
Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Council Regulation (EC) No 41/2007. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)*

Council Regulation(EC) No 41/2007 of 21 December 2006 fixing for 2007 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required

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ANNEX XVI

PART I

SEAFO transhipment declaration

Name of vessel and radio
Call sign if any: _____

External identification:
SEAFO number: _____

In case of transhipment
Name and/or call sign,
external identification and nationality
of recipient vessel: _____

Day Month Hour Year | 2 | 0 | | | Agent's name: _____ Master's name: _____

Departure | | | | from | | | |

Return | | | | to | | | | Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Transhipment | | | | | | | |

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

Species	Port of Transhipment (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)	Presentation (*)
	Name of Port, Country	Whole	Gutted	Head off	Filleted						

(*) Give the unit of weight used (e.g. 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.
 (*) Give the weight or quantities actually trans-shipped for all species covered by the SEAFO Convention. The weight should correspond to the weight of fish as landed, i.e. after any processing on board.
 (*) Name of Port, Country refers to the port and country in which the transhipment will take place.
 (*) "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, WHOLE for whole fish.

TRANSHIPMENT DECLARATION

(1) General rule

In the case of transhipment, the master of the fishing 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.

(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 his agent.
 - (c) One transhipment declaration should be completed for each transhipment operations.
 - (d) Each page of the transhipment declaration shall be signed by the master.
- (3) Responsibilities of the master in respect of the landing declaration and the transhipment declaration

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

(4) Information to be provided

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The estimates of the quantities trans-shipped are to be indicated on the SEAFO transshipment declaration form, as specified in the footnotes to this form, for each species, and in respect of a particular voyage

- (5) Procedure of transmission
- (a) In the case of transshipment to a vessel flying the flag of a Contracting Party State or registered in a Contracting Party, the first copy of the transshipment declaration shall be handed over to the master of the recipient vessel. The original shall be handed over or dispatched, as the case may be, 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 on arrival in port.
- (b) In the case of transshipment 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 fishing vessel is flying or in which it is registered.
- (c) In cases where it is impossible for the master to dispatch the original of the transshipment 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 required in respect of the declaration 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.

In cases 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.

PART II

Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines

1. These guidelines are designed to assist in the preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline fishing vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in 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 improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.
2. Tori Line Design
 - 2.1. It is recommended that a tori line 150 m in length be used. The diameter of the section of the line in the water may be greater than that of the line above water. This increases drag and hence reduces the need for greater line length and takes account of setting speeds and length of time taken for baits to sink. The section above water should be a string fine line (e; g. about 3 mm diameter) of a conspicuous colour such as red or orange.

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- 2.2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
- 2.3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
- 2.4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line, and should hang just clear of the water.
- 2.5. There should be a maximum of 5-7 m between each streamer. Ideally each streamer should be paired.
- 2.6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.
- 2.7. The number of streamers should be adjusted for the setting speed of the vessel, with more streamers necessary at slower setting speeds. Three pairs are appropriate for a setting speed of 10 knots.
3. Deployment of Tori Lines
 - 3.1. 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 will not tangle 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.
 - 3.2. The tori line should be set so that streamers pass over baited hooks in the water.
 - 3.3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protections of baits from birds.
 - 3.4. Because 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.
 - 3.5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM) they must ensure co-ordination of the tori line and machine by:
 - a) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection and;
 - b) when using a BCM that allows throwing to port and starboard, ensure that two tori lines are used.
 - 3.6. Fishermen are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- Regulation revoked by [2023 c. 28 Sch. 1 Pt. 2](#)