

## [WORKING DOCUMENT FOR TECHNICAL DISCUSSION]

### *Disclaimer*

*This working document outlines the proposed draft content for an implementing legislation on the provisions related to weighing of fishery products following the revision of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 ('the Control Regulation') through amending Regulation (EU) 2023/2842.*

*The content presented in this document has not been adopted by the Commission and should not be regarded as reflecting the Commission's official position.*

*The Commission invites Member States that have comments or want to have further explanations to ask the Commission for a bilateral meeting.*

## **TITLE [V]**

# **WEIGHING OF FISHERY PRODUCTS**

### ***CHAPTER I***

#### ***General rules on weighing***

##### *Article 36 (ex 69)*

###### **Scope**

The provisions in this Title lay down rules for the weighing of fishery products landed by fishing vessels in a Member State, as well as for the weighing of fishery products on board a catching vessel.

##### *Article 37 (ex 70)*

###### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this [Title]:

- (a) ‘authorised weighing operator’ means an operator responsible for the weighing of fishery products, as referred to in Article 60(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;
- (b) ‘standardised box’ means a receptacle of uniform type, capacity, size, and, where used, packaging, containing fishery products of a single species, with the same product presentation, originating from the same geographical region;
- (c) ‘standardised container’ means a unit of uniform type, capacity and size, containing unsorted fishery products, with the same product presentation, originating from the same geographical region;
- (d) ‘standardised pallet’ means a pallet of uniform type and size, loaded with a predefined and uniform number of standardised boxes with identical packaging, which remains consistent throughout the entire landing;
- (e) ‘packaging’ means any cardboard, plastic, strapping, or other packaging material used to wrap standardised boxes containing sorted frozen small pelagic or demersal fishery products;

- (f) ‘transport unit’ means any vehicle, which may carry tanks, boxes or containers, used for the transportation of fishery products;
- (g) ‘weighing facility’ means a privately operated or publicly operated facility equipped for weighing, including the sample weighing, of fishery products.

*Article 38 (new)*

### **Weighing records**

1. The weighing records referred to in Article 60(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall contain at least the following information:
  - (a) the name or an identification number of the authorised weighing operator;
  - (b) the system used for the weighing of fishery products, including any available model and ID number;
  - (c) the name of the fishing vessel, where available;
  - (d) the common fleet register (CFR) number or, if not applicable, the IMO number or other unique vessel identifier of the fishing vessel from which the weighed quantity originates;
  - (e) the unique fishing trip identification number of the catching vessel and, in the case of fishing vessels other than catching vessels, the unique fishing trip identification number(s) related to the catches;
  - (f) the date (YYYY-MM-DD) and time of the start and completion of the weighing and the place of weighing;
  - (g) the FAO alpha-3 code of each species weighed;
  - (h) the tare weight deduction of each box, container, pallet, or transport unit used to weight the fisheries products, where applicable;
  - (i) any deduction or addition other than the tare weight referred to in paragraph (h) applied to the weighing results, and the nature of such deduction or addition, where applicable;
  - (j) for weighing on board under Article 42 of this Regulation:
    - (i) the estimated quantities of each species not weighed on board, as recorded in the fishing logbook; and

- (ii) the total number of boxes, including standardised boxes, weighed, for each type of box;
- (k) the results of each weighing operation carried out under Annexes III, IV, V, and VI, including:
  - (i) the total number of samples collected, with sequential numbering and the time of sampling for each collected sample;
  - (ii) the weight of each quantity of each species, product presentation and relevant geographical area, if different, in each sample, as well as the total weight of the sample;
  - (iii) the total aggregated weight and proportion of each quantity of each species for the combined results of sampling;
  - (iv) the average net product weight of all standardised boxes, standardised containers, and standardised pallets, for species, product-presentation, and relevant geographical area;
  - (v) the total number of standardised boxes, standardised containers, and standardised pallets landed, for each species, product presentation, and relevant geographical area;
  - (vi) the weight of each standardised box or standardised container sampled, the total number of samples, and the total net weight;
  - (vii) the registration number or other unique identifier of any approved and registered weighing facility used for the purposes of Article 60(3)(c) and (d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;
  - (viii) the start and finish figures of the weighing system for conveyor belt systems and batch weighing systems used for the purposes of Article 60(3)(c) and (d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009; and
  - (ix) indication that fishery products were weighed after transport under Article 60(3)(c) and (d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

2. Where possible, and as required under Article 60(7) and (8) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, authorised weighing operators shall submit weighing records by electronic means.

*Article 39 (ex 72)*

**Weighing systems**

1. All systems used for the weighing of fishery products shall be approved, calibrated, and sealed in accordance with national law, subject to the minimum requirements set out in **Annex [I]**.
2. Where fishery products are weighed on board a catching vessel, in accordance with **Article 42**, the competent authorities of the flag Member State shall be responsible for the approval, calibration, and sealing of the relevant weighing systems.
3. In the event of a technical failure or malfunctioning of the weighing system affecting the accuracy of the weighing results, authorised weighing operators shall, subject to the conditions set out in **paragraph 1**:
  - (a) use an alternative weighing system, or immediately cease weighing, which shall not resume until the technical failure or malfunctioning has been remedied; and
  - (b) in the event of a technical failure or malfunctioning of weighing systems in weighing facilities where more than 3,000 tonnes of fishery products are weighed per calendar year, immediately notify the competent authorities and, where different, the authorities responsible for fisheries control of the Member State in which the weighing facilities are located.
4. The competent authorities of Member States may determine the location and configuration of weighing systems and equipment, including those used for sampling in accordance with the Annexes of this Regulation.

*Article 40 (ex 74)*

**Water and ice deduction**

1. Before weighing, authorised weighing operators shall ensure that the fishery products are cleaned of ice and water as is reasonable without causing spoilage and reducing quality. No deductions for water and ice shall be made when weighing fishery products or to the documented results of weighing.
2. Paragraph 1 is without prejudice to applicable specific provisions set out in this Regulation, or in international agreements, concluded by the Union concerning permitted deductions to account for water and ice content.

*Article 41 (ex 75)*

**Access by competent authorities**

1. Authorised weighing operators shall provide the competent authorities of the coastal Member State with unhindered access to the weighing systems and weighing records referred to in **Articles 38 and 39**.
2. When fishery products are weighed on board, in accordance with **Article 42** of this Regulation, authorised weighing operators shall provide the competent authorities of the flag Member State or the competent authorities of the coastal Member State, with full and unhindered access to the weighing systems and weighing records referred to in **Articles 38 and 39**.

***CHAPTER II***

***Specific weighing procedures***

*Article 42 (new)*

**Weighing on board**

1. In addition to the general rules on weighing applicable under **Chapter I of this [Title]**, and by derogation from Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Member States may allow fishery products to be weighed on board catching vessels flying their flag, subject to a sampling plan set out in **Annex [II]**.
2. Masters of Union catching vessels weighing fishery products on board in accordance with **paragraph 1** shall transmit the information referred to in **Article 38(1)** to the flag Member State and the coastal Member State where the fishery products are landed, at least one hour before the landing starts.
3. When the fishery products are weighed on board a Union catching vessel and they are weighed again upon landing, including for the purposes of an inspection, the weight determined on landing shall be used for the completion of the landing declaration, in accordance with Article 60(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

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### ***CHAPTER III***

***[Procedures for the adoption of sampling plans, control plans, and common control  
programmes – to be included]***

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## **ANNEXES**

### *ANNEX I (new)*

#### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR WEIGHING SYSTEMS**

##### ***A. General requirements***

1. Weighing systems shall be:
  - (a) appropriate for the accurate weighing of fishery products, whether on land or at sea, depending on the type of fisheries, quantities landed, and product presentation;
  - (b) placed on a stable and level surface unless weighing takes place on board;
  - (c) zeroed for each box, container, and pallet in use, or, where technically possible, pre-programmed in accordance with box, container or pallet manufacturer's tare weight;
  - (d) equipped with a functionality enabling the user to monitor the operational status and detect any technical failure or malfunctioning of the system, including through error notifications or alerts; and
  - (e) equipped with a functionality enabling operators and officials to detect any digital manipulation of the weighing results, including through error notifications or alerts, for weighing systems where such results can be modified in digital form.

##### ***B. Specific requirements***

2. Whenever a conveyor belt system is used:
  - (a) it shall be installed in a manner that ensures that all fishery products entering a weighing facility pass through the appropriate weighing system;
  - (b) it shall be fitted with:
    - (i) a system ensuring the recording of the counter the start and the end of each weighing operation and the cumulative total of the weight, with a total running number of minimum [8] digits;
    - (ii) an automatic stop function to ensure that no fishery products pass through the weighing system in the event of technical failure or malfunctioning;

- (iii) an automatic zero setting function to be activated prior to the start of the weighing and at a frequency determined by the competent authorities of the coastal Member State;
- (c) the counter shall be positioned in a location visible from the weighing unit;
- (d) all use of the system, including events such as maintenance, approval, reruns and washing, shall be recorded by the authorised weighing operator; and
- (e) it shall not have remote access capabilities. Any data connection, whether via Wi-Fi or Ethernet, is permitted only if it can be ensured that the weighing data collected by the system is secure and protected against any risk of manipulation.

3. Whenever a batch weighing system is used:

- (a) it shall comply with all the requirements laid down in points 2(a), (c), (d), and (e); and
- (b) it shall be fitted with:
  - (i) a visible counter ensuring the recording of the counter for each landing from the start until the end of each weighing operation and the cumulative total weight, with a total running number of minimum [8] digits;
  - (ii) an automatic stop function to ensure that no fishery products pass through the weighing system in the event of technical failure or malfunctioning;
  - (iii) an automatic zero setting function to be activated prior to the start of the weighing; and
  - (iv) a hatch detector or weighing sensors to prevent the undetected free flow of unweighted material through the batch.

4. Whenever a weighbridge weighing system is used, it shall be capable of issuing a weighing slip indicating the gross and net weight of each weighing operation, the date and time of the weighing, identity number of the transport unit weighed. The authorised weighing operator shall attach all weighing slips to the weighing record for each landing.

5. Whenever non-automatic weighing systems, including scales, are used for the weighing of pallets, they shall at least be equipped with an automatic or semi-automatic log of pallet weighing.

6. As from [10 January 2028], the following weighing systems shall be equipped with a printing function for the generation of labels or weighing slips:

- (a) weighing systems referred to in points 2 and 3, where labelling is required under this Regulation; and

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(b) all weighing systems referred to in point 4.

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*ANNEX II (new)*

**SAMPLING PLAN FOR FISHERY PRODUCTS WEIGHED ON BOARD**

This Annex lays down detailed rules on sampling plans for the weighing at landing of sorted fishery products that have already been weighed on board, in accordance with Article 60(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

***A. General rules***

1. The derogation to weigh on board under Article 60(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall be subject to the conditions set out in this Annex and other compatible rules laid down in [Title V] of this Regulation, and shall apply only:
  - (a) to catching vessels expressly authorised for that purpose by the competent authorities of the flag Member State, provided that all fishery products for which the derogation applies have been weighed on board; and
  - (b) to catches where each box contains a single species and product presentation of a given geographical area and is labelled to indicate the net weight of fishery products.
2. Before the start of the landing of fishery products weighed on board under Article 60(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, the competent authorities of the Member State where the fishery products are landed shall receive a copy of the weighing records, including the minimum information referred to in Article 38 of this Regulation.
3. Nothing in this Annex shall prevent the coastal Member State where fishery products weighed on board are landed from requiring that any quantity of such products be weighed upon landing.

***B. Inspection sampling procedures***

4. During an inspection, officials shall verify the weighing and accurate registration of all fishery products landed and all quantities retained on board in accordance with Article 60(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
5. The competent authorities of the Member State where fishery products are landed shall ensure that at least 5% of all landings and 7,5% of the total quantities of catches weighed on board and landed by all catching vessels authorised to use this derogation are inspected annually.

6. By way of derogation from point 4, fishery products weighed on board in standardized boxes with an inter box weight variation not exceeding 5% may be weighed according to the following sample weighing procedure:

- (a) officials shall select the appropriate number of standardised boxes to be sampled, per species and product presentation according to the quantities landed;
- (b) on the basis of a representative sample-size matrix, in accordance with points 8 and 9 calculate the average net weight of the standardised boxes sampled under point (a), for each species, product presentation, and relevant geographical area;
- (c) determine the total number of standardised boxes landed, including those selected for sampling, for each species, product presentation, and relevant geographical area; and
- (d) multiply the average net weight referred to in point (b) by the total number of standardised boxes referred to in point (c), in order to calculate the quantity of each species landed, broken down by type of product presentation, and relevant geographical area.

7. Authorised weighing operators shall ensure that boxes referred to in point 1(b) are labelled in such a way that prevents labels from being damaged or lost. The labels shall clearly distinguish which fishery products have been weighed on board, and if boxes qualify as standardised boxes for the purposes of this Regulation.

8. For sorted small pelagic species landed in standardised boxes, sample-size shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix:

SMALL PELAGIC FISHERY PRODUCTS	
Total number of standardised boxes	Sample size [number of standardised boxes of the sample]
5 or less	All
5-10	5
11 – 20	5
21 – 30	5
31 – 40	5
41 – 50	5
51 – 60	6

61 – 70	6
81 – 90	6
91 – 100	6
Every additional 100 boxes	+ 1

9. For sorted demersal fishery products landed in standardised boxes, sample size shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix:

DEMERSAL FISHERY PRODUCTS	
Total number of standardised boxes	Sample size [number of standardised boxes of the sample]
10 or less	All
11 – 20	11
21 – 30	14
31 – 40	15
41 – 50	16
51 – 60	17
61 – 70	18
71 – 80	19
81 – 90	19
91 – 100	20
101 – 150	21
Every additional 100 standardised boxes	+ 2

10. The results of activities referred to in **point 6** shall be recorded in the inspection report drawn up by officials in accordance with Article 76 of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 and used by them to determine the quantities of each species landed per relevant geographical area.

11. The standardised boxes sampled in accordance with **point 6(a)** shall be collected individually and at regular intervals throughout the entire landing, from the start to its completion, and each sampling operation shall include at least the following steps:

- the weighing of each sampled standardised box at landing;
- the recording of the weight of each sampled standardised box, as well as the total weight of all standardised boxes sampled, in a separate section of the weighing record along with

the number of sampled standardised boxes collected and the date and time that each sampled standardised box is weight or when sampling operations have been completed;

(c) the recording of the total number of standardised boxes landed, per species, product presentation, and relevant geographical area; and

(d) the recording of the extrapolated total quantities landed, per species, product presentation, and relevant geographical area.

10. Where the inter-box weight variation exceeds 5% for any sampled box, all boxes of that species and presentation shall be individually weighed.

11. If the average box weight per species recorded on labels on sampled fisheries products deviates by more than 5% from the average box weight per species or presentation determined by sample weighing, all boxes of fishery products shall be fully weighed on landing for that species or presentation.

12. For sorted frozen Nephrops [fishery products] which have been glazed onboard and landed in standardized boxes with an inter-box weight variation, as verified by sampling, not exceeding 5%, the procedures laid down in point 7 shall apply. Officials shall determine the total number of standardised boxes landed per geographical area and select the appropriate number of boxes to be sampled according to the following matrix(es). The average net weight shall be determined by weighing defrosted samples and the results multiplied by the number of standardised boxes to establish the total quantities landed per relevant geographical area. In cases where the inter-box weight variation exceeds 5% for any sampled box, or the average box weight per species recorded on labels on sampled fisheries products deviates by more than 5% from the average box weight per species or presentation determined by sample weighing, all fishery products shall be weighed on landing and appropriate tare deductions applied for packaging and glazing.

[Placeholder – matrixes to be included]

13. The frozen fishery products referred to in point 12 shall be defrosted using the following procedures:

(a) open the package immediately after removal from low temperature storage, place the contents in a container [to thaw?].

(b) weigh [an appropriate] dry clean sieve

- (c) after all glaze that can be seen or felt has been removed, empty the contents of the container on the previously weighed sieve and drain for two minutes [until water and ice is removed?]; and
- (d) weigh the sieve containing the drained product. Subtract the mass of the sieve; the resultant figure shall be considered to be the net content of the package.

### ***C. Measures to ensure compliance***

14. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to effectively monitor compliance with the rules set out in this Annex and ensure that natural persons who commit, or legal persons who are held liable for, infringements of these rules are subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and other enforcement measures, in accordance with Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, including, as appropriate, the temporary suspension or permanent withdrawal of the authorization to weigh on board.
15. If the master does not agree to the inspection findings related to the weights recorded on the labels or the total quantities landed, officials may allow authorised weighing operators to de-ice and reweigh all fishery products.

*ANNEX III (new)*

## **SAMPLING PLAN FOR WEIGHING OF LANDINGS OF SORTED AND UNSORTED FISHERY PRODUCTS**

This Annex lays down detailed rules on sampling plans to be established in accordance with Article 60(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 for the weighing of fishery products from small pelagic fisheries, whether landed sorted or unsorted, fishery products intended for industrial purposes, and demersal fishery products landed in standardised boxes.

### ***A. General rules***

1. The derogation to weigh under Article 60(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall be subject to the conditions set out in this Annex and other compatible rules laid down in [Title V] of this Regulation.
2. Fishery products covered by this Annex shall be landed in a condition that permits species identification. In the case of unsorted fishery products, the master shall ensure that at least 95% of the aggregate volume of fishery products landed, per fishing trip, shall be in a recognisable condition to ensure species identification. The unrecognisable quantities of fishery products shall be attributed proportionately to the species determined through sampling under section B.
3. For fisheries products from small pelagic fisheries and fishery products intended for industrial purposes, landed in standardised boxes or standardised containers, and for demersal fishery products landed in standardised boxes, this Annex shall only apply where the weight variation of all sampled boxes or containers does not exceed 5% of their average weight determined by sampling.

### ***B. Procedures***

4. For fishery products landed unsorted, the sampling procedures laid down in sub-sections (i) and (ii) or (iii) shall apply.
5. For fisheries products landed sorted, the sampling procedures laid down in sub-section (iii) shall apply.

6. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to ensure the correct weighing and registration of samples by authorised weighing operators. As a minimum, such measures shall require that each sample is identifiable, labelled and kept separate from the rest of the fishery products for a minimum of two hours after sampling or up to the end of the weighing. Labels shall indicate the net weight of each quantity of each species for each sample.

*i. Rules to determine the catch composition of unsorted fishery products*

7. Samples shall be collected individually and at regular intervals throughout the entire landing, from the start to its completion and prior to sorting, by authorised weighing operators, using the sample-size matrix(es) referred to in **points 10 or 11**. Each sampling operation shall include at least the following steps:

- (a) sorting all fishery products in the sample into their component species;
- (b) weighing individually the quantities of each species in every sample, including by-catch and non-pelagic species; and
- (c) recording the weight of each species in each sample.

8. To ensure the representativeness of sampling operations, samples shall be collected using automatic or semi-automatic sampling systems positioned on the water separator in use, or, in the case of automatic systems, at other proper locations.

9. The appropriate number of samples shall be determined, according to the quantities landed, on the basis of a representative sample-size matrix in accordance with **points 10 and 11**.

10. For unsorted fishery products, with the exception of highly migratory species and demersal species to be used for either human consumption or industrial purposes, samples shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix, to determine the species composition:

Unsorted fishery products		
Catch volume (t)	Number of samples	Sample volume (kg) (20 kg minimum individual sample size)
≤ 1	2	40
≤ 25	4	80
> 25 – ≤ 50	5	100
> 50 – ≤ 75	7	140
> 75 – ≤ 100	8	160
> 100 – ≤ 200	14	280

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> 200 – ≤ 250	17	340
> 250 – ≤ 300	20	400
> 300 – ≤ 400	26	520
> 400 – ≤ 500	32	640
> 500 – ≤ 600	38	760
> 600 – ≤ 700	44	880
> 700 – ≤ 800	50	1000
> 800 – ≤ 900	56	1120
> 900 – ≤ 1000	62	1240
Each additional 100 t	+ 6	+ 120

[MATRIX UNDER REVIEW]

11. For unsorted landings of catches from the Baltic Sea, samples shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix:

<b>Unsorted fishery products</b>		
<b>Catch volume (t)</b>	<b>Number of samples</b>	<b>Sample volume (kg) (5 kg minimum individual sample size)</b>
≤ 5	5	25
> 5 – ≤ 10	10	50
> 10 – ≤ 15	13	65
> 15 – ≤ 20	15	75
> 20 – ≤ 25	16	80
> 25 – ≤ 30	17	85
> 30 – ≤ 35	18	90
> 35 – ≤ 40	19	95
> 40 – ≤ 45	20	100
> 45 – ≤ 50	22	110
> 50 – ≤ 75	24	120
> 75 – ≤ 100	26	130
> 100 – ≤ 200	31	155
> 200 – ≤ 300	34	170
Each additional 100 t	+ 3	+ 15

[MATRIX UNDER REVIEW]

12. If the quantities sampled exceed the minimum individual sample volume of [20kg] (point 10) or [5kg] (point 11), they shall be used in full and shall not be reduced.

13. To determine the catch composition of all fishery products landed, the procedure shall be as follows:

- (a) record the total number of samples collected under point 7 with sequential numbering and the time of sampling;
- (b) calculate and record the weight (in kg) of each quantity of each species per sample and the total weight of the sample; and
- (c) calculate and record the aggregated weight (in kg) and proportion of each quantity of each species for the combined results of sampling, including by-catch and non-pelagic species.

14. The weight of all samples shall be included in the total weight of the fishery products landed.

*ii. Rules to determine the total weight of fishery products landed unsorted without sample weighing*

15. The total weight of all unsorted quantities landed may be determined without sample weighing as follows:

- (a) where fishery products are landed in containers, the total weight shall be determined by weighing all containers and deducting the corresponding tare weight. The permitted tare shall be the manufacturer's stated tare weight;
- (b) where fishery products are weighed on a conveyor belt or on batch weighing systems:
  - (i) the starting figure recorded shall be the initial cumulative total displayed;
  - (ii) the final figure recorded shall be the cumulative total displayed after weighing; and
  - (iii) the difference between the figures in points (i) and (ii) shall be the weight of the fish.
- (c) where fishery products are weighed on weighbridges, the recorded weight shall be the difference between the transport unit without fish and the transport unit loaded with fish.

16. The total weight displayed on the weighing system, together with the weight of any samples collected in accordance with points 7-11 above, will be the total aggregate weight of all fishery products that were landed. The total weight per species of all fisheries products landed shall be obtained by extrapolating the proportion of each species, as determined in accordance with

point 12 to the total weight of all unsorted quantities landed, as determined in accordance with point 15.

***iii. Rules to determine the total weight of sorted and unsorted fishery products through sample weighing of standardised boxes and standardised containers***

17. Samples of standardised boxes or standardised containers shall be collected individually and at regular intervals throughout the entire landing, from the start to its completion, by authorised weighing operators, using the sample-size matrix(es) referred to in points 19 and 20. Each sampling operation shall include at least the following steps:

- (a) weighing each standardised box or standardised container sampled at landing;
- (b) calculating the average weight of the standardised boxes or standardised containers landed by dividing the cumulative weight of all sampled boxes or containers by the number of standardised boxes or standardised containers sampled;
- (c) calculating the total gross weight of the standardised boxes or standardised containers by multiplying the average weight as determined under point (b) by the total number of standardised boxes or standardised containers landed; and
- (d) calculating the total net weight by subtracting the manufacturer's specified tare weight of all standardised boxes or standardised containers landed from their total gross weight as determined under point (c).

18. The appropriate number of samples shall be determined, according to the quantities landed, on the basis of a representative sample-size matrix in accordance with points 19 and 20.

19. For unsorted fishery products landed in standardised boxes or standardised containers, samples shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix, to determine the overall quantities landed:

UNSORTED FISHERY PRODUCTS	
Total number of standardised boxes or standardised containers landed	Sample size (number of standardised boxes or standardised containers)
10 or less	4

11 – 20	5
21 – 30	5
31 – 40	5
41 – 50	5
51 – 60	6
61 – 70	6
81 – 90	6
91 – 100	6
Every additional 100 boxes or containers	+ 1

20. For demersal fishery products landed in standardised boxes, samples shall be based, at a minimum, on the following matrix, to determine the overall quantities landed:

DEMERSAL FISHERY PRODUCTS	
Total number of standardised boxes landed	Sample size (number of standardised boxes)
10 or less	All
11 – 20	11
21 – 30	14
31 – 40	15
41 – 50	16
51 – 60	17
61 – 70	18
71 – 80	19
81 – 90	19
91 – 100	20
101 – 150	21
Every additional 100 boxes	+ 2

21. For unsorted fisheries products landed in standardised boxes or standardised containers, the total quantities of each species landed shall be obtained by extrapolating the proportion of species present in the fishery products obtained through sampling to establish the catch composition under section (i) to the total weight of all fisheries products landed, as determined through sampling procedures using the matrix(es) referred to in points 19 and 20.

22. Where the average weight of standardised boxes or standardised containers determined in accordance with **point 17** deviates by more than 5% from any individual weight among the sampled boxes or containers, all standardised boxes or standardised containers of fishery products shall be fully weighed on landing.

### ***C. Measures to ensure compliance***

23. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to effectively monitor compliance with the rules set out in this Annex at all stages of the sampling process and ensure that natural persons who commit, or legal persons who are held liable for, infringements of these rules are subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and other enforcement measures, in accordance with Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

24. The measures referred to **in point 23** shall ensure the assessment of the specific risk of non-compliance with the sampling requirements, including through the analysis, verification, and cross-checking of sampling data, and shall establish appropriate minimum inspection benchmarks to ensure enforcement based on risk management. As a minimum, such benchmarks shall include the unannounced inspection of sampling and catch registration activities of no less than 5% of the total number of landings that applied the sampling plan set out in this annex and 7,5% of total quantities sampled per species in a multiannual plan and species subject to landing obligation. This provision shall not exclude the possibility of an inspection taking place after the start of the landing.

25. The procedures referred to in section B shall be conducted in the presence of officials or monitored using a remote electronic monitoring system (REM) with closed-circuit television (CCTV), or equivalent technology.

26. In the case of landings by vessels of less than 10 metres in length overall, Member States may derogate from the conditions laid down in **point 25**, subject to alternative control measures submitted to the Commission for approval.

27. When REM systems with CCTVs are used, in accordance with **point 25**, the competent authorities of the Member State where the sampling is carried out shall:

- (a) ensure that the installation of such systems enables effective control of the sampling process;
- (b) have access to the systems and recordings, upon request; and

(c) review a minimum number of the CCTV recordings corresponding to no less than 5% of the total number of landings sampled and 7,5% of total quantities sampled per species. Any such review shall result in a reduction of the minimum benchmarks laid down in point 25 by 2.5% for both the total number of landings and the total quantities sampled.

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ANNEX IV (new)

**SAMPLING PLAN FOR-WEIGHING FROZEN SMALL PELAGIC AND DEMERSAL FISHERY PRODUCTS**

This Annex lays down detailed rules on sampling plans for the weighing of frozen small pelagic and demersal fishery products that are landed sorted, to be established in accordance with Article 60(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

***A. General rules***

1. This Annex shall only apply to frozen fishery products of small pelagic and demersal species that are landed in standardised pallets, the estimated total number of which shall be communicated by the master to the competent authorities of the coastal Member State where the fishery products are landed, before landing.
2. The derogation to weigh under Article 60(3)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall be subject to the conditions set out in this Annex and other compatible rules laid down in [Title V] of this Implementing Regulation.
3. Member States shall have in place and implement procedures to ensure the accurate counting of all standardised pallets landed. Each pallet shall be assigned a unique pallet identifier that includes, at a minimum, the vessel's name (where available), the unique fishing trip identification number(s) of the catching vessel and/or of its catches, and the FAO alpha-3 code of the species contained in standardised pallets (per product presentation and relevant geographical area).
4. The unique pallet identifier referred to in point 3 shall be affixed to the pallet and placed inside the outer layer of wrapping in a manner that allows it to be clearly visible.

***B. Procedures***

5. All landed frozen fishery products eligible for sampling under this Annex shall enter the storage area of a receiving weighing facility through a single designated access point, where all pallets shall be counted and recorded by automated mechanisms upon entry.

6. To determine the average weight of standardized pallets, per species and product presentation, samples shall be collected individually and at regular intervals throughout the entire landing, from the start to its completion, by an authorised weighing operator, using the sample-size matrix(es) referred to in **points 8 and 9**. Each sampling operation shall include at least the following steps:

- (a) selecting a sample of standardised pallets for each species and product presentation, using the matrix(es) referred to in **points 8 and 9**;
- (b) weighing the total number of standardised pallets to be sampled at landing;
- (c) calculating the gross weight of each standardised pallet sampled;
- (d) calculating the net weight of each standardised pallet sampled by deducting the appropriate tare weight, as established in accordance with **points 11 to 13**, from the gross weight under **point (c)**;
- (e) calculating the average net weight of standardised pallets for each species and product presentation by dividing the cumulative net weight of all sampled pallets under **point (d)** by the number of pallets sampled for the same species and product presentation; and
- (f) calculating the total net weight of all frozen fishery products landed in standardised pallets by multiplying the average net weight(s) under **point (e)** by the number of corresponding pallets landed for each species and presentation.

7. The appropriate number of samples shall be determined, according to the quantities landed, on the basis of a representative sample-size matrix(es) in accordance with **points 8 and 9**.

8. For standardised pallets of small pelagic species, the minimum sample amount shall be based on the number of standardised pallets landed, according to the following matrix:

<b>Number of standardized pallets</b>	<b>Sample size: number of standardised pallets to be sampled per species</b>		
	<b>OTHER PEL</b>	<b>JAX</b>	<b>ARG</b>
<b>50 or less</b>	19	23	21
<b>51 – 75</b>	22	26	24
<b>76 – 100</b>	24	29	26
<b>101 – 200</b>	27	34	29

<b>201 – 250</b>	28	35	30
<b>251 – 500</b>	29	37	32
<b>501 – 750</b>	30	38	33
<b>751 – 1000</b>	30	39	33
<b>1001 – 1500</b>	30	39	34
<b>1501 – 3000</b>	31	40	34
<b>3001 – 6000</b>	31	40	34
<b>Every additional or partial +1000</b>	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

9. For standardised pallets of demersal species, the minimum sample amount shall be based on the number of standardised pallets of each species landed according to the following matrix:

<b><u>Number of standardized pallets</u></b>	<b>Sample size for demersal fisheries products: number of standardized pallets to be sampled</b>
<b>50 or less</b>	44
<b>51 – 75</b>	63
<b>76 – 100</b>	80
<b>101 – 200</b>	132
<b>201 – 250</b>	152
<b>251 – 500</b>	217
<b>501 – 750</b>	254
<b>751 – 1000</b>	278
<b>1001 – 1500</b>	306
<b>1501 – 3000</b>	341
<b>3001 – 6000</b>	361
<b>Every additional or partial +1000</b>	+ 2

10. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to ensure the correct weighing and registration of samples by authorised weighing operators, and to monitor the number and location of standardised pallets through their unique pallet identifier(s) as referred to in point

3. As a minimum, such measures shall require that all standardised pallets sampled shall be kept separate from the rest of the standardised pallets in an area designated for easy identification until the completion of weighing, unless otherwise authorised by the competent authorities of the Member State for inspected landings. Alternatively, where a storage management system is in place ensuring the identification and location of all standardised pallets, and where the pallets selected for sample weighing are immediately available to the competent authority of the Member State of landing upon request, the designated area for easy identification shall not be required. Labels shall indicate the net weight of each standardised pallet sampled.

#### ***Tare weight deduction***

11. The tare weight of a standardised pallet shall be calculated as the sum of the tare weights of all standardised boxes comprising the pallet (i.e., the tare weight of one standardised box multiplied by the number of boxes in the pallet), plus the manufacturer's tare weight of the empty or dry pallet itself. The tare weight of a standardised box shall include the weight of the manufacturer's packaging. Ice and water deductions may only be applied subject to point 13.
12. Where information on the manufacturer's tare weight of the packaging or pallet is not available, the following procedure shall apply to determine the tare weight:
  - (a) for each standardised pallet, a sample of 10 standardised boxes shall be weighed to determine the average packaging weight. Samples shall be selected from different standardised pallets. All packaging used for this measurement shall be undamaged and dry;
  - (b) calculate the average tare weight of the packaging by dividing the total weight from the 10 samples by 10; and
  - (c) to determine the average tare weight for a standardised pallet, individually weigh 10 undamaged, dry pallets selected randomly. Calculate the average tare weight by dividing the total weight by 10.
13. In the case of HER, JAX, MAC, WHB and ARG species landed in standardised pallets, the packaging tare weight (including ice) to be applied per standardised box shall be [1 kg].

#### ***C. Measures to ensure compliance***

14. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to effectively monitor compliance with the rules set out in this Annex at all stages of the sampling process and ensure that natural persons who commit, or legal persons who are held liable for, infringements of these rules are subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and other enforcement measures, in accordance with Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
15. The measures referred to in point 14 shall include the assessment of the specific risk of non-compliance with weighing and sampling requirements, including through the analysis, verification, and cross-checking of sampling data, and shall establish appropriate minimum inspection benchmarks based on risk management. Such benchmarks shall ensure the unannounced inspection of no less than 5% of the total number of landings sampled and 7,5 % of total quantities sampled per species, a minimum % of which shall be unannounced. This provision shall not exclude the possibility of an inspection taking place after the start of the landing.
16. The procedures referred to in Section B shall be conducted in the presence of officials or monitored using an REM system with CCTVs, or equivalent technology.
17. When REM systems with CCTVs are used, in accordance with point 16, the competent authorities of the Member State where the sampling is carried out shall:
  - (a) review their installation to ensure the effectiveness of such systems for the monitoring of the sampling process;
  - (b) have access to the recordings; and
  - (c) review a minimum number of the recordings corresponding to no less than 5% of the total number of landings and 7,5 % of total quantities per species. Any such review shall result in a reduction of the minimum benchmarks laid down in point 15 by 2.5% for both the total number of landings and the total quantities sampled.

ANNEX V (new)

**CONTROL PLAN FOR WEIGHING FRESH FISHERY PRODUCTS AFTER  
TRANSPORT ON THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER STATE WHERE THE LANDING  
TOOK PLACE**

This Annex lays down detailed rules on control plans adopted in accordance with Article 60(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 for the weighing of fresh fishery products after transport within the Member State of landing.

***A. General rules***

1. This Annex shall only apply to fishery products weighed after transport in approved and registered weighing facilities, in accordance with the minimum requirements set out in **section E** of this Annex.
2. The transportation of fishery products from the point(s) of landing to the weighing destination shall be monitored by the competent authorities of the Member State where the fishery products are landed. That Member State shall establish and implement rules for the registration of transporters authorised to transport fishery products covered by the derogation in Article 60(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, as well as for the unique identification of the relevant transport units.
3. The derogation to weigh under Article 60(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall be subject to the conditions set out in this Annex and other compatible rules laid down in **[Title V]** of this Regulation.
4. All fishery products transported in a transport unit for weighing after transport shall arrive in their entirety at a single weighing destination. Fishery products from a single landing, transported in multiple transport units, may be transported to different weighing destinations.
5. Transport units shall be sealed by the transporter using non-duplicatable tags issued by or on behalf of the competent authorities of the Member State of landing, except in the following cases:
  - (a) where the original seal is replaced by officials as a result of an inspection, in accordance with Article 24 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1766;

- (b) where the original seal is replaced by the transporter in the event of multiple pick-up locations; or
- (c) where alternative measures are in place, as adopted by the Member State(s) concerned, to prevent the risk of cargo manipulation.

6. All fishery products transported to an authorised weighing facility under this Annex shall:

- (a) be distinguishable from catches already weighed and from catches of other vessels during transport from the place of landing to the weighing facility. The transport of catches from multiple vessels in a single transport unit is permitted only if clear separation of each vessels' catch is ensured; and
- (b) arrive at the weighing facility in a condition that allows for species identification. For unsorted catches used for industrial purposes, where part of the catches of the species cannot be identified, this part shall be attributed in proportion of the catch composition for the identifiable part in the catches.

### ***B. Procedures***

- 7. Demersal and sorted small pelagic species shall be weighed in their entirety after transport.
- 8. For unsorted fishery products weighed after transport, sampling provisions equivalent to those specified in Annex III(B)(i) may apply to determine the catch composition, which shall be extrapolated, according to the results of aggregate weighing, to establish the quantities of each species.
- 9. For sorted fishery products weighed after transport, sampling provisions equivalent to those specified in Annex III(B)(iii) may apply where fishery products are transported to registered auctions for first sale.
- 10. Fishery products shall be weighed upon arrival at the approved and registered weighing facility referred to in point 1 and after the removal of any seals.

### ***C. Transport documents***

- 11. Authorised weighing operators shall only accept fishery products for weighing after transport when accompanied by a transport document containing all the information specified in Article 68(4) and (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 and the additional information on transport documents required under point [12] of this Annex.

12. In addition to the data required in Article 68(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, the transport document shall include the following information:

- (a) transport seal number;
- (b) indication that fishery products are to be weighed after transport under Article 60(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;
- (c) the weighing destination;
- (d) number of boxes or containers transported, per transport unit, broken down by species, product presentation and relevant geographical area, where applicable; and
- (e) estimated time of arrival at the destination.

#### ***D. Measures to ensure compliance***

13. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to ensure compliance with the rules set out in this Annex at all stages of the weighing process and ensure that natural persons who commit, or legal persons who are held liable for, infringements of these rules are subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and other enforcement measures, in accordance with Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.

14. The measures referred to in point 13 shall ensure the assessment of the specific risks of non-compliance with the requirements set out in this Annex, including through the analysis, verification, and cross-checking of sampling data, and appropriate minimum inspection benchmarks to ensure enforcement of the provisions of this annex based on risk management. Such benchmarks shall ensure that no less than 5% of the total number of landings transported under this derogation and 7,5 % of total quantities are subject to unannounced inspections at the location of weighing and the results are used for the purposes of completing landing declarations and transport documents in accordance with Article 60(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. This provision shall not exclude the possibility of an inspection taking place after the start of the landing.

15. The procedures referred to in section B shall be conducted in the presence of officials or monitored using an REM system with CCTVs, or equivalent technology capable of ensuring control at all stages of weighing, and catch registration, and catch handling.

16. When REM systems with CCTVs are used, in accordance with point 15, the competent authorities of the Member State where the sampling is carried out shall:

- (a) review their installation to ensure the effectiveness of such systems for the monitoring of the sampling process;
- (b) have access to the recordings, upon request; and
- (c) review a minimum number of the recordings corresponding to no less than 5% of the total number of landings and 7,5 % of total quantities per species. Any such review shall result in a reduction of the minimum benchmarks laid down in point 14 by 2.5% for both the total number of landings and the total quantities sampled.

#### ***E. Minimum Requirements for Weighing Facilities***

- 17. All publicly and privately operated weighing facilities shall be registered and approved by competent authorities of the Member States where the fisheries products are weighed.
- 18. Weighing facilities shall have the capacity to store catches separately for each vessel, ensuring the clear identification of all fishery products prior to weighing.
- 19. Weighing facilities shall have installed REM systems with CCTVs to monitor and record the unloading of catches from transport unites, their storage prior to weighing, and all weighing activities carried out in accordance with this Annex. The recordings shall be retained by operators for a minimum period of one month following the completion of weighing.
- 20. For approval of the privately operated weighing facility the operator shall submit to the competent authority of the Member State as a minimum following information:
  - (a) number and models of weighing systems to be in use at the weighing facility;
  - (b) maximum daily weighing capacity in the case of conveyor belt and batch weighing systems;
  - (c) drawings of the catch handling and production process of fishery products from arrival at the facility to final product storage, including locations of weighing systems, sampling and sorting areas, the storage area REM systems with CCTVs, where appropriate;
  - (d) where continuous weighing systems are used, a copy of the technical wiring schematics and possible connections;
  - (e) proposed accredited independent third-party weighers and provide written mandate concluded with the operator, where appropriate;
  - (f) point of contact for the operator or their representative during weighing operations; and

(g) how access to weighing facility, weighing systems, weighing information, records, and REM systems with CCTVs will be ensured.

21. Before the approval of the weighing facility, the competent authority of the Member State shall conduct physical inspections to assess conformity with the requirements laid down in this section. In the case of REM with CCTVs controls, the installation of such equipment shall ensure effective monitoring of weighing, sampling and catch registration activities.

22. Operator shall notify the competent authority about any changes to the approved weighing systems and weighing facilities in advance of their use. The weighing systems and weighing facilities shall not be used without explicit authorisation by the competent authorities.

23. The approval issue by the authority should be of the limited duration not exceeding [xx] years.

24. The authority should have the right to revoke the approval of the weighing facility if the above conditions are not met or if there is evidence of unsatisfactory weighing and catch registration activities.

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ANNEX VI (new)

**COMMON CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR WEIGHING FRESH FISHERY PRODUCTS AFTER TRANSPORT FROM THE MEMBER STATE WHERE THE FISHERY PRODUCTS WERE LANDED TO A DESTINATION ON THE TERRITORY OF ANOTHER MEMBER STATE**

This Annex lays down detailed rules on common control programmes adopted in accordance with Article 60(3)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 for weighing fresh fishery products after transport from the Member State of landing to a destination on another Member State.

***A. General rules***

1. This Annex shall only apply to fishery products:
  - (a) landed by fishing vessels expressly authorised by the flag Member State to weigh catches according to the common control programme. A list of these vessels shall be shared by the flag Member State with the Member States of landing to which the common control programme applies and updated as necessary;
  - (b) landed in ports identified by the Member State of landing for weighing after transport under a common control programme; and
  - (c) weighed after transport in approved and registered facilities, in accordance with the minimum requirements set out in **section F of this Annex**.
2. The transportation of fishery products from the point(s) of landing to the weighing destination shall be monitored by the competent authorities of the Member States where the fishery products are landed or weighed. Those Member States shall establish and implement rules for the registration of transporters authorised to transport fishery products covered by the derogation in Article 60(3)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, as well as for the unique identification of the relevant transport units.
3. The derogation to weigh under Article 60(3)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 shall be subject to the conditions set out in this Annex and other compatible rules laid down in **[Title V]** of this Implementing Regulation.
4. All fishery products transported after landing for weighing in another Member State shall arrive at the place of weighing and be weighed in full, per species and product presentation,

upon arrival. However, for unsorted fishery products weighed after transport, sampling provisions equivalent to those specified in Annex III(B)(i) may apply to determine the catch composition, which shall be extrapolated, according to the results of aggregate weighing, to establish the quantities of each species.

5. All fishery products weighed under a common control programme shall be transported from a single point of loading to a single destination.
6. All fishery products shall enter the receiving weighing facility via a designated access point.
7. All transport units shall be sealed by the transporter using non duplicatable seals. The seals shall be placed by the transporter for non-inspected landings or by an official during inspected landings if required. Seals shall be used for all transports to ensure the integrity of transported fishery products. The seals, bearing unique numbers, shall be supplied by the competent authority of either Member State, or on behalf of competent authorities, in accordance with procedures agreed upon between the Member States involved in the common control programme.
8. All fishery products transported to an authorised weighing facility under this Annex shall:
  - (a) be distinguishable from catches already weighed and from catches of other vessels during transport from the place of landing to the weighing facility. The transport of catches from multiple vessels in a single transport unit is permitted only if clear separation of each vessels' catch is ensured; and
  - (b) arrive at the weighing facility in a condition that allows for species identification. For unsorted catches used for industrial purposes, where part of the catches of the species cannot be identified, this part shall be attributed in proportion of the catch composition for the identifiable part in the catches.

#### *Transport document*

9. Authorised weighing operators shall only accept fishery products for weighing after transport when accompanied by a transport document containing all the information specified in Article 68(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 and the additional information on transport documents required under point [10] of this Annex.

10. In addition to the data required in Article 68(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, the transport document shall include at least the following information:
  - (a) transport seal number;
  - (b) indication that fishery products are to be weighed after transport under Article 60(3)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009;
  - (c) the weighing destination; and
  - (d) estimated time of arrival at the destination.

### ***B. Procedures***

11. The competent authorities in the Member State where weighing takes place shall send an acknowledgment to the Member State of landing, confirming the arrival of the fisheries products at the designated weighing facility.
12. The weighing record shall serve as confirmation that weighing has occurred. The competent authority in the Member State of weighing shall transmit the weighing record to the Member State of landing, and to the flag Member State if different.
13. The flag Member State, the Member State of landing and the Member State of weighing shall have in place and implement rules for cross checking of all prior notifications, transport documents, landing declarations, weighing records, sales notes, and takeover declarations submitted and exchanged under this Annex to detect errors, inconsistencies, and missing information in the data.

### ***C. Measures to ensure compliance***

14. Member States shall have in place and implement measures to ensure compliance with the rules set out in this Annex at all stages, including the weighing, registration and transport of fishery products, and ensure that natural persons who commit, or legal persons who are held liable for, infringements of these rules are subject to effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions and other enforcement measures, in accordance with Title VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009.
15. The measures referred to in point 14 shall ensure the assessment of the specific risk of non-compliance with the requirements set out in this Annex, including through the analysis,

verification, and cross-checking of data, and shall establish appropriate minimum inspection benchmarks based on risk management. Such benchmarks shall ensure the unannounced inspections of no less than 5% of the total number of landings transported under this derogation and 7,5% of total quantities weighed under this derogation are subject to unannounced inspections at the location of weighing and the results are used for the purposes of completing landing declarations and transport documents in accordance with Article 60(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009. This provision shall not exclude the possibility of an inspection taking place at any stage and after the start of the landing.

16. Member States shall establish procedures for mutual cooperation to be undertaken on an annual basis, to monitor the application of common control programmes and to ensure consistency of implementation and the accurate weighing and registration of fishery products.
17. Transporters shall have in place systems to ensure that the transport units can be located from the place of landing to the destination of the fishery products and provide details of the locations of transport units to officials upon request.
18. The activities referred to in point 4 shall be conducted in the presence of officials or monitored using an REM system with CCTVs, or equivalent technology.
19. When REM systems with CCTVs are used, in accordance with point 18, the competent authorities of the Member State where the sampling is carried out shall:
  - (a) review their installation to ensure the effectiveness of such systems for the monitoring of weighing, sampling and catch registration activities;
  - (b) have access to the recordings, upon request; and
  - (c) review a minimum number of the recordings corresponding to no less than 5% of the total number of landings and 7,5 % of total quantities per species. Any such review shall result in a reduction of the minimum benchmarks laid down in point 15 by 2.5% for both the total number of landings and the total quantities sampled.

#### ***D. Information sharing***

20. Member States shall establish rules and procedures to ensure the electronic sharing of information necessary for the effective implementation of this Annex, including:
  - (a) the list of vessels utilizing the common control programme;

- (b) the designated ports and the number of landings under the common control programme;
- (c) the quantity and species of fish transported and weighed;
- (d) the approved and registered weighing facilities;
- (e) details of any suspected infringements detected at approved and registered weighing facilities;
- (f) details of any suspected infringements committed by any natural or legal person under this Annex, including masters, authorised weighing operators, and transporters; and
- (g) details of suspected infringements involving the transport of fish under the common control programme.

#### ***F. Minimum Requirements for Weighing Facilities***

21. All publicly and privately operated weighing facilities shall be registered and approved by competent authorities of the Member States where the fisheries products are weighed, in accordance with national law.
22. Weighing facilities shall have the capacity to store catches separately for each vessel, ensuring the clear identification of all fishery products prior to weighing.
23. Weighing facilities shall have installed REM systems with CCTVs to monitor and record the unloading of catches from transport unites, their storage prior to weighing, and all weighing activities carried out in accordance with this Annex. The recordings shall be retained by operators for a minimum period of one month following the completion of weighing.
24. Before the approval of the weighing facility, the competent authority of the Member State shall conduct physical inspections to assess conformity with the requirements laid down in this section. In the case of REM with CCTVs controls, the installation of such equipment shall ensure effective monitoring of weighing, sampling and catch registration activities.
25. The approval issue by the authority should be of the limited duration not exceeding [xx] years.
26. For approval of the privately operated weighing facility the operator shall submit to the competent authority of the Member State as a minimum following information:
  - (a) number and models of weighing systems to be in use at the weighing facility;
  - (b) maximum daily weighing capacity in the case of conveyor belt and batch weighing systems;

- (c) drawings of the catch handling and production process of fishery products from arrival at the facility to final product storage, including locations of weighing systems, sampling and sorting areas, the storage area and REM systems with CCTVs, where appropriate;
- (d) where continuous weighing systems are used, a copy of the technical wiring schematics and possible connections;
- (e) proposed accredited independent third-party weighers and provide written mandate concluded with the operator, where appropriate;
- (f) point of contact for the operator or their representative during weighing operations; and
- (g) how access to weighing facility, weighing systems, weighing information, records, and REM systems with CCTVs will be ensured.

27. Operator shall notify the competent authority about any changes to the approved weighing systems and weighing facilities in advance of their use. The weighing systems and weighing facilities shall not be used without explicit authorisation by the competent authorities.

28. The authority should have the right to revoke the approval of the weighing facility if the above conditions are not met or if there is evidence of unsatisfactory weighing and catch registration activities.

