

High Seas Permits

Management Arrangements Booklet 2017



Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Contents

Acronyms	4
1 Introduction	5
2 Before fishing	5
2.1 High Seas Permits	5
2.2 Boat requirements	5
2.3 Reporting obligations prior to each trip	6
2.4 What forms do you have to fill in?	6
2.4.1 Electronic logbooks (e-logs)	6
2.4.2 Paper logbooks	6
2.4.3 Catch Disposal Record (CDR).....	6
2.5 Vessel monitoring systems (VMS)	7
2.5.1 Manual reporting.....	7
2.5.2 Directions to return to port	7
2.5.3 Temporary switch off (TSO) arrangements	8
2.6 Observers	8
3 While fishing	9
3.1 Where can you fish?.....	9
3.2 Species limitations	9
3.3 Processing requirements	10
3.4 Move on rule	10
3.4.1 SPRFMO	10
3.4.2 SIOFA	11
3.5 Transshipping limitations	11
3.6 Catch limitations	11
3.7 High Seas boarding and inspections	11
4 After fishing.....	12
4.1 Fish receiver permits (FRPs)	12
4.2 Landing obligations	12
4.3 Who can sign forms?	12
4.4 Landing in foreign ports.....	13

5	Environmental requirements.....	13
5.1	Protected species.....	13
5.1.1	What is a protected species?	13
5.1.2	How can I tell exactly which protected species I've seen or interacted with?.....	14
5.2	Protected species interactions	14
5.2.1	How and when do I fill out a Listed Marine and Threatened Species form?	14
5.2.2	What is an interaction with a protected species?	14
5.3	Mandatory seabird mitigation measures for longline fishing	15
5.4	Mandatory seabird mitigation measures for trawl fishing in the South Pacific Ocean.....	15
6	Illegal/suspicious fishing – Call CRIMFISH – 1800 274 634	16
7	Contact details.....	17
	Attachment 1: Map of Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)	19
	Attachment 2: Map of South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)	20
	Attachment 3: Indicative map of Australia's fishing footprint within the SIOFA Area	21
	Attachment 4: Indicative map of Australia's fishing footprint within the SPRFMO Area.....	22

Tables

Table 1.	High Seas logbooks	6
Table 2.	High Seas processing requirements	10

Acronyms

AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AFZ	Australian Fishing Zone
CDR	Catch Disposal Record
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
e-logs	Electronic logbooks
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
FRP	Fish Receiver Permit
IMO	International Maritime Organization
SIOFA	Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement
SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
TSO	Temporary switch off
VMS	Vessel monitoring system

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this booklet is correct and accurate at the time of printing. However, the information provided is intended to serve as a guide only, and therefore AFMA will not be liable for any loss caused, whether due to negligence or otherwise, arising from the use of or reliance upon this booklet. The booklet is not intended to replace any conditions or requirements of an operator's concession, the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and *Fisheries Management Regulations 1992*. Some of the items in this booklet may not apply to a particular fishing operation. Operators should refer to the key documents listed in this booklet.

1 Introduction

This High Seas Permits Management Arrangements Booklet is a guide to the management arrangements that will apply to High Seas Permit holders in the 2017 fishing year which runs from 1 January to 31 December.

Further information on the High Seas management arrangements can be found on the AFMA website or by contacting one of the people listed in Section 7.

High Seas Permits allow Australian flagged vessels to fish for non-highly migratory species outside areas of national jurisdiction in the Southern Indian and/or Pacific Oceans in areas governed by: Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO). Maps of these areas are at Attachments 1 and 2.

AFMA implements international obligations under these regional fisheries management organisations through conditions on High Seas Permits. SPRFMO obligations can be found at www.sprfmo.int. SIOFA obligations will be available online soon.

Please note that fishing for Antarctic species on the high seas in the area covered by the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and fishing for tuna and tuna-like species on the high seas are subject to separate management arrangements to which this booklet does not apply.

2 Before fishing

2.1 High Seas Permits

High Seas Permits are granted for up to one year and contain conditions you must comply with, including those that implement Australia's international obligations. High Seas Permits are 'non-transferable' so cannot be sold to other operators.

You can apply for a High Seas Permit at any time of the year by completing the application form (HS1) and submitting it to AFMA for consideration (\$160 processing fee). All AFMA licensing forms are on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/forms-fishers/, or can be obtained by contacting AFMA Licensing and Data on 1300 723 621.

High Seas Permits must be renewed annually before 1 January the following year. This is free if renewed electronically through GoFish or a \$160 processing fee applies to paper-based renewal applications.

2.2 Boat requirements

When fishing on the high seas, you must ensure that you comply with all obligations relating to the permit including the following.

- The boat nominated to fish under the High Seas Permit is clearly marked with its international radio call sign according to internationally recognised standards. See permit conditions for more information.
- AFMA has been provided with good quality, high resolution photographs of the boat that are no older than five years. See permit conditions for specific requirements.

- All fishing gear is properly stowed when transiting areas closed to fishing in the permit conditions or through another country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- You do not fish in another country's EEZ.
- The boat nominated to fish under the High Seas Permit has an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number issued to it if the boat is at least 100 Gross Tonnage or 100 Gross Register Tonnage in size.

2.3 Reporting obligations prior to each trip

At least 48 hours before the nominated boat leaves port with the intention of entering high seas, you must inform AFMA via email to monitoring@afma.gov.au or via fax to (02) 6225 5442 of:

- the name and international distinguishing symbol of the boat
- the estimated time and date of departure
- the port of departure
- the fishing destination.

2.4 What forms do you have to fill in?

Before you go fishing you should be aware of the requirements for completing logbooks and mandatory forms in accordance with the instructions outlined in the forms. Note that some parts of the following forms may need to be completed before, during and after fishing.

2.4.1 Electronic logbooks (e-logs)

You must complete a logbook for all fishing trips. High Seas operators are encouraged to use e-logs as a quick and cost-effective way to enter fishing data. They enable you to complete your logsheets electronically and submit them directly to AFMA online. Detailed information, including an e-log user guide, can be found on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/electronic-logbooks/.

2.4.2 Paper logbooks

If you prefer to use a paper-based logbook, the logbook you will complete will depend on the fishing gear you use. Table 1 lists the logbooks permitted to be used for high seas trips.

Table 1. High Seas logbooks

Method	Logbook
Longline	LN01A Line Fishing Daily Fishing Log
Longline	LN01B Line Fishing Daily Fishing Log
Longline	AL06 Australian Pelagic Longline Daily Fishing Log
Trawl	EFT01B Eastern Finfish Trawl Daily Fishing Log
Trawl	SWT01A Southern and Western Finfish Trawl Daily Fishing Log

Note: Paper logbooks cost \$18.40 per fishing day for High Seas trawl and \$11.00 per fishing day for High Seas non-trawl.

2.4.3 Catch Disposal Record (CDR)

You may only sell or otherwise dispose of fish taken from the high seas if you complete the Commonwealth CDR SESS2B or GAB2C. The CDR records the verified weight of fish landed. CDRs are numbered and accountable so if you make a mistake or damage a form

and want to cancel it, you have to clearly mark it as cancelled and send it to AFMA. Refer to Section 4 for more information about landing requirements.

2.5 Vessel monitoring systems (VMS)

It is your responsibility to ensure that any boat nominated to your High Seas Permit is fitted with a VMS of a category specified in the register of AFMA approved units. This register can be found on the AFMA website under list of approved units at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring/.

The VMS unit must remain switched on at all times that the boat is nominated to a Commonwealth concession, including when in port. You must ensure the VMS is reporting correctly before going out to sea for the first time and that no interference occurs with the correct operation of the VMS unit. On becoming aware of a problem with the VMS functioning, you must advise AFMA as soon as practicable via:

Phone: (02) 6225 5369 (if prompted, follow instructions on the voice mail); or
Mobile: 0419 205 329; or
Fax: (02) 6225 5440; or
Email: VMSreporting@afma.gov.au

If the VMS is not operating or is malfunctioning the boat must remain in port until the VMS is inspected, repaired if necessary and AFMA has received confirmation from an authorised technician that the automatic location communicator is functioning normally.

2.5.1 Manual reporting

If a nominated boat's VMS unit stops reporting, you will be required to manually report the boat's position at a frequency specified by AFMA.

The manual position reports must include:

- the boat's name
- the boat's distinguishing symbol
- the boat's present latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes)
- the date and time.

Manual position reports are to be made by:

Phone: (02) 6225 5369 (if prompted, follow instructions on the voice mail); or
Fax: (02) 6225 5440; or
Email: VMSreporting@afma.gov.au

2.5.2 Directions to return to port

If a nominated boat's VMS unit stops reporting AFMA may require the boat to immediately return to, and/or remain in port until such a time as AFMA is satisfied the problems with the VMS unit have been rectified. Any direction to return to port will be made in accordance with AFMA's National Compliance and Enforcement Policy that can be accessed on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/2015-National-Compliance-and-Enforcement-Policy.pdf.

2.5.3 Temporary switch off (TSO) arrangements

A TSO is a formal arrangement that allows a unit to be legitimately switched off. If a nominated vessel is undergoing maintenance, berthed for an extended period or in other exceptional circumstances that render VMS operation impractical, you can apply for a TSO by filling out an 'Application for VMS Temporary Switch Off' form. The request needs to be made prior to the VMS being switched off. A TSO is not automatically granted, and AFMA considers a variety of factors, including previous VMS non-compliance and whether the need is genuine before permission being granted. Completed forms should be sent to AFMA via:

Fax: (02) 6225 5440
Email: VMSreporting@afma.gov.au
Mail: Data Processing
AFMA
PO Box 7051
CANBERRA BC ACT 2610

Further information can be found on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring/.

Note: Switching off a unit without first obtaining a TSO will constitute an offence. It is also an offence for a vessel to be moved, from the place stipulated under the TSO, without approval from AFMA.

2.6 Observers

AFMA requires 100 per cent observer coverage for all trawl operations under High Seas Permits. For other methods, such as automatic longline, AFMA requires mandatory observer coverage for the first trip of each season and ongoing coverage of at least 10 per cent annually within SPRFMO, or 20 per cent annually within SIOFA.

To arrange observer coverage you must contact AFMA's Observer section by phone on 1300 723 621 or by email at observers@afma.gov.au:

- at least 72 hours before leaving an Australian port
- at least four weeks before leaving a foreign port or, if the decision to leave a foreign port is made with less than four weeks before the departure date or the intended date of departure changes, immediately notify AFMA on becoming aware of the change.

If directed to carry an AFMA observer, you must:

- ensure that the observer and their safety and monitoring equipment are on the boat when the trip commences and are carried safely on the boat
- provide the observer with adequate food and accommodation to the equivalent standard of a junior officer
- ensure that the observer is given reasonable assistance and access to all parts of the boat to allow them to carry out their functions.

The observer's role is to collect independent, accurate and reliable data on fishing operations, catches and interactions with the environment by the vessel and its fishing gear. This is achieved through:

- collection of vessel activity and catch data (which is not obtainable through official logbooks)
- collection of data and samples for research programs, supporting marine management and other issues relevant to environmental awareness and fisheries management
- monitoring compliance of the vessel with its permit conditions.

The role of the observer is not one of a fisheries officer. Observers have no authority to direct fishing operations of the vessel or act in an enforcement role. However, observers are required to report illegal fishing activity.

3 While fishing

3.1 Where can you fish?

You must only fish within the areas specified in your permit conditions. Indicative maps of the fishing areas for SPRFMO and SIOFA are at Attachments 3 and 4 respectively. You must also ensure you do not fish in:

- the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ)
- another country's EEZ
- the South Tasman Rise (this area is defined in permit conditions).

You may fish in both the AFZ and high seas on a single trip, subject to 100 per cent monitoring and written approval from AFMA.

3.2 Species limitations

You must not take the following species:

- blue marlin (*Makaira indica*)
- black marlin (*Makaira mazara*)
- black cod (*Epinephelus daemeli*)
- tuna and tuna-like species including fish of the Families *Istiophoridae* (commonly known as marlins) and *Xiphiidae* (commonly known as billfish).

3.3 Processing requirements

You must follow the processing and landing requirements for shark species as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. High Seas processing requirements (✓ may be removed, x must not be removed, * tail tip may be cut off at sub terminal notch)

Species	Head	Belly flaps	Pectoral fins	Dorsal fins	Caudal fin/ lobe/ tail
Sharks	✓	✓	x	x	x*
Angel sharks	✓	✓	✓	x	x*
Banjo sharks	✓	✓	x	x	x
Dogfish (Family <i>Squalidae</i>) includes gulper & deepwater sharks	✓	✓	✓	x	x*
Chimaeras (Elephantfish)	✓	✓	✓	x First dorsal may be removed	x

In addition to the requirements above, the following conditions apply to the processing and landing of fish:

- **Shark finning is NOT permitted.** Fins must be landed attached to the carcass.
- **Landing shark livers only is NOT permitted.** Livers may be landed separate from the carcass but must be landed when the carcass is landed.
- For all **Skates, Rays and Banjo Sharks**, you must **not remove the skin or a fillet** from the carcass prior to the fish being landed.

3.4 Move on rule

Any evidence of a vulnerable marine ecosystem such as coral or sponges in a fishing shot must be recorded in your logbook.

3.4.1 SPRFMO

If the combined catch of coral or sponge in any one shot exceeds:

- 50 kilograms of corals and sponges in a trawl shot; or
- 10 kilograms bycatch of corals and sponges in a 1000 hook section of line for automatic longline operators

you must stop fishing immediately and not fish using the same method at any point within a five nautical mile radius of any part of that shot until AFMA notifies otherwise.

You must also report the encounter to AFMA's Service One section on 1300 723 621 or by email at licensing@afma.gov.au within 24 hours of the shot. The notification must include details of the shot including the location, as outlined in Annex 1 of the SPRFMO;

Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) for the Management of Bottom Fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area.

3.4.2 SIOFA

Any vessel flying their flag must cease bottom fishing activities within:

(a) For bottom or mid water trawling, or fishing with any other net - two (2) nautical miles either side of a trawl track extended by two (2) nautical miles at each end;

(b) For longline and trap activities - a radius of one (1) nautical mile from the midpoint of the line segment;

(c) For all other bottom fishing gear types - a radius of one (1) nautical mile from the midpoint of the operation

if the combined catch of coral or sponge in any one shot exceeds:

- 50 kilograms of corals and sponges in a trawl shot; or
- 10 kilograms bycatch of corals and sponges in a 1000 hook section of line for automatic longline operators

You must also report the encounter to AFMA's Service One section on 1300 723 621 or by email at licensing@afma.gov.au within 24 hours of the shot. The notification must include details of the shot including the location, as outlined in Annex 1 of the SIOFA CMM 2016/01; Conservation and Management Measure for the Interim Management of Bottom Fishing in the SIOFA Agreement Area.

3.5 Transshipping limitations

You must not transship fish with the use of the nominated boat to another boat unless prior authorisation has been given by AFMA. You must not carry fish taken by another boat unless prior authorisation has been given by AFMA.

3.6 Catch limitations

Australian catches in the SPRFMO area of waters are limited to its average annual catch from 2002-06 of 451 tonnes. If a combined total catch (of all species) of **405 tonnes** (90 per cent of 451 tonnes) is taken from the SPRFMO area of waters within a fishing season, all permit holders will be notified by AFMA that they must stop fishing in the SPRFMO area immediately.

AFMA is currently reviewing data to establish the catch limit for the SIOFA area of waters.

3.7 High Seas boarding and inspections

When you are fishing in the SPRFMO area of waters you must comply with boarding and inspection procedures as specified in the SPRFMO CMM 3.04. This measure states that Australia (as a Contracting Party to SPRFMO) must comply with Articles 21 and 22 of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA). This means your vessel could be boarded on the high seas in the SPRFMO area of waters by another SPRFMO Contracting Party to ensure compliance with SPRFMO obligations.

SIOFA has not yet developed specific high seas boarding and inspection procedures, so you must also comply with boarding and inspection procedures specified under Articles 21 and 22 of UNFSA when you are fishing in the SIOFA area of waters.

If you are boarded for a SPRFMO or a SIOFA inspection you must:

- a) accept and facilitate prompt and safe boarding by the inspectors;
- b) cooperate with and assist in the inspection of the vessel conducted pursuant to Article 21 of UNFSA;
- c) do not obstruct, intimidate or interfere with the inspectors in the performance of their duties;
- d) allow the inspectors to communicate with the authorities of the flag State and the inspecting State during the boarding and inspection;
- e) provide reasonable facilities, including, where appropriate, food and accommodation, to the inspectors; and
- f) facilitate safe disembarkation by the inspectors.

More information on SPRFMO CMM 3.04 can be found at

www.sprfmo.int/assets/Fisheries/Conservation-and-Management-Measures/CMM-3.04-Boarding-Inspection-2015-4Mar2016.pdf.

4 After fishing

4.1 Fish receiver permits (FRPs)

All fish taken and retained under the High Seas Permit must be unloaded to the holder of a FRP. You are required to do this whether the fish are unloaded in Australia or another country.

Fish receivers are required to complete the CDR as per the instructions printed on the CDR immediately upon receipt of the consignment. To obtain a FRP the applicant must submit a completed application form and application fee to AFMA. FRPs are granted for 12 months and cannot be transferred.

4.2 Landing obligations

You may only sell or otherwise dispose of fish taken from the high seas to a FRP holder if you complete parts A and B of the CDR SESS2B or GAB2C.

4.3 Who can sign forms?

The master of the boat (skipper) must be the person completing and signing any of these logbooks. The master of the boat (skipper) must be an authorised agent for the concession holder, this authorisation must be in place before any fishing operations can take place.

The High Seas Permit holder or their authorised agents are allowed to sign the CDRs.

To nominate an authorised agent to do specific tasks on your behalf, you will need to complete an Authorised Agent Nomination form available on AFMA's website at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/forms-fishers/.

4.4 Landing in foreign ports

Prior to unloading in a foreign port, you must seek approval from AFMA to unload any fish in that foreign port. The approval may be sought by contacting AFMA via email to licensing@afma.gov.au or by fax on (02) 6225 5442. All fish taken and retained under the High Seas Permit must be unloaded to the holder of a FRP.

You must provide the following details to AFMA at least 48 hours prior to entering a foreign port for the purpose of unloading, via email to VMSreporting@afma.gov.au or fax on (02) 6225 5442:

- the name and international distinguishing symbol of the boat
- the proposed foreign port or ports of unloading
- the estimated time and date the boat will arrive at that foreign port
- quantities of all species on board the boat.

Furthermore, you must ensure the following.

- All fishing gear remains stowed and secured on the nominated boat when transiting any other country's EEZ.
- Where the boat has entered the EEZ of another country from the high seas for the intention of mooring in port, the boat must travel to port by the most direct route possible, unless approval for fishing within that jurisdiction has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat.
- Where the boat leaves any foreign port, the boat must travel directly to the high seas by the most direct route possible unless approval for fishing within that jurisdiction has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat.
- Fishing activity is not conducted within the EEZ of another country during a trip unless approval for fishing within that EEZ has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat.
- Any unloading activity is not undertaken within any foreign port unless an approval for unloading within that foreign port has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat.

5 Environmental requirements

5.1 Protected species

5.1.1 What is a protected species?

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) establishes four categories of protected species in Commonwealth managed areas.

- **Listed threatened species or ecological community** – species or communities whose survival is threatened, e.g. those with low population numbers or those which have had a reduction in habitat or distribution.
- **Listed migratory species** – to provide protection for species listed under the *International Convention on Migratory Species*.

- **Listed marine species** – listed to provide general protection to Australia’s native marine wildlife to reduce the likelihood of population decline.
- **All cetaceans** – i.e. whales, dolphins and porpoises.

All seabirds, whales, dolphins, seabirds, seasnakes, turtles, seals and sea lions, syngnathids (seahorses, seadragons and pipefish), sawfishes (green, dwarf and freshwater), crocodiles, dugongs and sharks (great white, grey nurse, silky shark, shortfin mako, longfin mako and porbeagle) are protected under the EPBC Act. You must report all interactions with these species under the EPBC Act.

A list of all protected species is available on the Department of the Environment website at www.environment.gov.au.

5.1.2 How can I tell exactly which protected species I’ve seen or interacted with?

To help you accurately report any protected species interactions, AFMA has produced a Protected Species Identification Guide and a Seabird Identification Guide. These guides cover the range of protected species that AFMA managed fisheries interact with, or have the potential to interact with, during their normal fishing operations. The guides provide pictures of these species along with indicative distribution maps and key biological information.

Waterproof copies of both of these guides have been printed and can be requested by contacting the AFMA bycatch team on 1300 723 621. Both identification guides are also available on the AFMA website (www.afma.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/protected-species-id-guide.pdf and www.afma.gov.au/static/seabird/index.html).

5.2 Protected species interactions

5.2.1 How and when do I fill out a Listed Marine and Threatened Species form?

A Listed Marine and Threatened Species form (located at the back of your logbook) must be completed for all protected species interactions.

- All interactions must be reported according to the instructions in your Daily Fishing Logbook.
- This means you need to circle yes in the box at the bottom of the logsheet and complete the Listed Marine and Threatened Species form (located at the back of your logbook). Then return the form to AFMA with the corresponding logsheets.
- If there is an observer present, immediately inform them of the interaction. You are still required to report the interaction in your logbook.

5.2.2 What is an interaction with a protected species?

‘Interaction’ means any physical contact an individual has with a protected species. This includes all catching (hooked, netted, entangled) and collisions with an individual of these species.

Remember: Don’t get caught, just report!

5.3 Mandatory seabird mitigation measures for longline fishing

If your High Seas Permit authorises the use of longlines, at all times you must:

- carry an assembled tori line onboard and deploy it whenever fishing gear is being set from the vessel
- not discharge offal while setting or hauling. If it is necessary to discharge offal due to operational safety concerns, vessels should batch offal for two hours or longer.

Your tori line must:

- be at least 150 metres long
- be deployed from a position on board the boat and utilise a drogue so that it remains above the water surface for a minimum of 100 metres from the stern of the boat
- have streamers attached to it with a maximum interval between the streamers of 3.5 metres
 - all streamers must be maintained to ensure their lengths are as close to the water surface as possible.

5.4 Mandatory seabird mitigation measures for trawl fishing in the South Pacific Ocean

If your High Seas Permit authorises the use of trawl methods, you must ensure you meet the following requirements when fishing in the SPRFMO area of waters.

You must deploy bird bafflers on both warps while fishing gear is in the water. The bird baffler must consist of:

- I. one boom attached to the starboard stern quarter and one boom attached to the port stern quarter. Each boom must extend sideways from the boat;
- II. backbone line which must extend from the outermost end of each boom, and be no less than one metre and no more than three metres outside of the trawl block. The end of the backbone line must have a drag weight (buoy or drogue) attached to create sufficient drag to ensure it is taut behind the boat at all times and must achieve a minimum of five metres aerial extent from where the warp enters the water;
- III. dropper lines which must be attached to the booms and backbone lines, and spaced no more than 500 mm apart in a manner to prevent fouling. Dropper lines must be constructed of a brightly coloured and durable material and weighted sufficiently to maintain rigidity and contact with the water; and
- IV. a sufficient number of dropper lines which must be attached along the backbone line rearwards to at least the point where the warp enters the water.

You must not discharge any biological material while fishing gear is in the water, where practical, to avoid attracting seabirds to the boat. Where it is necessary to discharge biological waste due to operational safety concerns, waste should be batched, where practicable for two hours or longer.

6 Illegal/suspicious fishing – Call CRIMFISH – 1800 274 634

If you suspect illegal fishing operations are occurring or witness any suspicious activity involving fish or fishing type activity (e.g. selling fish off the back of vessels or vehicles whilst offering a reduced price, questionable landing sites, or foreign fishing vessels suspected of illegal, unreported or unregulated fishing on the high seas) you can either:

- freecall AFMA’s CRIMFISH hotline on 1800 274 634 (1800 CRIMFISH)
- contact AFMA’s Duty Officer on 0419 205 329 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
- send an email to intelligence@afma.gov.au
- send an online form available on the AFMA website.

Information should be provided as soon as possible after you discover the event. More information is available on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au/monitoring-enforcement/report-illegal-fishing-activity/. Reports may be made anonymously and all information received will be treated in the strictest confidence. Ideally any information supplied should be as detailed as possible to assist AFMA to investigate the incident and should include the following:

- the date, time and location that the activity took place
- the names of any verifying witnesses
- any photographs and/or other evidence.

7 Contact details

High Seas Management

George Day Senior Manager, Demersal and Midwater Fisheries	02 6225 5331
Brodie Macdonald Manager, High Seas	02 6225 5368
High Seas Facsimile	02 6225 5446

Observers

Chris Burns Manager, Observer Program	02 6225 5506
Observer Duty Officer (<i>72 hours' notice before leaving an Australian port or 4 weeks before leaving a foreign port</i>)	0427 016 859
Observer email	observers@afma.gov.au

Compliance

Glen Salmon Manager, National Surveillance and Response	02 6225 5395
Nate Meulenberg Manager, National Intelligence	02 6225 5428 intelligence@afma.gov.au
Adam Wade Manager, National Compliance and Planning	02 6225 5563 domesticcomplianceinvestigations@afma.gov.au
Compliance duty officer	0419 205 329
CRIMFish freecall hotline	1800 274 634

Licensing and Data Services

Licensing, Quota Management and Logbook

Anne Shepherd Manager, Licencing and Data	02 6225 5361
Licensing and Data Officers	1300 723 621
Licensing and Data facsimile	02 6225 5440
Licensing and Data email	licensing@afma.gov.au

Attachment 1: Map of Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)

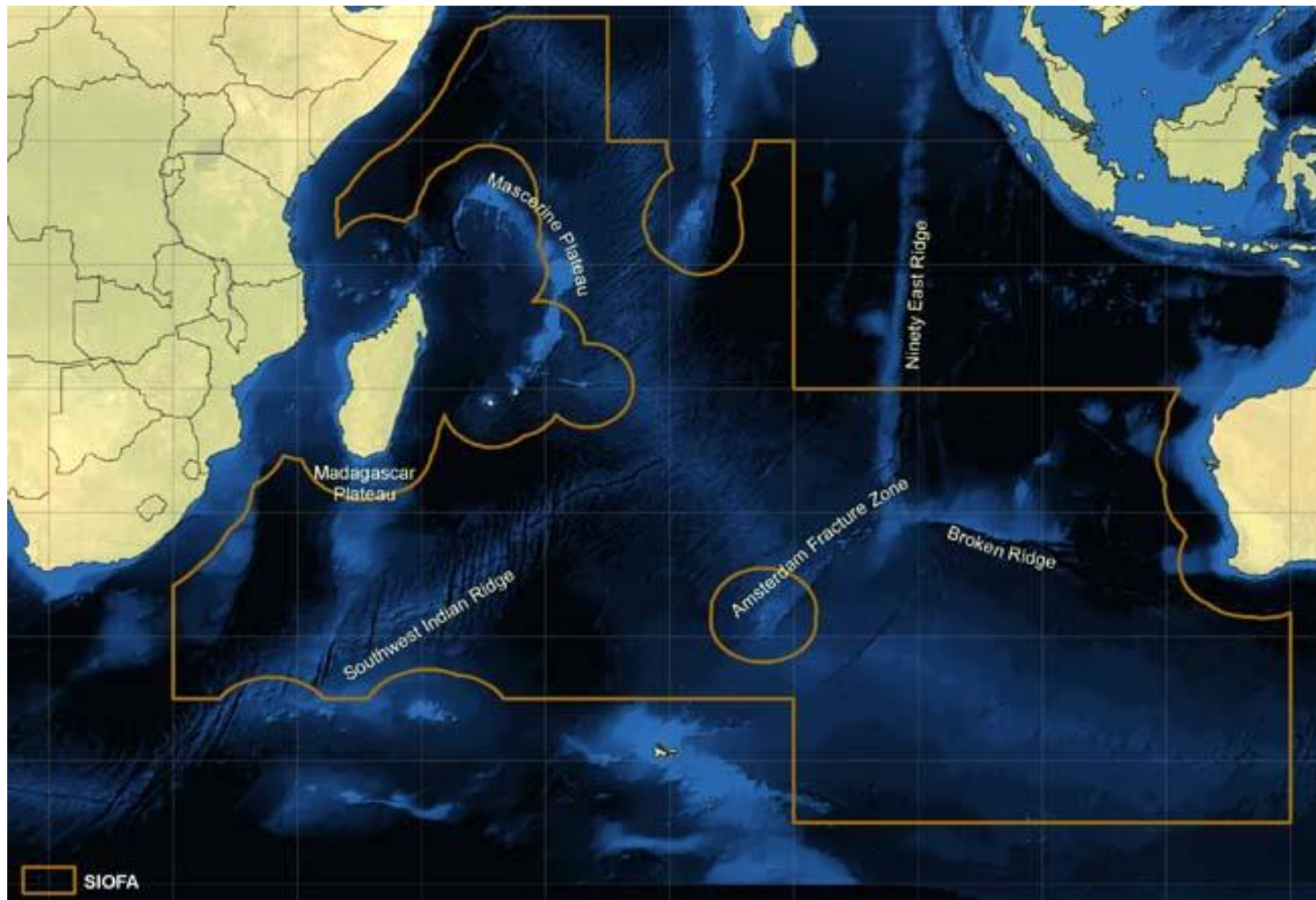


Figure 1. Map of Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)

Attachment 2: Map of South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)

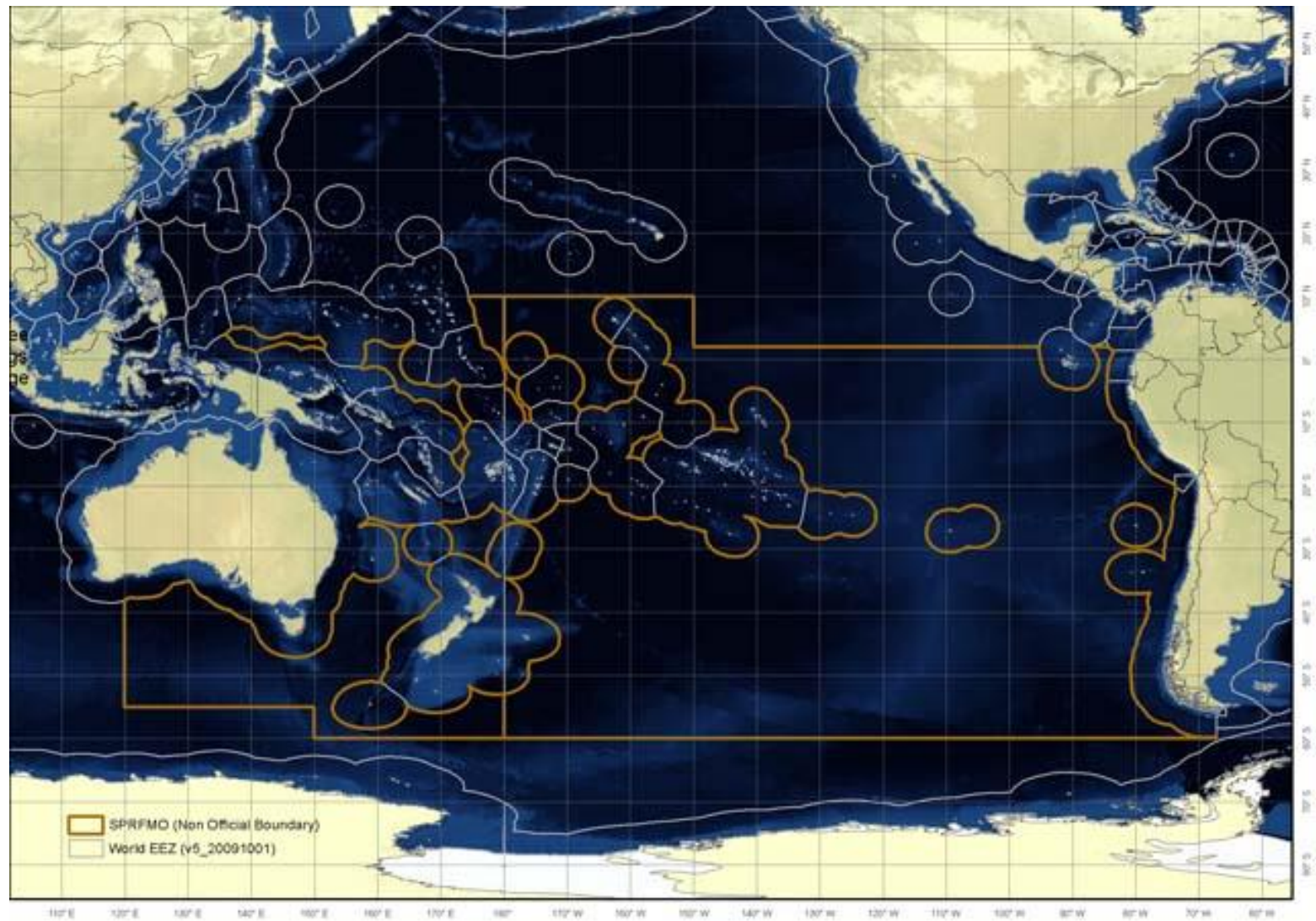


Figure 2. Map of South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO)

Attachment 3: Indicative map of Australia's fishing footprint within the SIOFA Area

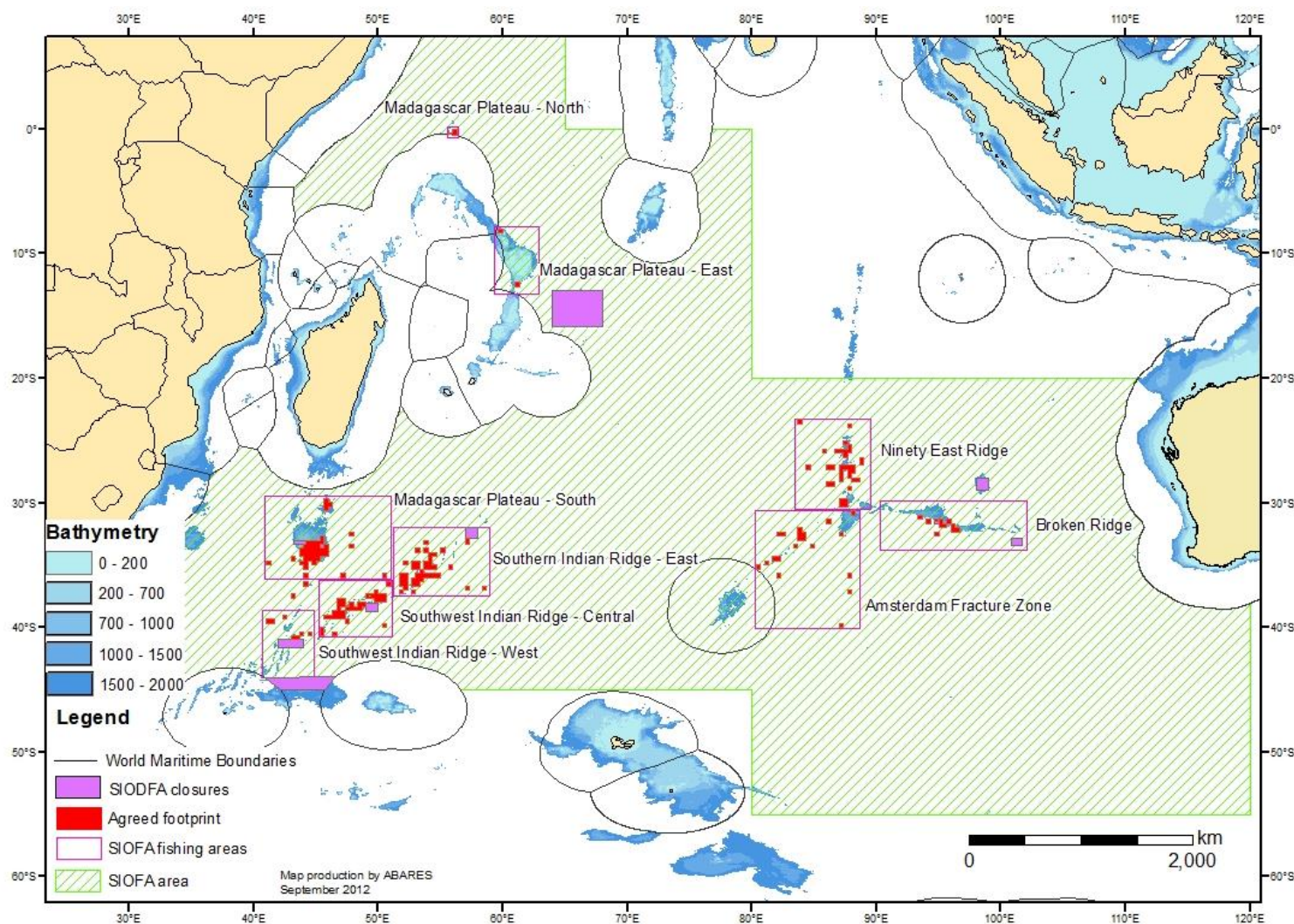


Figure 3. Indicative map of Australia's permitted fishing areas (Australia's fishing footprint 1999-2009) within the SIOFA Area.

(Source: Woodhams, J, Stobutzki, I, Noriega, R & Roach, J 2012, Sustainability of harvest levels by Australian flagged vessels in the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean and South Indian Ocean, ABARES report to client prepared for the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, November 2012).

Attachment 4: Indicative map of Australia's fishing footprint within the SPRFMO Area

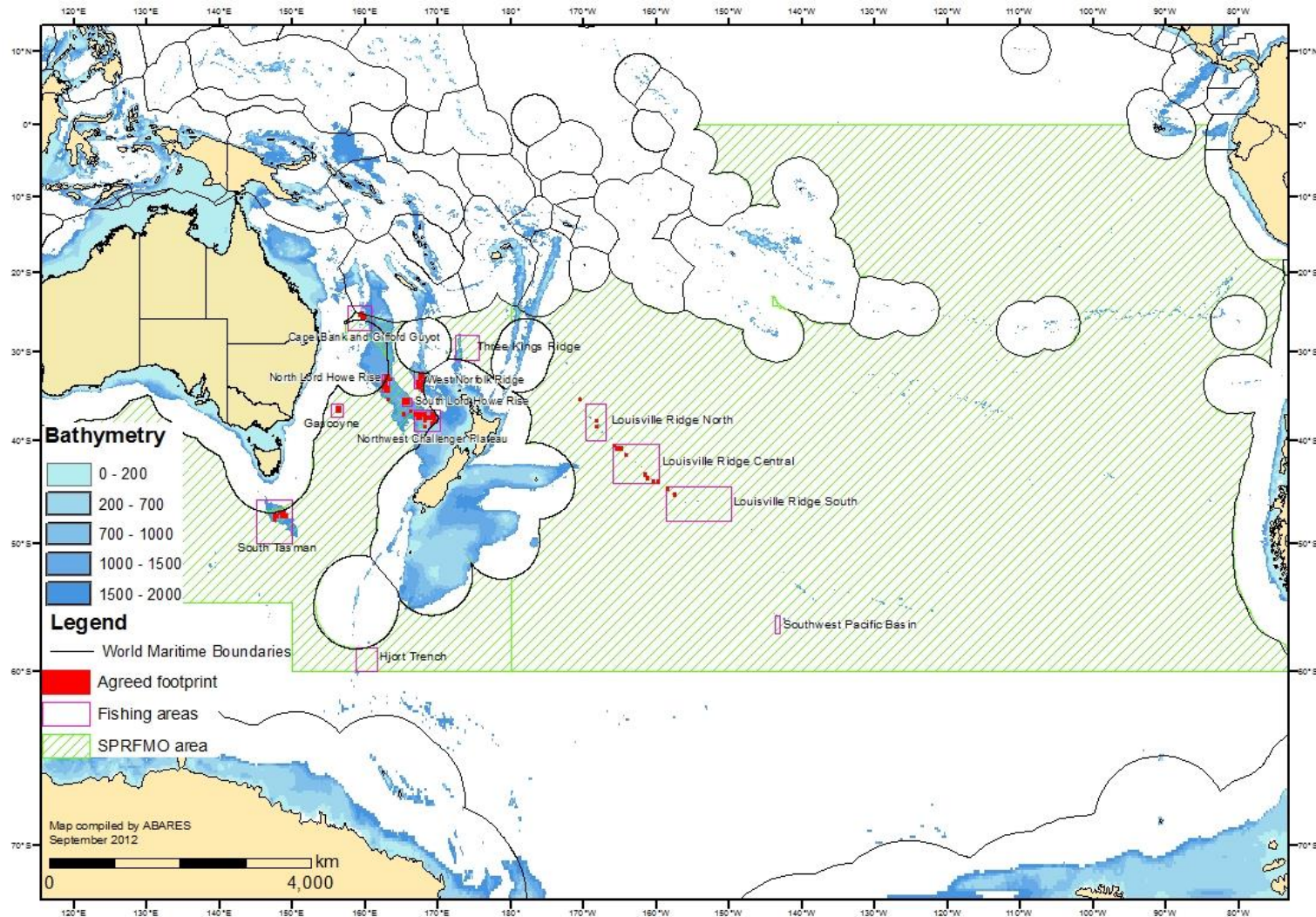


Figure 4. Indicative map of Australia's permitted fishing areas (Australia's fishing footprint) within the SPRFMO Area.

(Source: Woodhams, J, Stobutzki, I, Noriega, R & Roach, J 2012, Sustainability of harvest levels by Australian flagged vessels in the high seas areas of the South Pacific Ocean and South Indian Ocean, ABARES report to client prepared for the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra, November 2012).