

**General Conditions for fishing in Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic
Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Statistical Division 58.4.2
2024/25**

Conditions applying to this Fishing Permit

In addition to the conditions specified in sub section 32(5) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (the Act) and the condition in sub section 42(2) of the Act requiring the holder to comply with any logbook determination, and the condition in sub-section 32(7A) requiring the holder to comply with any Direction under s41 A, the conditions set out below are specified under sub-paragraph 32(6) (a)(i):

Note: Under sub section 32(8) these conditions may be varied, revoked or a further condition specified by written notice from AFMA.

Under section 42B (2) of the Act, Regulations may prescribe conditions that apply to fishing concessions. Regulations have been prescribed in the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019(FM Regulations)* providing conditions that apply to this fishing concession in particular:

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|---------------------|--|
| Regulation 33: | Nominated boat must be used on trip. |
| Regulation 37: | Concession holder to ensure that vessel monitoring system is fitted and operating. |
| Regulation 39: | Requirement to carry observer. |
| Regulation 40: | Concession holder to ensure provision for observer and equipment. |
| Regulation 41: | Concession holder to ensure observer is able to perform functions. |
| Regulation 44 - 65: | Catch limits.* |
| Regulation 66 - 68: | Fish processing during a trip. |
| Regulation 70: | No interaction with protected organism. |
| Regulation 71: | Reporting interaction with protected organism. |
| Regulation 72: | Requirements if protected organisms is injured by interaction. |
| Regulation 73: | Requirements if protected organisms killed by interaction. |

Any terms used in these conditions that are defined in the Act or the Regulations are to be read consistently.

not applicable to some concessions

Area of the Fishery

1. This concession is granted for the area of the fishery described as CCAMLR Statistical Division 58.4.2 - The waters bounded by a line starting at 62°S 30°E; thence due east to 62°S 73°10'E; thence due south to 64°S 73°10'E; thence due east to 64°S 80°E; thence due south to the Antarctic Continent; thence westward along the coast of the Antarctic Continent to 30°E longitude; thence due north to the starting point.

Area Limitation

2. The concession holder must not fish under this concession outside the area of the fishery.
3. The concession holder must not fish under this concession in depths shallower than 550m.
4. The concession holder must not fish within those Research Blocks that are closed to fishing as set out in Appendix A.
5. The holder must not fish under this concession within the defined areas of registered vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) as set out in Appendix B.

Catch Limitations

6. The concession holder may only target Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*). Any Patagonian toothfish (*D. eleginoides*) caught shall be counted towards the overall catch limit for *D. mawsoni*, including discards and those with the 'jellymeat' condition.
7. Bycatch species are defined as any species other than *Dissostichus* spp.
8. All species of the genus *Macrourus* are counted as a single species for bycatch limit purposes.
9. All species of skates and rays are counted as a single species for bycatch limit purposes.
10. The concession holder must, where reasonably possible, ensure that any bycatch of shark, especially juveniles and gravid females, are released alive.

Gear Limitations and requirements

11. This concession authorises the use and carrying of longline fishing gear only during the period 1 December 2024 to 30 November 2025.
12. The concession holder must use internally weighted longlines with an integrated weight of at least 50g/m.
13. The concession holder must deploy a streamer line during longline setting. The streamer line must be set up in accordance with specifications of streamer lines and method of deployment given in Annex 25-02/A of CCAMLR Conservation Measure 25-02 (2024).
14. A bird exclusion device (BED) designed to discourage seabirds from accessing baits during the hauling of longlines must be deployed to the extent allowed by prevailing weather conditions. Guidelines for a BED are given in Annex 25-02/B of CCAMLR CM 25-02 (2024).

Notes: for the purposes of paragraph 13, a moonpool is considered a BED.

Research Obligations

15. When fishing, the concession holder must conduct fishery-based research in accordance with the Research Plan and Tagging Program described in CCAMLR CM 41- 01(2024) Annex 41-01/B

and Annex 41-01/C respectively including soak time, hook number and setting distance requirements. When commencing fishing in a new research block, research hauls (CM 41-01 (2024), Annex 41-01/B, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5) must be set in locations as provided by Australian Antarctic Division.

16. When fishing, the concession holder must ensure that *Dissostichus* spp. are tagged and released continuously while fishing at a rate of at least five fish per tonne green weight caught. The tagging rate and the tag-overlap statistic must be calculated for each research block specified in Appendix A.
17. The concession holder must ensure that the observers have access to sufficient catch samples to enable the collection of all data required by the Observer Sampling Requirements as specified in the Data Collection Plan (CCAMLR CM 41-01 (2024) Annex 41-01/A), and as described in the CCAMLR Scientific Observer's Manual-Finfish Fisheries.
18. The holder must assist each observer to perform their duties.

Note: The CCAMLR Scientific Observer's Manual-Finfish Fisheries can be viewed on the CCAMLR website ([Scientific Observer's Manual – Finfish Fisheries – Version 2025 | CCAMLR](#)); the CCAMLR Data Collection Plan can be viewed on the CCAMLR website ([Conservation measures | CCAMLR](#))

Fishery Closure

19. The concession holder must not fish for *Dissostichus* spp. in the area of the fishery, or specified portion of the area of the fishery as described at Appendix A, if:
 - a. the CCAMLR Secretariat has announced that the catch limit for the species has been reached; or
 - b. the area of the fishery, or a specified portion of the area of the fishery, has been closed to the concession holder by the CCAMLR Secretariat; or
 - c. AFMA notifies the concession holder of its failure to comply with its daily catch and effort reporting requirements contained within this concession.
20. If the CCAMLR Secretariat notifies the concession holder of the closure of the area of the fishery, or a specified portion of the area of the fishery, the concession holder must:
 - a. ensure that all fishing gear is removed from the water by the date and time of closure notified by the CCAMLR Secretariat; and
 - b. either:
 - i. ensure that no new longlines are set within 24 hours before the date and time of closure notified by the CCAMLR Secretariat; or
 - ii. if the concession holder is notified less than 24 hours before the date and time of closure, ensure that no new longlines are set after the concession holder is notified; and
 - c. depart the closed fishery as soon as all fishing gear has been removed from the water.
21. If it is likely that the concession holder will be unable to remove all of the fishing gear from the water before the date and time of closure, as required by the above clause, because of:
 - a. the safety of the boat and crew; or
 - b. limitations which may arise from adverse weather conditions; or

- c. sea-ice cover; or
- d. the need to protect the Antarctic marine environment;

the concession holder must notify AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the CCAMLR Secretariat via email data@ccamlr.org of the delayed removal of the fishing gear and remove all fishing gear from the water as soon as possible.

Interactions with Seabird Obligations

22. If three (3) or more seabirds are caught by longline the concession holder must immediately change to night setting only (i.e. setting only during the hours of darkness between the times of nautical twilight).
23. In these conditions nautical twilight means the times set forth in the Nautical Almanac tables for the relevant latitude, local time, and date. A copy of the algorithm for calculating these times is available from the CCAMLR Secretariat. All times, whether for boat operations or observer reporting, shall be referenced to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
24. The concession holder must ensure that wherever possible, when night setting, setting of lines is completed at least three (3) hours before sunrise.
25. If the boat nominated to this concession is involved in an incident that results in a seabird being caught, the concession holder must:
 - a. comply with any AFMA direction provided in writing regarding High Pathogenic Avian Influenza before handling dead or alive seabirds.
 - b. if the seabird is alive, make every reasonable effort to ensure that the seabird is released alive and that, wherever possible, any hooks are removed without jeopardising the life of the bird (CM 25-02 (2024)); or
 - c. if the seabird is dead, ensure:
 - i. whatever assistance is necessary is provided for the observer to:
 - take photographs or video footage of the dead seabird;
 - collect any other data and make any other observations requested by AFMA; and
 - ii. any remains of the dead seabird that are not retained are discharged from the boat in a manner that does not attract seabirds to the boat;
 - d. immediately tell the observer on board the boat about the incident, and allow the observer to observe the consequences of the incident;
 - e. notify AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au within 24 hours after the incident, including:
 - i. number of seabirds caught;
 - ii. species of seabirds caught;
 - iii. life status of seabirds caught;
 - iv. type of bait used;
 - v. fishing gear and mitigation measures and stage of operation when the seabird bycatch occurred;
 - vi. time of day/night of line setting and haul;

- vii. date and location of the bycatch;
 - viii. any external factors (such as weather conditions and moon phase) that may influence seabird bycatch;
 - ix. whether the seabird is dead or alive, and, if applicable, a description of the injuries the seabird sustained;
 - x. if the seabird is banded; and
 - xi. whether the seabird was retained on board the boat or released.
26. The concession holder has not complied with the above paragraph unless AFMA has replied in writing within 72 hours, stating that the concession holder's notification has been fully received. The concession holder must re-send the report if AFMA has not replied in writing within 72 hours

Interactions with Marine Mammal Obligations

27. If the boat nominated to this concession is involved in an incident that results in an injury to, or the death of, a marine mammal, the concession holder must:
- a. comply with any AFMA direction provided in writing regarding High Pathogenic Avian Influenza before handling dead or alive marine mammals;
 - b. either:
 - i. if the mammal is injured, ensure that the marine mammal is given as much assistance as is practicable; or
 - ii. if the mammal is dead:
 - a. provide whatever assistance is necessary for the observer to:
 - i. take photographs or video footage of the dead mammal; and
 - ii. collect any other data, or make any other observations, requested by AFMA; and
 - b. discharge the remains of the carcass from the boat in a manner that does not attract seabirds or mammals to the boat;
 - c. report the interaction to the observer on board the boat, and allow the observer to observe the consequences of the incident; and
 - d. report the interaction to AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au within 24 hours after the incident.
28. The concession holder is not taken to have complied with the above paragraph unless AFMA has replied in writing within 72 hours, saying that the holder's transmission has been fully received. The concession holder must re-send the report if AFMA has not replied in writing within 72 hours.

Interactions with the Environment Obligations

29. The concession holder must:
- a. take all reasonable steps to avoid losing any fishing gear or other non-biodegradable items from the boat;

- b. make all reasonable attempts to retrieve or recover lost fishing gear as soon as it is safe to do so;
- c. notify AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au about any loss of fishing gear or other non-biodegradable item within 48 hours after the loss (including details of the quantity and description of the lost item, the time, date and position at which it was lost, and the circumstance surrounding the loss);
- d. ensure that no poultry products (including eggs or eggshells) or brassicas (for example, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts or kale) are discharged from the boat;
- e. ensure that live poultry or other living birds are not brought into areas south of 60°S and ensure that any dressed poultry not consumed is removed from areas south of 60°S;
- f. ensure that, with the exception of paragraphs 9 and 32, no offal or bycatch is dumped or discharged from the boat in CCAMLR waters or within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of another country;
- g. ensure that during longline fishing at night, only the minimum ship's lights necessary for safety shall be used;
- h. take all reasonable steps to minimise the risk and severity of collision with seabirds and marine mammals, and comply with any reasonable direction of an observer to minimise such risk;
- i. ensure that plastic packaging bands are not used to secure bait boxes;
- j. ensure that, if possible, plastic packaging bands are not used to secure items on board the boats, unless the bands are an essential part of the boat's gear; and
- k. if items secured by plastic packaging bands are brought on board the boat, and those bands are removed, ensure that:
 - i. they are cut into sections no larger than 30cm;
 - ii. they are cut so that they do not form a continuous loop; and
 - iii. they are incinerated at the earliest opportunity.
- l. ensure any plastic residue from the incinerator is stored on board the boat and disposed of on reaching port.
- m. remove all fishhooks from the offal prior to discharge.
- n. ensure that no dumping or discharging of oil or fuel products or oily mixtures into the sea occurs, in accordance with MARPOL Annex I
- o. ensure no plastics are discharged into the sea, in accordance with MARPOL Annex V on Regulations from the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from ships.

30. Consistent with MARPOL Annex V, paragraph 1 shall not apply to:

- a. the discharge of plastics from a vessel necessary for the purpose of securing the safety of a vessel and those on board or saving life at sea; or
- b. the accidental loss of plastics resulting from damage to a vessel or its equipment provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken before and after the occurrence of the damage, to prevent or minimise the accidental loss; or,
- c. the accidental loss of fishing gear consisting of or containing plastic from a vessel provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent such loss; or

- d. the discharge of fishing gear consisting of or containing plastic from a vessel for the protection of the marine environment or for the safety of that vessel or its crew.

In this paragraph:

'*offal*' is defined as bait and by-products from the processing of fish and other organisms, including parts or sections of fish or organisms which are by-products of processing.

'*discards*' are defined as whole fish or other organisms returned to the sea dead or with low expectation of survival, as described in the Observer Longline Logbook 'Observed Haul Catch' form instructions.

31. The concession holder, when fishing south of 60°S, is prohibited from dumping or discharging:
 - a. garbage, except north of 60° South as permitted under MARPOL Annex V (Regulation 4);
 - b. avian products including poultry or parts, including eggshells;
 - c. sewage, except as permitted under MARPOL Annex IV;
 - d. incineration ash;
 - e. offal;
 - f. discards; and
 - g. food wastes not capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm, unless the discharge occurs more than 12 n miles from the nearest land, iceshelf or fast ice;
32. The concession holder must not, while in the area of the fishery specified in this concession, target species of marine life other than the target species.
33. All skates and rays must be brought on board or alongside the boat to be checked for tags and for their condition to be assessed. Recaptured tagged skates and rays should not be re-released. Unless otherwise specified by observers, all other skates and rays caught alive with a high probability of survival should be released alive, by the boat, by cutting snoods, and when practical removing hooks.

Movement Obligations

34. If the bycatch of any one species is equal to, or greater than, one (1) tonne in any one haul or set, regardless of whether it is retained or released, then the fishing boat nominated to this concession must move to another location at least five (5) nautical miles distant. The boat must not set any gear at any point within five (5) nautical miles of the location where the bycatch exceeded one (1) tonne for a period of at least five days. The location where the bycatch exceeded one (1) tonne is defined as the path followed by the fishing boat (CM 33-03 (2024)).
35. Reference to a haul or set in the above clause refers to a single longline regardless of how contiguous sections of gear are connected.
36. If the trigger limit described in paragraphs 33 is reached, the Concession holder must report the interaction to AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au within 24 hours after the incident.
37. The precise geographic position of a haul/set of a longline will be determined by the centre point of the line or lines for the purposes of catch and effort reporting and movement obligations.
38. The path is defined from the point at which the first anchor of a set was deployed to the point at

which the last anchor of that set was deployed for movement obligations.

Handling and Treatment of Bycatch

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

Definitions:

For the purpose of the above clause:

Mistreat means taking, or failing to take, any reasonable action or actions, which results, or is likely to result, in the;

- i. death of, or
- ii. injury to, or
- iii. causing of physiological stress to any bycatch.

Bycatch means any species that physically interact with fishing boats and/or fishing gear (including auxiliary equipment) and which are not usually kept by commercial fishers. (Bycatch species may include fish, crustaceans, sharks, molluscs, marine mammals, reptiles and birds. Bycatch includes listed protected species under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.)

Notes: For the purposes of this condition 'mistreat' does not include the taking, or failing to take, action where it is reasonably necessary to take, or not take, the action to ensure the safety of the boat and or its crew, or to comply with the requirements of any AFMA approved bycatch management plan(s) (these may include Seabird Management Plans, Vessel Management Plans etc.).

Transshipping Obligations

40. The concession holder must notify AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the CCAMLR Secretariat via email data@ccamlr.org of any transshipments within the CCAMLR Convention Area using the template in CM 10-09 (2022) Annex 10/09A.

41. Any transshipment notifications must be sent at least 72 hours in advance of the boat transshipping for harvested Antarctic marine living resources, bait or fuel and at least two (2) hours in advance for all other goods or materials to the Secretariat and AFMA using the template shown in Annex 10-09/A of CCAMLR CM 10-09 (2022).

42. The concession holder may, upon receiving written approval from AFMA:

- a. carry fish taken with the use of another boat on the nominated boat; or
- b. tranship fish caught by the nominated boat to another boat by transferring at sea (or outside of a port) provided the AFMA observer agrees with the quantity transhipped as specified on the *Dissostichus* catch document, and notifies AFMA of their concurrence in writing.

43. The concession holder must within three (3) working days of any of its vessels having transhipped within the Convention Area, confirm the information provided in accordance with paragraph 41 to the Secretariat and AFMA using the template shown in Annex 10-09/A of CCAMLR CM 10-09 (2022) or indicate if this information has changed.

Observer Obligations

44. The concession holder must ensure that the boat nominated to this concession has at least two scientific observers, one of whom shall be an observer appointed in accordance with the CCAMLR Scheme of International Scientific Observation (hereafter referred to as 'CCAMLR Observer') on board whilst conducting any fishing activities within the fishing season.
45. The concession holder must give scientific observers the status of ship's officers. Accommodation and meals for scientific observers on board must be of a standard commensurate with this status. This is what AFMA considers to be adequate food and accommodation for the purpose of Division 5 Regulation 40 of the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019*.
46. The concession holder must ensure that scientific observers are given assistance by the concession holder, the master of the boat and the crew members of the boat, and have access to all areas of the boat, so as to enable the observers to carry out their data collection duties to the extent reasonably necessary, as specified in the CCAMLR Scientific Observers Manual and Annex I of Text of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation, as amended from time to time, without impediment or influence.
47. The concession holder must not:
 - a. offer a scientific observer, either directly or indirectly, any gratuity, gift, favour, loan or anything of monetary value, except for meals and accommodations when provided by the vessel;
 - b. intimidate, or interfere with the duties of a scientific observer;
 - c. interfere with or bias the sampling procedure employed by a scientific observer;
 - d. tamper with, destroy, or discard a scientific observer's collected samples, equipment, records, media storage, papers, or effects without the express consent of the observer;
 - e. prohibit, impede, threaten, or coerce, an observer from/into collecting samples, making observation, or otherwise performing the observer's duties;
 - f. harass a scientific observer; or
 - g. interfere with or prevent the observer from communicating with the Designating Member, including by preventing the scientific observer from having access to the vessel's communication equipment.
48. The concession holder must assist each scientific observer on board the boat to:
 - a. record the number, type and circumstance of each interaction of the nominated boat with seabirds and/or mammals;
 - b. record details of other boats sighted, and information about the activities of those boats in the area of the fishery (including vessel type identification, vessel position, activity);
 - c. assist with meeting the tagging requirements for the fishery; and
 - d. cooperate and assist the observer with performing data collection requirements if requested by the observer (e.g., conversion factor tests, lifting).
49. The concession holder must not interfere with or prevent any scientific observer from communicating with his/her employer, including by preventing the scientific observer from having access to the boat's communication equipment.
50. The concession holder must ensure that any AFMA observer on board the nominated boat during a trip is given access to internet (available via Wi-Fi or cabling) for the purpose of:

- a. communicating with AFMA and other government agencies as required from time to time; and
 - b. reasonable personal use.
51. To obtain AFMA Scientific observer(s) for the nominated boat, the concession holder must provide AFMA via email Observers@afma.gov.au with at least 21 days' notice before the date of departure. If travel restrictions are in place or there are visa requirements, 35 days notification is required.
52. Where an observer on board the boat is injured or falls ill the concession holder must:
- a. take all reasonable action to ensure they are provided with adequate medical care including, at the master's discretion, the immediate return of the boat to port or the evacuation of the observer to a location able to provide appropriate medical care;
 - b. immediately contact the AFMA Duty Officer (24 hours) by phone +612 6275 5818 to report injury or illness;
 - c. within 12 hours of an observer reporting to the Master of taking ill or suffering an injury which prevents them from completing their duties, inform the AFMA Observer Section by email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au of the following:
 - i. current condition of the observer;
 - ii. likely illness or, in case of an injury, a detailed description of the cause of the injury;
 - iii. treatment of the observer and if any further medical assistance is required or to be obtained;
 - iv. extent of incapacity of the observer;
 - v. expected duration of the illness/incapacity, if known;
 - vi. current activity of the boat (e.g. steaming to port, fishing, searching); and
 - vii. expected date of return to port.
53. If the illness or injury is likely to last less than five (5) days such as viruses, flu, sprained ankle or where the boat is likely to cease fishing within five (5) days and return to port:
- a. the boat may function with one observer;
 - b. AFMA and the remaining observer will agree on a reduced program for observation for the duration of the illness. This will be done at the time and will depend on the expected activity of the boat and the level of contribution the incapacitated observer can continue to make (eg. seabird counts from the wheelhouse);
 - c. the reduced program will still include elements of both fisheries and ecological data collection; and
 - d. the concession holder and/or the master will report to AFMA at least every second day on the health of the ill observer and the effectiveness and practicality of the arrangements implemented.
54. If the illness or injury is likely to cause the observer to be unfit for duty for a period in excess of five (5) days:
- a. the concession holder must provide a crew member, suitable to the unaffected observer, to act as an assistant to the unaffected observer in their work;

- b. AFMA and the unaffected observer will agree on a reduced program for observation and suitable duties for the deputised crew member. This will be done at the time and will depend on the expected activity of the boat, the expertise of the deputised crew member and the level of contribution the incapacitated observer can continue to make (e.g. seabird counts from the wheelhouse);
 - c. the reduced program will still include elements of both fisheries and ecological data collection; and
 - d. the holder and/or the master will report to AFMA at least every second day on the health of the incapacitated observer and the effectiveness and practicality of the arrangements implemented.
55. Should both observers fall ill or suffer an injury that simultaneously prevents both of them from carrying out their duties, the concession holder must advise AFMA, within 12 hours of the second observer, or both observers, reporting to the Master of taking ill or suffering an injury, the:
- a. current condition of the observers;
 - b. likely illness/es or, in case of an injury/s, a detailed description of the cause of the injury/s;
 - c. treatment of the observers and if any further medical assistance is required or to be obtained;
 - d. extent of incapacity of the observers;
 - e. expected duration of the illness/incapacity, if known;
 - f. current activity of the boat (e.g. steaming to port, fishing, searching); and
 - g. expected date of return to port.
56. Subject to the particular circumstances prevailing at the time, AFMA will advise the concession holder of an appropriate course of action, which may include a cessation of fishing activity, until at least one observer is fit enough to undertake their duties.
- Note: For the purposes of these contingency arrangements advice to AFMA is considered to be contacting the AFMA Observer Manager during office hours (8am-5pm, Monday to Friday) on telephone number +612 6225 5555 or AFMA Observer Duty Officer 24 hours on phone number +61 427 496 446, or e-mail AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au. E-mail messages will not be taken to be received unless they are confirmed, in writing by AFMA within 72 hours. If unable to contact the AFMA Observer Manager advice may be made to the AFMA Duty Officer on phone number +612 6275 5818.
57. In the event an observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard, the concession holder must:
- a. immediately suspend all fishing operations;
 - b. immediately commence search and rescue if the observer is missing or presumed fallen overboard, and search for at least 72 hours, or until the search is called off by the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC), unless the observer is found sooner, or unless instructed by the Receiving Member to continue searching;
 - c. immediately notify the AFMA Observer Manager during office hours (8am-5pm, Monday to Friday AEST) on telephone number +612 6225 5555 or AFMA Observer Duty Officer 24 hours on phone number +61 427 496 446, and e-mail

AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au. If unable to contact the AFMA Observer Manager advice may be made to the AFMA Duty Officer 24 hours on phone number +612 6275 5818.

- d. immediately notify the appropriate Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) and alert other boats in the vicinity by using all available means of communication;
- e. cooperate fully in any search and rescue operation;
- f. provide a report to the appropriate authorities on the incident; and
- g. cooperate fully in any and all official investigations and with all directions, including by returning to port if appropriate, and preserves any potential evidence and the personal effects and quarters of the deceased or missing observer.

58. In the event an observer dies, the concession holder must ensure that the body is well-preserved for the purposes of an autopsy and investigation.

59. In the event that an observer suffers from a potentially serious illness or serious injury that may threaten his or her life or safety, the boat shall seek medical advice through the relevant RCC. If the RCC has been advised by the pertinent medical professional that the observer suffers from a serious illness or injury that threatens his or her life or safety, the concession holder must:

- a. immediately suspend fishing operations;
- b. immediately notify the Receiving Member and the RCC;
- c. notify the AFMA Duty Officer on phone number +612 6275 5818 and the AFMA Observer Manager on +61 427 496 446
- d. take all reasonable actions to care for the observer and provide any medical treatment available and possible on board the boat;
- e. if recommended by the RCC or requested by AFMA, facilitate the disembarkation and transport of the observer to a medical facility equipped to provide the required care, as soon as practicable; and
- f. cooperate fully in any and all official investigations into the cause of the illness or injury.

Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem (VME) Indicator Units

60. The holder must ensure that:

- a. the boat clearly marks its longlines into line segments of 1200m or 1000 hooks whichever is shorter;
- b. segment specific data on the number, including zero catches, of VME indicator units is collected for all line segments;
- c. to the extent possible, the latitude and longitude of each line segment mid-point and number of associated VME indicator units, including zero catches, are recorded;
- d. if five (5) or more VME indicator units are recovered within one line segment, the boat immediately notifies AFMA at AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the CCAMLR Secretariat at data@ccamlr.org of the location of the mid-point of the line segment from which those VME indicator units were recovered along with the number of VME indicator units recovered;
- e. in addition to paragraph (d) above, if ten (10) or more VME indicator units are recovered

over one line segment, the boat must complete hauling any lines intersecting with the Risk Area without delay and no further lines intersecting with the Risk Area may be set for the rest of the season, and the boat must immediately notify AFMA at AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the CCAMLR Secretariat at data@ccamlr.org of the location of the mid-point of the line segment from which those VME indicator units were recovered along with the number of VME indicator units recovered;

- f. the boat does not fish within any Risk Area encountered by the boat or notified by the Secretariat; and
 - g. the boat reports to AFMA and the CCAMLR Secretariat total benthos recovered in a daily period using the CCAMLR reporting form [CEfv2025](#).
61. VME indicator unit means either one (1) litre for those VME indicator organism(s) that can be placed in a ten (10) litre container or one (1) kilogram of those VME indicator organism(s) that do not fit in a ten (10) litre container. VME indicator organism(s) means any benthic organism(s) listed in the CCAMLR VME Taxa Classification Guide available at <https://www.ccamlr.org/en/document/publications/vme-taxa-classification-guide>.
62. Risk Area means an area where ten (10) or more VME indicator units are recovered within a single line segment. A Risk Area has a radius of one (1) nautical mile from the midpoint (in latitude and longitude) of the line segment from which the VME indicator units are recovered.

Reporting Obligations

63. Prior to a nominated boat leaving port to commence fishing, the concession holder must notify AFMA via e-mail AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au of the name of the port of departure and an estimated time and date of departure.
64. The concession holder must notify both AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the CCAMLR Secretariat via email yms@ccamlr.org:
- a. before the boat enters or exits the area of the fishery of this permit, or moves between Statistical Subareas or Statistical Divisions in the area of the fishery using the format outlined in Annex 10-04/A of CM 10-04 (2022); and
 - b. before entering a closed area or an area for which it is not licensed to fish.
65. When fishing under this permit the concession holder, to meet the requirements of the CCAMLR Monthly Fine-Scale Catch and Effort Reporting System, must, within seven days after the end of each month in which fishing took place and within seven days of the boats return to port, report to AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au the following information for the month:
- a. the information required by the Fine-Scale Catch and Effort Data for Longline Fisheries Form (Form C2v2025a);
 - b. the catch, reported by species, of all target and bycatch* species for the month;
 - c. the number of each species of seabirds caught and released or killed during the month;
 - d. the number of each species of marine mammals caught and released or killed during the month;
 - e. the VME information required by Data forms (C2v2025a and CEfv2025)

* Bycatch shall be reported by species or to the lowest taxonomic level possible (e.g., species or genus).

66. The concession holder must ensure the CCAMLR Data Form C2v2025a data-form is accurately completed.
67. The concession holder must use CCAMLR form CEfv2025 to provide a daily report to AFMA (via e-mail AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email data@ccamlr.org) that includes:
- a. the total green weight for each target species and bycatch species* caught;
 - b. the number of hooks in the water at the time of reporting.
- * Bycatch shall be reported by species or to the lowest taxonomic level possible (e.g., species or genus).
68. CEfv2025 must be completed and submitted daily for the duration of the vessel's participation in the CCAMLR fishery for each area that the vessel was present and was authorized to fish, even when no catches are taken.
69. For the purpose of the above clauses, the daily reporting period runs from 12 midnight to 12 midnight Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
70. The concession holder must, at the end of each fishing trip, record and report to AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au the total number and weight of each species taken, including amounts taken for personal consumption or rendered to offal.
71. If it is not possible to transmit via electronic logbook any one or more reports referred to within the time frames, then the concession holder must contact AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au to identify alternative means to provide the information to AFMA.
72. If it is not possible to transmit any one or more of the reports or an acknowledgment of any of those reports is not received within nine (9) days of the end of a reporting period, then the concession holder must:
- a. immediately stow all fishing gear and take the boat directly to a port;
 - b. as soon as possible, report to AFMA that the boat is being, or has been, taken to the abovementioned port with gear stowed, due to an inability to transmit the reports; and
 - c. as soon as possible (whether before or after arriving at port), transmit any outstanding reports to AFMA.
73. A transmission will not be taken to have been received by AFMA unless a return e-mail is sent by AFMA within 72 hours and received by the concession holder/Master in reply, stating that the complete report has been received. The concession holder must re-send the report if AFMA has not replied in writing within 72 hours.

Reporting of Boat Sightings

74. The concession holder must ensure, in the event that the master of the boat sights a fishing boat within the Convention Area, that the master documents as much information as possible on each such sighting including:
- a. name and description of the boat;
 - b. boat call sign;

- c. registration number and the Lloyds/IMO number of the boat;
 - d. Flag State of the boat;
 - e. photographs of the boat to support the report; and
 - f. any other relevant information regarding the observed activities of the sighted boat.
75. The concession holder must ensure that the master of the nominated boat forwards a report containing the information referred to in the above paragraph to AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au as soon as possible.

Other Obligations

76. The concession holder must ensure that this fishing permit, or a true copy of it, is carried by the nominated boat and is available for inspection at any time by a 'maritime officer' (as defined by section 104 of the Maritime Powers Act 2013), any person assisting a 'maritime officer' or a designated CCAMLR inspector.
77. Only the boat authorised by this permit may fish subject to the conditions in this permit.
78. It is a condition of the concession that the concession holder must:
- a. comply with this permit;
 - b. take reasonable measures to ensure that the following are kept to a minimum:
 - i. the incidental catch of species other than target species;
 - ii. the impact of fishing operations on the marine environment; and
 - c. if AFMA asks the concession holder to give AFMA reasonable access to biological or technical information, or biological samples that are available to the concession holder, give AFMA reasonable access to the information or samples.
79. For the boat nominated to this concession, at all times when the boat is being used under this concession, the concession holder must have provided to AFMA, via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au a current emergency contact facility for the nominated boat.
80. An emergency contact facility must enable AFMA to contact the boat immediately and directly at any time when the boat is at sea, including in the event of an emergency.
81. The concession holder must immediately notify AFMA of any change in contact details, by email to AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au and the boat must not depart on a fishing trip unless AFMA has been so notified of the change in contact details.

Note: The emergency contact facility may take the form of a satellite phone number, or skipper or crew member's mobile phone number, or any other number that AFMA can use to contact the boat while it is at sea at any time, including in the event of an emergency.

Catch Documentation Scheme

82. The concession holder must:
- a. ensure that each landing or transhipment of *Dissostichus* spp is accompanied by an accurately completed DCD as outlined in Annex 10-05/A, Attachment 1 of CCAMLR Conservation Measure 10-05 (2022); and
 - b. send a copy of the completed DCD by electronic means to the AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au.

83. The concession holder must land catch only in States that are fully implementing the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) as listed in Appendix E.

In the Catch Documentation Scheme section:

'*DCD*' means a *Dissostichus* catch document.

'*transshipment*' means the transfer of *Dissostichus* species that have not previously been landed, from one boat to another, either at sea or in port.

'*landing*' means the initial unloading or transfer of *Dissostichus* spp. in any form from a boat to dockside, even if subsequently transferred to another boat, in a port or free-trade zone where the *Dissostichus* spp. are certified by an authority of the Port State as landed. The definition also includes the offload or transfer in port of *Dissostichus* species from a vessel to a container.

Declaration by owner or operator

84. The concession holder must ensure that the owner or operator of the nominated boat, on request by the boat surveyor nominated by AFMA:

- a. provides to AFMA, via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au within a reasonable period, a written declaration that:
 - i. the boat satisfies the survey requirements of a certificate of survey for a fishing boat (USL Code Class 3A) issued under the Navigation Act 2012 by AMSA; or any of the following classification societies listed at <https://www.amsa.gov.au/vessels-operators/flag-state-administration/how-flag-state-administration-works-australia>: and
 - ii. each officer has a valid certificate of competency; and
- b. allows the nominated surveyor to inspect the declaration.

Vessel Monitoring System Obligations

85. The concession holder must have installed on the nominated boat an operational Automatic Location Communicator (ALC) at all times. The ALC must meet the minimum standards contained in Annex 10-04/C to CCAMLR Conservation Measure 10-04 (2022).

86. In this section, an ALC means a satellite position transmitter that is capable of continuously, automatically and independently of any intervention of the vessel, transmitting vessel monitoring system (VMS) data required in CCAMLR Conservation Measure 10-04 (2022).

87. The concession holder must have installed on the nominated boat a fully functional Automatic Identification System (AIS) and keep it switched on at all times when in the CCAMLR Convention Area, except when the operation of the AIS might compromise the safety or security of the vessel, or where security incidents are imminent (CM 10-02 (2022)).

88. In the event that the AIS is switched off while the vessel is in the CCAMLR Convention Area, the master must:

- a. notify the AFMA Duty Officer by email at DutyOfficer@afma.gov.au of the switch off and the reasons for any switch off as soon as possible; and
- b. make a logbook entry documenting the time, date, and reason for the switch off.

89. The concession holder must ensure that:

- a. the ALC is not tampered with in any way;

- b. VMS data are not altered in any way;
 - c. the antennae connected to the ALC is not obstructed in any way;
 - d. the power supply to the ALC is not obstructed in any way; and
 - e. the ALC must not be moved from the boat, except for the purpose of repair or replacement.
90. If the ALC fails to transmit VMS data while at sea, manual positional reports must be provided every four hours to AFMA (via email to vmsreporting@afma.gov.au) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email to vms@ccamlr.org).
91. If the ALC fails to transmit VMS data, the concession holder must repair or replace the ALC as soon as possible, and within two months of the VMS data transmission failure.
92. When in port, if the nominated boat is undergoing maintenance, berthed for an extended period or in other exceptional circumstances that render ALC operation impractical, the concession holder can apply for a Temporary Switch Off (TSO) by sending a completed 'Application for VMS Temporary Switch Off form to AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au at least 72 hours prior to the ALC being switched off.
93. The concession holder must ensure that the ALC is not switched off without first obtaining a TSO.
94. The concession holder must ensure that the nominated boat does not move from the place stipulated under the TSO without prior written approval from AFMA.

Direction to Fit

95. When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must:
- a. make available, within 14 days of the date of the written direction, the boat nominated to this concession for the purposes of installation of an AFMA Vessel Monitoring System unit (AFMA VMS unit) by an AFMA marine technician, and
 - b. provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA marine technician including (but not limited to):
 - i. the provision of an un-interrupted connection to the boat's main power source; and
 - ii. an appropriate position for the mounting of the AFMA VMS unit.
96. When directed by AFMA in writing, the concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must:
- a. make available, within 14 days of the date of the direction, the boat nominated to this concession for the purposes of removal of the AFMA VMS unit by an AFMA marine technician; and
 - b. provide all reasonable assistance to the AFMA marine technician.
97. If the concession holder does not make the nominated boat available as required under clauses 94 and 95 above, AFMA may suspend this permit under paragraph 38(1)(c) of the Act.
98. The concession holder (or a person acting on the holder's behalf) must not interfere, or attempt to interfere, with the operation of the AFMA VMS unit.

Definitions:

AFMA ALC Unit means an Automatic Location Communicator unit wholly owned by AFMA, marked with AFMA identifications and supplied by AFMA and fitted by an AFMA approved technician.

AFMA VMS Unit means a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) unit wholly owned by AFMA, marked with AFMA identifications and supplied by AFMA and fitted by an AFMA approved technician.

Interfere: For the purposes of these conditions 'interfere' includes, but is not limited to:

- physical obstruction or removal of the AFMA VMS; or
- deliberately disconnecting or otherwise interfering with the power supply to the AFMA VMS; or
- deliberate physical interference with the casing or any external or internal components of the AFMA VMS.

Notes

Must Make boat available: Where the boat is not made available in accordance condition 94 (a) or 95 (a), AFMA may suspend this concession pursuant to paragraph 38(1)(c) of the Act.

Must maintain VMS unit: Regardless of AFMA's decision to fit an AFMA VMS unit, the holder must continue to maintain a VMS unit in accordance with regulation 37 of the FM Regulations.

Remains the property of AFMA - At all times the AFMA VMS remains the sole property of the Commonwealth of Australia, as represented by AFMA. The holder is liable to the Commonwealth of Australia for the payment of any costs incurred as a result of loss or damage to the unit.

Agent Obligations

99. The concession holder accepts concurrent liability for all conduct infringing the Act, any delegated legislation made under the Act or any conditions on their concession by its servants or agents who may be engaged by the concession holder to conduct on the holder's behalf activity under this concession.
100. Liability for the conduct of the concession holder's servants or agents arises, even if the conduct may be, or actually is, beyond the scope of the servant or agent's actual or apparent authority where it is a breach that occurs during the conduct of activity authorised by this concession.
101. The concession holder may avoid concurrent liability for conduct whilst conducting activity under this concession if, but only if, the holder can establish that the infringing conduct could not possibly have been prevented by any action or precaution that the concession holder might have reasonably taken. The giving of an indemnity by the servant or agent to the concession holder for any penalties incurred by the holder, for infringing conduct by the servant or agent is not, of itself, a reasonable precaution to prevent infringing conduct.
102. The concession holder must not give any indemnity to their servant or agent as to their conduct of activity authorized by this concession.

Temporary Orders Obligations

103. The concession holder must comply with any Temporary Order made by AFMA under sub section 43(2) of the Act and, to the extent that any concession condition is inconsistent with a Temporary Order, sub section 43(9) provides that the concession condition is overridden by the

Temporary Order until the Temporary Order ceases to have effect.

Direction Obligations

104. The concession holder must comply with any Direction that fishing is not to be engaged in the fishery, or a particular part of the fishery or during a particular period or periods made under sub section 41A(1) of the Act.

Navigating in Closed Zones

105. AFMA may suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to paragraph 38(1)(c) of the Act, if it reasonably appears by VMS transmission from the nominated boat, that there is a failure by that boat while in a closed zone for the purposes of Division 3 section 85 of the FM Regulations, to meet the exempting provisions of sub regulations 86(2), or (3). Such suspension will then continue until the concession holder provides a full written explanation, to the satisfaction of the delegate responsible for issuing that suspension, of the lawful reason for the boat being in that closed zone at that time, or until the expiration of the suspension under sub section 38(2); whichever is the earlier.

Identification of International Radio Call Sign (IRCS)

106. The concession holder must ensure that, when the concession holder's nominated boat is in the area of the fishery, the boat's name and IRCS is marked on the boat in accordance with CCAMLR Conservation Measure 10-01 (2014).
107. The above condition applies in addition to Regulation 80 of the FM Regulations.

Identification of marker buoys

108. The concession holder must ensure that, when the nominated boat is in the area of the fishery, a marker buoy or similar object that belongs to the boat, and is used to indicate the location of fixed or set fishing gear, is clearly marked with the boat's IRCS.

CCAMLR at sea inspections

109. The concession holder must allow a CCAMLR inspector to board the nominated boat, and conduct an inspection, in accordance with the CCAMLR System of Inspection.
110. Within 48 hours after an inspection is conducted, the concession holder must give AFMA a report on the inspection that must include the following details:
- a. the nominated boat's name;
 - b. the date and time of the inspection;
 - c. the location of the boat when the inspection was conducted;
 - d. the nationality of the inspector; and
 - e. must be sent by e-mail to AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au.

CCAMLR inspector means an inspector who is on the register of certified inspectors maintained by CCAMLR under the CCAMLR System of Inspection.

CCAMLR System of Inspection means the system described in the document called 'Text of the

CCAMLR System of Inspection', as adopted by CCAMLR and in force at the commencement of this permit.

Inspections when in port

111. The concession holder must, at least 48 hours in advance of port entry:
- a. provide the information required in the template within CM10-03 (2024) Annex 10-03/A to the Port State and AFMA at AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au; and
 - b. convey a written declaration that they have:
 - c. not engaged in or supported Illegal, Unregulated or Unreported (IUU) fishing in the CCAMLR Convention Area; and
 - d. complied with relevant requirements.
112. The concession holder must, on request by a person, allow that person or a person assisting that person to inspect the holder's nominated boat if:
- a. the boat is anchored or moored at a port in Australia, or at a port in another country; and
 - b. the person is authorised to inspect the boat under a law of Australia or of another country.
113. If an inspection is conducted:
- a. at a port in a country other than Australia; and
 - b. by a person who is authorised to do so under a law of that country relating to fisheries; the concession holder must, within 72 hours after the inspection, send AFMA a report on the inspection, via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au. The report must include the following details:
 - i. the nominated boat's name;
 - ii. the date and time of the inspection;
 - iii. the location of the boat when the inspection was conducted; and
 - iv. the nationality of the inspector.

Packaging and labelling of fish

114. Prior to the product being shipped to market, the concession holder must ensure that:
- a. all fish taken under the right are packaged according to:
 - i. species; and
 - ii. the form of the fish after processing; and
 - b. each package is clearly labelled with the fishery area, species, size grade and the form after processing of the fish it contains as described by CM 10-03 Annex A.

Unloading of fish - notice requirements

115. The concession holder must ensure that, at least 72 hours before the holder's nominated boat arrives at a port or other place to unload fish, written notice is given to:

- a. AFMA via email AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au; and
- b. if the port or place is within the territorial waters of a country other than Australia - the authorities in that country that are responsible for supervising the unloading of the fish.

116. For the preceding paragraph, the notice must include the following details:

- a. the nominated boat's name;
- b. the nominated boat's distinguishing symbol;
- c. an estimate of the whole weight of each species of fish on board the boat;
- d. the name of the port, or other place, at which the fish are to be unloaded;
- e. the estimated date that the boat will arrive at the port or place; and
- f. the estimated date that unloading is to commence at the port or place.

Note: The contact details for the authorities responsible for supervising unloading offish in countries other than Australia are available from AFMA on request.

Definitions

Where mentioned in these conditions:

bottom fishing means fishing using any gear that is likely to contact the seafloor or benthic organisms during normal use.

bycatch means any species other than *Dissostichus* spp.

distinguishing symbol for a nominated boat, means the symbol issued to the boat by AFMA or a relevant State authority.

whole weight means the weight of a whole fish before any processing (other than washing, sorting, packing or freezing) has occurred.

APPENDIX A-Description of Small Scale Research Units (SSRUs)

Region	SSRU	Boundary line	Open or Closed to Fishing
58.4.2	A	From 62°S 30°E, due east to 40°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 30°E. due north to 62°S.	Closed
58.4.2	B	From 62°S 40°E, due east to 50°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 40°E, due north to 62°S.	Closed
58.4.2	C	From 62°S 50°E, due east to 60°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 50°E, due north to 62°S. Research block 58.4.2 2 within SSRU C 65°00'S 50°00'E 66°30'S 50°00'E 66°30'S 58°00'E 65°00'S 58°00'E	Open
58.4.2	D	From 62°S 60°E, due east to 70°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 60°E, due north to 62°S.	Closed
58.4.2	E	From 62°S 70°E, due east to 73°10'E, due south to 64°S, due east to 80°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 70°E, due north to 62°S. Research block 58.4.2 1 within SSRU E 66°00'S 70°00'E 67°30'S 70°00'E 67°30'S 76°00'E 66°00'S 76°00'E	Open

APPENDIX B- Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Risk Areas (CCAMLR VME Registry)

The risk areas are 1 nautical mile radius closed areas centred on each position.

Subarea/ Division	Latitude (DD MM.mm)	Longitude (DD MM.mm)	Conservation Measure
58.4.2	66°45.8'S	71°14.4'E	CM 22-07

APPENDIX C- States that are fully implementing the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)

CCAMLR Members

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Chile
China, People's Republic of
Ecuador
European Union
France
Germany
India
Italy
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Ukraine
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay

Acceding States

Bulgaria
Canada
Cook Islands
Finland
Greece
Mauritius
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of
Panama, Republic of
Peru
Vanuatu

Non-Contracting Parties (NCP)s cooperating with CCAMLR by participating in the CDS

Colombia
Mexico
Singapore
Thailand