

ANNEX I

Proposal for Fisheries Management Measures for the protection of reef structures (H1170) and submarine structures made of leaking gasses (H1180) structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and Skagerrak

Draft proposal for Fisheries Management Measures under article 11 and 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of The European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations EC No 56/2008, (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009.

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1. Introduction

This document contains a proposal to regulate fishing activities in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak for the protection of reef structures designated under the Habitats Directive¹. In accordance with Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, Member States are required to establish conservation measures for Natura 2000 sites in order to prevent deterioration and disturbance of habitats and species for which the sites are designated and to fulfil their ecological requirements.

For the implementation of the European Union environmental directives, Denmark has designated 96 marine Natura 2000 sites in Danish territorial waters in the western Baltic, Kattegat, Skagerrak and the North Sea (see Annex Aa for a map of the Danish marine Natura 2000 network). A total of 66 Natura 2000 sites have been designated for reef structures, including Habitats Directive Annex I habitat type H1170 “Reefs” and/or habitat type H1180 “Submarine structures made by leaking gasses” (also known as bubbling reefs).

The present proposal entails fisheries management measures in the following four Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish Exclusive Economic zone in the North Sea and Skagerrak (outside 12 nautical miles):

- Gule Rev (EU site code: DK00VA259)
- Store Rev (EU site code: DK00VA258)
- Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke (EU site code: DK00VA257)
- Thyborøn Stenvolde (EU site code: DK00VA348)

In addition, one Natura 2000 site is located in the Danish part of the Skagerrak (between the baseline and 12 nautical miles):

- Lønstrup Rødgrund (EU site code: DK00VA301)

It is the intention of the Danish government (initiating Member State) to take measures i.a. with respect to fishing activities conducted by all vessels including fishing vessels carrying the flag of other Member States of the EU.

This document covers the 10 information items of the European Commission’s Working Staff Document on the establishment of conservation measures under the Common Fisheries Policy for Natura 2000 sites and for Marine Strategy Framework Directive purposes from May 2018 (see Annex B for an overview of how the present proposal has covered the information 10 items).

In order to apply these measures to *all* vessels, Denmark, as the initiating Member State, has in accordance with EP/Council Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the Common Fisheries Policy (Basic Regulation), consulted Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and France, the North Sea Advisory Council and the European Commission, as described in section 3.2.

The present proposal has been peer reviewed by the Danish Technical University and Aarhus University (see section 3.1).

¹ Council Directive 92/43/EEC, of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992L0043:20070101:EN:PDF>

1.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the present proposal is to ensure adequate protection of designated reef structures from fishing activities. The proposal therefore seeks to contribute to the obligation of achieving favourable conservation status for the habitat types with habitat codes H1170 (Reefs) and H1180 (Submarine structures made by leaking gases, i.e. 'bubbling reefs') in accordance with Article 6 (2) of the Habitats Directive. Article 6(2) states that Member States shall take appropriate steps to avoid the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species as well as disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated.

According to the Natura 2000 plans, fishing activities with mobile bottom contacting gear are specified as a threat to reef structures. It is generally agreed that fishing activity with mobile bottom contacting gear has an impact on reef structures – both in terms of physical disturbance to the reef structure itself as well as to the biodiversity found at the reef (Dahl, 2005, p. 16; Kaiser, Collie, Hall, Jennings, & Poiner, 2002; ICES, 2009; ICES, 2006). In addition, fishing activity in general can be harmful to the bubbling reefs due especially to the risk of entanglement and/or other non-reversible physical destruction of the feature. A detailed description of the five Natura 2000 sites is given in chapter 5.

Denmark is proposing to restrict fishing activities with mobile bottom contacting gear types in areas mapped as reefs (H1170 and H1180) and all fishing activities in areas mapped as bubbling reefs (H1180). The content of the proposed fisheries management measures is explained in more detail in chapter 8. The proposed restrictions are identical and supplementary to fisheries management measures previously implemented for several coastal Natura 2000 sites under Danish sovereignty. The proposed regulation is in line with national regulation in coastal areas within 12 nautical miles.

1.2 Recommendations to be implemented

The following recommendations are proposed to be adopted:

- A ban for fishing activities with mobile bottom contacting gear in areas mapped as reefs (H1170) including the surrounding buffer zones:

Table 1. Gear types to be banned

Gear types	Gear code Annex XI in EU Regulation No. 404/2011	International standard Classification of Fishing Gears (ISSCFG)
Beam trawl	TBB	TBB
Bottom trawl / otter trawl	OTB, OTT, PTB, TBN, TBS, TB	OTB, OTT, OT, PTB, PT, TBN, TBS, TB, TX
Seine nets	SDN, SSC, SX, SV, SPR	SB, SV, SDN, SSC, SPR, SX
Dredges	DRB, HMD	DRB, DRH, HMD, HMP, HMX

- A ban for all fishing activity in areas mapped as bubbling reefs (H1180), including the surrounding buffer zones.

1.3 Expected outcomes of the proposed fisheries measures

The proposed fisheries conservation measures are expected to contribute to the obligation of ensuring a favourable conservation status for reef structures in Danish waters, e.g. reef structures with habitat codes H1170 and H1180, as required by the Habitats directive.

Most research on adverse effects of fishery with mobile bottom towed gears has addressed the footprint and adverse effects on seafloor sediments, such as mud, sand and gravels (Kaiser *et al.*, 2006; van Denderen *et al.*, 2015; Sciberras *et al.*, 2017; Eigaard *et al.*, 2016; Eigaard *et al.* 2017). Some studies have addressed the impact of dredging and trawling on hard substrates such as bedrock and reefs made of boulders and/or biogenic organisms. Several studies have shown that fishing with mobile bottom contacting gears can have a negative effect on especially the vulnerable, fragile and long-lived species on the reefs, as well as their function in the ecosystem and on the physical distribution of reef structures (e.g. Kaiser *et al.*, 2006; Cook *et al.*, 2013). When a trawl passes, habitats, stones, vegetation and sessile fauna can be damaged, ripped off and their substrate can be turned around burrowing the species living on the upper side of stone upside down. Information from vessels and fishermen indicates that fishing activity has taken place on and in close proximity to the designated reefs in recent years. As such, there is a need to ensure that activities, which are harmful to the reefs, cannot continue in the future.

Until 2010, aggregate extraction of boulders was allowed in Danish waters. Until 2008, extraction of building material was also taking place in areas now designated as Natura 2000 sites, but no extraction of material is allowed in these five Natura 2000 sites or other designated Natura 2000 sites. In past times, aggregate extraction diminished the distribution of reefs and have had adverse effects on the physical structure of some of the remaining reefs in Danish waters.

Thus, reef structures in Danish waters have been impacted from a range of activities over time and are now classified as being in an unfavourable conservation status (Fredshavn *et al.*, 2019) and bubbling reefs are furthermore regarded very fragile for physical disturbance, as damages are non-reversible.

Closing reef areas for trawl activities and other moving bottom contacting gear types and bubbling reef areas for all fishing gear types will mean that the two vulnerable habitat types and the species inhabiting them will be protected in the future and the fragile bubbling reef habitat will be protected against irreversible damages. It is expected that characteristic species re-establish, increase in numbers, biomasses, and that resilience in general on the hard bottom habitats are improved by increased restocking capability.

The proposed regulation is in line with the overall obligation to prevent deterioration and disturbance of habitats and species for which the areas are designated. The regulation is expected to contribute to an improved conservation status over time in Natura 2000 sites designated for the protection of reefs and bubbling reefs and to contribute to achieve favourable conservation status for the habitat types in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak.

The effect of the proposed measures will be assessed through the national monitoring program, NOVANA, see section 8.2.

2. Legal Framework

2.1 The Common Fisheries Policy

Article 3(1)(d) of the TFEU² determines that measures to be adopted for the conservation of marine resources fall under the exclusive competence of the EU. Article 11 of the Common Fisheries Policy (Regulation No 1380/2013³) empowers Member States to adopt conservation measures necessary for compliance with Union environmental legislation through one of two scenarios dependent on whether these measures affect other Member States that have direct management interests in the area.

Scenario 1 is determined by Article 11(1) of the CFP and empowers the Member State to adopt measures under a set of specified conditions. Scenario 1 pertains to measures exclusively affecting fishing vessels under flag of the initiating Member State.

Scenario 2 is determined by the provisions set out in Article 11(2)-11(3) of the CFP and applies when more than one Member State has a direct management interest. In this scenario, the Member States develop a Joint Recommendation at the regional level, which is to be submitted to the Commission. The Commission is empowered to adopt these measures by means of delegated acts.

The initiating Member State shall provide the European Commission and the other Member States having direct management interests with relevant information on the measures required, including their rationale, scientific evidence in support and details on their practical implementation and enforcement. Member States shall consult the relevant Advisory Councils.

The initiating Member State and the Member States having direct management interests may submit a Joint Recommendation within six months from the provision of sufficient information. The European Commission shall adopt the measures, taking into account any available scientific advice, within three months from receipt of a complete request (EU 1380/2013, Articles 11 and 18).

The Common Fisheries Policy Framework provides the basis of the present proposal. In addition, Denmark has taken account of the good practices and 10 information points of the Commission's Working Staff Document on the establishment of conservation measures under the Common Fisheries Policy for Natura 2000 sites and for Marine Strategy Framework Directive purposes from May 2018. Annex B gives an overview of how the present proposal deals with the 10 information items.

2.2 Access to the Danish Natura 2000 sites

Access to the concerned Natura 2000 sites depends on the location of the site. The access to fishing opportunities in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak is outlined in the annual regulation on fishing

² Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

³ Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and EC No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC

opportunities. In addition, EP/Council Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 states that Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands have fishing rights within 12 nautical miles in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak.

Denmark has therefore requested fishery data from all North Sea Member States for the period 2012-2018 within the concerned Natura 2000 sites, as required in the European Commission guidance document from 2018 (information item 3 and 4).

A detailed description of the fishing activities in and around the five Natura 2000 sites concerned is given in section 6.1, 6.2 and Annex C.

2.3 Implementation of Natura 2000 in Denmark

The Act on Environmental Goals⁴ contains the legal basis for the designation of Natura 2000 sites according to the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Birds Directive (2009/147) in Denmark. The overall objective of the Habitats Directive is maintaining and restoring favourable conservation status and is nationally implemented in the Administrative Order No. 2091/21⁵ together with the legal designation of the sites. Until management plans have been adopted and site specific conservation objectives formulated, the overall objective of favourable conservation status is to be followed.

According to the act on Environmental Goals (§ 36 (6)), the Danish Ministry of Environment is the responsible authority for the designation of Natura 2000 sites and for ensuring a representative network of protected sites for the protection of unique, threatened and characteristic marine habitats and species in Danish waters. Thus, the Ministry of Environment Food, Agriculture and Fisheries handles the bilateral communication between Denmark and the European Commission. The Ministry of the Environment is also the responsible authority for the national monitoring program (NOVANA) and for mapping marine habitats. The national monitoring program in relation to the present proposal is described in more detail in section 8.2.

In Denmark, the main provisions of the Habitats Directive's article 6 for protection and managing the Natura 2000 sites are sector implemented, i.e. the competent authority is responsible for implementing the necessary measures identified through the Natura 2000 management plans. When it comes to the regulation of fisheries, the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries is the responsible authority for the supplementary fishery regulation and ensuring adequate protection of marine habitats and species in relation to fisheries.

Designation of Natura 2000 sites in Denmark

In the period between 1998 and 2021 Denmark has designated 96 Natura 2000 sites for the protection of marine habitats and species. This designation has been done in accordance with the Administrative order mentioned above and subsequent amendments thereof, which designates and sets up the overall conservation objectives as basis for the administration of the Natura 2000 sites.

⁴ Link Act on Environmental Goals: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=186416>

⁵ Link National Order: [Habitatbekendtgørelsen \(retsinformation.dk\)](https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=186416)

In December 2011, nature management plans were adopted for the sites designated before 2010⁶. With the adoption of the plans, the sites were also designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's). A second generation of management plans covering all Natura 2000 sites were published in April 2016 and have now entered into force.

For sites designated before 2010, necessary fishery conservation measures must be drafted and implemented before 2016 (within the 6 years plan period of relevance), whereas the timeframe is 2021 for sites designated later. For areas where it has not been possible to complete the conservation measures by 2015, the measures are to be continued under the second-generation management plans, and thus completed by 2021.

The European Commission has officially announced that Denmark has designated sufficient areas to ensure a representative network of marine habitats and species. The Danish marine Natura 2000 network covers 26 percent of Denmark's marine waters. A map showing the 96 marine Natura 2000 sites is given in Annex A. In addition, all marine Natura 2000 sites are also designated as either HELCOM or OSPAR MPAs or both.

The present proposal deals with the following five Natura 2000 sites: Gule Rev, Store Rev, Jyske Rev, Thyborøn Stenvolde and Lønstrup Rødgrund (Annex Ab). Table 2 provides information of the marine habitats for which the sites have been designated, as well as the legal framework for designation.

Table 2: Description of the five Natura sites in the present proposal

Site name and Habitat No.	Habitat codes	Year of designation	National Administrative Order
Gule Rev, H250	H1170	2010	Administrative order no. 63 of 11 January 2010 and subsequent amendments: Sets out the framework for designation, formulation of overall objectives and administration of Natura 2000 sites in Danish waters
Store Rev, H249	H1170/H1180	2010	
Jyske Rev, H248	H1170	2010	
Thyborøn Stenvolde, H247	H1170	2010	
Lønstrup Rødgrund, H202	H1170	2003	Administrative order no. 477 of 7 June 2003 and subsequent amendments: Sets out the framework for designation, formulation of overall objectives and administration of Natura 2000 sites in Danish waters

Mapping of marine Natura 2000 sites

Mapping of marine habitats forms the basis for protection of marine habitats in relation to fishing activities. In 2006, the Danish Nature Agency (now the Danish Environmental Protection Agency) began the process of

⁶ Link Administrative order no. 1114, 25 November 2011:
<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=139270>

mapping marine habitat types within the Danish Natura 2000 network, starting with locating bubbling reefs (H1180) in the Kattegat. In the period 2011-2015, the Danish Nature Agency continued mapping reefs and sandbanks and bubbling reefs in Natura 2000 habitat sites in Danish waters (Naturstyrelsen, 2015).

Five areas relevant to this proposal, Gule Rev, Store Rev, Jyske Rev, Thyborøn Stenvolde and Lønstrup Rødgrund, were partially mapped in 2006, 2007 and 2010. (Naturstyrelsen, 2015, p. 10). Data was produced using side scan sonars producing a picture of the rugosity of the substrate of the seabed. Based on this data, an initial map was produced – the so-called ‘first generation substrate map’. The collected data was then thoroughly studied and any abnormalities or structures in the sea bottom not easily classified as the various habitat types (reef, sandbanks etc.) was then examined further, using either a scuba diver or remote operated vehicle (ROV) equipped with video cameras. Through this process, bubbling reefs were verified. In addition, a number of areas classified as reefs, sandbanks, etc. were visited to ensure accurate classifications and to study the biological assemblages in the areas. Based on the complete dataset, habitat maps were created showing where within the Natura 2000 sites, reef structures (H1170 and H1180) were located.

In 2015, a consortium of Aarhus University (DCE⁷) and GEUS⁸ commissioned by the Danish Nature Agency conducted a mapping of all five sites relevant to this proposal. The basis of the mapping conducted in 2015 was the collection of new data as well as re-interpretation of the previously collected data. In addition to existing data, a total of 2.179 km of survey lines, using side-scan and sub bottom profiles, were acquired in this project. The maximum line spacing was 400 m, but some areas had 250-350 m line spacing, especially those areas where previous surveying took place and survey data already existed. Additionally ground truthing data was collected from 122 verification points after the preliminary interpretation of the side-scan data. The verifications were 88 video transects and 34 videos collected using a ROV. In addition, the existing video verifications were included in the analysis (Al-Hamdani *et al.*, 2015).

Table 3 – Summary of survey lines and verification points acquired during the 2015-mapping project (Al-Hamdani *et al.*, 2015)

Habitat No.	Natura 2000 Site No.	Area name	Survey line length (km)	Video transects	ROV stations
H259	250	Gule Rev	1053.5	23	8
H258	249	Store Rev	252.8	14	8
H257	248	Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke	569.5	21	10
H256	247	Thyborøn Stenvolde	211.0	10	5
H202	202	Lønstrup Rødgrund	92.3	20	3
		Total	2179,1	88	34

⁷ Danish Centre for Environment And Energy

⁸ Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland

3. Process

This chapter describes the process of developing the Danish initiative to protect reef structures from fisheries activities in the Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea prior to the submission of a joint recommendation by Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and France.

The following two sections (3.1 and 3.2) describe the national and international coordination processes, which have taken place in the course in the period (2021-2022) in relation to the formulation of fisheries conservation measures for protection reef structures in the Danish Natura 2000 sites.

3.1 National coordination and consultations with stakeholders

National coordination and consultation with Danish stakeholders in relation to fishery regulation in areas designated according to the habitats directive and/or the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) take place within the Dialogue Forum for Natura 2000 and Marine Strategy Framework Directive as well as in the ministry's relevant committees. Informal consultations have been held with stakeholders with the aim of discussing protection of reefs in relation to fisheries at a more technical level.

Dialogue forum for Natura 2000 and Marine Strategy Framework Directive

In May 2010, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries launched the Natura 2000 Dialogue Forum (now Dialogue Forum for Natura 2000 and Marine Strategy Framework Directive) in order to actively engage relevant stakeholders with an interest in fishery and Natura 2000 in the ministry's work with implementing the Natura 2000 directives. The Dialogue Forum is chaired by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and consists of representatives from NGO's, fishermen's organizations, research organizations and national authorities⁹.

The Dialogue Forum meets 1-2 times a year and is the forum where the ministry presents upcoming proposals for fisheries conservation measures and in general informs stakeholders of the current state of play through open discussions and dialogue. In March 2017, the forum was amended to also cover discussions on fisheries conservation measures pursuant to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. The rationale and principles on which the present proposal builds have been presented and discussed in a range of meetings since December 2016.

Alongside the formal meetings in the Dialogue Forum, a number of meetings have taken place with relevant stakeholders in order to get more detailed information about the fishing activities and vulnerable habitats and to discuss possible solutions in relation to management of activities in the Natura 2000 sites. A number of technical meetings have taken place with the Danish Fishermen's Association PO and the Small Scale Low-Impact Fisheries Association PO, FSK-PO. The outcome of these meetings centre around an in depth understanding of the fishing patterns in the concerned Natura 2000 sites including information on the smaller vessels not obliged to carry VMS¹⁰. These discussions support the analyses of fishing activity based on VMS,

⁹ The following organizations participate in meetings in the Natura 2000 Dialogue Forum: The Nature Agency, WWF, Greenpeace, Oceana, Bird Life Denmark, and The Danish Society for Nature Conservation, Danish Fishermen's Association and other local fishermen associations. Plus other NGOs with interests in the discussed topics are invited, e.g. The Danish Hunters Association. The Terms of References for the Natura 2000 Dialogue Forum can be found here: [Dialogforum for Natura 2000 og Havstrategi \(fiskeristyrelsen.dk\)](https://fiskeristyrelsen.dk/dialogforum-for-natura-2000-og-havstrategi)

¹⁰ VMS (Vessel monitoring systems) is a satellite-based monitoring system, which is used in commercial fisheries – positions, times, course and speed of the fishing vessels are monitored and stored.

which the Ministry in collaboration with DTU Aqua have carried out. Four technical meetings have been held in 2018 and 2019.

Involvement of the Parliament and Committees within the Ministry of Environment and Food

The Danish Government has laid down national procedures for coordination of initiatives in relation to the implementation of EU's Natura 2000 directives and the reformed fisheries policy. The Danish Parliament has been informed of these initiatives in April 2023.

Peer review of the proposal

The present proposal has been peer reviewed by The Danish Technical University, Institute for Aquatic Resources, DTU Aqua and the Danish Center for Environment and Energy (DCE), Aarhus University. A peer review of the proposal ensures that the proposed fisheries conservation measures, alongside the rationale and principles on which the proposal builds, are scientifically well founded with all relevant references (Annex D).

3.2 International coordination – regionalisation

Pre-consultation meeting

The present proposal has been coordinated regionally in accordance with Article 11 and 18 of the fisheries policy (Basic Regulation) through the established ad hoc working group in accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Scheveningen FISH-ENVI technical expert group.

Fisheries Directors agreed upon the terms of reference (ToR) for the Scheveningen FISH-ENVI group in 2014. In accordance with the ToR's, Denmark, as the initiating Member State, has taken the lead in the ad hoc working group with the other Member States with a direct management interest. These Member States have finalized the draft proposal for fisheries conservation measures for protection of reef structures in collaboration.

On 27 June 2017, an informal workshop on the protection of reefs in the Danish part of the North Sea was held, the outcome of the workshop can be found in Annex E.

The North Sea Advisory Council (NSAC) and the Baltic Sea Advisory Council received an invitation to the informal workshop – a process in line with the provisions of regionalization in the reformed fisheries policy. Both advisory councils attended the workshop.

Consultations with advisory councils

The NSAC have been consulted in July 2022 and again in March 2024 on the proposed fisheries management measures. The NSAC reiterates the low impact of the Belgian and Dutch fleet, which fishes in the areas for a limited period of the year (mid-August to mid-December). The fishing techniques have been adapted (lighter fishing gear + roller shoes for the Belgian fleet) with a limited bottom impact as a result. As shown by the data on effort, catches and revenues, the area is also relevant for German fisheries. Especially the Skagerrak areas have to be evaluated in relation to the relatively small quota Germany takes up in the Skagerrak. Because of that, it would be necessary to use the data for socio-impact assessment with a statement on the real economic consequences of the 3 closure.

The NSAC advice is to take into account possible displacement effects and economic consequences the designations might cause for the fleets that have been traditionally fishing in the areas. For legal security in relation to European law it would be helpful to clarify all aspects of proportionality and necessity of closures.

In April 2024 the NSAC endorsed the new draft joint recommendation on Danish Natura2000 sites with consensus, see Annex G.

4. Principles and Rationale

Member States are responsible for ensuring favourable conservation status for designated marine habitats and species in their respective Natura 2000 network. If needed they shall take appropriate steps to avoid the deterioration of habitats and the disturbance of the species for which the Natura 2000 site has been designated. In Denmark, the responsibility of establishing and implementing fishery regulation as well as control and enforcement falls under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

In spring 2011, the initiative to ensure adequate protection of reef and “bubbling reef” structures designated under the Habitats Directive was launched by the Danish AgriFish Agency. Of the 96 marine Natura 2000 sites located in Danish waters, 66 sites have been designated for reefs (H1170) and/or bubbling reefs (H1180). A total of 31 of the 66 sites are located within the baseline and/or in waters under Danish sovereignty, whereas the remaining 35 sites are fished by both Danish and international fishermen. Based on scientific advice from DTU Aqua (the Danish Technical University, Institute for Aquatic Resources), Denmark has decided to take a thematic approach to protection and thus prioritize protection of reef structures (H1170 and H1180) from physical disturbances due to fishing activities with mobile bottom contacting gears. In addition, submarine structures made by leaking gases (H1180) should be protected from all fishing activity with passive (gillnets, longlines, pots and traps), pelagic and recreational gears, as this habitat type is especially fragile and vulnerable to abrasion even from such lighter fishing gears.

Due to large variations in water depths of the individual reef structures, the ministry has tasked DTU Aqua with developing a depth-dependent buffer zone, which will ensure adequate protection of the reef and bubbling reef structures from direct impact of fishing activities (see Annex H). DTU Aqua has previously advised to use a buffer zone of 6 times the water depth for trawl fishery for protection of Natura 2000 reef and bubbling reef sites in the Inner Danish Waters, based on the typical wire length used in trawl fishery. In the North Sea, there is a larger variation in the water depths, and therefore, a shorter wire length relative to the depths is in use. It was therefore decided upon by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries to use buffer zones dependent on water depths. The depths are calculated from the edge of the reefs by using 6 times the water depth at less than 75 meters of depth, 5 times the water depth between 75-150 meters of depth and 4 times the water depth at more than 150 meters of depth. In June 2013, ICES published a general advice on evaluation of the appropriateness of buffer zones (ICES, 2013a,b). The ICES guidelines are in line with scientific advice from DTU Aqua. The rationale behind the buffer zone method is that the reef structures in their full extent need protection from mobile bottom contacting fishing gears – from current fishing activities as well as potential future fishing activities. Modern fishery vessels are equipped with advanced technology that allows fishing with high precision. In addition, other technologies allow integration of buffer

zones in the GPS systems of fishing vessels. As a result, buffer zones eliminate any potential threat from trawls to the reef structure during fishing – even when vessels turn.

The establishment of buffer zones has been applied in several joint recommendations. The first proposal on fisheries conservation measures was submitted to the EU Commission in March 2015 for protection of reef (H1170) and bubbling reef (H1180) structures in 10 Danish Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish part of the Kattegat/North Sea and western Baltic Sea within 12 nautical miles. The proposals were submitted as joint recommendations by Denmark, Sweden and Germany and were adopted as a delegated act in the summer of 2015. The Delegated Act came into force 1 January 2016. Another joint recommendation on seven Natura 2000 sites has been forwarded to the Commission on the 16 November 2016, which resulted in a delegated acts in March 2017. Latest in July 2022 management measures were implemented in further 6 MSFD sites (her of 1 Natura 2000 site) in the Kattegat, in areas where Sweden and Germany also conduct fisheries.

The present proposal is based on the following principles:

1. Sound scientific basis

Any proposal for fisheries conservation measures must be based on scientific evidence, the latest available advice and consider all relevant information. DTU Aqua and the Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE-Aarhus University) have provided scientific advice in relation to the principles and methods pursued in the present proposal. The proposed buffer zones is consistent with the ICES standards for establishment of safety zones (ICES , 2013a,b). Habitat mapping of the Natura 2000 sites was conducted by GEUS and Aarhus University using both sidescan sonar, multibeam echo sounders and video or diver ground truthing to map the seabed geology.

2. Stakeholder involvement

An important element of the process of drafting fisheries conservation measures is stakeholder involvement at the national and international level.

In Denmark, national coordination with stakeholders in relation to fisheries regulation in marine protected areas (MPA's) takes place in the 'Natura 2000 and Marine Strategy Framework Directive Dialogue Forum' to ensure coordination with all stakeholders from green NGOs to fishermen's associations/organizations, research bodies, authorities etc. In relation to the proposed measures, a workshop and a number of additional meetings with stakeholders have been held in the process (see section 3.1 and 3.2 for an overview).

Internationally, any proposal for fisheries conservation measures, which might affect other Member States must at an early stage be presented to ensure regional coordination. The proposed measures were initially presented to the North Sea basin countries, the European Commission, regional advisory committees, non-governmental organisations and fishermen's associations in June 2017. The present proposal has been discussed with Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France in the established ad-hoc working group comprised of representatives from fisheries and environmental departments.

Ad-hoc group meetings have been held and Minutes can be found in Annex F.

3. Regional coordination

According to Reg. No 1380/2013, Articles 11 and 18, Member States may submit joint recommendations on conservation measures that are necessary for the purpose of complying with their obligations under the Common Fisheries Policy. The present proposal is jointly presented to the European Commission after regional coordination with Member States having a direct management interest within the framework of the Terms of Reference for the Scheveningen FISH-ENVI technical expert group/ad hoc working group.

4. Transparency

Transparency of data and the methodology which is used is important, and can only be achieved through stakeholder involvement, regional coordination and use of scientific advice. The data used to describe fishing patterns and effort is based on logbook and VMS data from the seven countries for all vessels ≥ 12 meters length. In addition to VMS and logbook data, anecdotal information about fishing patterns for smaller Danish vessels (< 12 meters) has been shared during consultations with the Danish Fishermen's Association PO (DFPO) and Small-Scale Low Impact Fishing Association PO (FSK-PO) during 2017-2019.

5. Proportionality

The proposed conservation measures must balance sustainable exploitation of resources and the need to conserve important habitats and species. This means that the regulatory proposal should not go further than necessary to ensure the needed protection of the mapped reefs and bubbling reefs within the framework of the Habitats Directive, thus minimising the effect on the fishing industry.

A key safeguard in this respect was to follow the European Commission's guidance concerning the proportionality principle. In effect, this means that fishery is not prohibited in these areas, unless it is carried out with gears that potentially can damage the mapped Natura 2000 reefs and bubbling reef habitats. At the same time, the proposed conservation measures should be possible to control and enforce.

6. Non-discrimination

The proposal must ensure that measures are applied in a non-discriminatory manner. A coordinated approach between Member States having direct management interests is the key to ensuring non-discrimination of fleets affected by the proposed fisheries conservation measures. This coordination must follow the steps laid down in the Basic Regulation of the Common Fisheries Policy, thus ensuring a level playing field for the fishing sector potentially affected. The present proposal contains fisheries conservation measures for areas both located within and outside 12 nautical miles in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak. Thus, the proposed fisheries conservation measures will be coordinated in accordance with the Common Fisheries Policy (articles 11 and 18).

5. Description of the Natura 2000 sites

The description of stone reef and bubbling reef distribution within the Natura 2000 sites are based on mapping exercises carried out by Al-Hamdani *et al.*, 2015. The aim of the proposed measures is to achieve favourable conservation status for the designated reefs and bubbling reefs from the effects of fishing activities. For reefs (H1170), fishery with mobile bottom contacting gear have been identified as a threat, whereas all fishery activities have been identified as a threat to bubbling reef structures (H1180) in the Natura 2000 management plans for the areas (Naturstyrelsen, 2013a-e).

Mapping of marine habitats in Danish Natura 2000 sites builds on the Danish definition of the habitat types designated under the Habitats Directive. Reefs are areas comprised by hard substrate on a firm or soft bottom and are elevated above the seafloor, thus topographically distinct from its surroundings. The hard substrate of a reef can stem from biological material (mussel shells) or geological material (boulders, chalk etc.) (Naturstyrelsen, 2012, p. 81). An area is classified as a reef, if the seabed areal coverage of hard substrate exceed above 25 percent in a core area. Area coverages of hard substrate of between 10-25 percent are also classified as reefs, if the areas are directly connected to areas with a coverage of hard substrate of 25 percent or more.

The 2015 geological/geophysical interpretation resulted in delineating reefs within the surveyed areas, as shown in Table 4:

Table 4 – Reefs (H1170) in the five Natura 2000 sites

Habitat No.	Natura 2000 Site No.	Area name	Area (km ²)	Reefs (km ²)	Reef % in the area
H259	250	Gule Rev	470.6	309.6	65.79
H258	249	Store Rev	108.4	71.6	66.05
H257	248	Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke	240.8	153.8	63.87
H256	247	Thyborøn Stenvolde	78	36.54	46.85
H202	202	Lønstrup Rødgrund	92.8	56.62	61.01

Bubbling reefs were identified only in Store Rev. Identification of these bubbling reefs was a result of combining remote sensing, geophysical, data interpretation and biological ground truthing.

5.1 Gule Rev

Gule Rev is designated as habitat area H259 and is located mainly outside 12 nautical miles. The area is fished by both Danish and foreign vessels and was in 2010 designated for protection of reef structures. The site is located approximately 20-40 km northwest of Hanstholm. The site consists of a series of large stone reefs alternating with sandy and rocky bottoms. The depth varies from 25 m in the eastern part to 50-60 m in the western part. The stone reefs have cave-forming elements. Due to the depth of the area, the majority of the site is outside the photic zone and the area is exposed to currents.

There is hard substrate epifauna in the area, which is dominated by tube-building annelid worm, dead man's fingers, tunicates, frilled anemone, sea urchins, starfish etc. In addition, a range of fish species can be found in the area like ballan wrasse, cod, ling, goldsinny wrasse and gobies. Further information can be found in the management plan for the area (Naturstyrelsen 2016a) and the base analysis (Naturstyrelsen 2013a).

5.2 Store Rev

Store Rev is a coherent stone reef area located approximately 30 km west-northwest of Hanstholm. The site is located outside 12 nautical miles and is fished by both Danish and foreign vessels. The water depth ranges from 30-35 m in the eastern part to 45-65 m in the northern and western part. The site contains a larger stone reef approximately 3 km² in size with a series of smaller stone reefs. In between these smaller reefs are coherent rocky areas. There have been located bubbling reefs (H1180) in areas with shelves, eaves and caves. Store rev contains the only known formation of bubbling reefs in the North Sea.

The site is used for commercial and recreational fishing. Due to the depth of the area, several of the reefs are located in the aphotic zone (i.e. outside the photic zone) and thus the occurrence of macro algae is very limited. However, on depths down to 40 m, there has been observed red algae on the stones. The epifauna, on the other hand, is diverse and dominated by tube-building annelid worm, dead man's fingers and bryozoans. In addition, frilled sea anemone, sea urchins, tunicates, hermit crabs and several types of starfish was observed. On bubbling reefs, there has been observed a large occurrence of frilled anemone, dead man's fingers as well as black- and squat lobster. The site further contains a wide array of fish species. Further information can be found in the management plan for the area (Naturstyrelsen 2016b) and the base analysis (Naturstyrelsen 2013b).

5.3 Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke

The Natura 2000 site Jyske Rev is located 70-90 km west of Thyborøn. The water depth ranges from 30 to 60 m, which means that the reefs are found in deep areas with limited light. A majority of the site is placed in the aphotic zone and the occurrence of macro algae is very limited. The site is dominated by species like dead man's finger, tube-building annelid worm and bryozoans. Further information can be found in the management plan for the area (Naturstyrelsen 2016c) and the base analysis (Naturstyrelsen 2013c).

5.4 Thyborøn Stenvolde

The Natura 2000 site Thyborøn Stenvolde is located 20 km west of Thyborøn. The majority of Thyborøn Stenvolde is located outside 12 nautical mile and is fished by both Danish and foreign vessels. The site hosts notably steep stone reefs that rises above the surrounding bottom. Fauna dominate these stone reefs and scattered rocks can be found in between the reefs. The area depth ranges from 25-40 m, while some top parts of the reefs extends up to 8 m depth.

The site is highly dynamic and exposed to waves and bottom currents, which is clearly visible from the wave-ribs on the sand bottoms between the reef structures. Further information can be found in the management plan for the area (Naturstyrelsen 2016d) and the base analysis (Naturstyrelsen 2013d).

5.5 Lønstrup Rødgrund

Lønstrup Rødgrund is located in Jammerbugt in the southern part of Skagerrak approximately 15 south of Hirtshals. The depth of the reefs ranges from 6 m to 18 m. The area is located 1-11 km from the coast.

Reefs (H1170) dominate the area and are composed by large to moderate rocks with cave-forming elements. The reefs in Lønstrup Rødgrund was examined at three stations by the Danish national monitoring program (NOVANA) at 8, 13 and 15 meters depth, respectively. The stations were established in 1994 and have been visited annually since 2011. At 8 and 15 meters, there has been observed high concentrations of boulders with 50% being > 30 cm in size. The occurrence of sand bottom is sparse. At 13 meters, the majority of the boulders are 10-30 cm in size with approximately 10% being > 30 cm.

The three stations are monitored yearly on this reef, as part of the Danish National Monitoring program (NOVANA) and vegetation cover from the reef is integrated in the yearly status report of Danish marine areas (latest Hansen, 2018). Algae vegetation is dominant on shallow water. Large brown kelp species (*Laminaria hyperborea*) also occur with large cover (Dahl pers com.) At 13m depth, algal cover is reduced to 40% (2018 data) but kelp species is still present and larger fauna organism like the soft coral *Alcyonium digitatum* occur. At 15m depth, soft coral are getting more dominant and the vegetation reduced to 30% (2018 data). Further information can be found in the management plan for the area (Naturstyrelsen 2016e) and the base analysis (Naturstyrelsen 2013e).

6. Description of the fisheries activities

6.1 Fleet activity and target species

Fishing vessels registered in Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, and France have access to the Danish part of the North Sea outside 12 nautical miles. In addition, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have fishing rights within 12 nautical miles in the Skagerrak area. All the North Sea basin countries have fishing activities in the Natura 2000 areas in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak and the overall picture is that the area is frequently fished (see Annex C). The type of fishing activities carried out by the North Sea basin countries in the proposed areas are quite similar and carried out with trawls (beam, bottom and pelagic trawls), nets, seines and lines. The majority of landings are plaice, sole, cod, haddock, saithe, pollock, sandeels and turbot (Annex C).

Target species and annual trends for fishing activity within the five the Natura 2000 sites have been made possible by coupling VMS-data and logbook data covering the period 2012-2018. Information on gear types and landings have been analysed for all countries responding to the data calls in 2017 and 2019.

6.2 Identified fishing activity threats to stone and bubbling reefs

Fisheries with mobile bottom contacting gear have a series of short- and long term influences on benthic ecosystems (Jennings et. al., 2001; Kaiser et. al., 2002; Tillin et al. 2006; Lambert et al. 2014). Short-term impacts include mortality of benthic invertebrates (Kaiser, et al., 2006), resuspension of sediments (O'Neill & Summerbell, 2011; Bradshaw, et al., 2012; Martin, Puig, Palanques, & Ribo, 2014) and physical disturbance of biogenic habitats (Kaiser, et al., 2006; Cook, et al., 2013). Long-term impacts may include changes in species composition (Kaiser, et al., 2006) and reduction in habitat complexity (Kaiser, Collie, Hall, Jennings, & Poiner, 2002).

Trawling activities in sensitive areas results in a community composition dominated by small-sized, deposit-feeding animals or mobile scavengers and predators (van Denderen, et al., 2015). Sessile and low mobility biota with longer life-spans such as sponges, soft corals and bivalves took much longer after fishing (>3 years) than mobile biota with shorter life-spans such as polychaetes and malacostraca (<1 year) (Sciberras, et al., 2017 Tillin et al. 2006; Lambert et al. 2014).

The physical impact, however, remains dependent on the gear type as well as the resilience of the habitat and species to disturbance. ICES has previously advised that typical species of reef habitats are generally more vulnerable to impact from bottom-contacting gears than those of e.g. sandbanks. In addition, heavy bottom trawls can destroy the physical structure of reefs (ICES, 2009; ICES, 2012). The gear types that mostly affect the reefs are those that are mobile and in contact with the reefs, as the boulder can be damaged and/or toppled, thus damaging the biota. In demersal otter trawling, the trawl doors, sweeps and groundgear all have contact with the seabed during trawling and fishing can take place at depths ranging from 10 to 250 meters. For reefs, mobile bottom contacting gear primarily damage the biota attached to the reefs by physical impact.

7. Proposed fisheries conservation measures

7.1 Purpose

The purpose of the present proposal is to regulate fisheries activities in order to ensure full protection of reef structures in the Natura 2000 sites *Gule rev*, *Store rev*, *Jyske rev*, *Thyborøn Stenvolde* and *Lønstrup Rødgrund* from physical disturbance due to fishing activities and thereby contribute to the achievement of favourable conservation status for reef structures and bubbling reefs (H1170 and H1180).

The proposal is a part of a larger plan to implement the Habitats Directive in relation to the protection of reef structures in the 66 Natura 2000 sites designated for reefs in Danish waters. The principles and methods applied in this proposal are identical to similar proposals for the protection of reef and bubbling structures in Natura 2000 sites located in the western Baltic Sea and Kattegat, which came into force 1 January 2016 following a joint recommendation by Denmark, Sweden and Germany.

7.2 Protection of reef structures (H1170) and bubbling reefs (H1180)

The protection of reef structures in the Natura 2000 area will be ensured through a buffer zone approach, where a depth-dependent buffer zone is placed around the mapped reef structures and bubbling reefs. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries has received scientific advice from DTU Aqua on the appropriate methods to be used, which is in line with the ICES advice from 2013. The depths are calculated from the edge of the reefs by using 6 times the water depth at less than 75 meters of depth, 5 times the water depth between 75-150 meters of depth and 4 times the water depth at more than 150 meters of depth. For bubbling reefs, the buffer zone has been set as 6 times the water depth, as an extra precaution due to the risk of irreversible damages. The outline of each Natura 2000 area to be closed for fishing activities is decided upon separately, thus taking into account the site-specific mapping of the marine habitats.

Water depths found during the Natura 2000 mapping for the five areas in the North Sea were provided by the Environmental Protection Agency, and the minimum and maximum water depth for each of the five

Natura 2000 areas is found in the table 5, with the resulting buffer zone. For Store Rev, there is a large depth variation resulting in a variable buffer zone around the reef. Overview of the mapped depths and proposed buffer zones can also be found in Annex H.

Resuspension from fisheries activities is a complicated process to evaluate, and depends on factors such as fishing gears, fishing speed, the sediment characteristics and hydrographic factors such as water flow.

The five Natura 2000 reef structures consists primarily of sand/gravel (larger particles) and moraine clays (smaller particles), and to a less extend, areas with only sand (smaller particles).

The calculated average resuspension length for each of the five reefs for larger particles ($d = 63 \mu\text{m}$) and smaller particles ($d = 20 \mu\text{m}$) using two sinking velocities of $v = 2.7 \text{ mm/s}$ and $v = 0.3 \text{ mm/s}$, simulated for March 2022. As expected, the smaller sediment particles give rise to longer sediment plumes, and thus resuspension and smothering of reefs, than the larger sediment particles. The larger particles give rise to sediment plumes of 0-500 m, longest resuspension for Gule rev. In general the sediment plumes are considerably longer, up to 4 kilometers for Gule rev, which is also characterized by the strongest average current in the lower part of the water column. Overview of the average sediment plumes length for each of the five reefs can be found in table 5.

Table 5 – Buffer zones around mapped reef and bubbling reef structures. Simulated average sediment plumes length in meters.

	Minimum water depth in the Natura 2000 area (m)	Maximum water depth in the Natura 2000 area (m)	Resulting buffer zone	Plumes length (smaller particles)	Plumes length (larger particles)
Gule Rev (H259)	24 m	59 m	6 x 59 = 354 m	1813 m	201 m
Store Rev (H258)	27 m	89 m	75 x 6 = 450 m 89 x 5 = 445 m	1455 m	162 m
Jyske Rev (H257)	23 m	48 m	6 x 48 = 288 m	914 m	102 m
Thyborøn Stenvolde (H256)	20 m	34 m	6 x 34 = 204 m	1440 m	160 m
Lønstrup Rødgrund (H202)	6 m	23 m	6 x 23 = 138 m	1067 m	119 m

In order to implement the proposed protection in the five Natura 2000 sites in the Danish part of the North Sea, the present proposal bans the use of mobile bottom contacting gears in areas mapped as reefs (H1170). Furthermore, the proposal implements a ban on all fishery in areas mapped as bubbling reefs (H1180). The outline of the specific part of each Natura 2000 area to be closed depends on the actual distribution of the reef and bubbling reef areas mapped.

Fishing activity with mobile bottom contacting gear is proposed to be prohibited in areas mapped as reefs (H1170) and adjacent buffer zones. In areas mapped as bubbling reefs (H1180) and an adjacent buffer zone, all commercial as well as recreational fishing activities (including gillnets, lines, traps, pots and pelagic gears) is also proposed prohibited.

Figure 1, Gule Rev

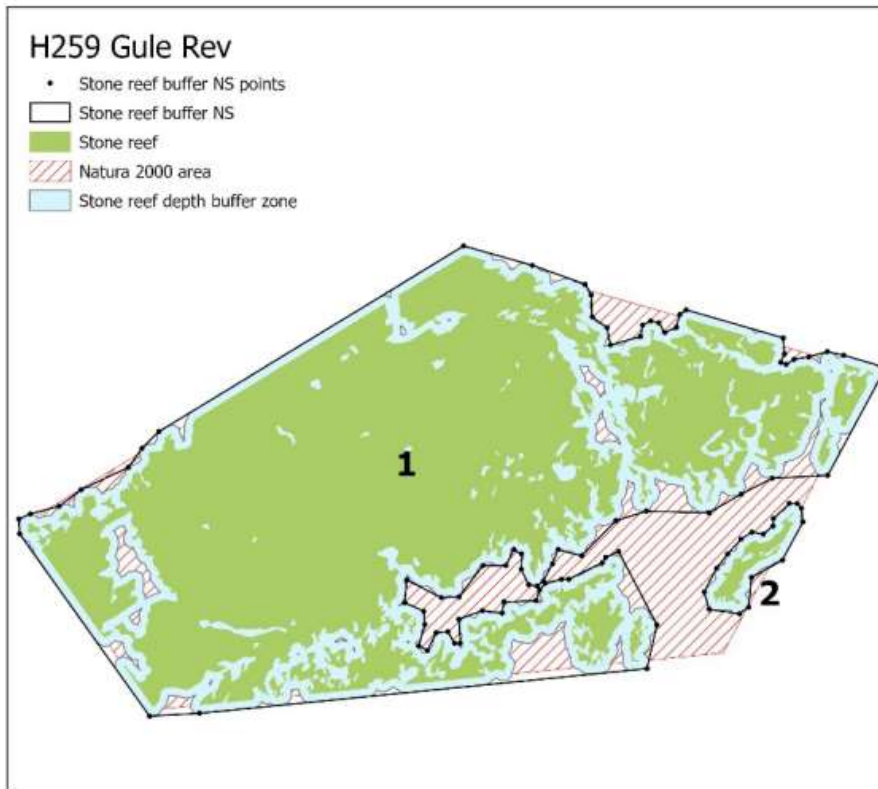


Figure 2, Store Rev



Figure 3, Jyske Rev

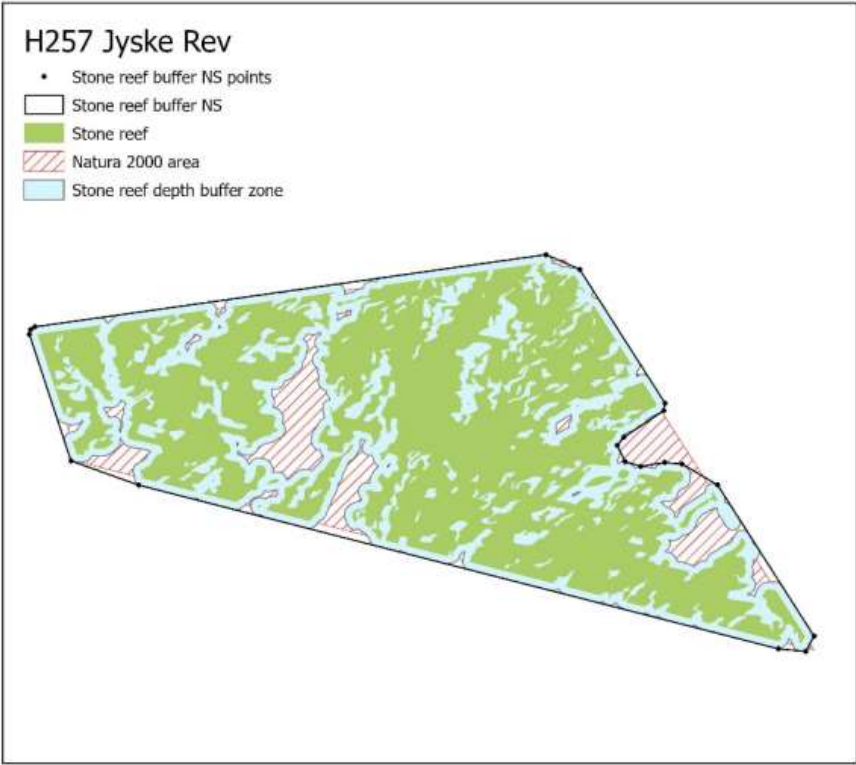


Figure 4, Thyborøn Stenvolde

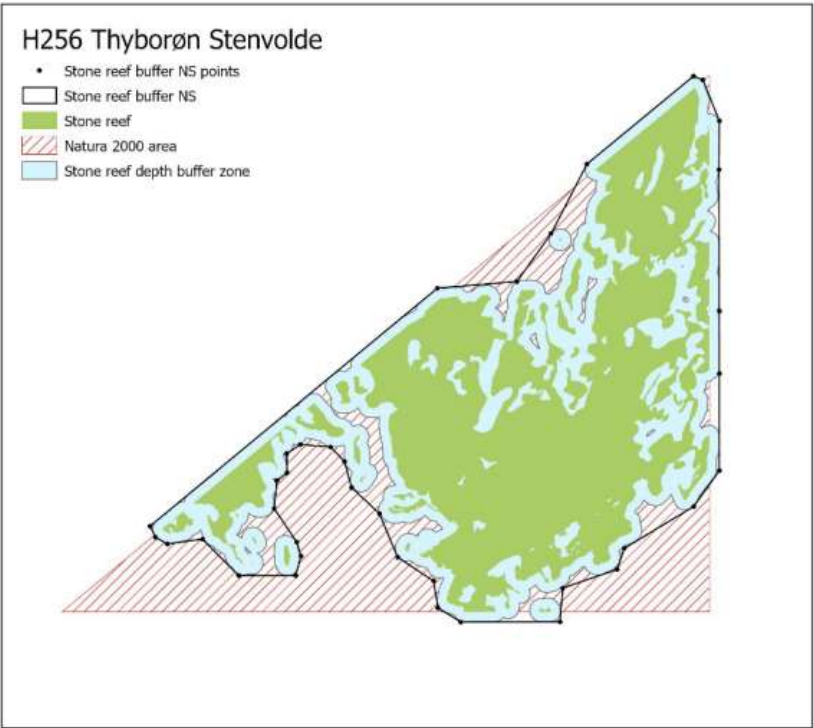
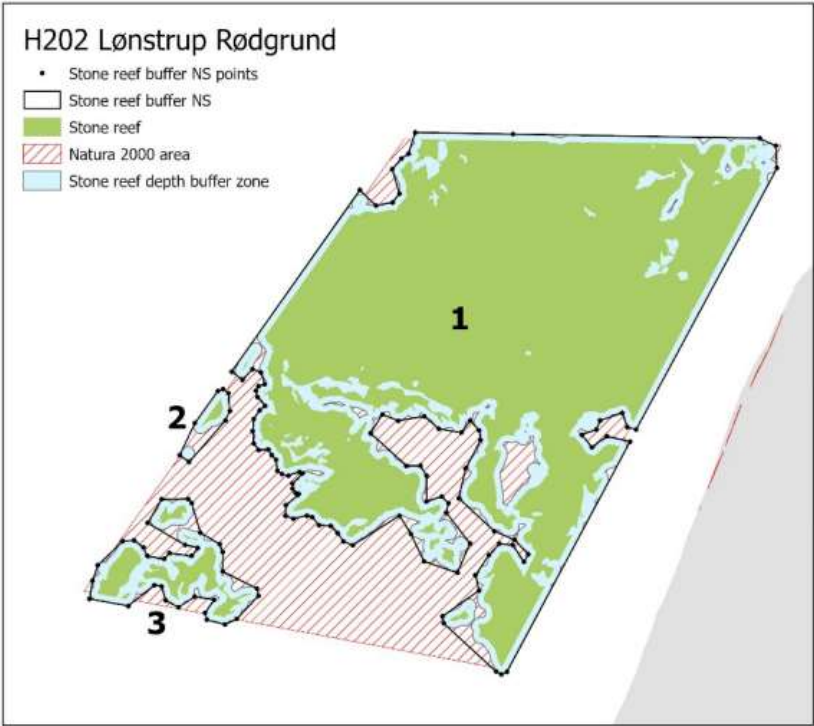


Figure 5, Lønstrup Rødgrund



7.3 Danish protection of other species and habitat types

Denmark have had a thematic approach in relation to protection of designated habitat types. Special attention has been given to the habitat types most vulnerable to irreversible damage – e.g. reefs and bubbling reefs (H1170/H1180). Focus has also been on sandbanks and the protection of harbour porpoises and seabirds from bycatch. Several projects have been initiated with the purpose of increasing the knowledge base.

The Natura 2000 sites “Gule Rev” and “Store Rev” are also designated for the protection of harbour porpoises. Denmark is in the process of planning and clarifying the specific need for protection of harbour porpoises, not only in the designated Natura 2000 sites but in all Danish waters.

This fisheries regulation proposal do not address management measures in relation to protection of species, but only designated and mapped reef structures.

7.4 Assessment of adequacy, proportionality and the precautionary principle

In the present proposal, assessment of adequacy and proportionality as well as the precautionary principle has been given much focus. DTU Aqua and DCE has given scientific advice in terms of adequacy in relation to protection of reef and bubbling reef structures from impact from fishing activities.

Denmark is of the opinion that the proposed measures are necessary for the protection of designated habitats within the concerned Natura 2000 areas in the North Sea and Skagerrak. To achieve the conservation objectives for the areas as described in chapter 6, it is essential to protect areas with identified occurrence of designated habitats from physical disturbance due to fishing activities. Landings in weight and value for the marine protected areas in the North Sea are found in Annex C.

7.5 Displacement

Analyses of fishing patterns based on VMS positions and logbook data indicate that the proposed fisheries conservation measures are likely to affect the current fishing activities in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak. There are currently fisheries effort with beam- and bottom trawl in the concerned areas, which is to be prohibited, and this fishery is expected to be displaced into other areas.

8. Control, enforcement and monitoring

8.1 Control and Enforcement

The following control measures are proposed to be adopted.

In case of revision of the existing EU fisheries control system, the amended rules will apply accordingly to the control measures as far as the rules proposed below do not foresee stricter control rules:

1. Fishing activities in the five Natura 2000 areas as set out in this proposal shall be controlled by the coastal Member State. The coastal Member State shall have a system to monitor fishing vessels in these areas under its jurisdiction or sovereignty.
2. Member States may for the monitoring of their vessels use one or more of the following systems:
 - a) A vessel monitoring system, cf. Article 9 of Regulation (EC) 1224/2009.
 - b) An automatic identification system referred to in Article 6a of Directive 2002/59/EC, which meets the performance standards of Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) 1224/2009.

- c) For vessels below 12 meters length overall, an alternative system provided and approved by the flag Member State for its vessels allowing the vessel to be automatically located and identified while at sea through the transmission of vessel position data.

The flag Member State shall inform that coastal Member State of the system used on board its vessels using this system.

The flag Member State shall transmit vessel position data to the coastal Member State when a vessel is present in the waters of another Member State.

In case, the device on board the vessel used in this system is not within reach of a network, the vessel position data shall be recorded during that period of time and shall be transmitted automatically as soon as the vessel is in reach of such a network. Connection with the network must be re-established at the latest before entering a port or landing site.

At least the following data are to be sent to the fishing monitoring centre of the flag Member State and received and transmitted to the coastal Member State in the format used for systems under a):

- i. The fishing vessel identification.
 - ii. The most recent geographical position of the fishing vessel.
 - iii. Date and time (expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) of the fixing of the said position of the fishing vessel.
 - iv. The instant speed and course of the fishing vessel.
- 3. The frequency of transmission of the vessel position data shall be of at least once every 10 minutes for vessels present in one of the areas mentioned in paragraph 1.
 - 4. For vessels using systems described in paragraph 2 (a), a 4 nautical miles alert zone around the areas mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be established for vessels equipped with devices, which do not support the automatic change of reporting frequency. In these alert zones, the same frequency of transmission of vessel position data shall apply as in the areas mentioned in paragraph 1.
 - 5. Fishing vessels that are not permitted to fish in the areas mentioned in paragraph 1 or are carrying on board gears prohibited to use in the areas may only transit through the areas subject to the following conditions:
 - a) All fishing gear is lashed and stowed during the transit.
 - b) The transit is continuous and the speed during transit is not less than six knots except in cases of force majeure. In such cases, the master shall immediately inform the fisheries monitoring centre of the vessel's flag Member State, which shall then inform the coastal Member State.
 - c) The tracking device providing position of the vessel as referred to in paragraph 2 is functioning.
 - 6. If the devices on board the vessels of the systems referred to in paragraph (2) are not functioning, the vessels is not allowed to be present in the areas mentioned in paragraph (1).
 - 7. All fishing activities in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 shall in periods, where certain fishing activities are restricted or prohibited, be subject to a fishing authorisation in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) 1224/2009.

Compliance with the requirements is controlled by the competent Danish Fishery Monitoring Centre (FMC) under the Danish Fisheries Agency. The FMC coordinates and evaluates the control and enforcement of fishery management measures in marine Natura 2000 sites in Denmark.

8.2 The Danish national monitoring program – NOVANA

In Denmark, reef structures in Natura 2000 sites are monitored through NOVANA, the Danish national monitoring program for water environment and nature. Within this program, reefs in open waters are monitored by the Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE), University of Aarhus. DCE monitor reefs in 34 Natura 2000 sites following specific national guidelines. Of the 34 areas, reefs in 12 areas are monitored yearly, whereas reefs in the remaining 22 areas are monitored every six years. In addition to this program, the Danish Agency of Water and Nature Management monitors' macro algae coverage and epifauna on transects on reefs in the coastal zone. The main aims are assessment of biodiversity and species densities on and around the reef structures.

Data from the marine monitoring stations located within and/or close to the Natura 2000 sites concerned provides the basis for the description of the current conservation status both in relation to the baseline analyses, the management plans and the article 17 reporting. Macro algae cover and epifauna density and diversity is one of the main indicators in the evaluation. In 2021 a specific tool for assessing habitat quality at reefs in Natura 2000 is expected to be finalized for the Ministry Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

9. Outline and coordinates of the areas in which fishing activities are proposed to be banned and 4-nm alarm zones

9.1. Coordinates and buffer zones

Gule Rev

Habitat No. 259, Natura 2000 Site No. 250 (EU Code: DK00VA259)

Coordinates of the buffer zone which form the protection of the stone reefs:

Reef 1

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	7.9754	57.2035	007° 58.526' E	57° 12.211' N
2	7.8787	57.2746	007° 52.722' E	57° 16.473' N
3	7.8781	57.2804	007° 52.684' E	57° 16.821' N
4	7.8863	57.2824	007° 53.176' E	57° 16.944' N
5	7.9074	57.2857	007° 54.441' E	57° 17.140' N
6	7.9229	57.2923	007° 55.373' E	57° 17.535' N
7	7.9573	57.3014	007° 57.439' E	57° 18.083' N
8	7.9668	57.3089	007° 58.009' E	57° 18.533' N
9	7.9791	57.3156	007° 58.748' E	57° 18.937' N
10	8.1999	57.3904	008° 11.993' E	57° 23.421' N
11	8.2503	57.3830	008° 15.018' E	57° 22.980' N
12	8.2888	57.3758	008° 17.327' E	57° 22.549' N
13	8.2935	57.3716	008° 17.612' E	57° 22.298' N
14	8.2944	57.3629	008° 17.661' E	57° 21.773' N
15	8.3054	57.3588	008° 18.322' E	57° 21.529' N
16	8.3078	57.3520	008° 18.469' E	57° 21.119' N
17	8.3299	57.3554	008° 19.794' E	57° 21.326' N
18	8.3312	57.3599	008° 19.873' E	57° 21.595' N
19	8.3370	57.3616	008° 20.222' E	57° 21.696' N
20	8.3430	57.3610	008° 20.577' E	57° 21.658' N
21	8.3474	57.3571	008° 20.846' E	57° 21.427' N
22	8.3559	57.3592	008° 21.351' E	57° 21.551' N
23	8.3583	57.3643	008° 21.499' E	57° 21.856' N
24	8.3630	57.3661	008° 21.780' E	57° 21.966' N
25	8.4340	57.3554	008° 26.038' E	57° 21.324' N
26	8.4350	57.3490	008° 26.101' E	57° 20.938' N
27	8.4323	57.3458	008° 25.938' E	57° 20.746' N
28	8.4364	57.3451	008° 26.184' E	57° 20.704' N
29	8.4418	57.3470	008° 26.509' E	57° 20.821' N

30	8.4528	57.3480	008° 27.169' E	57° 20.882' N
31	8.4664	57.3501	008° 27.981' E	57° 21.006' N
32	8.4784	57.3487	008° 28.706' E	57° 20.922' N
33	8.5057	57.3446	008° 30.344' E	57° 20.673' N
34	8.5072	57.3421	008° 30.432' E	57° 20.528' N
35	8.4673	57.3014	008° 28.037' E	57° 18.083' N
36	8.4269	57.3001	008° 25.611' E	57° 18.006' N
37	8.4044	57.2938	008° 24.264' E	57° 17.625' N
38	8.3809	57.2863	008° 22.853' E	57° 17.177' N
39	8.3352	57.2866	008° 20.112' E	57° 17.197' N
40	8.3131	57.2828	008° 18.788' E	57° 16.967' N
41	8.2883	57.2688	008° 17.300' E	57° 16.129' N
42	8.2713	57.2712	008° 16.275' E	57° 16.269' N
43	8.2672	57.2655	008° 16.031' E	57° 15.929' N
44	8.2607	57.2587	008° 15.640' E	57° 15.523' N
45	8.2563	57.2567	008° 15.380' E	57° 15.403' N
46	8.2501	57.2573	008° 15.007' E	57° 15.435' N
47	8.2445	57.2633	008° 14.670' E	57° 15.795' N
48	8.2447	57.2692	008° 14.682' E	57° 16.154' N
49	8.2390	57.2710	008° 14.339' E	57° 16.258' N
50	8.2335	57.2646	008° 14.012' E	57° 15.876' N
51	8.2166	57.2645	008° 12.997' E	57° 15.872' N
52	8.1994	57.2521	008° 11.966' E	57° 15.125' N
53	8.1867	57.2517	008° 11.204' E	57° 15.104' N
54	8.1613	57.2585	008° 09.680' E	57° 15.509' N
55	8.1600	57.2496	008° 09.601' E	57° 14.978' N
56	8.1740	57.2463	008° 10.441' E	57° 14.778' N
57	8.1750	57.2411	008° 10.499' E	57° 14.463' N
58	8.1705	57.2326	008° 10.230' E	57° 13.958' N
59	8.1770	57.2309	008° 10.619' E	57° 13.851' N
60	8.1830	57.2379	008° 10.980' E	57° 14.276' N
61	8.1916	57.2385	008° 11.497' E	57° 14.307' N
62	8.1966	57.2339	008° 11.796' E	57° 14.033' N
63	8.2009	57.2339	008° 12.052' E	57° 14.036' N
64	8.1994	57.2434	008° 11.965' E	57° 14.605' N
65	8.2166	57.2468	008° 12.996' E	57° 14.808' N
66	8.2310	57.2460	008° 13.859' E	57° 14.758' N
67	8.2322	57.2503	008° 13.933' E	57° 15.020' N
68	8.2556	57.2510	008° 15.336' E	57° 15.057' N
69	8.2581	57.2552	008° 15.483' E	57° 15.313' N
70	8.2621	57.2579	008° 15.726' E	57° 15.472' N
71	8.2739	57.2595	008° 16.435' E	57° 15.570' N
72	8.2793	57.2596	008° 16.759' E	57° 15.578' N

73	8.3034	57.2662	008° 18.205' E	57° 15.972' N
74	8.3059	57.2683	008° 18.352' E	57° 16.099' N
75	8.3154	57.2707	008° 18.921' E	57° 16.243' N
76	8.3438	57.2420	008° 20.628' E	57° 14.518' N
77	8.3369	57.2246	008° 20.211' E	57° 13.478' N
78	8.0117	57.2049	008° 00.704' E	57° 12.295' N
79	7.9754	57.2035	007° 58.526' E	57° 12.211' N

Reef 2

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	8.4105	57.2493	008° 24.628' E	57° 14.957' N
2	8.4038	57.2466	008° 24.230' E	57° 14.795' N
3	8.3817	57.2482	008° 22.902' E	57° 14.893' N
4	8.3779	57.2551	008° 22.675' E	57° 15.304' N
5	8.3868	57.2644	008° 23.205' E	57° 15.864' N
6	8.3949	57.2702	008° 23.693' E	57° 16.211' N
7	8.4045	57.2760	008° 24.269' E	57° 16.561' N
8	8.4124	57.2789	008° 24.742' E	57° 16.732' N
9	8.4204	57.2781	008° 25.225' E	57° 16.683' N
10	8.4277	57.2813	008° 25.664' E	57° 16.877' N
11	8.4280	57.2842	008° 25.678' E	57° 17.052' N
12	8.4396	57.2902	008° 26.377' E	57° 17.413' N
13	8.4451	57.2902	008° 26.708' E	57° 17.412' N
14	8.4483	57.2884	008° 26.896' E	57° 17.302' N
15	8.4495	57.2830	008° 26.971' E	57° 16.977' N
16	8.4347	57.2679	008° 26.080' E	57° 16.072' N
17	8.4124	57.2609	008° 24.744' E	57° 15.652' N
18	8.4105	57.2493	008° 24.628' E	57° 14.957' N

Store Rev

Habitat No. 258. Natura 2000 Site No. 249 (EU Code: DK00VA258)

Coordinates of the buffer zone which form the protection of the bubbling reefs and the stone reefs:

Bubbling reefs (no take zones):

Bubbling reef no. 1:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.3066	57.7081	009° 18.397' E	57° 42.486' N
2	9.3162	57.6986	009° 18.974' E	57° 41.916' N
3	9.3162	57.6930	009° 18.974' E	57° 41.577' N
4	9.2920	57.6930	009° 17.518' E	57° 41.577' N

5	9.2920	57.6997	009° 17.518' E	57° 41.983' N
6	9.2960	57.7081	009° 17.758' E	57° 42.486' N
7	9.3066	57.7081	009° 18.397' E	57° 42.486' N

Bubbling reef no. 2:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.1650	57.6963	009° 09.899' E	57° 41.775' N
2	9.1650	57.6881	009° 09.899' E	57° 41.284' N
3	9.1506	57.6881	009° 09.037' E	57° 41.284' N
4	9.1488	57.6963	009° 09.929' E	57° 41.775' N
5	9.1650	57.6963	009° 09.899' E	57° 41.775' N

Bubbling reef no. 3:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.3440	57.6983	009° 20.637' E	57° 41.895' N
2	9.3440	57.6900	009° 20.367' E	57° 41.397' N
3	9.3286	57.6900	009° 19.713' E	57° 41.397' N
4	9.3286	57.6983	009° 19.713' E	57° 41.895' N
5	9.3440	57.6983	009° 20.637' E	57° 41.895' N

Bubbling reef no. 4:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.2666	57.7306	009° 15.994' E	57° 43.834' N
2	9.2665	57.7223	009° 15.987' E	57° 43.336' N
3	9.2379	57.7194	009° 14.274' E	57° 43.165' N
4	9.2378	57.7277	009° 14.267' E	57° 43.664' N
5	9.2666	57.7306	009° 15.994' E	57° 43.834' N

Bubbling reef no. 5:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.3429	57.7242	009° 20.571' E	57° 43.450' N
2	9.3429	57.7160	009° 20.571' E	57° 42.958' N
3	9.3275	57.7160	009° 19.652' E	57° 42.958' N
4	9.3275	57.7242	009° 19.652' E	57° 43.450' N
5	9.3429	57.7242	009° 20.571' E	57° 43.450' N

Bubbling reef no. 6:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	X	y
1	9.3775	57.7099	009° 22.649' E	57° 42.591' N

2	9.3895	57.7047	009° 23.371' E	57° 42.280' N
3	9.3849	57.7002	009° 23.091' E	57° 42.010' N
4	9.3540	57.6946	009° 21.240' E	57° 41.678' N
5	9.3537	57.7027	009° 21.219' E	57° 42.159' N
6	9.3775	57.7099	009° 22.649' E	57° 42.591' N

Stone reefs:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	9.3676	57.7165	009° 22.057' E	57° 42.987' N
2	9.3870	57.7129	009° 23.220' E	57° 42.776' N
3	9.3915	57.7100	009° 23.488' E	57° 42.600' N
4	9.3905	57.7057	009° 23.427' E	57° 42.339' N
5	9.3859	57.7009	009° 23.155' E	57° 42.055' N
6	9.3709	57.6895	009° 22.253' E	57° 41.368' N
7	9.3560	57.6825	009° 21.360' E	57° 40.950' N
8	9.3291	57.6752	009° 19.743' E	57° 40.510' N
9	9.3293	57.6729	009° 19.755' E	57° 40.375' N
10	9.3261	57.6696	009° 19.564' E	57° 40.175' N
11	9.3189	57.6677	009° 19.135' E	57° 40.064' N
12	9.3116	57.6673	009° 18.697' E	57° 40.036' N
13	9.3041	57.6693	009° 18.243' E	57° 40.160' N
14	9.2997	57.6691	009° 17.980' E	57° 40.146' N
15	9.2986	57.6675	009° 17.916' E	57° 40.052' N
16	9.2893	57.6636	009° 17.359' E	57° 39.814' N
17	9.2787	57.6617	009° 16.723' E	57° 39.703' N
18	9.2687	57.6627	009° 16.121' E	57° 39.763' N
19	9.2640	57.6629	009° 15.837' E	57° 39.771' N
20	9.2517	57.6612	009° 15.099' E	57° 39.674' N
21	9.2467	57.6632	009° 14.801' E	57° 39.793' N
22	9.2126	57.6617	009° 12.758' E	57° 39.701' N
23	9.2074	57.6622	009° 12.442' E	57° 39.729' N
24	9.2032	57.6609	009° 12.193' E	57° 39.655' N
25	9.1984	57.6606	009° 11.904' E	57° 39.633' N
26	9.1943	57.6614	009° 11.659' E	57° 39.685' N
27	9.1922	57.6627	009° 11.532' E	57° 39.760' N
28	9.1878	57.6629	009° 11.268' E	57° 39.773' N
29	9.1822	57.6637	009° 10.930' E	57° 39.821' N
30	9.1737	57.6658	009° 10.419' E	57° 39.948' N
31	9.1659	57.6686	009° 09.955' E	57° 40.116' N
32	9.1593	57.6717	009° 09.559' E	57° 40.304' N
33	9.1523	57.6804	009° 09.139' E	57° 40.825' N
34	9.1428	57.7199	009° 08.566' E	57° 43.193' N

35	9.1468	57.7241	009° 08.808' E	57° 43.448' N
36	9.1494	57.7256	009° 08.962' E	57° 43.533' N
37	9.1546	57.7262	009° 09.277' E	57° 43.573' N
38	9.1648	57.7253	009° 09.885' E	57° 43.515' N
39	9.1845	57.7329	009° 11.068' E	57° 43.973' N
40	9.2143	57.7417	009° 12.857' E	57° 44.500' N
41	9.2197	57.7425	009° 13.182' E	57° 44.551' N
42	9.2249	57.7431	009° 13.496' E	57° 44.588' N
43	9.2351	57.7431	009° 14.108' E	57° 44.584' N
44	9.2386	57.7423	009° 14.315' E	57° 44.536' N
45	9.2436	57.7431	009° 14.618' E	57° 44.585' N
46	9.2485	57.7464	009° 14.907' E	57° 44.782' N
47	9.2525	57.7474	009° 15.147' E	57° 44.844' N
48	9.2556	57.7476	009° 15.336' E	57° 44.854' N
49	9.2581	57.7477	009° 15.486' E	57° 44.860' N
50	9.2600	57.7488	009° 15.598' E	57° 44.928' N
51	9.2626	57.7503	009° 15.756' E	57° 45.017' N
52	9.2686	57.7516	009° 16.118' E	57° 45.095' N
53	9.2725	57.7515	009° 16.351' E	57° 45.089' N
54	9.2764	57.7501	009° 16.586' E	57° 45.005' N
55	9.2813	57.7502	009° 16.878' E	57° 45.011' N
56	9.2886	57.7530	009° 17.314' E	57° 45.180' N
57	9.2932	57.7538	009° 17.593' E	57° 45.228' N
58	9.2982	57.7537	009° 17.891' E	57° 45.220' N
59	9.3086	57.7533	009° 18.518' E	57° 45.195' N
60	9.3136	57.7508	009° 18.816' E	57° 45.050' N
61	9.3187	57.7474	009° 19.119' E	57° 44.845' N
62	9.3217	57.7478	009° 19.299' E	57° 44.869' N
63	9.3252	57.7477	009° 19.514' E	57° 44.863' N
64	9.3295	57.7465	009° 19.768' E	57° 44.791' N
65	9.3327	57.7440	009° 19.959' E	57° 44.638' N
66	9.3318	57.7408	009° 19.907' E	57° 44.447' N
67	9.3342	57.7383	009° 20.053' E	57° 44.296' N
68	9.3311	57.7326	009° 19.863' E	57° 43.955' N
69	9.3260	57.7293	009° 19.557' E	57° 43.756' N
70	9.3234	57.7272	009° 19.406' E	57° 43.634' N
71	9.3313	57.7267	009° 19.877' E	57° 43.601' N
72	9.3448	57.7265	009° 20.685' E	57° 43.589' N
73	9.3500	57.7248	009° 20.999' E	57° 43.490' N
74	9.3592	57.7218	009° 21.550' E	57° 43.307' N
75	9.3676	57.7165	009° 22.057' E	57° 42.987' N

Jyske Rev. Lillefiskerbanke**Habitat No. 257. Natura 2000 Site No. 248 (EU Code: DK00VA257)**Coordinates of the buffer zone which form the protection of stone reefs:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	6.5361	56.8364	006° 32.167' E	56° 50.184' N
2	6.5063	56.8807	006° 30.376' E	56° 52.841' N
3	6.5069	56.8825	006° 30.415' E	56° 52.948' N
4	6.5096	56.8834	006° 30.578' E	56° 53.006' N
5	6.8390	56.9152	006° 50.338' E	56° 54.911' N
6	6.8610	56.9104	006° 51.657' E	56° 54.621' N
7	6.9189	56.8639	006° 55.133' E	56° 51.833' N
8	6.9182	56.8612	006° 55.092' E	56° 51.672' N
9	6.8931	56.8514	006° 53.587' E	56° 51.084' N
10	6.8889	56.8483	006° 53.332' E	56° 50.898' N
11	6.8944	56.8427	006° 53.661' E	56° 50.563' N
12	6.9046	56.8412	006° 54.273' E	56° 50.471' N
13	6.9199	56.8429	006° 55.194' E	56° 50.571' N
14	6.9312	56.8425	006° 55.873' E	56° 50.548' N
15	6.9545	56.8354	006° 57.269' E	56° 50.126' N
16	7.0197	56.7829	007° 01.181' E	56° 46.971' N
17	7.0146	56.7773	007° 00.874' E	56° 46.639' N
18	6.9968	56.7780	006° 59.808' E	56° 46.680' N
19	6.5804	56.8287	006° 34.824' E	56° 49.722' N
20	6.5361	56.8364	006° 32.167' E	56° 50.184' N

Thyborøn Stenvolde**Habitat No. 256. Natura 2000 Site No. 247 (EU Code: DK00VA348)**Coordinates of the buffer zone which form the protection of the stone reefs:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	7.8533	56.7317	007° 51.199' E	56° 43.904' N
2	7.8566	56.7311	007° 51.398' E	56° 43.864' N
3	7.8626	56.7233	007° 51.756' E	56° 43.399' N
4	7.8628	56.7140	007° 51.767' E	56° 42.841' N
5	7.8637	56.6871	007° 51.819' E	56° 41.226' N
6	7.8640	56.6752	007° 51.841' E	56° 40.512' N
7	7.8646	56.6567	007° 51.876' E	56° 39.403' N
8	7.8559	56.6498	007° 51.356' E	56° 38.988' N
9	7.8321	56.6416	007° 49.924' E	56° 38.495' N
10	7.8298	56.6376	007° 49.785' E	56° 38.253' N
11	7.8110	56.6338	007° 48.660' E	56° 38.030' N
12	7.8102	56.6274	007° 48.612' E	56° 37.642' N

13	7.7759	56.6270	007° 46.552' E	56° 37.621' N
14	7.7678	56.6296	007° 46.068' E	56° 37.778' N
15	7.7661	56.6347	007° 45.966' E	56° 38.084' N
16	7.7535	56.6392	007° 45.209' E	56° 38.349' N
17	7.7469	56.6474	007° 44.816' E	56° 38.843' N
18	7.7371	56.6523	007° 44.226' E	56° 39.135' N
19	7.7345	56.6572	007° 44.068' E	56° 39.430' N
20	7.7296	56.6599	007° 43.776' E	56° 39.595' N
21	7.7190	56.6603	007° 43.141' E	56° 39.616' N
22	7.7144	56.6585	007° 42.866' E	56° 39.508' N
23	7.7146	56.6548	007° 42.877' E	56° 39.290' N
24	7.7112	56.6533	007° 42.672' E	56° 39.198' N
25	7.7104	56.6480	007° 42.621' E	56° 38.880' N
26	7.7185	56.6417	007° 43.107' E	56° 38.500' N
27	7.7200	56.6390	007° 43.198' E	56° 38.338' N
28	7.7183	56.6353	007° 43.097' E	56° 38.115' N
29	7.6986	56.6351	007° 41.913' E	56° 38.106' N
30	7.6857	56.6419	007° 41.140' E	56° 38.514' N
31	7.6735	56.6408	007° 40.412' E	56° 38.448' N
32	7.6694	56.6421	007° 40.161' E	56° 38.526' N
33	7.6675	56.6442	007° 40.048' E	56° 38.650' N
34	7.7656	56.6905	007° 45.937' E	56° 41.431' N
35	7.7932	56.6921	007° 47.594' E	56° 41.524' N
36	7.8048	56.7013	007° 48.288' E	56° 42.078' N
37	7.8169	56.7147	007° 49.012' E	56° 42.881' N
38	7.8533	56.7317	007° 51.199' E	56° 43.904' N

Lønstrup Rødgrund

Habitat No. 202. Natura 2000 Site No. 202 (EU Code: DK00VA301)

Coordinates of the buffer zone which form the protection of the stone reefs:

Reef 1:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	9.7888	57.4988	009° 47.328' E	57° 29.925' N
2	9.7378	57.4492	009° 44.268' E	57° 26.950' N
3	9.7347	57.4496	009° 44.084' E	57° 26.976' N
4	9.7329	57.4524	009° 43.973' E	57° 27.141' N
5	9.7252	57.4510	009° 43.509' E	57° 27.057' N
6	9.7237	57.4492	009° 43.423' E	57° 26.954' N
7	9.7185	57.4483	009° 43.112' E	57° 26.897' N
8	9.7220	57.4459	009° 43.321' E	57° 26.753' N

9	9.7274	57.4479	009° 43.644' E	57° 26.876' N
10	9.7356	57.4469	009° 44.137' E	57° 26.813' N
11	9.6911	57.4032	009° 41.467' E	57° 24.189' N
12	9.6892	57.4026	009° 41.351' E	57° 24.158' N
13	9.6872	57.4033	009° 41.234' E	57° 24.195' N
14	9.6688	57.4126	009° 40.128' E	57° 24.754' N
15	9.6685	57.4139	009° 40.108' E	57° 24.834' N
16	9.6815	57.4187	009° 40.891' E	57° 25.123' N
17	9.6803	57.4217	009° 40.818' E	57° 25.300' N
18	9.6851	57.4255	009° 41.108' E	57° 25.530' N
19	9.6890	57.4276	009° 41.337' E	57° 25.656' N
20	9.6937	57.4274	009° 41.620' E	57° 25.642' N
21	9.6976	57.4241	009° 41.854' E	57° 25.448' N
22	9.6991	57.4256	009° 41.945' E	57° 25.533' N
23	9.6943	57.4283	009° 41.660' E	57° 25.699' N
24	9.6871	57.4301	009° 41.225' E	57° 25.803' N
25	9.6746	57.4364	009° 40.476' E	57° 26.184' N
26	9.6772	57.4420	009° 40.631' E	57° 26.522' N
27	9.6826	57.4475	009° 40.957' E	57° 26.848' N
28	9.6821	57.4493	009° 40.923' E	57° 26.959' N
29	9.6790	57.4512	009° 40.740' E	57° 27.071' N
30	9.6758	57.4489	009° 40.545' E	57° 26.934' N
31	9.6678	57.4497	009° 40.070' E	57° 26.981' N
32	9.6627	57.4521	009° 39.763' E	57° 27.127' N
33	9.6535	57.4513	009° 39.207' E	57° 27.077' N
34	9.6478	57.4525	009° 38.870' E	57° 27.151' N
35	9.6437	57.4490	009° 38.619' E	57° 26.939' N
36	9.6562	57.4427	009° 39.371' E	57° 26.562' N
37	9.6612	57.4427	009° 39.671' E	57° 26.561' N
38	9.6633	57.4407	009° 39.799' E	57° 26.444' N
39	9.6633	57.4358	009° 39.795' E	57° 26.149' N
40	9.6687	57.4368	009° 40.119' E	57° 26.208' N
41	9.6710	57.4355	009° 40.262' E	57° 26.127' N
42	9.6702	57.4337	009° 40.211' E	57° 26.020' N
43	9.6785	57.4277	009° 40.708' E	57° 25.663' N
44	9.6739	57.4222	009° 40.434' E	57° 25.329' N
45	9.6621	57.4244	009° 39.725' E	57° 25.464' N
46	9.6576	57.4297	009° 39.454' E	57° 25.781' N
47	9.6536	57.4332	009° 39.218' E	57° 25.991' N
48	9.6370	57.4277	009° 38.219' E	57° 25.659' N
49	9.6337	57.4284	009° 38.020' E	57° 25.701' N
50	9.6315	57.4300	009° 37.891' E	57° 25.799' N
51	9.6292	57.4313	009° 37.752' E	57° 25.879' N

52	9.6251	57.4315	009° 37.504' E	57° 25.890' N
53	9.6227	57.4331	009° 37.362' E	57° 25.983' N
54	9.6208	57.4334	009° 37.246' E	57° 26.001' N
55	9.6159	57.4328	009° 36.955' E	57° 25.967' N
56	9.6132	57.4334	009° 36.789' E	57° 26.003' N
57	9.6134	57.4354	009° 36.801' E	57° 26.123' N
58	9.6177	57.4373	009° 37.062' E	57° 26.237' N
59	9.6179	57.4375	009° 37.071' E	57° 26.251' N
60	9.6168	57.4377	009° 37.008' E	57° 26.261' N
61	9.6157	57.4385	009° 36.944' E	57° 26.312' N
62	9.6158	57.4395	009° 36.946' E	57° 26.369' N
63	9.6193	57.4414	009° 37.157' E	57° 26.484' N
64	9.6182	57.4417	009° 37.091' E	57° 26.501' N
65	9.6143	57.4410	009° 36.858' E	57° 26.462' N
66	9.6120	57.4413	009° 36.722' E	57° 26.478' N
67	9.6105	57.4420	009° 36.628' E	57° 26.518' N
68	9.6100	57.4441	009° 36.600' E	57° 26.644' N
69	9.6085	57.4450	009° 36.508' E	57° 26.697' N
70	9.6073	57.4460	009° 36.437' E	57° 26.761' N
71	9.6038	57.4460	009° 36.228' E	57° 26.759' N
72	9.6022	57.4472	009° 36.131' E	57° 26.834' N
73	9.6019	57.4496	009° 36.111' E	57° 26.975' N
74	9.6022	57.4519	009° 36.134' E	57° 27.114' N
75	9.6043	57.4536	009° 36.259' E	57° 27.214' N
76	9.6063	57.4544	009° 36.379' E	57° 27.265' N
77	9.6036	57.4561	009° 36.214' E	57° 27.364' N
78	9.6031	57.4573	009° 36.185' E	57° 27.436' N
79	9.6041	57.4581	009° 36.244' E	57° 27.488' N
80	9.6063	57.4585	009° 36.377' E	57° 27.512' N
81	9.6050	57.4608	009° 36.298' E	57° 27.645' N
82	9.6020	57.4615	009° 36.120' E	57° 27.687' N
83	9.5984	57.4594	009° 35.902' E	57° 27.561' N
84	9.5946	57.4610	009° 35.673' E	57° 27.658' N
85	9.6406	57.4954	009° 38.436' E	57° 29.725' N
86	9.6463	57.4924	009° 38.777' E	57° 29.546' N
87	9.6522	57.4930	009° 39.130' E	57° 29.581' N
88	9.6546	57.4947	009° 39.278' E	57° 29.680' N
89	9.6522	57.4994	009° 39.134' E	57° 29.962' N
90	9.6554	57.5014	009° 39.326' E	57° 30.081' N
91	9.6580	57.5022	009° 39.478' E	57° 30.134' N
92	9.6605	57.5063	009° 39.628' E	57° 30.380' N
93	9.6952	57.5058	009° 41.713' E	57° 30.349' N
94	9.7827	57.5045	009° 46.961' E	57° 30.271' N

95	9.7885	57.5030	009° 47.307' E	57° 30.182' N
96	9.7888	57.4988	009° 47.328' E	57° 29.925' N

Reef 2:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	9.5758	57.4451	009° 34.549' E	57° 26.704' N
2	9.5814	57.4512	009° 34.882' E	57° 27.071' N
3	9.5896	57.4573	009° 35.376' E	57° 27.436' N
4	9.5915	57.4577	009° 35.491' E	57° 27.460' N
5	9.5934	57.4569	009° 35.604' E	57° 27.412' N
6	9.5938	57.4535	009° 35.627' E	57° 27.208' N
7	9.5922	57.4517	009° 35.534' E	57° 27.101' N
8	9.5793	57.4438	009° 34.755' E	57° 26.627' N
9	9.5758	57.4451	009° 34.549' E	57° 26.704' N

Reef 3:

Point	x_dec	y_dec	x	y
1	9.5788	57.4367	009° 34.726' E	57° 26.204' N
2	9.5800	57.4359	009° 34.800' E	57° 26.155' N
3	9.5830	57.4303	009° 34.979' E	57° 25.816' N
4	9.5898	57.4281	009° 35.390' E	57° 25.683' N
5	9.5909	57.4266	009° 35.454' E	57° 25.593' N
6	9.5908	57.4229	009° 35.446' E	57° 25.371' N
7	9.6029	57.4195	009° 36.172' E	57° 25.170' N
8	9.6034	57.4181	009° 36.201' E	57° 25.087' N
9	9.5956	57.4137	009° 35.736' E	57° 24.824' N
10	9.5915	57.4127	009° 35.488' E	57° 24.761' N
11	9.5850	57.4136	009° 35.101' E	57° 24.817' N
12	9.5844	57.4149	009° 35.063' E	57° 24.896' N
13	9.5876	57.4174	009° 35.257' E	57° 25.046' N
14	9.5808	57.4181	009° 34.851' E	57° 25.084' N
15	9.5750	57.4161	009° 34.502' E	57° 24.963' N
16	9.5705	57.4174	009° 34.232' E	57° 25.042' N
17	9.5690	57.4201	009° 34.141' E	57° 25.205' N
18	9.5666	57.4203	009° 33.995' E	57° 25.218' N
19	9.5572	57.4164	009° 33.431' E	57° 24.984' N
20	9.5436	57.4178	009° 32.613' E	57° 25.068' N
21	9.5446	57.4213	009° 32.675' E	57° 25.275' N
22	9.5466	57.4242	009° 32.795' E	57° 25.453' N
23	9.5555	57.4288	009° 33.328' E	57° 25.726' N
24	9.5595	57.4289	009° 33.569' E	57° 25.736' N

25	9.5627	57.4276	009° 33.763' E	57° 25.654' N
26	9.5641	57.4259	009° 33.845' E	57° 25.555' N
27	9.5701	57.4253	009° 34.204' E	57° 25.519' N
28	9.5719	57.4264	009° 34.315' E	57° 25.586' N
29	9.5798	57.4259	009° 34.788' E	57° 25.551' N
30	9.5820	57.4274	009° 34.923' E	57° 25.643' N
31	9.5775	57.4280	009° 34.651' E	57° 25.677' N
32	9.5643	57.4322	009° 33.861' E	57° 25.931' N
33	9.5694	57.4368	009° 34.163' E	57° 26.205' N
34	9.5788	57.4367	009° 34.726' E	57° 26.204' N

9.2. Coordinates of the 4-nm alert zone

Gule Rev

Habitat No. 259, Natura 2000 Site No. 250 (EU Code: DK00VA259)

Coordinates of the 4 nm alert zones:

Point	X dec	Y dec	X	y
1	8.1805	57.4625	008° 10.833' E	57° 27.752' N
2	8.5893	57.4022	008° 35.358' E	57° 24.136' N
3	8.6476	57.3425	008° 38.858' E	57° 20.552' N
4	8.4753	57.1654	008° 28.520' E	57° 09.929' N
5	7.9221	57.1300	007° 55.327' E	57° 07.802' N
6	7.6993	57.2967	007° 41.959' E	57° 17.802' N

Store Rev

Habitat No. 258, Natura 2000 Site No. 249 (EU Code: DK00VA258)

Coordinates of the 4 nm alert zones:

Point	X dec	Y dec	X	y
1	8.9763	57.7571	008° 58.578' E	57° 45.426' N
2	9.3327	57.8427	009° 19.967' E	57° 50.567' N
3	9.5424	57.7230	009° 32.547' E	57° 43.382' N
4	9.4348	57.598	009° 26.088' E	57° 35.894' N
5	9.0681	57.5861	009° 04.088' E	57° 35.167' N
6	8.9763	57.7571	008° 58.578' E	57° 45.426' N

Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke**Habitat No. 257, Natura 2000 Site No. 248 (EU Code: DK00VA257)**Coordinates of the 4 nm alert zones:

Point	X dec	Y dec	X	y
1	6.8917	56.9953	006° 53.503' E	56° 59.718' N
2	7.1778	56.7892	007° 10.670' E	56° 47.354' N
3	7.0667	56.6986	007° 04.004' E	56° 41.916' N
4	6.4342	56.7797	006° 26.052' E	56° 46.787' N
5	6.3436	56.9376	006° 20.619' E	56° 56.260' N
6	6.8917	56.9953	006° 53.503' E	56° 59.718' N

Thyborøn Stenvolde**Habitat No. 256, Natura 2000 Site No. 247 (EU Code: DK00VA348)**Coordinates of the 4 nm alert zones:

Point	X dec	Y dec	X	y
1	7.5362	56.6723	007° 32.177' E	56° 40.340' N
2	7.8255	56.8079	007° 49.530' E	56° 48.474' N
3	7.9817	56.7802	007° 58.905' E	56° 46.814' N
4	7.9956	56.6333	007° 59.736' E	56° 37.999' N
5	7.8499	56.5485	007° 50.998' E	56° 32.914' N
6	7.5528	56.5854	007° 33.168' E	56° 35.124' N

Lønstrup Rødgrund**Habitat No. 202, Natura 2000 Site No. 202 (EU Code: DK00VA301)**Coordinates of the 4 nm alert zones:

Point	X dec	Y dec	X	Y
1	9.9199	57.5675	009° 55.198' E	57° 34.053' N
2	9.6392	57.3082	009° 38.355' E	57° 18.495' N
3	9.3657	57.3985	009° 21.946' E	57° 23.915' N
4	9.5896	57.5758	009° 35.379' E	57° 34.548' N

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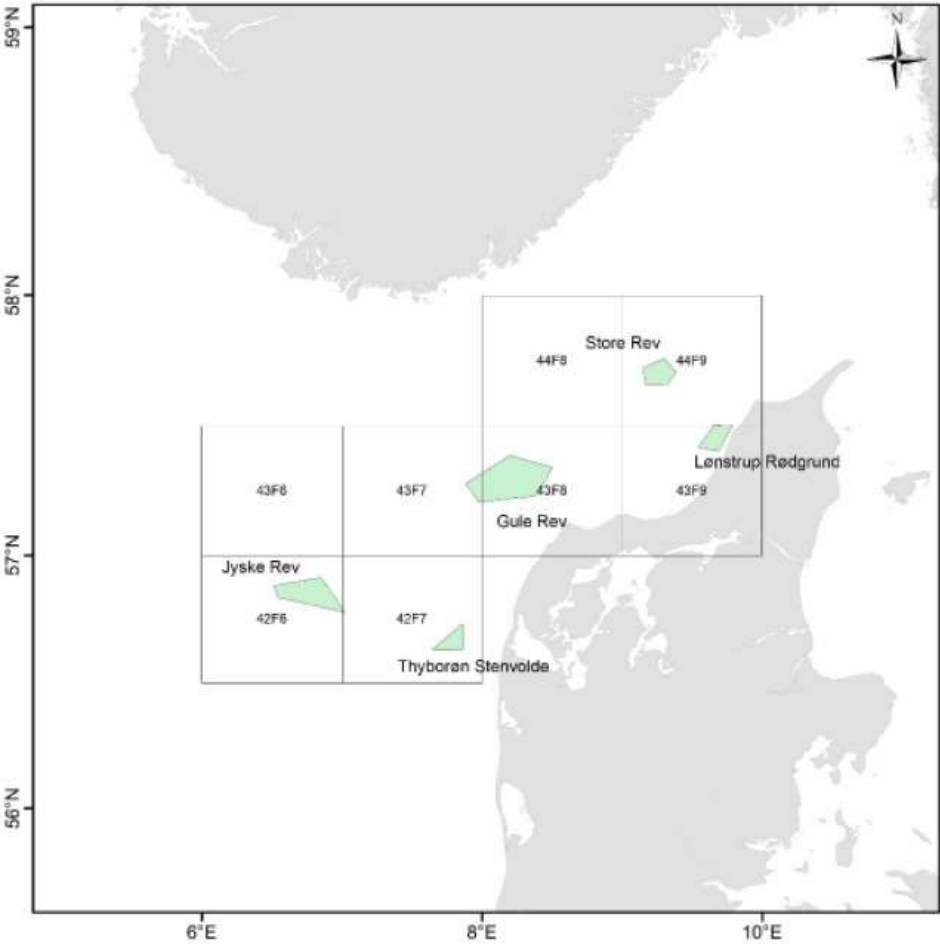
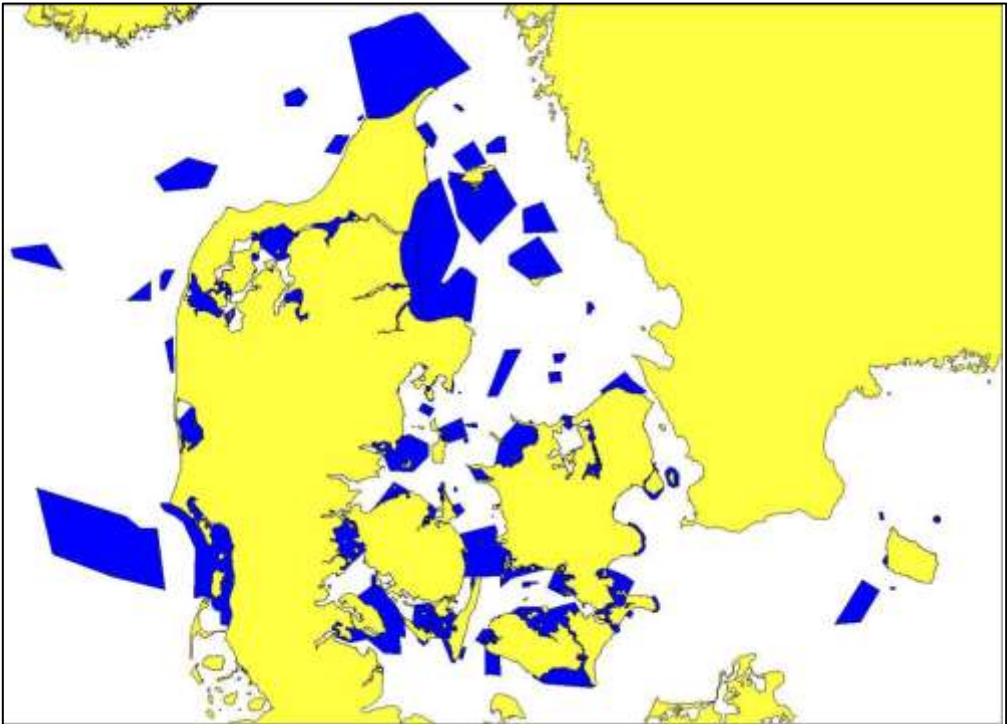
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Annexes

Annex A	Marine Natura 2000 sites in Danish waters
Annex B	Overview of the 10 information items in the Commission guidelines from 2018
Annex C	Fishery Activity
Annex D	Peer-review
Annex E	Outcome of workshop, 11 June 2017
Annex F	Minutes from ad-hoc meetings
Annex G	NSAC advice
Annex H	Overview of mapped depths and proposed buffer zones

Annex A - Marine Natura 2000 sites in Danish waters



Annex B - Overview of the 10 information items in the Commission guidelines from 2018

The table below gives an overview of how the present proposal has covered the 10 information items of the Commission's guidelines from 2018¹¹ concerning development of proposals for fisheries management measures in marine Natura 2000 within the scope of the CFP that have been used as guidance in this proposal.

	Section
1. Comprehensive description of the natural features including distribution within the site	2.3, 5.
2. Scientific rationale for the site's selection in accordance with the information provided in the Natura 2000 data form. Intrinsic value of its features. Specific conservation objectives.	2.3, 4.
3. Basis for the spatial extent of the site boundary clearly justified in terms of conservation objectives.	2.3, 5.
4. Threats to habitats and species from different types of fishing gear. List of other human activities in the area that could damage the habitats.	2.3, 4., 6.2
5. Fleet activity in the area and in the region, distribution of fleets (by nation, gear and species), and information on target and by-catch species, all over the last 3 years.	6.1
6. Annual trends in fisheries over the last 3 years.	6.1
7. Proposed fisheries management measures to maintain and preserve the habitats features in favourable condition. Are they proportionate and enforceable? Other conservation measures that apply to the area.	1.2, 3.1, 4., 7.3, 8.1
8. Control measures envisaged by the Member State, possible ecological and control buffer zones to ensure site protection and/or effective control and monitoring measures.	8.1
9. Measures to monitor and assess the maintenance and/or recovery of the features within the site.	8.2
10. Coordination with neighbouring Member States as appropriate.	3.2
11. Evaluation of possible displacement of fishing effort and impact on new areas.	7.4

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/sites/fisheries/files/swd_2018_288_en.pdf

Annex C –Fishery Activity

Table 1. Total landed catches (kg) for year, area and nation (Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden).

Natura 2000 area	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Mean
Gule Rev	BEL	349,891	237,745	417,000	319,195	286,837	270,095	302,218	243,429	236,043	295,828
Gule Rev	DK	308,588	381,563	384,242	205,846	209,575	682,427	222,673	184,984	269,900	316,644
Gule Rev	GER	159,438	130,827	97,292	82,390	123,160	142,684	122,632	695,91	40,927	177,251
Gule Rev	NL	0	36,206	23,971	32,800	105,056	33,615	66,898	246,784	263,973	89,923
Gule Rev	SWE	3,801	3,399	3,438	8,991	3,632	2,346	1,674	7,486	1,386	4,017
Jyske Rev	BEL	106,796	163,803	209,696	100,157	126,378	75,965	79,212	89,489	128,186	119,965
Jyske Rev	DK	58,872	66,369	86,573	48,968	29,480	76,818	38,893	67,409	59,572	59,217
Jyske Rev	GER	27,805	5,865	11,866	9,911	3,329	5,282	10,676	699	2	8,384
Jyske Rev	NL	9,537	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	1,169	1,102	1,573
Jyske Rev	SWE	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	18,889
Lønstrup Rødgrund	DK	31,734	5,535	9,567	3,874	9,042	8,747	2,328	719	4,065	8,401
Lønstrup Rødgrund	SWE	1,698	1,056	4,325	1,452	1,792	2,932	1,998	0	0	1,695
Lønstrup Rødgrund	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,152	0	0	128
Lønstrup Rødgrund	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	668	117
Store Rev	DK	244,620	326,213	248,630	215,076	209,254	217,326	188,347	242,773	131,922	224,907
Store Rev	GER	0	2,262	4,138	4,362	3,020	12,718	4,417	9,901	12,112	5,881
Store Rev	NL	0	6,366	5,153	3,959	3,542	237	5,938	428	77,217	11,427
Store Rev	SWE	36,652	115,333	7,152	10,437	11,530	183,542	255,414	19,105	13,298	72,496
Thyborøn Stenvolde	BEL	0	1,911	1,253	0	146	0	0	0	0	368
Thyborøn Stenvolde	DK	7,949	11,625	6,892	90,111	29,774	12,173	27,092	9,101	21,021	23,971
Thyborøn Stenvolde	GER	0	0	0	0	1,290	513	301	2	0	236
Thyborøn Stenvolde	NL	0	131	0	0	0	0	1,278	68	315	199

Table 2. Total landed value (EUR) for year, area and nation (Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden).

Natura 2000 area	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Mean
Gule Rev	BEL	721,732	490,076	917,043	823,427	830,376	805,182	940,130	788,540	704,154	780,073
Gule Rev	DK	769,939	904,258	957,146	449,163	579,365	1,039,215	730,229	710,229	892,484	781,336
Gule Rev	GER	405,324	373,546	247,310	234,475	342,091	436,170	427,062	264,497	179,257	323,303
Gule Rev	NL	0	65,397	37,545	62,941	197,588	76,720	152,516	652,389	663,481	212,064
Gule Rev	SWE	10,512	6,971	9,406	22,919	9,610	10,673	5,608	22,377	5,258	11,482
Jyske Rev	BEL	229,364	314,730	439,969	258,957	356,572	228,539	253,496	285,286	389,761	306,297
Jyske Rev	DK	163,730	190,074	180,653	150,060	98,730	118,789	93,991	244,377	128,639	152,116
Jyske Rev	GER	65,161	15,440	38,199	25,495	10,345	16,213	6,103	2,324	3	19,923
Jyske Rev	NL	14,405	2,872	0	0	0	0	0	2,624	3,105	2,556
Jyske Rev	SWE	0	0	0	32,620	0	0	0	0	0	3,624
Lønstrup Rødgrund	DK	82,476	13,610	26,026	8,980	16,790	27,174	9,429	1,965	10,433	21,876
Lønstrup Rødgrund	SWE	4,035	2,172	7,394	3,638	4,368	7,931	4,722	0	0	3,807
Lønstrup Rødgrund	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,226	0	0	1,358
Lønstrup Rødgrund	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,757	315
Store Rev	DK	580,116	831,074	641,429	676,835	563,570	618,073	650,554	850,408	459,439	652,389
Store Rev	GER	0	3,840	8,041	11,596	8,504	49,515	78,553	49,717	44,222	28,221

Store Rev	NL	0	9,890	6,659	7,264	6,517	465	12,344	1,113	212,399	28,517
Store Rev	SWE	100,894	110,728	18,014	22,431	29,857	127,567	271,239	69,009	50,695	88,937
Thyborøn Stenvolde	BEL	0	3,361	2,345	0	257	0	0	0	0	663
Thyborøn Stenvolde	DK	13,264	21,071	20,082	72,530	51,373	54,415	68,301	37,786	43,277	42,455
Thyborøn Stenvolde	GER	0	0	0	0	12,814	1,131	0	4	0	1,550
Thyborøn Stenvolde	NL	0	545	0	0	0	0	2,248	184	947	436

Table 3. Landed catches (kg) for year, nation and geartype. (Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden).

Natura 2000 area	Gear type	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Mean
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	BEL	349,891	237,745	417,000	319,195	286,837	270,095	302,218	243,429	236,043	295,828
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	DK	114,020	937,04	48,206	19,930	18,304	12,091	6,760	646	59,120	41,420
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	10,132	26,431	72,645	29,069	65,409	246,784	263,973	79,383
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	45,580	33,828	32,728	51,056	16,507	75,414	23,537	22,706	35,109	37,385
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	23,869	17,026	30,349	17,068	19,132	41,049	44,067	15,876	10,048	24,276
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	NL	0	0	0	2,141	3,011	226	598	0	0	664
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	350	3,399	3,438	7,108	3,632	2,346	1,674	7,486	1,386	3,424
Gule Rev	Net	DK	144,916	241,967	270,126	116,765	164,318	288,435	189,792	158,577	171,804	194,078
Gule Rev	Net	GER	133,579	112,632	66,579	63,658	102,273	101,635	96,726	53,392	29,764	84,471
Gule Rev	Lines	DK	1,078	1,808	5,288	6,558	0	0	0	2,430	1,080	2,027
Gule Rev	Lines	SWE	3,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	0	8,944	23,615	10,082	1,365	305,887	2,584	0	2,340	39,424
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gule Rev	Danish seines	DK	2,994	1,313	4,280	1,456	9,081	600	0	624	447	2,311
Gule Rev	Danish seines	GER	1,990	1,169	364	1,663	1,756	0	897	324	1,115	1,031
Gule Rev	Danish seines	NL	0	36,206	13,839	4,228	29,400	4,321	891	0	0	9,876
Gule Rev	Danish seines	SWE	0	0	0	1,883	0	0	0	0	0	209
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	BEL	106,796	163,803	209,696	100,157	126,378	75,965	79,212	89,489	128,186	119,965
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	DK	817	459	778	0	1,418	418	543	275	0	523
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	NL	3,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169	1,102	631
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	423	1,288	3,997	370	313	36,889	0	191	26,690	7,796
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	0	0	0	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	18,889
Jyske Rev	Net	DK	57,632	64,623	71,383	47,520	24,614	35,432	24,279	66,944	32,882	47,257
Jyske Rev	Net	GER	27,805	5,865	11,511	9,911	2,414	5,282	2,054	699	0	7,282
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	0	0	10,415	1,078	3,135	4,080	14,071	0	0	3,642
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jyske Rev	Danish seines	GER	0	0	355	0	916	0	0	0	0	141
Jyske Rev	Danish seines	NL	6,128	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	942
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	668	117
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom trawl	DK	63	1,280	1,294	659	9,042	7,957	1,446	188	563	2,499
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom trawl	SWE	0	153	0	0	0	285	0	0	0	49
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Net	DK	31,672	4,255	8,273	3,215	0	790	700	1	3,156	5,785
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Net	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,152	0	0	128
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Lines	SWE	1,698	903	4,325	1,452	1,692	2,647	1,998	0	0	1,635
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Pots and traps	SWE	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	11
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Danish seines	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	530	346	118
Store Rev	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	77,217	8,627
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	66,908	69,878	48,901	36,651	34,305	32,534	35,529	46,981	34,896	45,176
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	0	2,262	4,138	1,965	2,431	1,221	5,724	5	5	1,982
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	NL	0	0	0	2,340	2,533	0	2,671	0	0	838
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	7,283	12,069	7,054	10,136	7,493	3,963	22,531	4,778	7,374	9,187
Store Rev	Net	DK	139,867	219,548	190,951	172,720	134,920	153,718	145,592	177,774	91,178	158,474
Store Rev	Net	GER	0	0	0	2,398	589	11,496	15,386	9,896	12,104	5,763
Store Rev	Net	SWE	23,781	17,141	0	0	3,428	3,093	29,995	13,536	5,924	10,766
Store Rev	Lines	SWE	5,588	1,123	98	301	608	1,533	2,053	89	0	1,266
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	25,335	27,345	0	0	29,763	26,532	0	0	0	12,108
Store Rev	Pelagiv trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	SWE	0	85,000	0	0	0	173,000	200,200	0	0	50,911
Store Rev	Danish seines	DK	12,509	9,442	8,778	5,704	10,267	4,542	7,227	18,018	5,848	9,148
Store Rev	Danish seines	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store Rev	Danish seines	NL	0	6,366	5,153	1,619	1,009	237	3,266	0	0	1,961
Store Rev	Danish seines	SWE	0	0	0	0	0	1,954	634	702	0	366
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	BEL	0	1,911	1,253	0	146	0	0	0	0	368
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	DK	0	0	0	2,360	826	0	188	269	0	405
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	315	43
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	DK	811	5,166	1,372	74,470	5,577	2,869	3,978	1,554	11,685	11,943
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	0	0	57
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	NL	0	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Net	DK	2,049	6,458	4,582	11,177	6,176	9,304	19,147	7,277	8,480	8,294
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Net	GER	0	0	0	0	1,290	0	0	0	0	143

Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	DK	4,989	0	0	0	17,195	0	3,780	0	753	2,968
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pots and traps	DK	0	0	937	2,103	0	0	0	0	0	338
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	DK	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	23
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,278	0	0	142

Tabel 4. Landed catches (EUR) for year, nation and geartype. (Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden).

Natura 2000 area	Gear type	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Mean
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	BEL	721,732	490,076	917,043	823,427	830,376	805,182	940,130	788,540	704,154	780,073
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	DK	214,377	186,972	91,522	52,351	39,171	38,265	24,108	2,772	181,552	92,343
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	12,003	49,329	129,579	66,695	149,531	652,389	663,481	191,445
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	103,134	45,694	43,424	30,935	41,447	33,614	36,816	53,983	47,236	48,476
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	55,992	34,828	55,753	39,636	40,984	93,324	107,004	49,420	30,109	56,339
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	NL	0	0	0	4,234	5,422	578	1,129	0	0	1,263
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	998	6,971	9,406	16,287	9,610	10,673	5,608	22,377	5,258	9,688
Gule Rev	Nets	DK	443,125	661,455	790,387	338,227	474,276	916,945	668,702	643,890	657,207	621,579
Gule Rev	Nets	GER	345,053	336,432	190,949	190,806	296,513	342,846	317,997	213,982	145,961	264,504
Gule Rev	Lines	DK	2,984	5,254	13,921	20,529	0	0	0	8,171	4,088	6,105
Gule Rev	Lines	SWE	9,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,057
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	0	2,225	6,549	3,818	1,658	49,021	604	0	575	7,161
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gule Rev	Danish seines	DK	6,320	2,657	11,342	3,303	22,813	1,371	0	1,413	1,825	5,671
Gule Rev	Danish seines	GER	4,279	2,286	608	4,033	4,593	0	2060	1,094	3,186	2,460
Gule Rev	Danish seines	NL	0	65,397	25,542	9,378	62,587	9,447	1,856	0	0	19,356
Gule Rev	Danish seines	SWE	0	0	0	6,632	0	0	0	0	0	737
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	BEL	229,364	314,730	439,969	258,957	356,572	228,539	253,496	285,286	389,761	306,297
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	DK	1,550	1,091	1,501	0	2,908	810	1,771	1,211	0	1,205
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	NL	5,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,624	3,105	1,205
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	986	372	783	638	763	7,479	0	499	7,648	2,130
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	0	0	0	32,620	0	0	0	0	0	3,624
Jyske Rev	Nets	DK	161,193	188,611	176,295	149,198	94,197	109,845	88,837	242,667	120,991	147,982
Jyske Rev	Nets	GER	65,161	15,440	37,223	25,495	7,638	16,213	6103	2,324	0	19,511
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	0	0	2,074	224	861	656	3,383	0	0	800
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jyske Rev	Danish seines	GER	0	0	976	0	2,706	0	0	0	0	409
Jyske Rev	Danish seines	NL	9,289	2,872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,351
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,757	315
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom trawl	DK	66	1,633	1,767	845	16,790	24,343	4,840	602	1,773	5,851

Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom trawl	SWE	0	315	0	0	0	739	0	0	0	117
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Nets	DK	82,410	11,976	24,259	8,135	0	2,831	4,090	27	7,846	15,730
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Nets	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	12226	0	0	1,358
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Lines	SWE	4,035	1,857	7,394	3,638	4,336	7,192	4,722	0	0	3,686
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Pots and traps	SWE	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	3
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Danish seines	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,336	814	294
Store Rev	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,113	212,399	23,724
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	DK	163,286	153,203	102,715	95,263	88,934	99,740	116,229	148,782	99,219	118,597
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	GER	0	3,840	8,041	4,578	6,469	2,335	12,223	8	7	4,167
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	NL	0	0	0	4,288	4,622	0	6,609	0	0	1,724
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	SWE	16,971	24,548	17,766	21,566	18,181	15,796	78,192	12,507	28,464	25,999
Store Rev	Nets	DK	382,840	649,815	522,989	567,726	434,728	495,878	512,605	647,563	341,771	506,213
Store Rev	Nets	GER	0	0	0	7,018	2,035	47,181	66,331	49,709	44,212	24,054
Store Rev	Nets	SWE	71,207	44,072	0	0	10,148	11,090	99,161	54,172	22,231	34,676
Store Rev	Lines	SWE	12,715	2,597	247	864	1,528	4,290	5,670	625	0	3,171
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	DK	14,623	12,594	0	0	13,203	9,894	0	0	0	5,590
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	SWE	0	39,512	0	0	0	91,595	86,632	0	0	24,193
Store Rev	Danish seines	DK	19,367	15,462	15,725	13,846	26,704	12,561	21,720	54,063	18,449	21,989
Store Rev	Danish seines	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store Rev	Danish seines	NL	0	9,890	6,659	2,976	1,895	465	5,735	0	0	3,069
Store Rev	Danish seines	SWE	0	0	0	0	0	4,796	1,584	1,704	0	898
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	BEL	0	3,361	2,345	0	257	0	0	0	0	663
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	DK	0	0	0	3,444	1,481	0	680	707	0	701
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	947	126
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	DK	1,278	6,773	1,888	19,833	10,608	7,449	12,655	5,079	9,633	8,355
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	0	0	0	126
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	NL	0	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Nets	DK	10,296	14,298	15,725	41,815	34,723	46,966	53,990	32,000	33,145	31,440
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Nets	GER	0	0	0	0	12,814	0	0	0	0	1,424
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	DK	1,535	0	0	0	4,561	0	975	0	212	809
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pots and traps	DK	0	0	2,469	7,440	0	0	0	0	0	1,101
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	DK	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	49
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,248	0	0	250

Table 5. Landed catches (kg) in the proposed buffer zones for year and gear type for Danish vessels.

Natura 2000 area	Gear type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	45,550	35,288	24,661	10,387	10,009	4,420	2,254	646	59,120
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	27,393	24,722	11,094	13,669	9,775	41,106	6,906	22,706	35,109
Gule Rev	Nets	146,431	244,718	272,781	119,135	168,378	291,683	193,885	158,577	171,804
Gule Rev	Lines	1,078	1,808	5,288	6,558	0	0	1,062	2,430	1,080
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	0	5,617	12,711	1,456	588	90,975	2,584	0	2,340
Gule Rev	Danish seines	2,309	1,313	4,274	512	6,731	600	0	624	447
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	817	459	778	0	1,418	418	543	275	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	423	1,288	3,997	370	313	36,889	0	191	26,690
Jyske Rev	nets	61,337	67,463	74,389	50,097	25,577	37,192	25,627	66,944	32,882
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	0	0	10,415	1,078	3,135	4,080	14,071	0	0
Lønstrup Rødggrund	Bottom trawl	143	178	186	0	1,134	467	20	188	563
Lønstrup Rødggrund	Nets	30,267	3,233	3,781	2,043	0	821	392	1	3,156
Lønstrup Rødggrund	Danish seines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	346
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	21,367	21,837	14,339	10,112	6,236	5,959	7,988	46,981	34,896
Store Rev	Nets	141,979	216,886	192,287	172,663	133,323	154,165	145,393	177,774	91,178
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	25,335	36,764	0	0	0	25,289	0	0	0
Store Rev	Danish seines	3,766	1,942	6,512	3,055	6,612	3,533	4,751	18,018	5,848
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Beam trawl	0	0	0	2,360	826	0	188	269	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	39	2,748	0	119	922	482	133	1,554	11,685
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Nets	2,062	2,414	3,546	8,213	5,296	3,971	14,645	7,277	8,480
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	4,989	0	0	0	17,195	0	3,780	0	753
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pots and traps	0	0	1,717	684	0	0	0	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104

Table 6. Landed catches (EUR) in the proposed buffer zones for year and gear type for Danish vessels.

Natura 2000 area	Gear type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gule Rev	Beam trawl	85,742	65,710	50,063	28,434	21,357	13,783	7,980	2,772	181,552
Gule Rev	Bottom trawl	63,731	34,694	13,382	13,734	25,130	17,988	19,832	53,983	47,236
Gule Rev	Nets	449,194	669,594	798,320	345,017	488,051	927,388	683,034	643,890	657,207
Gule Rev	Lines	2,984	5,254	13,921	20,529	0	0	3,360	8,171	4,088
Gule Rev	Pelagic trawl	0	1,265	4,533	299	1,445	14,566	604	0	575
Gule Rev	Danish seines	4,844	2,657	11,228	1,059	18,717	1,371	0	1,413	1,825
Jyske Rev	Beam trawl	1,550	1,091	1,501	0	2,908	810	1,771	1,211	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom trawl	986	372	783	638	763	7,479	0	499	7,648
Jyske Rev	Nets	172,354	197,576	184,396	156,746	98,021	116,063	92,789	242,667	120,991
Jyske Rev	Pelagic trawl	0	0	2,074	224	861	656	3,383	0	0

Lønstrup Rødggrund	Bottom trawl	156	353	384	0	1,844	1,526	74	602	1,773
Lønstrup Rødggrund	Nets	82,299	9,859	14,350	5,531	0	2,761	2,847	27	7,846
Lønstrup Rødggrund	Danish seines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	814
Store Rev	Bottom trawl	50,705	51,454	29,679	23,293	15,683	18,329	24,962	148,782	99,219
Store Rev	Nets	387,756	644,905	528,632	568,606	431,025	497,028	511,848	647,563	341,771
Store Rev	Pelagic trawl	14,623	16,932	0	0	0	6,964	0	0	0
Store Rev	Danish seines	6,908	3,637	11,728	8,678	17,838	9,931	14,443	54,063	18,449
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	0	0	0	3,444	1,481	0	680	707	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom trawl	168	3,231	0	404	1,907	1,228	430	5,079	9,633
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Nets	10,283	6,855	13,909	30,492	28,156	19,612	37,535	32,000	33,145
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pelagic trawl	1,535	0	0	0	4,561	0	975	0	212
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Pots and traps	0	0	5,213	2,243	0	0	0	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Danish seines	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287

Table 7. Average landings (kg) and average estimated value of catch (EUR) for each area, 2012-2020. * Other species is referring to all species below 200 kg landings in average per year, per area and gear type.

Gule rev

Gear type	Species	Average landings per year (kg)					Average estimated value of catch per year (euro)				
		BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE
Beam trawl	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	902	0	2,547	0	0	3,867	0	3,698	0
Beam trawl	Anglerfishes	4,288	0	0	0	0	42124	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic Cod	56,180	2,778	0	5,298	0	165,358	8,414	0	16,318	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic wolffish	2,487	0	0	0	0	8,347	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Brill	1,610	405	0	816	0	11,846	2627	0	4,851	0
Beam trawl	Common Dab	6,908	763	0	7,492	0	6,186	965	0	7,099	0
Beam trawl	Common Sole	5,191	380	0	1,946	0	57,744	4,806	0	22,697	0
Beam trawl	Common Squids	288	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Common Squids	288	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Edible Crab	493	0	0	1,232	0	1141	0	0	2,900	0
Beam trawl	European Hake	2,335	0	0	609	0	4,499	0	0	863	0
Beam trawl	European Plaice	177,370	34,422	0	77,231	0	308,907	59,837	0	167,282	0
Beam trawl	Greater Weever	236	0	0	0	0	564	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Grey Gurnard	237	0	0	614	0	92	0	0	256	0
Beam trawl	Haddock	3,363	0	0	0	0	5,774	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Lemon Sole	27,630	445	0	1,049	0	122,278	2,812	0	3,315	0
Beam trawl	Ling	307	0	0	0	0	662	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Other Species	391	464	0	818	0	748	1,457	0	1,786	0
Beam trawl	Pollack	2,350	0	0	340	0	8,159	0	0	637	0

Beam trawl	Saithe	238	0	0	284	0	354	0	0	277	0
Beam trawl	Tub Gurnard	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	407	0
Beam trawl	Turbot	2,721	861	0	1,553	0	27,432	7,558	0	13,758	0
Bottom trawl	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	480	0	0	0	0	2,084	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Atlantic Cod	0	5,897	11,250	0	2,036	0	17,546	33,420	0	7,061
Bottom trawl	Atlantic Herring	0	363	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Common Dab	0	2,141	0	0	0	0	2533	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	European Hake	0	422	770	0	0	0	910	1886	0	0
Bottom trawl	European Plaice	0	4,780	0	1,179	0	0	8187	0	1939	0
Bottom trawl	Haddock	0	1,454	4,964	0	562	0	1,997	8,895	0	1,318
Bottom trawl	Lemon Sole	0	376	0	0	0	0	1,798	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Norway Lobster	0	213	0	0	0	0	1,752	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Norway Pout	0	1,145	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Other Species	0	1,254	698	315	712	0	3,815	1,949	902	2,461
Bottom trawl	Pollack	0	0	736	0	298	0	0	2,616	0	1,071
Bottom trawl	Saithe	0	1,501	5,859	0	689	0	2,123	7,573	0	1,044
Bottom trawl	Sandeels	0	17,112	0	0	0	0	3,333	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Turbot	0	248	0	0	0	0	2,005	0	0	0
Net	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	5,385	0	0	0	0	21,716	0	0	0
Net	Anglerfishes	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	1,338	0	0
Net	Atlantic Cod	0	126,819	70,707	0	0	0	411,240	224,331	0	0
Net	Common Dab	0	224	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0
Net	Edible Crab	0	1076	1222	0	0	0	5,320	1,384	0	0
Net	European Hake	0	20,089	203	0	0	0	56,742	799	0	0
Net	European Lobster	0	259	0	0	0	0	4,953	0	0	0
Net	European Plaice	0	7,619	611	0	0	0	15,531	1,510	0	0
Net	Haddock	0	10,124	2,973	0	0	0	21,084	6,568	0	0
Net	Lemon Sole	0	884	245	0	0	0	5,216	1,939	0	0
Net	Ling	0	1,794	829	0	0	0	4,078	2,248	0	0
Net	*Other Species	0	782	1,003	0	0	0	4,149	6,008	0	0
Net	Pollack	0	15,809	5,197	0	0	0	53,902	17,981	0	0
Net	Saithe	0	1,575	275	0	0	0	2,194	397	0	0
Net	Turbot	0	1,406	0	0	0	0	14,065	0	0	0
Net	Wolffishes (Catfishes)	0	233	0	0	0	0	1,053	0	0	0
Lines	Atlantic Cod	0	2,519	0	0	3,150	0	7,817	0	0	8,954
Lines	Haddock	0	278	0	0	0	0	612	0	0	0
Lines	*Other Species	0	243	0	0	301	0	729	0	0	559
Pelagic trawl	Atlantic Herring	0	1,840	0	0	0	0	660	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Atlantic Mackerel	0	318	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Grey Gurnard	0	678	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Norway Pout	0	748	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	*Other Species	0	668	0	0	0	0	546	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Sandeels	0	44,915	0	0	0	0	7,390	0	0	0

Pelagic trawl	Sprat	0	1,521	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	0
Danish seines	Atlantic Cod	0	923	512	4,956	1,310	0	2,977	1422	13,690	5,544
Danish seines	Common Dab	0	0	0	2050	0	0	0	0	2,083	0
Danish seines	European Hake	0	570	0	243	0	0	1,369	0	250	0
Danish seines	European Plaice	0	359	0	3043	0	0	586	0	4,452	0
Danish seines	Haddock	0	550	0	1507	568	0	1,016	0	2,463	1,086
Danish seines	*Other Species	0	197	648	447	5	0	433	1,345	1,122	2
Danish seines	Saithe	0	0	0	453	0	0	0	0	826	0

Jyske Rev

		Average landings per year (kg)					Average estimated value of catch per year (euro)				
Gear type	Species	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE
Beam trawl	Anglerfishes	2,123	0	0	0	0	20,414	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic Cod	24,570	0	0	0	0	72,175	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic wolffish	1,184	0	0	0	0	3,899	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Brill	1,050	0	0	0	0	7,799	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Common Dab	2,365	0	0	0	0	1,917	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Common Sole	678	0	0	0	0	7,469	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Common squids nei	623	0	0	0	0	3,917	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Edible Crab	245	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	European Hake	841	0	0	0	0	1,601	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	European Plaice	69,186	598	0	874	0	114,748	1,173	0	1,414	0
Beam trawl	Haddock	1,273	0	0	0	0	2,228	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Lemon Sole	13,179	0	0	0	0	57,292	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Ling	370	0	0	0	0	786	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	*Other Species	771	74	0	262	0	1,310	375	0	755	0
Beam trawl	Pollack	472	0	0	0	0	1,609	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Saithe	225	0	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0
Beam trawl	Turbot	810	0	0	0	0	8,222	0	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	*Other Species	0	501	1	0	0	0	676	1	0	0
Bottom trawl	Sandeels	0	8,270	0	0	170,000	0	1,720	0	0	32,620
Net	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	2,417	0	0	0	0	9,078	0	0	0
Net	Atlantic Cod	0	18,672	6,141	0	0	0	59,120	16,600	0	0
Net	Brill	0	272	0	0	0	0	1,980	0	0	0
Net	Common Dab	0	367	0	0	0	0	427	0	0	0
Net	Edible Crab	0	448	0	0	0	0	2,562	0	0	0

Net	European Hake	0	7,167	0	0	0	0	19,494	0	0	0
Net	European Plaice	0	9,796	319	0	0	0	18,129	521	0	0
Net	Haddock	0	1,499	470	0	0	0	2,444	795	0	0
Net	Lemon Sole	0	1,814	0	0	0	0	8,747	0	0	0
Net	Ling	0	453	0	0	0	0	880	0	0	0
Net	Marine Crabs	0	235	0	0	0	0	1,041	0	0	0
Net	*Other Species	0	381	574	0	0	0	2,626	1,923	0	0
Net	Pollack	0	1,514	689	0	0	0	4,886	2,111	0	0
Net	Saithe	0	569	0	0	0	0	772	0	0	0
Net	Turbot	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	15,794	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	*Other Species	0	153	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Sandeels	0	5,862	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Sprat	0	540	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
Danish seines	Atlantic Cod	0	0	277	282	0	0	0	893	815	0
Danish seines	Common Dab	0	0	0	2,396	0	0	0	0	2,800	0
Danish seines	European Plaice	0	0	0	1,266	0	0	0	0	1,846	0
Danish seines	*Other Species	0	0	147	294	0	0	0	334	619	0

Lønstrup Rødgrund

Gear type	Species	Average landings per year (kg)					Average estimated value of catch per year (euro)				
		BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE
Beam trawl	European Plaice	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	603	0
Beam trawl	*Other Species	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	342	0
Bottom trawl	European Plaice	0	1,988	0	0	0	0	3,502	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	*Other Species	0	511	0	0	219	0	2,349	0	0	527
Net	Atlantic Cod	0	2,213	0	0	0	0	6,508	0	0	0
Net	Common Sole	0	342	752	0	0	0	4,319	11,362	0	0
Net	Edible Crab	0	204	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	0
Net	European Plaice	0	3,173	231	0	0	0	4,293	547	0	0
Net	Lemon Sole	0	255	0	0	0	0	1,173	0	0	0
Net	*Other Species	0	321	169	0	0	0	1,044	317	0	0
Lines	Atlantic Cod	0	0	0	0	2,094	0	0	0	0	4,719
Lines	*Other Species	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	20
Traps and Pots	*Other Species	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	31
Danish seines	European Plaice	0	301	0	0	0	0	811	0	0	0
Danish seines	*Other Species	0	52	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0

Store Rev

Gear type	Species	Average landings per year (kg)					Average estimated value of catch per year (euro)				
		BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE
Beam trawl	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	0	0	3,638	0	0	0	0	6,378	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic Cod	0	0	0	461	0	0	0	0	1,463	0
Beam trawl	Atlantic wolffish	0	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	1,239	0
Beam trawl	Brill	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	2,267	0
Beam trawl	Common Dab	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	263	0
Beam trawl	Common Sole	0	0	0	787	0	0	0	0	9,882	0
Beam trawl	European Hake	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	407	0
Beam trawl	European Plaice	0	0	0	12,628	0	0	0	0	31,343	0
Beam trawl	Lemon Sole	0	0	0	2,860	0	0	0	0	8,631	0
Beam trawl	Ling	0	0	0	392	0	0	0	0	472	0
Beam trawl	*Other Species	0	0	0	813	0	0	0	0	1,378	0
Beam trawl	Pollack	0	0	0	2,610	0	0	0	0	4,995	0
Beam trawl	Turbot	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	2,455	0
Bottom trawl	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	692	0	0	0	0	2,936	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Atlantic Cod	0	9,089	679	554	2,917	0	29,226	2,058	1,352	11,485
Bottom trawl	Cephalopods	0	474	0	0	0	0	2,292	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Common Dab	0	3,737	0	603	0	0	3,859	0	595	0
Bottom trawl	Common Sole	0	337	0	0	0	0	4,367	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	European Hake	0	567	0	0	263	0	1,356	0	0	630
Bottom trawl	European Plaice	0	21,336	0	1,097	682	0	38,799	0	2,031	1,501
Bottom trawl	Haddock	0	1,003	514	0	1,874	0	1,527	936	0	3,375
Bottom trawl	Lemon Sole	0	4,912	0	0	0	0	20713	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Norway Lobster	0	212	0	0	0	0	1,650	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	*Other Species	0	599	386	261	1,221	0	2,404	900	1,195	4,708
Bottom trawl	Pollack	0	538	0	0	991	0	1,644	0	0	3,237
Bottom trawl	Saithe	0	564	640	0	1,384	0	851	793	0	1,876
Bottom trawl	Turbot	0	573	0	0	0	0	4,890	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Witch Flounder	0	242	0	0	0	0	740	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Wolffishes (Catfishes)	0	301	0	0	393	0	1342	0	0	1312
Net	Anglerfish (Monk)	0	21,360	0	0	1,515	0	85,573	0	0	6,094
Net	Atlantic Cod	0	59,349	7,289	0	8,150	0	188,212	30,665	0	27,093
Net	Atlantic Mackerel	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	533
Net	Edible Crab	0	1,791	0	0	501	0	7,319	0	0	594
Net	European Hake	0	19,706	0	0	0	0	62,040	0	0	0

Net	European Plaice	0	20,222	0	0	613	0	41,013	0	0	2,063
Net	Haddock	0	1,044	0	0	0	0	2,011	0	0	0
Net	Lemon Sole	0	1,360	0	0	0	0	6,967	0	0	0
Net	Ling	0	1,091	0	0	0	0	2,112	0	0	0
Net	*Other Species	0	882	608	0	688	0	6,297	2,099	0	3,192
Net	Pollack	0	27,154	748	0	1,278	0	88,035	3,317	0	4,528
Net	Saithe	0	2,833	0	0	0	0	4,192	0	0	0
Net	Turbot	0	705	0	0	0	0	8,513	0	0	0
Net	Wolffishes (Catfishes)	0	978	0	0	253	0	3,929	0	0	1,074
Lines	Atlantic Cod	0	0	0	0	1,556	0	0	0	0	3,855
Lines	*Other Species	0	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	758
Pelagic trawl	Atlantic Herring	0	20,688	0	0	152,667	0	9,080	0	0	72,551
Pelagic trawl	Atlantic Mackerel	0	428	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	*Other Species	0	278	1	0	67	0	649	2	0	29
Pelagic trawl	Sprat	0	400	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0
Danish seines	Atlantic Cod	0	2,584	0	405	0	0	8,192	0	1,234	0
Danish seines	Common Dab	0	290	0	494	0	0	318	0	502	0
Danish seines	European Hake	0	636	0	0	246	0	1,991	0	0	787
Danish seines	European Plaice	0	3,339	0	1,615	816	0	6,824	0	2,215	2,304
Danish seines	Haddock	0	1,760	0	0	0	0	2,792	0	0	0
Danish seines	*Other Species	0	539	0	210	576	0	1,872	0	389	1,262
Danish seines	Saithe	0	0	0	219	357	0	0	0	264	542

Thyborøn Rev

Gear type	Species	Average landings per year (kg)					Average estimated value of catch per year (euro)				
		BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE	BEL	DK	GER	NL	SWE
Beam trawl	European Plaice	801	861	0	0	0	1,026	1,256	0	0	0
Beam trawl	*Other Species	303	50	0	191	0	962	322	0	565	0
Bottom trawl	European Plaice	0	2,602	0	0	0	0	4,561	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	*Other Species	0	562	128	131	0	0	1,895	283	545	0
Bottom trawl	Sandeels	0	7,382	0	0	0	0	1,592	0	0	0
Bottom trawl	Sprat	0	1,397	0	0	0	0	307	0	0	0
Net	Atlantic Cod	0	1,440	0	0	0	0	4,552	0	0	0
Net	Common Sole	0	805	1,151	0	0	0	7,700	12,236	0	0
Net	Edible Crab	0	675	0	0	0	0	4,103	0	0	0
Net	European Hake	0	991	0	0	0	0	1,666	0	0	0
Net	European Plaice	0	3,449	0	0	0	0	7,337	0	0	0

Net	Marine Crabs	0	323	0	0	0	0	1,549	0	0	0
Net	*Other Species	0	611	140	0	0	0	4,534	578	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Atlantic Herring	0	581	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0
Pelagic trawl	*Other Species	0	408	1	0	0	0	112	2	0	0
Pelagic trawl	Sprat	0	5,690	0	0	0	0	1,548	0	0	0
Pots and traps	Marine Crabs	0	1,429	0	0	0	0	4,641	0	0	0
Pots and traps	*Other Species	0	91	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	0
Danish seines	*Other Species	0	102	0	426	0	0	221	0	749	0

Table 8. Number of active vessels for each area, gear type and nation (2012-2020).

Area	Gear type	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	31	28	42	37	40	27	31	22	26
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	82	66	58	52	63	48	52	52	30
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	9	13	12	9	13	9	91	75	60
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	2	14	18	15	36	24	32	18	18
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	FRA	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	1	0
Gule Rev	Other gear types	DK	55	64	78	46	38	61	56	54	60
Gule Rev	Other gear types	GER	13	9	11	8	10	12	12	9	6
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	1
Gule Rev	Other gear types	SWE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			194	197	221	171	201	186	280	233	201
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	27	40	51	37	44	28	28	34	20
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	5	3	5	3	5	9	3	4	5
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	2	3
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	9	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	4
Jyske Rev	Other gear types	DK	26	27	35	22	19	27	20	27	24
Jyske Rev	Other gear types	GER	4	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	1
TOTAL			71	74	95	64	71	67	60	74	57
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	DK	1	5	6	4	22	19	10	5	7
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	NL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	DK	21	12	15	3	0	4	6	1	7
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	SWE	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	0	0
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
TOTAL			25	20	25	9	4	26	21	8	16
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	113	80	65	56	84	94	89	110	103
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	2	3	3	2	2	7	3	10
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	0	4	5	8	7	2	11	1	1
Store Rev	Other gear types	DK	49	71	71	61	44	47	50	56	46
Store Rev	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	5	7	5	5	3	5	5	3	3

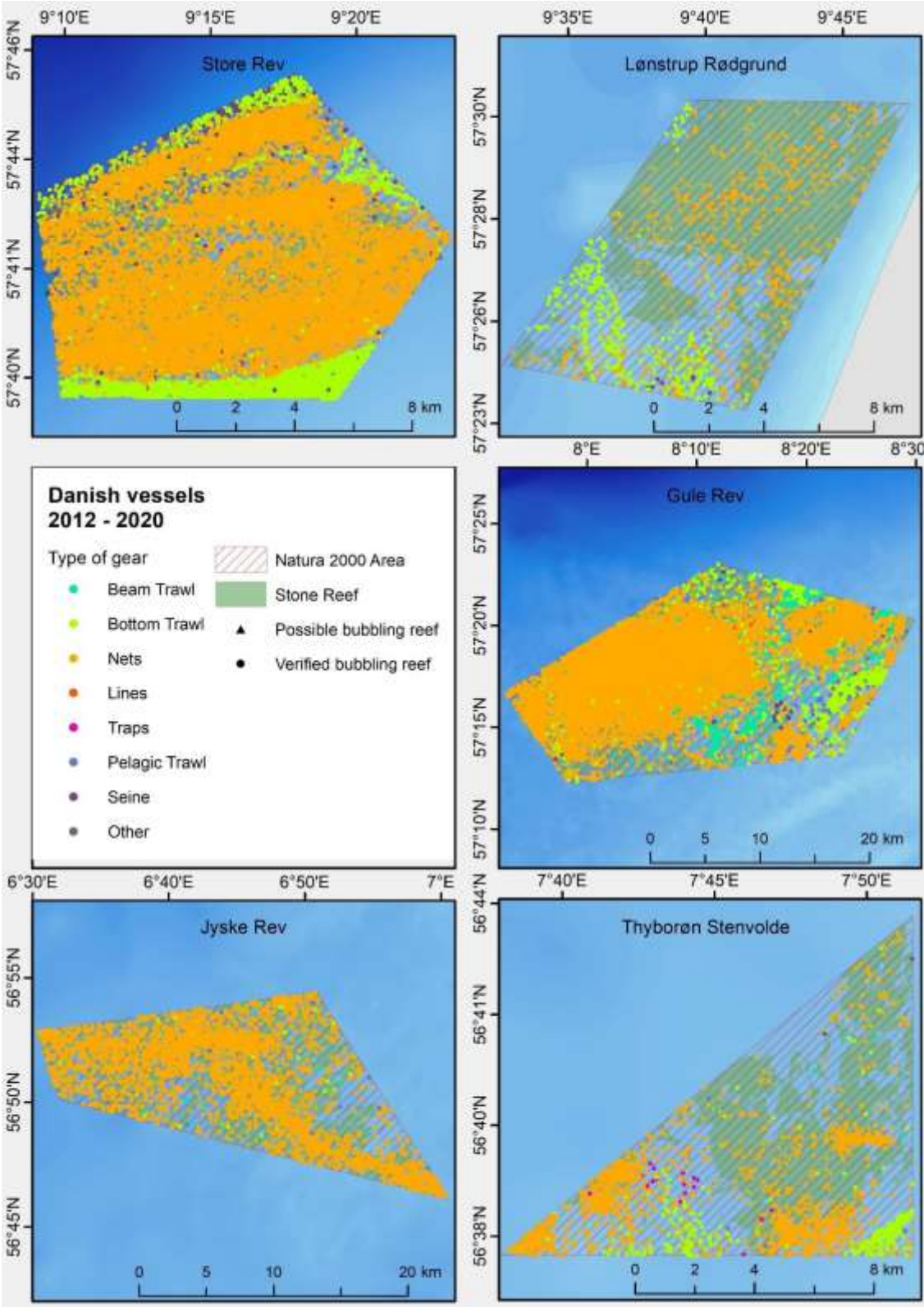
Store Rev	Other gear types	SWE	10	7	1	2	4	3	6	4	1
TOTAL			177	171	150	136	145	155	169	178	166
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	DK	7	6	5	14	13	13	13	16	19
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	NL	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7	1
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Other gear types	DK	10	9	20	30	21	22	20	19	23
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			18	19	28	44	36	36	35	45	45

Table 9. Fisheries effort (hours) for area, gear type and nation ("–", indicates effort has not been estimated) (2012-2020).

Area	Gear type	Nation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	1,280	894	1,519	1,285	1,057	1,160	1,191	951	260
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	499	411	257	154	159	152	115	181	205
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	FRA	–	–	–	–	–	0	1	3	0
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	53	43	60	43	52	61	11	9	8
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	4	76	83	62	144	66	198	977	1046
Gule Rev	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	2	6	6	29	4	2	5	26	6
Gule Rev	Other gear types	DK	1,465	1,924	2,570	1,204	1,108	2,674	2,006	1,819	1,909
Gule Rev	Other gear types	GER	819	910	732	543	788	869	19	12	6
Gule Rev	Other gear types	SWE	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	382	602	756	431	478	328	383	395	234
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	7	3	5	4	6	13	5	5	6
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	24	4	0	0	0	1	3	16	16
Jyske Rev	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jyske Rev	Other gear types	DK	432	534	629	521	378	414	249	746	402
Jyske Rev	Other gear types	GER	223	47	122	111	24	66	1	1	0
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	DK	1	12	14	5	86	151	36	8	34
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	NL	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	9
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	DK	326	42	100	31	0	17	20	2	32
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	SWE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lønstrup Rødgrund	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	DK	518	635	374	267	283	290	345	562	424
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	2	8	6	5	3	1	0	0
Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	NL	0	17	18	25	15	6	55	2	246

Store Rev	Bottom contacting gear	SWE	49	69	40	54	17	25	71	34	43
Store Rev	Other gear types	DK	1,315	2,264	2,474	2,140	1,363	1,318	1,596	1,952	1,302
Store Rev	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	17	6	78	0	2	3
Store Rev	Other gear types	SWE	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	389	137
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	BEL	0	6	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	DK	10	31	13	25	49	38	61	31	45
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	GER	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Bottom contacting gear	NL	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	9	9
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Other gear types	DK	92	90	130	237	158	236	311	309	196
Thyborøn Stenvolde	Other gear types	GER	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0

Table 10. VMS pings where fishing is assumed for Danish vessels (2012-2020).



VMS pings where fishing is assumed for Danish vessels (2020).

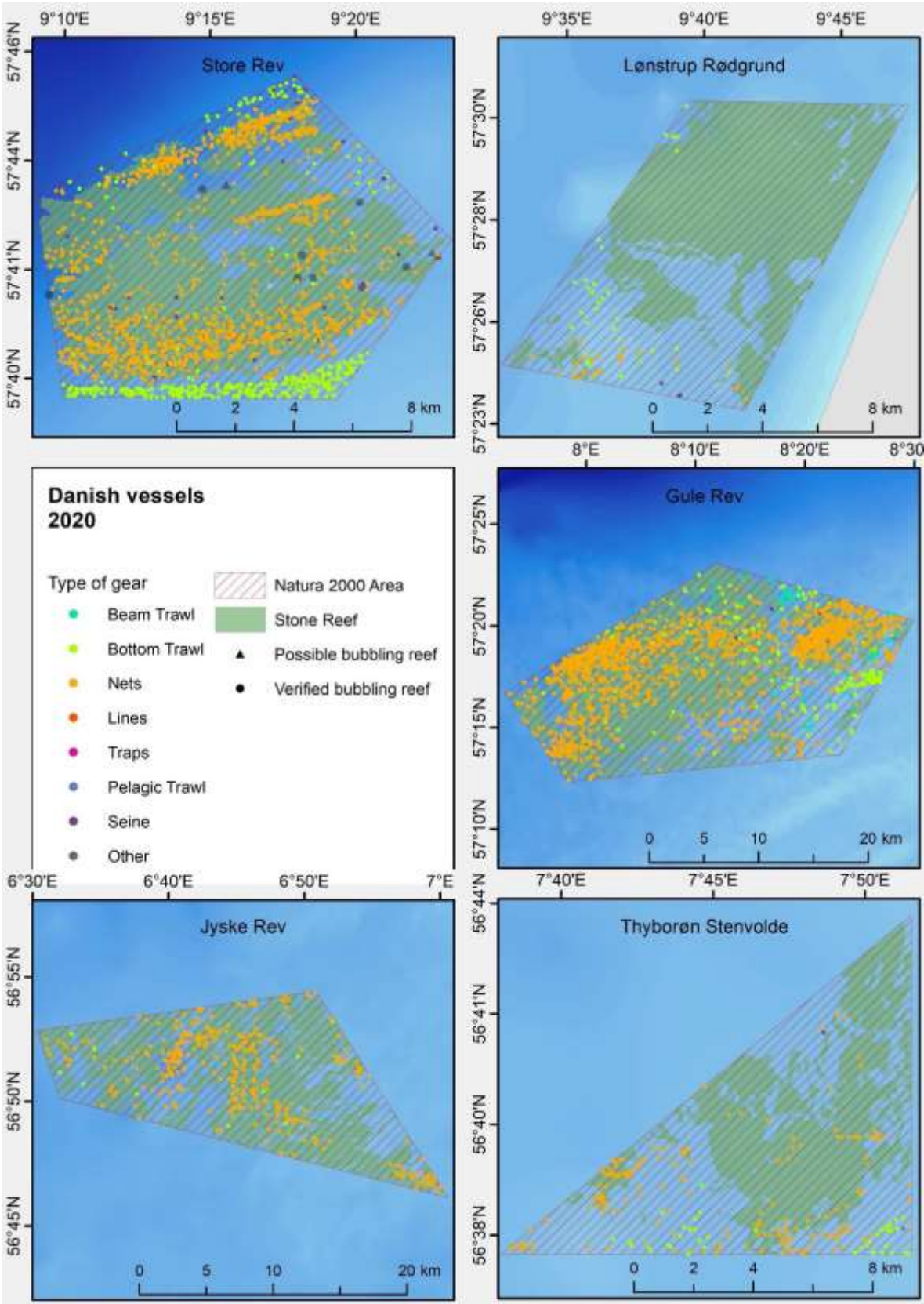
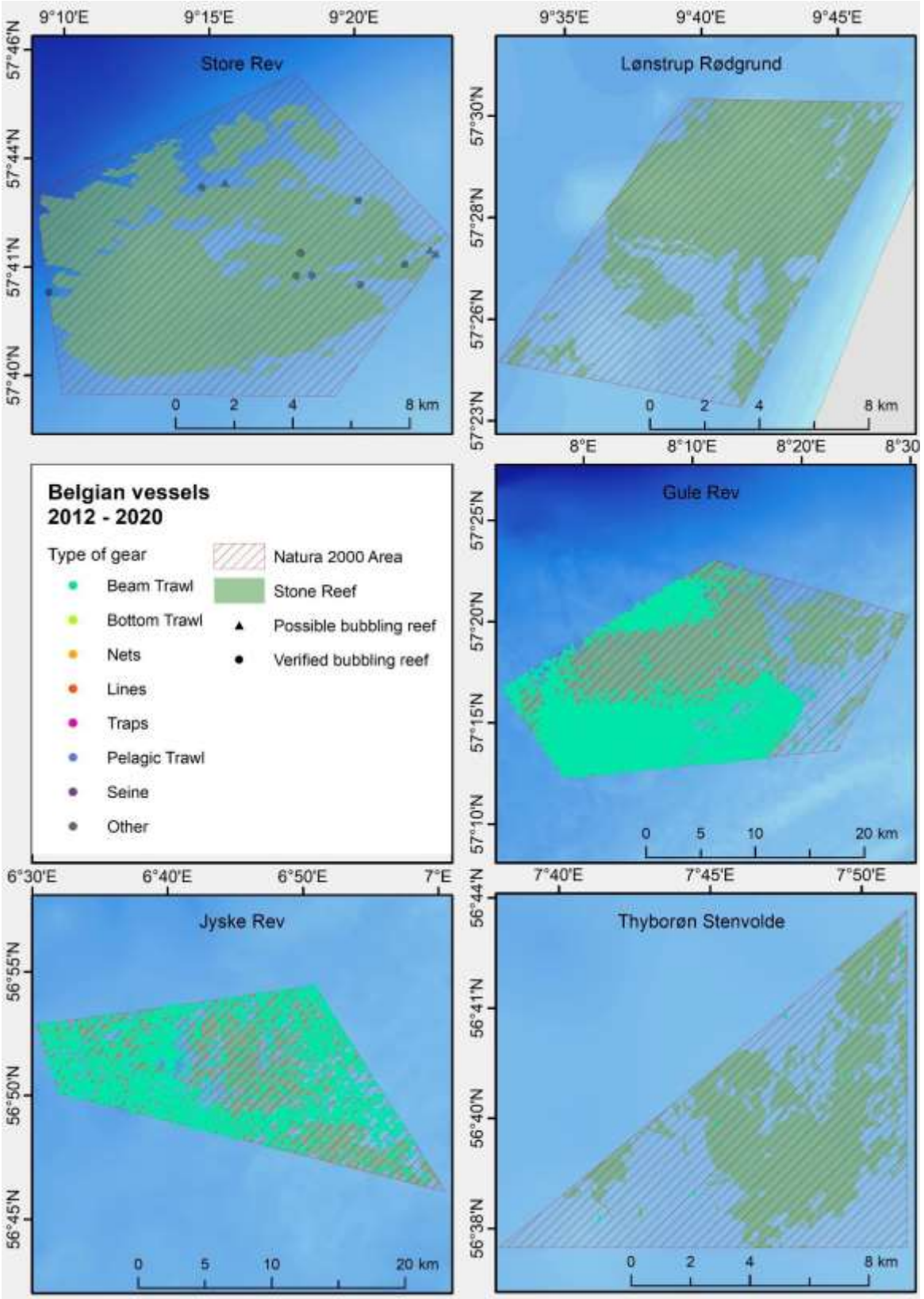


Table 11. VMS pings where fishing is assumed for Belgian vessels (2012-2020)



VMS pings where fishing is assumed for Belgian vessels (2020).

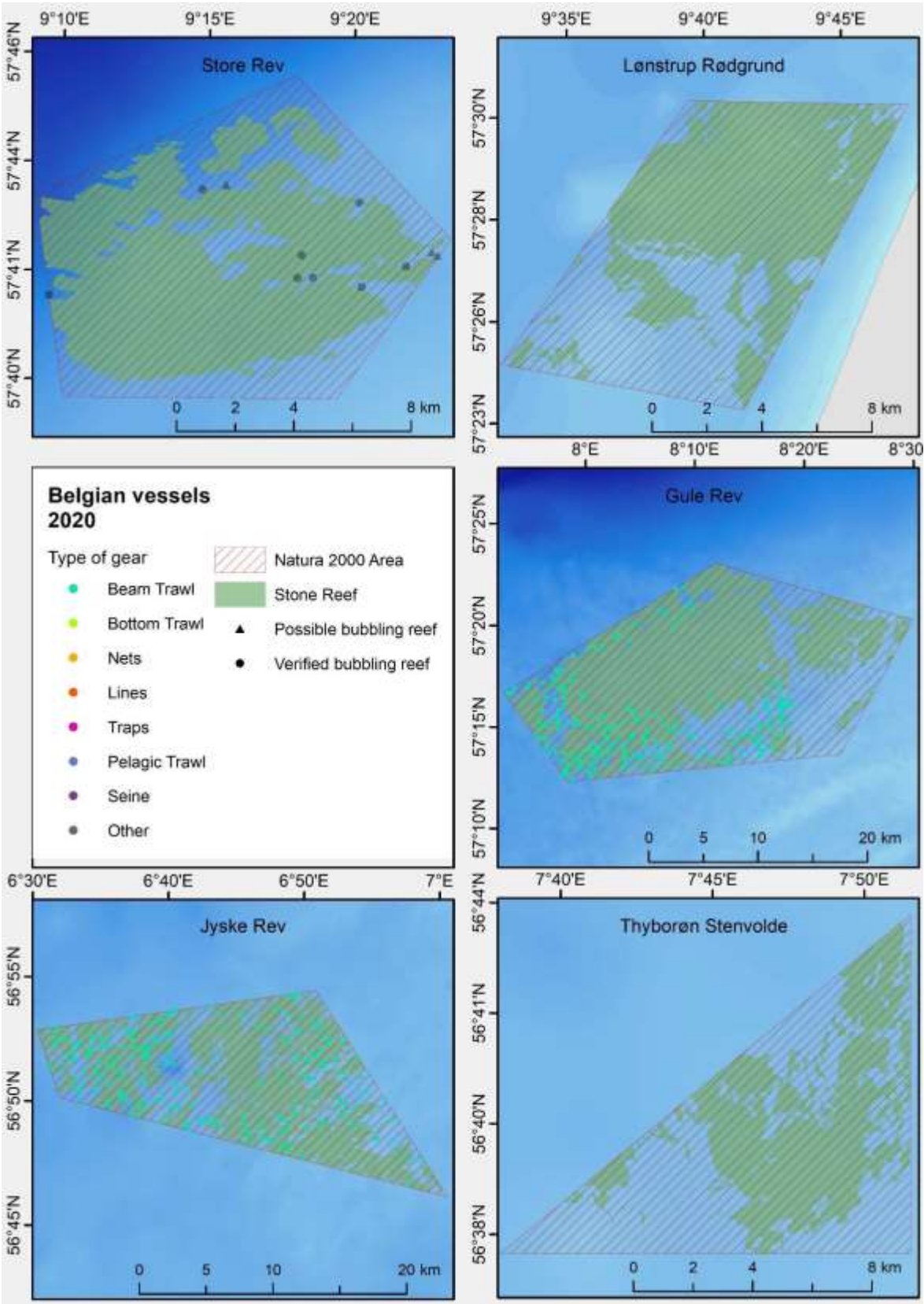


Table 12. VMS pings where fishery is assumed for Dutch vessels (2012-2020)

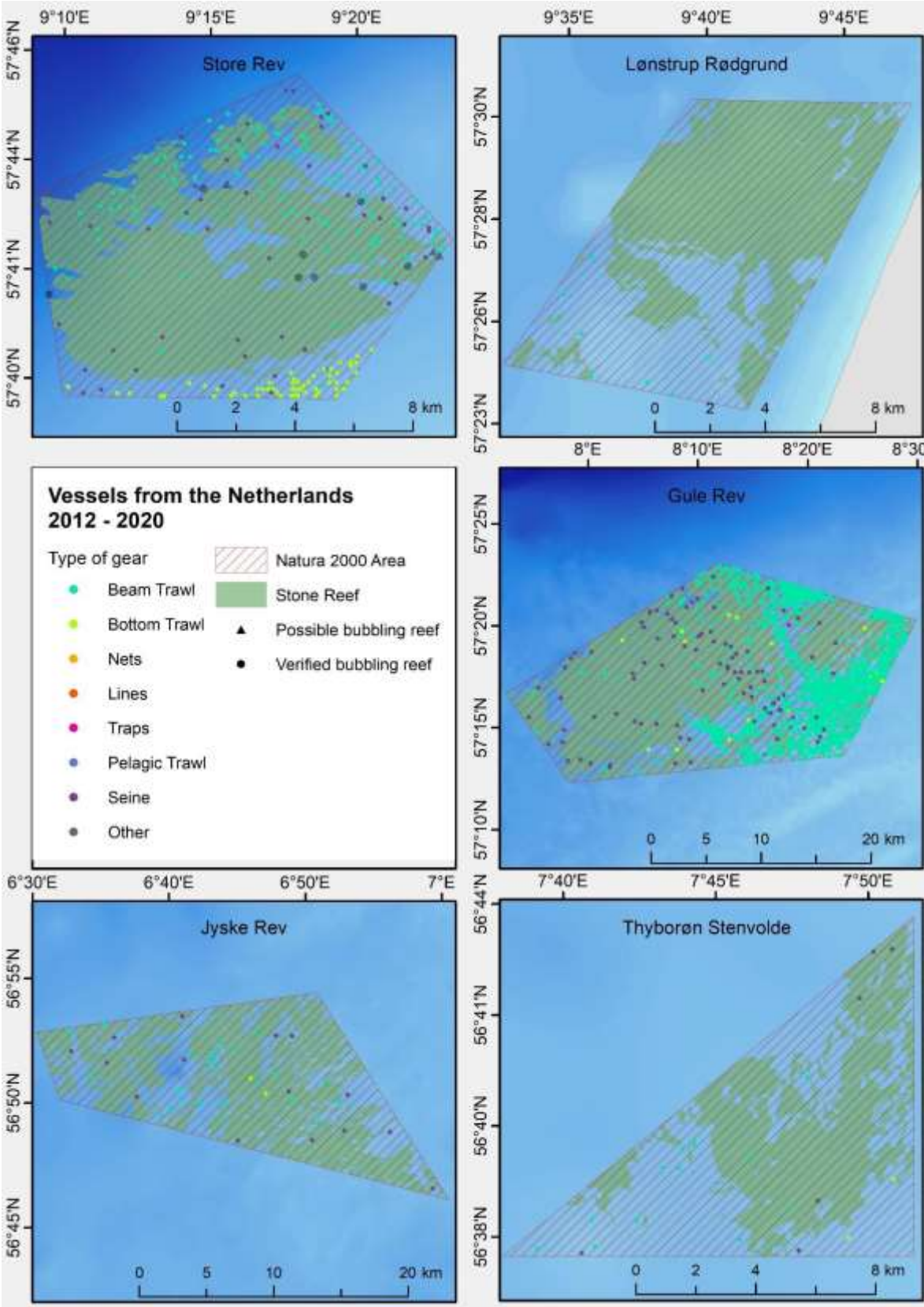


Table 12. VMS pings where fishery is assumed for Dutch vessels (2020)

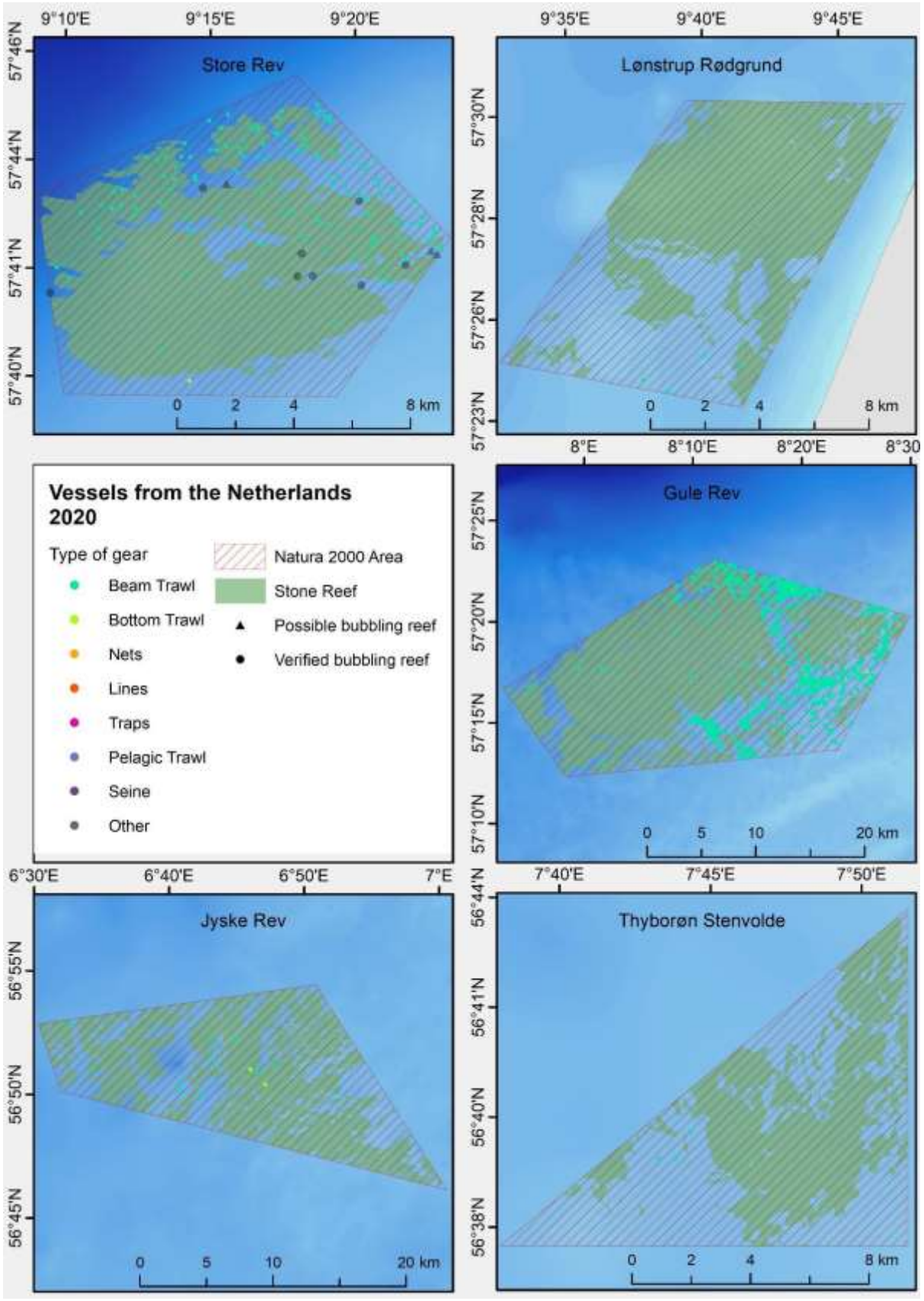
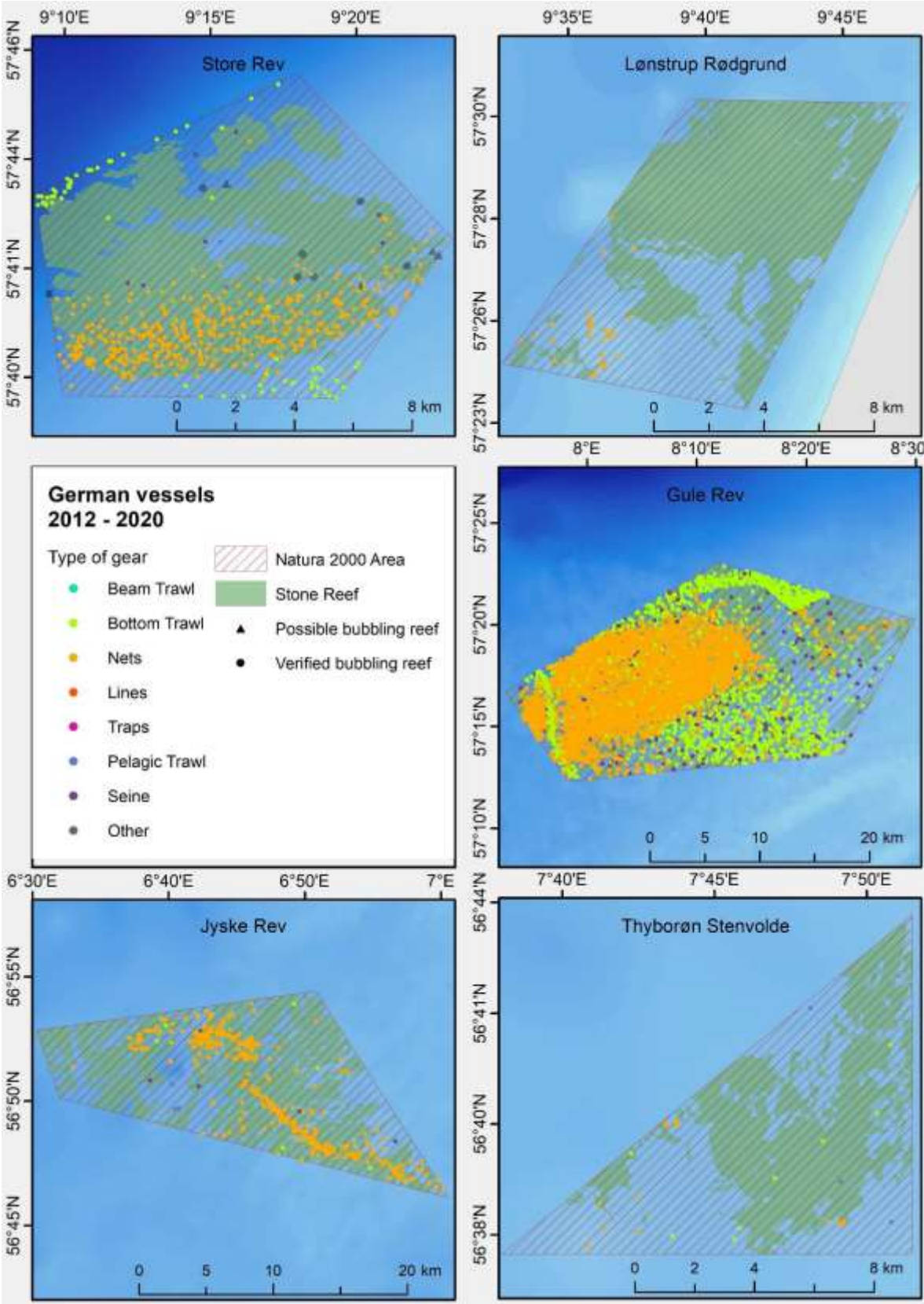


Table 13. VMS pings where fishery is assumed for German vessels (2012-2020)



VMS pings where fishery is assumed for German vessels (2020)

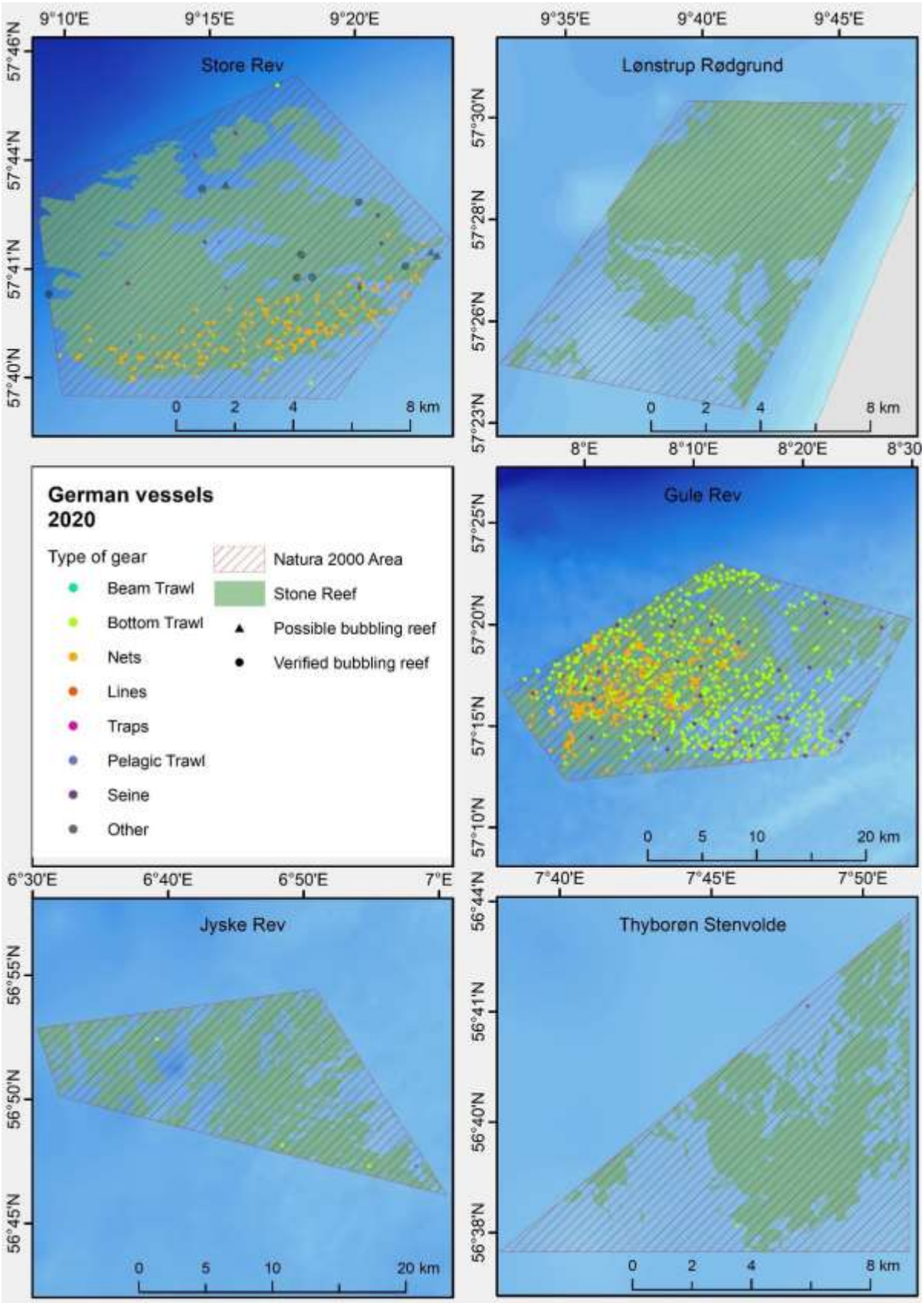
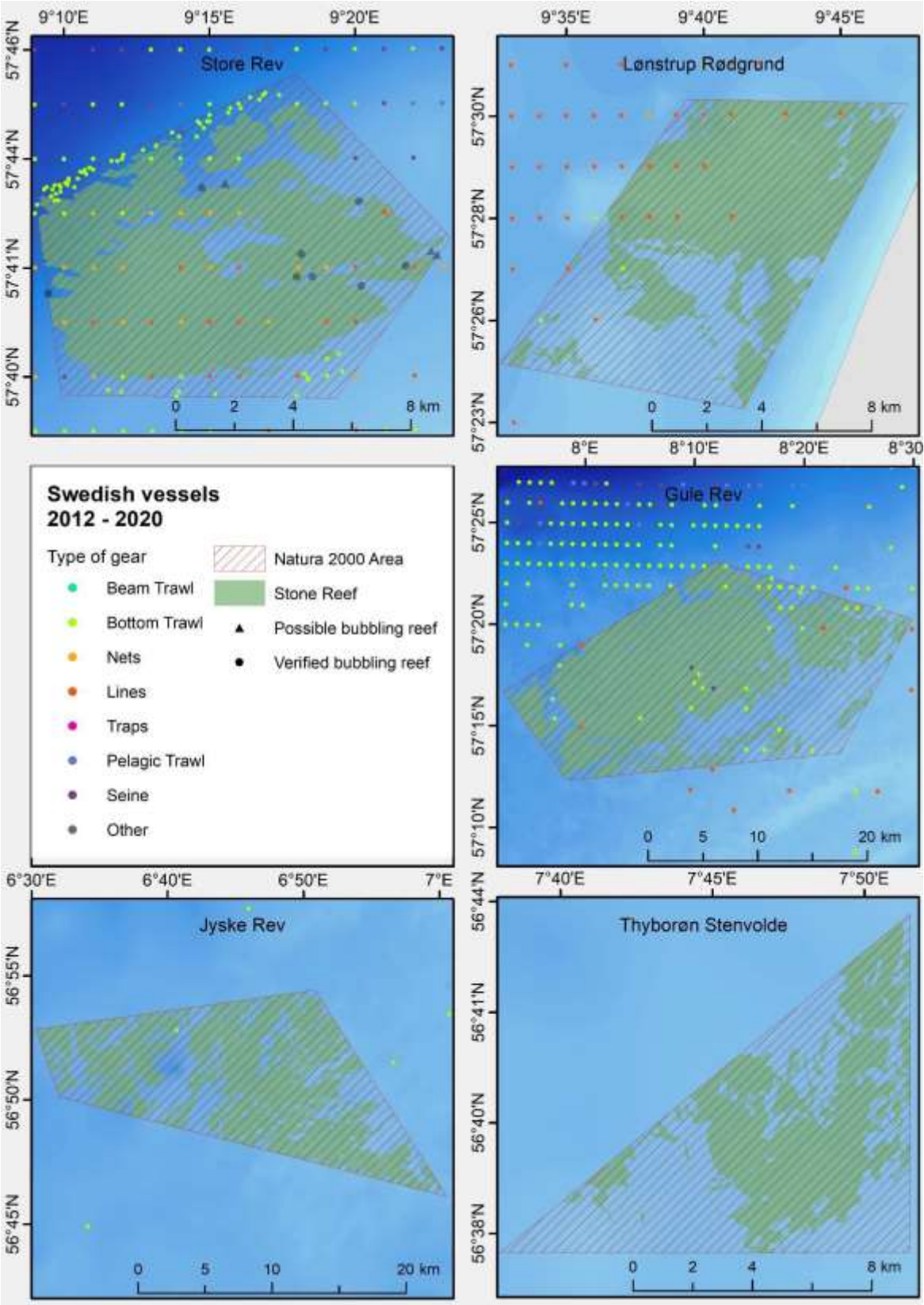
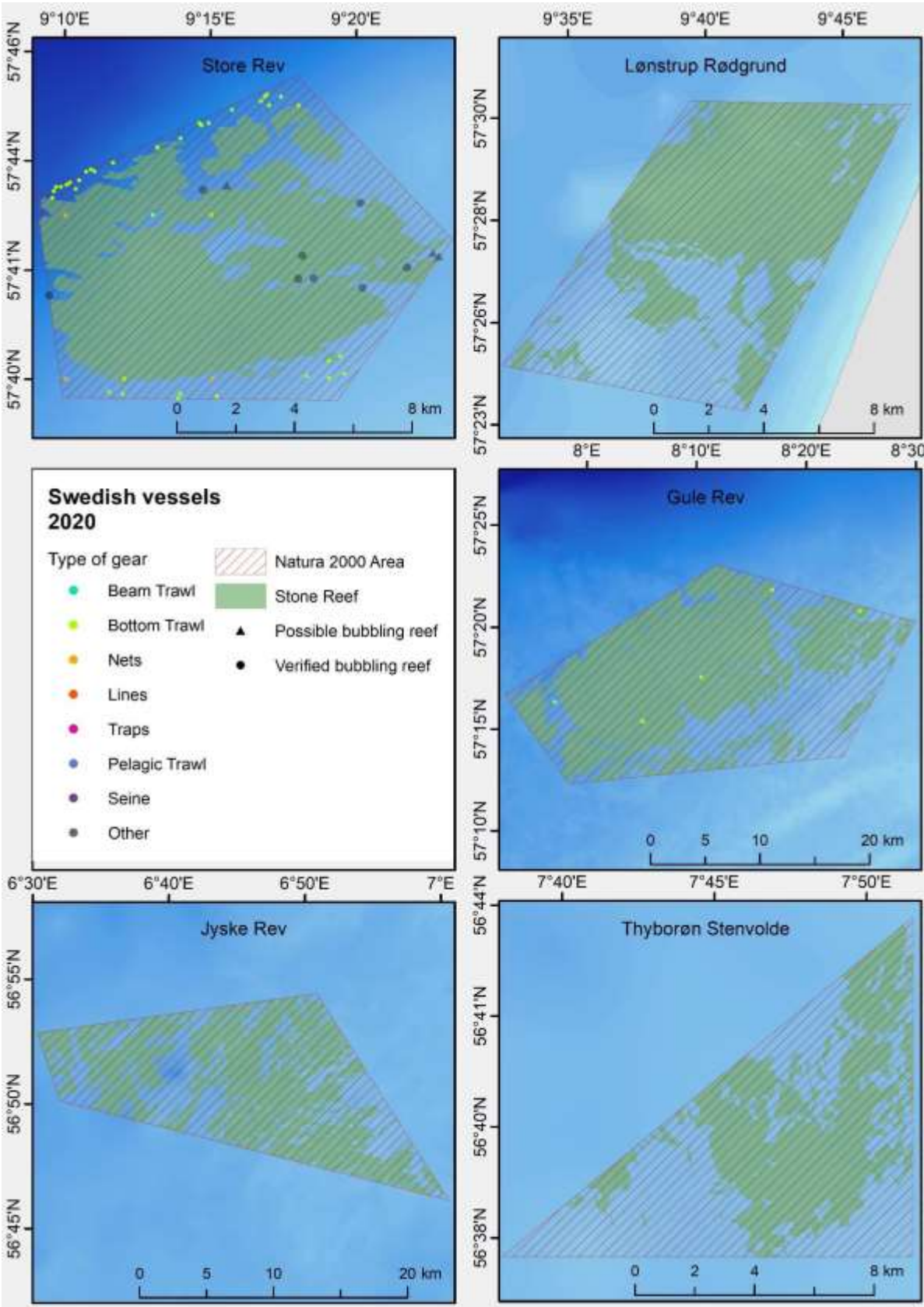


Table 14. VMS pings where fishery is assumed for Swedish vessels (2012-2020)



VMS pings where fishery is assumed for Swedish vessels (2020)



Annex D – Peer-review

DTU Aqua



NOTE

To: Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark.

Subject: Revised: Draft Proposal of fisheries management measures for the protection of reef structures (H1170 and H1180) in five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and Skagerrak

From: DTU Aqua

3 December 2019

J.no: 19/1037229

GDI/JSV/ORE

Comments on the revised proposal of fisheries management measures for the protection of reef structures (nature type H1170 and H1180) in five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and Skagerrak

At the request of the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark, DTU aqua has commented upon the revised proposal of fisheries management measures to protect reef structures under habitat type H1170 (Reefs) and H1180 (Submarine structures made by leaking gases) in the following Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and Skagerrak:

H259 Gule Rev

H258 Store Rev

H257 Jyske Rev

H247 Thyborøn Stenvolde

H202 Lønstrup Rødgrund

DTU Aqua comments made in the Note of 11th November 2019 (J.no. 19/1035512), and in the present Note (J.no. 19/1037229), pertain to the specific request whether:

- I. The proposed fisheries measures, rationale and principles are adequately supported scientifically
- II. There is additional scientific research that should be referred to in the proposal

Short summary of DTU Aqua comments across the areas and specific requests

In general the revised proposal appears to be in agreement with EU principles of scientific approach, stakeholder involvement, transparency, trade-off optimisation and non-discrimination. The references made to scientific research and reports appear to be relevant and adequate.

The management measures proposed for the two Natura 2000 nature types H1170 and H1180 are proportional to the protection requirements and in line with advice from ICES (International Council of Exploration of the Sea) for Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and habitats in deeper waters.

Most of the DTU Aqua comments to the first draft proposal text (Note of 11th November 2019) have been addressed and edited in this revised proposal text.

The proposal text addresses direct effects from fisheries with mobile bottom contacting gears for both nature types H1170 and H1180, as well as abrasion caused by both pelagic gears and passive gears (pots, traps, hook and lines, etc.) for H1180. It is now made clear that the restrictions pertain to all fishing gear types, and include both commercial and recreational fishing activities.

However, the revised proposal text still has a few shortcomings:

The current monitoring of a favourable conservation status of the nature types H1170 and H1180 is not clearly described for any of the five sites. Site specific management objectives are not clearly described, nor is it clarified how future monitoring and assessment of improved/restored favourable conservation status is planned, and undertaken with respect to assessment in general, and specifically related to the effects of the proposed management measures, fishing closure.

Macro algal indicators currently in use in the Danish monitoring programme are only suitable for assessment of the shallow parts of reef structures in two areas (H202 and H247). The proposal does not address how the deeper parts of these areas, as well as the reef structures in three other areas (H257, H258, H259) are to be assessed with regards to density and biodiversity of fish and epifauna, and of vulnerable species.

Nutrients are mentioned to have adverse effects on H202, however the proposal does not address how this pressure is to be regulated to achieve favourable conservation status of reef structures within this Natura 2000 site.

For detailed DTU Aqua comments please see track-changes in the revised draft proposal and appendices documents attached to this Note.

Review by Aarhus University (DCE)

Introduction

DCE received on 2 September 2019 a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to review the proposal for fisheries regulation in five Natura 2000-areas located in the North Sea and Skagerrak. The proposal has been adjusted following previous comments provided by DTU Aqua and Aarhus University (DCE). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested a deadline of Monday 9 December 2019.

The Ministry requests that:

DTU Aqua and DCE is tasked with reviewing the proposal with emphasis on whether the proposed measures, rationales and principles have been adequately substantiated. DTU Aqua and DCE is also asked to validate the quality of the references and add relevant studies or references where relevant.

DCE has read the proposal with the aim of securing that the proposed measures, rationales and principles have been adequately substantiated. DCE can confirm that the Ministry has included all previously forwarded suggestions.

Conclusion

DCE has the following remarks to the forwarded draft:

- Suggestions to improve the revised draft with regards to improving the clarity of the argumentation. The new suggestions has been written in track-changes in the attached document and highlighted in yellow to distinguish from previous comments.
- Missing references have been added where relevant. Please note that one reference from 'Naturstyrelsen' should be replaced by '(Al-Hamdani *et al.*, 2015). This has been clearly highlighted by in both the document and list of references.
- Technical questions to annex C (some countries are lacking average landing values for the period). Is this a mistake or is data not available?

Annex E - Outcome of workshop, 11 June 2017



11 July 2017

Outcome of informal regional workshop on protection of five Natura 2000 sites designated for reef structures H1170 and H1180 - all located in the North Sea/Skagerrak

The workshop was held in Copenhagen at the Danish AgriFish Agency, Ministry of Environment and Food, on 27 June 2017.

Denmark chaired the meeting, which was attended by representatives from Sweden, Belgium, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Danish Ngo's and fishermen organizations, two Danish universities as well as representatives from the North Sea Advisory Council and the Baltic Sea Advisory Council. Due to IT difficulties Germany could not attend by skype. See attached list of participants, Annex B.

The agenda is attached in Annex A. The presentations given are also attached. For the presentation on fishery data, only Danish fishery is given since the dataset for other member States is incomplete and an update is currently taking place.

Key outcome

There was a constructive discussion among the participants and many good aspects and points of views on the presentations were shared.

The Danish Agency for Environmental protection presented the mapping carried out as well as maps of the location of reef structures within the five Natura 2000 sites. The Danish definition used in the mapping exercise was also presented.

Aarhus University and Danish Technical University for Aquatic Resources (DTU Aqua) gave a presentation for conservation status of reef, analyses of fishery data, as well as the latest outcome from the Benthis Project, recent work on different fishing gear's footprint, and how Denmark works with the fishery data of other member states. After these presentations, the Danish AgriFish Agency presented maps of fishery activity with mobile bottom contacting gears as well as gillnetting.

In the five sites in the North Sea/ Skagerrak reef structures will protected in relation to fishery, while other features such as harbour porpoise, sandbanks and seabirds will not be dealt with just yet.

Denmark works with the protection of marine features in a thematic approach and the first task is to ensure adequate protection of reef structure sin the 65 sites designated for reef structures.

Based on scientific advice from DTU Aqua, the Danish AgriFish Agency has placed buffer zones around the mapped reef structures which will be placed to ensure adequate protection of the reef structures.

An important point in the respect was that there is a clear demarcation on the sites between the gillnetting fishermen and the fishermen with mobile contacting gear. During the presentation it was pointed out that is only on bubbling reef (H1180), that all fisheries is proposed banned. On reefs (H1170) only mobile contacting gear is to be banned. The Member State that would be most affected was Belgium. On the final maps in the presentation it was shown that also Danish fisheries will be affected in the proposed buffer zones.

The scientific advice on 6 x water depth to determine the buffer zone was also presented. However, the decision on water depth and size of the buffer zone is pending – one question is whether water depth for an area should be uniform also in cases where water depth varies a lot for the inshore and offshore side of an area.

Another relevant questions is whether the wire length used always changes with water depth for instance above 40 meter? During the discussions the following questions were presented:

- Water depth: how to determine this if sources are scarce?
- Could several water depths be applied in an area?
- Reduction of buffer zones in areas where trawl track shows a straight pattern, e.g. E-W, N-S?
- Control and enforcement of areas with high fishing intensity

Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden carry out fisheries in the five sites. Some activities also take place inside the proposed buffer zones. There were several discussions in the plenary about the size of the buffer zone. WWF stated that there was also a precautionary principle build into the advices on buffer zones. The Danish Fishermen's Association had the opinion that buffer zones size should be differentiated both in accordance to wire length of the mobile contacting gear but also in relation to the corners of the buffer zones, if the trawl track shows a straight pattern.

A representative from the North Sea Advisory Council informed about a proposal in Scotland with buffer zones. These buffer zone were placed closer to non-features of a sight especially because of a clear drop-off in the water depth.

The United Kingdom hoped that Denmark would look at the displacement factor. The Danish Agrifish Agency replied that it will look at it, but not at a detailed level, as the tools are not there yet. The Netherlands informed the plenary that they had done a cost-benefit analysis on the Frisian Front and that they would be happy to share this analysis.

WWF found that there was a large impact on the features of the sites, and asked if it was possible to use the fast track procedure of the CFP. The Danish Agrifish Agency did not agree on the fact that there is large impact on the features, and reminded the plenary, that we are dealing with a known conflict between reefs and mobile contacting gears, as well as bubbling reef with regards to all fisheries gears.

Finally, there was a discussion on the size of the alert zone which depends on the size of the area. The Danish Agrifish Agency pointed out that in the current control model in force for several sites, the vessels would only be contacted (polled) if they had a certain speed, that suggested that they were fishing.

In July, a common approach for control and enforcement between Member States will be discussed but mainly with regards to VMS every 10 minute.

The Danish Agrifish Agency finished the workshop by outlining the regional process, where this workshop is the very first step in the process of formulating necessary fisheries management measures. After the workshop, a case will be prepared for the minister where the principles will be agreed upon. Thereafter, the buffer zones will have to be placed and the draft proposal written.

Before regional coordination can be initiated, the Danish Parliament need to approve. It is therefore difficult at this moment to foresee when the regional coordination process will be launched – preferably in 2018. The deadline is 2021 according to the management plans. Once the regional coordination process starts, national stakeholders, relevant member states with direct management interests and the North Sea Advisory Council will be consulted in accordance with Article 11 and 18 of the Basic regulation. There was a general agreement that transparency in these processes are very important and that workshops as this one serves a good purpose early in the process before the outline of the regulation is drafted.



Annex F - Minutes from ad-hoc meetings

Minutes- 16. September 2021

Sustainable Fisheries
Case No 2021-874
6. October 2021

Pre-consultation on Danish proposal for fisheries regulation measures for protection of reef structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak (Skype, 16. September 2021)

Participants

Denmark

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries	Mikkel Stage (chair), Mads N. Larsen
Ministry of Environment	Adam Billing
DTU Aqua	Grete E. Dinesen

Sweden

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)	Malin Wilhelmsson, Lena Tingström
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Germany

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Leonie Renwrandt
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation	Miriam Müller
Thünen Institute	Torsten Schulze

The Netherlands

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	Erik Tichelaar, Susan Spijksma
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Belgium

Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment	Yana Deschutter
Government of Flanders	Isabel Maene

European Commission

DG-Envi	Anna Chelari, Stefania Charisiadou
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1. Welcome / tour de table

Denmark welcomed participants. A short introduction was made followed by a tour de table.

The agenda was adopted and no points were raised under AoB.

2. Presentation of the sites and fisheries activity

Denmark gave a broad introduction to the proposal. The purpose of the proposal was to ensure adequate protection of designated reef structures from fisheries activities, thereby contributing to the obligation of achieving favorable conservation status for boulder reefs (H1170) and bubbling reefs (H1180).

Denmark explained that in 2013, the Danish government chose a thematic approach to nature conservation, where you started by protecting the most vulnerable habitat types (reef structures) first. This proposal marked the end of the first round of protection, as the five sites covered by this proposal was the last outstanding reef structures in need of protection.

Sweden asked, if a section in the background document could be added on the upcoming Danish proces on protection of other species and habitat types, e.g. harbour porpoise. Denmark agreed to this and would update the background document accordingly.

Denmark gave a brief presentation on how the sites were mapped, which was followed by an overview of the reef distribution and total catches for each area. Fisheries data for the period 2012-2018 showed activity in all sites, especially in Gule Rev, Store Rev and Jyske Rev. These three sites were also subject to extensive fisheries with mobile bottom contacting gear, especially beam- and bottom trawling carried out by Danish and Belgian vessels.

Denmark asked the other member states, if the current data from 2012-2018 adequately reflected development in the fisheries in the past years. The Netherlands replied that the dutch fleet since 2018 reportedly had moved further north and thus potentially into the areas covered by the proposal.

It was agreed that there was a need for a new data call for data covering 2019 and 2020 in order to provide an accurate reflection of the current fisheries activity in the areas. Denmark also noted that updated data would provide a more accurate assessment of the economic impacts of the proposal, which could serve as a basis for political discussions in member states.

3. Presentation by DTU Aqua

DTU Aqua gave a presentation on buffer zones as a fishery regulation measure for reef structure protection (nature type H1170 and H1180) in the Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea. Buffer zones were established to ensure protection of the reef structures from unintended physical damage during fishery close to reefs. The potential for fishing gear to stray into the VME was related to the uncertainty of the location of the fishing gear relative to the known location of the vessel. This was related to water depth and the depth-dependant trawl warp length deployed.

The advice from DTU Aqua built on existing advice on buffer zones from ICES, which recommended a buffer zone at 3 x the water depth. ICES' advice was based on deeper waters (>200 metres) and thus not directly applicable to shallow waters, such as the five sites in the Danish part of the North Sea. For shallower waters, the warp length was larger relative to the gear, which created greater uncertainty of the exact location of the gear. As a consequence, DTU Aqua had developed a depth dependent buffer zone advice, which was applied in the current proposal:

Water depth: 0 - 75 m => Buffer zone: 6 x water depth

Water depth: 75 - 150 m => Buffer zone: 5 x water depth

Water depth: >150 m => Buffer zone: 4 x water depth

A similar approach was used in an earlier advice by DTU Aqua concerning buffer zones to protect reef structures within Natura 2000 sites in the inner Danish waters down to approx. 30-40 m depth.

Germany asked if the proposed buffer zones were delineated based on risk of direct physical contact of fishing gears with the reef structures, and not the risk of smothering. DTU Aqua confirmed this.

DTU Aqua also presented preliminary considerations regarding the potential risk of the smothering of reef structures (H1170 and H1180) following resuspension of material during fishery with mobile bottom-contacting gears. It was explained that the risk of smothering was highly dependent on the gear type and the type of sediment surrounding the reef structures. For hard, mixed and sandy substrates, the risk zone of smothering was expected to be narrower than for muddy substrates due to the lower level of sediment suspended by the gears (smaller volumes, shorter duration, and less spatial distribution). The risk zone was expected to be wider for soft bottoms composed of finer sand and muddy substrates. For the five areas covered by the present proposal, DTU Aqua explained that the risk zone of smothering was expected to be relatively narrow, as the areas were surrounded by hard, mixed and sandy bottoms and could be covered by the proposed buffer zone width. The proposed buffer zones, however, would need to be assessed individually with regard to the actual buffer zone width and sediment composition of the fished areas adjacent to the reef structures.

Sweden requested that this information on buffer zones were added to the background document.

Denmark agreed to this and would update the background document accordingly via an official advice request to DTU Aqua.

4. Proposed measures

Denmark proposed a ban on mobile bottom contacting gears on and around boulder reefs (H1170). Denmark also proposed a further ban on all fishing activity, both commercial and recreational, in areas designated for bubbling reefs (H1180). The restricted zones would be supplemented by a depth dependent buffer zone based on the scientific rationale provided by DTU Aqua. The restricted zones would be controlled and enforced by the Danish control model, which was centered on the use of VMS supplemented by AIS surveillance. There would be established alert zones (4 nautical miles) with a mandatory requirement of AIS, class A for vessels using mobile bottom contacting gears.

Germany asked for clarification on the functioning of the alarm zones. Denmark explained that when a vessel approached the alarm zone with a speed indicating fishing activity (<4 knots) an automatic alarm would alert the Danish FMC, which consequently would contact the vessel directly.

Germany asked how the total ban on all fisheries activity around bubbling reefs would be controlled, when the AIS requirement only applied to vessels with mobile bottom contacting gears. Denmark replied that

bubbling reefs only had been verified at Store Rev, which was located far offshore in difficult and trafficked waters. The assumption was therefore that smaller vessels not covered by requirement of VMS would already have AIS installed for safety reasons.

Germany asked if Denmark had considered any alternative solutions for foreign vessels not equipped with VMS and/or AIS. Denmark had not considered this, but agreed to investigate alternative solutions. Denmark noted that the assumption had been that foreign vessels in these areas would be with a total length of more than 12 metres or at least have AIS due to safety reasons.

5. Preliminary time-plan

Denmark presented a preliminary timeplan, which aimed at conducting an updated datacall in the fall of 2021, ultimately leading to attainment of 'sufficient information' from all member states within December 2021. Ad-hoc meetings would be carried out in the spring of 2022, aiming at submission of a Joint Recommendation in June/July 2022.

6. Status on MSFD in Denmark

The Danish Ministry of Environment gave a status on the ongoing proces to implement the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in the Danish part of the North Sea/Skagerrak and the Baltic Sea around Bornholm. In the spring of 2021, the Danish government proposed the designation of 13 new protected areas. Expected measures for these areas included ban on mobile bottom contacting and further ban on all fisheries activities in areas designated as 'strictly' protected.

The areas in question had undergone a three month public hearing and was now subject to a national political proces.

Information on the Danish proposal, including GIS-material, can be found at:
<https://hoeringsportalen.dk/Hearing/Details/64973>.

7. AoB

No points were raised under any other business.

Minutes - 28 April 2022

Ad hoc meeting on Danish proposal for fisheries regulation measures for protection of reef structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak

The meeting was chaired by Denmark and held via Skype on 28 April 2022.

Participants

Denmark

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

Mikkel Stage (chair), Liv Backhaus

Sweden

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water
Management (SwAM)

Malin Wilhelmsson, Lena Tingström

Germany

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Thünen Institute

Leonie Renwranz, Anne Ochsendorf
Torsten Schulze

The Netherlands

Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

Ilja Voorsmit

Belgium

Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Government of Flanders

Yana Deschutter
Bart Maertens

European Commission

DG-Envi

Stefania Charisiadou

DG-Mare

Maria Aira Martin

1. Welcome / tour de table

Denmark welcomed participants and apologised for technical difficulties with sending the updated draft proposal and presentation. A short introduction was made followed by a tour de table.

The agenda was adopted and no points were raised under AoB.

2. Presentation of updated data call made for 2019-2020 and call for sufficient information

Denmark gave a short introduction to the updated proposal. The purpose of the proposal is to ensure adequate protection of designated reef structures from fisheries activities, thereby contributing to the obligation of achieving favourable conservation status for boulder reefs (H1170) and bubbling reefs (H1180).

Denmark informed to where the requested sub section about sediment suspension was added in the draft proposal.

As it was agreed at last meeting on the 16 September 2021 to have a new data call for data covering 2019 and 2020 in order to provide accurate reflection of the current fisheries activity in the areas, Denmark gave a brief presentation of the new data and how the fishery activities have been developing in 2019 and 2020.

Sweden asked for further information on the upcoming Danish process on protection of other species and habitat types in the areas in question e.g. harbour porpoise. Denmark agreed to add more information on this topic.

Denmark then asked if MS with the agreed addition of information expected to be able to agree the data covered the sufficient information. Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and Germany replied positively.

It was agreed that Denmark would make a formal call for acceptance of sufficient information.

3. Proposed measures and proposed control

Denmark gave a brief summary to the proposed measures. Denmark proposed a ban on mobile bottom contacting gears on and around boulder reefs (H1170). Denmark also proposed a further ban on all fishing activity, both commercial and recreational, in areas designated for bubbling reefs (H1180). The restricted zones will be supplemented by a depth dependent buffer zone, which follows the advice of DTU Aqua.

Belgium asked for clarification, if the areas in question can be open for some fishery activity in all sites, especially in Gule Rev and Jyske Rev. Belgium suggested different scenarios in order to accommodate this, e.g. having “small spots” open for fishery activity, gear modification and monitoring/studies.

Denmark replied that Belgium should provide more information on the proposals in order for Denmark to make an accurate assessment on the potential impact into the areas covered by the proposal. It was agreed that there was a need for a bilateral meeting with Belgium and Denmark.

Denmark gave a summary of how the restricted zones will be controlled and enforced, centered on the mandatory use of VMS supplemented by AIS surveillance and establishing an alert zones (4 nautical miles) around the MPAs.

Germany referred to its previous request for alternative solutions for foreign vessels not equipped with VMS and AIS, in particular vessels under 15 or 12 meters length. Germany indicated that this request had become obsolete, as according to the available data there was no fishing activity of German fishing vessels below 15 meters length in the areas in question. Denmark informed that considerations were being made on copying the proposed control set-up currently being discussed in relation to the German proposal for MPAs in the Baltic Sea. The proposal needed further investigation and discussions in this regard.

4. Preliminary time-plan

Denmark presented a preliminary time-plan, which aimed at conducting a Joint Recommendation, aiming at submission to STECF in November 2022. Ad-hoc meetings would be carried out in May-June 2022. Sweden asked if Denmark had considered the consulting of NSAC in the time-plan. It was agreed that Denmark would update the time-plan.

5. Status on the Danish maritime spatial plan

Denmark gave a status on the ongoing process to implement the Danish maritime spatial plan. In the spring of 2022, the Danish government are in the process of negotiating protected areas. Expected measures for

these areas included ban on mobile bottom contacting gears and further ban on all fisheries activities in areas designated as “strictly” protected.

Information on the maritime spatial plan, including GIS-material, can be found at: [Danmarks Havplan](#)

6. AoB

No points were raised under any other business.

Minutes – 07 June 2022

Ad hoc meeting on Draft Joint Recommendation on the Danish proposal for fisheries regulation measures for protection of reef structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak

The meeting was chaired by Denmark and held via Webex on 07 June 2022.

Participants

Denmark	Mikkel Stage (chair), Liv L. V. Backhaus
Sweden	Malin Wilhelmsson
Germany	Anne Ocsendorf, Leonie Renwrantz
Belgium	Bart Maertens, Yana Deschutter
EU Commission	Stefania Charisiadou, Maria Aira Martin (DG Mare)

1. Welcome / tour de table

Denmark welcomed participants and made a short introduction followed by a tour de table. Denmark informed to the clarified suggestions from Germany about previous requested alternative solutions for vessels under 12 meters of length to the Minutes from last ad hoc meeting on 28. April 2022.

It was agreed that Denmark would send the revised Minutes from last ad hoc meeting on 28. April 2022.

The agenda was adopted and no points were raised under AoB.

2. Proposed measures and proposed control

Denmark gave a short introduction to the proposal. The purpose of the proposal is to ensure adequate protection of designated reef structures from fisheries activities, thereby contributing to the obligation of achieving favorable conservation status for boulder reefs (H1170) and bubbling reefs (H1180).

Denmark informed to where to find the requested sub section 7.3 about Danish protection of other species and habitat types in the draft proposal. Sweden thanked Denmark. There was no further comments to this added sub section.

Denmark gave a brief summary to the proposed measures similar to the previous ad-hoc meeting 28. April 2022.

Denmark presented the proposed control and enforcement measures. As Germany had indicated that the provision for alternative solution for fishing vessels below 12 metres length had become obsolete, Denmark asked to the necessity for the provision. Belgium proposed the provision to remain in the proposal in the case that vessels below 12 meters should occur in the areas in the future. Denmark replied that in case of revision of the existing EU fisheries control system, the amended rules will apply accordingly to the control measures as far as the rules proposed did not foresee stricter control rules.

Sweden asked for clarification, if 2.1 a. and b. applied to all fishing vessels. Denmark confirmed and elaborated that these were the two options that fishing vessels needed to apply to if entering into the 4-nm alarm zone, which were similar to the proposal in the Baltic Sea. Sweden suggested therefore the alternative solution to be specified as a third option. Denmark agreed to rewrite sub section 2.1.

Denmark informed about the e-mail from France. France did not oppose to option 2.1 a. about increasing the frequency of VMS transmission for control purposes. Furthermore, France kept its position about 2.1. b that the use of AIS for monitoring Natura 2000 sites at sea were not to constitute a precedence, which the French authorities do not wish to introduce. For fishing vessels below 12 metres length overall, France will follow the new control regulation measures concerning the equipment of those vessels with VMS. Denmark would contact France about their position on point 2.1. b.

Denmark asked, if there were any further comments to the point on proposed measures and control. Germany asked, if Denmark had considered Art. 9 para. 5, of the Control Regulation (Reg. (EC) No. 1224/2009) as Germany had had some internal discussions whether in need to address this in the Baltic Sea proposal. Denmark had not considered this and agreed to investigate this further.

Denmark presented the draft Joint Recommendation. Denmark apologised that measures for recreational fishing and coordinates for the alarm zones were not included in the draft joint recommendation. Germany informed that it was possible to have the JR without coordinates for the alarm zones.

Sweden suggested to use the term “no take zone” for areas with a prohibition of all fishing activities in order to follow the language in earlier proposals. Denmark agreed to investigate this further.

3. Time plan and next steps

Denmark presented the preliminary time-plan, which aimed at formal approval of the Joint Recommendation in September 2022 aiming at submission to the Commission in due time for evaluation by the STECF plenary in November 2022. Denmark aimed at consulting NSAC in July-August on the draft proposal and draft Joint Recommendation.

Belgium informed that it was not possible currently to have the bilateral meeting requested by Belgium. It was agreed that Denmark would get back to Belgium and inform everyone if any changes were going to be proposed.

It was agreed that Denmark would send the revised draft proposal, draft joint recommendation and minutes. No future meetings were proposed and it was agreed that the formal call for Joint Recommendation could be by a written procedure.

4. AoB

No points were raised under any other business.

Minutes –16 February 2024

Ad hoc meeting on Draft Joint Recommendation on the Danish proposal for fisheries regulation measures for protection of reef structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak

The meeting was chaired by Denmark and held via Teams on 16 February 2024

Participants

Denmark	Mikkel Stage, Pernille Desiré Birkenborg Jensen & Fie Lind-Holm
Sweden	Malin Wilhelmsson & Lena Tingström
Germany	Leonie Renwrantz, Zoe Dippel & Miriam Müller
Belgium	Camille Daniels & Bart Maertens
The Netherlands	Sophie Kuijten & Susan Spieksma
France	Guilhem Grizaud
EU Commission	Stefania Charisiadou, Paulo Vasconcelos & Insa Schuetze

1. Welcome and introduction

Denmark welcomed participants and made a short introduction of the proposal. Informed that there are no changes in relation to the proposal since last ad hoc meeting, only minor editorial corrections. Denmark has since had several bilateral meetings with Belgium in order to reach an agreement on Gule Rev.

2. Research project

Denmark informed about the outcome of the bilateral meetings with Belgium. In the southern part of Gule Rev, an area with fragmented distribution of reef structures has been chosen where Belgium can conduct a research project. In the project area, a limited number of Belgian vessels will be allowed to fish.

Belgium presented the project and informed that the objective of the research project is to demonstrate, that the beam trawl used by Belgian fishermen can fish close to the reefs without damaging them. This project investigates whether it is possible to combine the closure of fishing in the necessary areas (habitats) while still maintaining fishing activity close to the habitat types that need protection and where fishing is prohibited.

The EU Commission supported the purpose of the pilot project and its focus on finding methods where habitat protection and fishing (especially the small-scale fisheries) can coexist. Noted that it is important to avoid a patchwork of regulation at sea, where many small areas with buffer zones are protected rather than entire areas. It should be aimed to make it as practical as possible for the fishermen and the fisheries control.

Belgium agreed with the Commission regarding avoiding creating a patchwork at sea, which also is not the intention of the project. Noted that the project area is a very small area.

Sweden asked whether resuspension would be included in the project.

Belgium answered that resuspension will not be part of the project, as it is a relatively small-scale project.

Germany considered the project as an interesting way to achieve a compromise. Wished for the results, as well as ongoing updates and status, to be circulated among member states. Asked which fish tools will be used in the project.

Belgium answered, that it will be the traditional beam trawl, already used by Belgian fishermen that will be used on the project area, not a new technical development. The same gear as before, but with instruments that provide a very detailed picture of the fishery. Noted that there is full transparency and that a report about the project will be circulated.

The EU Commission requested a more detailed description of the fishing vessels to be involved and the technology that will be used in the description of the research project. Noted that the methodology for the project should be clearly outlined in the description of the research project.

Denmark pointed out that the plan is to share a more detailed project description, and both DK and the EU Commission need to approve it once it is ready.

Belgium answered that the project description will be developed as soon as possible. And once it is available, it will be circulated.

Sweden noted that according Article 25 of the technical regulation (Reg. 2019/1241), for a specific research project that involves more than six commercial vessels the Commission shall seek, where appropriate, the advice of STECF to confirm that this level of participation is justified on scientific grounds.

3. Next steps

Denmark informed about the next steps and expected time plan:

Consultation of the NSAC during week 10-13.

Approval by the Scheveningen HLG in week 14-15 (written procedure) or HLG meeting 17 April 2024.

Forward of the proposal and joint recommendation to the Commission during week 16.

4. Other remarks

The EU Commission noted the following:

The fisheries data only reflects fisheries conducted by Member States. Important to verify that UK vessels are not present in the areas.

Important to use the same terminology in the joint recommendation as used in the already regulated areas.

Asked DK to verify all coordinates.

Explanation on the dimension of the buffer zones should be included in the Joint Recommendation.

Denmark answered that the Joint Recommendation will be redrafted based on the recommendations by the Commission.

Annex G - NSAC Advice



Scheveningen Group Presidency
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Gullbergs Strandgata 15
411 04 Göteborg
Sweden

Cc: DG MARE, Danish Administration

Brussels, 15 April 2024

NSAC Advice 07-2324

NSAC Advice on Fisheries management measures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and the Skagerrak

This paper was approved by the NSAC Executive Committee on 15 April 2024 with consensus via fast-track written procedure.

1 Background

On the 11th of March 2024 the Danish Administration reached out to the NSAC in accordance with Article 18 of the Framework Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy with a request to comment on the draft proposal regarding Fisheries Conservation Measures under Article 11 for protection of reef structures in five Danish Natura 2000 sites designated under the Habitats Directive 92/43 EEG of 21st of May 1992.

The draft, in which Denmark proposes to regulate fishing activities in the Danish part of the North Sea and Skagerrak for the protection of reef structures designated under the Habitats Directive, was previously sent to NSAC on the 25th of July 2022. Since then, the proposal has been revised in relation to adjustments of coordinates for the buffer zones around the reef structures.

The present proposal entails fisheries management measures in the following four Natura 2000 sites located in the Danish Exclusive Economic zone in the North Sea and Skagerrak, outside 12 nautical miles:

- Thyborøn Stenvolde (EU site code: DK00VA348)
- Jyske Rev, Lillefiskerbanke (EU site code: DK00VA257)
- Store Rev (EU site code: DK00VA258)
- Gule Rev (EU site code: DK00VA259)

In addition, one Natura 2000 site is located in the Danish part of the Skagerrak between the baseline and 12 nautical miles:

- Lønstrup Rødgrund (EU site code: DK00VA301)

As stated in the proposal, the measures shall be taken with respect to fishing activities exercised by all vessels including fishing vessels carrying the flag of other Member States of



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NSAC advice is developed and approved by the Members of the NSAC. The European Commission is not involved in the development or approval of NSAC advice and is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.

the EU, and to this end Denmark consulted Sweden, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France, the North Sea Advisory Council, and the European Commission.

2 NSAC Advice

On 23 September 2022, the NSAC adopted Advice Ref. 16-2122 on the earlier draft joint recommendation (JR) for a fisheries regulation for the five Danish Natura 2000 sites in the North Sea and the Skagerrak. That advice contained different positions within the NSAC, to some degree reflecting that more work was needed in terms of the preparation of management measures on the sites.

Since then, extensive work and consultations have been carried out by the involved Member States to improve the draft JR, taking into account input from different stakeholders, including the previous NSAC advice and individual positions of its members.

Generally, the NSAC finds it positive that Denmark is moving toward protecting the vulnerable reefs and bubbling reefs in the Danish MPAs in the Skagerrak and the North Sea, and the **NSAC can endorse the new draft joint recommendation on Danish Natura2000 sites with consensus.**

In addition to designating MPAs with a whole-site approach, comprehensive monitoring and baseline studies are needed to assess closure's ecological benefits and socio-economic impacts on fisheries. These should be coupled with effective control and enforcement measures.

3 Conclusion

The NSAC once again thanks the Danish Administration and the Scheveningen Group's Presidency for the opportunity to provide input to the draft proposal for the five Danish Natura 2000 sites. The NSAC appreciates the ongoing dialogue and remains available for further discussion on this matter.

Annex H –Overview of mapped depths and proposed buffer zones

