



Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority



Australia's compliance action plan
for the Commission for the
Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna



AUSTRALIA'S CCSBT COMPLIANCE ACTION PLAN 2010

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) is responsible for ensuring Australia's Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) fishery is managed in accordance with the environmental, economic and accountability objectives defined in Part 1 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (the FM Act) ensuring that the exploitation of fisheries resources and any related activities are conducted in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and the exercise of the precautionary principle. Decisions must have regard to the impact of fishing activities on non-target species and the long term sustainability of the marine environment.

The principal legislative framework for managing the SBT fishery is the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995* (the SBT Plan).¹ Objective 6 of the SBT Plan states that 'AFMA will have regard to the objective of ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by AFMA implement Australia's obligations under international agreements'. It specifically states that AFMA, in managing the SBT fishery, will take account of Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) obligations and decision.

I. Summary of Improvements Implemented in the Compliance Action Plan

(1) Current improvements

Fish Tagging Audits

Australia will commence audits of fish tagging in accordance with the CCSBT Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) in the 2010-11 financial year.

Observers (longline sector)

In the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) off the east coast of Australia, AFMA has implemented access controls and increased observer coverage since the 2005-06 quota years² for areas and times when there is a high risk of SBT being caught.

Observer coverage has increased steadily in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) since 2002. No SBT have been caught in the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF) since the 2005-06 quota year.

Live release of SBT (farm sector)

As a result of difficulties in estimating the at-sea weight of SBT in tow cages, AFMA and industry undertook a three-year trial that commenced in 2007 to allow the release of live fish in the event that small errors in at-sea estimation lead to an overcatch of Australia's national allocation. The trial was implemented through amendments to the SBT Plan and industry-agreed standards, and was conducted on 6 April 2008 and 17 March 2010. On both occasions the releases complied with the SBT Plan and were considered a success. Outcomes have been

¹ <http://www.afma.gov.au/fisheries/tuna/sbt/publications/default.htm>

² The responses provided in this compliance action plan template predominantly relate to the 2008-09 quota year (01 December 2008 to the 30 November 2009). Various time periods such as 'calendar years', 'fishing seasons' and 'quota years' may be used when describing Australia's SBT fishery. Unless otherwise indicated, this report refers to quota years.

reported to CCSBT through Australia's national reports to the Extended Scientific Committee and Compliance Committee.

Stereo Video Trial (farm sector)

AFMA is seeking proposals to deliver a stereo video commercial trial in the 2011 fishing season in accordance with the 'Resolution on Action Plans to ensure Compliance with Conservation and Management Measures'. The proposal is to monitor 10 per cent of farm transfers. AFMA is developing procedures and updating relevant legislative to facilitate the trial

(2) Future planned improvements

The Australian SBT management and compliance arrangements are under continual review for future improvement.

AFMA has a risk-based compliance approach that enables AFMA to target compliance and enforcement activity in the areas most needed and therefore most effectively use AFMA's resources. It involves a series of steps to identify and assess non-compliance risks and then apply tailored compliance measures to control these risks. In addition to the risk treatment model, AFMA has a general presence/deterrence role to discourage those members of the fishing community who do not wish to comply from attempting to flout the rules and regulations. AFMA prepares and documents an annual compliance and enforcement program outlining identified priority risks areas, the methods proposed to address and monitor those risks, and a program of general deterrence.

II. Compliance Action Plan

(1) Fishing for Southern Bluefin Tuna

(a) Specify the number of vessels expected to be in the SBT fishery together with the number that are expected to target SBT and the number that are expected to take SBT as a bycatch.

The number of vessels expected to operate in Australia's SBT fishery in near future is similar to the current number. A total of 30 commercial fishing vessels landed SBT in Australian waters in 2008–09 quota year for a total catch of 5242 t. A total of 95.7 per cent of the catch was taken by the purse seine method, with the remainder taken by longline. Eight purse seiners fished off South Australia for the farm operations during the 2008–09 quota year, with a number of other support vessels providing live bait, pontoon, on-towing and feeding services. Fishing for the farm sector commenced in early December 2008 and finished in early April 2009. One pole-and-line vessel caught SBT off South Australia during the 2008-09 quota year.

(b) Describe the system for controlling the level of SBT catch. For ITQ and IQ systems, this should include details on how the catch will be allocated to individual companies and/or vessels. For competitive catch systems this should include details of the process for authorising vessels to catch SBT and how the fishery will be monitored for determining when to close the fishery:-

Australia's SBT fishery is managed through output controls in the form of individually transferable quotas (ITQs) allocated as statutory fishing rights (SFRs) under the SBT Plan. Each year, following the annual meeting of the CCSBT, AFMA determines a national Total

Allowable Catch (TAC) for the Australian domestic SBT fishery.³ Under the SBT Plan, this must not exceed the allocation made to Australia by the CCSBT. Operators are entitled to a share of this TAC based on their SFR holding. SFRs are tradeable throughout the fishing season. AFMA monitors catches throughout the year and acquits the weight of SBT caught against ITQs, which is in turn acquitted against the national TAC.

Seasonal area restrictions are also implemented to control incidental catches of SBT through conditions placed on concession holders in the longline fisheries.

(c) Provide details of the methods used to monitor catching in the fishery by completing the table below. Details should also be provided of monitoring conducted of fishing vessels when steaming away from the fishing grounds (this does not include towing vessels that are reported in Section 2).

Monitoring Methods	Description
Daily log book	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i></p> <p>Completion of logbooks daily is mandatory.</p> <p><i>ii. The level of detail recorded (shot by shot, daily aggregate etc):-</i></p> <p>The detail recorded in the logbook is on a shot by shot basis.</p> <p><i>iii. Whether the effort and catch information collected complies with that specified in the “Characterisation of the SBT Catch” section of the CCSBT Scientific Research Plan (Attachment D of the SC5 report), including both retained and discarded catch. If not, describe the non-compliance:-</i></p> <p>The daily logbooks for the longline and purse seine sector largely comply with the information specified; however, they do not provide for the collection of scientific data pertaining to sex and otoliths and some environmental parameters. The <i>Australian pelagic longline daily fishing log (AL06)</i> does not specifically provide for the collection of sea surface temperature, wind direction and wind speed. The <i>Australian purse seine and daily fishing log – for farmed southern blue fin tuna TPB03</i> and the <i>Australian Purse Seine and Pole Daily Fishing Log PSP01</i> provide for sea surface temperature but not wind direction and wind speed.</p> <p>Scientific data on sex, otoliths, and environmental parameters including surface temperature are collected and recorded as part of Australia’s scientific observer program, and submitted to the Extended Scientific Committee for the purposes of characterising Australia’s SBT catch as required.</p> <p><i>iv. What information on ERS will be recorded in logbooks:-</i></p> <p>SFR holders capturing SBT using pelagic longline must record interactions with ERS in the <i>Australian Pelagic Longline Daily Fishing Log (AL06)</i>. Numbers of retained and discarded non-target fish (including commonly</p>

³ In accordance with the Resolution on the Total Allowable Catch and Future Management of Southern Bluefin Tuna adopted by CCSBT at its 16th meeting in 2009, AFMA set a two-year TAC for the 2010–11 and 2011–12 fishing seasons.

encountered shark species) must be recorded to species level, in addition to an estimate of the retained processed weight. For marine species listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (including seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, great white sharks, grey nurse sharks and whale sharks), the number of interactions per species must be recorded in addition to life status (alive, dead, or injured). Interactions with ERS are also recorded by scientific observers.

SFR holders capturing SBT using the purse seine method are required to record interactions with ERS in the *Australian purse seine and daily fishing log – for farmed southern blue fin tuna TPB03* or the *Australian Purse Seine and Pole Daily Fishing Log PSP01*. Numbers and life status must be reported to species level where possible.

v. *Who the log books will be submitted to*⁴:-

AFMA

vi. *What is the timeframe and method*⁵ *for submission*:-

Logbooks must be posted to AFMA within 3 days of the trip end date.

vii. *The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information*:-

- Mandatory location reporting via VMS to AFMA;
- Routine and targeted at-sea and port inspections;
- Scientific observer coverage to monitor catches of SBT and interactions with ERS.

At the end of each fishing season all farming companies are audited. An initial level 1 audit covers the following areas:

- Logbooks;
- Monthly breakdowns of export and sale of SBT;
- Verified counts of SBT conducted during transfer from tow cages into farms;
- Catch documentation scheme (CDS) figures and domestic sales; and
- Mortalities recorded by the fish receiver.

In addition to the level 1 audit, 20 per cent of farming companies undergo a level 2 audit that involves fisheries officers reviewing company records, spreadsheets, transport dockets, feed boat logs, dive logs, sales and export documentation. AFMA fisheries officers independently recount 10 per cent of the SBT farm transfers using recorded Video/DVD obtained by AFMA's agent during the farm gate counts.

viii. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties*:-

⁴ *If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.*

⁵ *In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel.*

	<p>All logbooks and catch disposal records (CDRs) determined by AFMA are legislative instruments registered with the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI).</p> <p>Failure to complete the logbook in accordance with logbook instructions may lead to a monetary fine, criminal proceedings, suspension or cancellation of the fishing concession under section 95 of the FM Act.</p> <p><i>ix. Other relevant information⁶:-</i></p>
<p><i>Additional reporting methods (such as real time monitoring programs)</i></p>	<p><i>If multiple reporting methods exists (e.g. daily, weekly and/or month SBT catch reporting, reporting of tags and SBT measurements, reporting of ERS interactions etc), create a separate row of in this table for each method. Then, for each method, specify:</i></p> <p>Reporting requirements specific to the purse seine and longline sector are provided at Attachment 1.</p> <p><i>i. Whether this is mandatory. If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered:-</i></p> <p><i>ii. The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS):-</i></p> <p><i>iii. Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)⁴:-</i></p> <p><i>iv. What is the timeframe and method⁵ for submission:-</i></p> <p><i>v. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information:-</i></p> <p><i>vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p><i>vii. Other relevant information⁶:-</i></p>
<p><i>Scientific Observers</i></p>	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. The % of the SBT catch and effort to be observed:-</i></p> <p>Purse seine:</p> <p>Under the SBT Plan, SFR holders must carry a scientific observer on a nominated boat if instructed by AFMA. The scientific observer coverage target is 10 per cent of purse seine operations (effort) and 10 per cent of towing operations.</p> <p>Longline:</p> <p>To mitigate potential interactions with SBT while targeting other tuna species in the ETBF, AFMA annually institutes restricted access areas (core and buffer zones) in areas where longline fishing operations are most likely</p>

⁶ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

to interact with SBT.

The required level of observer coverage varies according to the level of SBT quota attached to a particular boat. The minimum level of observer coverage (effort) is 20 per cent in the core zone and 10 per cent in the buffer zone. Irrespective of the original quota holding, when a boat reaches a level of uncaught SBT quota below 500 kilograms there will be 100 per cent observer coverage in the core zone until the zones are removed. Furthermore, if there is evidence that discarding of SBT is occurring on vessels without observer coverage, observer coverage will revert to 100 per cent for all operators in the Core Zone.

In the WTBF, AFMA ensures that longline vessels operating in the fishery in waters east of 129°E are subject to at least 10 per cent observer coverage. In other waters of the WTBF, AFMA aims to maintain observer coverage at least 5 per cent .

ii. The system to be used for comparisons between observer data and other catch monitoring data in order to verify the catch data:-

Catch data is compared across data sets to verify and maintain data quality.

iii. Excluding the coverage, specify whether the observer program will comply with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. If not, describe the non-compliance. Also indicate whether there has been any exchange of observers between countries:-

The scientific observer program complies with the CCSBT Scientific Observer Program Standards. Australian has utilised a number of foreign observers in its purse seine fishery during the previous four fishing seasons.

iv. What information on ERS will be recorded by observers:-

Interactions with ERS are recorded by scientific observers and include: nature of the interaction; species; time of interaction; location; and outcome of interaction (including life status).

v. Who the observer reports will be submitted to:-

Observer reports are submitted to the AFMA observer manager who then forwards copies of the reports to the relevant AFMA fisheries manager.

vi. Timeframe for submission of observer reports:-

Observer reports are submitted to the AFMA observer manager between 24 hours and 1 week after the completion of a fishing trip.

vii. Other relevant information (including plans for further improvement – in particular to reach coverage of 10% of the effort):-

Further plans for improvement include improving the observer deployment strategy to better account for logistic difficulties inherent in the fishery to ensure the target 10 per cent observer coverage is met.

VMS	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. whether a mandatory VMS for SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution will be in operation. If not, provide details of non-compliance and plans for further improvement:-</i></p> <p>A mandatory VMS for all authorised SBT vessels that complies with CCSBT's VMS resolution has been in operation since July 2008.</p> <p><i>ii. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-</i></p> <p>Offences under section 95 of the FM Act which prescribes a maximum fine of 250 penalty units equating to \$27,500. Note: Under Division 4B of the <i>Crimes Act 1914</i>, the pecuniary penalty for a company may be up to \$137,500.</p>
At-Sea Inspections	<p><i>Specify:</i></p> <p><i>i. The coverage level of at sea inspections (e.g. % of SBT trips inspected):-</i></p> <p>AFMA fisheries officers conduct targeted compliance operations to check fishing vessels at sea and at landing ports, and random audits of fishing companies, fish receivers and export establishments.</p> <p>For the 2008–09 quota season 11 at-sea inspections were conducted on ETBF vessels (comprising 7 per cent of ETBF trips);⁷ no at-sea inspections were conducted on WTBF vessels; and 9 at-sea inspections were conducted on SBT vessels (comprising 29 per cent of SBT trips).</p> <p><i>ii. Other relevant information⁶:-</i></p>
Other (use of masthead cameras etc.)	<p>AFMA is trialling the use of on-board cameras to complement the work of observers in the ETBF, which take SBT as bycatch through winter.</p>

(2) SBT Towing and transfer to and between farms (farms only)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be caught for farming.

Approximately 95 per cent of Australia's annual SBT catch is expected to be caught for farming in the coming seasons.

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring towing of SBT from the fishing ground to the farming area. This should include details of:

i. Observation required for towing of SBT (include % coverage):-

The scientific observer coverage target for tow operations of SBT is 10 per cent

ii. Monitoring systems for recording losses of SBT (in particular, SBT mortality):-

⁷ The figure of 7% is based on the number of ETBF trips in which SBT were caught.

A combination of monitoring methods are used for recording losses of SBT during towing operations, including the completion of the *SBT03B Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Farm Transit Log*, CDS records (of any kept mortalities) and observer records compiled from diver reports.

(c) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring transferring of SBT from tow cages into farms. This should include details of:

i. Inspection/Observation required for transfer of SBT (include % coverage):-

100% of farm transfers are monitored and observed.

ii. Monitoring system to be used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred:-

The monitoring system to be used for recording the quantity of SBT transferred is the verified count as set out in section 22B of the SBT Plan. The verified count undertaken by AFMA or an agent is determined by:

- sampling at least 40 live fish of 10 kilograms or greater from the tow cage
- Determining the average weight of fish sample to 2 decimal places.
- Recording by video the transfer of the fish from the tow cage to the farm from which counts are conducted to determine the number of fish transferred.
- The number of fish transferred is multiplied by the average weight to determine the overall quantity of SBT transferred and the sum value is used for decrementing quota. 100 per cent of transfers are attended by AFMA or an AFMA agent.

iii. Process to be implemented for commercial trials of stereo video systems for monitoring 10% of SBT transfers in the 2011 fishing season:-

At CCSBT16 (October 2009), it was agreed that all Members and Cooperating Non-members farming SBT would commence in the 2011 fishing season commercial trials of stereo video systems for monitoring 10 per cent of SBT transferred into farm cages. AFMA is currently seeking proposals to deliver the 10 per cent stereo video commercial trial in the 2011 fishing season for Australia's farm sector. AFMA is also developing procedures and updating relevant legislation to facilitate the trial.

iv. Plans to allow adoption of the stereo video systems for ongoing monitoring in the following season if they prove successful:-

Following a review of the 2011 commercial trials, AFMA will work with relevant stakeholders to implement the outcomes of the review.

(d) For "b" and "c" above, describe the process to be used for completing, validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Farm Stocking Form, Farm Transfer Form):-

In Australia, no SBT will be accepted for domestic sale, export or import, without the correct accompanying CDS documentation from 1 January 2010. Where required copies of documents issued and received will be provided to the CCSBT Secretariat on a quarterly basis. All documents required to be submitted by SFR holders in the SBT fishery have been updated to incorporate the requirements of the CCSBT CDS, with all individual documents uniquely numbered. These documents are specified in the conditions placed on SFR holders.

⁸ Including the class of person who conducts this work (e.g. government official, authorised third party)

Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Disposal Record (CR4A): The CR4A is for recording SBT and Northern Bluefin Tuna (NBT) taken for purposes other than farming. A separate CR4A must be completed each time a boat disposes of SBT or NBT. Relevant details of the CR4A must be completed before the fish are taken onto the premises of a fish receiver. Where catch is disposed of to multiple locations or buyers, separate CR4As must be completed for each consignment. A consignment is defined as fish taken from a single unloading and sent to a single receiver. A copy of this CDR must be forwarded to AFMA within 24 hours of unloading.

Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm Catch Disposal Record—Purse Seine Boat (SBT02): Catcher boats must complete SBT02. This form is designed to meet the requirement that operators provide a catch estimate at the start of the tow operation. This form must be completed within 24 hours of the carrier boat commencing the operation to tow the catch to a farm and faxed to AFMA. Information provided must include: name of the SFR holder; purse seine boat name; date and time of last transfer to a tow cage; tow boat name; cage identification; estimated total weight of fish transferred to that cage; and number and weight of mortalities during each catch and transfer.

AFMA will use this catch estimate to deduct quota from operators holdings at the time the estimate is provided, to be replaced by the figure obtained from the average weight sample and verified count in SBT04B (below).

Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Farm Transit Log (SBT03B): Tow boats must complete SBT03B. Information to be collected in this book includes: details of the permit holder and boat; transfer details including name of purse seine boat, estimate of weight of SBT and a reference to the SBT02 book used and page number; a record of mortalities for each day of the tow operation; and details of transfer of cage to another tow boat or to a fish receiver. This form must be updated daily commencing on the day of the first transfer of fish to the tow cage or on the day that the permit holder accepts responsibility for towing the tow cage from another boat. Separate SBT03B forms must be completed for each tow cage if a boat is towing more than one cage.

In the event the tow cage is transferred to another carrier boat, this form must be faxed to AFMA within 24 hours of the transfer. If the tow cage returns immediately to the farm cage(s), this form must be completed and forwarded to an AFMA official or agent acting on AFMA's behalf before the transfer of fish into the farm cage(s) commences.

Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm Catch Disposal Record (SBT04B): The SBT04B is used to determine the number of fish to be deducted from quota holdings. The following information must be recorded by an AFMA official or agent acting on AFMA's behalf: Details of the catcher boat, tow boat and tow cage identification number (obtained from SBT02); a reference to the SBT02 book and page number; total mortalities during pursing, transfer to tow cage, tow operations (obtained from SBT02 and SBT03B); average weight sample from the tow cage; and count of fish transferred from tow cage to farm. The number of fish taken from the tow cage to obtain the sample of fish of 10 kg or greater must also be recorded. The AFMA official (or agent acting on AFMA's behalf) who carried out the sampling procedure is recorded on the SBT04. This form must be forwarded to AFMA as soon as it is completed.

CCSBT Catch Monitoring Form (CMAU02): The CMAU02 must accompany all transshipments, landings of domestic products, exports, imports and re-exports of SBT. This form must be completed on catch or harvest of SBT (Catch/Harvest Section); at the point of transshipment or export (Intermediate Product Destination Section); and on receivership of

SBT product at its final destination (Final Product Destination Section). AFMA authorises competent authorities to validate and verify the CCSBT Catch Monitoring Form.

CCSBT Catch Tagging Form (CTAU02): the CTAU02 must be completed and submitted to AFMA when completing the associated catch monitoring form. Details include the boat or farm name; boat or farm registration number; unique document number of associated catch monitoring form; CCSBT tag number; weight; fork length; gear code (if applicable); CCSBT statistical area of catch; and month of harvest.

CCSBT Re-export/Export After Landing of Domestic Product (REAU02): It must be specified in the REAU02 whether product is being re-exported or exported after landing of domestic product; and whether the document accompanies a full shipment or partial shipment. The form details port of export; any applicable catch tagging form document numbers; a description of fish from previous CDS documents; a description of the fish being exported; the export destination; and final point of importation. AFMA authorises competent authorities to validate and verify the CCSBT Catch Monitoring Form.

AFMA submits all Farm Stocking Forms and Farm Transfer Forms to CCSBT. AFMA validates all Farm Stocking Forms.

AFMA has developed a CDS handbook that has been distributed to all SFR holders in the SBT fishery. It describes the procedures that must be followed to comply with this scheme including the mandatory tagging of whole fish.

Australia, in the exercise of Commonwealth power, has authorised persons who hold fish receiver permits under Division 2 of the FM Act to validate CCSBT CDS forms. This executive power provides the necessary authority stipulated in the CDS measure that the CDS forms must be validated by a government official or other entity duly delegated by the authority (namely the Australian Government) or the flag state that harvested the SBT.

(e) Other relevant information⁶

Compliance with the CCSBT CDS will be monitored in accordance with AFMA's 'Domestic Compliance and Enforcement Policy'. SFR holders must retain original copies of each CDR and CCSBT CDS form for 5 years from the date of completion to meet audit requirements.

(3) SBT Transshipment (in port and at sea)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch expected to be involved in transshipments each year. Provide separate figures for transshipments in port and at sea.

Australia does not currently tranship or receive SBT from large scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs) with freezing capacity, and has not authorised any Australian-flagged boats to receive at-sea transshipments from LSTLVs. AFMA will notify the CCSBT Executive Secretary should this change in the future.

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring transshipments in port. This should include details of:

- i. Rules for designated foreign ports of transshipment for SBT and for prohibition of transshipment at other foreign ports:-*

Currently, all product from the Australian SBT fishery is landed in Australian ports. This is not expected to change in the foreseeable future. Should an operator of an Australian-flagged

boat seek to land Australian SBT product at a foreign port, AFMA will notify the CCSBT Executive Secretary of the nominated port.

Australia will notify the Executive Secretary if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that Australian-flagged boats not on the CCSBT vessel list are engaged in fishing for or transshipment of SBT

ii. *Port State inspections required for transshipments of SBT (include % coverage):-*

Not applicable

iii. *Information sharing with designated port states:-*

Not applicable

iv. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*

Not applicable

v. *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Not applicable

vi. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Not applicable

vii. *Other relevant information⁶:-*

Not applicable

(c) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring transshipments at sea. This should include details of:

i. *The rules and processes for authorising transshipments of SBT at sea and methods (in addition to the presence of CCSBT transshipment observers) for checking and verifying the quantities of SBT transhipped:-*

Under the SBT Plan, SFR holders must not tranship SBT that is not alive to a boat unless the transshipment occurs under the supervision of an officer appointed under the FM Act and acting under direction by AFMA. SBT must not be transhipped to a boat unless the boat is being used by a person who is, or is acting for, the holder of a fishing permit or foreign fishing licence for the SBT fishery issued under the FM Act that authorises receipt of the transhipped tuna.

Australia does not currently tranship or receive SBT from large scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs) with freezing capacity, and has not authorized any Australian-flagged boats to receive at-sea transshipments from LSTLVs. AFMA will notify the CCSBT Executive Secretary should this change in the future.

ii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT transhipped:-*

Not applicable

- iii. *Process for collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Not applicable

- iv. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Not applicable

- v. *Other relevant information⁶:-*

Not applicable

(4) Landings of Domestic Product (from both fishing vessels and farms)

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual SBT catch that is expected to be landed as domestic product each year.

100 per cent

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring domestic landings of SBT. This should include details of:

- i. *Rules for designated ports of landing of SBT:-*

Controlling and monitoring of domestic landings of SBT is conducted through the CDS with conditions placed on SFR holders under the SBT Plan (Refer Attachment 2).

- ii. *Inspections required for landings of SBT (including % coverage):-*

There is no mandatory requirement for inspections of SBT landings. AFMA fisheries officers conduct targeted compliance operations in accordance with the annual 'AFMA domestic compliance and enforcement policy'. Inspections are conducted under this policy on a targeted risk based approach.

- iii. *Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT landed:-*

The quantity of SBT landed is recorded on CDRs and through the CDS scheme. Compliance inspections are conducted in accordance with AFMA's risk-based approach described in Section I(2) of this action plan.

- iv. *Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form, and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form):-*

Refer to the processes for completing, validating and collecting relevant CDS forms described in Item to (2) (d) above.

- v. *Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-*

Failure to complete the CDS documents or failure to comply with logbook instructions may lead to a monetary fine, criminal proceedings, suspension or cancellation of the fishing concession under section 91 of the FM Act.

- vi. *Other relevant information⁶:-*

(5) SBT Exports

(a) Specify the approximate percentage of the annual catch that is expected to be exported each year.

95 per cent .

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring exports of SBT (including of landings directly from the vessel to the foreign importing port). This should include details of:

i. Inspections required for export of SBT (including % coverage):-

Inspections for export of SBT are not required. Export of SBT is monitored through the CDS, with all required forms submitted to the CCSBT Secretariat on a quarterly basis.

ii. Monitoring systems for recording the quantity of SBT exported:-

The quantity of SBT exported is monitored through the CDS.

iii. Process for validating⁸ and collecting the relevant CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Catch Tagging Form or Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

Refer to the processes for completing, validating and collecting relevant CDS forms described in Item to (2) (d) above.

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Failure to complete the CDS documents or failure to comply with logbook instructions may lead to a monetary fine, criminal proceedings, suspension or cancellation of the fishing concession under section 91 of the FM Act.

v. Other relevant information⁶:-

(6) SBT Imports

(a) Specify the approximate tonnage of SBT that is expected to be imported each year.

No imports of SBT are currently received into Australian markets. Should this change in the future, all imports will be monitored through the CDS.

(b) Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring imports of SBT. This should include details of:

i. Rules for designated ports for import of SBT:-

Not applicable.

ii. Inspections required for import of SBT (including % coverage):-

Not applicable

iii. Process for checking and collecting CCSBT CDS documents (Catch Monitoring Form and depending on circumstances, Re-export/Export after landing of domestic product Form):-

Not applicable.

iv. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties:-

Not applicable.

v. *Other relevant information*⁶:-

(7) SBT Markets

(a) *Describe any activities targeted at points in the supply chain between landing and the market:-*

AFMA has a risk-based compliance approach that enables AFMA to target compliance and enforcement activity in areas most needed. AFMA compliance officers conduct routine and targeted inspections of vessels and fish receiver premises, which may involve inspection and audit of CDS records.

(b) *Describe the system to be used for controlling and monitoring of SBT at markets (e.g. voluntary or mandatory requirements for certain documentation and/or presence of tags, and monitoring or audit of compliance with such requirements):-*

Australia has a very small domestic market for SBT. All domestic sales of SBT comply with the requirements of CDS to the point of first sale, including the mandatory tagging of whole fish.

(c) *Other relevant information*⁶

(8) Other

Description of any other systems of relevance to the Action Plan.

III. Additional Reporting Requirements for the Compliance Committee

(1) Annual VMS Summary Report

- a. A description of the progress and implementation of its VMS program in accordance with the CCSBT VMS resolution:

Australia's VMS complies with the Resolution on establishing a CCSBT Vessel Monitoring System. All boats operating in Australia's Commonwealth fisheries must be fitted with an approved and functional VMS. It is also a requirement that vessels fishing in the area of competence for WCPFC, CCAMLR and IOTC must meet the VMS requirements of these Commissions. No Australian boats fished within the ICCAT area of competence.

Attachment 2 provides the general VMS conditions for the SBT fishery.

- b. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that were required to report to a National VMS system:

All of Australia's CCSBT Authorised Vessel List vessels are required to report to AFMA's VMS system in accordance with flag state vessel concession conditions. In 2008-09, 70 Australian vessels were included on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List and required to report to the national VMS.

- c. The number of its flag vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List that actually reported to a National VMS system:

In 2008-09, all 70 Australian vessels on the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List reported to AFMA's VMS.

- d. Reasons for any non-compliance with VMS requirements and action taken by the Member.

There were no detected instances of intentional/direct non-compliance or subsequent compliance action, in 2008-09.

- e. In the event of a technical failure of a vessel's VMS, the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the VMS was inactive should be reported.

In the event of a technical failure the vessel's geographical position (latitude and longitude) at the time of failure and the length of time the automatic location communication (ALC) unit was inactive is reported to AFMA when the ALC unit is reactivated. AFMA maintains a record of ALC failures that have occurred.

- f. Describe the procedures used for manual reporting in the event of a VMS failure (e.g. "manual position reporting on a 4 hourly basis").

In the event of a VMS failure whilst at sea, the master of the vessel must contact the AFMA duty officer and comply with any instructions given by an AFMA authorised officer. These instructions may include a requirement for the master to submit accurate manual position reports, or for the master to immediately stow all fishing gear and take the vessel directly to port. Manual reports must include the vessel's name, the vessel's distinguishing symbol, the vessel's present latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes), and the date and time. The standard reporting time for manual reports is 4 hourly.

In the event of a VMS failure in port, the vessel must remain in port until the ALC unit is inspected, repaired if necessary, and AFMA has received confirmation from an authorised technician that the ALC is again functioning normally. In addition, the ALC unit must be polling to AFMA before the vessel leaves port. In exceptional circumstances, e.g. where an ALC unit fails to poll correctly, the vessel may apply for a 'temporary switch off' (TSO) arrangement with AFMA. If the vessel's application is successful, it must report when the vessel will be leaving port and the ALC unit switched on, and when the vessel will return to port and the ALC unit switched back off.

- g. A description of any investigations initiated in accordance with paragraph 3(b) of the CCSBT VMS resolution including progress to date and any actions taken.

No investigations have been required to date.

(2) Annual Transshipment Summary Report

- a. The quantities of SBT transhipped during the previous year.

Australia does not currently tranship or receive SBT from large scale tuna longline fishing vessels (LSTLVs) with freezing capacity, and has not authorized any Australian-flagged boats to receive at-sea transshipments from LSTLVs. AFMA will notify the CCSBT Executive Secretary should this change in the future.

- b. The list of the LSTLVs registered in the CCSBT Authorised Vessel List which have transhipped during the previous year.

No transhipments have occurred.

- c. A comprehensive report assessing the content and conclusions of the reports of the observers assigned to carrier vessels which have received transhipment from their LSTLVs.

No transhipments have occurred.

(3) Annual Report on Implementation of the 2008 ERS Recommendation

Members and CNMs are required to report on the action they have taken pursuant to the following paragraphs of the 2008 ERS Recommendation:

1. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will, to the extent possible, implement the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations (FAO-Sea turtles), if they have not already done so.

Australia endorsed the International Plan of Action (IPOA)-Seabirds, and has put in place the *Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) 2006 for the Incidental Catch (or bycatch) of Seabirds during Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations*, a legislative instrument that mandates seabird bycatch management measures, for longline fisheries managed by the Australian Government. The 2006 TAP is Australia's key national measure for mitigating the impact of longline fisheries on seabird populations, and is consistent with the IPOA-Seabirds.

Australia put in place a National Plan of Action (NPOA)-Sharks (the Shark-plan) in 2004. Commonwealth legislation and in some states provides for the listing and protection of threatened shark species. Currently there are nine shark species that are protected in Australian waters. The Shark-plan is currently under review.

Sea turtle bycatch management and mitigation measure are contained in the management plans and conditions in the longline fisheries (principally the ETBF and WTBF) and fulfil Australia's obligations to FAO-Sea turtles.

2. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will comply with all current binding and recommendatory measures aimed at the protection of ecologically related species, including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks, from fishing, which are adopted from time to time:
 - a) by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, when fishing in its Convention area, and
 - b) by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, when fishing in its Convention area,irrespective of whether the Member or Cooperating Non-Member concerned is a member of the relevant Commission or otherwise cooperates with it.

Under the provisions of the *Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2005*, the *Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery Management Plan 2005* and the 2006 TAP, Australia complies with all current binding and recommendatory measures adopted by IOTC and WCPFC aimed at the protection of ERS species (including seabirds, sea turtles and sharks) from fishing. Australia's 'Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery Sea Turtle Mitigation Plan (TMP)' has been endorsed by WCPFC.

3. Members and Cooperating Non-Members will collect and report data on ecologically related species to the Extended Commission and/or its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, including the Ecologically Related Species Working Group. Further, the undertaking described in paragraph 2 will include a commitment to comply with measures adopted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission on the collection and reporting of data in relation to ecologically related species. Data confidentiality shall be protected under the rules that apply in those Commissions.

Australia collects data on ERS and reports this annually to the scientific committees of IOTC and WCPFC, the Extended Commission of the CCSBT and its subsidiary bodies (including the Compliance Committee, and the Ecologically Related Species Working Group when this working group meets).

Australia's national reports to the CCSBT Ecologically Related Species Working Group and to the scientific committees of IOTC and WCPFC provides full details on Australia's efforts to mitigate the impact of fishing for SBT on ERS.

Attachment 1. Logbook Reporting requirements in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery

Purse Sector

	TPBO3 Purse seine and pole daily log	SBT02 Purse seine catch disposal record	SBT03 Farm transit log	SBT04B Farm catch disposal record	CTAU02 CCSBT catch tagging form	FSAU02 CCSBT farm stocking form	FTAU02 CCSBT farm transfer form	CMAU02 CCSBT catch monitoring form	REAU02 CCSBT form for re- export/export
i. Whether this is mandatory (M). If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory for whole fish	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
ii. The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS)	SBT & ERS details Time, date and location of catch / interaction	Live SBT weight estimates SBT mortalities number and weight estimates	SBT & ERS characteristics Daily tow activity Cage transfer between tow vessels Daily SBT mortality rates Wildlife interaction details	Average fish sample details X Farm gate count = Verified weight	SBT, weight, length and tag number Statistical area Month of harvest Gear code	Catcher boat & fishing period Tow boat(s) & duration of tow Farm transfer details	SBT estimate and weight of live fish transfers between fish receivers Tow vessel Farm cage details	Farmed or wild caught – month and area of harvest Product description Tagging form # (CTAU02) Farm stocking form # (FSAU02) Domestic sale – name, address, weight and signature Exporter / Importer details and signature	Exporter details and signature Corresponding CMAU02
iii. Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)⁹	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of) & Fish Receiver	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Fish Receiver (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of) and/or Fish Receiver (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Fish Receiver (or agent of)

⁹ If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

iv. What is the timeframe and method¹⁰ for submission	14th day of the following month of catch	Electronic within 24 hours of transfer - paper copy on arrival in port	On arrival at farm site	Within 24 hrs of completion of all parts of the form.	Farm - Completion within 30hrs of kill, then submit to AFMA within 3 business days of completion. Farm have option to submit electronically at end of harvest Wild - sent to AFMA within 3 business days of landing	Prior to export	3 business days at the end of transfer	Wild - Within 3 business days of landing. Farm - completion 30 hours from time of kill and sent to AFMA within 3 business days of completion Within 3 days of final harvest for direct harvest to freezer boats	3 business days from time of export
v. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information	At sea and port inspection VMS Observers (10%) Log return data matching	At sea inspection Annual audit Log return data matching AFMA strict monitoring SBT program	At sea and port inspection (100%) Log return data matching AFMA strict monitoring SBT program	AFMA strict monitoring SBT program Verified counts of transfer into farms Audits Log return data matching	Port inspection Log return data matching AFMA strict monitoring SBT program	AFMA complete SBT details on the form. Fish Receiver acknowledges accuracy. Log return data matching	Audit Log return data matching AFMA strict monitoring SBT program	Port Inspection Match Corresponding CTAU02 AFMA strict monitoring SBT program Log return data matching	Log book return data matching Product descriptions Matching CMAU02 and other REAU02 AFMA strict monitoring SBT program
vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties	All logbooks and catch disposal records (CDRs) determined by AFMA are legislative instruments registered with the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) www.comlaw.gov.au . Failure to complete the logbook in accordance with logbook instructions may lead to a monetary fine, criminal proceedings, suspension or cancellation of the fishing concession.								
vii. Other relevant information¹¹		Details used to decrement quota on first estimate		Details used to update estimated decremented quota with verified weights				Form remains with product	Form remains with product

¹⁰ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel

¹¹ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

Longline Sector

	ALO6 Australian pelagic longline daily log	PT02A SBT catch disposal record for purposes other than farming	CTAU02 CCSBT catch tagging form	CMAU02 CCSBT catch monitoring form	REAU02 CCSBT form for re- export/export after landing or domestic product
i. Whether this is mandatory (M). If not, specify the % of SBT fishing to be covered	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory for whole fish	Mandatory	Mandatory
ii. The information that will be recorded (including whether it relates to SBT or ERS)	SBT & ERS characteristics	SBT weight estimates by concession holder ERS bycatch SBT actual weight by fish receiver Trip details Port of landing	SBT mortalities, weight, length and tag number Statistical area Month of harvest Gear code	Farmed or wild caught – month and area of harvest Product description Tagging form # (CTAU02) Farm stocking form # (FSAU02) Domestic sale – name, address, weight and signature Exporter / Importer details and signature	Exporter details and signature Corresponding CMAU02
iii. Who the reports will be submitted to and by whom (e.g. Vessel Master, the Fishing Company etc)¹²	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder or Agent	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder or Agent and Fish Receiver	To: AFMA By: Concession Holder (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Fish Receiver (or agent of)	To: AFMA By: Fish Receiver (or agent of)
iv. What is the timeframe and method¹³ for submission	3 days from end of trip	3 business days from of landing	3 business days from landing	3 business days from landing	3 business days from time of export
v. The type of checking and verification that will routinely be conducted for this information	Sea and port inspection VMS Log return data matching	Port inspection VMS Observers Log return data matching	Port inspection	Log return data matching Match Corresponding FSAU02 and CTAU02	Log book return data matching Product descriptions Matching CMAU02 and other REAU02

¹² If the reports are not to be submitted to the Member's or CNM's government fisheries authority, then also specify whether the information will later be sent to the fisheries authority, including how and when that occurs.

¹³ In particular, whether the information is submitted electronically from the vessel

vi. Reference to applicable legislation and penalties	All logbooks and catch disposal records (CDRs) determined by AFMA are legislative instruments registered with the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) www.comlaw.gov.au . Failure to complete the logbook in accordance with logbook instructions may lead to a monetary fine, criminal proceedings, suspension or cancellation of the fishing concession.				
vii. Other relevant information¹⁴		Verified weight is decremented from quota holdings		Form remains with product	Form remains with product

¹⁴ Including information on ERS, and comments on the effectiveness of the controls or monitoring tools and any plans for further improvement.

Attachment 2. General Conditions attached to SFRs

75425/1:SBT SFR general condition 2009-10 (CDS)

AREA OF WATERS

That part of the Australian Fishing Zone described in Clause 3- SBT Fishery area of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. ICVMS REQUIREMENTS

A boat nominated to this concession must be fitted with an operational Integrated Computer Vessel Monitoring System (ICVMS) which, unless otherwise waived or altered by AFMA in writing addressed to the holder, must meet and be operated according to the criteria set out in sub paragraphs (a) to (e) hereunder.

- a) ICVMS must:
 - i) include or consist of an Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) which:
 - (1) is a type that has been approved by AFMA;
 - (2) is correctly registered with the relevant Inmarsat-C provider; and
 - (3) not to be switched off in port. 'Sleep mode' may not be used without prior arrangement with AFMA. The concession holder, or authorised representative, may enter into a prior arrangement to switch off the ALC or use 'sleep mode' by calling 02 6225 5369 or after hours by contacting the AFMA duty officer on 0419 205 329.
 - ii) have a personal computer attached to the ALC which is capable of sending and receiving emails; and
 - iii) be installed in accordance with the AFMA installation guidelines; and
 - iv) have the appropriate Data Network Identification Number (DNID) downloaded to the unit through AFMA; and
 - v) unless arrangements are entered into with AFMA in writing, be operating continuously and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and operating instructions.
- b) The fishing concession holder must ensure that:
 - i) in respect to condition (a)iv. above, the appropriate DNID download forms as supplied by AFMA are completed; and
 - ii) immediately after installation of the ICVMS and prior to going to sea for the first time following installation of the ICVMS seek confirmation from AFMA that the ALC is being monitored correctly (please note this only applies to the first trip following installation, you are not required to contact AFMA to confirm the ALC is working on any subsequent trip); and
 - iii) no person or persons switches off, tampers with, alters, damages or disables any component of the ALC, it's software, cabling or it's antenna system; and

- iv) the power supply(s) to the ALC is not tampered with, altered, damaged or disabled; and
- iv) the AFMA seals attached to the unit in accordance with the installation guidelines are not removed by any person other than an authorised agent of the installer; and
- v) in the event of the seals being removed by an authorised agent, the seals are replaced by an authorised agent.
- vi) he/she becomes aware that the ALC is not functioning contact AFMA immediately on the telephone numbers contained in condition a)i).
- c) If the ALC is not operating or is malfunctioning the boat must remain in port until the ALC is inspected, repaired if necessary and AFMA has received confirmation from an authorised technician that the ALC is functioning normally.
- d) If the ALC stops reporting or malfunctions after the boat has left port, the master of the boat must contact the AFMA duty officer and comply with any instructions given by an AFMA authorised officer. These instructions may include a requirement for the master to submit accurate manual position reports, or for the master to immediately stow all fishing gear and take the boat directly to port.
- e) The manual position reports referred to in paragraph (d) must be made at times and frequencies required by AFMA. They should be sent by:
 - i) fax to (02) 6225 5440; or
 - ii) email to VMSreporting@afma.gov.au; or
 - iii) phone AFMA on 02 6225 5369

The report must include:

- i) the boat's name; and
- ii) the boat's distinguishing symbol; and
- iii) the boat's present latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes); and
- iv) the date and time;

2. CRITICAL INCIDENTS

If the boat nominated on this SFR is using the purse seine method, the SFR holder, or the person acting on their behalf must report to AFMA immediately all critical incidents or unusual circumstances affecting the fish during the catching process or during the transfer into the tow cage. This includes but is not limited to higher than normal mortality rates, vessel breakdown, tow cage damage or loss, any fish release, storm or weather damage. The information must be reported by calling the Duty Officer's Phone (24 hours) on: 0419 205 329.

3. COMPLETING REPORTS

The statutory fishing right holder must ensure that the relevant information about fish taken under the authority of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Management Plan 1995 is accurately and fully recorded and submitted in the following logbooks if southern bluefin tuna is taken for farms:

- a) the catch disposal record titled Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Farm Catch Disposal Record Purse Seine Boat (SBT02) in accordance with the information and instructions in that catch disposal record, and
- b) the logbook titled Australian Purse Seine and Pole Daily Fishing Log for Farmed Southern Bluefin Tuna Only (TPB03) in accordance with the General Information and Instructions for

- completion of the logbook.
- c) the catch disposal record titled Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Farm Catch Disposal Record (SBT04B) must be filled in, in accordance with the instructions for the completion of the logbook.

Note: the cage towing section of the TPB03 log does not need to be completed.

If southern bluefin tuna is taken other than for farms:

- c) the catch disposal record titled Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Catch Disposal Record CR4(A) in accordance with the information and instructions in that catch disposal record, and
- d) if taken by Pelagic Longlining the logbook titled Australian Pelagic Longline Daily Fishing Log (AL06) in accordance with the General information and Instructions for completion of the logbook, and
- e) if taken by the method known as minor line the logbook titled Australian Tuna Minor Line Daily Fishing Log (LN01A) in accordance with the General Information and Instructions for completion of the logbook, and
- f) if taken by purse seining the logbook titled Purse Seine Daily Fishing Log (PS01) in accordance with the General Information and instructions for completion of the logbook, and
- g) if taken by poling the logbook titled Australian Purse Seine and Pole Daily Fishing Log (TPB02) in accordance with the General Information and Instructions for Completion of the logbook.

If southern bluefin tuna is transported from a boat to a receiver using more than one vehicle:

- a) the transit form titled Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Transit Form (CR5) in accordance with the information and instructions on that transit form.

4. CARRIAGE OF FISHERY OBSERVERS

The holder of this concession must, if requested by AFMA, facilitate the carriage of fishery observers (observers) on the boat.

The Concession may be suspended if the holder of the concession fails to carry an observer.

5. PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING VERIFIED WEIGHT SAMPLE

The concession holder must in complying with section 22B.2 (a) of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1995, follow directions of the AFMA authorised representative who must supervise the taking of the sample and ensure that it is in accordance with the Procedure for Taking SBT for the Weight Sample as detailed in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery (Farm Sector) Pre-Season Briefing Guide 2009/10 Fishing Season.

6. CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME

- A. The Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting for the holder must ensure all Southern Bluefin Tuna are sold or otherwise disposed of through a Licensed Fish Receiver in possession of a current Fish Receiver Permit issued under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* that is registered with AFMA to receive Southern Bluefin Tuna.
- B. The Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting for the holder must ensure that the following happens for all wild caught¹ Southern Bluefin Tuna that are landed:
 - a) If the fish remains whole²:
 - i) an AFMA approved tag is inserted directly into the fish, in such a way that it cannot be reused, at the point of kill; and
 - ii) the length, weight and capture location of each individual fish is recorded on the Catch Tagging Form before the fish leaves their possession or is frozen, which ever is first;

- b) the Catch/Harvest section of the Catch Monitoring Form is completed and given to the receiving Fish Receiver Permit holder or their authorised agent.
 - c) any mortalities retained for landing during Purse Seining are recorded on the SBT02 logbook next to the number of estimated mortalities.
- C. The Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting for the holder must certify and return a Farm Stocking Form to AFMA for all live Southern Bluefin Tuna transferred to farms.
- D. The Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting for the holder must ensure that the following happens for farmed Southern Bluefin Tuna that are killed:
- a) If the fish remains whole² that within 30 hours of its kill, before the fish leaves their possession or the fish is frozen, whichever is first: that:
 - i) an AFMA approved tag is inserted directly into the fish, in such a way that it cannot be reused;
 - ii) the length, weight and capture location of each individual fish is recorded on the Catch Tagging Form;
 - b) the Catch/Harvest section of the Catch Monitoring Form is completed fully and correctly according to the instructions contained in the book;
 - c) a completed Catch Monitoring Form that has been validated accompanies all fish whether for domestic sale or export; and
 - d) the Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting for the holder is exempted from conditions 6.4.a)-6.4.c) if the fish is rejected and discarded within 30 hours, provided the fish is never sold and records of all mortalities discarded are kept.
- E. The Catch Tagging Form must be certified by the master of the vessel or the fish receiver only when it has been correctly and fully completed
- F. Tags must remain attached to each individual dead Southern Bluefin Tuna until at least the first point of sale unless the tuna has been processed so that it is no longer whole².
- G. Ensure a copy of the Catch Monitoring Form with the Catch/Harvest Section completed and validated is sent to AFMA within 3 days of the catch being landed;
- H. Copies of all completed catch tagging forms must be sent back to AFMA within 3 days of completion.
- I. If there are insufficient tags on board a vessel to tag all fish 6.2.a) is not violated, so long as:
- a) AFMA is contacted prior to landing, in writing, by either faxing (02) 6225 5440 or emailing sbtmonitoring@afma.gov.au <<mailto:sbtmonitoring@afma.gov.au>>; and
 - b) the fish does not leave the vessel until an AFMA approved tag has been attached to it.
- J. The Statutory Fishing Right holder or person acting on their behalf must ensure that if a tag is lost or needs to be replaced the following information is provided to AFMA by either faxing (02) 6225 5440 or emailing sbtmonitoring@afma.gov.au<<mailto:sbtmonitoring@afma.gov.au>> within 3 days of it being replaced:
- a) Old tag number (if known)
 - b) New tag number
 - c) Old Catch Tagging Form Document Number (if known)

d) New Catch Tagging Form Document Number

e) Reason the tag was changed.

K. All sections of Catch Documentation Scheme forms must be filled in completely and correctly according to the instructions.

¹Wild Caught: Southern Bluefin Tuna is considered wild caught if it is brought on board a vessel at sea and killed and has not been counted into a farm cage. A fish is not classified as wild caught if it has been transferred into an CCSBT registered farm, it is then 'farmed'.

²Whole: A fish remains whole despite cleaning, gilling, and gutting, freezing, removing fins, gill plates and tail and removing the head or part of the head. A fish is no longer considered to be whole if it has undergone processes such as filleting or loining.