Stern		K = Knot or loop of thick line	O = Other	C = Carrot (Orange)
		B = Buoy		Y = Yellow
		N = Netted buoy		G = Green
		S = Sack or bag		B = Blue
	W = Weight			W = Brown
	Z = No towed object			F = Faded colour (any colour)
	O = Other			O = Other

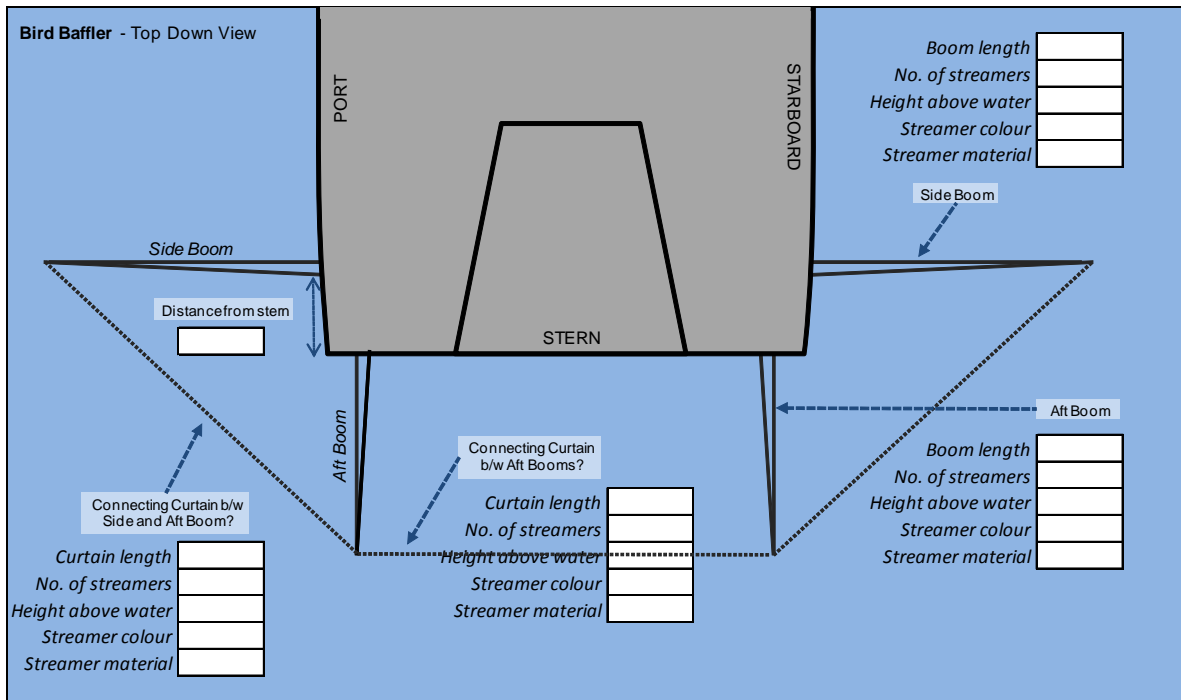
Summary of Inputed Values:			
Trip Number		Distance between streamers	
Bird scaring line equipment code		Streamer length (min)	
Bird scaring line position		Streamer length (max)	
Backbone length		Streamer colour	
Aerial coverage length		Streamer material	
Attached height above water		Number of streamers	
Bird scaring line material		Towed object	
Bird scaring line design		Additional comments	

### M. External line weighting description form



Summary of Inputed Values:			
Single or Double line?		Number of hooks b/w surface float & anchor	
Avg mass of weights		Number of hooks b/w sub-surface floats	
Distance b/w sub-surface float and mainline		Number of hooks b/w weights	
Distance b/w line and weight		Additional comments	

### N. Bird baffle description form



Summary of Inputed Values	
• Distance from stern	
<b>Side Boom</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boom length</li> <li>• Number of streamers</li> <li>• Avg. distance b/w streamers</li> <li>• Height above water</li> <li>• Streamer colour</li> <li>• Streamer material</li> </ul>	<b>Aft Boom</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boom length</li> <li>• Number of streamers</li> <li>• Avg. distance b/w streamers</li> <li>• Height above water</li> <li>• Streamer colour</li> <li>• Streamer material</li> </ul>
<b>Side-Aft Curtain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curtain length</li> <li>• Number of streamers</li> <li>• Avg. distance b/w streamers</li> <li>• Height above water</li> <li>• Streamer colour</li> <li>• Streamer material</li> </ul>	<b>Aft Curtain</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curtain length</li> <li>• Number of streamers</li> <li>• Avg. distance b/w streamers</li> <li>• Height above water</li> <li>• Streamer colour</li> <li>• Streamer material</li> </ul>

### O. Standard for observer data collected during a landing or while a vessel is in port

With regards to fishing vessels flying their flag, and landing unprocessed (i.e. whole and no part of the fish having been removed) SPRFMO managed species, and where these landings

are observed, Contracting Parties and CNCPs may collect and provide the following information:

1. The following vessel data for each observed landing:

- (a) Current vessel flag
- (b) Name of vessel
- (c) Fishing vessel registration number
- (d) International radio call sign (if any)
- (e) Lloyd's / IMO number (if allocated)
- (f) Type of vessel (use appropriate ISSCFV codes)
- (g) Type of fishing method(s) (use appropriate ISSCFG codes)

2. The following observer data for each observed landing:

- (a) Observer's name
- (b) Observer's organisation
- (c) Country of landing (standard ISO 3-alpha country codes)
- (d) Port/Point of landing

3. The following data for each observed landing:

- (a) Landing Date and time (UTC format)
- (b) First day of trip – to the extent practicable
- (c) Last day of trip – to the extent practicable
- (d) Indicative fishing area (decimal Lat/Long, 1 minute resolution – to the extent practicable)
- (e) Main target species (FAO species code)
- (f) Landed state by species (FAO species code)
- (g) Landed (live) weight by species (kilograms) for the landing event being observed

In addition, the collection of Length-Frequency data, Biological data and/or Tag recovery data should follow the standards described in paragraphs E, F and I respectively of this Annex for those species observed during landings or while a vessel is in port.

Parts G (Incidental capture) and H (VMEs) are not considered relevant for observed landings. However, the standards described in paragraphs I (Tag recovery), J (Hierarchies) and K (Coding specifications) should still be followed when applicable.

**ANNEX XI**  
**Port call request**

**Vessel Identification:**

Vessel Name	Vessel Flag	IMO ship number	Call sign	External Identification

**Port Call Details:**

Intended port of call <sup>2</sup>	Port State	Purpose <sup>3</sup> of port call	Estimated arrival date	Estimated arrival time	Current date

**SPRFMO managed species held on-board:**

Species	FAO area of capture	Product state	Total kilograms held on-board	Amount to be Transhipped /Landed	Recipient of Transhipped /landed amount

If no SPRFMO species or fish products originating from such species are held on board, then enter 'nil'.

**Relevant fishing authorisation details:**

Identifier	Issued by	Validity	Fishing area(s)	Species	Gear <sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Should be a designated port as listed on the SPRFMO port register

<sup>3</sup> Eg. Landing, Transhipment, refueling.

<sup>4</sup> If the authorisation is limited to transhipments then enter "tranship" as the gear



- Is a copy of the crew list attached? YES/NO

**ANNEX XII**

**Port inspection summary results**

**Inspection details:**

Inspection report number		Principal Inspector's name	
Port State		Inspecting authority	
Port of inspection		Purpose of call	
Inspection start date		Inspection start time	
Inspection end date		Inspection end time	
Prior notification received?		Prior notification details consistent with inspection?	

**Vessel details:**

Vessel name		Vessel Flag	
Vessel type		IRCS	
External identification		IMO number	
Vessel owner			
Vessel operator			
Vessel master (and nationality)			
Vessel agent			
VMS present?		VMS type	

**Relevant fishing authorisations:**

Authorisation identifier		Issued by	
--------------------------	--	-----------	--

Validity		Fishing areas	
Species		Gear <sup>5</sup>	
Is vessel on the SPRFMO authorised vessel list?		Currently authorised?	

**SPRFMO managed species off loaded (during this port call):**

Species	FAO area of capture	Product state	Declared quantity off loaded	Quantity off loaded

**SPRFMO managed species retained onboard:**

Species	FAO area of capture	Product state	Declared quantity held on-board	Quantity held on-board

**SPRFMO managed species received from transhipment (during this port call):**

Species	FAO area of capture	Product state	Declared quantity received	Quantity received

<sup>5</sup> If the authorisation is for transhipment the enter “tranship” as the gear.

### Examinations and findings:

Section	Comments
Examination of Logbooks and other documentation	
Type of gear onboard	
Findings by inspectors	
Apparent infringements (include reference to relevant legal instruments)	
Master's comments	
Actions taken	
Master's signature	
Inspector's signature	

### ANNEX XIII

#### List of "other species of concern"

Scientific name	English name	3-alpha code
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	OCS
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	WSH
<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	BSK

<i>Lamna nasus</i>	Porbeagle shark	POR
<i>Manta spp.</i>	Manta rays	MNT
<i>Mobula spp.</i>	Mobula nei	RMV
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale shark	RHN