Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Standard-based Electronic Monitoring

Fishery Specific Requirements – Existing Mandated Fisheries

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Securing Australia's fishing future

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0.1	22/05/2025	Rebecca Darcy	Initial Draft
0.2	12/06/2025	Rebecca Darcy	EM Team review (Reviewers: Tamre Sarhan, Rebecca Darcy, Jacqueline Lyons, Tony Martin)
0.3	12/06/2025	Tony Martin	AFMA Internal Review – RFT Attachment 1B
0.4	25/6/2025	Tamre	Circulated email to get comment from all EL1 and EL2 fishery managers
0.5	26/09/2025	Rebecca Darcy	EM Team review (Reviewers: Rebecca Darcy, Jacqueline Lyons, Brendon Crowe)
0.6	26/09/2025	Tamre Sarhan	Final SM Review

1. Eastern and Western Tuna and Billfish Pelagic Longline Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used in the Eastern and Western Tuna and Billfish Pelagic Longline Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to accommodate a minimum of three cameras and camera settings **MUST** be configurable to cover and collect the following areas, actions and minimum data requirements on tuna longline vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area of setting the longline (usually vessel stern site),
- working deck where catch is hauled and handled,
- processing area where catch is cleaned and retained, and
- surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include setting and hauling of the longline, whether mitigation techniques are being used (e.g. tori lines for seabirds), all hooked catch species (both retained and not retained), the fate of the catch and catch life status.

Minimum Data Requirements

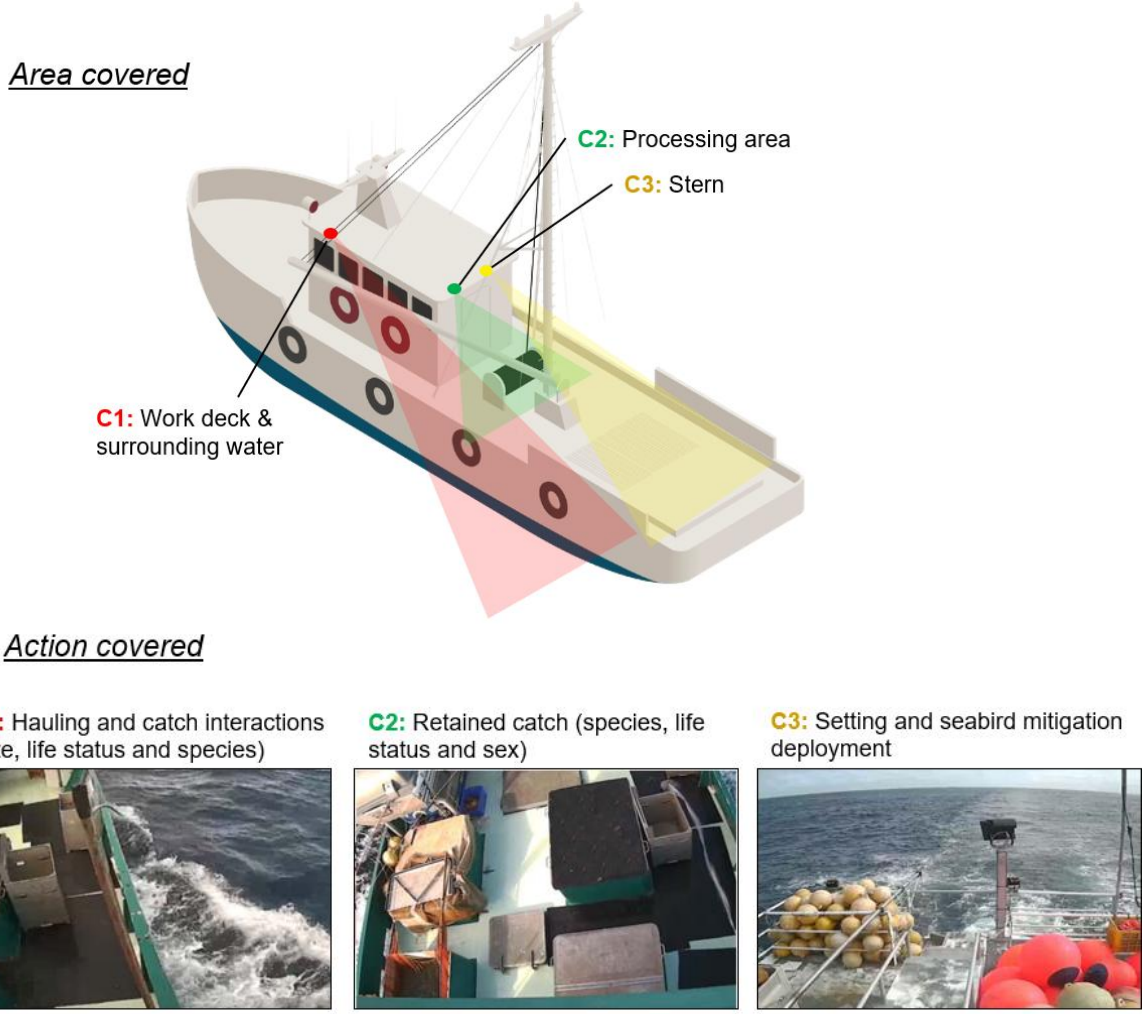
Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on tuna longline vessels are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for vessels operating in the Eastern and Western Tuna and Billfish Pelagic Longline Fishery.

Area covered	Action covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Stern	Setting operation	Start/end position, date, and time
		Seabird presence or absence
		Species
		Number of seabirds viewed during set
		Type of seabird behaviour (e.g., diving, sitting on top of water)
	Seabird mitigation (if required on vessel)	Position, date, and time
		Absence or presence of seabird mitigation use
		Seabird mitigation device type (e.g. tori line)
Work deck	Catch retained and/or discarded	Position, date, and time
		Species
Processing area		Number
		Fate
		Life status
		Sex
		Predation observed
Surrounding water area	Hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Catch discarded, cut off and/or escaped	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most tuna longline vessels, one camera is placed at the stern to record when setting the longline, a second to record the hauling and boarding of the catch, and a third mounted over the processing deck to record catch species, life status and fate. Depending on the vessel size and configuration, a fourth camera may be required to cover the surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements on a tuna vessel is shown in Figure 1 for guidance.

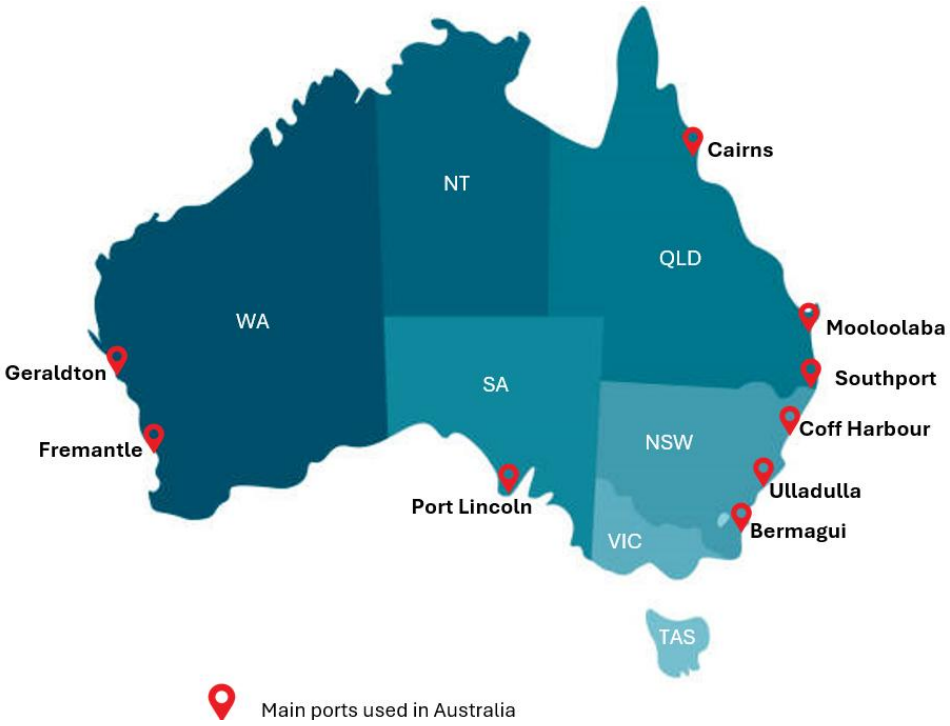
Figure 1. Example of camera configuration on longline vessel to meet minimum data requirements within the Eastern and Western Tuna and Billfish Pelagic Longline Fishery.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording during the start and end of setting and hauling activity. For tuna longline vessels, the start of a set is defined from when the first marker buoy has been deployed from the vessel to when the end marker buoy has been deployed. The start of a haul is from when the first marker buoy is picked up by the vessel to when the end marker buoy is brought on board. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also record continuous data on the speed of gear use throughout a trip either through hydraulic pressure or other AFMA approved method (refer to 2.3 of *Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Tuna longline vessels operate from nine main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map in Figure 2). The length of a single fishing trip for a longline vessel can be up to two weeks. As a minimum, the e-monitoring system used in this fishery **MUST** be able to store all e-monitoring data onboard the vessel for this duration. AFMA will provide a data drive with the appropriate storage size to assist with meeting this requirement. For further information about this fishery, please refer to the management arrangement booklet located on the AFMA website.

Figure 2. Map of the main ports that eastern and western pelagic longline vessels operate from within Australia.



2. Midwater Trawl Sector of the Small Pelagic Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used in the Midwater Trawl Sector of the Small Pelagic Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, interactions with marine mammals, large bycatch species and seabirds, and the use of seabird mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to accommodate a minimum of five cameras and camera settings **MUST** be configurable to cover and collect the following areas, actions and minimum data requirements on midwater trawl vessels:

Area Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area of setting and hauling the trawl net at the stern,
- working deck where catch is hauled and handled,
- area(s) where mitigation devices are used to prevent seabird interactions with warp wires (usually both port and sideboard of the vessel),
- surrounding water area where marine mammals may interact with the net during hauling the trawl net, and
- surrounding water area for those discarded species that are not brought onboard.

Action Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include setting and hauling of the net, whether seabird mitigation techniques are being used (e.g. seabird bafflers), all netted marine mammals, seabirds and large catch species (retained or not retained), the fate of this catch and their life status.

Minimum Data Requirements

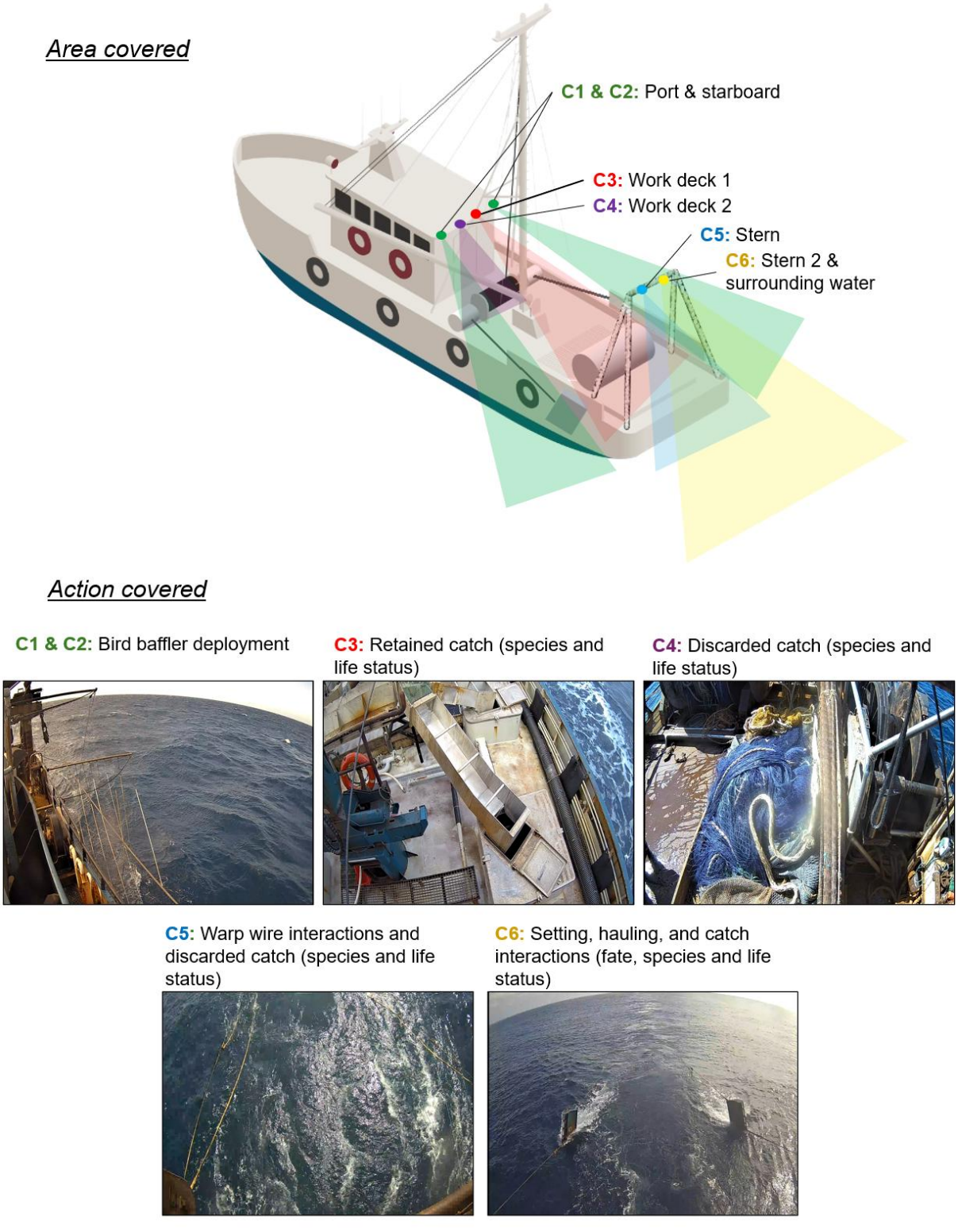
Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on midwater trawl vessels are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for vessels operating in the Midwater Trawl Sector of the Small Pelagic Fishery.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Stern	Setting and hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
Port and sideboard	Seabird mitigation (if used on vessel)	Position, date, and time
		Absence or presence of mitigation device use
		Mitigation device type (e.g. bird bafflers)
Work deck	Catch retained and/or discarded	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Surrounding water area	Catch discarded and/or escaped	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most midwater trawl vessels, one camera is positioned to record setting/hauling of the net and any marine mammal interactions that may occur with the net during this process, a second to record onboarding and handling of the catch on the working deck, a third faced down the stern edge of the vessel to record spilling or discarding of large bycatch from the trawl net and interactions with warp wires, and a fourth and fifth camera to record seabird mitigation use on either side of the vessel. Depending on the vessel size and configuration, a sixth camera may be required to further cover the handling of catch on the working deck. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements on a midwater trawl vessel is shown in Figure 3 for guidance.

Figure 3. Example of camera configuration on midwater trawl vessel to meet minimum data requirements within the Small Pelagic Fishery.

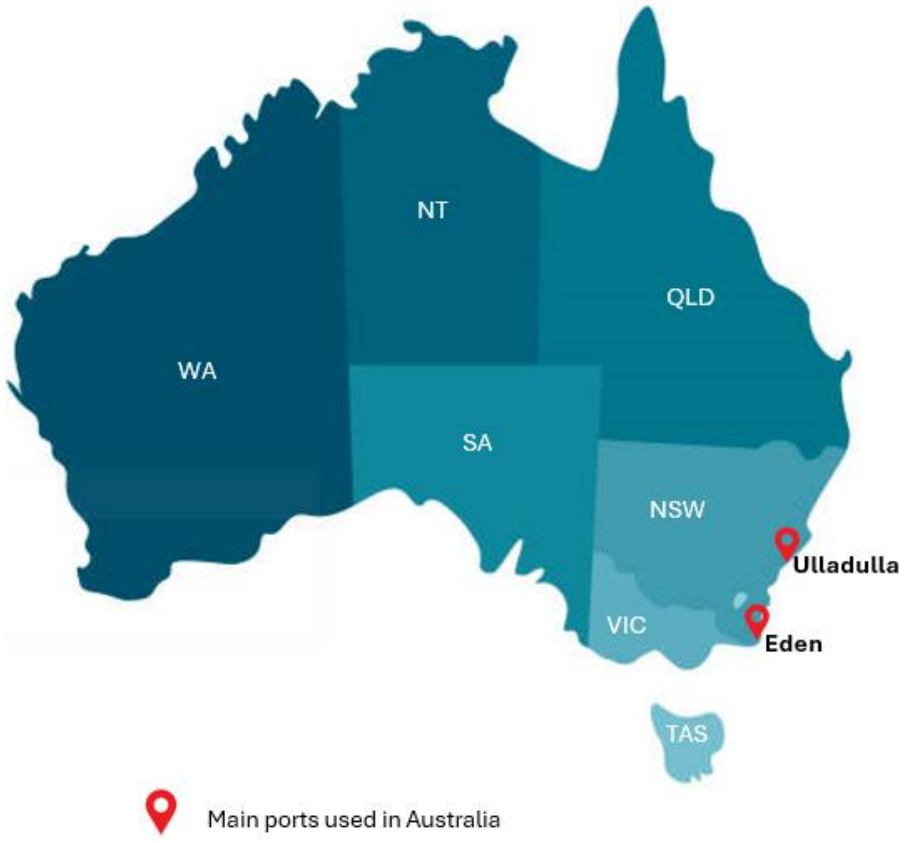


The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording during setting and hauling activity. For midwater trawl vessels, the start of a set is defined from when the codend of the net is deployed into the water and ends when the warp winch rotations stop following deployment of the otter boards. The start of a haul is defined as when the warp winch rotations start to haul in the net and ends when the codend of the net is brought onboard of the vessel. Camera

recording run on time **MUST** be at least 30 minutes on midwater trawl vessels to ensure catch handling practices are monitored after the completion of a haul. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also record continuous data on the speed of gear use throughout a trip either through hydraulic pressure or other AFMA approved method (refer to 2.3 of *Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Midwater trawl vessels operate out of two main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to Figure 4). The length of a single fishing trip for a midwater trawl vessel can be up to a week. As a minimum, the e-monitoring system used in this fishery **MUST** be able to store all e-monitoring data onboard the vessel for this duration. AFMA will provide a data drive with the appropriate storage size to assist with meeting this requirement. For further information about this fishery, please refer to the management arrangement booklet located on the AFMA website.

Figure 4. Map of the main ports that Midwater trawl vessels operate from within Australia.



3. Gillnet Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used in the Gillnet Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events and all catch interactions, including interactions from ETP species (refer to section *2.2 of Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to accommodate a minimum of three cameras and camera settings **MUST** be configurable to cover and collect the following areas, actions and minimum data requirements on gillnet vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area of setting net,
- working deck where catch is hauled and handled,
- processing area where catch is cleaned and retained, and
- the surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard (usually the roller site camera).

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include setting and hauling of the gillnet, all entangled catch species (both retained and not retained), the fate of the catch, catch life status, and occurrence of catch retained in net drum during hauling.

Minimum Data Requirements

Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on gillnet vessels are outlined in Table 3.

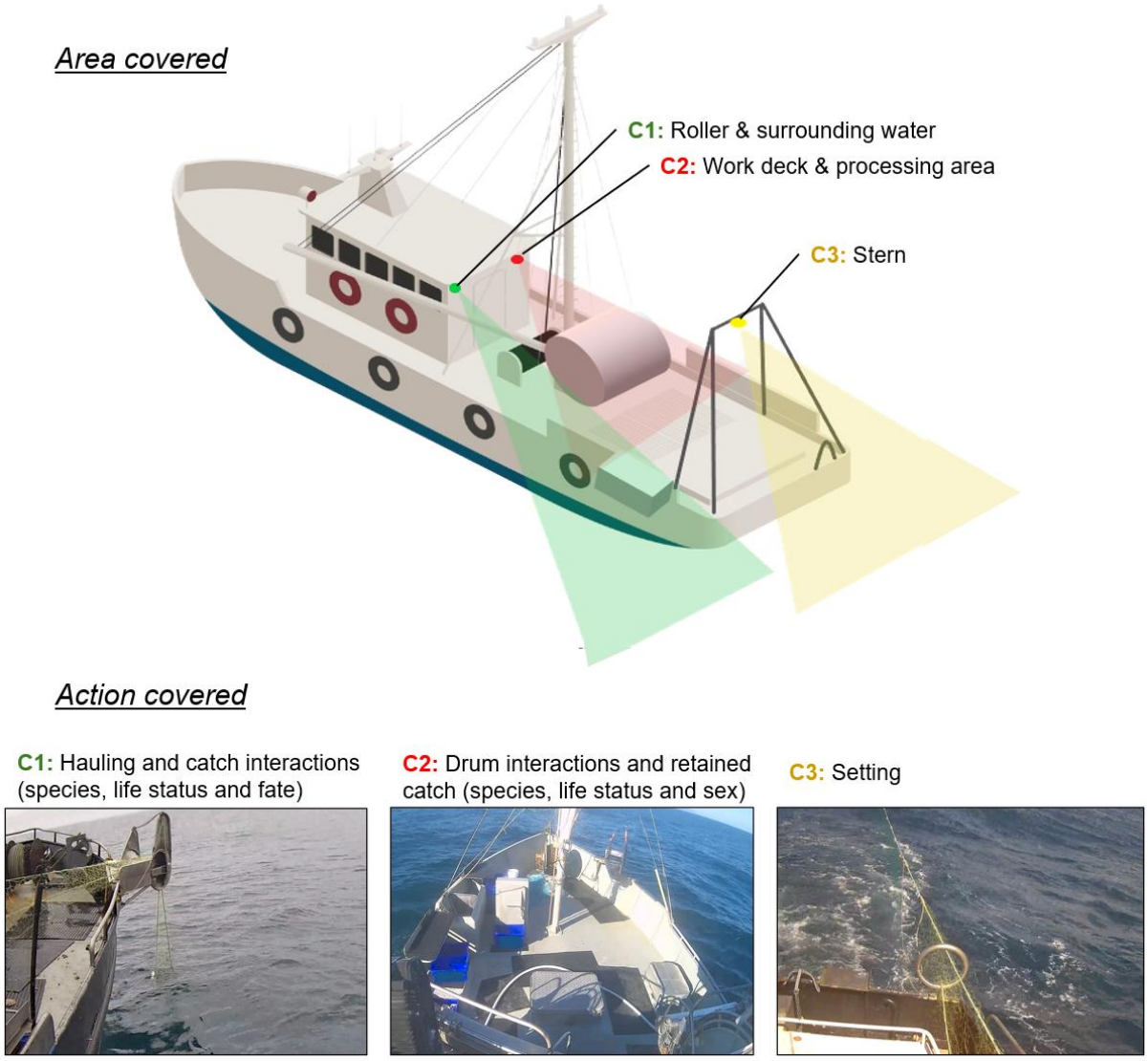
Table 3. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for vessels operating in the Gillnet Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Stern	Setting operation	Start/end position, date, and time
Work deck	Catch retained in net drum during hauling	Position, date, and time
		Occurrence of net drum interaction
		Species
		Number
	Catch retained and/or discarded	Position, date, and time
		Species
Processing area		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Roller and surrounding water area	Hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Catch discarded and/or escaped	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most gillnet vessels, usually one camera is positioned to record the setting of the net, a second at the roller to record hauling of the net and the discarding of catch, a third mounted over the drum

net and working deck to record catch species, live status and fate. Depending on the vessel size and configuration, a fourth camera may be required to further cover the surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements on a gillnet vessel is shown in Figure 5 for guidance.

Figure 5. Example of camera configuration on gillnet vessel to meet minimum data requirements within the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

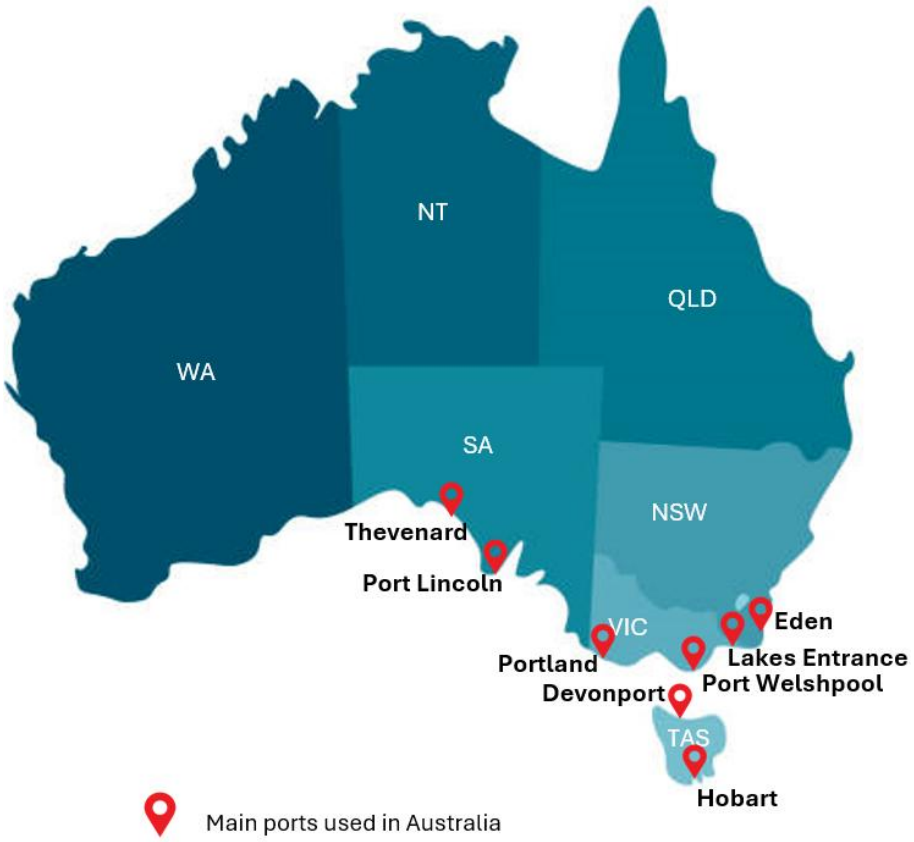


The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording during the start and end of setting and hauling activity. For gillnet vessels, the start of a set is defined from when the first marker buoy has been deployed from the vessel to when the end marker buoy has been deployed, while the start of a haul is from when the first marker buoy is picked up by the vessel to when the end marker buoy is brought on board. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also record continuous data on the speed of gear use throughout a trip either through hydraulic pressure or other AFMA approved method (refer to 2.3 of the *Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Gillnet vessels operate from eight main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map Figure 6). The length of a single fishing trip for a gillnet vessel can be up to three weeks. As a minimum, the e-monitoring system used in this fishery **MUST** be able to store all e-monitoring data onboard the vessel for this duration. AFMA

will provide a data drive with the appropriate storage size to assist with meeting this requirement. For further information about this fishery, please refer to the management arrangement booklet located on the AFMA website.

Figure 6. Map of the main ports that gillnet vessels operate from within Australia.



4. Manual Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used in the Manual Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions from ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to accommodate a minimum of three cameras and camera settings **MUST** be configurable to cover and collect the following areas, actions and minimum data requirements on manual baited longline vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area of setting the line (usually vessel stern site),
- working deck where catch is hauled and handled,

- processing area where catch is cleaned and retained,
- area where catch is automatically dehooked (if automatic de-hooker is utilised), and
- surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover setting and hauling of the line, whether mitigation techniques are being used (e.g., brickle curtains and/or tori lines for seabirds), all hooked catch species (both retained and not retained), the fate of the catch, catch life status and any dogfish de-hooker strikes that occur (if an automatic de-hooker system is utilised onboard the vessel).

Minimum Data Requirements

Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on manual baited longline vessels are outlined in Table 4.

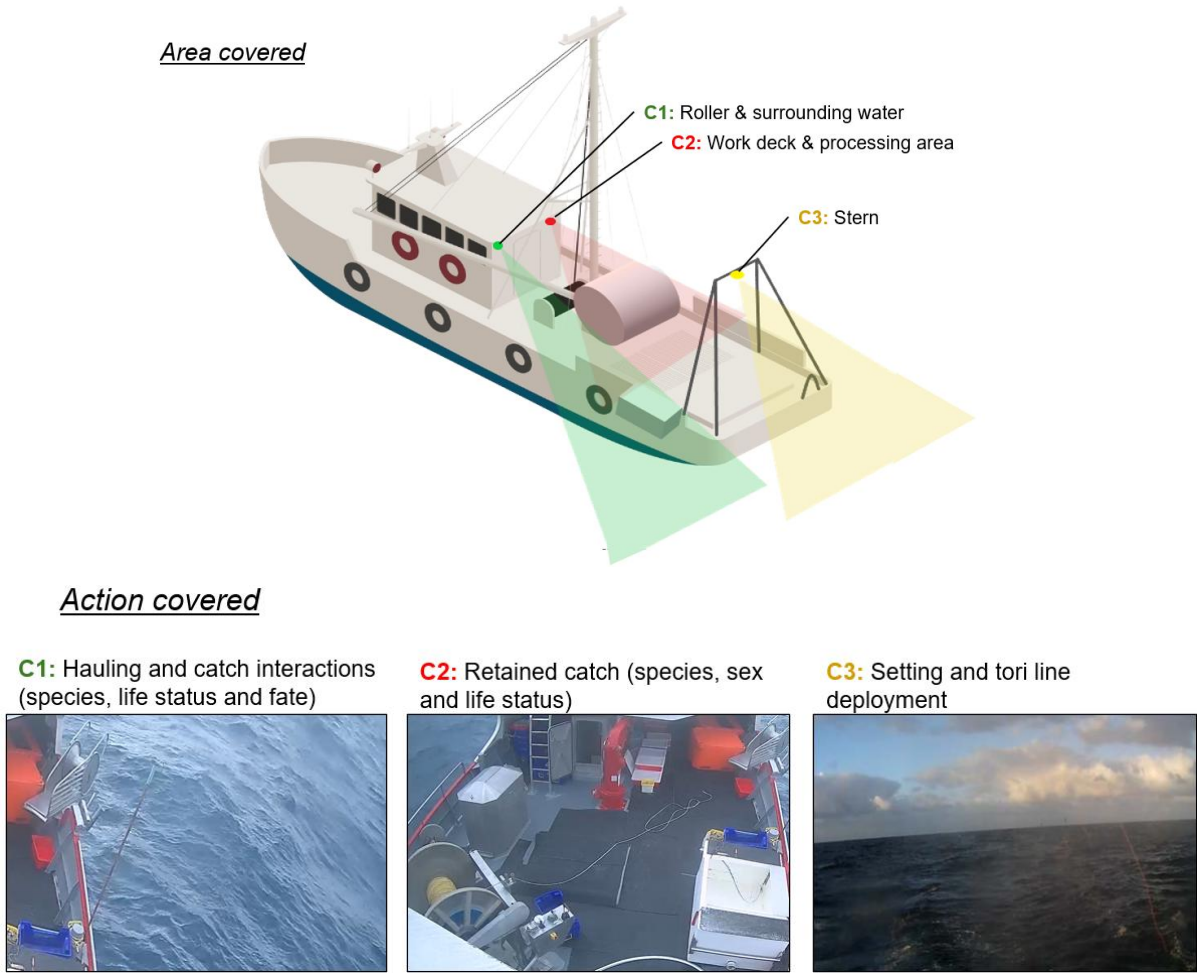
Table 4. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for vessels operating in the Manual Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Work Deck	Catch retained and/or discarded	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
Processing area		Number
		Fate
		Life status
De-hooker (if used on vessel)	Dogfish de-hooker strikes	Position, date, and time
		Occurrence of dogfish strike
Roller and surrounding water area	hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Catch discarded, cut off and/or escaped	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Stern	Setting operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Seabird mitigation (if used on vessel)	Position, date, and time
		Presence or absence of seabird mitigation use
		Mitigation device type

On most manual baited longline vessels, one camera is positioned to record when setting the longline, a second to record the hauling and boarding of the catch, and a third mounted over the processing/working deck to record catch species, fate and life status. If an automatic de-hooker is utilised on the vessel, another camera will be required to record dogfish de-hooker strikes that occur

during hauling. Depending on the vessel size and configuration, another camera may be required to cover the surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements on a manual baited longline vessel is shown in Figure 7 for guidance.

Figure 7. Example of camera configuration on manual baited longline vessel to meet minimum data requirements within the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording during the start and end of setting and hauling activity. For manual baited longline vessels, the start of a set is defined from when the first marker buoy has been deployed from the vessel to when the end marker buoy has been deployed. The start of a haul is from when the first marker buoy is picked up by the vessel to when the end marker buoy is brought on board. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also record continuous data on the speed of gear use throughout a trip either through hydraulic pressure or other AFMA approved method (refer to 2.3 of *Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Manual baited longline vessels operate from eight main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map Figure 8). The length of a single fishing trip for a manual baited longline vessel can be up to three weeks. As a minimum, the e-monitoring system used in this fishery **MUST** be able to store all e-monitoring data onboard the vessel for this duration. AFMA will provide a data drive with the appropriate storage size to assist with meeting this requirement. For further information about this fishery, please refer to the management arrangement booklet located on the AFMA website.

Figure 8. Map of the main ports that manual baited longline vessels operate from within Australia.



5. Automatic Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used in the Automatic Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record all catch interactions, including interactions from ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to accommodate a minimum of three cameras and camera settings **MUST** be configurable to cover and collect the following areas, actions and minimum data requirements on automatic baited longline vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area of setting the line (usually vessel stern site),
- working deck where catch is hauled and handled,
- processing area where catch is cleaned and retained,
- area where catch is automatically dehooked (if automatic de-hooker is utilised), and
- surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include setting and hauling of the longline, whether mitigation techniques are being used (e.g., brickle curtains and/or tori lines for seabirds), all hooked

catch species (both retained and not retained), the fate of the catch, catch life status and any dogfish de-hooker strikes that occur (if an automatic de-hooker system is utilised onboard the vessel).

Minimum Data Requirements

Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on automatic baited longline vessels are outlined in Table 5.

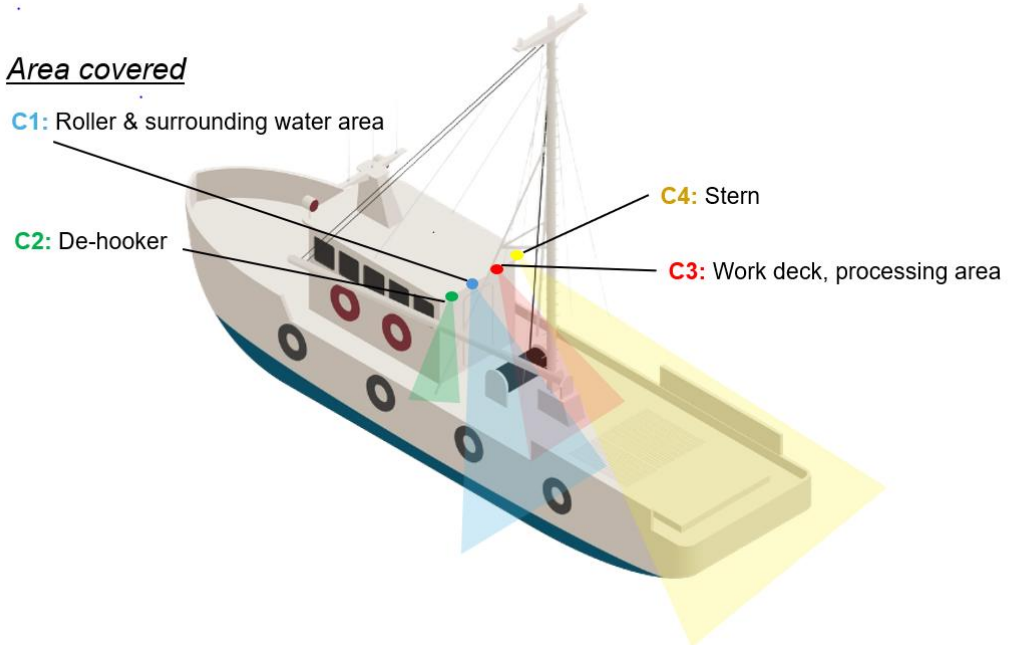
Table 5. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for vessels operating in the Automatic Baited Longline Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Work Deck	Catch retained and/or discarded	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
Processing area		Number
		Fate
		Life status
De-hooker (if used on vessel)	Dogfish de-hooker strikes	Position, date, and time
		Occurrence of dogfish strike
Roller and surrounding water area	Hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Catch discarded, cut off and/or escaped	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
	Seabird mitigation (if used on vessel)	Position, date, and time
		Presence or absence of seabird mitigation use
		Mitigation device type (e.g. brickle curtain)
Stern	Setting operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Seabird mitigation (if used on vessel)	Position, date, and time
		Presence or absence of seabird mitigation use
		Mitigation device type (e.g. tori line)

On most automatic baited longline vessels, one camera is positioned to record when setting the longline, a second to record the hauling and boarding of the catch, and a third mounted over the processing/working deck to record catch species, fate and life status. If an automatic de-hooker is utilised on the vessel, another camera will be required to record dogfish de-hooker strikes that occur during hauling. Depending on the vessel size and configuration, another camera may be required to

cover the surrounding water area for those discarded species not brought onboard. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements on a gillnet vessel is shown in Figure 9 for guidance.

Figure 9. Example of camera configuration on Automatic Baited Longline vessel to meet minimum data requirements within the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.



Action covered

C1: Hauling and catch interactions (species and fate)



C2: De-hooker strikes



C3: Brickle curtain deployment and retained catch (species, life status and sex)



C4: Setting and tori line deployment



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording during the start and end of setting and hauling activity. For automatic baited longline vessels, the start of a set is

defined from when the first marker buoy has been deployed from the vessel to when the end marker buoy has been deployed. The start of a haul is from when the first marker buoy is picked up by the vessel to when the end marker buoy is brought on board. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also record continuous data on the speed of gear use throughout a trip either through hydraulic pressure or other AFMA approved method (refer to 2.3 of *Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Automatic baited longline vessels operate from eight main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map Figure 10). The length of a single fishing trip for an automatic baited longline vessel can be up to three weeks. As a minimum, the e-monitoring system used in this fishery **MUST** be able to store all e-monitoring data onboard the vessel for this duration. AFMA will provide a data drive with the appropriate storage size to assist with meeting this requirement. For further information about this fishery, please refer to the management arrangement booklet located on the AFMA website.

Figure 10. Map of the main ports that automatic baited longline vessels operate from within Australia.

