

Attachment A

ETBF Longline Boat SFR Conditions amended 01 May 2026

AREA OF WATERS

1. This concession is granted for the area of waters described as:
 - (a) The area specified in Schedule 1 Part 1 of the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010* (excluding the area within 12 nautical miles of Lord Howe Island and Balls Pyramid); and
 - (b) The area of competence of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention Area") as specified in Schedule 1 Part 3 of the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010*.
2. The holder must not fish under this concession outside the area of waters described in Schedule 1 (Part 1 and Part 3) of the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Management Plan 2010*.

Conditions applying to this Statutory Fishing Right

In addition to the conditions specified by sub section 22(3) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, and the condition in sub section 42(2) to comply with any log book determination the condition to comply with any Direction under s41A, and the condition to comply with section 42A requiring facilitating boarding and cooperating with inspection by foreign officials outside the AFZ under the Fish Stocks Agreement or measure established by an international fisheries management organisation, the following conditions are specified for the purposes of sub section 22(4) paragraph (a).

Note: Under sub section 22(5) these conditions may be varied, revoked or a further condition specified by written notice from AFMA.

In addition to the above, the holder must comply with all the obligations prescribed in the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010* in particular:

Section 4.1 titled Who may engage in commercial fishing in the fishery;
Section 4.2 titled Foreign commercial fishing; and
Section 4.3 titled Carrying or processing fish.

By s42B(1) of the Act, Regulations may prescribe conditions that apply to fishing concessions. Regulations have been prescribed in the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* providing conditions that apply to this fishing concession in particular:

Regulation 33: Nominated boat must be used on trip.
Regulation 37: Concession holder to ensure that vessel monitoring system is fitted and operating.
Regulation 39: Requirement to carry observer
Regulation 40: Concession holder to ensure provision for observer and equipment to be carried.
Regulation 41: Concession holder to ensure observer enabled to perform functions.
Regulation 43: Fish to be disposed of to fish receiver permit holder*

Regulation 44-65:	Catch limits.*
Regulation 67:	Prohibited ways of processing fish.
Regulation 68:	Removal of shark liver.
Regulation 70:	No interaction with protected organism.
Regulation 71:	Reporting interaction with protected organism.
Regulation 72:	Requirements if protected organism is injured by interaction.
Regulation 73:	Requirements if protected organism is killed by interaction.
Regulation 86:	Navigating in area that is a closed zone

* not applicable to some concessions

MOVEMENT LIMITATIONS

3. While the holder is fishing in the Convention Area, the holder must not fish within 1 nautical mile of a data buoy or interact with a data buoy.
4. Interacting with a data buoy includes, but is not limited to, encircling the buoy with fishing gear; tying up to or attaching the boat, or any fishing gear, part or portion of the boat, to a data buoy or its mooring; or cutting a data buoy anchor line.
5. If the holder comes into contact with a data buoy while fishing, they must remove any entangled fishing gear with as little damage to the data buoy as possible.
6. The holder must report any data buoys observed to be damaged to AFMA. The report must be sent by fax (+612 6225 5440) or email monitoring@afma.gov.au and include:
 - (a) The date of observation;
 - (b) The buoy location; and
 - (c) Any discernible identifying information contained on the data buoy.

Note: Data buoys are defined as floating devices, either drifting or anchored, that are deployed by governmental or recognised scientific organisations or entities for the purpose of collecting and measuring environmental data, and not for the purposes of fishing activities.

APPLICABLE BOAT

7. The holder must not use a boat to fish on the high seas unless:
 - (a) The boat nominated to this concession is legibly marked with the international radio call sign of the boat;
 - (b) The boat nominated to this concession has the call sign shown:
 - (i) either:
 - a) by white characters on a black background; or
 - b) by black characters on a white background; or
 - c) by black characters on a background of international safety yellow;

- (ii) the characters are in Roman capital letters, or Arabic numerals, without ornamentation; and
- (iii) where the boat is less than 20 metres long the characters:
 - a) are at least 50 centimetres high; and
 - b) consist of strokes at least 6.25 centimetres wide;
- (iv) where the boat is at least 20 metres long, the characters:
 - a) are at least 1 metre high; and
 - b) consist of strokes at least 12.5 centimetres wide;
- (c) Prior to entering and while in the high seas of the Convention Area continually reports its position via satellite to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Secretariat;
- (d) Prior to unloading in a foreign port, the holder seeks approval from AFMA to unload any fish in that foreign port. The approval may be sought by contacting AFMA Licensing by fax on (02) 6225 5440 or by email to licensing@afma.gov.au;
- (e) At least 48 hours prior to entering a foreign port for the purposes of unloading, provide AFMA with the following information via email to vmsreporting@afma.gov.au or fax (02) 6225 5440:
 - (i) the name and international distinguishing symbol of the boat;
 - (ii) the proposed foreign port or ports of unloading;
 - (iii) the estimated time and date the boat will arrive at that foreign port; and
 - (iv) the quantities of all species on board the boat.
- (f) The holder complies with the following:
 - (i) ensure all fishing gear remains stowed and secured when transiting any other country's EEZ;
 - (ii) 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 that jurisdiction has been obtained from that country in respect of the boat;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) not to engage 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; and

- (v) not to engage 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.

CONCURRENT CONDITIONS

- 8. This concession must only be used in conjunction with another concession held by the same holder namely an Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Quota Statutory Fishing Right (“that other concession”) such that:
 - (a) The conditions of that other concession apply (to the extent those conditions are not inconsistent and are capable of doing so) as conditions of this concession.
 - (b) A breach, suspension or cancellation of that other concession is a breach, suspension or cancellation of this concession.
 - (c) The conditions of this concession apply (to the extent these conditions are not inconsistent and are capable of doing so) as conditions of that other concession while it is being used in conjunction with this concession.
 - (d) A breach, suspension or cancellation of this concession is a breach, suspension or cancellation of that other concession.

TRANSHIPPING LIMITATION

- 9. Transshipment of fish or fish product, either to or from this boat, is prohibited, unless done under the following conditions:
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) At least 24 hours 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 and provide:
 - (i) the name and distinguishing symbols of boats;
 - (ii) the proposed port of unloading;
 - (iii) the estimated time and date the boat will arrive at that port;
 - (iv) the standard names and quantities of all species transhipped to the carrier boat; and
 - (v) the intended location of transshipment (estimated latitude and longitude).
 - (c) The catcher boat must complete Parts A and B of the PT02B Catch Disposal Record (CDR) for all product it tranships to a carrier boat, and the comment “Transhipped Catch” must be written into the Comments box of both Part A and Part B forms. The carrier boat must ensure the CDR remains with the product that has been transhipped and that the CDR is submitted to an authorised Commonwealth fish receiver upon landing.

- (d) 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.
- (e) During any fishing trip, the boat nominated to this concession may only tranship fish to a carrier boat if:
 - (i) the transshipment occurs entirely within the Australian EEZ; and
 - (ii) all fish taken by the nominated boat and the carrier boat during that trip were taken within the area of Australian EEZ; and
 - (iii) 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.

GEAR LIMITATIONS

- 10. This concession authorises the use of the following gear only:
 - (a) Pelagic longlines as defined as pelagic longline fishing in Part 1, section 1.3 of the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010*.
- 11. The holder must ensure that:
 - (a) hooks are not connected to longline gear using wire or wire traces; and
 - (b) large circle hooks are used when fewer than eight hooks per float are set.
- 12. The holder must ensure that offal (including discarded bait) is not discharged when longline hooks are being deployed.
- 13. The holder must ensure that offal (including discarded bait) is not discharged when longline hooks are being hauled unless:
 - (a) the offal is discharged on the opposite side of the boat to the side where the longlines are being hauled; or
 - (b) the holder has received written approval from AFMA to discharge the offal in accordance with an alternative method that mitigates the risk of seabird bycatch caused by the discharge of offal during hauling.
- 14. The holder must ensure that the nominated boat carries on board at all times the items set out in conditions 14 (a) – (c) and that these items meet the specifications in Table 1:
 - (a) a minimum of two assembled tori lines;
 - (b) a minimum of one dehooking device (for each size of hook carried on the nominated boat) suitable for removing a hook; of that size and
 - (c) a minimum of one line cutting device.

Table 1: Specifications for items required under condition 14.

	Item	Specifications
1.	tori line, 14(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is a minimum of 100 meters in length (ii) uses an additional towed line, material or object to create drag; and (iii) has streamers attached with a maximum interval between the streamers of 3.5 metres.
2.	dehooking device, 14(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is designed and used for the purpose of enabling hooks embedded in bycatch species to be removed with minimum damage to the fish or protected species; (ii) enables the hook to be secured and the barb shielded so that the barb does not re-engage with the fish or protected species while the hook is being removed; (iii) is blunt with all edges rounded; and (iv) has a shaft with a minimum of 1.5 metres in length.
3.	line cutting device, 14(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is constructed to allow the line to be cut as close to the hook as possible; (ii) has its blade enclosed in a blunt rounded (arc-shaped) cover with the hook exposed on the inside of the arc; and (iii) has a shaft with a minimum of 1.5 metres in length. <p><i>Note: the purpose of (ii) is to protect the user of the line cutting device from injury.</i></p>

Additional seasonal and area-specific gear limitations

15. In addition to conditions 10-14, when fishing south of 25°S, the holder must ensure that:
- (a) non-frozen baits are attached to the hooks;
 - (b) when performing fishing operations between the hours of nautical dawn and nautical dusk, a separate tori line is deployed at each point at which hooks enter the water before any longline enters the water;
 - (c) all tori lines:
 - (i) comply with the specifications in Table 1 at condition 14;
 - (ii) are deployed from a position on board the nominated boat when in use; and
 - (iii) remain above the water surface for a minimum of 75 metres from the stern of the nominated boat when in use; and
 - (iv) is maintained to ensure all streamers are as close to the water surface as possible.
 - (d) all longlines are set with each branch line having:
 - (i) 40 g or greater attached within 0.5 m of each hook; or
 - (ii) 60 g or greater attached within 3.5 m of each hook; or

- (iii) 98 g or greater attached within 4.0 m of each hook; or
 - (iv) an ACAP best practice hook shielding device deployed directly to each hook; or
 - (v) an alternative line weighting mechanism, provided the nominated boat is carrying written approval from AFMA to use that alternative mechanism.
16. In addition to conditions 10-15, when fishing south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season, the holder must only set longlines during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical dusk and nautical dawn.

TUNA PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS

17. The holder must comply with the following processing requirements:

Tuna other than northern bluefin tuna or billfish

- (a) The caudal keel must not be removed from the carcass before the fish is landed and received by a fish receiver permit holder.

Billfish other than broadbill swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)

- (b) None of the following may be removed from the carcass before the fish is landed and received by a fish receiver permit holder:
 - (i) the caudal keel;
 - (ii) a dorsal, pectoral or anal fin.

CATCH HANDLING

18. The holder must ensure that all catch that is intended to be released or discarded must be bought as close as practical to the fish door and within view of the electronic monitoring cameras before it is released or discarded unless doing so would impact the safety of the boat and or its crew.

SEABIRD INTERACTION OBLIGATIONS

Triggers and mitigation measures

Note: Table 2 describes spatial and temporal seabird interaction triggers and management responses through the implementation of additional mitigation measures. Management responses applicable to fishing south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season are addressed in conditions 21 and 22.

19. If AFMA notifies the SFR holder that the nominated boat is currently exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in any TAP Area listed in Table 2 **and** one or both of the corresponding triggers in Table 2 has occurred, then the SFR holder must nominate and implement one of the measures listed in the “Level 1 Mitigation Measures” column of Table 2.
20. If the SFR holder is required under condition 19 to nominate and implement a Level 1 Mitigation Measure on the nominated boat, and that nominated boat then catches one or more seabirds in a TAP Area where the nominated boat is exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate, then the SFR holder must nominate and implement one of the measures listed in the “Level 2 Mitigation Measures” column of Table 2.

Table 2: Spatial and temporal seabird interaction triggers and management responses.

TAP Area and Season	Trigger 1	Level 1 Mitigation Measures	Level 2 Mitigation Measures
25°S-30°S during any TAP Season	has a recent history of exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate or has caught 10 or more seabirds across all TAP Areas during the current TAP Season.	any of the following measures that the SFR holder is not already required to implement: (a) cease fishing; (b) hook shielding;	any Level 1 Mitigation Measure that the SFR holder has not already nominated as a Level 1 Mitigation Measure.
30°S-35°S during any TAP Season			
35°S-40°S during any TAP Season	has a recent history of exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate or has caught 5 or more seabirds across all TAP Areas during the current TAP Season	(c) mitigation line weighting;	
South of 40°S during a Winter TAP Season		(d) night setting; (e) northern shift; (f) no live bait; (g) relocate north.	

Note: The mitigation measures and ‘recent history of exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate’ are defined at the end of this section. For guidance on the application of this table, refer to the relevant section of the Management Arrangements Booklet.

Triggers and mitigation measures for fishing south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season

21. If AFMA notifies the SFR holder that the nominated boat is currently exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in the area south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season **and** the nominated boat has caught less than 7 seabirds in the area south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season, then the SFR holder must nominate and implement any one of the following measures which it is not already required to implement:

- (a) cease fishing for the TAP Season;
- (b) hook shielding;
- (c) mitigation line weighting;
- (d) northern shift;
- (e) no live bait; or
- (f) relocate north.

Note: These mitigation measures are defined at the end of this section.

22. If AFMA notifies the SFR holder that the nominated boat is currently exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in the area south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season **and** the nominated boat has caught 7 or more seabirds in the area south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season, then the SFR holder must ensure the nominated boat ceases fishing in the area south of 40°S for the remainder of the current Summer TAP Season.

Ending, changing and reimplementing mitigation measures

23. If the SFR holder is required to implement mitigation measures under conditions 19 or 20, the SFR holder must implement the mitigation measure(s) in each TAP Area, other than the TAP Area south of 40°S during a Summer TAP Season, for as long as the nominated boat exceeds the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in that TAP Area, until the current TAP Season ends.
24. If the SFR holder is required to implement a mitigation measure under condition 21, the SFR Holder must implement this mitigation measure in the TAP Area south of 40°S for as long as the nominated boat exceeds the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in that TAP Area, until the current Summer TAP Season ends.

Note: for the avoidance of doubt, if the SFR holder ceases to implement a mitigation measure because the nominated boat's Seabird Bycatch Rate is below the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate, the SFR holder must re-implement the mitigation measure if the nominated boat's Seabird Bycatch Rate exceeds the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate again.

25. The SFR holder may only cease to implement mitigation measures required under conditions 19-21 and 23-24 in a given TAP Area if AFMA has notified the SFR holder that the nominated boat no longer exceeds the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in that TAP Area.
26. If the SFR holder has nominated one or more mitigation measures to satisfy a requirement under conditions 19-21, 23 or 24, the SFR holder may request to change its nominated mitigation measure(s), and may only change its nominated mitigation measure(s) with AFMA's approval.

In these conditions:

25°S, 30°S, 35°S and 40°S mean the parallels of latitude 25, 30, 35 and 40 degrees South respectively.

ACAP best practice hook shielding device means a device assessed as best practice by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) as reported in the document titled "ACAP 2024 Summary Advice for Reducing the Impact of Pelagic Longline Fisheries on Seabirds. Reviewed at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee Lima, Peru, 12 - 16 August 2024".

Caught seabird means a seabird that is hooked or entangled in fishing gear, regardless of whether the seabird is landed on board the nominated boat.

Cease fishing means to cease fishing using longline for the remainder of the current TAP Season.

Hook shielding means to deploy ACAP best practice hook shielding devices on all hooks.

Mitigation line weighting means to implement line weighting of:

- (a) 40g or greater attached within 0.5 metre of the hook; or
- (b) 60g or greater attached within 1 metre of the hook; or
- (c) 80 g or greater attached within 2 m of the hook.

Nautical dusk means the ending of evening nautical twilight and 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.

Nautical dawn means the beginning of morning nautical twilight and 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.

Note: for the purposes of these conditions, nautical twilight times can be calculated on the Geoscience Australia website at the following link:

<https://geodesyapps.ga.gov.au/sunrise>

Night setting means to only set longlines during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical dusk and nautical dawn.

No live bait means, for a nominated boat using live bait, to cease the use of live bait.

Nominated boat means the boat nominated to this concession.

Northern shift means to shift fishing operations to an area of operations at least 5 degrees north of the most northerly seabird interaction with the nominated boat in the current TAP Season, as verified and notified by AFMA.

Seabird Bycatch Rate in a given TAP Area means the number of caught seabirds per 1,000 hooks set in that TAP Area.

Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate in a given area means a Seabird Bycatch Rate of 0.05 caught seabirds per 1,000 hooks set in that TAP Area.

A nominated boat **has a recent history of exceeding the Trigger Seabird Bycatch Rate** if the nominated boat's Seabird Bycatch Rate in any TAP Area exceeded 0.05 at the conclusion of any of the previous four TAP Seasons (irrespective of whether the nominated boat fished during those four TAP Seasons).

Relocate north means to shift fishing operations to an area north of 25°S.

TAP Area means each of the four fishing areas south of 25°S, specifically the 25°S-30°S TAP Area, the 30°S-35°S TAP Area, the 35°S-40°S TAP Area, and the TAP Area south of 40°S.

TAP Season means either a Summer TAP Season or a Winter TAP Season.

Summer TAP Season for a given year means the period from 1 September to 30 April.

Winter TAP Season for a year means the period from 1 May to 31 August of that year.

BUOYS AND RADIO BEACONS

27. The holder must ensure that the distinguishing symbol of the boat is displayed above the water line of each radio beacon and every tenth buoy attached to the boat's pelagic longline.

SPECIES LIMITATIONS

28. This concession does not allow fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*). Any take of Southern Bluefin Tuna is to be in accordance with the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995*.

29. When fishing in the Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) Zone:

- (a) the holder must:

- (i) Have a fully operational e-monitoring system installed on the nominated boat
- (ii) On first entry to the SBT Zone (including being present or fishing in) hold at least 1 uncaught Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right nominated to the boat nominated to this concession;
- (iii) On every subsequent entry to the SBT Zone continue to hold at least 1 uncaught Southern Bluefin Tuna Statutory Fishing Right nominated to the boat nominated to this concession;
- (iv) Ensure all dead SBT are landed (retained) except those that are damaged by sharks to the point that they are not fit for human consumption;
- (v) Ensure live SBT can be landed (retained) or released (providing they are in a live and vigorous state).
- (vi) Ensure any SBT that are to be released or discarded must be done so at the fish door in full view of the e-monitoring system. SBT damaged by sharks must have the damaged portion facing the cameras. Live SBT 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 of SBT retained for that trip.
- (vii) Ensure all SBT whether retained, released or discarded are reported in the logbook.
- (viii) Carry an AFMA observer when notified by AFMA.

- (b) If transiting through the SBT zone:

- (i) the nominated boat must travel by the most direct route at a speed greater than 5 knots;
- (ii) all fishing gear must remain stowed and secured at all times; and
- (iii) the holder, must notify AFMA, by fax (02 6225 5440) or email monitoring@afma.gov.au, at least 2 hours before transiting through the zone.

The coordinates designating the SBT Zone change periodically. The zone coordinates are available on the AFMA website or by contacting the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Manager on 02 6225 5555. The holder must ensure that they are aware of the location of the SBT Zone at

all times.

30. If the concession holder takes a Northern Bluefin Tuna they must:

- (a) Report to AFMA at email northernbluefin@afma.gov.au (or to fax 02 6225 5439 if email is not possible) at least one hour prior to the boat mooring or anchoring at port the following information:
 - (i) NBT report;
 - (ii) the name of the boat;
 - (iii) distinguishing symbol of the boat;
 - (iv) port of landing;
 - (v) date and time of landing;
 - (vi) number, weight and length weight of Northern Bluefin Tuna on board.
- (b) Determine whether the fish is a Northern Bluefin or Southern Bluefin:
 - (i) if the Bluefin Tuna was taken north of 28 degrees south or was greater than 220cm fork length, it may be deemed to be a Northern Bluefin Tuna; or
 - (ii) if the Bluefin Tuna was taken south of 28 degrees south, between 1 January and 1 May and was greater than 200cm, it may be deemed to be a Northern Bluefin Tuna; or
 - (iii) If the Bluefin cannot be deemed a Northern Bluefin in part b(i) or b(ii) the concession holder must:
 - (a) Obtain genetic testing showing that the fish in question is a Northern Bluefin (AFMA will then deem the fish a Northern Bluefin); or
 - b) For fish exported to the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market (Toyosu market), document the fish as a Bluefin Tuna on the relevant Catch Disposal Record (CDR) and provide the documentation from the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market (Toyosu market) showing the fish was sold as a Northern Bluefin Tuna (AFMA will then deem the fish as a Northern Bluefin).
 - c) Should the landed tuna be deemed a Southern Bluefin Tuna (either by the holder or through identification) the holder must comply with all requirements of the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995*.

31. Once AFMA notifies the holder that 40 tonnes of Northern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*, PBT) has been taken in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), the holder must release any PBT that are in a live and vigorous state on arrival at the fish door for the remainder of the season to which the notification applies. For the remainder of the season for which the notification applies, PBT that are dead on arrival at the fish door may be landed (retained). As far as practicable live PBT that are to be released must not be gaffed.

32. The holder must ensure where practical any PBT that are to be released or discarded must be done so at the fish door in full view of the e-monitoring system.
33. Once AFMA publishes a notice stating that 35 tonnes of longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*) has been taken in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) and/or the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), the holder must not take more than 10 longtail tuna on any subsequent trip until the notice is revoked by AFMA.
34. Under Division 4.1 (10) of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010, a person may use the nominated boat to take fish that the person proposes to use for bait using the methods of purse seine or lift net, provided that the person:
- (a) is entitled to fish in the fishery; and
 - (b) acts in accordance with any Commonwealth or State law that applies where the fishing takes place (see below).
35. Fishing for bait is subject to the following limitations:
- (a) QUEENSLAND
 - (i) If this concession allows access to waters off the State of Queensland, the holder is permitted to fish for bait in those waters.
 - (b) NEW SOUTH WALES
 - (i) The holder is only permitted to fish for bait off New South Wales in Commonwealth waters, outside 3nm.
 - (c) VICTORIA AND TASMANIA
 - (i) The holder while operating in waters of Tasmania and Victoria may use a lampara net, lift net and/or small scale purse seine to fish for:
 - a) unlimited amounts of *Emmelichthyes*, *Trachurus*, *Sardinops*, *Clupea*, *Engaulis* and *Scomber australasicus* for use as live bait; and
 - b) up to three tonnes per trip in total comprising *Emmelichthyes*, *Trachurus*, *Sardinops*, *Clupea*, *Engaulis* and *Scomber australasicus* for use as dead bait.

BY CATCH LIMITATIONS

36. NEW SOUTH WALES
- (a) The holder must not take more than the following amounts of finfish per trip while operating in Commonwealth waters off New South Wales:
 - (i) 200 kilograms in total of Finfish of the Class *Osteichthyes* (bony fishes).
 - (b) The holder must not take any of the following species:
 - School shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*), Elephant fish

of the Families *Callorhynchidae*, *Chimaeridae* and *Rhinochimaeridae*, Sawshark (*Pristiophorus cirratus* and *Pristiophorus nudipinnis*), Blue Eye Trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe Antarctica* and *Schedophilus labyrinthica*), Blue grenadier (*Macruronus novaezelandiae*), Blue warehou (*Seriolella brama*), Flathead (*Platycephalus* sp., *eoplatycephalus* sp.), Gemfish (*Rexea solandri*), Jackass morwong (*Nemadactylus macropterus*), John dory (*Zeus faber*), Ling (*Genypterus blacodes*), Mirror dory (*Zenopsis nebulosus*), Ocean perch (*Helicolenus* sp.), Orange roughy (*Hoplostethus atlanticus*), Redfish (*Centroberyx affinis*), Royal red prawn (*Haliporoides sibogae*), School whiting (*Sillago findersi*), Silver trevally (*Pseudocaranx dentex*), Spotted warehou (*Seriolella punctata*), Blue marlin (*Makaira mazara*), Black marlin (*Istiompax indica*), Black cod (*Epinephelus daemeli*), Mobulid rays (*Mobula* sp) and Deepwater sharks (*Centroscymnus coelolepis*, *Centroscymnus crepidater*, *Centroscymnus owstoni*, *Centroscymnus plunketi*, *Centroscyllium kamoharai*, *Dalatias licha*, *Dalatias calcea*, *Dalatias quadrispinosa*, *Etmopterus bigelwi*, *Etmopterus dianthus*, *Etmopterus dislineatus*, *Etmopterus evansi*, *Etmopterus fusus*, *Etmopterus granulosus*, *Etmopterus lucifer*, *Etmopterus molleri* and *Etmopterus pusillus*).

TAKING/CARRYING OF SHARK OBLIGATIONS

37. Excluding sharks of a species otherwise prohibited to be taken in these conditions, the holder must not take more sharks per trip than the number of tuna and billfish quota species taken per trip not exceeding a maximum of 20 sharks per trip.
38. The holder **must not**:
 - (a) land or retain **any** Oceanic Whitetip Sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), Silky Sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), Grey Nurse Shark (*Carcharias Taurus*) or Sawshark (*Pristiophorus cirratus* and *Pristiophorus nudipinnis*);
 - (b) retain any **live** Longfin Mako (*Isurus paucus*), Shortfin Mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) or Porbeagle sharks (*Lamna nasus*). Only dead sharks of these species may be retained. Mako and porbeagle sharks released alive **must** be recorded in e-logs or in the ALO6 logbook with the Discard/Retained Code field as “RA”.
39. Any shark species mentioned in condition 36 or 38 above taken alive must be returned to the water.
40. The holder must not carry or possess any shark (Class *Chondrichthyes*) dorsal, pectoral, caudal, pelvic or anal fins on board the boat nominated to this concession that are not attached to the shark’s carcass.

QUOTA BALANCING OBLIGATIONS

41. (a) The holder must not be in an over quota position for any quota species.
- (b) If the holder is over quota for any quota species or has not provided to AFMA a written explanation detailing any exceptional circumstances within a 28 day period, AFMA may

suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

- (c) The holder is not considered to be over quota if the holder:
 - (i) lands an amount of quota species in excess of the available uncaught amount recorded for that species in the holder's name on the Register of Statutory Fishing Rights kept by AFMA pursuant to section 44 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*; and
 - (ii) acquires a further amount of quota species equal to or greater than the total quantity (by weight) landed in excess of that total amount recorded within 28 days of landing.
- (d) Any dealing in a quota Statutory Fishing Right by the holder of a boat Statutory Fishing Right or Fishing Permit for the purpose of complying with this condition must be lodged with AFMA duly executed and in the form approved by AFMA, on or before the 28th day from which the excess quota species was landed. For the purpose of determining if the holder is over quota under this condition, any acquisition of a quota species may only be deemed to have been acquired up to 28 days prior to the date of registration of that acquisition of that quota species.
- (e) If this concession is suspended, unless the holder has acquired and AFMA has then recorded (but may not deem) an amount of uncaught quota for each quota species in the fishery, this concession may, under this condition, again be suspended upon expiration of the earlier suspension.
- (f) It is the obligation of the holder to record and determine when any quota species amount exceeds the total amount recorded by AFMA.

In these conditions:

Acquire means receiving statutory fishing rights by registering a dealing by which an amount of statutory fishing rights are permanently or seasonally transferred to the holder; and ***acquisition*** has a comparable meaning.

Landed means the date any quota species was disposed of to an AFMA licensed fish receiver permit holder as recorded on the relevant catch disposal record; and landing has a comparable meaning.

Quota species has the same meaning as quota species in the applicable management plan for which this concession has been granted and established under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

42. From 1 April 2020, all nominated boats twelve (12) metres or above must have an International Maritime Organization (IMO) number.

43. If a boat is nominated to this concession, at all times when the boat is being used under this concession, the holder must have provided to AFMA a current emergency contact facility for the nominated boat.
44. An emergency contact facility must enable AFMA to contact the boat immediately and directly at any time when the boat is at sea, including in the event of an emergency.
45. AFMA must be notified immediately of any change in contact details, by fax sent to (02) 6225 5440 or by email to licensing@afma.gov.au and the boat must not depart on a fishing trip unless AFMA has been so notified of the change in contact details.

Note: The emergency contact facility may take the form of a satellite phone number, or skipper or crew member's mobile phone number - any number that may be used by AFMA to contact the boat while it is at sea at any time, including in the event of an emergency.

AGENT OBLIGATIONS

46. The holder accepts concurrent liability for all conduct by its servants or agents infringing the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (or the Regulations, Management Plans or concession conditions made by virtue of that Act) who may be engaged by the holder to conduct on the holder's behalf activity under this concession.
47. Liability for the conduct of the holder's servants or agents arises, even if the conduct may be, or actually is, beyond the scope of the servant or agent's actual or apparent authority where it is a breach that occurs during the conduct of activity authorised by this concession.
48. The holder may avoid concurrent liability for conduct whilst conducting activity under this concession if, but only if, the holder can establish that the infringing conduct could not possibly have been prevented by any action or precaution that the holder might have reasonably taken.
49. The giving of an indemnity by the servant or agent to the holder for any penalties incurred by the holder, for infringing conduct by the servant or agent is not, of itself, a reasonable precaution to prevent infringing conduct.
50. The holder must ensure the master of the boat fishing under the authority of this concession is nominated as an authorised agent for the holder before any fishing operation may take place.
51. The holder must ensure the authorised agent signing the determined *Daily Fishing logbook page was the master of the boat (skipper) at the time the recorded fishing operation took place.
52. The holder may sign the determined *Daily Fishing logbook page if they were the master of the boat (skipper) when the recorded fishing operation took place.
53. If more than one master of the boat is on board the boat during the fishing trip, each master must complete and sign a separate determined *Daily Fishing logbook page for each of the fishing operations for which they had control over.

**These instructions are for all determined Daily Fishing Logs including e-Logs.*

TEMPORARY ORDER OBLIGATIONS

54. The holder must comply with any Temporary Order made under sub section 43(2) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and to the extent that any provision herein is inconsistent with such Temporary Order sub section 43(9) provides that the provision herein is overridden by the Temporary Order until the Temporary Order ceases to have effect.

DIRECTION OBLIGATIONS

55. The holder must comply with any lawful Direction (including a lawful Direction given to the holder by an AFMA staff member, consultant or other person engaged under contract to assist AFMA) under section 40A, 40B or 41A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* relating to the use of e-monitoring equipment and the partial or total closure of a fishery or part of a fishery. The holder must return their e-monitoring hard drives to AFMA on the first landing of each month.

NAVIGATING IN CLOSED ZONES

56. AFMA may suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, if it reasonably appears by VMS transmission from the nominated boat, that there is a failure by that boat while in a closed zone for the purposes of regulation 85 of the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*, to meet the exempting provisions of regulations 86(2) or (3). Such suspension will then continue until the concession holder provides a full written explanation, to the satisfaction of the delegate responsible for issuing that suspension, of the lawful reason for the boat being in that closed zone at that time, or until the expiration of the suspension under sub section 38(2); whichever is the earlier.

MANDATORY AFMA SUPPLIED VMS

57. Direction to Fit

- (a) When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must;
- (i) make available, within 14 days of the date of the written direction, the boat nominated to this concession for the purposes of installation of an AFMA Vessel Monitoring System unit (AFMA VMS unit) by an AFMA approved technician, and
 - (ii) Provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA approved technician including (but not limited to);
 - a) the provision of an un-interrupted connection to the boat's main power source, and
 - b) an appropriate position for the mounting of the AFMA VMS unit.
- (b) When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must;

- (i) make available, within 14 days of the date of the direction, the boat nominated to this concession for the purposes of removal of the AFMA VMS unit by an AFMA approved technician, and
- (ii) Provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA approved technician.
- (c) Concession holder must not interfere with AFMA VMS Unit
- (d) The concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must not interfere, or attempt to interfere, with the operation of the AFMA VMS Unit.

In these conditions:

AFMA VMS Unit means a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) unit wholly owned by AFMA, marked with AFMA identifications and supplied by AFMA and fitted by an AFMA approved technician.

Interfere, for the purposes of condition 57, includes, but is not limited to;

- (a) Physically obstructing or removing the AFMA VMS unit, or
- (b) Deliberately disconnecting or otherwise interfering with the power supply to the AFMA VMS unit, or
- (c) Deliberate physical interference with the casing or any external or internal components of the AFMA VMS unit.

Notes:

Must make boat available: Where the boat is not made available in accordance condition 57 (a)(i) or 57 (b)(i), AFMA may suspend this concession pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

Must maintain VMS Unit: Regardless of AFMA's decision to fit an AFMA VMS unit, the holder must continue to maintain a VMS unit in accordance with regulation 37 of the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*.

Remains the property of AFMA: At all times the AFMA VMS unit remains the sole property of AFMA. The holder is liable for any costs incurred as a result of loss or damage to the unit.

HANDLING AND TREATMENT OF BYCATCH

58. The concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must not mistreat bycatch.

In these conditions:

Bycatch, for the purpose of condition 58, means any species that physically interact with fishing vessels and/or fishing gear (including auxiliary equipment) and which are not usually kept by commercial fishers. Bycatch species may include fish, crustaceans, sharks, molluscs, marine mammals, reptiles and birds. Bycatch includes listed protected species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Mistreat, for the purposes of condition 58, means taking, or failing to take, any reasonable action or actions, which results, or is likely to result, in the;

- (a) death of, or
- (b) injury to, or
- (c) causing of physiological stress to any bycatch.

For the purposes of condition 58 ‘mistreat’ does not include the taking, or failing to take, action where it is reasonably necessary to take, or not take, the action to;

- (a) ensure the safety of the boat and or its crew, or
- (b) comply with the requirements of any AFMA approved bycatch management plan(s) (these may include Seabird Management Plans, Vessel Management Plans etc.).