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<td>Australian Fisheries Management Authority</td>
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<td>AFZ</td>
<td>Australian Fishing Zone</td>
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<td>ALC</td>
<td>Automatic Location Communicator</td>
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<td>CDR</td>
<td>Catch Disposal Record</td>
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<td>ETBF</td>
<td>Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery</td>
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<td>ISMP</td>
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<td>MAC</td>
<td>Management Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>MPA</td>
<td>Marine Protected Area</td>
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<td>SFR</td>
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<td>Total Allowable Commercial Catch</td>
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<td>TAP</td>
<td>Threat Abatement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSO</td>
<td>Temporary Switch Off</td>
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<tr>
<td>VMS</td>
<td>Vessel Monitoring System</td>
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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 1992*; 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.


The ETBF management Plan and Associated Regulations

The Plan is a key document in managing the ETBF. Along with the conditions on your SFRs, it details your obligations when fishing in the area of this fishery. A copy of the Plan is available on the AFMA website at [www.afma.gov.au](http://www.afma.gov.au). The Plan provides the basis for issuing SFRs and the requirements that you will need before you can fish in the fishery.

What season dates will apply?

The ETBF season will commence on 1 January 2019 and finish on 31 December 2019. AFMA strongly recommends that:

- For the 2019 season, you have any quota trading for the start of the 2019 season concluded prior to 20 December 2018.
• For the subsequent 2020 season, you have any quota trading for the start of the 2020 season concluded prior to 20 December 2019.

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

What happens if I am fishing across the season dates?

If you leave port on or before 31 December 2019 and return on or after 1 January 2020 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 2019 will be recorded on the first CDR form and will count against quota in the 2019 fishing season.
• The fish caught on shots that commenced after 12.00am on 1 January 2020 are recorded on a second CDR form and will be counted against quota in the 2020 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.

A copy of the extract from the longline or minorline boat SFR that states the name of the boat, must be carried on board that nominated boat at all times.

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.

Baitfishing

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

How much quota do I hold?

The Total Allowable Commercial Catches (TACCs) for the ETBF have been set for the 2019 fishing season (1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019). 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 2019 fishing season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota Species</th>
<th>TACCs (tonnes) in 2019</th>
<th>Total number of Statutory Fishing Rights</th>
<th>Conversion factors for the 2019 fishing season (kg per SFR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albacore Tuna</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,076,026</td>
<td>2.32336393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigeye Tuna</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>1,076,026</td>
<td>0.98138893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin Tuna</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>1,076,026</td>
<td>2.23042938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadbill Swordfish</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,076,026</td>
<td>1.16168197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Marlin</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>1,076,026</td>
<td>0.3262003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 444.6919 kilograms of Bigeye Tuna available to catch for the fishing season (500 x 0.98138893 = 490.694).

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

Operators who own fishing concessions that attract a levy will receive three separate management and research levy invoices. Each invoice being one third of your total annual levy amount payable on the fishing concession(s) you own on the date of invoicing. Levy invoices are issued in January, March and May every year.

It is important to note that levies are issued in line with the financial year, not fishing season.

How to pay your levies

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 levies?

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 a penalty at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, which is calculated daily. AFMA will suspend and may cancel fishing concessions if 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.

Fee for service arrangements

AFMA introduced revised fee for service arrangements for licensing and logbook services on 1 July 2013. The costs of providing these services are now charged directly to those using the service instead of through annual levies.

Licensing services will be charged at the time an application is lodged or a transaction is processed. Paper logbook submission charges will be invoiced in arrears in October, January, May and July every year.

In most cases, you can reduce the amount you pay for licensing services by using the electronic options available.

The licensing and logbook fee for service rates are available at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/fees-payments/.

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 (*Xiphius 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*;
- Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis*; and

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.

**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 Commonwealth fisheries. Electronic logbooks (e-logs) will become mandatory in 2019 for all ETBF operators that fish more than 30 day per year. 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 at https://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/logbooks

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 an 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. However the authorised person must have a valid GoFish user ID and password to use the electronic lodgement.

To use e-logs you need to:

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

E-logs 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. You will have been considered to have submitted your daily logbook report if you have received a confirmation email from AFMA acknowledging receipt.

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 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)**

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 3 calendar days of the date on which the fish were received.

**A 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 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/](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)
- Mobile: 0419 205 329
- Fax: 02 6225 5440
- 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.

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.

**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
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)

Electronic monitoring (e-monitoring) became compulsory in the ETBF as of 1 July 2015. In ETBF you are required to have an e-monitoring system installed and functioning on your boat:

- If entering a new boat into the Fishery, and/or
- Prior to your boat conducting any fishing in the SBT zone.

You must comply with EM Directions issued by AFMA under Section 40A(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.

You are required to keep your e-monitoring system in good working order at all times. This includes performing a system function test prior to each trip and ensuring the cameras are kept clean. 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% 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.**

**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.** 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 4).

**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 coordinates of the Coral Sea Zone are in Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Management Plan 2010.

A 1500 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](mailto: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**

New management plans for a number of Australian Marine Parks came into effect on 1 July 2018. Fishers who are currently fishing, or intend to fish, should therefore be aware that some fishing methods are prohibited in marine parks. Please make sure you are aware and understand which fishing methods are allowed in each of the marine park zones prior to going fishing. Information on marine parks within Commonwealth waters can be found on the Department of the Environment and Energy's website at [https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/](https://parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/) with the three main marine parks relevant to the ETBF being:

**Coral Sea Marine Park**


**Temperate East Marine Park Network**


**South East Marine Park Network**

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 don’t hesitate to contact marinereserves@environment.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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin Tuna</td>
<td>Thunnus albacares</td>
<td>Quota species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigeye Tuna</td>
<td>Thunnus obesus</td>
<td>Quota species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albacore Tuna</td>
<td>Thunnus alalunga</td>
<td>Quota species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Marlin</td>
<td>Tetrapurus audax</td>
<td>Quota species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadbill Swordfish</td>
<td>Xiphias gladius</td>
<td>Quota species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longtail Tuna</td>
<td>Thunnus tonggol</td>
<td>A maximum 35 tonne limit by the fleet per fishing year is in place for the ETBF and WTB. A 10 fish trip limit per operator will be imposed should the 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipjack Tuna</td>
<td><em>Katsuwonus pelamis</em></td>
<td>Tonne trigger limit be reached in either fishery in any fishing year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pacific Bluefin Tuna</td>
<td><em>Thunnus thynnus</em></td>
<td>You must report to AFMA prior to landing NBT (via e-mail <a href="mailto:northernbluefin@afma.gov.au">northernbluefin@afma.gov.au</a> or fax 02 6225 5440) at least 1 hour before landing in port. Further information is provided in the Northern Bluefin Tuna section below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Bluefin Tuna</td>
<td><em>Thunnus maccoyii</em></td>
<td>Any take of SBT must be done in accordance with the quota arrangements under the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995 and must be registered on the CCSBT vessel register. A zones 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomfrets and Rays Bream</td>
<td>Family <em>Bramidae</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indo-Pacific Sailfish</td>
<td><em>Istiophorus platypterus</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortbill Spearfish</td>
<td><em>Tetrapusus angusirostris</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moonfish</td>
<td>Genus <em>Lampris</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudderfish</td>
<td>Genus <em>Centrolophus</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escolar/Oilfish</td>
<td><em>Ruvettus pretiosus</em> &amp; <em>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahi Mahi (Dolphinfish)</td>
<td><em>Coryphaena hippurus</em></td>
<td>Unlimited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharks (those that are not subject to limits elsewhere)</td>
<td>Class <em>Chondrichthyes</em></td>
<td>Not more than the number of tuna and billfish quota species taken per trip, not exceeding a maximum of 20 sharks per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortfin Mako Shark</td>
<td><em>Isurus oxyrinchus</em></td>
<td>May only be retained and landed if brought to the boat dead. If alive on the line, they must be released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longfin Mako Shark</td>
<td><em>Isurus paucus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porbeagle</td>
<td><em>Lamna nasus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 Species NOT allowed to be taken in the ETBF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Eye Trevalla</td>
<td><em>Hyperoglyphe antarctica</em> and <em>Schedophilus labyrinthica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Grenadier</td>
<td><em>Macruronus novaezelandiae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Marlin</td>
<td><em>Makaira indica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Marlin</td>
<td><em>Makaira mazara</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Warehou</td>
<td><em>Seriolella brama</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead</td>
<td><em>Platyccephalus</em> and <em>Neoplatyccephalus</em> sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemfish</td>
<td><em>Rexea solandri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackass Morwong</td>
<td><em>Nemadactylus macropterus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dory</td>
<td><em>Zeus faber</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ling</td>
<td><em>Genypterus blacodes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirror Dory</td>
<td><em>Zenopsis nebulosus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Perch</td>
<td><em>Helicolenus</em> sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Roughy</td>
<td><em>Hoplostethus atlanticus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfish</td>
<td><em>Centroberyx affinis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Red Prawn</td>
<td><em>Haliporoides sibogae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Whiting</td>
<td><em>Sillago findersi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Trevally</td>
<td><em>Pseudocaranx dentex</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Warehou</td>
<td><em>Seriolella punctata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Cod</td>
<td><em>Epinephelus daemelii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great White Shark</td>
<td><em>Carcharodon carcharias</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Nurse Shark</td>
<td><em>Carcharias taurus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Shark</td>
<td><em>Galeorhinus galeus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gummy Shark</td>
<td><em>Mustelus antarcticus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant Fish</td>
<td>Families <em>Callorhinichidae, Chimaeridae</em> and <em>Rhinochimaeridae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawshark</td>
<td><em>Pristiophorus cirratus</em> and <em>Pristiophorus nudipinnis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deepwater Sharks</td>
<td><em>Centroscymnus coelolepis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Centroscymnus crepidater</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Centroscymnus owstoni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Centroscymnus plunketi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Centroscyllum kamoharai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dalatias licha</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dalatias calcea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dalatias quadrispinosa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Etmopterus bigelwi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Etmopterus dianthus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Etmopterus dislineatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Etmopterus evansi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanic Whitetip Shark</td>
<td><em>Carcharhinus longimanus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silky Shark</td>
<td><em>Carcharhinus falciformis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Total limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barracouta</td>
<td><em>Thyrsites atun</em></td>
<td>200 kg</td>
<td>200 kg total per trip for all species combined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherjackets – all species</td>
<td>Family <em>Monocanthidae</em></td>
<td>200 kg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapper</td>
<td><em>Pagrus auratus</em></td>
<td>50kg per trip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Trumpeter</td>
<td><em>Latris lineata</em></td>
<td>20kg per trip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowtail Kingfish</td>
<td><em>Seriola lalandi</em></td>
<td>10 fish per trip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 Bycatch limits off Tasmania

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

Table 6 Bycatch limits off Queensland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>State Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellowtail Kingfish</td>
<td><em>Seriola lalandi</em></td>
<td>Combined total of 2 fish per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Kingfish</td>
<td><em>Rachycentron canadus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amberjack</td>
<td><em>Seriola dumerili</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Bonito</td>
<td><em>Sardi australis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Spotted Mackerel</td>
<td><em>Scomberomus munroi</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Cod</td>
<td><em>Polyprion moeone</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>Family <em>Serranidae</em>, except <em>Epinephelus daemelii</em></td>
<td>Combined total of 10 fish per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Toothed Tuna</td>
<td><em>Gymnosarda unicolor</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor</td>
<td>Families <em>Lethrinidae</em> and <em>Lutjanidae</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frigate Mackerel</td>
<td><em>Auxis thazard</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouper</td>
<td>Family <em>Serranidae</em>, except <em>Epinephelus daemelii</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapuku</td>
<td><em>Polyprion oxygeneios</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaping Bonito</td>
<td><em>Cybiosarda elegans</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackerel Tuna</td>
<td><em>Euthynnus affinis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Bonito</td>
<td><em>Sarda orientalis</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Runner</td>
<td><em>Elagatis bipinnulata</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rake-Gilled Mackerel</td>
<td><em>Rastrelliger kanagurta</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>State Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark Mackerel</td>
<td>Grammatorcynus bicarinatus, G.Bilineatus</td>
<td>Combined total of 10 fish per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snapper</td>
<td>Pagrus auratus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Mackerel</td>
<td>Scomberomorus commerson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trevally</td>
<td>Family Carangidae, except Genus Seriola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Snapper</td>
<td>Families Lethrinidae and Lutjanida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuskfish</td>
<td>Family Labridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrasse</td>
<td>Family Labridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark</td>
<td>Subclass Elasmobranchii and Family Serranida</td>
<td>Combined total of 20 fish per trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Mackerel</td>
<td>Gasterochisma melampus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender Tuna</td>
<td>Allothunnus fallai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wahoo</td>
<td>Acanthocybium solandri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 Bycatch limits off New South Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finfish</td>
<td>Class Osteichthyes (not including tuna and tuna like species)</td>
<td>Total of 200kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 handing 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-discardng/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 1 uncaught Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right nominated to the boat;

(c) On every subsequent entry to the zone, continue to hold at least 1 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*); and

(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.

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).

Please note that all SBT that are 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.

- SBT that are undamaged and discarded dead or live fish that are gaffed and released will be deducted from the concession holder’s quota. The amount of quota decremented will be determined by the average weight SBT retained for that trip.

Note: These arrangements may change during the 2019 fishing season and it is each operator’s responsibility to regularly check the AFMA website for any updates.

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/.

Operators must register in order to receive Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) messages describing the location of the SBT zone. Operators who registered last year will not need to register again. To register for VMS messages please contact Narelle Williams on (02) 6225 5542 or at narelle.williams@afma.gov.au.

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 Karen Cullen on (02) 6225 5452. 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. Refer to 'common questions' for registration details.

2) Ensure that you have:
   a) enough AFMA approved SBT tags on board and that they are stamped with the current calendar year;
   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.
5) Complete either 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. Or if SBT is 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.

6) 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.

7) Send the pink copy of the Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02C) to AFMA within 3 business days of landing.

8) 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.

9) Send AFMA a completed copy of the Catch Tagging Form (CTF) within 3 business days of landing.

10) 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 and lengths 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 Commonwealth Pelagic Fisheries Catch Disposal Record (PT02B) 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 (Tsukiji Market), document the fish as a Bluefin Tuna on the CDRs; and provide the documentation from the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market (Tsukiji 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 Tsukiji markets 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 1 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.

### Processing fish

There are specific landing requirements for tuna in the ETBF:

- Tuna (except SBT and NBT) cannot be processed at sea except for the removal of fins (except the caudal fin), gilling and gutting. SBT and NBT can be landed gilled and gutted (also known as Australian cut). Please see 9ZO of the Fisheries Management Regulations 1992 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. Please see 9ZO of the Fisheries Management Regulations 1992 for more details.

- 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 livers unless the carcass from which the liver was obtained is also landed.

![Figure 1 Processing cuts for Tuna](image1.png)

**Figure 1 Processing cuts for Tuna**

![Figure 2 Processing cuts for Broadbill Swordfish](image2.png)

**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 the Environment and Energy website (www.environment.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 of these 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 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 Logbook or electronic logbook equivalent. You need to indicate ‘Yes’ on the logbook and then fill out the ‘Listed Marine and Threatened Species’ form. These forms are located at the back of the paper logbooks and, once filled out, should be returned to AFMA within 3 calendar days of the end of the trip. These forms must be completed for all protected species except for Mako Shark species.

**How does this information get from AFMA to Department of the Environment and Energy?**

AFMA has formally agreed to provide the Department of the Environment and Energy with 3 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 Department of the Environment and Energy.


**Can I take back responsibility for reporting my interactions directly to Department of the Environment and Energy?**

Yes – you can advise AFMA that you no longer want AFMA to report your protected species interactions to Department of the Environment and Energy 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 the Environment and Energy directly of any interactions that you have with protected species.

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

Please contact AFMA Bycatch section via AFMA Direct on 1300 723 621.

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

1. **If feasible, keep the dead seabird onboard the boat** (collected whole or tissue samples for analysis should be stored in a way which will limit decay of the specimen and meet Australian Biosecurity requirements. Feather collection kits are available from AFMA and can be sent to the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) for analysis). The feather collection kits have instructions on how to correctly collect samples and position birds for photographs in order to give AAD the best opportunity to identify the bird to individual species level.

2. **Record the details** in your e-log trip details. 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); and

**Why do I need to keep all seabirds or samples of seabirds killed during interactions?**
This action is necessary to meet the requirements of the second Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or bycatch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations (2018). Further details about the requirements of the Threat Abatement Plan can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/approved-taps.

The collected seabirds undergo an examination to validate species, subspecies, origin (where possible), cause of death, age, sex and breeding status.

Mandatory Seabird Mitigation Measures for Longline Fishing

At all times you must:

- Carry one or more assembled tori lines onboard; and
- Not discharge offal while setting.

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 swivels at a distance of no more than 3.5m from each hook; or
  - 98g swivels 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
  - “hook shielding device” with a cap and weighing at least 38g may be deployed directly at the hook as an alternative.

Tori line specifications:

Your tori line must be:

- At least 100m long;
- Set up from a position on the boat that allows it to stay above the water for at least 90m from the stern;
- Have streamers attached at a maximum interval of 3.5m;
  
  - Streamers should be maintained, ensuring that their lengths are as close to the water as possible.
• Have a drogue at the end of the line to give sufficient drag to meet the 90m aerial coverage criteria.

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.

**Mandatory Turtle Mitigation Measures for Longline Fishing**

**Circle hooks**

Large circle hooks must be used.

**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 AFMA Bycatch section for replacement line cutters and dehookers.

**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 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (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 0419 205 329 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 0419 205 329 for foreign fishing offences.
Transhipping catch

Transhipment 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 transhipment from the catcher boat) must both be nominated to a separate ETBF boat SFRs.

- Prior to each transhipping event the catcher boat and the carrier boat must inform AFMA of the intent to tranship by providing the following information via email to transhipment@afma.gov.au:
  o names and distinguishing symbols of each boat
  o port of unloading
  o estimated time and date of arrival into port; and
  o 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 transships 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.

- The carrier boat must then, upon landing:
  o submit Parts A and B (white copy) of the CDR to AFMA, and;
  o 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.

- Once the carrier boat has collected fish from the catcher vessel, the carrier boat must remain in the Australian mainland EEZ at all times (i.e. not cross the high seas between Norfolk Island and the mainland EEZ).

Note: AFMA’s intent in setting rules in relation to transhipping 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) 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.

After completing a CDR:

- the white copy (filled in by the permit holder or authorised agent) must be sent to AFMA within 3 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 3 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 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 http://www.afma.gov.au/resource-centre/publications-and-forms/fisheries/licensing-and-quota-management/.

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 2019 season will finish on 31 December 2019.

Quota Transaction Statements

AFMA provides concession holders with yearly 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 Quota Management 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 full history of quota transactions conducted during the current season. Fishers can apply for access to the new service by visiting the AFMA website at [www.afma.gov.au](http://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.

**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 are outlined in Table 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8 Conversion factors for processing of quota species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albacore Tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigeye Tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin Tuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadbill Swordfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Marlin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
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 2019 fishing season and are outlined in Table 9. 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 9 Determined percentage of overcatch and undercatch for ETBF quota species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quota Species</th>
<th>Determined Percentage (Overcatch – s4.5)</th>
<th>Determined Percentage (Undercatch – s4.6)</th>
<th>Determined weight (s4.5) (kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albacore Tuna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigeye Tuna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin Tuna</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Broadbill Swordfish</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striped Marlin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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% overcatch amount has been set for the ETBF. This means that you can catch an extra 10% 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% 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% 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% 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 2019 transitional season is 2,000 kg. This is the amount that you can catch in addition to the 10% overcatch already allowed, without facing prosecution. The amount you exceed your 10% 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 16 December 2019.

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 Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Australia is an active member in the WCPFC and Australian Government representatives from AFMA and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, 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:

- 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 to 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 to 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/.
### Contact Details

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#### Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery

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#### Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery

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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:

Fisheries Management Act 1991:

Fisheries Management Regulations 1991:

Department of the Environment and Energy:
www.environment.gov.au

AFMA legislation page:

AFMA logbook page:

AFMA licensing forms:

Commonwealth Harvest Strategy:

Commonwealth Marine Reserves:
Figure 3 Area of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
Figure 4 Areas under active management within Australia’s network of Commonwealth Marine Reserves*
Figure 5 Areas under active management within Australia's network of Commonwealth Marine Reserves*
Figure 6 Areas under active management within Australia's network of Commonwealth Marine Reserves*
Figure 7 Areas under active management within Australia’s network of Commonwealth Marine Reserves*
Attachment A: Identification of key turtle species in the ETBF

Indo-Pacific Marine Turtle ID Key

- Carapace with
  - 5 distinct ridges
  - no large scales

- Carapace with
  - no distinct ridges
  - large scales

- 4 pair costal scales
  - Leatherback turtle
    - Dermochelys coriacea (p.90)

- 5 pair (rarely 6) costal scales
  - Loggerhead turtle
    - Caretta caretta (p.85)

- 6 pair or more costal scales
  - Pacific (Olive) ridley turtle
    - Lepidochelys olivacea (p.88)

- 2 pair prefrontal scales
  - Thick overlapping carapace scales
  - Hawksbill turtle
    - Eretmochelys imbricata (p.87)

- 1 pair prefrontal scales
  - no thick overlapping carapace scales
  - Flatback turtle
    - Natator depressus (p.89)

  - Green turtle
    - Chelonia mydas (p.86)
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.
Identifying Features of Albatross

Yellow-nosed albatross (p.17)  Butler’s albatross (p.14)  Grey-headed albatross (p.15)

After Oriley & Bartle (1999), p.19

After Oriley & Bartle (1999), p.35

AFMA SEABIRD ID GUIDE
Identification Guide for Dusky Whaler, Bronze Whaler and Silky Sharks

Dusky whaler (*Carcharhinus obscurus*)

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

Bronze whaler (*Carcharhinus brachyurus*)

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

Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*)

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

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Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority