Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Standard-based Electronic Monitoring

Fishery Specific Requirements – Expansion Fisheries

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Securing Australia's fishing future

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0.7	18/12/2025	Lachlan Baker	Amended following pre-install inspections. Approved by Tamre Sarhan 18/12/2025

1. Otter Board Trawl Vessels in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used on otter board trawl vessels that operate in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark 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 Minimum 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 otter board trawl vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area where the trawl gear is set and hauled (both port and starboard warp wires),
- working deck where catch is handled and processed (pound), and
- all areas used to discard bycatch (port and starboard scuppers).

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include:

- use of mitigation devices (e.g., bird bafflers, Seal Excluder Devices),
- deployment and retrieval of fishing gear,
- all netted catch species (both retained and discarded),
- the fate of the catch and bycatch life status, and
- any interactions with ETP species.

Minimum Data Requirements

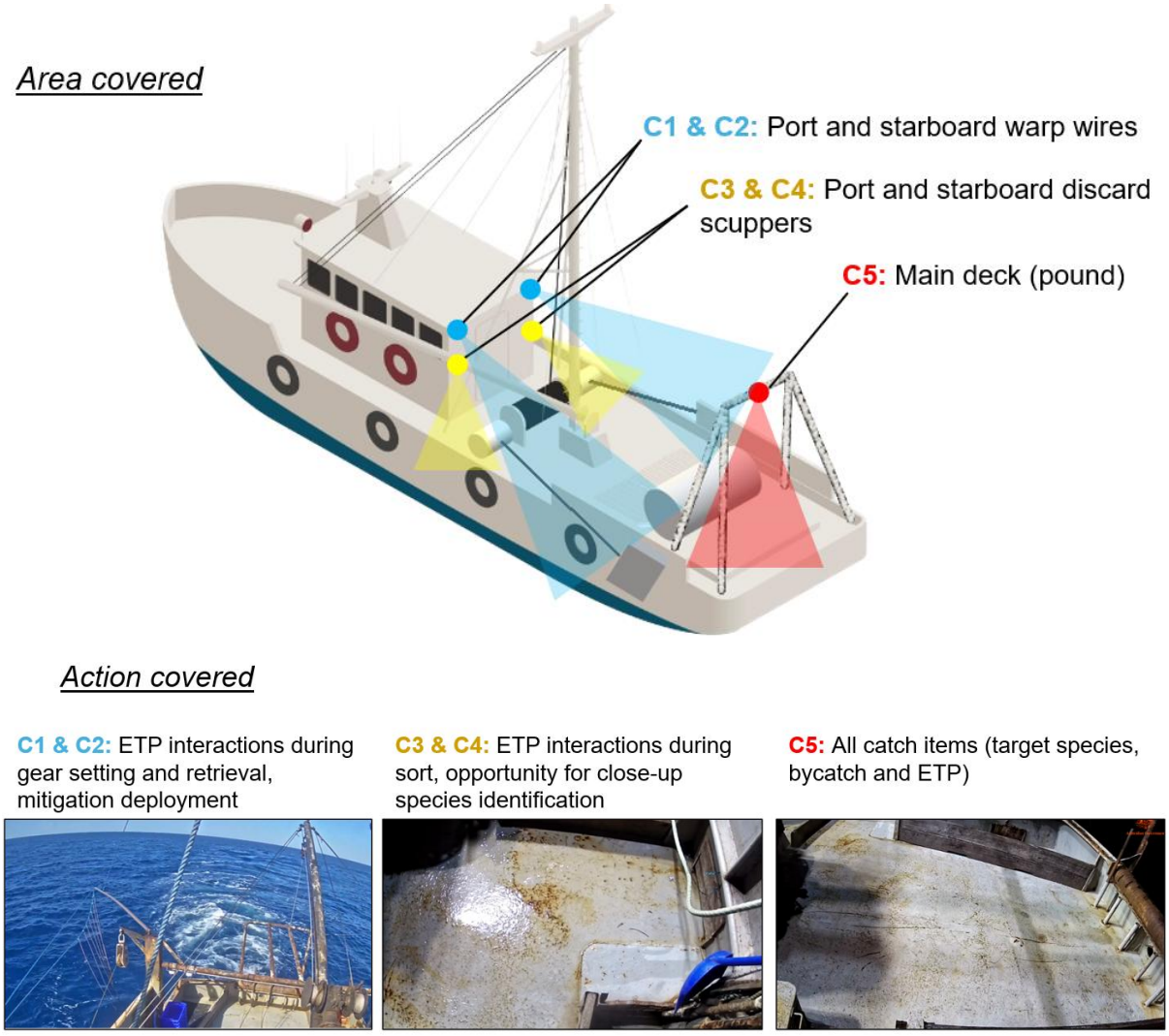
Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on otter-board vessels are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for otter board trawl vessels operating in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector.

Area covered	Action covered	Minimum data requirements to be recorded for review
Port and starboard warp wires	ETP species interactions during gear setting and retrieval, mitigation deployment	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
		Mitigation device
Port and starboard discard scuppers	ETP species interactions during sort, opportunity for close-up species identification	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Main deck (pound)	All catch items (target species, bycatch and ETP species)	Position, date, and time
		Species composition (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number/proportions
		Fate (retained/discarded)

On most otter board trawl vessels, two cameras are positioned to record the deployment and retrieval of fishing gear (one on the port and one on the starboard side of the vessel), a third and fourth to record the discard scuppers (one on the port and one on the starboard side of the vessel), and a fifth camera to record on the main deck where the catch is spilled and sorted. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements for otter-board trawl Commonwealth Trawl Sector vessels is shown in Figure 1 for guidance.

Figure 1. E-monitoring system install plan for otter board trawl vessels operating in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording at the start of the shot when setting, and again at the end of the shot when hauling and sorting. For otter board trawl vessels, the start of the shot (set) is when the otter boards have been deployed from the vessel, and the end of the shot (haul) is when the otter boards have been brought back onboard. To automatically activate camera recording, the e-monitoring system **MUST** have a minimum of one hydraulic sensor (or other approved sensor type) to be fitted on the vessels, for example:

- one sensor on the pressure line of the hydraulic system controlling the warps, and/or
- one sensor on the pressure line of the Gilson winch that lifts the bag.

In this fishery, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to be configured to record a run-on time of 60 minutes following sensor activation. However, when targeting orange roughy or blue grenadier, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be re-configured prior to leaving the port to record a run-on time of 120 minutes following sensor activation to ensure adequate monitoring of the sorting process.

The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to 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 *Minimum Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Otter board trawl vessels operate out of 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 trip for an otter board trawl vessel in this sector 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 otter board trawl vessels in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector operate from within Australia.



2. Danish Seine Vessels in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems that are used on Danish seine vessels that operate in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions with ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Minimum Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

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

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area where the Danish seine is set (stern), and
- working deck where catch is handled and processed (forward and aft view of catch hopper).

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include:

- deployment and retrieval of fishing gear,
- all netted catch species (both retained and discarded),
- the fate of the catch and bycatch life status, and
- any interactions with ETP species.

Minimum Data Requirements

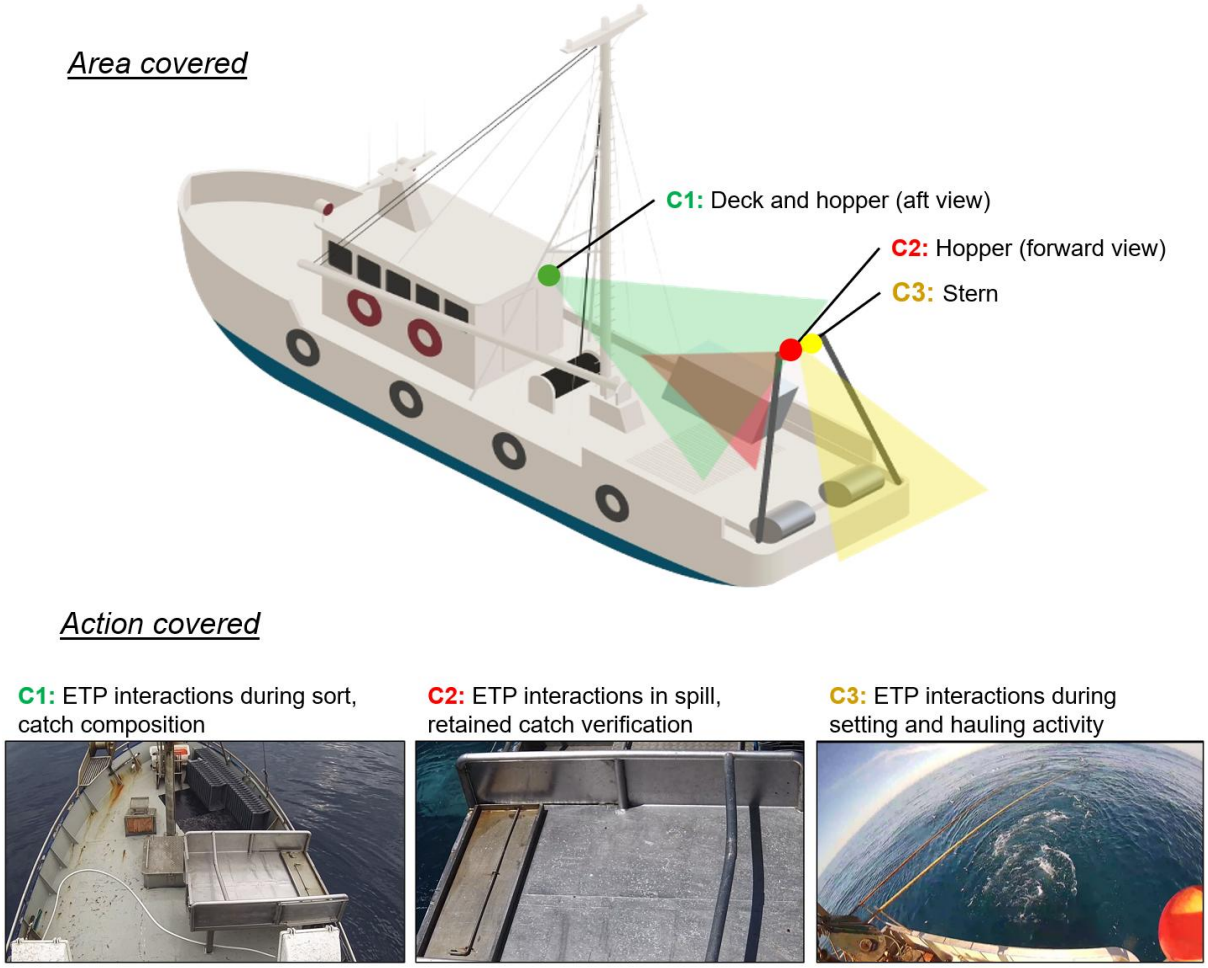
Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on Danish seine vessels are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for Danish seine trawl vessels operating in the Commonwealth Trawl Fishery.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be captured for video review
Deck and hopper (aft view)	ETP species interactions during sort, catch composition	Position, date, and time
		Bycatch composition (lowest taxonomic group)
Hopper (forward view)	ETP species interactions in spill, retained catch verification	Position, date, and time
		Bycatch composition (lowest taxonomic group)
Stern	ETP species interactions during setting and hauling activity	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most Danish seine trawl vessels, one camera is placed at the stern to record the deployment and retrieval of fishing gear, a second camera over the hopper to record species identification and a third camera over the main deck and the hopper to record where the catch is spilled. To optimise species identification for this fishery, it is recommended that one of the camera's is positioned directly over the hopper so that it is in full frame. This may require a varifocal camera lens to be used. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements for Danish seine vessels is shown in Figure 3 for guidance.

Figure 3. E-monitoring system install plan for Danish seine vessels operating in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording at the start of the shot when setting, and again at the end of the shot when hauling and sorting. For Danish seine vessels, the start of the shot (set) is when the first float has been deployed from the vessel, and the end of the shot (haul) is when the float has been retrieved, and the ground ropes are being hauled back. To automatically activate camera recording, the e-monitoring system **MUST** have a minimum of one hydraulic sensor (or other approved type) to be fitted on the vessels, for example:

- one sensor on the pressure line of the hydraulic system controlling the drum, and/or
- one sensor on the pressure line of the Gilson winch that lifts the bag.

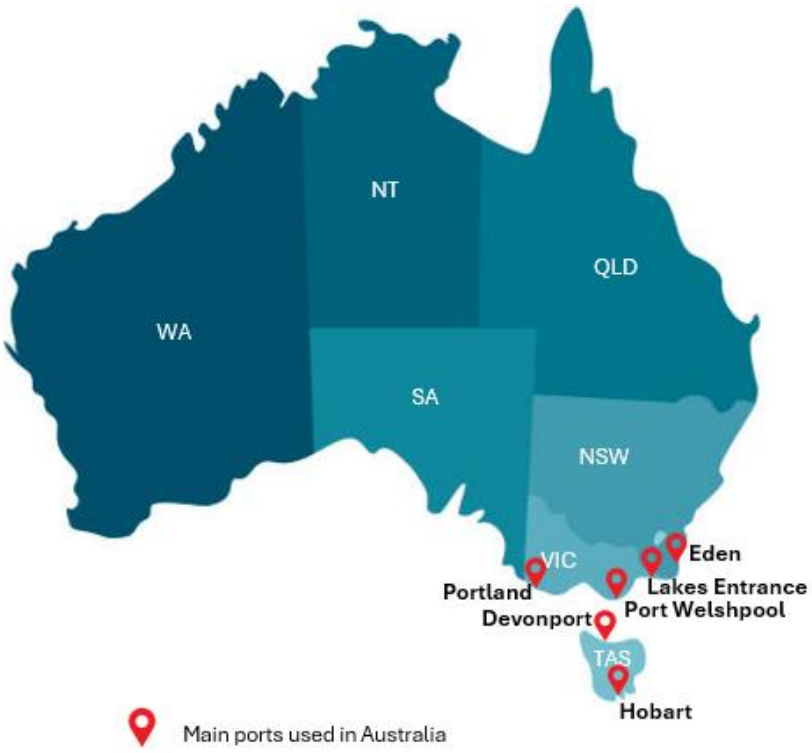
In this fishery, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be configurable to record a run-on of 60 minutes following sensor activation.

The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to 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 *Minimum Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Danish seine vessels operate out of six main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map in Figure 4). The length of

a single fishing trip for a Danish seine vessel in this sector can be up to four days. 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 Danish seine vessels in the Commonwealth Trawl Sector operate from within Australia.



3. Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

E-monitoring systems used in the Great Australian Bight (GAB) Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions with ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Minimum Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

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

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area(s) where mitigation devices are used to prevent seabird interactions with warp wires (usually both port and sideboard of the vessel),
- working deck where catch is handled and processed (pound),
- all areas used to discard bycatch (port and starboard scuppers), and
- an area dedicated to fish length measurements.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include:

- use of mitigation devices (e.g., bird bafflers, Seal Excluder Devices),
- deployment and retrieval of fishing gear,
- all netted catch species (both retained and discarded),
- the fate of the catch and bycatch life status,
- any interactions with ETP species, and
- fish length measurements.

Minimum Data Requirements

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

Table 3. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for otter board trawl Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector vessels.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be captured for video review
Port and starboard warp wires	ETP species interactions during gear setting and retrieval, mitigation deployment	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
		Mitigation device
Port and starboard discard scuppers	ETP species interactions during sort, opportunity for close-up species identification	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number/proportions/weight
		Fate
		Life status
Main deck (pound)	All catch items (target species, bycatch and ETP species)	Position, date, and time
		Species composition (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number/proportions/weight
		Fate (retained/discarded)
Fish length measuring area	Catch measurement	Position, date, and time
		Species
		Length (nearest cm)

On most GAB trawl vessels, two cameras are placed to record the deployment and retrieval of fishing gear (one on the port and one on the starboard side of the vessel), a third and fourth camera is positioned to record discard areas (one on the port and one on the starboard side of the vessel), a fifth camera is positioned over the main deck (pound) where the catch spilled and sorted, and a sixth camera is positioned over the area dedicated to fish length measuring. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements for trawl vessels is shown in Figure 3 for guidance.

Figure 5. E-monitoring system install plan for otter trawl in the Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording at the start of the shot when setting, and again at the end of the shot when hauling and sorting. For otter board trawl vessels, the start of a shot (set) is when the otter boards have been deployed from the vessel, the end of the shot (haul) is when the boards are brought back onboard.

To automatically activate camera recording, the e-monitoring system **MUST** have a minimum of three hydraulic sensors (or other approved type), and one button trigger to be fitted to the vessel as follows:

- one sensor on the pressure line of the hydraulic system,
- one sensor on the return line on the hydraulic system controlling the warps,
- one sensor on the pressure line of the Gilson winch that lifts the bag,
- one sensor on the sorting conveyor (where applicable), and
- a button trigger near the fish length measuring area.

In this fishery, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to record a run-on time of 60 minutes following sensor activation. However, when targeting orange roughy or blue grenadier, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to record a run-on time of 120 minutes following sensor activation to ensure monitoring of the sorting. The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to record a run-on time of 30 minutes following activation of the button trigger for the camera above the dedicated fish measurement area. Where catch is being processed on a conveyor belt, sensors **MUST** activate cameras for the duration the conveyor belt is active.

The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to 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 *Minimum Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

GAB trawl vessels operate out of three main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to Figure 6). The length of a single fishing trip for a GAB trawl 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 6. Map of the main ports that Great Australian Bight vessels operate from within Australia.



4. Northern Prawn Fishery

E-monitoring systems used in the Northern Prawn Fishery **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions with ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Minimum 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 prawn trawl vessels:

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area where the trawl gear is set and hauled (both port and starboard warp wires),
- area where the try gear is retrieved,
- hopper where the catch is spilled from the nets, and
- sorting conveyor where the catch is processed.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include:

- use of mitigation devices, including Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) and approved Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRD),
- deployment and retrieval of fishing gear,
- all netted catch species (both retained and discarded), and
- and any interactions with ETP species.

Minimum Data Requirements

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

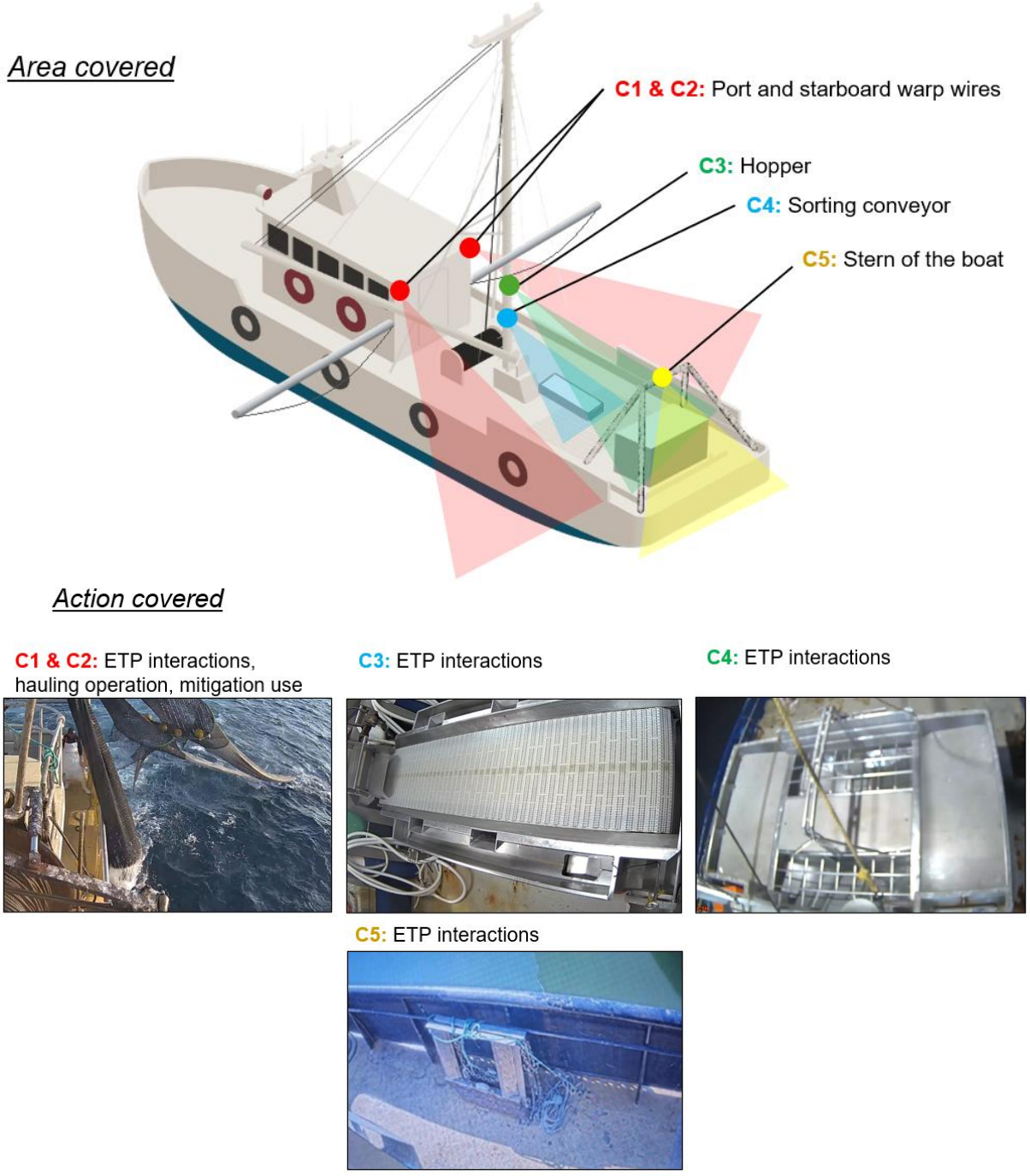
Table 4. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for prawn trawl vessels.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be captured for video review
Port and starboard warp wires	ETP species interactions in throat and drop-outs when cod-ends lifted from water	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
	Hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
	Mitigation use	Position, date, and time
		Absence or presence of TED deployment
		Absence or presence of BRD deployment

Sorting conveyor	ETP species interactions during sort, opportunity for close-up species identification	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Hopper	ETP species interactions in spill	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Stern	ETP species interactions during try gear retrieval	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most prawn trawl vessels, two aft facing cameras (one on each side of the vessel) are positioned to record the setting and hauling of the gear, determining whether mitigation techniques are being used (TED or BRD), interactions in the throat of the net, and dropouts when cod-ends are lifted from the water, a third camera is positioned over the hopper to detect ETP species interactions, a fourth camera is positioned to record gear retrieval over the stern of the vessel, and a fifth camera is positioned directly over the conveyor to identify ETP species during the sorting of catch. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements for prawn trawl vessels is shown in Figure 7 for guidance.

Figure 7. E-monitoring system install plan for Northern Prawn Fishery.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording at the start of the shot when setting, and again at the end of the shot when hauling and sorting. For prawn trawl vessels, the start of a shot (set) is when the otter boards have been deployed from the vessel, the end of the shot (haul) is when the boards are brought onboard.

To automatically activate camera recording, the e-monitoring system **MUST** have a minimum of two hydraulic sensors (or other approved type) to be fitted to the vessel as follows:

- one sensor on the Gilson winch, and
- one sensor on the sorting conveyor.

In this fishery, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to record a run-on for 90 minutes following sensor activation.

The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to 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 *Minimum Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Vessels within the Northern Prawn Fishery operate from three main ports located around Australia and will require e-monitoring field services to be delivered in these areas (refer to map in Figure 8). The length of a single fishing trip for a prawn trawl vessel can exceed 90 days. 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 Northern Prawn Fishery vessels operate from within Australia.



5. North West Slope Trawl Fishery and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery

E-monitoring systems on vessels in the North West Slope Trawl Fishery and the Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (known collectively as the Western Trawl Fisheries) **MUST** have cameras to record the occurrence of fishing events, all catch interactions, including interactions with ETP species, and the use of mitigation device(s) (refer to section *2.2 of Minimum Technical Requirements* for camera specifications).

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

Areas Covered

Areas that cameras are required to cover include:

- area where the trawl gear is set and hauled,
- hopper where the catch is spilled from the nets,
- conveyor where the catch is sorted, and
- processing area where the catch is stored.

Actions Covered

Actions that cameras are required to cover include:

- deployment and retrieval of fishing gear,
- all netted catch species (both retained and discarded),
- the fate and life status of bycatch byproduct species of interest, and
- any interactions with ETP species.

Minimum Data Requirements

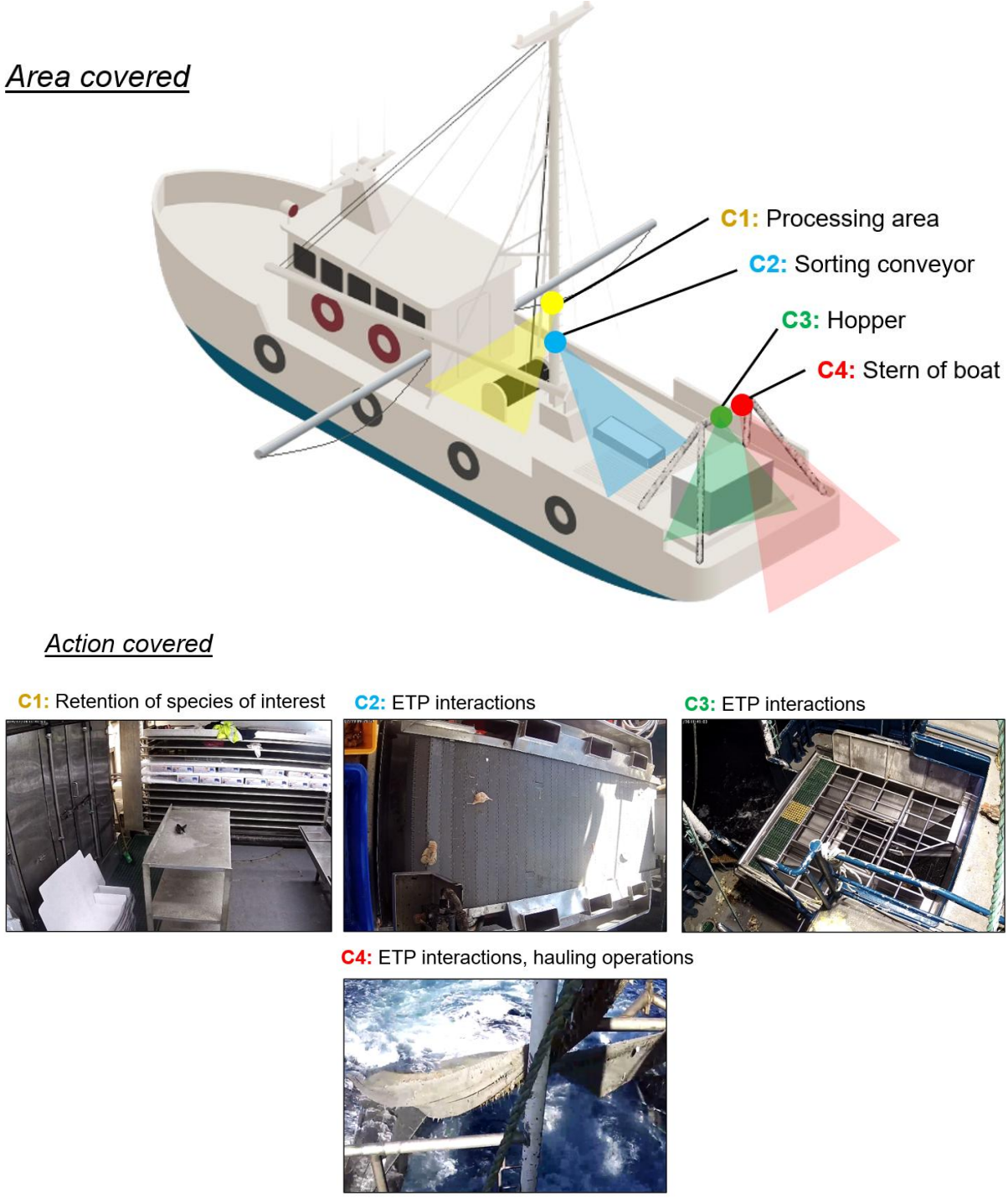
Within these areas and actions covered, the minimum data requirements to be collected on prawn trawl vessels are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5. General areas/activities covered by e-monitoring system cameras onboard to meet minimum data requirements for Western Trawl Fisheries vessels.

Area Covered	Action Covered	Minimum data requirements to be captured for video review
Stern	ETP species interactions and drop-outs when cod-ends lifted from water	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
	Hauling operation	Start/end position, date, and time
Sorting conveyor	ETP species interactions during sort, opportunity for close-up species identification	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Hopper	ETP species interactions in spill	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status
Processing area	Retention of species of interest	Position, date, and time
		Species (lowest taxonomic group)
		Number
		Fate
		Life status

On most Western Trawl Fisheries vessels, an aft facing camera is positioned to record the setting and hauling of the gear, interactions in the throat of the net, and dropouts when the cod-end is lifted from the water, a second camera is positioned over the hopper to record ETP species interactions when the nets are spilled, a third camera is positioned directly over the conveyor to identify ETP species during the sort, and a fourth camera is positioned to record the processing area where the catch is stored. An example of possible camera placement(s) to meet minimum data requirements for Western Trawl Fisheries vessels is shown in Figure 9 for guidance.

Figure 9. E-monitoring system install plan for the Western Trawl Fisheries.



The e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to automatically activate camera recording at the start of the shot when setting, and again at the end of the shot when hauling, sorting and packing. For

Western Trawl Fishery vessels, the start of a shot (set) is when the otter boards have been deployed from the vessel, the end of the shot (haul) is when the boards are brought back onboard.

To automatically activate camera recording, the e-monitoring system **MUST** have a minimum of two hydraulic sensors (or other approved type) to be fitted on the vessel as follows:

- one sensor on the Gilson winch, and
- one sensor on the sorting conveyor.

In this fishery, the e-monitoring system **MUST** be able to record a run-on time of 60 minutes following sensor activation.

The e-monitoring system **MUST** also be able to 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 *Minimum Technical Requirements* for sensor specifications).

Vessels within the Western Trawl Fisheries operate from four 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 a Western Trawl Fisheries 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 Western Trawl Fisheries vessels operate from within Australia.

