Important Note:

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this document is correct and accurate at the time of printing. However the information provided is intended to serve as a guide only, and therefore AFMA shall in no way be liable for any loss caused, whether due to negligence or otherwise, arising from the use of or reliance upon this document. This document is not intended to replace any operator’s concession concerning the conditions under which they are required to operate. Depending on the terms, provisions and conditions of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery Management Plan 2005, Fisheries Management Act 1991 and Fisheries Management Regulations 1992 some of the items discussed in this booklet may not apply.
## Contents

Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the booklet

This Southern Squid Jig Fishery (SSJF) Management Arrangements Booklet is a guide for SSJF operators to the management arrangements that will apply throughout the 2019 fishing season from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019.

While every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of this booklet, it is your responsibility to ensure that you comply with the Fisheries Management Act 1991, Fisheries Management Regulations 1992, the Southern Squid Jig Fishery Management Plan 2005 (the Plan) and any Directions and Determinations made under the Plan and the conditions on your Statutory Fishing Right (SFR).

Further information on any of the SSJF management arrangements can be found on the SSJF page of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority’s (AFMA) website at: www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/southern-squid-jig-fishery. For further information please contact the SSJF Manager whose contact details can be found in the back of this booklet.

2 Management of the fishery

2.1 The legislative framework

The SSJF is managed in accordance with the Fisheries Management Act 1991 (the Act) under the Plan. In managing the SSJF, as with all other AFMA managed fisheries, AFMA is required to pursue the objectives of the Act in the performance of its functions including to:

- implement cost-effective and efficient fisheries management
- ensure that the fisheries are managed consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and the exercise of the precautionary principle
- maximise economic efficiency
- be accountable to the fishing industry and to the Australian community
- achieve government targets in relation to the recovery of the costs of AFMA.

The Plan was determined by AFMA on 8 March 2005, accepted by the then Minister for Fisheries, Forestry and Conservation on 20 April 2005 and commenced upon registration on 28 April 2005. SFRs were issued to all eligible stakeholders in the fishery in late 2005 and the management arrangements took effect on 1 January 2006 following the granting of SFRs.

A copy of the Plan is available from the Federal Register of Legislation at:

The SSJF is also subject to management arrangements specified in the Arrow Squid Fishery Harvest Strategy. This harvest strategy specifies processes for monitoring and conducting assessments of the biological and economic conditions of the fishery. The harvest strategy covers the SSJF as well as sectors of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery and other fisheries which may take arrow squid (also known as Gould’s squid) in the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). The Arrow Squid Fishery Harvest Strategy was implemented on 1 January 2008.

Further information on the harvest strategy is available on the AFMA website at:


### 2.2 Area of the fishery

The area of the fishery includes Commonwealth waters (generally 3-200 nautical miles) extending from:

(a) the east coast of Queensland, south of the parallel of latitude 24°30’ S and east of a line joining the following points:

- latitude 24°30’ S, longitude 154°40’ E
- latitude 27°47’ 25.29” S, longitude 154°40’ E
- latitude 27°48’ S, longitude 154°22’ E
- latitude 27°58’ S, longitude 154°00’ E
- the intersection of the eastern shore of Australia with the parallel of latitude 28°10’S.

(b) adjacent to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, excluding coastal waters.

A map of the fishery can be found at Attachment A.

### 2.3 Fishing gear

#### Standard squid jigging machines

A standard squid jigging machine is defined in the Plan as “…a squid jigging machine that has two elliptical spools with one jig line on each spool”. There is no limit to the amount of line, number or type of squid jigs that can be used with each standard squid jig machine however AFMA may deem any gear type to be non-standard if it decides this is appropriate.

#### The use of non-standard squid jigging machines

Any other variations of squid jigging machines that do not meet the specifications for a standard machine may be considered by AFMA for use in the fishery. If you wish to use non-standard squid jigging machines you must contact AFMA and provide details of the variation including photographs and diagrams for the application to be considered. A conversion
factor to calculate the required number of SFRs to operate a non-standard squid jigging machine will be determined on a case by case basis in consultation with South East Management Advisory Committee (SEMAC). Details of any approved non-standard squid jigging machines will be recorded and a written notice, including the number of required SFRs to operate that machinery, will be provided to the applicant.

Please note that approval will only be granted for the current year’s fishing and therefore SFR holders must apply to use non-standard squid jigging machines on an annual basis.

2.4 Total allowable effort

Prior to the start of each fishing year AFMA must, in consultation with the Squid Resource Assessment Group (SquidRAG) and South East Management Advisory Committee (SEMAC), set the Total Allowable Effort (TAE) for the year. The TAE determines the total number of standard squid jigging machines that can be used in the SSJF during the relevant fishing year. All SFR owners will be notified of the TAE prior to the commencement of each SSJF fishing season.

For details of the SSJF TAE please check the AFMA website at:

How many standard squid jigs machines can I use?

The number of squid jigs machines allocated to each gear SFR is determined by dividing the TAE for the fishing year by the total number of gear SFRs in force on 1 January of the fishing year.

For 2019, the TAE is 550 standard squid jigs machines and there are 4900 SFRs in the SSJF. This means you will require 8.909 SFRs to be nominated to your boat for each standard squid jigging machine you want to use. However, you must hold complete SFRs and AFMA will round up to identify the number of SFRs required to use a specified number of standard jigging machines.

This means that nominating 90 SFRs to a boat authorises the use of 10 standard squid jigs machines for that boat. Alternatively, if you want to use 15 standard jigging machines, you will need 134 SFRs (15 x 8.909 = 133.63 – then rounding up to the nearest whole number = 134).

SFRs are tradeable on a permanent and seasonal basis, therefore individual SFR holders may be able to use different numbers of machines provided they hold the appropriate number of SFRs and have these nominated to their boat.

2.5 Scientific research in the fishery

Scientific research can be carried out in the fishery under a scientific permit. Applicants wishing to undertake research programs must apply to AFMA on the approved form, attaching a full description of the proposed research program. The approved forms are available from the AFMA website at:


If approved, AFMA may apply certain conditions to scientific permits. These could include, but are not limited to, the requirement to carry observers, the sale or disposal of fish taken and adherence to any specific spatial or temporal closures. The provision of a written report on the program is obligatory.

Please note these scientific permits may take some time for AFMA to assess and last for a maximum of six months.

2.6 Advisory Committees

SquidRAG and SEMAC

AFMA’s management framework involves a consultative approach to the management of marine resources under its jurisdiction. Engaging with relevant stakeholders, such as the fishing industry, government agencies, the community and others with an interest in the sustainable management of the Commonwealth’s fisheries resources, is vital to this approach. This approach provides opportunities for stakeholders to have input into the management process through, in the case of the SSJF, the Southern Squid Jig Fishery Resource Assessment Group (SquidRAG) and the South East Management Advisory
Committee (SEMAC). SEMAC also provides management advice for the Small Pelagic Fishery, and the Commonwealth Trawl and the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sectors of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

SquidRAG and SEMAC are comprised of representatives from industry, environment, research, and state and Commonwealth government agencies. SEMAC considers issues that directly affect the fishery and provides recommendations to the AFMA Commission. Information on SEMAC membership and meetings including past meetings are available on the AFMA website at:


SquidRAG provides current scientific and economic advice to SEMAC and AFMA on the status of target and non-target species that are affected by fishing operations in the SSJF. SquidRAG generally meet once a year. Information on SquidRAG membership and meetings including past meetings are available on the AFMA website at:


### 3 Licensing and levies

#### 3.1 Logbooks

You, or an authorised agent, must ensure that the most current available Squid Jigging Daily Fishing Log (SQ05) is completed in line with the directions provided under ‘General Information’ in the front cover of the logbook.

It is an offence to operate in the fishery without a copy of the correct logbook on board. The Squid Jigging Daily Fishing Log (SQ05) is available by calling AFMA Licensing and Data Services on 1300 723 621 or you can view a copy, at:


#### 3.2 Catch Disposal Records

The catch disposal record (CDR) that is currently in use for the SSJF is the Commonwealth Scallop/Squid Catch Disposal Record (SCQ02A). Detailed instructions on how to complete this CDR are provided inside the front cover. The Commonwealth Scallop/Squid Catch Disposal Record is available by calling AFMA Licensing and Data Services on 1300 723 621 or you can view a copy, at:

Catch disposal records (CDRs) provide information on the landed commercial catch, and also serve as a means to verify information recorded in the catch and effort logbooks. A copy of the completed catch disposal form must be submitted (by the concession holder or their authorised agent) to AFMA within three business days of dispatch of a consignment from the place of unloading.

If you don’t send your logbook returns and CDR forms in on time you are in breach of the Act. AFMA may take prosecution action if you fail to complete your logbooks or CDRs in accordance with the instructions.

**For the concession holder:** All fields, including an accurate weight, must be recorded on the CDR before the fish has been moved more than 50m from the boat. Any fish that is transported more than 50 m from the boat must have a completed CDR for that consignment prior to the fish being moved. Parts A and B of the CDR must be fully completed and signed by the concession holder or their authorised agent who should be the Master (Skipper) of the vessel before being submitted to AFMA. All fields must have the relevant information completed and any irrelevant fields indicated with a dash or N/A in that field.

Fishers no longer need to land to a fish receiver permit holder. Fishers still need to complete Part A and Part B of the CDR.

**Recording an accurate weight**

The holder must record the accurate weight of any fish at the point of unload in order to complete Part A and B of the Catch Disposal Record. To avoid any doubt, this means the holder must not transport any fish taken under the authority of this concession before accurately weighing those fish in the first instance. Any fish transported more than 50m from the boat must have a CDR completed for that consignment prior to the fish being moved.

Accurately weighing means weighing fish on an approved and verified/certified weighing instrument in accordance with the National Measurement Act 1960 managed by the State and Territories Uniformed Trade and Measurement Legislation.

**For the fish receiver:** Companies or individuals that receive fish after Part B of the CDR has been completed by the fisher (as outlined above), are no longer required to hold a fish receiver permit. Arrangements relating to receiving fish taken from other Commonwealth fisheries still apply.

For all enquiries, see ‘Contacts’ section of this booklet.

The Commonwealth Scallop/Squid Catch Disposal Record (SCQ02A) is available by calling AFMA Licensing and Data Services on 1300 723 621 or you can view a copy, at:

3.3 Annual Management and Research levies

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

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

3.4 How to pay your levies

You can make your payments by BPAY, direct deposit to the National Australia Bank, credit card (by faxing in your card details or calling AFMA direct) or by cheque. All account details, biller code and contact details are included on the Payment Options page of your levy invoice. Please include the associated invoice/reference number with your payment so AFMA can ensure your payment is attributed correctly.

Need more time to pay your levies?

A concession holder can request to enter into an arrangement to pay an overdue levy. To request an arrangement to pay, a concession holder must contact AFMA as soon as possible on 1300 723 621 to discuss payment options. There is a $220 administration fee to enter into an arrangement and unpaid amounts attract a penalty at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, which is calculated daily. AFMA will suspend and may cancel fishing concessions if levy remains unpaid and an arrangement has not been entered into.

For further information on levies, including invoice issue and due dates, please refer to the AFMA Levy Arrangements Guide for the year, available at www.afma.gov.au.

Fee for service arrangements

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

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

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

Details on the fee for service arrangements are available at www.afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/fees-payments/.

3.5 Nomination of a boat

Before you can go fishing in the SSJF you must nominate the boat that you wish to use against your SFRs. Only Australian boats can be nominated to fish in the SSJF. The appropriate BN form can be found on the AFMA website, at:


This function is also available on GOFish for registered users at no charge.
Further questions regarding boat nominations can be directed to an AFMA Licensing Officer on 1300 723 621.

### 3.6 Transfer and lease of SFRs

Any number of whole SFRs can be traded and there is no minimum number of SFRs required. SFRs can either be transferred on a permanent basis, or leased for a fishing season.

**Transfer of SFRs**

The permanent transfer of SSJF SFRs can be processed by an AFMA Licensing Officer once the appropriate forms (TC form with SQJ attachment) have been completed, submitted and the fee paid. These forms are available on the AFMA website at:


This function is also available on GOFish for registered users at no charge.

Permanent Transfers cannot be processed if:

- the SFRs are currently leased to another person; or
- the SFRs are suspended; or
- the holder of the fishing right
  - is being investigated for a fisheries offence; or
  - has been convicted of a fisheries offence; or
- a levy invoice has been issued for the SFRs and this has not been paid.

An Extract of Register and Certificate showing the change in ownership will be provided to both parties and will be available in ‘Document History’ on GOFish for registered users.

**Lease of SFRs**

The seasonal lease of SFRs can be processed by an AFMA Licensing Officer once the appropriate forms (LC and SQJ attachment) have been completed, submitted and the fee paid. These forms are available on the AFMA website at:


This function is also available on GOFish for registered users at no charge.

All leases registered with AFMA automatically expire at the end of the fishing year on 31 December, at which point the SFRs will revert back to their owner. AFMA will only process the lease application if levies that have been issued are fully paid.

Further questions regarding the transfer and lease of SFRs can be directed to an AFMA Licensing Officer on 1300 723 621.
3.7 GOFish

GOFish is AFMA’s online business facility which allows you to complete everyday transactions online similar to internet banking.

GOFish allows you to:

- trade online
- view your record of fishing concessions as held by AFMA
- update your contact details
- view quota and catch information
- receive messages from AFMA
- renew permits.

Information and instructions for GOFish are available on the AFMA website at:


Further information for GOFish is also available from AFMA Licensing and Data Services on 1300 723 621.

4 Obligations of SFR holders under the Plan

4.1 General Obligations

As an SFR holder you must comply with the Plan, any Direction or Determination made under it and SFR conditions. You are also required to provide AFMA with any biological, economic or technical information and samples if requested to do so.

A copy of the conditions for operating in the SSJF can be found on the AFMA website at:


4.2 Unloading at-sea

To provide some flexibility in management arrangements, which will allow operators to pursue market improvements and opportunities for value adding, AFMA has agreed to allow operators the opportunity to unload their squid catch at-sea to a nominated vessel. If you are interested in unloading your catch at-sea to another vessel, you will be required to contact the AFMA SSJF Manager. Requests are assessed on a case-by-case basis.

4.3 Bycatch obligations

Australia is a signatory to a number of international treaties and conventions that seek to reduce the direct and non-direct take and impact of bycatch species on the environment. SFR holders are required to record the catch and discard of any non-target species in the
Squid Jigging Daily Fishing Log (SQ05). This data is used by AFMA to report on bycatch issues as well as the inclusion of catch statistics in annual data summaries.

4.4 Protected species reporting

The classification of a species as ‘protected’ provides for the recovery of populations and/or the long-term conservation of a species. The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) establishes four categories of protected species in Commonwealth managed areas:

1. **Listed threatened species or ecological community** – species or communities whose survival is threatened, e.g. those with low population numbers or which have had a reduction in habitat or distribution.

2. **Listed migratory species** – listed to provide protection for species listed under the international Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species.

3. **Listed marine species** – listed to provide general protection to Australia’s native marine wildlife to reduce the likelihood of population decline.

4. **All cetaceans**.

**Commonwealth managed fishery operators should note that individuals from the following groups are protected:**

All whales, dolphins, seabirds, sea snakes, turtles, seals and sea lions, syngnathids (seahorses, seadragons and pipefish), sawfishes (green, dwarf and freshwater), crocodiles, dugongs, sharks (great white, grey nurse, shortfin mako, longfin mako and porbeagle) and other fish protected under the EPBC Act.

A full list of protected species is available on the Department of the Environment and Energy website at:


AFMA’s Protected Species Identification Guide is available from the AFMA website at:


**Interactions with protected species**

“Interaction” means any physical contact an individual (person, boat or gear) has with a protected species that causes, or may cause death, injury or stress to the species. This includes:

- all catching, hooking, netting, entangling, or trapping of a protected species, including any injuries or mortalities directly resulting from fishing activities

- any contact or collisions with warp wires, trawl doors, backstops, bridle, sweeps, nets, paravanes (includes towing wires), wheelhouse and windows.
If you interact with a protected species, you are responsible for handling the species in accordance with the bycatch handling guidelines to maximise its chance of survival. The Bycatch handling guidelines are available at:


**Reporting an interaction**

By law all interactions must be reported according to the instructions in your Squid Jigging Daily Fishing Log (SQ05).

This means if you have an interaction with a protected species, you need to tick ‘yes’ in the box on your log sheet and complete the Wildlife and other Protected Species form (located at the back of your logbook). Then return the form to AFMA with the corresponding log sheets.

If there is an observer present, immediately inform them of the interactions. You are still required to report the interaction in your logbook.

To assist operators in fulfilling their reporting obligations, AFMA provides a protected species interaction summary report to the Department of the Environment and Energy on a quarterly basis on behalf of fishers who report interactions in their logbook. These reports are published on the AFMA website at:


**Interactions with tagged wildlife**

Researchers investigating wildlife species will periodically tag animals (or use bands, in the case of seabirds) to help improve the understanding of their biology and population.

If you capture a tagged animal you should:

- record the details in the Wildlife and Other Protected Species form, with the band or tag number inserted in the appropriate section of the form
- record the following details in the Comments section: tag or band number and colour; species identification or description (photos are very useful); size; sex; and time, date and position of capture.

If the tagged animals is captured alive, you should record as many details as possible about the animal then release it as carefully as possible, noting the condition in which it was released. AFMA will arrange to notify the appropriate researchers.

Further information on interactions with protected species can be obtained by contacting AFMA on 1300 723 621, or on the AFMA website at:

4.5 Fishery observers

4.5.1 Observer obligations

A fishing operator must carry an AFMA observer upon request by AFMA. The cost of observers is generally met by industry through levies, but some trips may be invoiced directly.

The master of the boat must provide the observer with adequate food and accommodation while the observer is on board the boat during trip. The master must allow the observer to have access to the parts of the boat which the observer reasonably requires access to, use facilities, take samples, operate equipment and provide assistance to the observer to the extent that is reasonably necessary for them to perform his or her functions.

The master is also required to give the observer the information that he or she reasonably asks for in relation to:

- the boat; or
- its equipment; or
- fish taken using the boat.

Further information can be obtained by calling the Observer Manager on (0427 496 446).

4.5.2 Role of the observer

The role of an observer is to collect independent, accurate and reliable data on Commonwealth fishing operations, catches and interactions with the environment by the boat and its fishing gear.

This is achieved through:

- collection of boat activity and catch data (that is not obtainable through official logbooks);
- collection of data and samples for research programs, supporting marine management and other issues relevant to environmental awareness and fisheries management;
- observer compliance of the boat with its fishing concession.

The role of the observer is not one of a fisheries officer. Observers have no authority to direct fishing operations of the boat or act in an enforcement role. However, observers are required to report their observations, including illegal fishing activity.

5 Bycatch handling and treatment principles

Fishers are solely responsible for handling bycatch species appropriately to maximise the chance of their survival. Mishandling bycatch species can significantly reduce their chances of survival and have long term impacts on the sustainability of the species.

You should familiarise yourself with the six bycatch handling and treatment principles below to minimise the risk of breaching bycatch and treatment obligations as described in the conditions of your fishing concession.
Principle 1: Safety of the boat and its crew are paramount
Mishandling does not include actions taken (or not taken), which are reasonably necessary\(^1\) to ensure the safety of the boat and or its crew.

Principle 2: All reasonable steps should be taken
You are expected to take all reasonable steps to ensure that bycatch is returned to the water as quickly as practicable and in a manner which does not reduce its chance of survival.

Principle 3: Minor gear recovery is not ‘reasonably necessary’
Actions taken for the sole purpose of recovering minor\(^2\) fishing gear, are not considered ‘reasonably necessary’.

Principle 4: Expediting removal from gear is not ‘reasonably necessary’
It is not ‘reasonably necessary’ to injure bycatch when removing it from fishing gear to save time.

Principle 5: Harm, injury or death caused during capture is not mishandling
Mishandling does not include where bycatch is already dead, injured or stressed when it is brought on-board\(^3\).

Principle 6: Compliance with approved bycatch management plans
Handling of bycatch in accordance with AFMA approved bycatch management plan(s) is not mishandling.

6 Compliance

6.1 Compliance overview
AFMA’s compliance and enforcement program is designed to maintain the integrity of fisheries management arrangements and protect Australia’s fishing resources. AFMA seeks to achieve a level of compliance consistent with its legislative objectives by maximising voluntary compliance and creating effective deterrents to non-compliance.

The main functions of the compliance program include:

- ensuring compliance with AFMA’s domestic fisheries management measures
- ensuring licensed boats comply with fishing conditions within the AFZ
- ensuring that there are no unlicensed foreign boats operating in the AFZ
- managing port access for foreign boats

---

\(^1\) See principles 3 and 4.
\(^2\) ‘Minor’ gear includes items such as hooks, which are unlikely to cause further harm to the bycatch, or marine pollution, if discharged/discarded attached to the bycatch.
\(^3\) Unless further deliberate action or inaction results in the death or further injury to the bycatch.
- surveillance and apprehension of foreign boats fishing illegally in the AFZ.

The National Compliance and Enforcement Program is conducted via the use of a risk based approach, which enables AFMA’s resources to be targeted to the areas where they are most needed and where they will prove most effective. It involves a series of steps to identify and assess non-compliance risks and then apply appropriate enforcement actions to mitigate these risks.

Risk-based compliance has a range of benefits which include⁴:

- **improved compliance outcomes** – AFMA can tailor or target compliance measures to effectively deal with the most significant non-compliance risks
- **efficiency gains** – directing compliance measures to the most significant risks ensures resources are concentrated in the areas where they are most likely to improve compliance outcomes
- **greater industry support for compliance programs/measures** – risk management processes are widely understood by the fishing industry and the community as a whole.

In addition to the risk treatment model, it is essential that AFMA maintains a general deterrence program which is carried out by our Fisheries Officers. By maintaining a presence at fishing ports (and at sea) AFMA discourages those members of the fishing community who do not wish to comply with the rules and regulations. It also reassures those who are complying that non-compliant activity is likely to be detected. Fisheries Officers can also assist those wishing to comply (but not knowing how) by providing advice and/or instructions on operators responsibilities.

### 6.2 Navigation regulations

Additional regulations were introduced regarding navigation in closures through an amendment to Part 9A of the *Fisheries Management Regulations 1992*.

Under the regulations a boat must maintain a speed over 5 knots when navigating in a closure. If the closure is in effect for less than 24 hours (such as daylight closures) the boat must either be stationary or travelling faster than 5 knots. A breach of the regulations is an offence of strict liability equal to 25 penalty units, or $5,250.

Speed is calculated via the boat’s vessel monitoring system. Therefore, it is recommended that the most direct route is taken when travelling through a closure so the boat does not appear to be navigating at less than 5 knots. If the boat is stationary within a closure, the boat is required to remain in that closure for greater than 30 minutes.

If the master of a boat is unable to comply with any of the navigation requirements due to an unforeseen emergency (e.g. crew safety, breakdowns etc.) then the master must contact AFMA as soon as possible to request an exemption from the regulation.

---

6.3 Vessel monitoring system (VMS)

VMS reporting

It is your responsibility to ensure that any boat nominated to your concession is fitted with a VMS of a category specified in the register of AFMA approved units. This register can be found on the AFMA website at:


The VMS unit must remain switched on at all times that the boat is nominated to a Commonwealth concession, including when in port or engaged in State fishing. You must ensure the VMS is reporting correctly before going out to sea for the first time and that no interference occurs with the correct operation of the VMS unit.

On becoming aware of a problem with the VMS functioning, the concession holder must advise AFMA as soon as practicable via:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone:</th>
<th>(02) 6225 5369 (if prompted, follow instructions on the voice mail)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mobile:</td>
<td>0419 205 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax:</td>
<td>(02) 6225 5440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email:</td>
<td><a href="mailto:VMSreporting@afma.gov.au">VMSreporting@afma.gov.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the VMS is not operating or is malfunctioning the boat must remain in port until the VMS is inspected, repaired if necessary and AFMA has received confirmation from an authorised technician that the automatic location communicator (ALC) is functioning normally.

Directions to return to port

Depending on the circumstances, and in accordance with its enforcement decision principles as outlined in the National Compliance and Enforcement Policy, if a nominated boat’s VMS unit stops reporting AFMA may require the boat to immediately return to, and/or remain in port until such a time as AFMA is satisfied the problems with the VMS unit have been rectified.

Manual reporting

If a nominated boat’s VMS unit stops reporting, you will be required to manually report the boat’s position at a frequency specified by AFMA.

The manual position reports must include:

- the boat’s name
- the boat’s distinguishing symbol
- the boat’s present latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes)
• the date and time.

| Manual position reports are to be made by: |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phone:          | (02) 6225 5369 (if prompted, follow instructions on the voice mail) |
| Fax:            | (02) 6225 5440                                                    |
| Email:          | VMSreporting@afma.gov.au                                         |

**Temporary switch off (TSO) arrangements**

A TSO is a formal arrangement that allows a unit to be legitimately switched off. If a nominated vessel is undergoing maintenance, berthed for an extended period or in other exceptional circumstances that render VMS operation impractical, you can apply for a TSO by filling out an ‘Application for VMS Temporary Switch Off’ form.

The request needs to be made prior to the VMS being switched off. A TSO is not automatically granted, and AFMA considers a variety of factors, including previous VMS non-compliance and whether the need is genuine before permission being granted.

| Completed forms should be sent to AFMA via: |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fax             | (02) 6225 5440                                                    |
| Email           | VMSreporting@afma.gov.au                                         |
| Mail            | Data Processing                                                  |
|                 | AFMA                                                            |
|                 | PO Box 7051                                                      |
|                 | CANBERRA BC ACT 2610                                             |

Further information can be found on the AFMA website at:


Note: Switching off a unit without first obtaining a TSO will constitute an offence. It is also an offence for a vessel to be moved, from the place stipulated under the TSO, without approval from AFMA.

**7 Illegal/suspicious fishing – Call CRIMFISH – 1800 274 634**

If you suspect illegal fishing operations are occurring or witness any suspicious activity involving fish or fishing type activity (e.g. selling fish off the back of vessels or vehicles whilst offering a reduced price, questionable landing sites etc.) you can either contact AFMA’s Freecall CRIMFISH hotline on 1800 274 634 (1800 CRIMFISH) or you can contact AFMA’s Duty Officer on 0419 205 329 (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) as soon as possible after you discover the event. More information is available on the CRIMFISH page of the AFMA website at:

Reports may be made anonymously and all information received will be treated in the strictest confidence. Ideally any information supplied should be as detailed as possible to assist AFMA to investigate the incident and should include the following:

- the date, time and location that the activity took place
- the names of any verifying witnesses
- Any photographs and/or other evidence.

If you sight a vessel you believe may be involved in illegal fishing please contact the AFMA National Surveillance & Response Unit, based at the Customs Border Protection & Command watchfloor on Freecall 1800 06 1800 (attended 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Again all information received will be treated as strictly confidential.
8 AFMA Contacts

You can contact AFMA between 09:00 and 17:00 from Monday to Friday for the cost of a local call on the AFMADirect number below.

**AFMADIRECT 1300 723 621**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Squid Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sally Weekes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: (02) 6225 5520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:Sally.Weekes@afma.gov.au">Sally.Weekes@afma.gov.au</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AFMA’s mailing address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mail AFMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 7051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canberra Business Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT 2610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 State Government contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasmania</th>
<th>Victoria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment</td>
<td>Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Resources Group</td>
<td>Licensing Enquiries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: 03 6165 3000</td>
<td>Phone: 03 9658 4304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing Enquiries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone: 08 8204 1370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFMA</td>
<td>Australian Fisheries Management Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFZ</td>
<td>Australian Fishing Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRDC</td>
<td>Fisheries Research &amp; Development Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFR</td>
<td>Statutory Fishing Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSJF</td>
<td>Southern Squid Jig Fishery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMAC</td>
<td>South East Management Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SquidRAG</td>
<td>Squid Resource Assessment Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAE</td>
<td>Total Allowable Effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQ05</td>
<td>Squid Jigging Daily Fishing Logbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCQ02</td>
<td>Commonwealth Scallop/Squid Catch Disposal Record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment A: Area of the Southern Squid Jig Fishery

NOTES:
1. The area of the Fishery is sourced from the Southern Squid Jig Management Plan 2005.
2. The area of this fishery, excludes all Coastal Waters and the waters within a 12nm limit of Lord Howe Island.
3. The maritime zones boundaries shown on this map are sourced from the "Australian Maritime Boundaries (AMB) v2.0".