

# **General Conditions for Fishing in Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) Statistical Subareas 88.1 & 88.2**

**2024/2025**

## **Conditions applying to this Fishing Permit**

In addition to the conditions specified in sub section 32(5) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and the condition in sub section 42(2) 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 s41A, 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:

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.

\* not applicable to this concession

## Area of Waters

1. This concession is granted for the area of waters described as:
  - a. CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.1, Ross Sea - the waters bound by a line starting at 60°S 150°E; thence due east to 170°W longitude; thence due south to the Antarctic Continent; thence westward along the coast of the Antarctic Continent to 150°E longitude; thence due north to the starting point, excluding:
    - i. the Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area General Protection Zone, which is detailed at Appendix A; and
    - ii. the Krill Research Zone, which is detailed at Appendix A.
  - b. Small Scale Research Units (SSRUs) A, B and H, research blocks 88.2\_1, 88.2\_2, 88.2\_3 and 88.2\_4, as outlined in Appendix A, within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.2, Amundsen Sea.

## Area Limitation

2. The holder must not fish under this concession outside the area of waters described in this document.
3. The holder must not fish under this concession in depths shallower than 550m.
4. The holder must not fish under this concession within the defined areas of registered vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) as set out in Appendix B.
5. The holder must not fish under this concession within the VME Risk Areas as set out in Appendix C.
6. The holder must not fish under this concession within the Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) as set out in Appendix D.

## Catch Limitations

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

## Gear Limitations and requirements

12. This concession authorises the use of longline fishing gear only during the period 1 December 2024 to 31 August 2025.

13. The concession holder must use internally weighted longlines with an integrated weight of at least 50g/m.
14. The holder of this concession must deploy a streamer line during longline setting. The streamer line must be set up in accordance with Annex 25-02/A of CCAMLR Conservation Measure (CM) 25-02 (2024).
15. A bird exclusion device (BED) designed to discourage birds 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 15 a moonpool is considered a BED.

### **Research Obligations**

16. 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. The setting of research hauls (CM 41-01, Annex 41-01/B, paragraphs 3) is not required.
17. Tagging and tag-overlap statistics in Statistical Subarea 88.1 management areas N70, S70 and Ross Sea Special Research Zone (SRZ) the tag-overlap statistic shall be in accordance with Conservation Measure 41-09 (2024)
18. Tagging rates and tag-overlap statistics in Statistical Subarea 88.2 SSRUs and Research Blocks shall be in accordance with Conservation Measure 41-10 (2024).
19. When fishing, the concession holder must ensure that *Dissostichus* spp. are tagged and released continuously while fishing at a rate of at least:
  - a. one fish per tonne green weight caught in all areas outside the Ross Sea region marine protected area and north of 70°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 and 88.2 A and B;
  - b. one fish per tonne green weight caught in all areas outside the Ross Sea region marine protected area and south of 70°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 and 88.2 A and B;
  - c. three fish per tonne green weight caught in SRZ of the Ross Sea region marine protected area (RSRMPA) of Statistical Subarea 88.1; and
  - d. three fish per tonne green weight in SSRU H and in each of the research blocks in SSRUs C–G in Statistical Subarea 88.2.
20. Tag overlap statistics must be calculated separately for each of the following:
  - a. in all areas outside the Ross Sea region marine protected area and north of 70°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 and 88.2 A and B;
  - b. in all areas outside the Ross Sea region marine protected area and south of 70°S in Statistical Subarea 88.1 and 88.2 A and B
  - c. SRZ of the RSRMPA of Statistical Subarea 88.1; and

- d. SSRU H and in each of the research blocks in SSRUs C–G in Statistical Subarea 88.2.
21. 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 (CM 41-01 (2024) Annex 41-01/A), and as described in the CCAMLR Scientific Observer’s Manual - Finfish Fisheries.
22. The holder must assist each observer to perform their duties.

**Fishery Closure**

23. The concession holder must not fish for *Dissostichus* spp. in the whole area of waters, or specified portion of the area of waters, as outlined in Appendix A, if:
- a. the CCAMLR Secretariat has announced that the catch limit for the species has been reached; or
  - b. 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.
24. If the CCAMLR Secretariat notifies the concession holder of the closure of a 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.
25. 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 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](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) and the CCAMLR Secretariat and make all reasonable efforts to remove all fishing gear from the water as soon as possible.

**Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem (VME) Indicator Units**

26. 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. if five (5) or more VME indicator units are recovered within one line segment, the boat immediately notifies AFMA at [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) and the CCAMLR Secretariat at [data@ccamlr.org](mailto: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;
  - d. in addition to paragraph (c) 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](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) and the CCAMLR Secretariat at [data@ccamlr.org](mailto: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. the boat does not fish within any Risk Area encountered by the boat or notified by the Secretariat; and
  - f. the boat reports to AFMA and the CCAMLR Secretariat total benthos recovered in a daily period using the CCAMLR reporting form CEFv2025.
27. 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>.
28. 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.

### **Interactions with Seabird Obligations**

- 29. 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).
- 30. 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).

31. The concession holder must ensure that wherever possible, when night setting, setting of lines is completed at least three (3) hours before sunrise.
32. 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 Avian influenza before handling dead or alive birds or marine mammals
  - b. if the seabird is alive, make every reasonable effort to ensure that the bird is released alive and that, wherever possible, any hooks are removed without jeopardising the life of the seabird (CM 25-02 (2023)); 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; and
      - collect any other data and make any other observations requested by AFMA.
  - 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 at [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) within 24 hours of 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 catch;
    - viii. any external factors (such as weather conditions and moon phase) that may influence seabird bycatch; and
    - 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.
33. 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**

34. 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 Avian influenza before handling dead or alive seabirds or 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, provide whatever assistance is necessary for the observer to:
    - take photographs or video footage of the dead mammal; and
    - collect any other data, or make any other observations, requested by AFMA; and
- c. discharge the remains of the carcass from the boat in a manner that does not attract seabirds or mammals to the boat;
- d. report the interaction to the observer on board the boat, and allow the observer to observe the consequences of the incident; and
- e. report the interaction to AFMA via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) within 24 hours after the incident.

35. The concession holder is not taken to have complied with the above paragraph unless AFMA has replied in writing within 72 hours, stating 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**

36. 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. tell AFMA, via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto: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, brussel 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 no offal or bycatch is dumped or discharged from the boat with the exception of paragraphs 11 and 40;
  - 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 sea birds 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 packing bands are not used to secure items on board the boats, unless the bands are an essential part of the boat's gear;
- 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;
  - iii. they are incinerated on board at the earliest opportunity;
- l. any plastic residue from the incinerator is stored on board the boat and disposed of on reaching port;
- m. remove all fish hooks from the offal prior to discharge;
- n. 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.

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

- i. 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
- ii. 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,
- iii. 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
- iv. 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.

37. The concession holder is prohibited from dumping or discharging:



- a. oil or fuel products or oily mixtures, in accordance with MARPOL Annex I;
  - b. garbage, except north of 60° South as permitted under MARPOL Annex V (Regulation 4);
  - c. avian products including poultry or parts (including eggshells);
  - d. sewage, except as permitted under MARPOL Annex IV;
38. Further to paragraph 37, the concession holder is prohibited from dumping or discharging the following from the nominated vessel when South of 60° South;
- a. incineration ash;
  - b. offal
  - c. discards
  - d. 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
39. The concession holder must not, while in the area of waters specified in this concession, target species of marine life other than the target species specified in this concession.
40. 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**

41. 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.
42. A haul refers to a single longline regardless of how contiguous sections of gear are connected.
43. If, when fishing in CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.1 and CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.2 SSRUs A-B (CM 41-09 (2024)), the catch of *Macrourus* spp. taken by the boat authorised by this permit, in any two 10-day periods in any SSRU exceeds 1 500 kg in each 10-day period and exceeds 16% of the catch of *Dissostichus* spp. by that boat in that SSRU, the boat shall not set anymore gear in that SSRU, for the remainder of the season.
44. If any of the trigger limits described in paragraphs 41 or 43 are reached, the Concession holder must report the interaction to AFMA via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) within 24 hours after the incident.
45. A 10-day period is defined as day 1 to day 10, day 11 to day 20, or day 21 to the last day of the month.
46. 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.

## Handling and Treatment of Bycatch

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

### Definitions:

For the purpose of clause 47 above:

**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

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

49. 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).

50. The concession holder may, upon 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.

51. 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 49 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**

52. The concession holder must ensure that the boat nominated to this concession must have 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.
53. 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*.
54. The concession holder shall ensure that scientific observers are given assistance by the concession holder, the master of the boat and the crew members of the boat, and has 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 Observer's Manual and Annex I of Text of the Scheme of International Scientific Observation, as amended from time to time, without impediment or influence.
55. 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;
56. 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;
- d. prohibit, impede, threaten, or coerce, an observer from/into collecting samples, making observation, or otherwise performing the observer's duties;
  - e. harass a scientific observer; or
  - f. 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.
57. 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; and
  - 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).
58. The concession holder must not interfere with or prevent the observer from communicating with his/her employer, including by preventing the scientific observer from having access to the boat's communication equipment.
59. To obtain AFMA Scientific observer(s) for the nominated boat, the concession holder must provide AFMA via email [observers@afma.gov.au](mailto: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.
60. 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.
61. 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](mailto: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.

62. 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 (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 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.
63. 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.
64. 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.

65. 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 any advice to AFMA is considered to be contacting 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 on +61 427 496 446, or e-mail [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto: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 24 hours on phone number +612 6275 5818.

66. In the event an observer dies, is missing or presumed fallen overboard, the concession holder must:

- a. immediately suspend all fishing operations;
- b. 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](mailto: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.
- c. 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;
- 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.

67. 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.

68. 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. immediately 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.

## Reporting Obligations

69. Prior to a nominated boat leaving port to commence fishing, the concession holder must notify AFMA, via e-mail [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au), of the name of the port of departure and an estimated time and date of departure.
70. The concession holder must notify both AFMA (via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au)) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email [vms@ccamlr.org](mailto:vms@ccamlr.org) or [data@ccamlr.org](mailto:data@ccamlr.org)):
  - a. before the boat enters, exits or moves between Statistical Subareas and Statistical Divisions of the CCAMLR Convention Area, using the format outlined in Annex 10-04/A of CCAMLR CM 10-04 (2022). and
  - b. before entering a closed area or an area for which it is not licensed to fish.
71. The concession holder must notify both AFMA (via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au)) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email [vms@ccamlr.org](mailto:vms@ccamlr.org) or [data@ccamlr.org](mailto:data@ccamlr.org)) before the boat enters any part of the Ross Sea Marine Protected Area as detailed in Appendix A, using the format outlined in Annex 10-04/A of CCAMLR CM 10-04 (2022).
72. 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](mailto: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 seabirds of each species caught and released or killed during the month;
  - d. the number of marine mammals of each species 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 (eg. species or genus)
73. The Concession holder must ensure the CCAMLR Data Form C2v2025a -data-form is accurately completed.
74. The Concession holder must use CCAMLR form CEfv2025 to provide a daily report to AFMA (via e-mail [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au)) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email [data@ccamlr.org](mailto: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)
75. The daily reporting period runs from 12 midnight to 12 midnight Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
76. The Concession holder must record and, at the end of each fishing trip, report to AFMA, via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au), the total number and weight of each species taken, including amounts taken for personal consumption or rendered to offal.
77. 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 the AFMA via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) to identify alternative means to provide the information to AFMA.
78. 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 above-mentioned 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.

Note: 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 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

79. 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.
80. 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](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) as soon as possible.

## Other Obligations

81. The concession holder must ensure that this fishing permit, or a true copy of it, is carried by the fishing boat and is available for inspection at any time by a maritime officer or a designated CCAMLR inspector.
82. Only the boat authorised by this permit may fish subject to the conditions in this permit.
83. 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.
84. For the boat nominated to this concession, at all times when the boat is being used under this concession, the holder must have provided to AFMA, via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au), a current emergency contact facility for the nominated boat.
85. 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.
86. The concession holder must immediately notify AFMA of any change in contact details, by email to [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto: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 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

87. The concession holder must:

- a. ensure that each landing or transshipment of *Dissostichus* species is accompanied by an accurately completed DCD as outlined in Annex 10-05/A, Attachment 1 of CCAMLR CM 10-05 (2022); and
- b. send a copy of the completed DCD by electronic means to the AFMA (via email [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au)).

88. 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

89. The owner or operator of the nominated boat must, on request by the boat surveyor nominated by AFMA:

A. make a written declaration that:

- (i) the boat satisfies the survey requirements of:
  - a. a certificate of survey for a fishing boat (USL Code Class 3A) issued under the *Navigation Act 2012* by AMSA; or
  - b. any of the following classification societies:
    - i. American Bureau of Shipping;
    - ii. Bureau Veritas;
    - iii. Det Norske Veritas;
    - iv. Germanischer Lloyd;
    - v. Lloyd's Register of Shipping
    - vi. Nippon Kajii Kyokai; and
- (ii) each officer has a valid certificate of competency; and

B. allow the nominated surveyor to inspect the declaration.

### **Vessel Monitoring System Obligations**

90. 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 CM 10-04 (2022).
91. In this section an ALC means a satellite position transmitter that is capable of continuously, automatically and independently of any intervention of the boat, transmitting vessel monitoring system (VMS) data.
92. 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 (CM10-02 (2022)).
93. In the event that the AIS is switched off while the vessel is in the CCAMLR Convention Area, the master must;
  - i. notify the AFMA Duty Officer by email at [DutyOfficer@afma.gov.au](mailto:DutyOfficer@afma.gov.au) of the switch off and the reason for any switch off as soon as possible; and
  - ii. make a logbook entry documenting the time, date and reason for the switch off.
94. 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.
95. 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 [ausvms@afma.gov.au](mailto:ausvms@afma.gov.au)) and the CCAMLR Secretariat (via email to [vms@ccamlr.org](mailto:vms@ccamlr.org)).
96. 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.
97. 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](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au) at least 72 hours prior to the ALC being switched off.
98. The concession holder must ensure that the ALC is not switched off without first obtaining a TSO.

99. 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**

100. 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.

101. 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.

102. The concession holder must not interfere with the AFMA VMS Unit

103. 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 or the AIS Unit.

### **Definitions:**

***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 unit, or
- Deliberately disconnecting or otherwise interfering with the power supply to the AFMA VMS unit, or
- Deliberate physical interference with the casing or any external or internal components of the AFMA VMS unit.

Notes

**Must Make boat available:** Where the boat is not made available in accordance with condition 99 (a) or 100 (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 Regulations.

**Remains the property of AFMA -** At all times the AFMA VMS unit 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**

104. The concession holder accepts concurrent liability for all conduct infringing the Act, and 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.
105. 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.
106. 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.
107. The concession holder must not give any indemnity to their servant or agent as to their conduct of activity authorised by this concession.

### **Temporary Orders Obligations**

108. 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**

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

## **Navigating in Closed Zones**

110. AFMA may suspend this concession in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 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 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) of the Act; whichever is the earlier.

## **Identification of International Telecommunications Union Radio/Call Sign (IRCS)**

111. The concession holder must ensure that, when the concession holder's nominated boat is in the area of waters, the boat's IRCS is marked on the boat in accordance with CCAMLR CM 10-01 (2014).

112. The above condition applies in addition to Regulation 80 of the FM Regulations.

## **Identification of marker buoys**

113. The concession holder must ensure that, when the nominated boat is in the area of waters, 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**

114. 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.

115. 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](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au).

### **Definitions:**

**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**

116. The concession holder must, at least 48 hours in advance of port entry:
- a. provide the information required in the template within Annex 10-03/A of CM 10-03 (2024) to the Port State and AFMA at [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au); and
  - b. convey a written declaration that they have:
    - i. not engaged in or supported Illegal, Unregulated or Unreported (IUU) fishing in the CCAMLR Convention Area; and
    - ii. complied with relevant requirements.
117. The concession holder must, on request by a person, allow the person to inspect the holder's nominated boat if:
- a. the boat is anchored or moored at a port in a State or Territory of Australia, or at a port in another country; and
  - b. the person is authorised to inspect the boat under a law of the State, Territory or country.
118. 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](mailto: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**

119. Prior to the product being shipped to market, the concession holder must ensure that:
- (a) all fish taken under this concession 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 in accordance with CM10-3 Annex A.

## **Unloading of fish — notice requirements**

120. 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 ; and [AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au](mailto:AntarcticReporting@afma.gov.au)

- 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.

121. For the preceding paragraph, the notice:

- (a) must include the following details:
  - i. the nominated boat's name;
  - ii. the nominated boat's distinguishing symbol;
  - iii. an estimate of the whole weight of each species of fish on board the boat;
  - iv. the name of the port, or other place, at which the fish are to be unloaded;
  - v. the estimated date that the boat will arrive at the port or place;
  - vi. the estimated date that unloading is to commence at the port or place.

*Note* The contact details for the authorities responsible for supervising unloading of fish 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.

***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 regulation.

***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 management areas

1. The Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area General Protection Zone is comprised of three areas.
  - (i) The area bounded by a line starting where the meridian at 160°E intersects the coastline, hence due north to 65°S, thence due east to 173°45'E, thence due south to 73°30'S, thence due east to 180°, thence due south to 76°S, thence due east to 170°W, thence due south to 76°30'S, thence due east to 164°W, thence due north to 75°S, thence due west to 170°W, thence due north to 72°S, thence due east to 150°W, thence due south to the coastline, and thence along the coastline to the starting point.
  - (ii) The area bounded by a line starting at 62°30'S 163°E, thence due north to 60°S, thence due east to 168°E, thence due south to 62°30'S, and thence due west to the starting point.
  - (iii) The area bounded by a line starting at 69°S 179°E, thence due north to 66°45'S, thence due east to 179°W, thence due south to 69°S, and thence due west to the starting point.
2. The Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area Special Research Zone is bounded by a line starting at 180° 76°S, thence due north to 73°30'S, thence due east to 170°W, thence due south to 75°S, thence due east to 164°W, thence due south to 76°30'S, thence due west to 170°W, thence due north to 76°S, and thence due west to the starting point.
3. The Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area Krill Research Zone is bounded by a line starting where the meridian at 150°E intersects the coastline, thence due north to 62°30'S, thence due east to 160°E, thence due south to the coastline, and thence along the coastline to the starting point
4. South of 70°S with CCAMLR Statistical Area 88.1 and SSRUS A & B of CCAMLR Statistical Area 88.2
5. North of 70°S with CCAMLR Statistical Area 88.1 and SSRUS A & B of CCAMLR Statistical Area 88.2

### Small Scale Research Units (SSRUs) within CCAMLR Statistical Subareas 88.1 & 88.2

Region	SSRU	Boundary line
88.1	A	From 60°S 150°E, due east to 170°E, due south to 65°S, due west to 150°E, due north to 60°S.
88.1	B	From 60°S 170°E, due east to 179°E, due south to 66°40'S, due west to 170°E, due north to 60°S.
88.1	C	From 60°S 179°E, due east to 170°W, due south to 70°S, due west to 178°W, due north to 66°40'S, due west to 179°E, due north to 60°S.
88.1	D	From 65°S 150°E, due east to 160°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 150°E, due north to 65°S.
88.1	E	From 65°S 160°E, due east to 170°E, due south to 68°30'S, due west to 160°E, due north to 65°S.

88.1	F	From 68°30'S 160°E, due east to 170°E, due south to coast, westward along coast to 160°E, due north to 68°30'S.
88.1	G	From 66°40'S 170°E, due east to 178°W, due south to 70°S, due west to 178°50'E, due south to 70°50'S, due west to 170°E, due north to 66°40'S.
88.1	H	From 70°50'S 170°E, due east to 178°50'E, due south to 73°S, due west to coast, northward along coast to 170°E, due north to 70°50'S.
88.1	I	From 70°S 178°50'E, due east to 170°W, due south to 73°S, due west to 178°50'E, due north to 70°S.
88.1	J	From 73°S at coast near 170°E, due east to 178°50'E, due south to 80°S, due west to 170°E, northward along coast to 73°S.
88.1	K	From 73°S 178°50'E, due east to 170°W, due south to 76°S, due west to 178°50'E, due north to 73°S.
88.1	L	From 76°S 178°50'E, due east to 170°W, due south to 80°S, due west to 178°50'E, due north to 76°S.
88.1	M	From 73°S at coast near 169°30'E, due east to 170°E, due south to 80°S, due west to coast, northward along coast to 73°S.
88.2	A	From 60°S 170°W, due east to 160°W, due south to coast, westward along coast to 170°W, due north to 60°S.
88.2	B	From 60°S 160°W, due east to 150°W, due south to coast, westward along coast to 160°W, due north to 60°S.
88.2	H	From 65°S 150°W, due east to 105°W, due south to 70°50'S, due west to 150°W, due north to 65°S.

### Research block coordinates within CCAMLR Statistical Subarea 88.2

Research block 88.2_1 coordinates	73°48'S	108°00'W
	73°48'S	105°00'W
	75°00'S	105°00'W
	75°00'S	108°00'W
Research block 88.2_2 coordinates	73°18'S	119°00'W
	73°18'S	111°30'W
	74°12'S	111°30'W
	74°12'S	119°00'W
Research block 88.2_3 coordinates	72°12'S	122°00'W
	70°50'S	115°00'W
	71°42'S	115°00'W
	73°12'S	122°00'W
Research block 88.2_4 coordinates	72°36'S	140°00'W
	72°36'S	128°00'W
	74°42'S	128°00'W
	74°42'S	140°00'W

## APPENDIX B – Registered Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems

### DEFINED AREAS OF REGISTERED VULNERABLE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS IN MANAGEMENT AREAS CLOSED TO BOTTOM FISHING

Subarea, division	SSRU	Defined area
88.1	G	A circle with the radius of 1.25 nautical miles (2.32 km), centred on 66°56.04'S 170°51.66'E
88.1	G	A circle with the radius of 1.25 nautical miles (2.32 km), centred on 67°10.14'S 171°10.26'E

**APPENDIX C – 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 (DDD MM.mm)
88.1	75°08.52'S	176°07.14'W
	75°08.70'S	176°04.98'W
	75°12.10'S	175°55.10'W
	71°34.90'S	172°11.40'E
	71°40.60'S	172°15.40'E
	75°10.20'S	176°01.70'W
	75°10.60'S	176°03.40'W
	75°11.10'S	176°05.10'W
	75°11.20'S	176°07.60'W
	75°11.20'S	176°08.90'W
	71°54.63'S	172°09.31'E
	75°14.90'S	175°42.70'W
	75°03.24'S	176°29.77'W
	75°04.39'S	176°27.53'W
	75°04.66'S	176°27.04'W
	75°05.81'S	176°24.72'W
	75°07.01'S	176°22.39'W
	75°02.50'S	176°43.40'W
	75°03.12'S	176°42.43'W
	75°03.70'S	176°34.90'W
	75°04.28'S	176°40.55'W
	75°04.29'S	176°34.04'W
	75°04.80'S	176°39.69'W
	75°04.88'S	176°33.09'W
	75°05.50'S	176°32.14'W
	75°06.18'S	176°31.14'W
	74°55.20'S	176°52.33'W
	74°55.79'S	176°52.84'W
	74°56.42'S	176°53.43'W
	74°57.02'S	176°53.91'W
	74°57.63'S	176°54.31'W
	74°45.48'S	177°04.21'W
	74°48.43'S	176°56.33'W
	74°54.17'S	177°00.46'W
	74°58.58'S	177°00.26'W
	74°38.84'S	176°46.92'W
	74°39.50'S	176°46.46'W
	74°41.38'S	176°47.13'W
	74°42.17'S	176°48.20'W
	74°43.33'S	176°49.55'W
74°43.93'S	176°50.51'W	

	74°44.46'S	176°51.24'W
	71°57.36'S	173°22.39'E
	74°35.74'S	176°28.43'W
	74°35.86'S	176°17.65'W
	75°45.12'S	173°06.56'W
	75°45.38'S	173°04.16'W
	65°23.01'S	178°15.50' W
	72°00.88'S	173°07.63'E
	72°00.56'S	173°05.54'E
	72°00.32'S	173°03.73'E
	71°58.70'S	172°41.56'E
	71°58.75'S	172°39.35'E
	71°58.82'S	172°37.13'E
	71°58.91'S	173°03.72'E
	71°58.71'S	173°01.30'E
	71°58.54'S	172°59.27'E
	71°58.38'S	172°57.11'E
	65°08.13'S	173°21.71'W
	72°19.15'S	176°16.19'W
	77°33.29'S	165°14.10'W
88.2	69°07.98'S	123°41.34'W
	69°08.04'S	123°43.86'W
	69°04.90'S	123°19.30'W
	69°08.20'S	122°59.50'W
	69°05.81'S	123°14.10'W
	69°06.15'S	123°12.15'W
	69°07.87'S	123°05.10'W
	69°08.52'S	122°55.36'W
	69°03.69'S	123°27.47'W
	69°06.47'S	123°19.23'W
	69°07.02'S	123°16.18'W
	69°08.75'S	123°15.72'W
	69°08.97'S	123°17.32'W
	69°07.70'S	123°11.84'W
	69°08.22'S	123°12.57'W
	69°06.71'S	123°06.25'W
	74°10.20'S	112°47.60'W

## APPENDIX D – Antarctic Specially Protected Areas

### Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) boundary descriptions (Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty)

#### ASPAs 121, Cape Royds, Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1)

##### General description

Cape Royds (166°09'56"E, 77°33'20"S) is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, on a coastal strip of ice-free land approximately 8 km wide, on the lower western slopes of Mount Erebus (Map 1, Insets). The Area comprises both a terrestrial and marine component. The terrestrial component of the Area consists of ice-free land within approximately 350 m of Flagstaff Point (166°09'55"E, 77°33'21"S) that is seasonally occupied by a breeding Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) colony. The boundary includes all of the area occupied by breeding penguins and the main southern route used by the penguins to access the sea. The marine component comprises an area of sea within 500 m of the Cape Royds coastline, which includes the main penguin access route to the colony.

##### Boundary

The northern boundary of the terrestrial component of the Area extends from a small embayment at the northwestern corner of the Area for 53 m in a straight line NE to a survey mark identified on earlier New Zealand maps as IT2 (166°09'33.8"E, 77°33'11.1"S), which is an iron tube embedded in the ground. The boundary thence extends 9 m east from IT2 to a signpost (166°09'35.2" E, 77°33'11.2" S), thence a further 30m east-northeast to a signpost (166°09'39.4" E, 77°33'10.9" S) half way down the slope of a small hill. From this signpost the boundary extends in a SE direction for 133 m to a signpost (166°09'59.0" E, 77°33'11.8" S) east of Pony Lake. The boundary thence extends 42 m in a SSE direction to a signpost (166°10'01.9" E, 77°33'12.9" S), thence a further 74 m to a signpost (166°10'05.7" E, 77°33'15.2" S) at the southern end of the penguin viewing area. The boundary thence extends 18 m to the coast at Arrival Bay (166°10'06.6" E, 77°33'15.8" S). The northeastern boundary thence follows the coastline from Arrival Bay to Derrick Point. The boundary from Pony Lake (signpost at 166°09'59.0" E, 77°33'11.8" S) to Derrick Point is coincident with the southern boundary of ASPA No. 157 Backdoor Bay, which has been designated to protect Shackleton's historic hut and associated artefacts (Historic Site and Monument No. 15). The marine component of the Area encompasses the area within 500 m of the mean high water coastline of Flagstaff Point, with the boundary extending 500 m southwest from Derrick Point in the east (166°10'22" E, 77°33'14.1" S), thence westward maintaining a distance of 500 m from the shore to 166°08'10" E, 77°33'11.8" S, thence due east 500 m to coast at the northwestern corner of the Area (166°9'25" E, 77°33'11.8" S).

#### ASPAs 161, Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1) (7)

##### General description

The designated Area is situated in Terra Nova Bay, between the Campbell Glacier Tongue and Drygalski Ice Tongue, Victoria Land. The Area is confined to a narrow strip of coastal waters to the south of MZS (Italy), extending approximately 9.4 km in length and generally within 1.5 – 7 km of the shore, comprising an area of 29.4 km<sup>2</sup> (Map 1). No marine resource harvesting has

been, is currently, or is planned to be, conducted within the Area, nor in the immediate surrounding vicinity.

### **Boundary**

The western boundary of the Area is defined as the mean high water mark along the coastline extending between 74°42'57"S in the north (2.3 km south of MZS) and 74°48'00"S in the south (the southern shore of Adélie Cove), and includes the intertidal zone (Map 1). The northern boundary of the Area is defined as the 74°42'57"S line of latitude, extending from the coast 1.55 km eastward to the 164°10'00"E line of longitude. The boundary position may be recognised near the shore by the presence of a large and distinctive offshore rock in the northernmost cove on the coast south of MZS, which is a unique feature on this stretch of coast. The southern boundary is defined as the 74°48'00"S line of latitude, extending from the coast 3.63 km eastward to the 164°10'00"E line of longitude. The boundary position may be recognised visually as being at the southern shore of the mouth of Adélie Cove, immediately south of a distinctive rocky outcrop at the base of the coastal cliffs. The eastern boundary of the Area is defined as the 164°10'00"E line of longitude extending between 74°42'57"S in the north and 74°48'00"S in the south.

### **ASPA 165, Edmonson Point, Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1)**

#### **General description**

Edmonson Point (74°20' S, 165°08' E) is a coastal ice-free area of 1.79 km<sup>2</sup> situated at Wood Bay, 50 km north of Terra Nova Bay, and 13 km east of the summit and at the foot of Mount Melbourne (2732 m), Victoria Land. The Area comprises a total of 5.49 km<sup>2</sup>, including the entire ice-free ground of Edmonson Point (1.79 km<sup>2</sup>), the separate ice-free area of Colline Ippolito (Ippolito Hills) (1.12 km<sup>2</sup>) approximately 1.5 km north-west of Edmonson Point, and the nearshore marine environment and intervening sea of Baia Siena (Siena Bay) between these ice-free areas (2.58 km<sup>2</sup>), which lie east and at the foot of the permanent ice sheet extending from Mount Melbourne..

#### **Boundary**

The margin of the permanent ice sheet extending from Mount Melbourne is defined as the boundary in the west, north and south of the Area (Maps 1-3). The eastern boundary is marine, which in the southern half of the Area follows the coastline 200 m offshore from the southern to northern extremities of the ice-free area of Edmonson Point. From the northern extremity of Edmonson Point, the eastern boundary extends NW across Baia Siena for a distance of 2 km to a position 200 m due east from the coast of the northern extremity of Colline Ippolito. Baia Siena is thus enclosed within the Area. Boundary markers have not been installed because the ice sheet margin and the coast are obvious boundary references.

### **ASPA 173, Cape Washington and Silverfish Bay, Terra Nova Bay, Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1)**

#### **General Description**

Cape Washington is situated in northern Terra Nova Bay, 40 km east of Mario Zucchelli Station (Italy). The Area is 286 km<sup>2</sup>, of which the marine component is 279.5 km<sup>2</sup> (98 %) and the

terrestrial component is 6.5 km<sup>2</sup> (2 %). Sea ice persists in Silverfish Bay and across Closs Bay to Cape Washington from March until January, providing a stable and reliable platform on which the emperors can breed and suitable conditions for the silverfish 'nursery'. The Cape Washington peninsula provides shelter to the emperor colony, which is relatively protected from the strong katabatic winds that descend into other parts of Terra Nova Bay. The eastern coast of the Cape Washington peninsula comprises precipitous cliffs of several hundred meters in height, while the west side comprises more gentle mixed snow and ice-free slopes with some rocky outcrops extending down to sea level. Closs Bay extends uninterrupted across to the Campbell Glacier Tongue, punctuated by the solitary and small Markham Island close to Oscar Point.

### **Boundary**

The eastern boundary of the Area at the NE corner extends from the coordinates 165° 27' E, 74° 37' S on the eastern coast of the Cape Washington peninsula due south for ~5.6 km to 165° 27' E, 74° 40' S (Map 2). The boundary thence extends due west across Closs Bay on latitude 74° 40' S for ~26.8 km to the Campbell Glacier Tongue. It then follows the eastern margin of the Campbell Glacier Tongue for ~11.2 km northwards to the coast at Shield Nunatak. The boundary thence follows the coastline eastwards, around the Vacchi Piedmont Glacier, to the western coast of the Cape Washington peninsula, ~23 km in a straight-line from Shield Nunatak. The boundary thence follows the coastline southward ~7.5 km towards the first prominent rock outcrop at latitude 74° 37.03' S on the western coast of the Cape Washington peninsula. The boundary extends eastwards from this coast along the line of latitude 74° 37' S ~ 2.8 km to the NE corner boundary point located on the eastern coast of the Cape Washington peninsula.

## **ASP A 178, Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea (Subarea 88.1)**

### **General Description**

The ASPA is situated in middle Terra Nova Bay (Map 1). The area lies in the southern portion of the Island, which is bordered by two ice shelves, The Nansen Ice Sheet to the west and the Hells Gate Ice shelf, this latter being fed by marine ice (Baroni, 1988, Sochez et al., 1991). The Area includes an ice-free area with some lakes, facing Seaview Bay and the northern part of South Bay in Inexpressible Island, and a marine coastal area, which defines the eastern border of the Area (Maps 2 and 3). The strong katabatic winds from the Nansen Ice Shelf and Hells Gate Ice shelf opened a large polynya in the eastern waters off the Adélie penguin nesting area, potentially promoting the foraging efficiency and thus the raising of chicks. This Area has a special landform with well-defined raised beaches, marine sediments, wave-cut terraces and wave-washed bedrock characterizing the ice-free land (Baroni et al., 2004) and mainly includes 14-level coastal curved terraces formed by beach ridges at 0-33 m above sea level. These are one of the best-preserved ocean landforms of Terra Nova Bay (Salvatore et al., 1997; Baroni et al., 2005). Marine deposits ranging in size from boulder to gravel are distributed on the terraces. Patches of finer marine deposits retain marine subfossil shells (*Adamussium colbecki* and *Laternula elliptica*) suitable for radiocarbon dating of beach deposits.

### **Boundaries and coordinates**

The Area is located in the eastern central part of Inexpressible Island, including the Seaview Bay and the northern part of the South Bay. The total area of the ASPA is 3.31 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 2.32 km<sup>2</sup> is terrestrial and 0.99 km<sup>2</sup> is marine area. The total extent of the boundaries is 7.86 km.



Eastwards, the boundary of the ASPA is mainly marine, and includes the foraging access routes that penguins use intensively to access the sea. Westwards, the boundary borders the current South Polar skua nesting area and the historical distribution area of the Adélie penguin, including freshwater lakes far away from the birds' nests. The eastern boundary of the Area at the NE corner extends from the coordinates B1 on the eastern coast of the Seaview Bay due south for to B8 of the South Bay (Table 1, Map 2). The northern boundary from B1 follows along the coastline to B2, then to B3 and B4, along the foot of the hill to B5. The western boundary is from B5 to B6 (the same longitude with B5), and then to B7 (the same latitude with B8).

Table1. Boundary coordinates of ASPA 178 (see map 2 and 3 for the site)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
<b>B1</b>	74°53'46.13"S	163°45'00.00"E
<b>B2</b>	74°53'40.41"S	163°44'31.07"E
<b>B3</b>	74°53'29.99"S	163°43'44.97"E
<b>B4</b>	74°53'14.17"S	163°43'30.65"E
<b>B5</b>	74°53'14.17"S	163°42'11.02"E
<b>B6</b>	74°54'28.93"S	163°42'11.02"E
<b>B7</b>	74°54'46.54"S	163°43'11.11"E
<b>B8</b>	74°54'46.54"S	163°45'00.00"E

## **APPENDIX E- States that are fully implementing the CCAMLR Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS)**

### **CCAMLR Members**

Argentina  
 Australia  
 Belgium  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 China, People's Republic of  
 Ecuador  
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 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