EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 13.11.2026
COM(2026) 603 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 East Atlantic Fisheries Organisation (SEAFO)

Annex I

Existing bottom fishing areas

1. **All Gear Allowed**

Latitude and longitude of the existing bottom fishing areas:

Division A0

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–11	–6
2	–11	–5
3	–12	–5
4	–12	–6
1	–9	–6
2	–9	–5
3	–10	–5
4	–10	–6

Division A1

1	–11	–1
2	–11	0
3	–12	0
4	–12	–1
5	–11.9	–1
6	–11.58	–0.6667
7	–11.257	–1
1	–7	1
2	–8	1
3	–8	0
4	–6	0
5	–6	2

6	–7	2

Division B1

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–20	8
2	–20	10
3	–21	10
4	–21	8
1	–27	5
2	–25	5
3	–25	6
4	–24	6
5	–24	8
6	–23	8
7	–23	9
8	–24	9
9	–24	8
10	–25	8
11	–25	7
12	–27	7

Division C0

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–32	–3
2	–32	–2
3	–32.3	–2
4	–32.04	–3

Division C1

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–33	2
2	–31	2
3	–31	3
4	–30	3
5	–30	4
6	–31	4
7	–31	3
8	–33	3
1	–31	8
2	–31	9
3	–32	9
4	–32	8

Division D0

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–48	–14
2	–47	–14
3	–47	–12
4	–48	–12
1	–48	–11
2	–47	–11
3	–47	–9
4	–46	–9
5	–46	–6
6	–47	–6
7	–47	–7

8	–48	–7
9	–48	–9
1	–45	–2
2	–44	–2
3	–44	–3
4	–43	–3
5	–43	–2
6	–42	–2
7	–42	–1
8	–45	–1
1	–44	1
2	–42	1
3	–42	3
4	–44	3

Division D1

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–50	5
2	–49	5
3	–49	6
4	–48	6
5	–48	7
6	–46	7
7	–46	11
8	–47	11
9	–47	12
10	–48	12

11	–48	10
12	–49	10
13	–49	9
14	–50	9

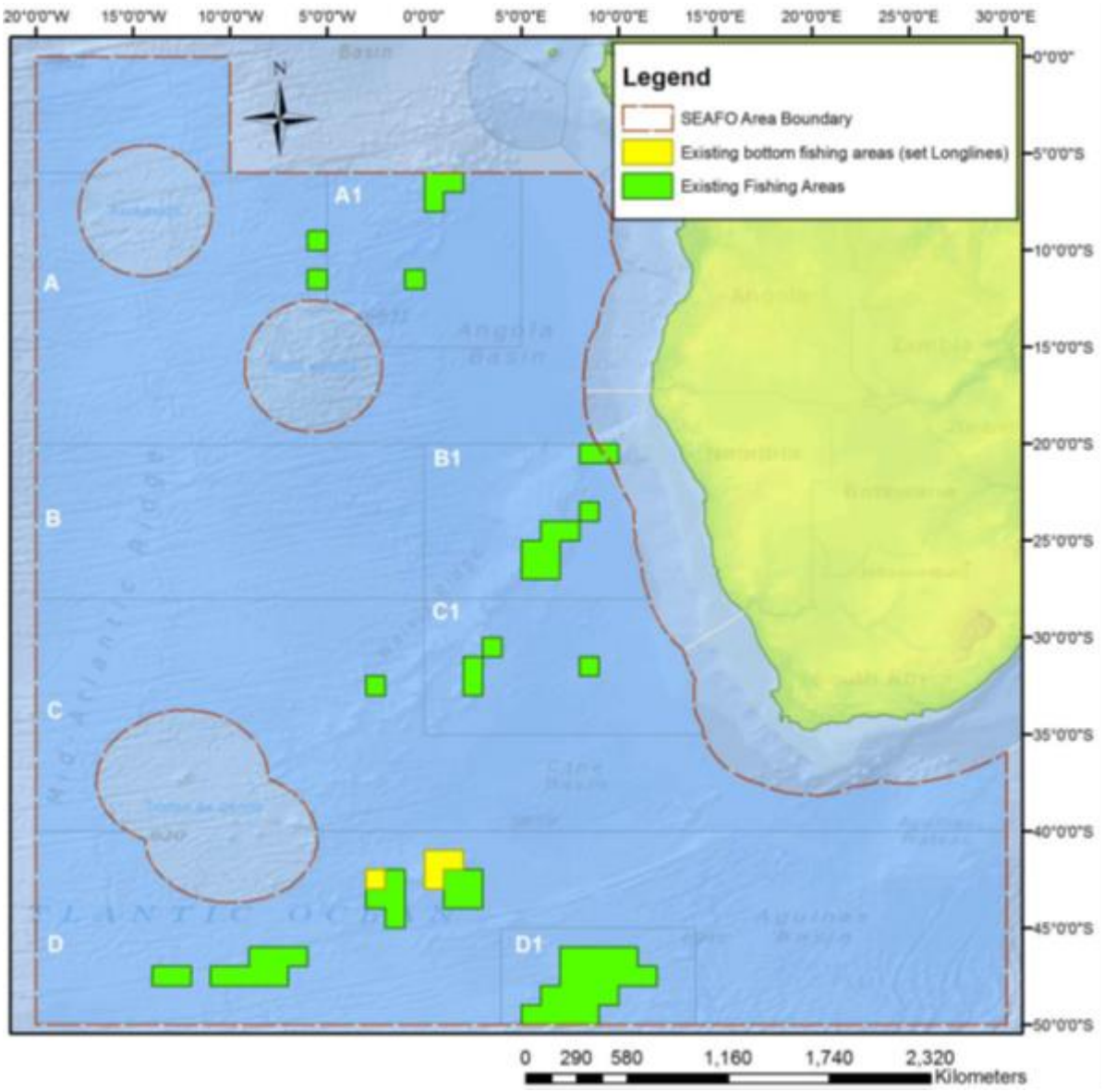
2. **Only Set Longlines Allowed**

Latitude and longitude of the existing bottom fishing areas for set longlines:

Division D0

Coordinate	*Lat*	*Long*
1	–42	–3
2	–42	–2
3	–43	–2
4	–43	–3
1	–43	1
2	–43	0
3	–42	0
4	–41	0
5	–41	2
6	–42	2
7	–42	1

3. **Figure 1 - Composite map of existing bottom fishing area**


20°0'0"W
15°0'0"W
10°0'0"W
5°0'0"W
0°0'0"
5°0'0"E
10°0'0"E
15°0'0"E
20°0'0"E
25°0'0"E
30°0'0"E
0°0'0"
5°0'0"S
10°0'0"S
15°0'0"S
20°0'0"S
25°0'0"S
30°0'0"S
35°0'0"S
40°0'0"S
45°0'0"S
50°0'0"S
N
Legend
SEAFO Area Boundary
Existing bottom fishing areas (set Longlines)
Existing Fishing Areas
A
A1
B
B1
C
C1
D
D1
0 290 580 1,160 1,740 2,320
Kilometers

Annex II

Vulnerable marine ecosytem (VME) indicators and threshold levels

1. **Definition of 'encounter'**

An encounter is an incidental catch, above the threshold levels set out in paragraph 2, of corals and sponges comprising taxa listed as VME indicators by the SEAFO Scientific Committee. The selected indicators are a regional subset of VME indicator organisms listed in the Annex to the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas (2009).

2. **Threshold levels**

To determine if an encounter with VME indicator species has occurred, the following threshold levels apply to each type of fishing gear listed below.

Trawl tow – more than 600 kg of live sponges and/or 60 kg of live coral in existing fishing areas and more than 400 kg of live sponges and/or 60 kg of live coral in new fishing areas.

Longline set – at least 10 VME indicator units (1 unit = 1 kg or 1 litre of live coral and/or live sponge) in one 1 200 m section of line or 1 000 hooks, whichever is shorter, in both existing and new fishing areas.

Pot set – at least 10 VME-indicator units (1 unit = 1 kg or 1 litre of live coral and/or live sponge) in one 1200m section of line in both existing and new fishing areas.

Definition of VME-indicator units for bottom longlines and pots

The quantity of VME-indicator organisms (i.e. live corals and/or live sponges) recovered during hauling should be reported for each 1 200m section of the longline or potline (in the case of longlines or 1000 hooks, whichever is shorter). Reporting should be done in the following ways:

a. report the volume (litre) for VME-indicator organisms that fit into a 10-litre container;

b. report the weight (kg) for VME-indicator organisms that do not fit into 10-litre container (e.g. branching species);

c. the total VME-indicator units should be calculated by combining the volume of VME-indicator organisms that fit into a 10-litre container and the weight of those that do not fit (i.e. unit = volume + weight).

Annex III

Communication of catch by vessel

1. Catch on Entry (COE) report

	Field code	Mandatory / Optional	Requirements for the field
Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
From	FR	M	Name of transmitting Party
Address	AD	M	destination, "XSE" for SEAFO
Sequence number	SQ	M	Serial number of the message/report as transmitted by the vessel (annual count)
Type of message	TM	M	Message detail; message type, 'COE' for Catch on Entry report
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip number	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Master name	MA	M	Name of the master of vessel
External registration rumber	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Latitude	LA	M(1)	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M(2)	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Relevant area	RA	M	SEAFO Division into which the vessel is about to enter
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission (UTC)

(1) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.
(2) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.

On-board species live weight	OB	M	Activity detail; total quantity by species in kg upon entry in the Convention Area. Allow for several pairs of fields, consisting of species (FAO 3-alpha codes) + live weight in kilograms (up to 9 digits), with each field separated by a space, e.g. //OB/speciesspaceweightspacespeciesspaceweight spacespeciesspaceweight//
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

1.1. Catch (CAT) report

Data element	**Field code**	**Mandatory / Optional**	**Requirements for the field**
Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; destination, 'XSE' for SEAFO
From	FR	M	Message detail; address of the transmitting party (ISO-3)
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message detail; serial number of the message/report as transmitted by the vessel (annual count)
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; message type, 'CAT' for Catch report
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party Internal Reference Number	IR	O	Vessel registration detail; unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by number
External Registration Number	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel.
Relevant Area	RA	M	Activity detail; SEAFO Division

Latitude	LA	M[3]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M[4]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Catch species live weight	CA	M	Activity detail; catch retained on board by species and by Division since last CAT report in kg. Allow for several pairs of fields, consisting of species (FAO 3-alpha codes) + live weight in kg (up to 9 digits), with each field separated by a space, e.g.//CA/speciesspaceweightspacespeciesspace weightspacespeciesspaceweightspace//
Discarded species live weight	RJ	M	Activity detail; catch discarded by species and by Division since last CAT report, in kg. Allow for several pairs of fields, consisting of species (FAO 3-alpha codes) + live weight in kg (up to 9 digits), with each field separated by a space, e.g.//RJ/speciesspaceweightspacespeciesspace weightspacespeciesspaceweight//
Chartering Flag	CH	M[5]	Flag of Chartering Contracting Party to which the catch must be allocated.
Days Fished	DF	M[6]	Activity detail; number of fishing days in the Convention Area since last CAT report, as appropriate
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission (UTC)
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

Note: Nil catch retained and nil discards of all species shall be reported using the 3-alpha code MZZ (marine species not specified) and quantity as '0' as the following examples demonstrate //CA/MZZ 0// and //RJ/MZZ 0//

2. Catch on EXIT (COX) report

Data Element	**Field Code**	**Mandatory/ Optional**	**Requirements for the field**

(3) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.
(4) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.
(5) Mandatory if fishing under chartering agreement.
(6) The reporting period should be five days, or more frequently as required by the Contracting Party

Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; destination, 'XSE' for SEAFO
From	FR	M	Name of transmitting party
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message detail; serial number of the message/report as transmitted by the vessel (annual count)
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; 'COX' for Catch on Exit report
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip Number	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Master Name	MA	O	Name of master of vessel
External Registration Number	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel
Latitude	LA	O[7]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	O[8]	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Relevant Area	RA	M	SEAFO Division from which the vessel is about to exit
Catch species live weight	OB	M	Activity detail; total quantity by species on board upon exit from the Convention Area. Allow for several pairs of fields, consisting of species (FAO 3-alpha codes) + live weight in kg (up to 9 digits), with each field separated by a space, e.g. //OB/speciesspaceweightspacespecies spaceweightspacespeciesspaceweig

(7) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.
(8) Optional if the vessel is subject to satellite tracking in accordance with SEAFO Article 13.

			ht//
Days Fished	DF	O	Activity detail; number of fishing days in the Convention Area
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission (UTC)
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

Annex IV

Fishery resources

1.

FAO 3-alpha code	Species	Latin name
ALF	Alfonsino	*Family Berycidae*
HOM	Horse Mackerel	*Trachurus spp.*
MAC	Mackerel	*Scomber spp.*
ORY	Orange Roughy	*Hoplosthethus spp.*
SKA	Skates	*Family Rajidae*
SKH	Sharks	*Order Selachomorpha*
EDR	Armourhead	*Pentaceros richardsoni (=Pseudopentaceros spp)*
CDL	Cardinal Fish	*Epigonus spp.*
YHI (= CGE)	Deep-sea red crab	*Chaceon erytheiae (= Chaceon maritae)*
OCZ	Octopus	*Family Octopodidae*
SQC	Squid Family	*Loliginidae*
TOP	Patagonian toothfish	*Dissostichus eleginoides*
HCK	Hake	*Merluccius Spp.*
WRF	Wreckfish	*Polyprion americanus*
ORD	Oreo dories	*Family Oreosomatidae*

Annex V

Vessel monitoring system (VMS) reporting format

The first transmitted position report in the Convention Area detected by the flag state fisheries monitoring centre (FMC) shall be identified using the code 'ENT'. All subsequent position reports shall be identified using 'POS', except the first position report identified outside the Convention Area, which shall be using 'EXI'.

1. **VMS message sequence**

Data Element	**Code**	**Remarks**
Entry	ENT	The first position report from a vessel detected to be inside the Convention Area
Position	POS	Position report every two hours
Exit	EXI	The first position report from a vessel detected outside the Convention area.

2. **VMS message format**

Data Element	**Code**	**Mandatory / Optional**	**Remarks**
Start record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; (XSE)
From	FR	M	Name of transmitting party
Record Number	RN	M	Message detail; serial number of retransmission of the message/report by the FMC (annual count)
Record date	RD	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Record time	RT	M	Message detail; t of transmission (UTC)
Sequence Number	SQ	M	Message detail; serial number of the message/report as transmitted by the vessel (annual count)
Type of Message	TM	M	Message detail; message type; ENT, POS, EXI for entry, position or exit, as appropriate

Data Element	Code	Mandatory / Optional	Remarks
Radio Call Sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign
Trip Number	TN	O	Activity detail; trip serial number in current year
Vessel Name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; vessel name
Internal Reference Number	IR	O	Vessel registration detail; unique Contracting Party vessel number as ISO-3 flag state code followed by the unique identification number
External Registration Number	XR	O	The side number of the vessel
Latitude (decimal)	LT	M	Activity detail; vessel position at time of transmission
Longitude (decimal)	LG	M	Activity detail; vessel position at time of transmission
Speed	SP	M	Activity detail; speed at time of transmission;knots × 10 e.g.//SP/105 = 10.5 knots
Course	CO	M	Activity detail; course at time of transmission. 360° degree scale e.g. //CO/270 = 270
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission (UTC)
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

3. **Exchange format and protocols**

Each VMS data transmission shall:

(a) be transmitted in accordance with ISO 8859.1

(b) be structured as follows:

(i) double slash ('//') and the characters 'SR' indicate the start of a message;

(ii) a double slash ('//') and field code indicate the start of a data element;

(iii) a single slash ('/') separates the field code and the data;

(iv) pairs of data are separated by space;

(v) the characters ‘ER’ and a double slash ('//') at the end indicates the end of a record.

(c) include the address (AD) with SEAFO (XSE) as the destination

(d) d. include ‘record date’ (RD), ‘record time’ (RT), ‘record number’ (RN) and ‘from’ (FR) data elements

4. **Return message error codes**

If a Contracting Party so requests, the Secretary shall send a return message for each electronic transmission of a report or message.

Return message format (RET message)

Data Element	**Field Code**	**Mandatory/ Optional**	**Remarks**
Start Record	SR	M	System detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Message detail; destination, Contracting Party sending the report
From	FR	M	Message detail; XSE is SEAFO (who is sending the return message)
Type of message	TM	M	Message detail; message type RET for return message
Radio call sign	RC	O	Reporting detail; international radio call sign of the vessel, copied from the report that is received.
Sequence number	SQ	O	Reporting detail; serial number of the message/report as transmitted by the vessel (annual count)
Return Status	RS	M	Reporting detail; code showing whether the message is acknowledged or not (ACK or NAK)
Return error number	RE	O	Reporting detail; number showing the type of error. See Table B for return error numbers.
Record number	RN	M	Reporting detail; record number of the message which is received
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission
End of Record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the

Data Element	Field Code	Mandatory/ Optional	Remarks
			record

Return message error codes

Subject/Article:	Errors		Error Cause
		Follow-up action required	Accepted
Communication	101		Message is unreadable
	102		Data value or size out of range
	104		Mandatory data missing
	105		This report is a duplicate; attempt to resend a report previously rejected
	106		Unauthorised data source
		150	Sequence error
		151	Date/time in the future
		155	This report is a duplicate; attempt to resend a report previously accepted
Article 11	301		Catch (CAT) before catch on entry (COE)
	303		Catch on exit (COX) before catch on entry (COE)
	304		No position received before catch on exit (COX)
		350	Position without catch on entry (COE)

Annex VI

SEAFO transhipment declaration

Name of vessel:

External identification:

Radio call sign (if any):

SEAFO number:

Recipient vessel name:

Radio call sign:

External identification:

Nationality of recipient vessel:

Recipient vessel information

	Day	Month	Hour	Year	20_ _
Departure				from	
Return				to	
Transhipment					

Agent's name:

Signature:

Master's name:

Signature:

Indicate the weight in kilograms or the unit used (e.g. box, basket) and the landed weight in kilograms of this unit:

Species	Port of transhipment	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation	Presen-tation
	Name of port, country	Whole	Gutted	Head off	Filleted				

1. **TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION**

1.1. **General rule**

In the case of transhipment, the master of the vessel shall enter the quantities on the transhipment declaration. A copy of the transhipment declaration shall be handed to the master of the recipient vessel.

1.2. **Procedure for completion**

a. Entries on transhipment declaration shall be legible and indelible.

b. No entry on the transhipment declaration may be erased or altered. If a mistake is made, the incorrect entry shall be struck out with a line and followed by a new entry initialled by the master or their agent.

c. One transhipment declaration should be completed for each transhipment operation.

d. Each page of the transhipment declaration shall be signed by the master.

1.3. **Responsibilities of the master in respect of the landing declaration and the transhipment declaration**

The master of the vessel shall certify with their initials and signature that the estimated quantities entered on the transhipment declaration are reasonable. The copies of the transhipment declaration shall be kept for one year.

1.4. **Information to be provided**

For each species, the estimates of the quantities transhipped are to be indicated as follows on one of the declaration forms in respect of a particular voyage.

Presentation of fish

'Presentation' means the way fish has been processed. Indicate the nature of this processing (if any): GUT for gutting, HEAD for heading, FILLET for filleting, etc. Where no processing has taken place, indicate WHOLE for whole fish.

Measurement unit for landed quantities

Indicate the unit of weight used (basket, box, etc.) for landing fish and the weight of the unit in kilograms. This unit may be different from that used in the logbook.

Total weight species transhipped

Indicate the weight or quantities actually transhipped for all fishery resources covered by the SEAFO Convention. The weight should correspond to the weight of fish as landed, i.e. after any processing on board. Conversion coefficients will be applied subsequently by the appropriate authorities in the Contracting Party to calculate the corresponding live weight.

Name of port

'Name of port, country' refers to the port and country in which the transhipment will take place.

1.5. **Information to be transmitted**

(a) In the case of transhipment to a vessel flying the flag of a Contracting Party or registered in a Contracting Party, the first copy of the transhipment declaration shall be handed over to the master of the recipient vessel. The original shall be handed over or dispatched to the authorities of the Contracting Party whose flag the vessel is flying or in which it is registered, within 48 hours of completion of landing or arrival in port.

(b) In the case of transhipment to a vessel flying the flag of a non-Contracting party, the original document shall be handed over or sent, as the case may be, as soon as possible to the Contracting Party whose flag the vessel is flying or in which it is registered.

(c) Where it is impossible for the master to dispatch the original of the transhipment declarations to the authorities of the Contracting Party whose flag the vessel is flying or in which it is registered within the time limits specified, the information that the declaration requires shall be transmitted by radio or by other means to the authorities concerned.

The information shall be transmitted via the radio stations usually used, preceded by the name, the call sign and external identification of the vessel, and the name of its master. Where it is not possible for the message to be transmitted by the vessel, it may be transmitted on the vessel's behalf by another vessel or by any other method. The master shall ensure that information transmitted to radio stations is passed on in writing to the relevant authorities.

Annex VII

Information to be provided in advance by foreign vessel requesting port entry

1. Intended port of call:
2. Port state:
3. Estimated date and time of arrival:
4. Purpose(s):
5. Port and date of last port call:
6. Name of the vessel:
7. Flag state:
8. Type of vessel:
9. International radio call sign:
10. Vessel contact information:
11. Vessel owner(s):
12. Certificate of registry ID:
13. IMO ship ID, if available:
14. External ID, if available:
15. SEAFO ID, if applicable:
16. VMS
    - No
    - Yes: National
    - Yes: SEAFO
    - Type:
17. Vessel dimensions:
    - Length:
    - Beam:
    - Draft:
18. Vessel master's name and nationality:
19. Relevant fishing authorisation(s):

Identifier	***Issued by***	***Validity***	***Fishing area(s)***	***Species***	***Gear***

20. Relevant transhipment authorisation(s):

Identifier		*Issued by*		*Validity*	

Identifier		*Issued by*		*Validity*	

21. Transhipment authorisations concerning donor vessels:

Date	*Location*	*Name*	*Flag state*	*ID no.*	*Species*	*Product form*	*Catch area*	*Quantity*

22. Total catch onboard:

Species	*Product form*	*Catch area*	*Quantity, Conversion factor and Live weight*

23. Catch to be offloaded

Quantity:

Annex VIII

Report of the results of the port inspection

1. Inspection report number:
2. Port state:
3. Inspecting authority:
4. Name of principal inspector and ID:
5. Port of inspection:
6. Start of inspection (YYYY MM DD HH):
7. End of inspection (YYYY MM DD HH):
8. Advanced notification received: Yes/No
9. Purpose(s): LAN TRX PRO OTH[(1)] (specify)
10. Port,state and date of last port call (YYYY MM DD):
11. Vessel name:
12. Flag state:
13. Type of vessel:
14. International radio call sign:
15. Certificate of registry ID:
16. IMO ship ID, if available:
17. External ID, if available:
18. Port of registry:
19. Vessel owner(s):
20. Vessel beneficial owner(s), if known and different from vessel owner:
21. Vessel operator(s), if different from vessel owner:
22. Vessel master’s name and nationality:
23. Fishing master’s name and nationality:
24. Vessel agent:
25. VMS
    (a) No
    (b) Yes: National
    (c) Yes: SEAFO
    (d) Type:
26. Status in SEAFO areas where fishing or fishing related activities have been carried out, including any IUU vessel listing:
    (a) Vessel identifier:

(1) This stands for Port State Control and refers to the regime that oversees the inspection of foreign registered ships when they call at ports.

(b) SEAFO:

(c) Flag Ssate status:

(d) Vessel on authorised vessel list:

(e) Vessel on IUU vessel list:

27. Relevant fishing authorisation(s):

(a) Identifier:

(b) Issued by:

(c) Validity:

(d) Fishing area(s):

(e) Species:

(f) Gear:

28. Relevant transhipment authorisation(s):

(a) Identifier:

(b) Issued by:

(c) Validity:

29. Transhipment information concerning donor vessels:

(a) Name:

(b) Flag state:

(c) ID no.:

(d) Species:

(e) Product form:

(f) Catch area(s):

(g) Quantity:

30. Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity):

(a) Species:

(b) Product form:

(c) Catch area(s):

(d) Quantity declared:

(e) Quantity offloaded:

(f) Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any:

31. Catch retained onboard (quantity)

(a) Species:

(b) Product form:

(c) Catch area(s):

(d) Quantity declared:

(e) Quantity retained:

(f) Difference between quantity declared and quantity determined, if any:

32. Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation: Yes/No

Comments

33. Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s): Yes/No

Comments

34. Compliance with applicable trade information scheme(s): Yes/No

Comments

35. Type of gear used:

36. Gear examined: Yes/No

Comments

37. Findings by inspector(s):

38. Apparent infringement(s) noted, including reference to relevant legal instrument(s):

39. Comments by the master:

40. Action taken:

41. Master's signature:

42. Inspector's signature:

Annex IX

Closed areas and their coordinates

SECTION 1
CLOSED TO ALL FISHING GEARS

1. SUB-AREA A

Area: (Unnamed seamount), Closure 10 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

01°00’S 13°15’W

01°00’S 12°30’W

05°25’S 11°30’W

04°52’S 12°51’W

04°00’S 12°33’W

Area: (Kreps seamount), Closure 9 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

13°00’S 15°05’W

12°44’S 14°10’W

15°43’S 12°40’W

16°34’S 13°13’W

18°32’S 12°10’W

18°46’S 13°18’W

17°10’S 14°46’W

16°20’S 14°46’W

16°05’S 13°50’W

2. DIVISION A.1

Area: (Malachit Guyot Seamount), Closure 1 on attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

10°51’S 01°25’W

11°35’S 00°40’W

13°44’S 02°57’W

13°03’S 03°45’W

3. SUB-AREA C

Area: (Wüst seamount), Closure 3 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be slightly exploited.

Coordinates:

32°57’S 06°50’W

31°51’S 03°39’W

32°28’S 01°30’W

34°34’S 00°40’W

36°17’S 00°40’W

36°17’S 02°03’W

34°10’S 02°23’W

36°20’S 06°16’W

34°53’S 07°43’W

Area: (Africana seamount), Closure 4 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

37°00’S 28°45’E

37°00’S 29°21’E

37°25’S 29°21’E

37°25’S 28°45’E

Area: (Schmidt-Ott Seamount), Closure 5 on the attached map (Figure 2) - considered to be slightly exploited.

Coordinates:

38°20’S 13°00’E

38°20’S 14°24’E

39°32’S 14°24’E

39°32’S 13°00’E

Area: (Unnamed), Closure 8 on the attached map (Figure 2) - considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

29°19’S 14°22’W

29°17’S 12°54’W

31°57’S 12°47’W

32°08’S 14°18’W

4. DIVISION C1

Area: (Vema Seamount), Closure 2 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be slightly exploited.

Coordinates:

31°27’S 08°06’E

31°27’S 08°35’E

31°53’S 08°35’E

31°53’S 08°06’E

5. SUB - AREA D

Area: (Herdman Seamounts), Closure 6 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

45°10’S 00°05’E

45°10’S 00°42’E

45°50’S 00°42’E

45°50’S 00°05’E

Area: (Unnamed Seamounts), Closure 7 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be unexploited.

Coordinates:

47°54’S 10°57’W

47°54’S 09°07’W

49°15’S 08°03’W

49°34’S 08°24’W

49°10’S 10°31’W

Area: (Unnamed Seamounts), Closure 11 on the attached map (Figure 2) – considered to be slightly exploited.

Coordinates:

40°35’S 17°32’W

40°18’S 16°15’W

43°04’S 15°12’W

43°20’S 16°30’W

SECTION 2
CLOSED TO ALL FISHING GEARS EXCEPT FOR POTS AND LONGLINES

DIVISION B1

Area: (Valdivia Bank South), Closure 12 on the attached map (Figure 1)

ID	Latitude	Logitude
1	26° 15.202' S	6° 16.677' E
2	26° 14.831' S	6° 17.175' E
3	26° 14.328' S	6° 17.525' E
4	26° 13.417' S	6° 18.037' E

ID	Latitude	Logitude
5	26° 12.743' S	6° 18.742' E
6	26° 12.285' S	6° 19.369' E
7	26° 11.795' S	6° 20.553' E
8	26° 10.883' S	6° 21.421' E
9	26° 10.763' S	6° 21.822' E
10	26° 10.470' S	6° 22.000' E
11	26° 8.071' S	6° 22.102' E
12	26° 10.106' S	6° 26.080' E
13	26° 14.126' S	6° 23.841' E
14	26° 18.625' S	6° 12.502' E
15	26° 16.137' S	6° 10.981' E
16	26° 14.044' S	6° 12.564' E
17	26° 14.439' S	6° 13.425' E
18	26° 14.595' S	6° 13.954' E
19	26° 14.605' S	6° 14.486' E
20	26° 14.379' S	6° 14.846' E
21	26° 14.431' S	6° 15.146' E
22	26° 14.760' S	6° 15.475' E
23	26° 15.485' S	6° 15.611' E
24	26° 15.511' S	6° 16.207' E

Figure 1 - Valdivia Bank South Area Closure (Closed to All Fishing Gears except pots and longlines)

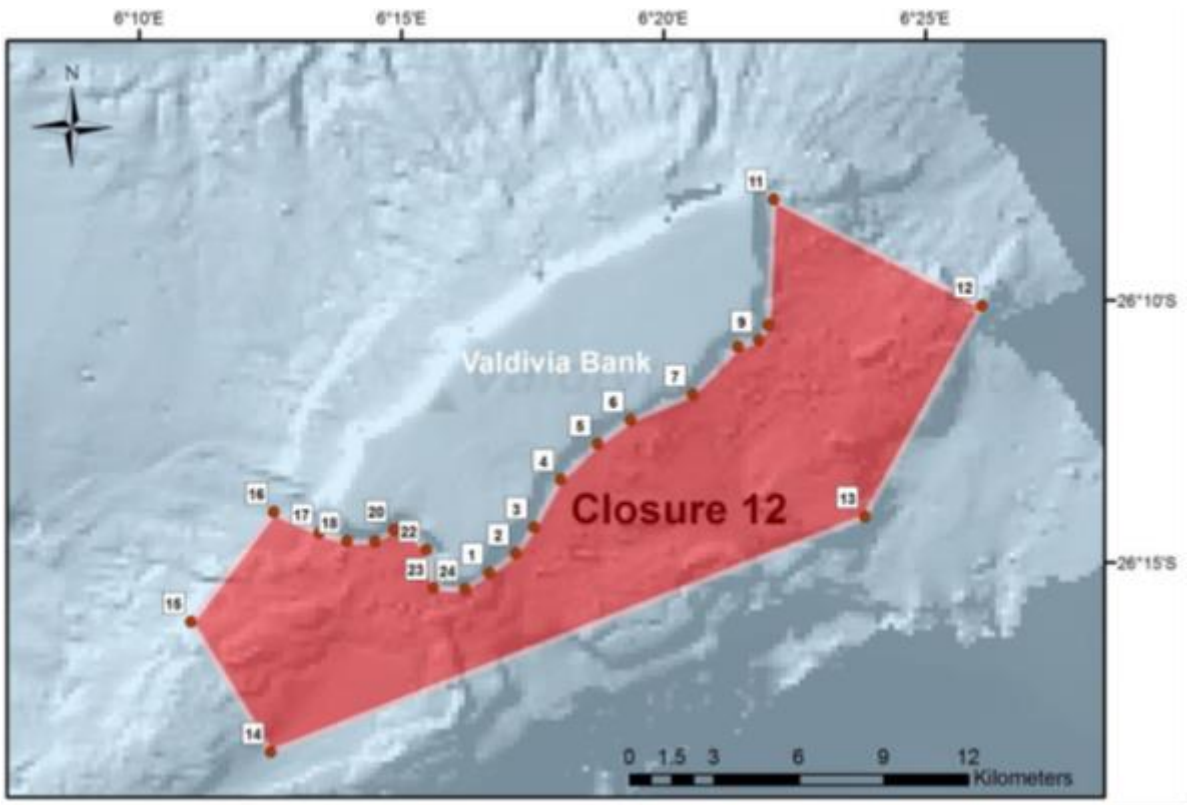
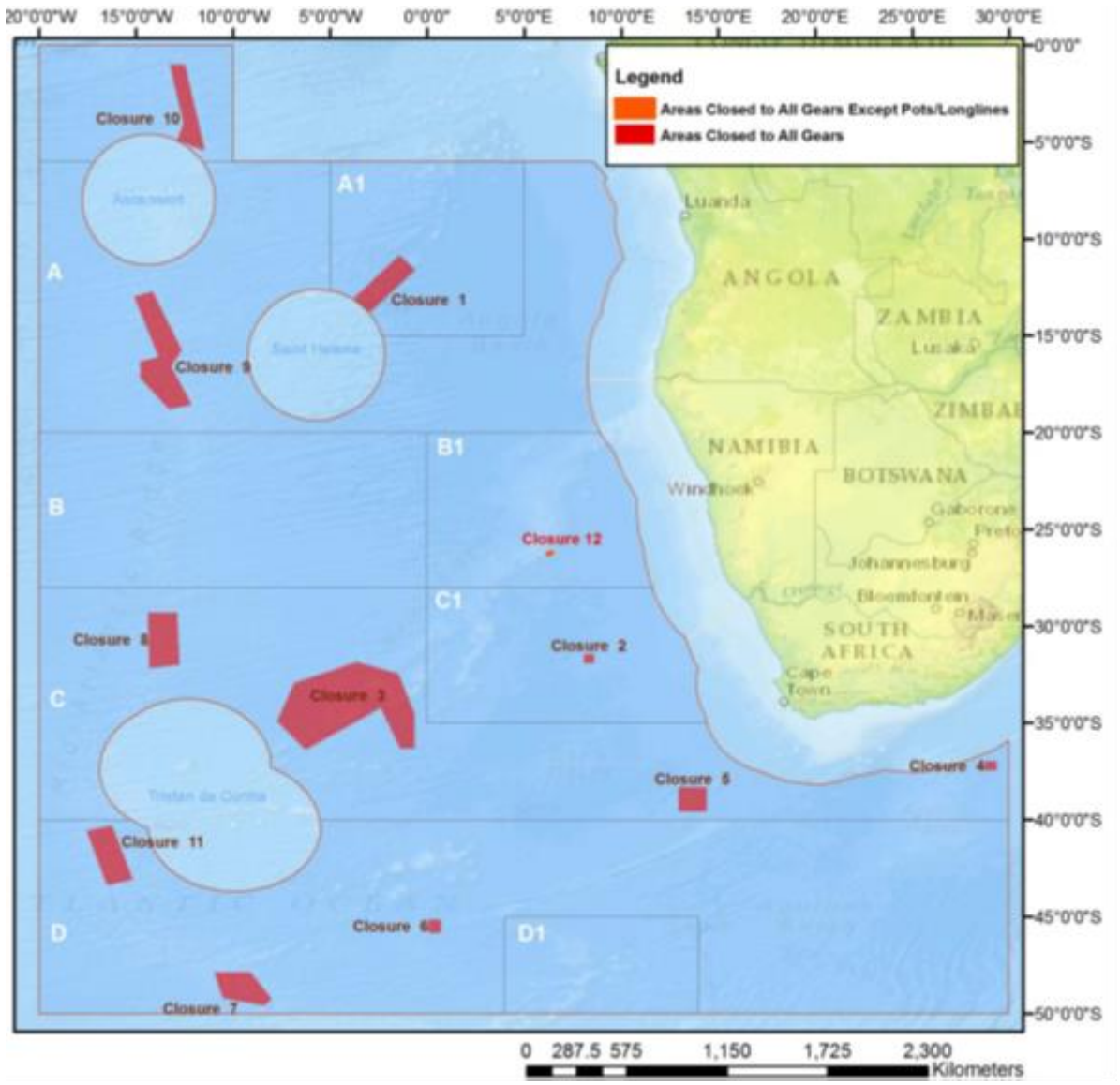


Figure 2 - All Area closures


20°0'0"W
15°0'0"W
10°0'0"W
5°0'0"W
0°0'0"
5°0'0"E
10°0'0"E
15°0'0"E
20°0'0"E
25°0'0"E
30°0'0"E
0°0'0"
5°0'0"S
10°0'0"S
15°0'0"S
20°0'0"S
25°0'0"S
30°0'0"S
35°0'0"S
40°0'0"S
45°0'0"S
50°0'0"S
Legend
Areas Closed to All Gears Except Pots/Longlines
Areas Closed to All Gears
Closure 10
Closure 1
Closure 9
Closure 12
Closure 8
Closure 2
Closure 3
Closure 4
Closure 5
Closure 11
Closure 6
Closure 7
A
A1
B
B1
C
C1
D
D1
Luanda
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Johannesburg
Bloemfontein
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
0 287.5 575 1,150 1,725 2,300
Kilometers

Annex X

Data collection protocol for vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs)

Observers on fishing vessels in the SEAFO Convention Area who are deployed pursuant to Article 31, paragraph 7 of this Conservation Measure shall:

1. monitor any set for evidence of the presence of VMEs and identify coral, sponges and other organisms to the lowest level possible;
2. record the following information on datasheets for identifying VMEs: vessel name, gear type, date, position (latitude/longitude), depth, species code, trip number, set number, and name of the observer ;
3. collect representative biological samples from the entire VME catch (biological samples shall be collected and frozen when requested by the scientific authority in a Contracting Party); for some coral species that are on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) list[(1)], this will not be possible and photographs of these species should be taken instead;
4. provide samples to the scientific authority of the flag state of the vessel at the end of the fishing trip.

(1) https://cites.org/eng/node/51664

Annex XI

Guidelines for the design and deployment of longline tori lines

1. **Introduction**

These guidelines are designed to help prepare and implement tori line regulations for longline fishing vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improving tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables, such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. Ongoing improvements to tori line design is envisaged and, consequently, a review of these guidelines should be carried out in the future at the SEAFO Scientific Committee meeting.

2. **Tori line design**

(a) The streamer line should be a minimum of 150 m in total length, be attached to the vessel at a point >7 m above the sea surface (using a pole if necessary) and tow an object (such as a length of heavy rope) at its seaward end, which creates drag and stability. These specifications are critical to achieve the desired aerial extent (100 m), the active portion of the streamer line and minimise fouling with hooklines, floats and other fishing gear.

(b) The above-water section of the line should be:

(i) sufficiently light so that its movement is unpredictable to avoid birds getting used to the movement;

(ii) sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.

(c) Swivels positioned at the attachment point to the vessel, the towed object and where streamers join the backbone help to avoid twisting and wear. These can also incorporate breakaway points, in the event of snags with the hook line.

(d) Each branch streamer should consist of two or more strands and should be producedusing brightly coloured, UV-protected rubber tubing. Streamers should be spaced at intervals of less than 5 m along the streamer line backbone. Branch streamers should be long enough to reach the sea surface in calm conditions.

(e) Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.

(f) The in-water portion of the tori line (that creates tension on the streamer line and thereby holds the aerial portion aloft) should be adjusted (e.g. increasing the length of rope) to account for slower setting speeds and to ensure the minimum aerial coverage of 100 m is always maintained.

3. **Deployment of tori lines**

(a) The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and does not get tangled with the fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 6 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.

(b) The tori line should be set so that streamers pass over baited hooks in the water.

(c) Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of bait from birds.

(d) As there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried on board to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.

(e) When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of the tori line and machine by:

(i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection;

(ii) ensuring that two tori lines are used when using a BCM that allows for throwing to port and starboard.

Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

4. **Line weighting**

(a) Vessels using autoline systems should add weights to the hookline or use integrated weight hooklines while deploying longlines. Integrated weight (IW) longlines of a minimum of 50 g/m or attachment to non-IW longlines of 5 kg weights at 50 to 60 m intervals are recommended.

(b) Vessels using the Spanish method of longline fishing should release weights before line tension occurs; weights of at least 8.5 kg mass shall be used, spaced at intervals of no more than 40 m, or weights of at least 6 kg mass shall be used, spaced at intervals of no more than 20 m.

(c) Furthermore, SEAFO recommends that longline fisheries consider the Chilean system (equivalent to CCAMLR Trotline system). This system is designed to eliminate cetacean predation on demersal longlines but simultaneously eliminates virtually all seabird bycatch. In this system, 4-10 kg weights are deployed per hookline.

Annex XII

Protocols for vessels monitoring the longline sink rate

SECTION 1

PROTOCOL A (FOR VESSELS MONITORING LONGLINE SINK RATE WITH TIME-DEPTH RECORDERS (TDRS) AND USING LONGLINES TO WHICH WEIGHTS ARE MANUALLY ATTACHED)

1. Before the licence for this fishery enters into force and once every fishing season, either before entering the Convention area or at the first opportunity after entering the Convention area and before starting fishing, the vessel shall, under observation by a scientific observer:

   (a) set a minimum of two longlines, unbaited if set in the Convention area, with a minimum of four TDRs on the middle one-third of each longline, where:

      (i) for vessels using the auto longline system, each longline shall be at least 6000 m in length;

      (ii) for vessels using the Spanish longline system, each longline shall be at least 16 000 m in length;

      (iii) for vessels using the Spanish longline system with longlines less than 16 000 m in length, each longline shall be of the maximum length to be used by the vessel in the Convention area;

      (iv) for vessels using a longline system other than an autoline or Spanish longline system, each longline shall be of the maximum length to be used by the vessel in the Convention area;

   (b) randomise TDR placement on the longline, noting that, except for trotlines, all tests are applied midway between weights. In the case of trotlines, TDRs should be placed on droppers less than 1 m from the attachment position of the uppermost cluster of hooks (i.e. hooks most distant from line weight);

   (c) calculate an individual sink rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel, where:

      (i) the sink rate shall be measured based on an average of the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m;

      (ii) this sink rate shall be at a minimum rate of 0.3 m/s;

   (d) if the minimum sink rate is not achieved at all eight sample points (four tests on two longlines), continue the testing until such time as a total of eight tests with a minimum sink rate of 0.3 m/s are recorded;

   (e) all equipment and fishing gear used in the tests are to follow the specifications to be used in the Convention area.

2. During fishing, for a vessel to be allowed to maintain the exemption from night-time setting requirements (paragraph 5), regular longline sink monitoring shall be carried out by the scientific observer. The vessel shall cooperate with the observer who shall:

   i. attempt to conduct a TDR test on one longline set every 24-hour period;

   ii. place at least four TDRs on a single longline every seven days to determine any sink rate variation along the longline;

iii. randomise TDR placement on the longline, noting that all tests are to be applied halfway between weights;

iv. calculate an individual longline sink rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel;

v. measure the longline sink rate based on an average of the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m.

3. The vessel shall:

i. ensure that all longlines are weighted to achieve a minimum longline sink rate of 0.3 m/s at all times while operating under this exemption;

ii. report daily to its national agency on the achievement of this target while operating under this exemption;

iii. ensure that data collected from longline sink rate tests and longline sink rate monitoring during fishing are recorded in the SEAFO-approved format[(1)] and submitted to the relevant national agency and SEAFO Executive Secretary within two months of the vessel departing a fishery to which this measure applies.

SECTION 2

PROTOCOL B (FOR VESSELS MONITORING LONGLINE SINK RATE WITH BOTTLE TESTS AND USING LONGLINES TO WHICH WEIGHTS ARE MANUALLY ATTACHED)

4. Before the entry into force of the licence for this fishery and once per fishing season either before entering the Convention area or at the first opportunity after entering the Convention area and before starting fishing, the vessel shall, under observation by a scientific observer:

(a) set a minimum of two longlines, unbaited if set in the Convention area, with a minimum of four bottle tests on the middle one-third of each longline, where:

(i) for vessels using the auto longline system, each longline shall be at least 6 000 m in length;

(ii) for vessels using the Spanish longline system, each longline shall be at least 16 000 m in length;

(iii) for vessels using the Spanish longline system, with longlines less than 16 000 m in length, each longline shall be of the maximum length to be used by the vessel in the Convention area;

(iv) for vessels using a longline system other than an autoline or Spanish longline system, each longline shall be of the maximum length to be used by the vessel in the Convention area;

(b) randomise bottle test placement on the longline, noting that, except for trotlines, all tests should be applied midway between weights. For trotline TDRs, bottles should be placed on droppers less than 1 m from the attachment position of the uppermost cluster of hooks (i.e. hooks most distant from line weight);

(c) calculate an individual sink rate for each bottle test at the time of the test, where:

(1) Included in the scientific observer electronic logbook.

(i) the sink rate shall be measured based on the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 10 m;

(ii) this sink rate shall be at a minimum rate of 0.3 m/s;

(d) if the minimum sink rate is not achieved at all eight sample points (four tests on two longlines), continue the testing until such time as a total of eight tests with a minimum sink rate of 0.3 m/s are recorded;

(e) all equipment and fishing gear used in the tests are to be to the same specifications as that to be used in the Convention area.

5. During fishing, for a vessel to be allowed to maintain the exemption from night-time setting requirements (paragraph 5), regular longline sink rate monitoring shall be carried out by the scientific observer. The vessel shall cooperate with the observer who shall:

(a) attempt to conduct a bottle test on one longline set every 24-hour period;

(b) conduct at least four bottle tests on a single longline every seven days to determine any sink rate variation along the longline;

(c) randomise bottle test placement on the longline, noting that all tests should be applied halfway between weights;

(d) calculate an individual longline sink rate for each bottle test at the time of the test;

(e) measure the longline sink rate as the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 10 m.

6. The vessel shall:

(a) ensure that all longlines are weighted to achieve a minimum longline sink rate of 0.3 m/s at all times while operating under this exemption;

(b) report daily to its national agency on the achievement of this target while operating under this exemption;

(c) ensure that data collected from longline sink rate tests and longline sink rate monitoring during fishing are recorded in the SEAFO-approved format and submitted to the relevant national agency and SEAFO Executive Secretary within two months of the vessel departing a fishery to which this measure applies.

7. A bottle test is to be conducted as described below.

Bottle set-up

(a) 10 m of 2 mm multifilament nylon snood twine, or equivalent, is securely attached to the neck of a 500-1 000 ml plastic bottle[(2)] with a longline clip attached to the other end. The length measurement is taken from the attachment point (terminal end of the clip) to the neck of the bottle, and should be checked by the observer every few days.

(b) Reflective tape should be wrapped around the bottle to allow it to be observed in low light conditions and at night.

[(2)] A plastic water bottle that has a 'stopper' is needed. The stopper of the bottle is left open so that the bottle will fill with water after being pulled under water. This allows the plastic bottle to be reused rather than being crushed by water pressure.

(c) The bottle is emptied of water, the stopper is left open and the twine is wrapped around the body of the bottle for setting. The bottle with the encircled twine is attached to the longline[3], midway between weights (the attachment point).

(d) The observer records the time at which the attachment point enters the water as t1 in seconds. The time at which the bottle is observed to be pulled completely under is recorded as t2 in seconds[4]. The result of the test is calculated as follows: Longline sink rate = 10 / (t2 - t1).

(e) The result should be equal to or greater than 0.3 m/s. These data are to be recorded in the space provided in the electronic observer logbook.

SECTION 3

PROTOCOL C (FOR VESSELS MONITORING LONGLINE SINK RATE WITH EITHER TDR OR BOTTLE TESTS, AND USING INTERNALLY WEIGHTED LONGLINES WITH INTEGRATED WEIGHT OF AT LEAST 50 G/M AND DESIGNED TO SINK INSTANTLY WITH A LINEAR PROFILE AT GREATER THAN 0.2 M/S WITH NO EXTERNAL WEIGHTS ATTACHED)

8. Before the entry into force of the licence for this fishery and once per fishing season either before entering the Convention area or at the first opportunity after entering the Convention area and before starting fishing, the vessel shall, under observation by a scientific observer:

(a) set a minimum of two longlines, unbaited if set in the Convention area, with either a minimum of four TDRs, or a minimum of four bottle tests on the middle one-third of each longline, where:

(i) for vessels using the auto longline system, each longline shall be at least 6 000 m in length;

(ii) for vessels using the Spanish longline system, each longline shall be at least 16 000 m in length;

(iii) for vessels using a longline system other than an autoline or Spanish longline system, each longline shall be of the maximum length to be used by the vessel in the Convention area;

(b) randomise TDR or bottle test placement on the longline;

(c) calculate an individual sink rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel, or for each bottle test at the time of the test, where:

(i) the sink rate shall be measured based on an average of the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m for TDRs and the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 10 m for bottle tests;

(ii) this sink rate shall be at a minimum rate of 0.2 m/s;

(d) if the minimum sink rate is not achieved at all eight sample points (four tests on two longlines), continue the testing until such time as a total of eight tests with a minimum sink rate of 0.2 m/s are recorded;

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[3] On autolines, attach to the backbone; on the Spanish longline system, attach to the hookline.

[4] Binoculars will make this process easier to view, especially in foul weather.

(e) all equipment and fishing gear used in the tests are to be to the same specifications as that to be used in the Convention area.

9. During fishing, for a vessel to be allowed to maintain the exemption from night-time setting requirements (paragraph 5), regular longline sink rate monitoring shall be carried out by the scientific observer. The vessel shall cooperate with the observer who shall:

(a) attempt to conduct a TDR or bottle test on one longline set every 24-hour period;

(b) conduct at least four TDR or bottle tests every seven days on a single longline to determine any sink rate variation along the longline;

(c) randomise TDR or bottle test placement on the longline;

(d) calculate an individual longline sink rate for each TDR when returned to the vessel or each bottle test at the time of the test;

(e) measure the longline sink rate for bottle tests based on the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 10 m, or, for TDRs, the average of the time taken for the longline to sink from the surface (0 m) to 15 m.

10. The vessel shall:

(a) ensure that all longlines are set so as to achieve a minimum longline sink rate of 0.2 m/s at all times while operating under this exemption;

(b) report daily to its national agency on the achievement of this target while operating under this exemption;

(c) ensure that data collected from longline sink rate tests and longline sink rate monitoring during fishing are recorded in the SEAFO-approved format and submitted to the relevant national agency and SEAFO Executive Secretary within two months of the vessel departing a fishery to which this measure applies.

Annex XIII

Guidelines for the design and deployment of trawl tori lines

1. The main line should consist of 50 m of 9 mm line.
2. Streamers should be attached at 5 m intervals and be long enough to reach the water in calm conditions.
3. It is essential that streamers are made from semi-flexible tubing of high visibility. The recommended material is UV-protected fluorescent red polythene tubing or alternatives, such as a fire hose. Old waterproofs and dark-coloured tubing are not acceptable.
4. The lines should be mounted two metres outboard of the trawl blocks on both the port and starboard sides. It may be necessary to weld short extension arms to the handrail in order to achieve this distance.
5. Streamer lines should be deployed once the trawl doors are submerged and retrieved as net hauling starts. It is important to retrieve the streamer lines before hauling as vessels often go astern during this process, which can suck the tori lines underwater and lead to problems.
6. A spare streamer line should be carried and deployed in case a line is lost or damaged.
7. The tori lines should be deployed after shooting and retrieved before hauling to minimise entanglement. However, the lines should be flown during trawling.