

SESSF - Trawl Boat SFR – 2026-27

Conditions applying to this Statutory Fishing Right

In addition to the conditions specified by subsection 22(3) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (the Act), and the condition in subsection 42(2) to comply with any logbook determination, the following conditions are specified for the purposes of subsection 22(4) paragraph (a).

Note: under subsection 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 obligations imposed by the *Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Management Plan 2003* (the Plan) in particular:

Section 45:	Purpose of Part 7
Section 46:	General obligations
Section 48:	Obligations relating to carrying of fish
Section 49:	Obligation relating to unloading of fish of a quota species taken under State or Territory permit
Section 50:	Obligation relating to unloading of fish of a quota species before fishing under State or Territory permit
Section 51:	Obligations relating to areas in which holder can fish
Section 52:	Obligation relating to inspection of nominated boat
Section 53:	Obligations relating to disposal of fish landed from the fishery

By section 42B(1) of the Act, Regulations may prescribe conditions that apply to fishing concessions. Regulations have been prescribed in the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* (the Regulations) 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
Regulation 41:	Concession holder to ensure observer is able to perform functions
Regulation 43:	Fish to be disposed of to fish receiver permit holder*
Regulation 44-65:	Catch limits*
Regulation 66-68:	Fish processing during a trip
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 killed by interaction

** not applicable to some concessions*

Definitions

Where mentioned in these conditions:

'Electronic monitoring' means electronic monitoring equipment and peripheral equipment approved by AFMA that can:

- i. record, store and transmit details of a boats position and activity; and
- ii. record, store, and transmit details of the e-monitoring system's status; and
- iii. record (including visually) and store all fishing events.

'Landed' means the act of having brought fish to land or shore

Species limitations

1. The holder must not take any species of rock lobster (family Palinuridae), or abalone (family Haliotidae) in waters relevant to South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales or Tasmania unless taken under the authority of a State concession.

Molluscs

2. The concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must not possess on the nominated boat, more than 500 kilograms of molluscs in Victorian Waters, other than the species listed below:
 - Gould's squid (*Nototodarus gouldi*);
 - red ocean squid (*Ommastrephes bartrami*);
 - southern ocean arrow squid (*Todarodes filippovae*);
 - yellowback squid (*Sthenoteuthis oualaniensis*); and
 - scallops (family Pectinidae)

For the purpose of these conditions, **'Victorian Waters'** means the area described in clause 1 of Schedule 4 of the Regulations.

Note 1: *The species mentioned above are target species and are subject to specific management arrangements under Part 3 of the Act.*

Note 2: *This 500 kilogram possession limit includes that specified by Regulation 48 of the Regulations which limits the take of specimen shells or shellfish (class Gastropoda) to 50 kilograms, i.e. within the 500 kg trip limit for molluscs, no more than 50 kg can be Gastropods.*

Finfish obligations

3. Under the Plan, the holder must not take any tuna or tuna-like species as specified below:
 - (a) fish of the family Scombridae, except fish of the genera *Scomberomorus*, *Acanthocybium*, *Grammatorcynus* and *Rastrelliger* (commonly known as mackerels); and
 - (b) fish of the families Istiophoridae (commonly known as marlins) and Xiphiidae (commonly known as swordfish).
4. Any take of the following Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery quota species is to be taken in accordance with the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2010*:
 - (a) albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*);
 - (b) bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*);
 - (c) broadbill swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*);
 - (d) striped marlin (*Tetrapturus audax*); and
 - (e) yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)

Snapper

5. Except as provided in condition 6, the holder must not take more than 200 kilograms of snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*) per trip when fishing at any time during that trip in waters relevant to Victoria as defined in the Offshore Constitutional Settlement titled '*Arrangement between the Commonwealth and the State of Victoria in relation to the trawl fishery to be managed under Commonwealth Law in waters relevant to Victoria*' dated 31 October 1997.
6. The limitation in condition 5 does not apply where the holder is given prior approval from the South East Trawl Fishing Industry Association Limited (SETFIA) to take more than 200 kilograms of snapper (*C. auratus*) in accordance with the arrangement between SETFIA and AFMA dated 6 February 2015.
7. All snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*) are to be unloaded from the nominated vessel at the conclusion of each fishing trip when landing in South Australia.
8. The holder must not retain snapper taken from the West Coast, Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island Fishing Zones, unless it is taken in waters of the South East Fishing zone, until after 30 June 2026.

Any snapper caught in the South East Fishing Zone, or outside South Australian waters, must be recorded in logbooks prior to the vessel entering the snapper closure areas outlined below

For the purpose of these conditions, the coordinates for these zones are outlined in Regulation 3 of the *Fisheries Management (Marine Scalefish Fishery) Regulations 2017* are as follows:

West Coast Fishing Zone means the waters adjacent to the west coast of South Australia contained within and bounded by a line commencing at Mean High Water Springs closest to 31°41'16.13" South, 129°00'00.03" East (Western Australian-South Australian border), then beginning southerly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 33°59'59.90" South, 135°15'32.12" East (western Eyre Peninsula), then westerly to 33°59'59.95" South, 134°00'00.03" East, then southerly to 34°59'59.95" South, 134°00'00.03" East, then westerly to 34°59'59.95" South, 132°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 33°59'59.95" South, 132°00'00.03" East, then westerly to 33°59'59.95" South, 131°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 32°59'59.95" South, 131°00'00.03" East, then westerly to 32°59'59.95" South, 129°00'00.03" East, then northerly to the point of commencement;

Spencer Gulf Fishing Zone means the waters of Spencer Gulf and surrounding water contained within and bounded by a line commencing at Mean High Water Springs closest to 33°59'59.90" South, 135°15'32.12" East (western Eyre Peninsula), then beginning southerly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 34°59'59.95" South, 136°58'07.73" East (Gleasons Landing, Yorke Peninsula), then westerly to 34°59'59.95" South, 136°40'12.03" East, then southerly to 35°29'59.95" South, 136°40'12.03" East, then westerly to 35°29'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03" East, then southerly to 36°59'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03" East, then westerly to 36°59'59.95" South, 135°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 35°59'59.95" South, 135°00'00.03" East, then westerly to 35°59'59.95" South, 134°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 33°59'59.95" South, 134°00'00.03" East, then easterly to the point of commencement;

Gulf St. Vincent and Kangaroo Island Fishing Zone means the waters of Gulf St. Vincent and surrounding waters contained within and bounded by a line commencing at Mean High Water Springs closest to 34°59'59.95" South, 136°58'07.73" East (Gleasons Landing, Yorke Peninsula), then beginning southerly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 35°38'26.13" South, 138°07'28.73" East (southern Fleurieu Peninsula), then southerly to Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°48'07.14" South, 138°07'28.73" East (Cape St. Albans, Kangaroo Island), then beginning south-westerly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 35°59'59.95" South, 136°41'04.52" East (south-western Kangaroo Island), then westerly to 35°59'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 35°29'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03" East, then easterly to 35°29'59.95" South, 136°40'12.03" East, then northerly to 34°59'59.95" South, 136°40'12.03" East, then easterly to the point of commencement;

South East Fishing Zone means the waters adjacent to the south east coast of South Australia contained within and bounded by a line commencing at Mean High Water Springs closest to 35°38'26.13" South, 138°07'28.73" East (southern Fleurieu Peninsula), then beginning south-easterly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 38°03'39.05" South, 141°00'00.02" East (South Australian-Victorian border), but excluding the Murray Mouth, then southerly to 38°59'59.95" South, 141°00'00.02" East, then westerly to 38°59'59.95" South, 140°00'00.02" East, then northerly to 37°59'59.95" South, 140°00'00.02" East, then westerly to 37°59'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03" East, then northerly to 35°59'59.95" South, 136°00'00.03"

East, then easterly to 35°59'59.95" South, 136°41'04.52" East (south-western Kangaroo Island), then beginning south-easterly following the line of Mean High Water Springs to the location closest to 35°48'07.14" South, 138°07'28.73" East (Cape St. Albans, Kangaroo Island), then northerly to the point of commencement.

Pink ling

9. The holder of this concession must not take more than 200 kilograms of pink ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) east of longitude 147° East per trip.
10. Condition 8 does not apply to the holder if AFMA has been notified by SETFIA that the concession holder has entered into an agreement with SETFIA to take a specified amount of pink ling east of Longitude 147° East during a fishing year.
11. **Note 1:** *Nothing in this condition permits a holder of a concession to take pink ling in excess of what they are entitled to under their pink ling quota Statutory Fishing Right (SFR) holdings.*
12. If the holder conducts fishing east and west of the Longitude 147° East on the same trip, all catches of pink ling will be deemed to have been taken from east of Longitude 147° East unless:
 - a. an AFMA observer is carried on the boat nominated to this concession; or
 - b. electronic monitoring equipment is installed and operating on the boat nominated to this concession.
13. If the holder requires an observer according to condition 10(a), before the boat nominated to this concession leaves port, the holder must give the AFMA Observer Section at least 72 hours' notice of an intention to depart on a fishing trip, by telephone (02) 6225 5344 or 0427 496 446, or by email: observers@afma.gov.au.

Note 1: *obligations on concession holders relevant to electronic monitoring are specified in Part 3, Division 9A of the Act.*

Blue warehou

14. If the holder of this concession catches more than 200 kilograms of blue warehou (*Seriolella brama*) in a shot (retained or discarded), the holder must not undertake fishing operations within three (3) nautical miles of any point in which the fishing gear was in the water, between setting and hauling, for a 24 hour period.

Flathead

15. The holder must not take flathead less than 280 millimetres in length, when measured from the point of the snout to the tip of the tail.

Redfish

16. If the holder of this concession catches more than 50 kilograms of Redfish (*Centroberyx affinis*) in a shot, the holder must not undertake fishing operations within three (3) nautical miles of any point in which the fishing gear was in the water, between setting and hauling, for a 24 hour period.

Shark obligations

17. The holder must not retain Harrison's dogfish (*Centrophorus harrissoni*), Endeavour dogfish (*C. moluccensis*), southern dogfish (*C. zeehaani*) or greeneye spurdog (*Squalus chloroculus*). If any of these species are taken alive, they must be returned to the water carefully and quickly.
18. The holder must not take school shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) or gummy shark (*Mustelus antarcticus*) less than 450 millimetres in length, when measured in a straight line from the middle of the posterior edge of the aftermost gill-slit to the ventral insertion of the caudal fin.
19. If any school shark (*G. galeus*) are taken alive, they must be returned to the water alive.
20. The holder must not 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. If any of these species are taken alive, they must be returned to the water carefully and quickly and must be recorded in e-logs.
21. 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.

Concurrent conditions

22. This concession must only be used in conjunction with another concession held by the same holder, namely a SESSF quota SFR or a fishing concession, that allows the take of quota species ("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.

Quota balancing obligations

23. The holder must not be over quota for any quota species.
24. The holder is not considered to be over quota for a species if, within 28 days of landing an amount (by weight) in excess of their uncaught quota recorded in the Register, the holder acquires a further amount of quota for that species which is equal to or greater than the excess.
25. If the holder is over quota for any quota species AFMA may suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the Act. In deciding whether to suspend or lift the suspension of this concession AFMA must take account of any written explanation from the holder detailing any exceptional circumstances as to why the holder was over quota.
26. Any dealing in a quota SFR by the holder of a boat SFR 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 quota for a 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.
27. If this concession is suspended, unless the holder has acquired and AFMA has then recorded in the Register (but may not deem) an amount of uncaught quota for which the holder is over quota, this concession may, under this condition, again be suspended upon expiration of the earlier suspension.

Definitions

'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.

'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 Act.

'Over quota' means when the holder 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.

'Register' means the Register of Statutory Fishing Rights kept by AFMA pursuant to section 44 of the Act.

Observer/electronic monitoring obligations

28. When directed by AFMA the holder must:
 - (a) give the AFMA Observer Section at least 72 hours' notice of an intention to depart on a

fishing trip by telephone (02 6225 5344 or 0427 496 446) or by email:
observers@afma.gov.au; and

- (b) ensure that the boat does not leave port until:
 - i. AFMA has notified the holder, or a person acting on behalf of the holder, whether it directs that an observer is to be carried on the boat;
 - ii. if the boat is equipped with electronic monitoring equipment, an electronic monitoring function test has been completed, AFMA has been notified of the result of the test, and AFMA has notified the holder, or a person acting on behalf of the holder, that it is satisfied that the equipment is working correctly.
- (c) ensure that electronic monitoring equipment is installed and operating on the boat nominated to this concession.

Note 1: *These conditions are in addition to the conditions concerning the carrying of observers that are prescribed in the Regulations. Those conditions are in Part 7, Division 5, Regulation 38 to 41.*

Note 2: *AFMA may provide notice under the Regulations that an observer be carried, even if electronic monitoring equipment is installed and is to be operated.*

Agent obligations

29. The holder accepts concurrent liability for all conduct by its servants or agents infringing the Act (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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. The holder must ensure that 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:
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) 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.*

Direction obligations

34. The holder must comply with any Direction that fishing is not to be engaged in in the fishery, or a particular part of the fishery or during a particular period or periods made under subsection 41A of the Act.

Temporary orders obligations

35. The holder must comply with any Temporary Order made under subsection 43(2) of the Act and to the extent that any provision herein is inconsistent with such Temporary Order subsection 43(9)

provides that the provision herein is overridden by the Temporary Order until the Temporary Order ceases to have effect.

Navigating in closed zones

36. AFMA may suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the Act, 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 Regulations, 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 section 38(2) and 38(3) of the Act; whichever is the earlier.

Gear limitations

37. This concession authorises the use of the following gear only:
- (a) mid-water trawl, the mesh size of which must not be less than 90 millimetres at any part;
 - (b) demersal otter trawl when fishing for prawns: the mesh size of which must not be less than 40 millimetres and not greater than 60 millimetres at any part;
 - (c) demersal otter trawl when fishing for fish other than prawns:
 - i. mesh size in the wings and the net mouth (shoulders, belly and veranda) not less than 115 millimetres (4 ½ inch);
 - ii. a mesh size of:
 - a. at least 90 millimetres single twine mesh; or
 - b. double twine mesh of at least 102 millimetres (4 inch) or greater; or
 - c. at least 90 millimetres double twine mesh with one or more bycatch reduction devices.
 - (d) Danish seine trawl, with:
 - i. a mesh size of not less than 38 millimetres at any part, or 80 millimetres in the codend when targeting flathead;
 - ii. a minimum codend length of 50 meshes;
 - iii. free-flowing lifting strops;
 - iv. no less than a 1:1 ratio (a:b) between a) the stretched circumference of the posterior body of the net and b) the stretched entrance of the codend; and
 - (e) pair trawling, the mesh size of which must not be less than 90 millimetres at any part.

In this condition, a bycatch reduction device means a device that allows fish and other animals to

escape immediately after being taken in the net and is constructed as follows:

- i. a single large square mesh (of at least 90 millimetres) panel in the upper side of the codend bag (of minimum dimensions 15 bars X 20 bars); or
- ii. a single, large, rotated mesh (of at least 90 millimetres) panel (called a T90) in the upper side of the codend bag (of minimum dimensions 15 meshes X 18 meshes).

38. For the purposes of fishing under this concession using a net(s), a mesh in a net must be measured in the following way:

- (a) before a measurement is taken, the part of the net to be measured must be soaked in water for at least five (5) minutes;
- (b) immediately after the net has been soaked the part of the net to be measured must be suspended vertically. The distance between the inside edge of the knot and the inside edge of the knot in the diagonally opposite corner of the mesh immediately above the first knot must be measured; and
- (c) the average of the ten (10) measurements must be taken as the size of the mesh in the net.

Seal excluder devices on freezing/processing boats

39. If the boat nominated to this concession is a factory boat with the capacity to process and freeze fish taken, the holder must not fish in the area south of 40 degrees South and west of 147 degrees East of the Commonwealth South East Trawl Sector (as defined in the Plan) during the period of 1 June until 30 September in a fishing year unless:

- (a) In every trawl shot a Seal Exclusion Device (SED) is used that complies with the following specifications:
 - i. a grid is used to prevent seals from entering the codend of the trawl net, being a grid that is made of a rigid material strong enough to repel a seal (such as a 25 millimetre diameter stainless steel rod) with a spacing between bars of no more than 250 millimetres. The grid must conform as closely as possible to the corresponding cross-section dimensions of the net; and
 - ii. the escape hatch must be no smaller than 800 millimetres in length and 600 millimetres in width at its widest point and be free of obstruction, and be located at the top of the net adjacent to the SED;
 - iii. the use of a 'hood' over the escape hatch is optional. If a hood is used it must be made of mesh of no greater than 40 millimetres and have a kite attached to the leading edge of the escape hatch that ensures that the escape hatch egress is maintained; and
 - iv. at least one single 20 cm diameter float is attached at the centre of the leading

edge of the kite for initial flotation, and

- (b) The holder, immediately at the conclusion of a shot in which seals are captured, must notify AFMA via email at monitoring@afma.gov.au; detailing the number of "alive" and/or "dead" seals.

Ban on discards of Biological Material when fishing in high-risk seabird areas

- 40. When fishing south of latitude 38 degrees South during daylight hours, the concession holder must not, except when authorised by AFMA to do so, discharge clearly visible biological material while fishing gear is in the water.

Definitions

'Daylight Hours' means the hours of light between the times of nautical dawn and nautical dusk.

'Authorised' means approval, in writing, from the Australian Fisheries Management Authority.

'Biological Material' means whole fish, or any fish based biological material not being retained except fish oil or small hard parts such as scales or fins.

***Note 1:** Shark, ray or Threatened, Endangered or Protected (TEP) species which are alive and have a reasonable likelihood of post capture survival are not considered biological material for the purposes of this document and may be returned to the water quickly and carefully.*

***Note 2:** For the purposes of this condition, concessions holders will only be authorised (via an exemption) to discharge biological material if the holder can demonstrate to the satisfaction of AFMA that the boat has mitigation techniques that allow discarding of biological material, while gear is in the water, in a way that does not cause seabird interactions.*

Seabird management plan

- 41. The holder must not use the nominated boat to fish using demersal otter trawl or midwater trawl methods unless a seabird management plan for the boat has been approved by AFMA.
- 42. This concession may be suspended without further notice to the holder if the nominated boat departs on a fishing trip and a seabird management plan for the boat has not been approved by AFMA.
- 43. To avoid interactions with seabirds, the seabird management plan must contain measures to:
 - (a) where appropriate, require the holder to use physical mitigation devices in a particular manner to avoid interactions with seabirds; and
 - (b) minimise and avoid where possible, the discharge of biological material during daylight hours whilst fishing gear is in the water, to avoid interactions with seabirds***.

*** Unless that fishing occurs in areas described in condition 41 of this concession, where discharge of biological material is prohibited.

- (c) where a holder received written authorisation from AFMA to allow for the discharge of biological material during daylight hours whilst gear is in the water, in the areas described in condition 39 of this concession, a copy of the exemption must be carried with the seabird management plan.

44. For each fishing trip the holder must:

- (a) carry a copy of the AFMA approved seabird management plan on the nominated boat
- (b) strictly comply with the measures and requirements contained in the seabird management plan
- (c) ensure each member of the crew on board the nominated boat is briefed on the content of the seabird management plan before each fishing trip; and
- (d) ensure each member of the crew on board the nominated boat complies with the measures and requirements of the seabird management plan.

Other obligations

45. The holder must provide AFMA with a current emergency contact facility at all times when a nominated boat is being used under this concession.

46. 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.

47. 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 1: *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.*

Mandatory AFMA supplied VMS

Direction to fit

48. When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must:

- (a) 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
- (b) provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA approved technician including (but not limited to);
 - i. the provision of an un-interrupted connection to the boat's main power source, and
 - ii. an appropriate position for the mounting of the AFMA VMS unit.

49. When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must:

- (a) 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
- (b) provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA approved technician.

Concession holder must not interfere with AFMA VMS Unit

50. 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.

Definitions

'**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**' includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Physical obstruction or removal of 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 48 (a) or 49 (a), AFMA may suspend this concession pursuant to section 38(1)(c) of the Act.

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 Regulations.

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

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

Definitions

'Mistreat' 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.

'Bycatch' means any species that physically interact with fishing boats 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*.

Note 1: For the purposes of this condition 'mistreat' does not include the taking, or failing to take, action where it is reasonably necessary to take, or not take, the action:

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

Presumed weight of take for processed fish

52. The holder must ensure that fish landed from the fishery is only disposed of (whether by sale or otherwise) if it has not been processed or the disposal is permitted by Division 12 of Part 7 of the Regulations. Processing does not include gilling, gutting, or heading.

53. However, the holder may dispose of fish other than in accordance with Condition 52 if, before the trip:

- (a) the holder ensures that AFMA is given notice, of the holder's intention to dispose of fish other than in accordance with Condition 52; and
- (b) AFMA gives the holder written notice:
 - i. stating that the holder may dispose of fish other than in accordance with Condition 52; and
 - ii. either:
 - A. specifying any additional obligation to which the concession is subject for the purposes of disposing of fish other than in accordance with Condition 52; or
 - B. stating that there are no additional obligations to which the concession is subject for those purposes.

54. If AFMA has provided the holder with written notice under condition 53(b), allowing processed fish to be delivered to a fish receiver, the following conversion figures for the species as described below will be applied to determine the whole weight of the landed fish:

- (a) alfonsino:
 - i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.95;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.30;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.40;
- (b) Bight redfish:
 - i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (c) blue eye trevalla:
 - i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.70;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.30;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered headed, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.40;
- (d) blue grenadier:
 - i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.68;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;

- iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered headed, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
 - vii. if the fish is delivered gutted with the tail and head removed, the conversion figure is 1.60;
- (e) blue warehou:
- i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (f) deepwater flathead:
- i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (g) deepwater shark (eastern and western):
- i. if the fish is delivered finned, the conversion factor is 1.130;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered trunked, the conversion figure is 1.00;
- (h) elephantfish:
- i. if the fish is delivered gutted, with head, fins and belly flaps removed, the conversion figure is 1.00;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered trunked with the fins removed, the conversion figure is 1.13;
- (i) flathead:
- i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (j) gemfish (eastern and western):
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.55;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.00;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered headed, the conversion figure is 1.15;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.25;
 - vii. if the fish is delivered gutted with the tail and head removed, the conversion figure is 1.60;
- (k) gummy shark:
- i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 1.32;

- ii. if the fish is delivered trunked with the fins removed, the conversion figure is 1.08;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered trunked, the conversion figure is 1.00;
- (l) jackass morwong:
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.55;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered headed, the conversion figure is 1.15;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (m) John dory:
- i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.60;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (n) mirror dory:
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.80;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (o) ocean perch:
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 2.35;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (p) orange roughy:
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 2.00;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 4.00;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 2.00;
- (q) oreodory:
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 2.25;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 2.20;

- (r) pink ling:
 - i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.80;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered headed, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (s) redfish:
 - i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (t) ribaldo:
 - i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
 - vi. if the fish is delivered with the tail removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (u) saw shark:
 - i. if the fish is delivered trunked with the fins removed, the conversion figure is 1.13;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered trunked, the conversion figure is 1.00;
- (v) school shark:
 - i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 1.30;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered trunked with the fins removed, the conversion figure is 1.08;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered trunked, the conversion figure is 1.00;
- (w) school whiting:
 - i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (x) silver trevally:
 - i. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (y) silver warehou:

- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 1.70;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered filleted, the conversion figure is 2.50;
 - iii. if the fish is delivered gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - iv. if the fish is delivered gilled and gutted, the conversion figure is 1.10;
 - v. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 1.50;
- (z) smooth oreodory (Cascade):
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 2.25;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 2.20;
- (aa) smooth oreodory (other):
- i. if the fish is delivered dressed, the conversion factor is 2.25;
 - ii. if the fish is delivered gutted with the head removed, the conversion figure is 2.20

Note 1: *It may be the case that not all species listed above are required to be covered by quota in the sector to which this concession applies, however where a species is under quota, the above conversion figures will apply.*