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Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery

Management Arrangement Booklet 2024



BERMAGUI

AFMA Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery

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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 operator's concession conditions, the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010*, *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, or the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*. 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. Web addresses for these documents can be found at the end of this booklet or they can be accessed via links on AFMA's website.

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Acronyms

AFMA	Australian Fisheries Management Authority
AFZ	Australian Fishing Zone
CDR	Catch Disposal Record
CTF	Commonwealth Managed Fisheries Transit Form
DNIN	Data Network Identification Number
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EM	Electronic monitoring
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ETBF	Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
FRDC	Fisheries Research and Development Corporation
FRP	Fish Receiver Permit
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
MAC	Management Advisory Committee
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
OCS	Offshore Constitutional Settlement
QTS	Quota Transaction Statement
RAG	Resource Assessment Group
SBT	Southern Bluefin Tuna
SFR	Statutory Fishing Right
TACC	Total Allowable Commercial Catch
TAP	Threat Abatement Plan
TSO	Temporary Switch Off
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

Introduction

This booklet summarises the management arrangements for the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) that apply under the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010* (the Plan) that came into effect 1 March 2011.

This booklet is intended as a guide only. The complete requirements for operators in the ETBF are detailed in several key documents. It is the responsibility of the concession holder to familiarise themselves with these documents:

- *Fisheries Management Act 1991*
- *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010* and associated amendments, directions, determinations and temporary orders
- *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, and
- Conditions on Boat Statutory Fishing Right (SFR) certificates and Extracts of Register.

If there is anything that you do not understand in this booklet, if you need further information, or if you want to discuss your specific access arrangements to the fishery, please contact AFMA Direct for the cost of a local call on **1300 723 621**.

We would also like to hear your feedback about how useful this booklet is and welcome your suggestions on ways we could improve it for next year. You can provide any comments you may have by calling AFMA Direct on **1300 723 621**.

The role of AFMA

The ETBF is managed by AFMA, in accordance with the *Fisheries Management Act 1991 (the Act)*. In managing the fishery, AFMA is required to pursue the objectives of the Act. These objectives include:

- implementing efficient and cost-effective fisheries management
- pursuing ecologically sustainable development
- maximising the net economic returns to the Australian community
- ensuring accountability, and
- achieving Australian government targets in relation to cost recovery.

Please refer to <http://www.afma.gov.au> or the plan for details of the objectives of the Act.

The ETBF management Plan and Associated Regulations

The plan is a key document in managing the ETBF. The plan details your obligations when fishing in the area of this fishery including the basis for issuing SFRs and the requirements that you will need before you can fish in the fishery. A copy of the plan is available on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au.

What season dates will apply?

The ETBF season will commence on **1 January 2024** and finish on **31 December 2024**. AFMA **strongly recommends** that:

- **For the 2024 season, you have any quota trading for the start of the 2024 season concluded prior to 20 December 2024.**
- **For the subsequent 2025 season, you have any quota trading for the start of the 2025 season concluded prior to 20 December 2024.**

AFMA is closed over the Christmas period and there will be reduced support for GoFish during that time.

What happens if I am fishing across the season dates?

If you leave port on or before 31 December 2023 and return on or after 1 January 2024 you are considered to have fished across seasons. This is permitted, but AFMA will distinguish between fish caught on the trip before 11.59pm on 31 December and fish caught after 12.00am on 1 January for quota purposes.

In order to distinguish between fish caught across season dates you will be required to complete two Catch Disposal Records (CDRs) at the end of the trip instead of one as is normally required.

- The fish caught on shots that commenced before 11.59pm on 31 December 2023 will be recorded on the first CDR form and will count against quota in the 2023 fishing season.
- The fish caught on shots that commenced after 12.00am on 1 January 2024 are recorded on a second CDR form and will be counted against quota in the 2024 fishing season.

It is your responsibility to determine when the fish were caught and record the appropriate numbers and weights on the two CDRs.

What do I need to fish in the fishery?

Before going fishing

Access to the fishery is through longline or minorline boat Statutory Fishing Rights (boat SFRs), and quota Statutory Fishing Rights (quota SFRs) for each of the quota species (Albacore Tuna, Bigeye Tuna, Yellowfin Tuna, Broadbill Swordfish, and Striped Marlin) granted under the Plan.

What concessions do I need to go fishing?

Longline

If you intend to fish using the pelagic longline method in the ETBF you will need to hold:

- A **longline boat SFR** and at least one uncaught **quota SFR**, and
- The **boat SFR** that you hold must be **nominated to an Australian registered vessel** that you will be operating on.

For information on monitoring your quota see the section entitled '*Keeping track of your quota*'.

Minorline

Minorline fishing means trolling, or fishing using a rod and reel, handline or pole. These devices should be capable of catching only one fish at a time. If you intend to fish using the minorline method in the ETBF you will need to hold:

- A **minorline boat SFR** and at least one uncaught **quota SFR**, and
- The **boat SFR** that you hold must be **nominated to an Australian registered vessel** that you will be operating on.

For information on monitoring your quota see the section entitled '*Keeping track of your quota*'.

Coral Sea Zone

If you intend to fish in the Coral Sea Zone, you are required to have a **longline** or **minorline boat SFR** and a **Coral Sea boat SFR** nominated to the boat, you will be using. In addition, you are required to hold at least one uncaught **quota SFR** for one of the quota species prior to going fishing.

Other fishing methods

To use a method other than longline or minorline, you may apply to AFMA in writing for a fishing permit. You may only do this if you hold at least one uncaught quota SFR and a boat SFR.

Bait fishing

Vessels may also take bait species using purse seine gear or lift nets, providing they have appropriate authorisation within State waters.

International Maritime Organization number

As of 1 April 2020, all vessels 12 metres or above fishing in the ETBF must have an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number. An application form to apply for an IMO can be found at: <https://imonumbers.lfairplay.com>.

If you have any further questions relating to getting an IMO number for your vessel, please contact the Licensing team on 1300 723 621.

How much quota do I hold?

The Total Allowable Commercial Catches (TACCs) for the ETBF have been set for the 2024 fishing season (1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024). The TACC and kilograms per SFR conversion factors for each quota species is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 TACC and kilogram per SFR conversion factors for each quota species in the 2024 fishing season.

Quota species	TACCs (tonnes) in 2024	Total number of Statutory Fishing Rights	Conversion factors for the 2024 fishing season (kg per SFR)
Albacore Tuna	2,500	1,076,026	2.32336393
Bigeye Tuna	1,056	1,076,026	0.98138893
Yellowfin Tuna	2,400	1,076,026	2.23042938
Broadbill Swordfish	1,047	1,076,026	0.97302482
Striped Marlin	351	1,076,026	0.3262003

Example: If you hold 500 Bigeye Tuna SFRs, you should multiply the number of SFRs (500) by the kilograms per SFR conversion factor (0.98138893) to result in 490.694465 kilograms of Bigeye Tuna available to catch for the fishing season.

You can check your quota holdings at any stage throughout the season by registering for GOFish, AFMA's e-licensing system. You can do this online at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services or by contacting Licensing on **1300 723 621**.

Annual management and research levies levy amounts

Operators who own fishing concessions that attract a levy will receive three separate invoices. Each invoice will be one third of the total annual levy amount payable on the fishing concessions you own on these dates. Levy invoices are issued in January, March and May every year.

Note: Levies are issued by financial year not fishing season.

Payment of levies

How to pay

You can make your payments by BPAY, direct deposit to the National Australia Bank, credit card (by faxing in your card details or calling AFMA direct) or by cheque. All account details, biller code and contact details are included on the payment options page of your levy invoice. Please include the associated invoice/reference number with your payment so AFMA can ensure your payment is attributed correctly.

Need more time to pay your levy?

A concession holder can request to enter into an arrangement to pay an overdue levy. To request an arrangement to pay, a concession holder must contact AFMA as soon as possible on 1300 723 621 to discuss payment options. There is a \$220 administration fee to enter into an arrangement and unpaid amounts attract the penalty charge of 20 per cent annually. AFMA will suspend and may cancel fishing concessions if a levy remains unpaid and an arrangement has not been entered into.

For further information on levies, including invoice issue and due dates, please refer to the AFMA Levy Arrangements Guide for the year, available at www.afma.gov.au.

What species can I catch?

ETBF commercial species (i.e., species that can be retained and sold) fall into two main categories, **quota** and **non-quota** commercial species.

Quota species

Catches of the following species (which form part of the 'primary species' list in the Management Plan) must be covered by quota:

- Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)
- Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
- Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
- Broadbill Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), and
- Striped Marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*).

You may take any of these species for which you hold uncaught quota SFRs.

For each quota species a total allowable commercial catch (TACC) for a given fishing season is set prior to the commencement of that fishing season. Operators are allocated a share of the TACC based on the number of SFRs that they hold. This is referred to as your 'quota holdings'. Quota holdings (SFRs) can be leased or permanently transferred between operators. See Table 1 for instructions on calculating your quota holdings.

Note: Southern Bluefin Tuna is NOT a quota species under the Plan. To take Southern Bluefin Tuna, you must also hold Statutory Fishing Rights granted under the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995*. See the section on Southern Bluefin Tuna in this booklet.

Non-quota species

Primary species

Non-quota commercial species in the ETBF are predominantly **byproduct** species (i.e., species that are retained for sale but comprise a minor component of the fishery catch and economic return). The Plan lists non-quota commercial species as either “primary species” or “secondary species”

The primary species not covered by quota include:

- Longtail Tuna *Thunnus tonggol*
- Northern Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus orientalis*
- Rays Bream (or Pomfret) – Family *Bramidae*, and
- Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*.

Quota is not required to catch these species; however, an annual **35 tonne** catch limit of Longtail Tuna applies in the ETBF. AFMA will impose a 10 fish trip limit if the 35-tonne trigger limit is reached.

A maximum 10 tonne limit by the fleet per fishing year is in place for the ETBF in accordance with [CMM 2022-02 - Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Swordfish | Conservation and Management Measures \(wcpfc.int\)](#).

Secondary species

Secondary species refers to any species of fish, other than the primary species, that can be taken and retained in the area of the fishery. Many of these species are subject to trip limits. These are detailed in the Memoranda of Understanding which complement the Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) fisheries arrangements between the Commonwealth and States. A list of the limits (for all species) is provided in Tables 2–7. These tables also identify species that must **never** be retained (i.e., bycatch species including general and protected bycatch species).

What forms do I have to fill in?

You should be aware of all the requirements for completing fishing logs and what is required before you go fishing. The use of paper logbooks is being phased out across all Commonwealth fisheries. Electronic logbooks (e-logs) have been **mandatory since 1 January 2021** for **all** ETBF operators. This technology allows you to fill out and complete all of your logsheets electronically and submit them directly to AFMA online. Further information on the changes and requirements can be found on the AFMA website or by contacting AFMA at licensing@afma.gov.au.

AFMA has developed electronic Catch Disposal Records (eCDRs) for Commonwealth fisheries which are available to ETBF operators and their fish receivers. A fisher can use their e-log software to submit an electronic Catch Disposal Record (eCDR). To enable a fisher to use eCDR both parties the fisher and receiver must agree to use the system, if one party doesn't want to use eCDRs then both the fisher and the receiver must continue to use the CDR paper version (PT02B) for their unloads of fish product.

For further information and requirements for eCDRs contact AFMA on **1300 723 621** option 2, or email licensing@afma.gov.au

Before you fish

Only the fishing concession holder may use the electronic logbook lodgement service. If you wish to authorise persons (or the master of the boat) to complete and submit an electronic logbook on your behalf, you may do so by completing and submitting a Registered Agents Nomination Form (RA form) to AFMA Licensing and Data services. Please note new nominations will not take effect until AFMA has sent you written confirmation of the nomination. Further information on the RA forms can be obtained from AFMA Licensing and Data Services on 1300 723 621.

If you have already nominated an authorised person under the paper logbook system, that nomination is also valid for electronic logbooks and eCDRs. However, the authorised person must have a valid GoFish user ID and password to use the electronic lodgement.

To use electronic submissions of logbooks and CDRs you need to:

- Purchase e-log software
- Register for GoFish and e-logs

E-log software is provided by private companies, and you will need to contact a software provider to have access to e-log reporting.

Completing an e-log

All logbook information must be recorded on a shot-by-shot basis and details for the last day of the trip must be recorded before the boat docks at the end of each trip.

AFMA will need a record from you to cover every day that the fishing concession is in force. Detailed information, including an e-log user guide for longline boats and a list of suitable e-log service providers can be found on the AFMA website at <https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/logbooks>.

Paper logbook must be kept as back-up

In case your system fails you must keep a copy of the paper-based daily fishing log for your fishery on board your boat at all times during fishing operations.

- In the event that you fish less than 30 days, or a system failure forces you to use a paper logbook, please note the following: Longline operators must complete

the paper **AL06** logbook (Australian Pelagic Longline Daily Fishing Log) and record details of each shot.

- Minorline operators must fill in a paper logsheet from the **LN01A or LN01B** logbook (Line Fishing Daily Fishing Log).
- You must ensure the master of the boat (skipper) is nominated as an authorised agent for the concession holder **before** going fishing.
- You must ensure that the authorised agent signing the AL06 or LN01A logbook page was the master of the boat at the time the recorded fishing operation took place.
- You may sign the AL06, LN01A or LN01B logbook page if you were the master of the boat and a registered authorised agent when the recorded fishing operation took place.
- If you have more than one master of the boat on board during the fishing trip, each master must complete and sign a separate AL06, LN01A or LN01B logbook page for each of the fishing operations for which they had control over.

A CATCH DISPOSAL RECORD (PT02B) or Electronic Catch Disposal Record (eCDR)

- A **PT02B** Catch Disposal Record (CDR) must be completed by ETBF operators at the time of landing. PT02B forms 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.
- The PT02B requires the fishing concession holder, or authorised representative, to fill out Parts A and B of the document and the AFMA Licensed Fish Receiver to fill in Part C. The instructions within the PT02B require that immediately upon receipt of the fish, the fish receiver must weigh the fish accurately and complete all sections of Part C.
- The accurate weight must be determined using certified scales. Aside from the instructions within the PT02B, the requirements relating to the weighing of fish are clearly outlined within each fish receiver permit.
- It is important to note that the AFMA Licensed Fish Receivers must not:
 - tare down the scales to account for ice or water loss
 - amend the verified weight once it is obtained from the certified scales (i.e., do not attempt to account for ice/water loss), nor
 - use market verified weight data to fill in Part C of PT02B.
- Fish receivers are also reminded that the blue copy of the PT02B needs to be returned to AFMA within three calendar days of the date on which the fish were received.

eCDR

- A Fisher can use their e-log software to submit an electronic Catch Disposal Record (eCDR) in place of using the paper form (PT02B).
- To enable a fisher to use eCDR, firstly their fish receiver has to agree to use the Receivers Portal to submit the receiver's part of the CDR. Both parties (the fisher and receiver) **must agree** to use the system; if one party doesn't want to use eCDRs then both the fisher and the receiver must continue to use the paper version (PT02B).
- All instructions within the PT02B for completing the form and conditions within the fish receiver permit relate to the eCDR.

TRANSIT FORM (CTF)

- If a consignment of fish is split between more than one truck, a completed Commonwealth Managed Fishery Transit Form (**CTF**) must accompany **every** load that is going to the same receiver. The CDR (**PT02B**) must also accompany the last load.
- **The Southern Bluefin Tuna CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME (SBT only)**
 - The purpose of the Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) is to allow individual SBT to be tracked from the point of capture to the point of sale.
 - Under the CDS the fish must be tagged and the following CDS forms are used:
 - Catch Tagging Form (**CTAU02A**)
 - Catch Monitoring Forms (**CMAU02C**), and
 - Re-Export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product (**REAU02**).
 - For full details of how to complete the CDS logbooks please refer the detailed instructions included under the "**Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme**" below.

Failure to complete these forms according to the instructions and/or failure to lodge returns in time is a breach of your concession conditions. AFMA may then issue you with a fine or you may be prosecuted.

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

It is the concession holder's responsibility to ensure that any vessel nominated to their concession is fitted with a functioning Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) of a category specified in the register of AFMA approved VMS units. This register can be found at <http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring/>.

The VMS unit must not be switched off, including when in port. The concession holder must ensure the VMS is monitoring correctly before going out to sea for the first time and that no interference occurs with the correct operation of the VMS. On becoming aware of a problem with the VMS functioning, the concession holder must advise AFMA as soon as practicable via:

Phone: **02 6225 5369** (if prompted, follow instructions on the voice mail)

After hours phone: **02 6275 5818**

Email: vmsreporting@afma.gov.au

If the VMS unit 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 VMS unit is functioning normally. This includes the authorised technician contacting AFMA to ascertain that the unit is reporting correctly.

Please refer to the VMS conditions on your concession for more information.

Manual reporting

If a nominated vessel's VMS unit stops reporting the data required by AFMA at the frequency specified by AFMA, the concession holder will be required to manually report the vessel's position **at times and frequencies required by AFMA** unless otherwise specified. If the vessel is in port when the reporting issues is found, the unit must be repaired prior to the vessel leaving port.

Temporary Switch Off Arrangements

A Temporary Switch Off (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, the concession holder can apply for a TSO by filling out an 'Application for VMS Temporary Switch Off' form and sending it 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: <http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring/>.

Observers

The ETBF now has electronic monitoring (e-monitoring), however if requested by AFMA, you **MUST** take an observer and all their equipment on board your boat. Concession holders must also ensure that the observer is provided with adequate food and accommodation while on board, and that they are carried safely on the boat during a trip. Penalties exist if you do not, such as suspension of your concession or cancellation of your boat nomination.

All the detailed information collected by observers from individual vessels is subject to privacy laws and will only be available to AFMA Fisheries Management, AFMA Compliance Section and the vessel owner. However, compiled data (where individuals cannot be identified) is available for release by AFMA.

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

Electronic Monitoring (e-monitoring)

Do I need an e-monitoring system?

In the ETBF, you are required to have an e-monitoring system installed and functioning on your boat and comply with EM Directions issued by AFMA under Section 40A(1) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

From 5 November 2020, a new direction concerning e-monitoring systems came into effect which requires all concession holders using the pelagic longline method (including those fishing less than 30 days per season) to implement on-board e-monitoring systems and comply with e-monitoring obligations. The direction also requires concession holders to monitor the functioning of the e-monitoring system and provide certain information to AFMA.

The *Fisheries Management (E-Monitoring Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery) Direction 2021* can be found at [Fisheries Management \(E-monitoring Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery\) Direction 2021 \(legislation.gov.au\)](https://www.legislation.gov.au/austrlians/other/other/2021/20210001)

Maintaining your e-monitoring system

You are required to keep your e-monitoring system in good working order at all times. This includes performing a system function test:

- Immediately after a data drive exchange
- Prior to each trip
- If there is suspicion of an issue
- After any periods of inactivity greater than 14 days

You are also required to ensure that the EM system is clean and records all fishing events. **Landings, cut-offs and discards, must occur as close as possible to the fish door in full view of the EM cameras.** The only exception to this is when the size or activity of the animal poses an increased risk to crew or vessel safety.

Archipelago Asia Pacific (AAP) provide the e-monitoring equipment, installation and maintenance. If you experience any problems with your e-monitoring system, please contact AAP as soon as possible:

Archipelago Asia Pacific (AAP)

Phone: 02 6162 1192

Email: service@archipelago-ap.com.au

If you experience difficulties with your e-monitoring system while you are fishing, you are allowed to complete your trip as long as you are not fishing in a zone that requires 100 per cent monitoring. When you return to port, you must arrange a time to have your e-monitoring system repaired before you go fishing again.

You must send your e-monitoring hard drives to AFMA on the first landing of each month, or sooner if the e-monitoring hard drive becomes 80 per cent full.

Please note – should your EM system cause interference to your vessel communication systems, to such an extent that that it poses a risk to the safety of the vessel and/or crew, **you should pause or temporarily switch off the EM system to remove the interference and notify AFMA of the issue by sending an email to Tuna@afma.gov.au**. Please also notify AAP of the issue so that they can attempt to address it.

While I am fishing

Where can I fish?

The principal areas of the fishery managed under the Plan are:

- The part of the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ) that extends from the South Australian/Victorian border, around the East Coast of Australia up to the tip of Cape York, and in Commonwealth waters around Norfolk Island.
- The Coral Sea Zone (previously referred to as Area E).
- The High Seas area of the Pacific Ocean.

For exact coordinates of the areas above, please see Schedule 1, Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Plan. A map of the ETBF is displayed at the end of this booklet (Figure 3).

Coral Sea Zone (Previously known as Area E)

The Coral Sea Zone is a restricted area off the Queensland coast between Shelburne Bay and Proserpine, which was created to protect juvenile Marlin species and their spawning grounds. No longline fishing is allowed in this area unless you hold a Coral Sea boat SFR. The specific co-ordinates of the Coral Sea Zone are in Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Management Plan 2010.

A 500-hook limit per shot applies when fishing in the Coral Sea Zone using pelagic longline. There is no limit to the number of hooks that can be carried in the Coral Sea Zone.

Fishing on the High Seas

When conducting fishing operations on the High Seas, the concession holder must ensure that:

- The boat is clearly marked with its international radio call sign according to internationally recognised standards
- They report to AFMA (vmsreporting@afma.gov.au) prior to entering the High Seas and prior to landing
- Fish in accordance with permit conditions
- All fishing gear is properly stowed when transiting through another country's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and
- They do not fish in another country's EEZ.

Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) Arrangements

Within the area of the ETBF, the Commonwealth has Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) arrangements with Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. Through these arrangements, AFMA has jurisdiction over waters relevant to the ETBF, off these States.

Where can't I fish?

Lord Howe Island

No fishing is allowed within 12nm of Lord Howe Island unless you have been given authorisation.

Norfolk Island

ETBF SFR holders must not fish inside the Norfolk Island box with the co-ordinates:

- Beginning at the point of latitude 28° 35' S, longitude 167° 25' East, and running
- East along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 168° 25' East, and
- South along that meridian to its intersection with the parallel of latitude 29° 50' South, and
- West along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 167° 25' East, and
- North along that meridian to the point where the line began.

Marine Parks

Management plans for several Australian Marine Parks in Commonwealth waters came into effect on 1 July 2018. Fishers who are currently fishing, or intend to fish in Australian Marine Parks, should be aware that some fishing methods are not allowed in certain zones. Please make sure you understand which fishing methods are allowed in each of the marine park zones prior to fishing.

Fishers operating in an Australian Marine Park are required to carry a copy of the relevant Class Approval for commercial fishing

Coral Sea Marine Park

- Class approval - https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/pub/class-approvals/Signed-Attach_D-Coral_Sea_Marine_Park_Commercial_Fishing_Class_Approval.pdf
- General information - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/coral-sea/>
- Management Plan - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/coral-sea/plans/>
- Maps - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/coral-sea/maps/>

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (prohibits longlining)

- General information - <http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/access-and-use/zoning/commercial-fishing-and-zoning>
- Zoning Plan – [GBRMPA ELibrary: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003](#)
- Maps - <http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/access-and-use/zoning/zoning-maps>

Temperate East Marine Parks Network

- General Information - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/temperate-east/>
- Management Plan - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/temperate-east/plans/>
- Maps - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/temperate-east/maps/>

South-east Marine Parks Network

- General Information - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/south-east/>
- Management Plan - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/south-east/plans/>

Maps - <https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/south-east/maps/>

A map of Australian Marine Parks under active management plans is provided at the end of this booklet (Figure 5). If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact marineparks@dcceew.gov.au

Incidents should be reported immediately to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer on 0419 293 465. For all other enquiries relating to the marine park Class Approval, please contact: marine.compliance@dcceew.gov.au

Size limits

There are no size limits for primary species in the ETBF.

Catch limits

Commercial species

Commercial species are those that may be retained and sold. Many commercial species taken in the ETBF are subject to catch restrictions, either via quota and TACCs or other mechanisms (e.g., trip limits, State restrictions etc.), which **must** be adhered to. These restrictions are described in Tables 2–7.

Bycatch species

Bycatch species are those species that are never retained (i.e., are always discarded). These will include species that fishers choose not to retain (e.g., many general fish bycatch species) and species that **must not** be retained, including protected species (listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and other species listed under certain State, Territory and international agreements. Bycatch species that must not be retained are described in Tables 3–7.

You must record **all** retained and discarded catches of both commercial species and general bycatch species under the 'Catch Details' section of your logbook and any interactions with protected bycatch species under the 'Wildlife and other Protected Species' section of your logbook.

Tables 2 to 7 display the general and State and Territory bycatch limits for each species that interact within the ETBF. The State and Territory restrictions apply to all waters extending out from the coastline of the respective State or Territory.

Table 2 Species allowed to be taken in the ETBF

Common name	Scientific Name	Restrictions
Yellowfin Tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Quota species
Bigeye Tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Quota species
Albacore Tuna	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Quota species
Striped Marlin	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Quota species
Broadbill Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Quota species
Longtail Tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	A maximum 35 tonne limit by the fleet per fishing year is in place for the ETBF and WTBF. A 10 fish trip limit per operator will be imposed should the 35-tonne trigger limit be reached in either fishery in any fishing year.
Skipjack Tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Unlimited

Common name	Scientific Name	Restrictions
Northern Pacific Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	<p>You must report to AFMA prior to landing NBT (via e-mail northernbluefin@afma.gov.au or fax 02 6225 5440) at least one hour before landing in port. Further information is provided in the Northern Bluefin Tuna section below.</p> <p>A maximum 10 tonne limit by the fleet per fishing year is place for the ETBF in accordance with CMM 2022-02 - Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Swordfish Conservation and Management Measures (wcpfc.int).</p>
Southern Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	<p>Any take of SBT must be done in accordance with the quota arrangements under the <i>Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995</i>. Vessels must be registered on the CCSBT vessel register. A zone of likely SBT catch is put in place in the ETBF during the winter months when SBT are present in waters off the east coast of Australia.</p>
Pomfrets and Rays Bream	Family <i>Bramidae</i>	Unlimited
Indo-Pacific Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Unlimited
Shortbill Spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angusirostris</i>	Unlimited
Moonfish	Genus <i>Lampris</i>	Unlimited
Rudderfish	Genus <i>Centrolophus</i>	Unlimited
Escolar/Oilfish	<i>Ruvettus pretiosus</i> & <i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Unlimited
Mahi Mahi (Dolphinfish)	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Unlimited
Sharks (those that are not subject to limits elsewhere)	Class Chondrichthyes	Not more than the number of tuna and billfish quota species taken per trip, not exceeding a maximum of 20 sharks per trip

Common name	Scientific Name	Restrictions
Shortfin Mako Shark	<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	May only be retained and landed if brought to the boat dead. <u>If alive</u> on the line, they must be released
Longfin Mako Shark	<i>Isurus paucus</i>	
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	

Table 3 Species NOT allowed to be taken in the ETBF

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue Eye Trevalla	<i>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</i> and <i>Schedophilus labyrinthica</i>
Blue Grenadier	<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i>
Black Marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i>
Blue Marlin	<i>Makaira mazara</i>
Blue Warehou	<i>Seriolella brama</i>
Flathead	<i>Platycephalus</i> and <i>Neoplatycephalus</i> sp.
Gemfish	<i>Rexea solandri</i>
Jackass Morwong	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>
John Dory	<i>Zeus faber</i>
Ling	<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>
Mirror Dory	<i>Zenopsis nebulosus</i>
Ocean Perch	<i>Helicolenus</i> sp.
Orange Roughy	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>
Redfish	<i>Centroberyx affinis</i>
Royal Red Prawn	<i>Haliporoides sibogae</i>
School Whiting	<i>Sillago findersi</i>
Silver Trevally	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>
Spotted Warehou	<i>Seriolella punctata</i>
Black Cod	<i>Epinephelus daemeli</i>
Great White Shark	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>
Grey Nurse Shark	<i>Carcharias taurus</i>
School Shark	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>
Gummy Shark	<i>Mustelus antarcticus</i>
Elephant Fish	Families <i>Callorhynchidae</i> , <i>Chimaeridae</i> and <i>Rhinochimaeridae</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sawshark	<i>Pristiophorus cirratus</i> and <i>Pristiophorus nudipinnis</i>
Deepwater Sharks	<i>Centroscymnus coelolepis</i> <i>Centroscymnus crepidater</i> <i>Centroscymnus owstoni</i> <i>Centroscymnus plunketi</i> <i>Centroscyllum kamoharai</i> <i>Dalatias licha</i> <i>Dalatias calcea</i> <i>Dalatias quadrispinosa</i> <i>Etmopterus bigelwi</i> <i>Etmopterus dianthus</i> <i>Etmopterus dislineatus</i> <i>Etmopterus evansi</i> <i>Etmopterus fusus</i> <i>Etmopterus granulosus</i> <i>Etmopterus lucifer</i> <i>Etmopterus mollerii</i> <i>Etmopterus pusillus</i>
Oceanic Whitetip Shark	<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>
Silky Shark	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>
All mobulid rays	Family <i>Mobulidae</i>

Table 4 Restricted species in Victorian waters with total maximum 200kg take per trip of all species combined

Common Name	Scientific Name	Limits	Total limit
Barracouta	<i>Thyrsites atun</i>	200 kg	200 kg total per trip for all species combined
Leatherjackets – all species	Family <i>Monacanthidae</i>	200 kg	
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>	50kg per trip	
Striped Trumpeter	<i>Latris lineata</i>	20kg per trip	
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	10 fish per trip	

Table 5 Bycatch limits off Tasmania

Common Name	Scientific Name	Limits
Australian Anchovy	<i>Engraulis australis</i>	No take
Australian Salmon/Tommy Ruff	Genus <i>Arripis</i>	
Banded Morwong	<i>Cheilodactylus spectabilis</i>	
Black Bream	<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i>	
Blue Sprat	<i>Spratelloides robustus</i>	
Dusky Morwong	<i>Dactylophora nigricans</i>	
Garfish	<i>Hyporhamphus melanochir</i>	
Grassy (rock) Flathead	<i>Platycephalus laevigatus</i>	
King Gar	<i>Scomberesox forsteri</i>	
King George Whiting	<i>Sillaginodes punctata</i>	
Luderick	<i>Girrella tricuspidata</i>	
Magpie Morwong	<i>Cheilodactylus nigripes</i>	
Mulloway	<i>Argyrosomus hololepidotus</i>	
Pilchard	<i>Sardinops neopilchardus</i>	
Red Mullet	<i>Upeneichthys vlamingii</i>	
Sea Sweep	<i>Scorpis aequipinnis</i>	
Snook	<i>Sphyraena novaehollandiae</i>	
Sprat	<i>Clupea bassensis</i>	
Wrasse	Family <i>Labridae</i>	
Yellow Eye Mullet	<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>	
Yellow-finned Whiting	<i>Sillago schomburgkii</i>	No take
Bastard Trumpeter	<i>Latidopsis forsteri</i>	20kg per trip
Blue Groper	<i>Achoerodus gouldii</i>	50kg per trip
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>	Combined total of 250kg per trip.
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Maximum of 150kg per trip of Striped Trumpeter
Striped Trumpeter	<i>Latris lineata</i>	

Table 6 Bycatch limits off Queensland

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Limits
Yellowtail Kingfish	<i>Seriola lalandi</i>	Combined total of two fish per trip
Black Kingfish	<i>Rachycentron canadus</i>	
Amberjack	<i>Seriola dumerili</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Limits
Australian Bonito	<i>Sardi australis</i>	Combined total of 10 fish per trip
Australian Spotted Mackerel	<i>Scomberomus munroi</i>	
Bar Cod	<i>Polyprion moeone</i>	
Cod	Family <i>Serranidae</i> , except <i>Epinephelus daemелиi</i>	
Dog Toothed Tuna	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	
Emperor	Families <i>Lethrinidae</i> and <i>Lutjanidae</i>	
Frigate Mackerel	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	
Grouper	Family <i>Serranidae</i> Except <i>Epinephelus daemелиi</i>	
Hapuku	<i>Polyprion oxygeneios</i>	
Leaping Bonito	<i>Cybiosarda elegans</i>	
Mackerel Tuna	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	
Oriental Bonito	<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	
Rainbow Runner	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	
Rake-Gilled Mackerel	<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	
Shark Mackerel	<i>Grammatorcynus bicarinatus</i> , <i>G.Bilineatus</i>	
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>	
Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	
Trevally	Family <i>Carangidae</i> , except Genus <i>Seriola</i>	
Tropical Snapper	Families <i>Lethrinidae</i> and <i>Lutjanidae</i>	
Tuskfish	Family <i>Labridae</i>	
Wrasse	Family <i>Labridae</i>	
Shark	Subclass <i>Elasmobranchii</i> and Family <i>Serranidae</i>	Combined total of 20 fish per trip
Butterfly Mackerel	<i>Gasterochisma melampus</i>	
Slender Tuna	<i>Allothunnus fallai</i>	
Wahoo	<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	

Table 7 Bycatch limits off New South Wales

Common Name	Scientific Name	Limits
Finfish	Class <i>Osteichthyes</i> (not including tuna and tuna like species)	Total of 200kg

Bycatch handling

The holder of a fishing concession must take all reasonable measures to ensure that bycatch, and the impact of fishing operations, are kept to a minimum. It is your responsibility to understand your obligations in relation to bycatch handling and treatment.

You must not mistreat bycatch. Mistreat means the taking of an action or actions, or the failure to take an action or actions, which results, or is likely to result, in the death of, injury to, or causing of physiological distress to any bycatch. 'Mistreat' does not include the taking, or failing to take, action to ensure the safety of the boat and its crew. If uncertain about Bycatch handling, please contact AFMA Bycatch Section on (02) 6225 5555. There is a list of principles to help you know what is and is not acceptable treatment of bycatch. These can be found at: <https://www.afma.gov.au/sustainability-environment/bycatch-discarding/bycatch-reports-publications-id-guides>

Southern Bluefin Tuna

The ETBF Plan does not allow fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT). Any take of SBT must be done in accordance with the quota arrangements under the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995*. Therefore, only operators who hold SBT quota SFRs are permitted to take SBT when fishing within the ETBF.

SBT Management in the ETBF

During the winter months when SBT are present in waters off the east coast of Australia, to ensure that no SBT is taken in the ETBF without being covered with quota an SBT zone is put in place. When fishing in the SBT zone you must:

- (a) Have a fully operational e-monitoring system installed on your boat. If you experience any problems with your e-monitoring system, please contact AAP as soon as possible:

Archipelago Asia Pacific (AAP)
Phone: 02 6162 1192
Email: service@archipelago-ap.com.au

If you experience difficulties with your e-monitoring system while you are fishing in the SBT zone, you must contact AFMA as soon as possible on **AFMA**

Direct 1300 723 621

- (b) On first entry (which includes being present or fishing in) to the SBT zone, hold **one** uncaught Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right nominated to the boat
- (c) On every subsequent entry to the zone, continue to hold at least **one** uncaught Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right nominated to the boat
- (d) Land and report all SBT taken except those released (in an alive and vigorous state*)
- (e) When in the Zone operators must carry 50 CDS tags on-board the vessel, and
- (f) Carry an AFMA observer when notified by AFMA.

Note: These arrangements may change during the 2024 fishing season, and it is each operator's responsibility to regularly check the AFMA website for any updates.

Retention and Discarding of SBT

All dead SBT must be landed (retained) except those that are damaged by sharks to the point that they are not fit for human consumption.

Live SBT can be landed (retained) or released (providing they are in a live and vigorous state). SBT that are to be released must not be gaffed.

As stated in the E-monitoring section, all catch to **be released or discarded must be done so at the fish door in full view of the e-monitoring system**. All SBT retained or discarded must be reported on the logbook.

In relation to shark damaged fish please note the following:

- Discarded shark damaged SBT **will not be deducted** from the concession holder's quota. All shark damaged SBT that are discarded must be discarded in full view of the EM camera, with the damaged portion facing the cameras.

Table 8 below outlines permissible and unacceptable release conditions for SBT. Unacceptable releases may result in the SBT being deducted from your quota (at the average weight of SBT caught on that trip) and possible further compliance action.

Table 8 Permissible and unacceptable conditions for SBT release

SFR SBT release conditions	
Release live gaffed SBT	<input type="checkbox"/>
Release live vigorous SBT at fish door	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cut off any SBT (live or dead) away from fish door	<input type="checkbox"/>
Release dead undamaged SBT	<input type="checkbox"/>
Release dead damaged (beyond a point fit for human consumption) SBT after being brought on board and facing damaged section to EM camera	<input type="checkbox"/>

An SBT management zone is set for the area that has a high likelihood of SBT occurrence and catch. During the SBT season (around May-November generally), the details of management arrangements and the location of the SBT zone will be posted on the AFMA website at: <http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/sbt-zones/>.

If you catch SBT using longline or minor line methods, you are required to complete the e-log for longline methods. To land SBT you must also complete the PT02B Catch Disposal Book as per the instructions contained in the book. All e-logs and CDR books can be obtained by contacting DataEntry@afma.gov.au. You must also complete additional paperwork specific to SBT (see below).

Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme

A new CDS was introduced by the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) in 2009 to allow individual SBT to be tracked from the point of capture to the point of sale.

Before you go to sea make sure:

- 1) That all vessels being used are on the CCSBT register (<https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/ccsbt-record-authorized-vessels>).
- 2) Ensure that you have:
 - a) enough AFMA approved SBT tags on board (minimum of 50 per trip) and that they are stamped with the current SBT season
 - b) access to the Catch Tagging Form (CTAU02A), and
 - c) access to Catch Monitoring Forms (CMAU02C) (new version in 2017/18).

While you are at sea:

- 1) Tag each SBT, with an AFMA approved tag in such a way that the tag is not reusable, at the point of kill.
- 2) If you run out of tags at sea any untagged SBT must be kept on the vessel until tags can be obtained and the fish tagged.

When you land:

- 1) Weigh and measure each whole tagged SBT before freezing it and record each SBT on the Catch Tagging Form (CTAU02A).
- 2) Land your SBT to a Commonwealth Fish Receiver Permit holder who is registered, with AFMA, to receive Southern Bluefin Tuna.
- 3) Fill out the Catch/Harvest Section of the Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02C). This applies whether or not the SBT have been tagged (i.e., include details of any loined or filleted SBT).
- 4) Have the Catch/harvest Section of the Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02C) validated by the fish receiver.
 - a) If exporting, complete the Intermediate Product Destination Section as the SBT owner at time of export, and ensure that this section is validated by a Licensed Fish Receiver.
 - b) If SBT is to be sold domestically, please ensure the Final Product Destination Section is completed. This section must be signed by the domestic buyer and ensure the yellow copy is sent to AFMA.
- 5) Give the white and yellow copies of the Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02C) to the Fish Receiver Permit (FRP) holder and keep the green copy in the book.
- 6) Send the pink copy of the Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02C) to AFMA within three business days of landing.

- 7) If you lose a tag and need to replace it, fax or email AFMA with the following details:
 - a) the old tag number (if known)
 - b) the new tag number
 - c) the old Catch Tagging Form Number (if known)
 - d) the new Catch Tagging Form Number, and
 - e) the reason the tag was replaced.
- 8) Send AFMA a completed copy of the Catch Tagging Form (CTF) within three business days of landing.
- 9) Keep a copy of each completed form for your records.

Requirements when transporting fish from port of landing to the licensed fish receiver

If the SBT cannot be weighed and validated at the point of landing, you can transport the SBT to a licensed fish receiver provided you:

- complete the catch harvest section of the catch monitoring form leaving the weights blank
- complete the catch tagging form leaving the weights and lengths blank, and
- send the white, pink and yellow catch monitoring forms and the white catch tagging forms with the SBT to the licensed fish receiver.

For full details of how to complete the CDS logbooks please refer to the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Longline Handbook* (available on the AFMA website) and the instructions contained with the logbooks.

Note: Operators are no longer required to complete the Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Disposal Record (CR4A). All catches of SBT must be reported in e-logs or when using paper logbooks, the Australian Pelagic Longline Daily Fishing Log (ALO6), Commonwealth Pelagic Fisheries Catch Disposal Record (PT02B) or eCDRs and in the CDS logbooks.

Northern Bluefin Tuna

Northern Bluefin Tuna (NBT) can be confused with SBT so to resolve identity difficulties operators must follow these directions:

- If the Bluefin Tuna was taken north of latitude 28° South **and** was greater than 220cm fork length it may be deemed a NBT.
- If the Bluefin Tuna was taken south of 28° South, between 1 January and 1 May **and** was greater than 200cm, it may be deemed a NBT, or
- The holder can supply a sample of the fish to an AFMA approved agency for testing to determine the species. The sample must be comprised of an intact tail section of the fish (small part of the keel and caudal finlets) and should contain a small section of muscle. The caudal fins may be trimmed for transport purposes.

If a Bluefin Tuna does not fit the spatial, temporal and length criteria as described above, you can:

- a) Obtain genetic testing showing that the fish in question is a NBT (AFMA will then deem the fish a NBT), or
- b) For fish exported to Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market (Toyosu Market), document the fish as a Bluefin Tuna on the CDRs; and provide the documentation from the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market (Toyosu Market) showing the fish was sold as a NBT (AFMA will then deem the fish as a NBT).

Note: the SFR holder takes a risk if they export a fish as NBT and it is subsequently deemed to be SBT by Toyosu market or Japanese authorities. This may then prevent the sale of the fish in Japan.

When landing NBT, you must let AFMA know. This can be done via e-mail northernbluefin@afma.gov.au (or fax if e-mail is not available on 02 6225 5440) at least one hour before landing in port. You must tell AFMA:

- The name of the boat
- Distinguishing symbol of the boat
- Port of landing
- Date and time of landing, and
- Number and weight of NBTs and/or SBTs.

A maximum 10 tonne limit by the fleet per fishing year is place for the ETBF in accordance with [CMM 2022-02 - Conservation and Management Measure for North Pacific Swordfish | Conservation and Management Measures \(wcpfc.int\)](#).

Processing fish

There are specific landing requirements for tuna in the ETBF:

- Tuna (except NBT) cannot be processed at sea except for the removal of fins (except the caudal fin), gilling and gutting. Please see the ETBF Longline Boat SFR conditions for more details.
- Billfish (except Broadbill Swordfish) must be landed with the caudal keel, pectoral and anal fins still attached to the carcass. **No other processing can be conducted.**
- Broadbill Swordfish can be processed at sea, either by filleting or the removal of all fins.
- Bony fishes must not be landed in a form other than as a whole, gilled, gutted or headed fish or a combination of these forms.
- Sharks must be landed with their fins still attached to the carcass and it is forbidden to carry, retain or land shark liver unless the carcass from which the liver was obtained is also landed.

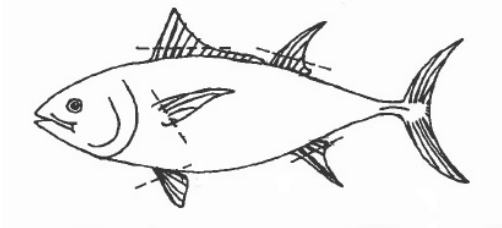


Figure 1 Processing cuts for Tuna

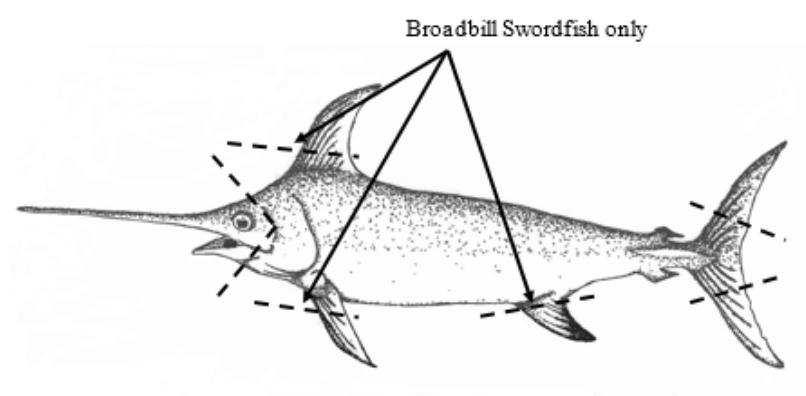


Figure 2 Processing cuts for Broadbill Swordfish

Protected species

What is a protected species?

The EPBC Act establishes four different categories of protected species in Commonwealth areas. These are:

1. Listed threatened species or listed threatened ecological communities; these generally include species with low population numbers, those that have had a reduction in habitat or distribution, or those that are subject to an increase in other threats.
2. Listed migratory species; are listed to meet Australia's obligations under certain International Treaties (such as the Convention on Migratory Species).
3. Listed marine species; are listed to provide general protection to Australia's marine native wildlife and to reduce the likelihood of population decline. It is an offence to kill, injure, trade, take, keep, or move native wildlife without a permit or other authorisation.
4. All cetaceans (whales and dolphins); are listed to uphold Australia's strong international, regional, and national measures for the protection of this group of animals.

An up-to-date list of all protected species is available on the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Waters website (www.dcceew.gov.au), with some examples of identification located at Attachment A of this booklet.

What are the most common protected species that I could interact with in the ETBF?

The most common protected species that you are likely to encounter in the ETBF include seabirds, turtles, and marine mammals such as whales and dolphins. There are also a small number of sharks (Great White, Grey Nurse, Porbeagle, Longfin Mako and Shortfin Mako) and other fish listed under the EPBC Act. Please note that all protected species that are to **be released or discarded must be done so in full view of the e-monitoring system and in a way that ensures the safety of the crew and protected species.**

There are a range of other species that are protected and are encountered in other AFMA fisheries. These include Sea Snakes, Sea Lions, Syngnathids (Sea Horses, Sea Dragons, and Pipefish), Sawfishes (Green and Freshwater), Crocodiles and Dugongs.

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 guides have been printed, so please let us know if you would like one sent for your boat. Please note that only one copy of each guide will be provided for each boat. Guides can be requested by contacting the bycatch team on AFMA Direct (**1300 723 621**).



Both identification guides are also available on the AFMA website; the Protected Species Identification Guide as a PDF, and the Seabird Identification Guide as an e-book or PDF (www.afma.gov.au).

Wildlife interactions

What is an interaction with a protected species?

"Interaction" means any physical contact that you (personally, your boat or your fishing gear) have with a protected species that causes death, injury or stress to an individual member of a protected species. This includes any collisions, catching, hooking, netting, entangling, or trapping of a protected species.

Is it illegal to interact with a protected species when I'm fishing in the ETBF?

No – provided that you are fishing in accordance with the Plan and provided that you report any and all interactions.

Do I have to report every time I have an interaction with a protected species?

Yes – you need to record the interaction in your AFMA Daily Fishing electronic Logbook. The obligation to report all protected species interactions is a legal requirement under the EPBC Act.

How do I report interactions with protected species?

You report by recording the relevant information in your AFMA Daily Fishing electronic logbook . E-log information must be completed for all protected species interactions except for Mako Shark species.

How does this information get from AFMA to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water?

AFMA has formally agreed to provide the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Waters (DCCEEW) with three monthly summary reports of all protected species interactions, as reported through AFMA logbooks. This streamlines the reporting arrangements and removes your responsibility for reporting interactions separately to both AFMA and DCCEEW.

All interaction reports provided to DCCEEW from 1 April 2012 to date are available on the AFMA website at: <http://www.afma.gov.au/sustainability-environment/protected-species-management/protected-species-interaction-reports/>.

Can I take back responsibility for reporting my interactions directly to Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water?

Yes – you can advise AFMA that you no longer want AFMA to report your protected species interactions to DCCEEW on your behalf. If you formally request this, you will still be required to record all protected species interactions in your AFMA Daily Fishing Logbook. In addition, you would then also be responsible for advising Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water directly of any interactions that you have with protected species.

How can I get further information about protected species interaction issues?

Please contact the Tuna and International Fisheries Management Section via TunaandInternational@afma.gov.au.

Mandatory Seabird Requirements for Longline Fishing

At all times you must:

- Carry more than one assembled tori lines onboard.
- Not discharge offal while setting.
- Comply with Seabird interaction obligations relating to the Threat Abatement Plan (TAP).

When you are fishing South of 25° South you must:

- Deploy a tori line before commencing a shot when fishing between the hours of nautical dawn and nautical dusk.

Note: Nautical Dawn is defined as the instant in the morning when the centre of the Sun is at a depression angle of twelve degrees (12°) below an ideal horizon. Nautical Dusk is defined as the instant in the evening when the centre of the Sun is at a depression angle of twelve degrees (12°) below an ideal horizon. At both times, the sea horizon is not normally visible.

- A tori line is not required to be deployed when performing fishing operations between the hours of nautical dusk and nautical dawn.
- Use only non-frozen bait.
- Weight longlines with either a minimum of:
 - 60g weights at a distance of no more than 3.5m from each hook, or
 - 98g weights at a distance of no more than 4m from each hook, or
 - 40g weights immediately adjacent to the hook, or at no more than 0.5m from the hook, with dead, non-frozen baits attached to the hooks, or
 - a hook-shielding device attached and deployed directly to each hook according to minimum branch line specifications.

Note: If you are fishing **south of 40° South**, AFMA may require you to implement additional seabird mitigation measures as this is an area in which higher than average number of seabird interactions are possible.

Tori line specifications:

Your tori line must be:

- At least 100 metres long.
- Must be deployed from a position on board the boat and utilise an additional towed line, material or object to create drag and ensure that it remains above the water surface for a minimum of 75 metres from the stern of the boat.
- Must 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.

Attachment D provides guidance on best practice tori line design.

What do I need to do if a seabird is killed during an interaction?

- (1) **Record the details of the interaction.** You must record the details of the interaction as required in your e-logs. If you are unable to use e-logs for the trip, you will need to record the interaction in your *Australian Longline Daily Fishing Log (AL06)*, circle 'Yes' in the box at the bottom of the log sheet and fill out the 'Listed Marine and Threatened Species' form (i.e., as for any other protected species interaction).
- (2) **Comply with any additional Seabird interaction obligations relating to the Threat Abatement Plan (TAP).** AFMA will notify you in writing that you are required to comply with additional Seabird interaction obligations if, within any five-degree latitude zone, you meet one of the following criteria:
 - a. You have interacted with more than one Seabird and have exceeded the Seabird bycatch rate (0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks), during any two of the last three consecutive TAP seasons (*NB: this can include the current TAP season*).
 - b. You have interacted with more than 10 Seabirds in the current or previous TAP season.
 - c. You have been found to have an unreported Seabird interaction.

Once notified by AFMA, one of the following **Seabird mitigation options** must immediately be implemented:

- a daylight setting ban (ensure that all longline hooks are deployed only during the hours between nautical dusk and nautical dawn); or
- amended line weighting of either:
 - 40g or greater attached within 0.5 metre of the hook, or
 - 60g or greater attached within one metre of the hook, or
 - 80 g or greater attached within two metres of the hook, or
- ACAP approved hook shielding devices on all hooks, or
- a northern shift in the area of operation (to at least five degrees north of the most northerly seabird interaction with the nominated vessel, as verified and notified by AFMA).

If, after implementing one of the seabird mitigation options listed above, either one additional albatross (dead) or two other seabirds (dead) are killed while your vessel is fishing, then one of the following additional mitigation measures must immediately be implemented:

- another mitigation measure from the list of seabird mitigation options above (that is in addition to the measure already implemented), or
- cease the use of live bait (if using) and only use dead bait, or
- relocate fishing activities to north of latitude 25 degrees south, or
- cease fishing using longlines for the remainder of the TAP season.

In each instance where additional mitigation is required, the period for which it needs to be applied ends when AFMA has notified you in writing that your boat has achieved a seabird by-catch rate less than 0.05 birds per 1000 hooks and accordingly the measures now cease to apply.

(i.e., your rate is less than 0.05 birds per 1,000 hooks). If you again exceed the Seabird bycatch interaction rate within the TAP season, all additional mitigation measures will reapply.

How do I order more seabird feather collection kits for my vessel?

Feather collection kits Developed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water have been provided to operators by AFMA. Feather samples can be ordered by sending an email to: Tuna@afma.gov.au. Please include preferred postal address, vessel name and number of kits required when ordering feather kits.

Mandatory Turtle Mitigation Measures for Longline Fishing

Circle hooks

Large circle hooks must be used for shallow sets with less than eight hooks per basket.

De-hooking device

At all times you must carry on board a minimum of one de-hooking device, with the following specifications:

- The device must enable the hook to be secured and the barb shielded so that the barb does not re-engage with the fish while the hook is being removed
- The device must be blunt with all edges rounded
- Where more than one size of hook is to be carried, a de-hooking device (or devices) must be carried that can be used with all hooks on the boat, and
- The shaft of the device must be a minimum of 1.5 metres in length.

Line cutting device

At all times you must carry on board a minimum of one line cutting device. The line cutting device must be constructed and used in accordance with the following specifications:

- The device must be constructed to allow the line to be cut as close to the hook as possible
- The blade of the device must be enclosed in a blunt rounded (arc-shaped) cover with the hook exposed on the inside of the arc, and
- The shaft of the device must be a minimum of 1.5 metres in length.

Operators can contact the ETBF Section via TunaandInternational@afma.gov.au for replacement line cutters and de-hookers.

Retention and reporting of Mako and Porbeagle Sharks

Under the EPBC Act taking and retaining of Longfin Mako, Shortfin Mako and Porbeagle Sharks is prohibited in Commonwealth waters. There are exceptions to these prohibitions where species are caught as bycatch in the ETBF and WTBF in the following specific circumstances:

- All **live** Longfin Mako, Shortfin Mako and Porbeagle Sharks (including those in poor condition or showing minimal signs of life) must be **released** back into the water.
- Only dead on line Longfin Mako, Shortfin Mako and Porbeagle Sharks may be retained.
- All Longfin Mako, Shortfin Mako and Porbeagle Sharks caught, regardless of whether they are returned to the water, must be **recorded on the appropriate logbook**.

Interactions with these species can be recorded on e-logs. To accurately record these species on the AL06 paper logbook, please follow the following process.

- Where the sharks are released, alive operators are instructed to enter the code **'RA'** in the catch details section of the logbook under 'Discarded/Retained code' column.

The use of this code will allow AFMA to determine if a fish was released alive as is required under the EPBC Act and allow for better understanding as to how these species interact with the fishery.

Compliance

Illegal fishing

Domestic offences

If you suspect illegal fishing operations are occurring, contact AFMA's Compliance Duty Officer on **02 6275 5818** as soon as possible after you discover the event. Reports may be made anonymously and would ideally include the following:

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

For domestic offences you can also use AFMA's 'CRIMFISH' hotline on **1800 274 634** (1800 CRIMFI). A reporting form can also be downloaded from the 'CRIMFISH' website, (<http://www.afma.gov.au/monitoring-enforcement/report-illegal-fishing-activity/>) and then sent to AFMA.

All information received will be treated as strictly confidential.

Foreign fishing offences

If you sight a foreign vessel that you believe may be involved in illegal fishing, please contact Australian Border Force on Free call **1800 009 623** (attended 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). All information received will be treated as strictly confidential. You may also contact the AFMA Compliance Duty Officer on **02 6275 5818** for foreign fishing offences.



Transshipping catch

Transshipment of fish or fish product, either to or from an ETBF boat, is prohibited, unless done under the following conditions:

- The catcher boat (that took catch through fishing) and the carrier boat (which will receive catch via transshipment from the catcher boat) must both be nominated to separate ETBF boat SFRs.
- Prior to each transshipping event, the catcher boat and the carrier boat must inform AFMA of the intent to tranship by providing the following information via email to transshipment@afma.gov.au:
 - names and distinguishing symbols of each boat
 - port of unloading
 - estimated time and date of arrival into port, and
 - standard names and quantities of all species to be transhipped to the carrier boat.
- The catcher boat must complete Parts A and B of the PT02B Catch Disposal Record (CDR). Parts A and B (i.e., white copy) and Part C (i.e. blue copy) must accompany all product it tranships to the carrier boat. The catcher boat must enter the carrier boat's name into the "Name of Transporter" field on Part A of the CDR and the comment "Transhipped Catch" must be written into the Comments box of both Part B and Part C forms.
- The carrier boat must then, upon landing:
 - submit Parts A and B (white copy) of the CDR to AFMA, and
 - submit Part C (blue and yellow copy) of the CDR with the boat's catch to the fish receiver.
- If the carrier boat has also fished on the same trip, a separate CDR must be completed for any fish taken by the carrier boat.
- During any fishing trip, the boat nominated to this concession may only tranship fish to a carrier boat if:
 - The transshipment occurs entirely within the Australian EEZ (including the EEZ surrounding Norfolk Island).
 - All fish taken by the nominated boat and the carrier boat during that trip were taken within the area of Australian EEZ.
 - No fishing was conducted on the high seas during the fishing trip.

Note: AFMA's intent in setting rules in relation to transshipping is that each boat's catch must be reported on a separate CDR which must accompany that catch on the carrier boat.

After I get back from fishing

Fish Receivers

Fish taken in the ETBF can only be landed or disposed of to holders of a Commonwealth Fish Receiver Permit (FRP). The FRP holder must verify the species and weight of all fish received and sign the **blue copy** of the Catch Disposal Record (CDR) or complete the eCDR through the AFMA fish receiver's portal immediately after the fish are received (within 50m of unload area unless the FRP holder has an 'exempt' certification).

A CDR must be completed for each consignment of fish sent to each different receiver and all fish transhipped at-sea or landed in the ETBF must be recorded on the CDR, either the paper version or using eCDR.

After completing a paper CDR:

- the **white** copy (filled in by the permit holder or authorised agent) must be sent to AFMA within three calendar days of unloading
- the **blue** and **yellow** copies must accompany each load of fish to the first receiver
- the **blue** copy must be completed by the FRP holder or their authorised agent and sent to AFMA within three calendar days of receiving the fish, and
- the **yellow** copy must be retained by the FRP holder.

It is the responsibility of the operator to make sure that the first person to receive their catch is a Commonwealth FRP holder. A list of licensed FRP holders can be found on AFMA's website (<http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/fishing-rights-permits/>) as well as information on how to apply for a FRP.

Who can sign forms?

Only the concession holder or their authorised agents are allowed to sign logbooks, CDRs and transit forms. To nominate an authorised agent to do specific things on your behalf, you will need to complete an Authorised Agent Nomination form (AA form) available on AFMA's website at <https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/forms-fishers>.

Keeping track of your quota

You are responsible for monitoring your own quota to ensure you have enough to cover your fishing activity at all times. Please note that the 2024 season will finish on **31 December 2024**.

Quota transaction statements

AFMA provides concession holders with Quota Transaction Statements (QTS) that show:

- (a) individual quota allocations
- (b) quota trading transactions, and
- (c) catch.

QTS and quota holdings can be viewed on AFMA's online service GOFish (no charge), or by contacting Licensing and Data Services on AFMA Direct (**1300 723 621**) (\$30 fee applies).

GOFish

In addition to Quota Transaction Statements, concession holders can access **GOFish**. This is an online service to allow concession holders to conduct transactions and to keep track of their concessions. The service enables fishers working in most AFMA-managed fisheries to obtain instant online access to their current holdings, including a full history of quota transactions conducted during the current season. Fishers can apply for access to the service by visiting the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au or by contacting AFMA Direct on **1300 723 621**.

How will AFMA monitor catch and quota during the season?

The weight of fish that you have caught is deducted from your quota holdings based on the weights reported on your CDR forms as verified by an AFMA registered fish receiver. These weights are then converted to a whole weight based on the species and method used to process the fish.

What are conversion factors?

When AFMA receives your CDR forms, the weights, process codes and species form the basis for the calculation of processed weight to whole weight. The calculated whole weight is the weight that will be deducted from your quota holdings. The current conversion factors used by AFMA for the five ETBF target species and SBT are outlined in Table 9 and Table 10.

Table 9 Conversion factors for processing of quota species

	Whole	Gilled and gutted	Headed and gutted	Trunked	Damaged	Filletted	Gutted
Albacore Tuna	1	1.1	1.25	1.5	1.5	-	-
Bigeye Tuna	1	1.1	1.25	1.5	1.5	-	-
Yellowfin Tuna	1	1.1	1.25	1.5	1.5	-	-
Broadbill Swordfish	1	1.1	1.25	1.25	-	1.75	-
Striped Marlin	1	1.1	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.1

Table 10 Conversion factors for processing of SBT

	Whole	Form A – Gilled and gutted (gill plates and tail removed)	Form B – Gilled and gutted (tail and gill plates remain)	Headed and gutted
Southern Bluefin Tuna	1	1.176	[1.12 x processed weight]+1	1.27

Quota reconciliation

If you exceed your quota holdings during the season, you will have 28 days from the date of landing to cover that exceeded amount with quota. During this 28-day period you can still fish. If you go further over quota during this 28-day period, the second amount of overcatch must be reconciled within 28 days from when it is landed. This means that you have 28 days from the date of each landing to cover the catch from that landing, with quota.

If you are still over quota after the 28-day period for each landing you will be subject to compliance action. You must keep track of your catch and quota and ensure that you reconcile catch with quota prior to the due date. The only over-quota notification you will receive from AFMA is via GOFish. If, due to exceptional circumstances, you cannot reconcile you must contact AFMA prior to the due date. Further information on quota reconciliation can be obtained from the AFMA website (<http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/28-day-quota-reconciliation/>).

Undercatch and overcatch

Undercatch and overcatch provisions along with determined weights have been set for the 2024 fishing season and are outlined in Table 11. The purpose of these provisions is to provide some practical flexibility when fishing close to your quota limit at the end of the season.

Table 11 Determined percentage of overcatch and undercatch for ETBF quota species

Quota species	Determined percentage (Overcatch – s4.5)	Determined percentage (Undercatch – s4.6)	Determined weight (s4.5) (kg)
Albacore Tuna	10	10	2,000
Bigeye Tuna	10	10	2,000
Yellowfin Tuna	10	10	2,000
Broadbill Swordfish	10	10	2,000
Striped Marlin	10	10	2,000

Overcatch

Overcatch is when you catch more than the quota allocated to your quota SFR, for one species in one fishing season. Overcatch is an administrative penalty that allows AFMA to avoid pursuing operators who exceed their entitlements by small amounts.

A 10 per cent overcatch amount has been set for the ETBF. This means that you can catch an extra 10 per cent above your quota holdings for a species in one season without penalty, provided this is within the last 28 days of the season, and AFMA will deduct this amount from your quota holdings in the next season. The 10 per cent will be calculated based on your holdings at the end of the fishing season.

If you do not hold quota in the following season, you may not use overcatch provisions, and you must reconcile any overcaught quota within 28 days of landing as outlined under the quota reconciliation provisions.

If you have exceeded your quota by more than 10 per cent at the end of the season, you must obtain additional quota, or you will be subject to compliance action.

Undercatch

Undercatch is when you catch less than the quota allocated to your quota SFR for a particular species in a particular season. A 10 per cent undercatch percentage has been set for the ETBF and is calculated at the end of the season. This '10%' of your total quota holding, is the maximum amount of uncaught quota that AFMA will allow you to take in the following fishing season. It does not apply to any quota that you have leased out, but it does apply to any quota that you have leased in. **Undercatch is not transferrable.** Undercatch provides relief to operators who encounter circumstances within a fishing season, which prevent them from taking their quota for a species.

Determined weight

In the ETBF, the determined weight for the 2024 transitional season is 2,000 kg. This is the amount that you can catch in addition to the 10 per cent overcatch already allowed, without facing prosecution. The amount you exceed your 10 per cent overcatch by will be deducted from your holdings in the following season at the rate of two for one, i.e., 4,000 kg will be deducted for a 2,000 kg overcatch.

Transfer of a Statutory Fishing Right (SFR)

Operators may transfer SFRs online by registering for GOFish. You can access **GOFish** located on AFMA's website at <http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/>.

For a transfer to take effect close to the end of the season, a completed application must be received by AFMA in the approved form, by no later than **5:00pm EST 15 December 2024**.

AFMA will **NOT** approve the transfer of an SFR if:

- the owner of the right (transferee) is subject to legal proceedings in relation to that Right
- the Right has been suspended or AFMA believes there may be grounds for suspension, and/or
- the application is received when levies have been issued and the current instalment has not yet been fully paid.

It is the purchaser's responsibility to check the Personal Property Securities Register to find out if a third party has registered an interest in the SFRs. See www.ppsr.gov.au for information about Personal Property Securities Registration.

SFR transfers **CAN** take effect within the fishing season where:

- quota has been caught under that Right during the fishing season (the SFR may be transferred without a kilogram value attached and the kilogram value will be re-granted to the SFR in following season), or
- the Right has been leased to another operator during the fishing season.

Transfer forms are available on the AFMA website at www.afma.gov.au.

AFMA Quota Administration Policy

The AFMA Commission approved an overarching Quota Administration Policy in January 2013. This policy applies to all Commonwealth fisheries and includes a maximum 28-day quota reconciliation arrangement that applies in the ETBF. For more information on the Quota Administration Policy, please see <http://www.afma.gov.au/about/fisheries-management-policies/>.

How is the fishery managed Internationally?

All the quota species caught in the ETBF are part of wider Western or South Western Pacific stocks. International management of the stocks is coordinated by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Australia is an active member in the WCPFC and Australian Government representatives from AFMA and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, along with industry members, participate in all meetings of the WCPFC, Scientific Committee and Compliance Committee. The Australian Government position is to support all Conservation and Management Measures and catch level decisions agreed at WCPFC and implement them in domestic management arrangements. More details on the WCPFC can be found on the WCPFC website (www.wcpfc.int/).

Landing in a foreign port

If you intend to land in a foreign port, you must:

- have obtained the appropriate foreign port permit or approval
- provide AFMA 48 hours prior notice of intention to unload in a foreign port, including the vessel details, proposed foreign port of unloading, the estimated time and date the boat will arrive at the port, and quantities of all species on board the boat
- ensure all fishing gear remains stowed and secured when transiting through any other country's exclusive economic zone
- where the boat has entered any foreign fishing jurisdiction 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 the 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
- not partake in fishing activity within any foreign fishing jurisdiction during a trip unless approval for fishing within that jurisdiction has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat
- not partake in any unloading activity within any foreign port unless an approval for unloading within that foreign port has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat, and
- cooperate with inspections by foreign fisheries officers authorised by other signatories to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement.

Further details are provided in the *Inspection of Australian Fishing Vessels Unloading in Foreign Ports* policy available on the AFMA website at <http://www.afma.gov.au/about/fisheries-management-policies/>.

Archipelago Asia Pacific (02) 6162 1192

E-monitoring Email e-monitoring@afma.gov.au

E-monitoring System Maintenance and Repairs Email service@archipelago-ap.com.au

State fisheries

Tasmania Wild Fisheries Management Branch, Department of Primary Industry, Water & Environment 1300 368 550

South Australia Fisheries Division, Department of Primary Industries and Regions 08 8226 0995 (Head Office)

Victoria Victorian Fisheries Authority 136 186

New South Wales New South Wales Fisheries 1300 550 474

Queensland Queensland Fisheries Service (07) 3404 6999

ETBF Internet Links for Relevant Documents

ETBF Management Plan 2010:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016C00636>

Fisheries Management Act 1991:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2017C00363>

Fisheries Management Regulations 2019:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L00383>

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water:

www.dcceew.gov.au

AFMA legislation page:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/about/legislation-regulation>

AFMA logbook page:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/logbooks-and-catch-disposal>

AFMA licensing forms:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/what-fishing-quota>

AFMA Catchwatch reports:

<https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/catchwatch-reports>

Commonwealth Harvest Strategy:

www.agriculture.gov.au/fisheries/domestic/harvest_strategy_policy

Commonwealth Marine Reserves:

<https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/>

Figure 3 Area of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery

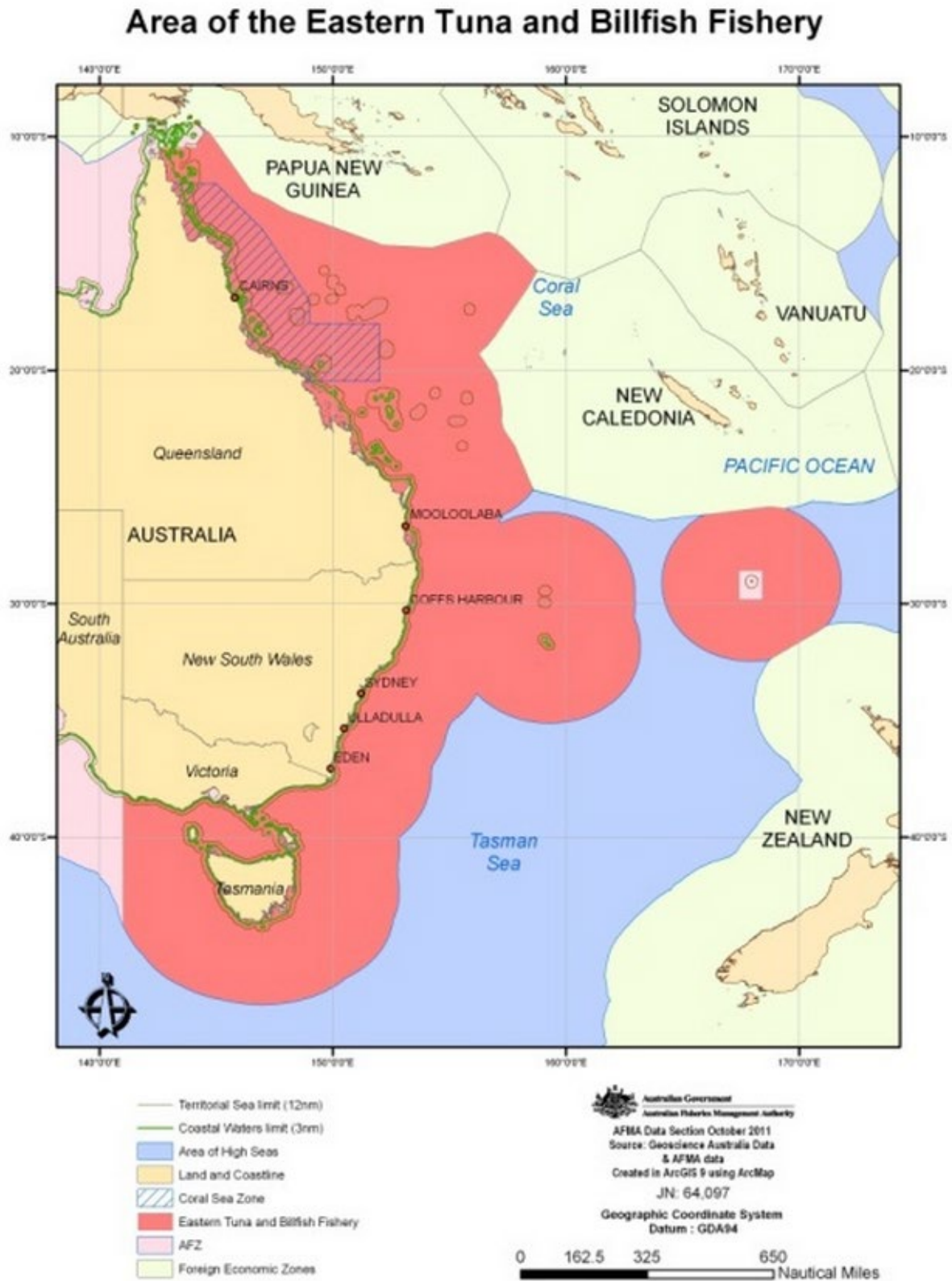


Figure 4 Areas under active management within Australian Marine Parks. *

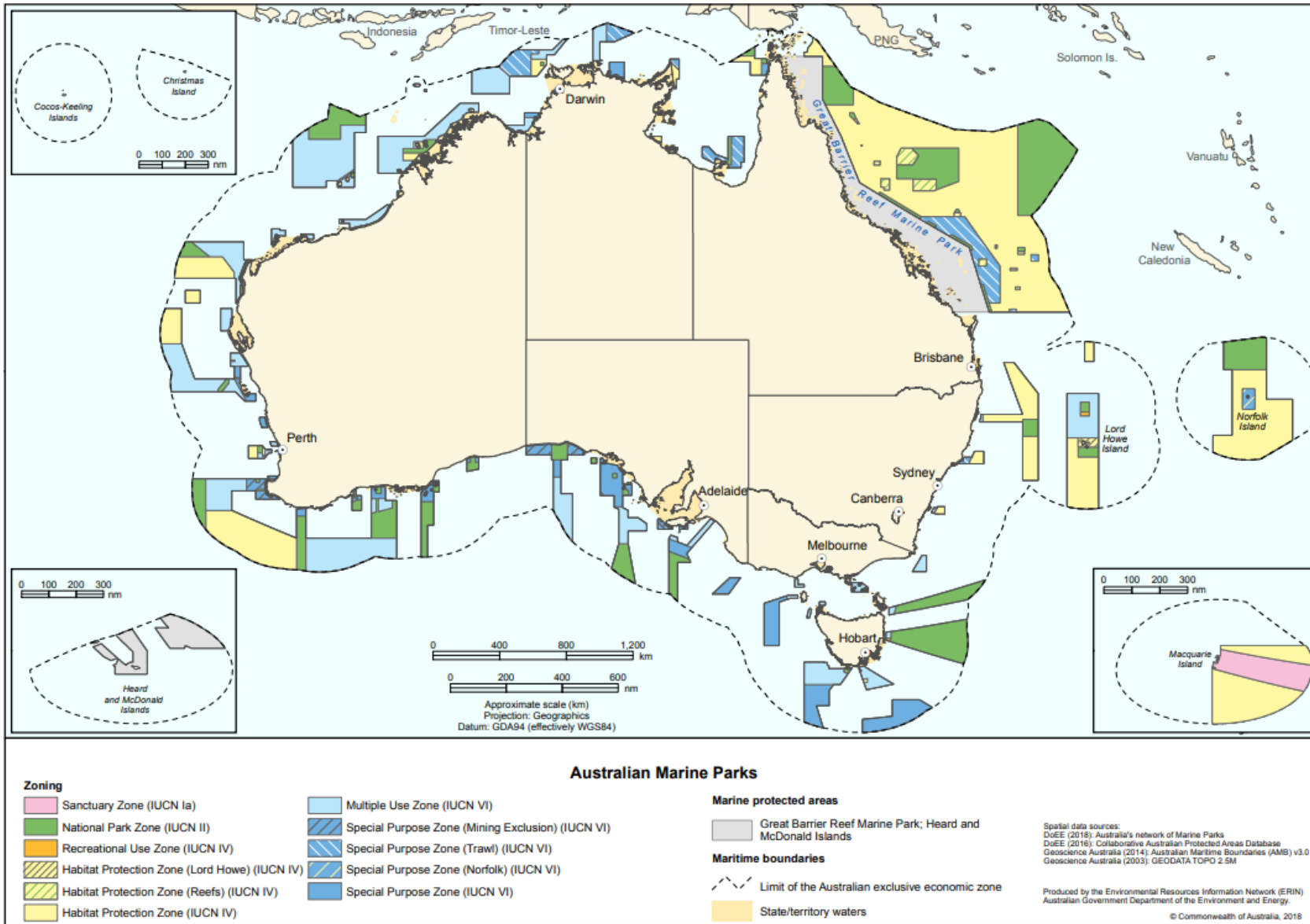


Figure 5 Areas under active management within the Coral Sea Marine Park*

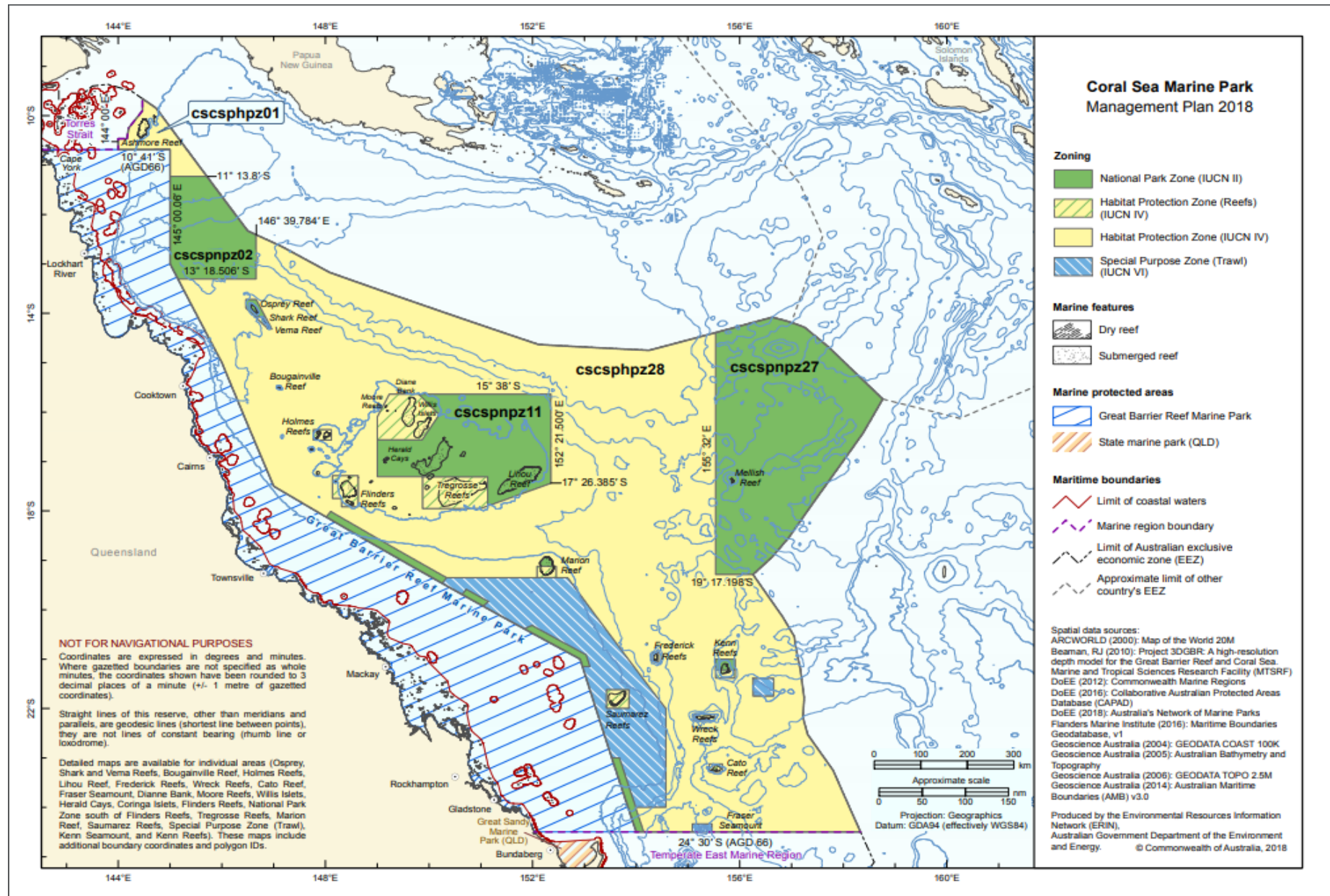


Figure 6 Areas under management within the Temperate East Marine Parks Network *

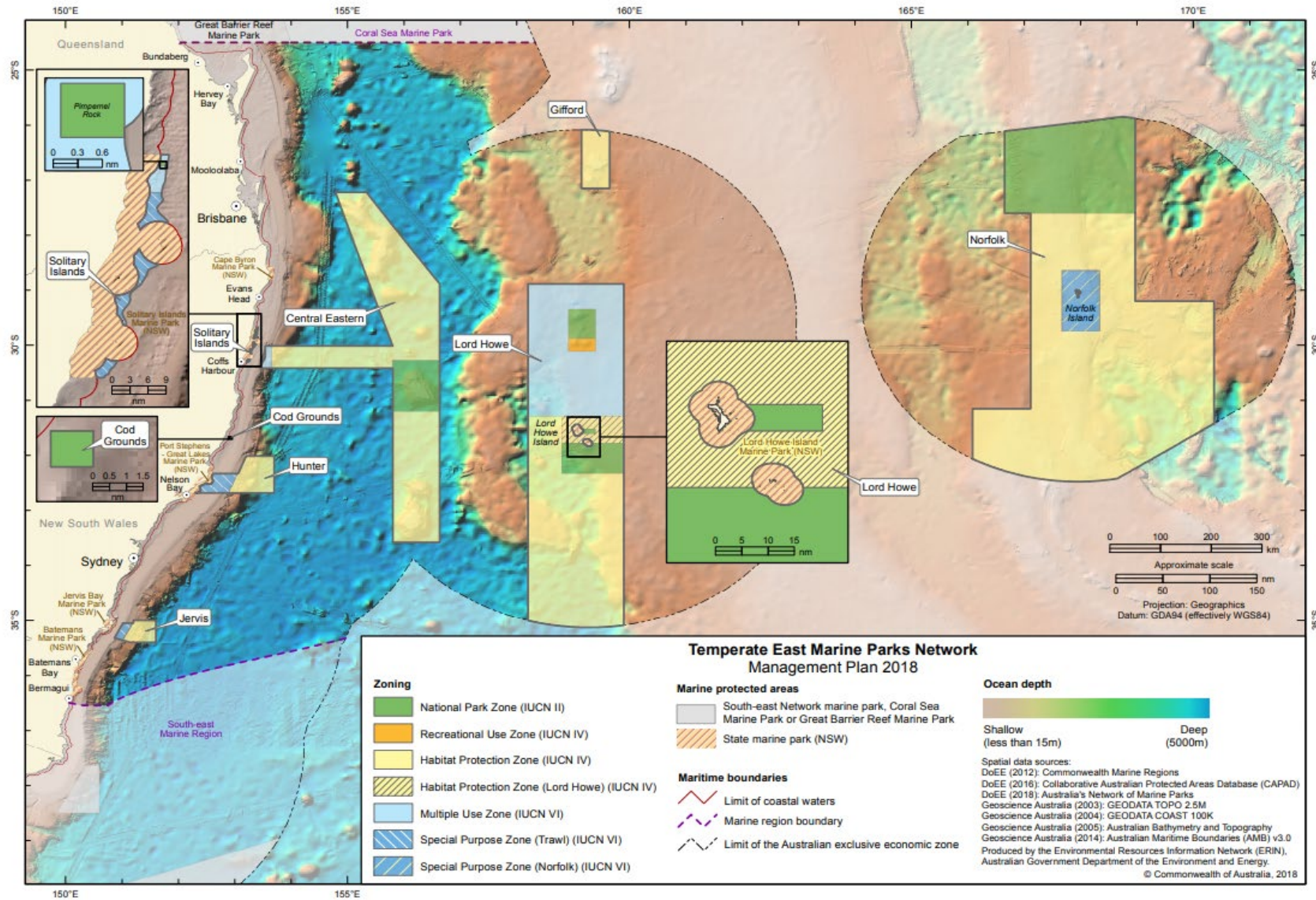
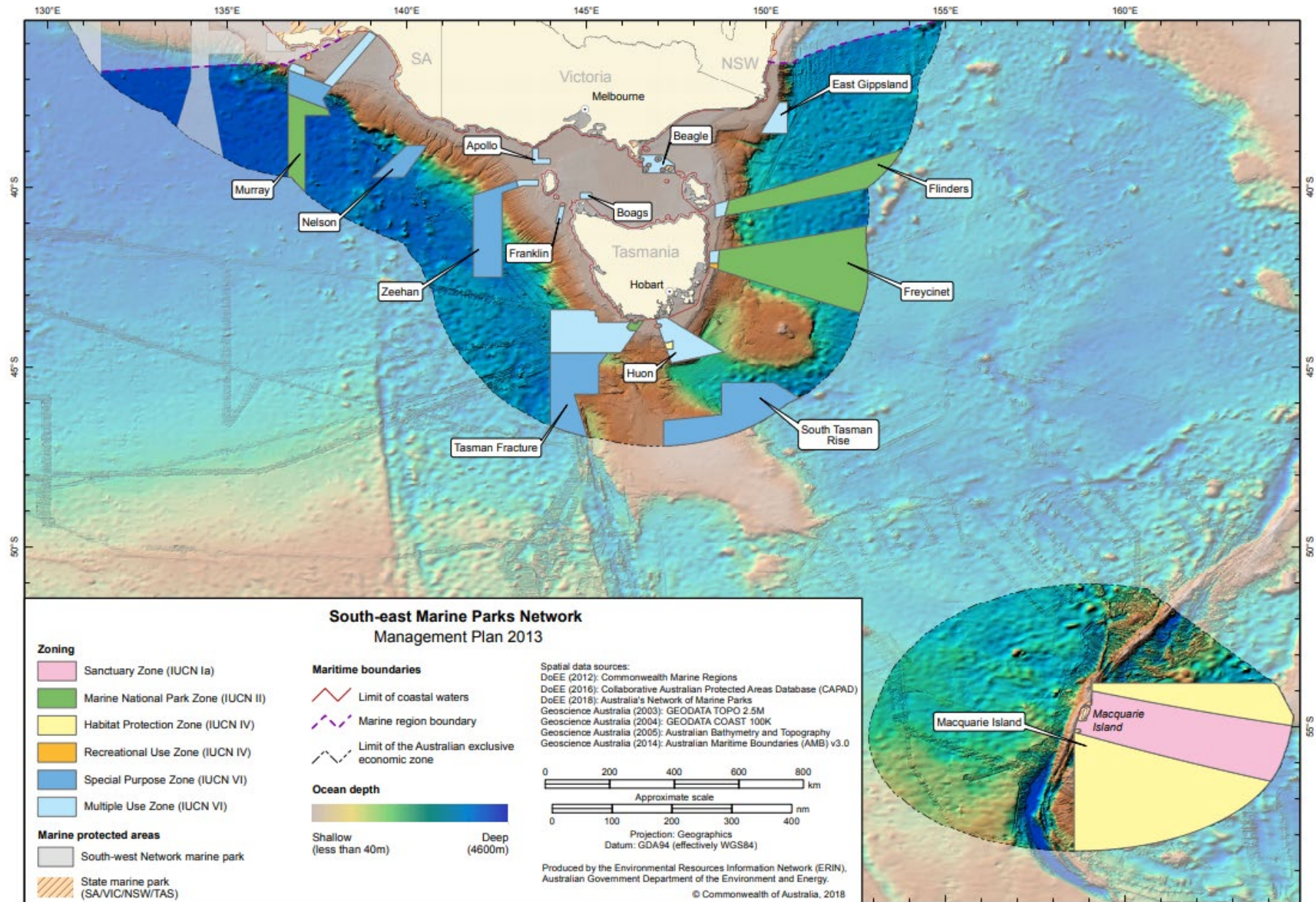
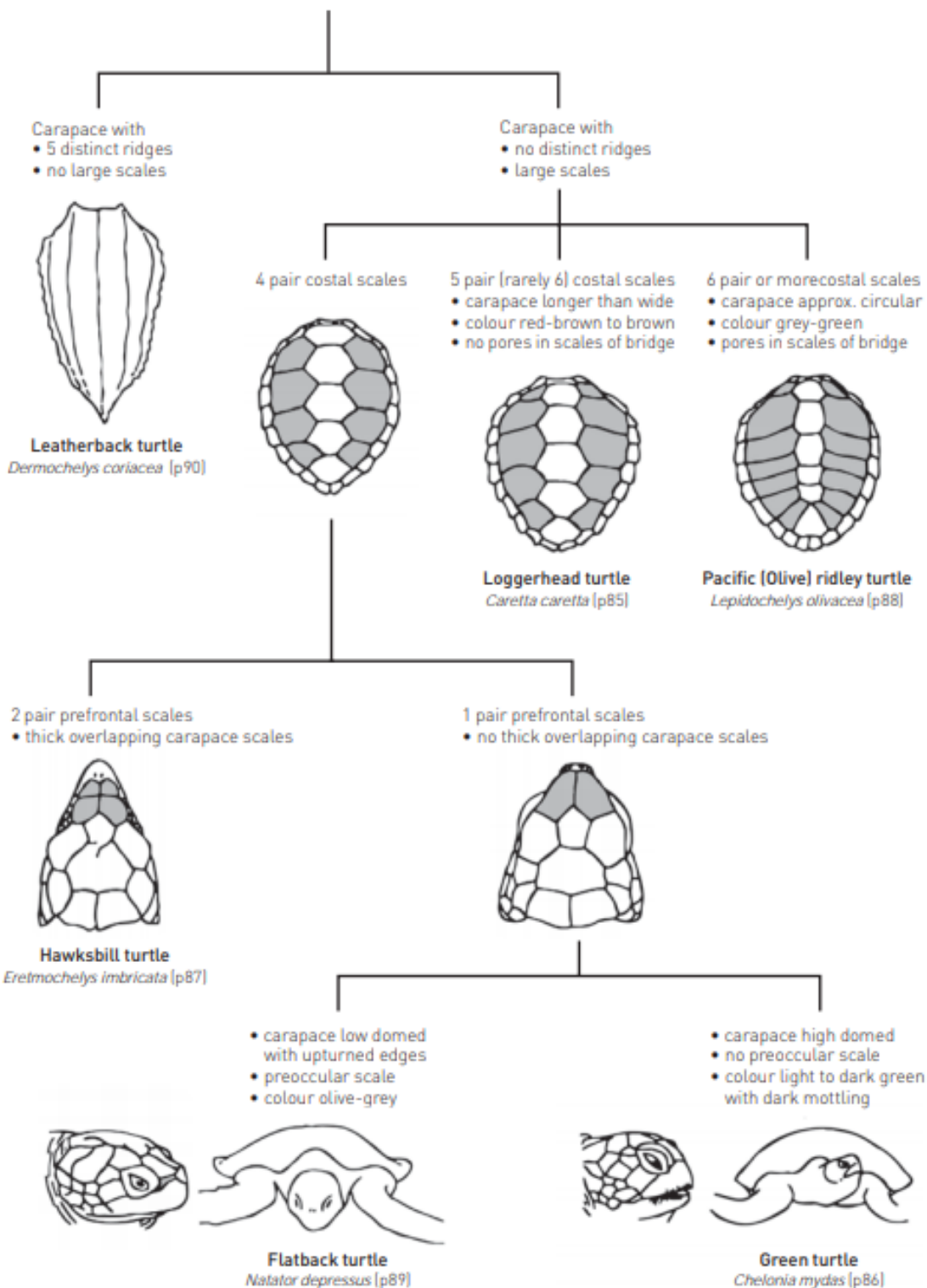


Figure 7 Areas under active management within the South-East Marine Parks Network *



Indo-Pacific Marine Turtle ID Key

© Col Limpus

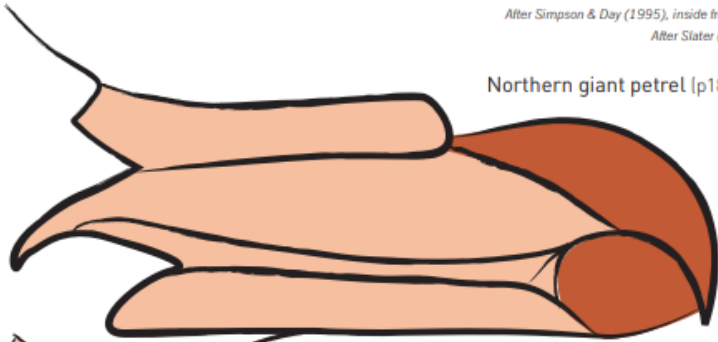


Attachment B: Identification of key seabird species in the ETBF

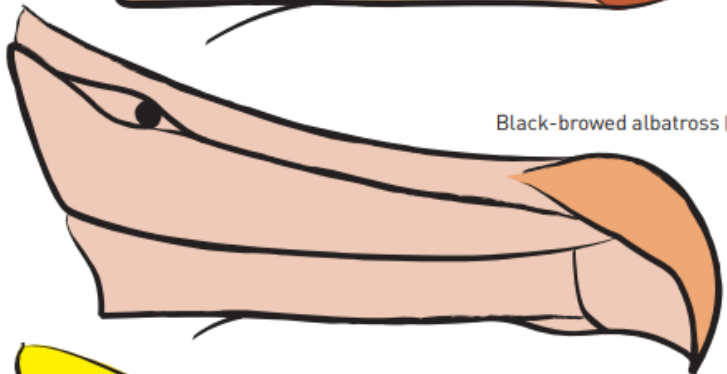
Bill Guide

After Simpson & Day (1995), inside front and back cover
After Slater (1970), p189-197

Northern giant petrel (p18,19)



Black-browed albatross (p13)



Buller's albatross (p14)



Short-tailed shearwater (p25)

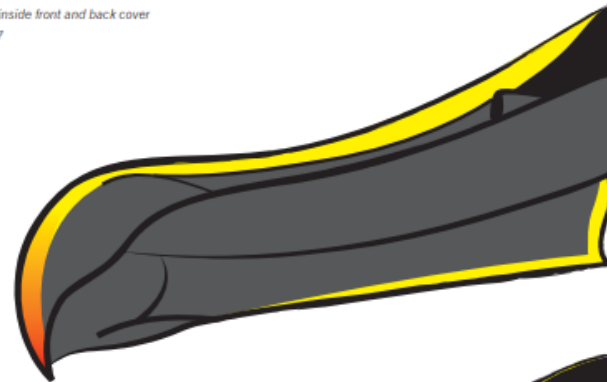


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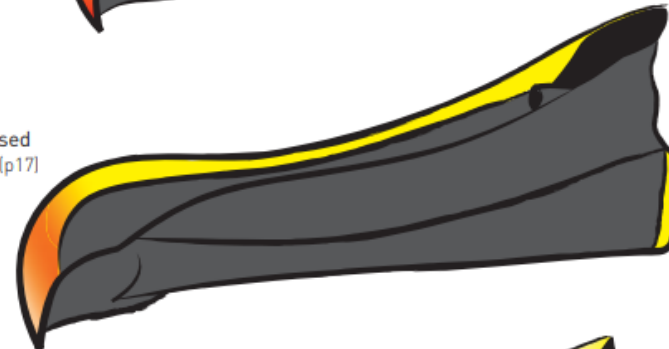
Bill Guide

After Simpson & Day (1995), inside front and back cover
After Slater (1970), p189-197

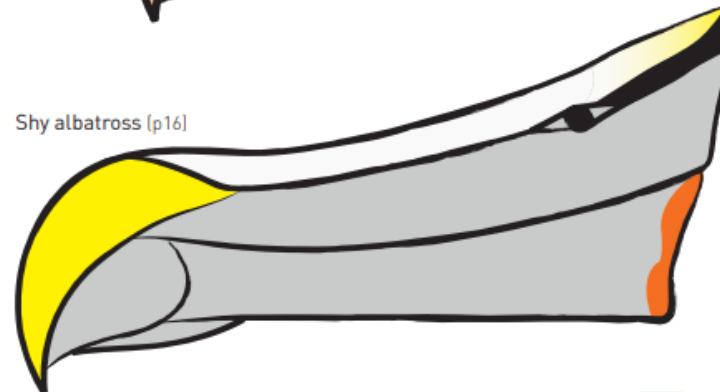
Grey-headed albatross (p15)



Yellow-nosed albatross (p17)



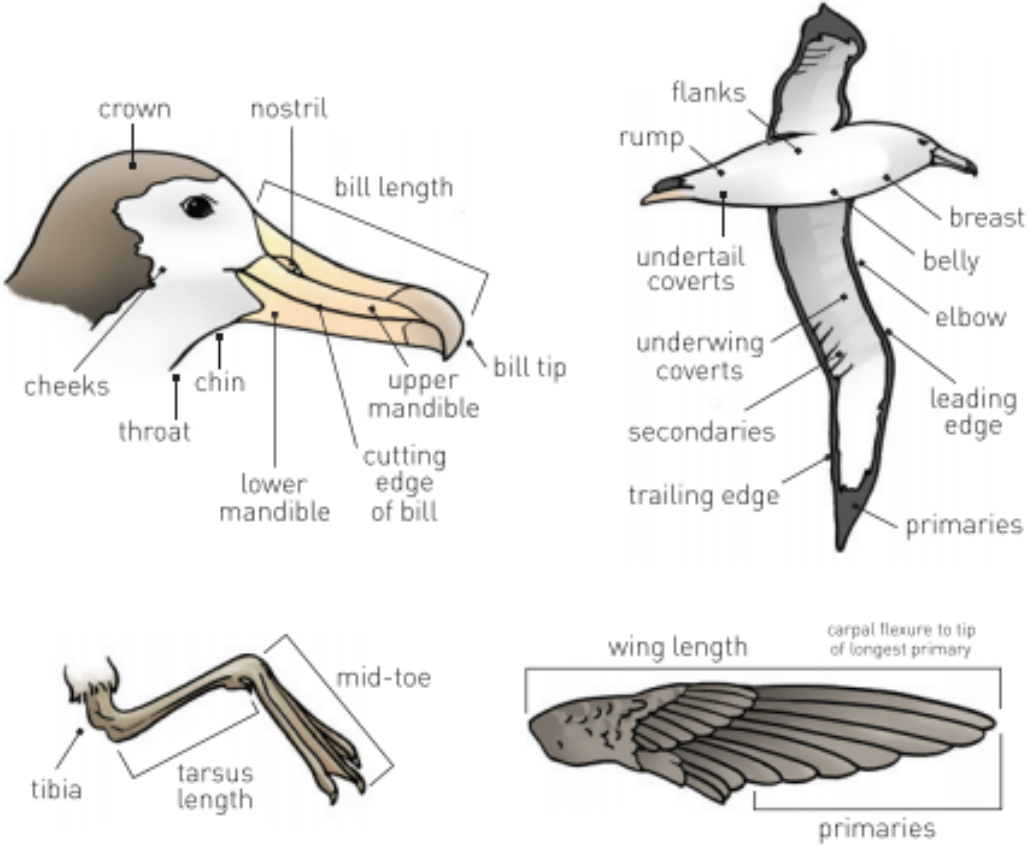
Shy albatross (p16)



This bill guide can be used to identify the seabird through bill size. The colours of the bills are indicative for adults, juvenile colour can vary greatly.

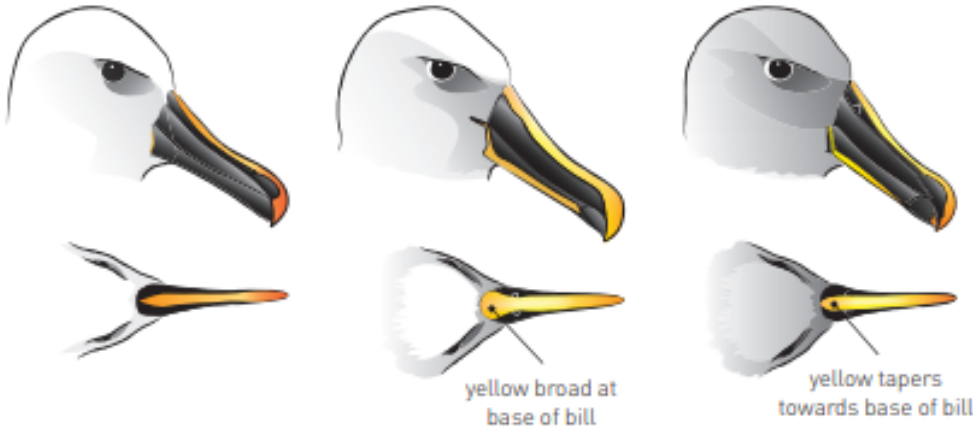
9

Identifying Features of Albatross



After Onley & Bartle (1999), p19

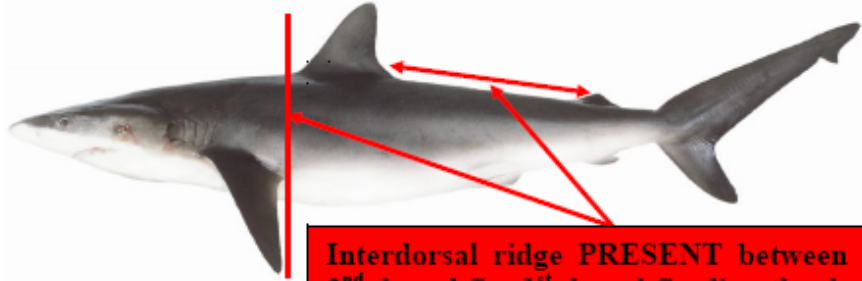
Yellow-nosed albatross (p17) Buller's albatross (p14) Grey-headed albatross (p15)



After Onley & Bartle (1999), p35

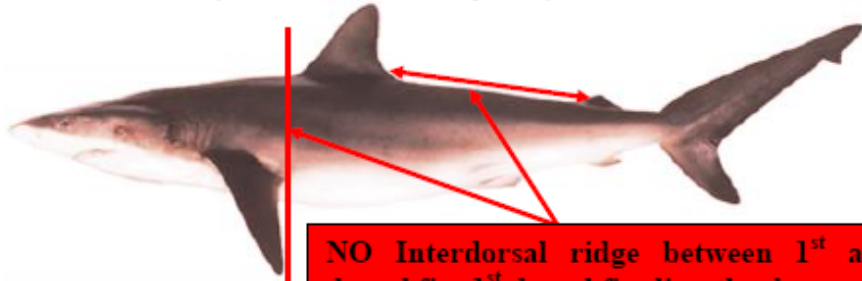
Attachment C: Identification guide of key shark species in the ETBF

Dusky whaler (*Carcharhinus obscurus*)



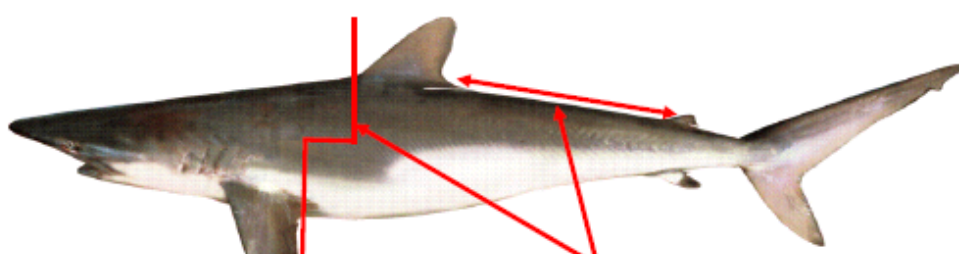
Interdorsal ridge **PRESENT** between 1st and 2nd dorsal fin. 1st dorsal fin directly above rear tips of pectoral fins = Dusky whaler

Bronze whaler (*Carcharhinus brachyurus*)



NO Interdorsal ridge between 1st and 2nd dorsal fin. 1st dorsal fin directly above rear tips of pectoral fins = Bronze whaler

Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)



Interdorsal ridge **PRESENT** between 1st and 2nd dorsal fin. 1st dorsal fin well behind the rear tips of pectoral fins = Silky shark

Images courtesy of: ©CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research



Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority



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Attachment D: Tori lines – information to assist in design and implementation

The following document is a collaboration between AFMA, Tuna Australia and known seabird mitigation experts to support best practice in tori line construction and performance. However, we encourage you to use the information provided in this document to guide your thinking about tori line construction and performance and work with AFMA and Tuna Australia if you have any ideas about how to improve Tori line performance.

Minimum requirements

According to permit conditions all ETBF longline vessels **must** carry on board **more than one** tori line, with a minimum of one deployed during gear setting, and one maintained as a spare (in case of breakage or if operators wish to deploy paired tori lines).

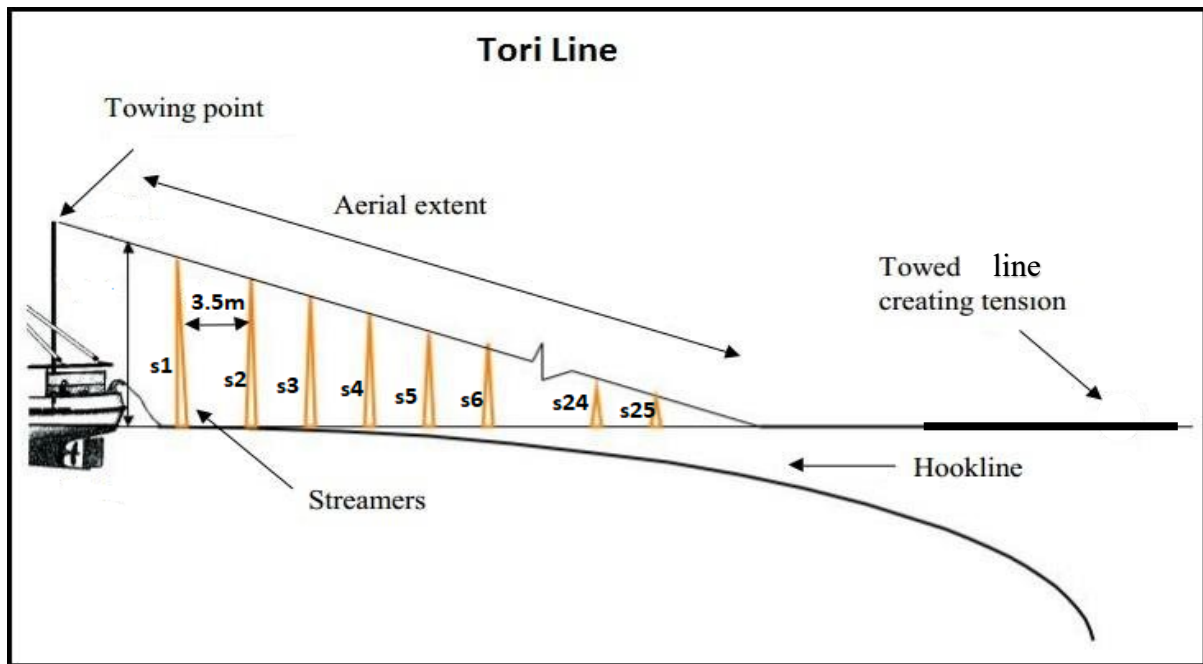
Each tori line must:

- be **fully constructed** in a form ready to deploy.
 - be deployed from a position on board the boat and utilise a drogue so that the tori line remains above the water surface for a **minimum of 75 metres**¹ from the stern of the boat. A drogue is defined as any object or material attached to the end of the tori line to increase drag sufficiently to achieve the required aerial coverage.
 - have streamers attached to it with a maximum interval between the streamers of 3.5 metres
- have streamers maintained to ensure their lengths are as close to the water surface as possible.

Tori lines **must be deployed** prior to longlines entering the water and at each point where hooks enter the water. The only exceptions to this are if you are:

- fishing north of the parallel of latitude 25 degrees South
- performing fishing operations between the hours of nautical dusk and nautical dawn

¹ For vessels under 35m. For vessels over 35m the requirement is 90m. (ACAP best practice, WCPFC CMM2018-03).



Tori Line information

A tori line should comprise of the following elements:

1. **Backbone** – the line itself suspended above the water for at least 75m from the stern, from which streamers hang.
2. **Streamers** - single or paired and attached to the backbone and hanging down as close as possible to the water.
3. **Towed line or object (Drogue)** – an object, material or line attached to the end of the tori line backbone to create drag. This acts to raise and keep the shape of the tori line and attached streamers above the water behind the boat and keeps the tori line positioned above the area of longline hook deployment.
4. **Tori pole and attachment point** – the attachment point of the tori line to the boat. Using a pole to further elevate the tori line may be necessary to increase aerial extent behind the boat.

The aerial extent of a tori line (under calm conditions) is affected by a combination of the attachment height, the weight of the bird scaring portion of the line, and the drag provided by the in-water section of the line. Fishers will need to determine an attachment height that best suits operations. The basic underlying principle is the higher the point of attachment of your tori line, the greater your aerial extent will be.

For each of the tori line components listed above, there are different materials that can be used, and different design features or approaches to using them. Each have their own pros and cons, but as long as your tori line can meet the 75m aerial extent and ensure streamers reach as close as possible to the water, there is some flexibility in what materials and design elements work best on your boat and for your crew.

The following sections provide information on each of the tori line components above, including possible materials for construction and where to source them.

1. Backbone

The backbone comprises the line component of the tori line suspended in the air above the water, spanning the attachment to the vessel and then to the water, and from which streamers are hung down to the water. For vessels under 35m, the backbone should be 100m long, with at least 75m suspended above the water.

The ideal design is a backbone material that is:

- **Light**, to help increase aerial extent.
- **Strong**, to endure the significant strain that can be exerted by the combination of drag material and sea conditions.
- **Doesn't cause hook-ups** on the longline gear being deployed.
- **Colourful** and visible to seabirds (orange is highly visible to some seabirds and contrasts well with the water).

One of the materials that best met these criteria in a recent longline fishery trial was **Dyneema spearfishing line** (an example being Dyneema 2mm). This material is being trialled by a vessel in the ETBF and the initial feedback is positive.

Various materials are used by ETBF operators for the tori line backbones. Some common materials are listed below and the pros and cons of each are provided for your information.

Whatever you choose to use as a backbone material, ensure it is strong, light and visible.

Line type	Pro's	Con's
Spearfishing reel line (e.g., Dyneema 2mm)	Generally lighter than traditional ropes to help increase aerial extent of tori line. Strong, long lasting. High visibility colours (e.g., orange). Very tightly woven so less prone to hook ups with gear than rope options	Higher cost than rope or monoline
Monoline	Readily available, less prone to hook ups with gear. Strong. Moderately cheap.	Heavier (so more difficult to achieve aerial coverage). More stretch than rope or spearfishing line. Less visible. Difficult to retrieve, coil and store in a bin (Requires a reel).
Traditional rope	Readily available, cheap, and low stretch.	Not long lasting, heavier than spear fishing line, harder to handle, and can be much more prone to hook ups with gear.

2. Streamers

Streamers are the primary “bird deterrent” component of the tori line that are intended to deter seabirds for accessing baited hooks underneath. The key features of good streamer set-up are:

- Length – the streamers must hang down to reach as close to the water surface as possible
- Colour – the streamers should be a bright colour that contrasts well with the water (e.g., orange, yellow, fluoro green) and visible to birds
- Light weight – to help maximise the aerial extent of the tori line
- A material that doesn't hook up / catch on deployed longline gear (or tears when it does)

Depending on the backbone they can be permanently attached or clipped on at the point of deployment.

Recent trials in the longline fishery in New Zealand determined that suitable materials included:

- Beautori line rubber tubing
- Kraton rubber tubing

A number of boats in the ETBF are currently trialling these streamer materials. Plastic pallet strapping is another alternative being trialled to good effect. Tuna Australia can assist you in sourcing these materials.

Attaching streamers to the backbone can be done in a number of ways. Again, the weight of the attachment mechanism should be considered relative to its function. For example:

- Some ETBF operators attach streamers on to swivels built into or attached to the backbone. This reduces the amount of tangling of streamers on the backbone – but does add some weight – which may affect aerial extent.
- Zip ties or crimps – less weighty – but more likely to have streamer tangles
- Clipping streamers on with small shark clips – however this adds significant weight and reduces aerial extent.
- consider adding additional shorter streamers (e.g., using plastic pallet strapping in between the mandatory streamers to increase visibility).

AFMA and Tuna Australia are discussing alternate (and lighter) streamer configurations with seabird mitigation experts and will provide an update if recommended specifications change.

Streamer spacings and lengths

The following table provides guidance in relation to streamer lengths and spacings that your tori line will require, depending on the attachment height of the tori line to your vessel.

NOTE - This is a rough guide only and you will need to fine tune the lengths of your streamers to ensure they are **just touching** the water. Fine tuning is needed because streamer lengths is impacted by factors such as backbone and streamer weights, which cause different amounts of sag, as will the effectiveness of the drogue/towed material.

The table below describes how long a streamer should be at a set point on the tori line, depending on the attachment point height above sea level, and the distance from the tori pole. Streamer numbers go from 1-25, with s1 being the closest to the tori pole. You can see this numbering system in the tori line diagram on the previous page. If your tori pole is exactly at the stern, you would start with s1. If your tori pole is set back from the stern, you might not attach streamers until the line is over the water, at s2 or s3. For example, if your tori line is attached 7m above sea level in calm conditions, and the tori pole is 6m back from the stern, the first streamer would be at s2 (7m from the attachment point), and 6.45m long. The next streamer would be s3 (10.5m from the attachment point), and it would be 6.18m long.

Streamer Number	Distance from attachment point (m)	Attachment Height		
		6m	7m	7.5m
		Streamer Length (m)		
s1	3.5	5.76	6.72	7.2
s2	7	5.53	6.45	6.91
s3	10.5	5.3	6.18	6.62
s4	14	5.06	5.9	6.33
s5	17.5	4.83	5.63	6.04
s6	21	4.59	5.36	5.74
s7	24.5	4.36	5.09	5.45
s8	28	4.13	4.82	5.16
s9	31.5	3.89	4.54	4.87
s10	35	3.66	4.27	4.58
s11	38.5	3.43	4	4.29
s12	42	3.19	3.73	3.99
s13	45.5	2.97	3.46	3.7
s14	49	2.73	3.18	3.41
s15	52.5	2.49	2.91	3.12
s16	56	2.26	2.64	2.83
s17	59.5	2.03	2.37	2.54

Streamer Number	Distance from attachment point (m)	Attachment Height		
		6m	7m	7.5m
		Streamer Length (m)		
s18	63	1.79	2.09	2.24
s19	66.5	1.56	1.82	1.95
s20	70	1.33	1.55	1.66
s21	73.5	1.09	1.28	1.37
s22	77	0.86	1.01	1.08
s23	80.5	0.63	0.73	0.79
s24	84	0.39	0.46	0.49
s25	87.5	0.17	0.19	0.2

Please note that the attachment heights are meters above the sea surface, not just above the deck.

3. Towed line or object

To achieve the required aerial extent of the tori line it is necessary to attach additional in-water towed line, material, or object (drogue) to the end of the tori line backbone to create drag and lift.

Experience indicates that towing a solid object can create the required drag but can cause significant problems in hooking up on longline hooks or beacons and floats, creating often unacceptable operational problems and delays for fishers.

Drag created through the attachment of sufficiently long lengths (>200m) of towed line works well. In doing this there are two key considerations:

- Line type
- Line length

There are a range of line types that have been used in the fishery from monoline, rope (tarred and untarred), dyneema and other options. The key consideration is a line type that has the least likelihood of catching on hooks and beacons. In this regard, some braided ropes may not be appropriate. Smooth or tightly woven line materials that hooks are likely to slide along or off are best.

Once you have a material that minimises hook-ups, you will need to determine what length is sufficient to create the drag needed to provide the tori line with at least 75m aerial extent. Potentially this can be hundreds of meters (e.g., 200 – 400 m) of line.

In deploying such long lengths of line, it may be difficult to retrieve the line by hand and may require backing the boat down the line or utilising a manual reel or electric winch. Installing a connection point at the end of the tori line will assist in separating the tori line from anchoring

system for easier retrieval onto a hose reel or similar. Consider wrapping the connection point with electrical tape or similar to remove this as a potential hook up point.

Note - It may also be necessary to have different towing/drag options to suit different sea conditions. The drogue should be able to be changed to a heavier or lighter system in response to prevailing conditions. Previous trials have shown that heavier sea states require more weight on the end of the system in order to maintain the shape of the tori line.

4. Other design features

Other design features currently used by ETBF fishers include:

Breakaway pressure release clips or tear points – to release the tori line from the vessel if there is a hook up on the longline gear. Multiple breakaway points are recommended; between the tori line backbone and vessel, between tori line backbone and drogue rope, between drogue rope and towed object (if present).

A recovery rope can be considered (a rope attaching the tori pole to the backbone), to allow recovery if the pressure clip releases on a hook-up. Consider breakaway points as potential places for hooks to catch on.

1. **Adjustable tori line position** – tori lines should be placed slightly leeward of baited hooks to prevent entanglements with branch lines. In crosswinds, the attachment point, and backbone of the tori line should be adjusted to leeward in such a way that foraging birds, which typically approach from windward, are deterred from attacking baited hooks. AFMA and Tuna Australia are seeking advice on systems that allow this positional change and will communicate findings to industry shortly.
2. **Storage** – finding a suitable storage solution when not in use is an operational consideration. Using a standard hose reel may damage the streamers over time, rendering the tori line ineffective. Some operators use large plastic blue drums which allow the tori line to be stored in looser coils, but this may not be practical if your towed material of choice is several hundred meters of mono.

5. Other things you can do to reduce seabird bycatch

ETBF skippers and crew members have identified a range of additional measures that can further reduce the likelihood of catching a seabird. For example, on fishing trips where the vessel is operating in an area with many seabirds and/or the birds present are exhibiting diving/bait attacking behaviour:

- **Bait deployment** – ensure that baited hooks is distributed into an area facilitating fast sinking of bait (i.e., prop wash is not bringing bait to surface)
- **Voluntary night setting** – voluntarily set the gear at night until the abundance of seabirds is reduced or absent
- **Voluntary relocation** – decide to move fishing location, potentially by steaming to a separate location overnight to reduce seabird following?
- **Deploy two tori lines** – increase coverage to prevent seabirds attacking baits. This may only be feasible in calm conditions (as winds may cause lines to tangle).

- **Slow the vessel longline setting speed down** - reduce tension on the mainline and allow baits to sink more quickly or have more time to sink while under the tori line. This may require adding drag to the towed section to ensure aerial extent is maintained.
- **Hook live baits in-front of the top dorsal fin (rather in the mid back) or in the mouth** – influences the downwards swimming direction of live bait and reduces exposure of baited hooks to seabirds at the surface. AFMA and Tuna Australia may look to investigate this idea further via trials.