



Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Northern Prawn Fishery

Directions and Closures 2025



AFMA Northern Fisheries

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AMSA Search and Rescue

If it is an emergency, call 000 for help.

For assistance with search and rescue services, please call the 24-hour helplines:

Maritime

Within Australia: 1800 641 792
Outside Australia: +61 2 6230 6811

Aviation

Within Australia: 1800 815 257
Outside Australia: +61 2 6230 6899

amsa.gov.au/safety-navigation/search-and-rescue

amsa.gov.au/audiences/commercial-fisher

Area of the Northern Prawn Fishery



LEGEND

-  Northern Prawn Fishery
-  Land and coastline
-  Limit of Coastal Waters (3nm)
-  Treaty / Median line

Mercator Projection
 Latitude of true scale: 12° S
 Longitude of Central meridian: 135° E
 Datum: AGD 66

- NOTES:**
1. The area of the Fishery is sourced from the Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995 (17 October 2003 - amendments up to "Northern Prawn Fishery Management Amendment Plan 2003 (No NPF 04).")
 2. Within this fishery, arrangements exist between the Commonwealth and WA, NT and QLD, whereby the Coastal Waters of these States are deemed part of the AFZ.
 3. The maritime zone boundaries shown on this map are sourced from AMBIS 2001 (v1.1) (October2001).



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1 Important information for operators in the Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF)

1.1 Changes to management arrangements since 2024

1.1.1 Updates to the NPF harvest strategy

There have been recent amendments made to the [NPF Harvest Strategy](#), including:

- A minimum effort threshold (MET) of 4,004 days in the tiger prawn stock assessment, a reduction from the previous 5,444-day MET.
- A specific decision rule for red Endeavour prawns, in line with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) conditions, prohibiting targeted fishing of red endeavour prawns until the stock is confirmed to be above the limit reference point (LRP).
- General updates to account for other changes to the NPF Stock Assessment, including a revised species-specific assessment for both blue and red endeavour prawns.

1.1.2 Updates to species identification guides

Two identification resources have been developed to assist operators in the NPF to report sawfish interactions to species level, being:

- NPF Industry Pty Ltd (NPFi) sawfish identification poster
- Shark identification guide for northern Australia

Further detail is provided in [Section 3.7.1](#).

1.2 Season dates

First (banana prawn) season (excluding Joseph Bonaparte Gulf (JBG))

The first season (excluding JBG) operates from **1st April to 15th June** (subject to Decision Rules – see [Section 2.1](#)) as per the times in [Table 1](#) below.

Table 1. First (banana prawn) season (excluding JBG)

First Season	Universal Time Constant (UTC)	Western Standard Time (AWST) (WA)	Central Standard Time (ACST) (NT)	Eastern Standard Time (AEST) (QLD)
Season start Schedules 1&2	2200 31 March	0600 1 April	0730 1 April	0800 1 April
Season end* Schedule 12 East of 138°E	0200 15 June	1000 15 June	1130 15 June	1200 15 June
Season end* Schedule 13 West of 138°E	0230 15 June	1030 15 June	1200 15 June	1230 15 June

Second season (including JBG)

The second season (which includes JBG) operates from **1st August to 1st December** (subject to Decision Rules – see [Section 2.2](#)) as per the times in [Table 2](#):

Table 2. Second (tiger prawn) season (including JBG)

First Season	Universal Time Constant (UTC)	Western Standard Time (AWST) (WA)	Central Standard Time (ACST) (NT)	Eastern Standard Time (AEST) (QLD)
Season start Schedule 12 East of 138°E	0830 1 August	1630 1 August	1800 1 August	1830 1 August
Season start Schedule 13 West of 138°E	0900 1 August	1700 1 August	1830 1 August	1900 1 August
Season end* Schedule 1 East of 138°E	2200 30 November	0600 1 December	0730 1 December	0800 1 December
Season End* Schedule 2 West of 138°E	2230 30 November	0630 1 December	0800 1 December	0830 1 December

Tiger Prawn Season Daylight Trawl Ban

The tiger prawn season **daylight trawl ban** is in place from **2 August to 1 December** as per the times in [Table 3](#).

Table 3. Tiger prawn season daylight trawl ban, 2 August to 1 December

Closure	Universal Time Constant (UTC)	Local time equivalent
Goulburn Islands Northern Territory waters Schedule 19	Closed between 2230 and 0830	Closed between 0800 and 1800 ACST
Gulf of Carpentaria Queensland waters Schedule 20	Closed between 2200 and 0800	Closed between 0800 and 1800 AEST
Gulf of Carpentaria Northern Territory waters Schedule 20	Closed between 2230 and 0830	Closed between 0800 and 1800 ACST

1.3 Ready reckoner for conversion of UTC to AEST, ACST & AWST

Table 4. Time zone ready reckoner

UTC	WA - AWST	NT - ACST	Qld - AEST
0000	8 am	9.30 am	10 am
0100	9 am	10.30 am	11 am
0200	10 am	11.30 am	noon
0300	11 am	12.30 pm	1 pm
0400	noon	1.30 pm	2 pm

UTC	WA - AWST	NT - ACST	Qld - AEST
0500	1 pm	2.30 pm	3 pm
0600	2 pm	3.30 pm	4 pm
0700	3 pm	4.30 pm	5 pm
0800	4 pm	5.30 pm	6 pm
0900	5 pm	6.30 pm	7 pm
1000	6 pm	7.30 pm	8 pm
1100	7 pm	8.30 pm	9 pm
1200	8 pm	9.30 pm	10 pm
1300	9 pm	10.30 pm	11 pm
1400	10 pm	11.30 pm	midnight
1500*	11 pm	12.30 am	1 am
1600*	midnight	1.30 am	2 am
1700*	1 am	2.30 am	3 am
1800*	2 am	3.30 am	4 am
1900*	3 am	4.30 am	5 am
2000*	4 am	5.30 am	6 am
2100*	5 am	6.30 am	7 am
2200*	6 am	7.30 am	8 am
2300*	7 am	8.30 am	9 am

* Note: these times are for the previous day (i.e., 1500 UTC on 1 January is the same as 0100 Australian Eastern Standard Time on 2 January).

1.4 Banana prawn catch trigger

There is a maximum economic yield (MEY) based banana prawn catch trigger for the banana prawn fishing season. This trigger is variable and will be calculated in-season, based on information on prawn prices, catches and costs provided by NPFI. There are restrictions placed on the trigger to restrict a large change in allowable effort from the current trigger.

- Minimum MEY trigger value: 425 kg/boat/day
- Maximum MEY trigger value: 575 kg/boat/day

Industry members will be informed of the trigger value by the end of the 5th fishing week.

The banana prawn season extends from 1 April to 15 June each year (subject to decision rules) unless the MEY catch trigger is reached. The reporting periods for the new decision rules remain unchanged and are outlined in [Section 2.1](#).

If the decision rule is triggered during the reporting periods, the fishery will be **totally closed west** of 138 degrees and will be **closed to daylight trawling east** of 138 degrees, between 8 am and 6 pm, to allow access to the tiger prawn fishery.

1.5 How to differentiate between a banana prawn or tiger prawn boat

Arrangements, introduced in 2012, allow continued fishing for tiger prawns if banana prawn catch trigger limits are not met, including through a daylight trawl ban. The tiger prawn trigger limits (**6 tonnes/week**) will remain in place for the first four weeks of the season.

After **1 May**, to differentiate between operators' banana prawn fishing and those tiger prawn fishing, boats will be considered in the following way:

- A boat will be considered to be a **banana prawn boat** if **75% or more** of the catch is banana prawns. Catches from all banana prawn boats **will** be included in the banana prawn decision rules calculations.
- A boat will be considered to be a **tiger prawn boat** if **75% or more** of the catch is tiger prawns (including endeavour and king prawns). Catches from tiger prawn boats **will not** be included in the decision rule calculations for banana prawns.
- Catches from boats with **less than 75%** banana or tiger prawns will be considered to be a **50/50 boat**. Banana prawn catches from those boats will be deemed to represent a half day of banana prawn fishing (i.e., the catch from 2 half days will equal one full day of banana prawn fishing) and will be included in the decision rule calculations for banana prawns (see [Section 2.1](#)).

1.6 Banana prawn season daylight trawl ban

The banana prawn season is subject to Decision Rules (see [Section 2.1](#)). If the catch rate (kg/boat/day) falls below the MEY banana prawn trigger limit (see [Section 1.4](#)) at any time during the reporting periods (weeks 4 and 5; weeks 6 and 7; weeks 8 and 9), the fishery will be closed west of 138 degrees. Fishing will still be permitted east of 138 degrees; noting the area will be closed to daylight trawling between 8 am and 6 pm. In any case, the first season closes on 15 June to all fishing under a Class B SFR.

1.7 Tiger prawn season daylight trawl ban

A daylight trawl ban is in operation for the duration of the tiger prawn season between **0800 and 1800 (local time)** for Northern Territory and Queensland areas specified in Schedules 19 and 20 of [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures\) Direction 2021](#).

The ban is in force during the period commencing at **0800 on 2 August** and finishing at **1800 on 30th November (local time)**, subject to the tiger prawn season closing date (see [Section 2.2](#)).

1.8 What do I need to go fishing in the Northern Prawn Fishery?

All NPF operators require a class B statutory fishing right (SFR) and a number of gear SFRs to fish. A class B SFR is required to be nominated to a boat to enable it to operate within the NPF. This SFR lists conditions that an operator must abide by when operating in the NPF (see [Section 1.9](#)).

Gear SFRs entitle the holder to use a net with a certain headrope and footrope length. Gear SFRs have a different value depending on the configuration of nets an operator uses. Operators can use a configuration

of two, three or four nets, with the use of the twin-tongue method also permitted. A gear SFR for operators using twin gear is currently worth 9 cm of headrope length. A gear SFR for operators using triple, quad or twin tongue gear, has a value of 8.1 cm per SFR.

Operators must abide by directions which set rules on byproduct limits, prohibited species and permanent and seasonal closure areas (Refer to [Section 7](#) for copies of the NPF directions).

1.9 Statutory Fishing Right conditions

SFR holders and operators are reminded they are required to adhere to all conditions on their SFR. This specifically includes the requirement that:

- An AFMA approved vessel monitoring system (VMS) is fitted and operational at all times.
- All nets comply with the specific conditions of the SFR, including the use of AFMA approved bycatch reduction devices (BRDs) and turtle exclusion devices (TEDs).
- Bycatch must not be mistreated. Mistreatment means taking or failing to take, any reasonable action or actions, which result or is likely to result in the death of, injury to or causing physiological stress to any bycatch.

1.10 Closures and navigating closures

The [Fisheries Management Regulations 2019](#) includes provisions (knowns as the Nav Regs) for fishers to transit closures provided certain navigation conditions are met (as determined by VMS) (see [Section 3.3](#)). If a vessel navigates through a closure and does not meet the prescribed navigation rules, it will be considered a strict liability offence, i.e., AFMA does not need to prove an offence (25 penalty units).

In exceptional circumstances – such as vessel breakdown, distress, medical emergency, or cyclone or weather warning – AFMA may give approval for a boat to be navigated in a closed zone without requiring that the boat meet the navigation rules. Please call the **AFMA Canberra Duty Officer** on **02 6275 5818**.

1.11 Transiting prior to the opening of the first season

Designated Steaming Tracks in and out of ports and assembly areas will be navigable up to 8 hours prior to the commencement of the first season. All vessels must be inside a port or assembly area or outside the VMS start line by midnight on 31 March Eastern Standard Time (1400 UTC 31 March). Gear can be un-racked 8 hours prior to the season start in assembly areas and half an hour prior to the season start outside the VMS line. Coordinates for the steaming tracks, assembly areas and VMS start line are described in the NPF Class B SFR General Conditions 2025 (the SFR Conditions). For maps of the designated tracks and the assembly areas please see [Section 2.3](#).

1.12 Co-management: E-logs, Data Management and CMO Enquiries

As part of the co-management arrangements in the NPF, e-logs, data management, and Crew Member Observer Program (CMO) enquiries are to be directed to NPF. For any enquiries relating to these matters, including data requests or concerns with e-logs, please contact:

Brandon Meteyard

Phone: 0490 147 916

E-mail: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

1.13 Gear trials in Queensland waters

NPF operators wishing to undertake gear trials in Queensland waters (outside NPF waters) must contact NPF for permission to undertake gear trials.

NPFI has been issued a permit by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to allow gear trials by **NPF** vessels to occur in Queensland waters. NPFI is responsible for providing authorisation to **NPF operators** to use that permit. Once written (email) authorisation has been provided by NPFI, the company undertaking the sea trials must notify **Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol** of the vessel name, symbol and when the sea trials are proposed to occur (date, ETD & ETA) in advance.

A copy of both the Queensland permit and the NPFI authorisation must be kept on the vessel when carrying out sea trials.

All conditions of the Queensland permit must be complied with by the permit user. For further enquires please contact:

Annie Jarret

0411 426 469

annie.jarrett@bigpond.com.

2 Seasonal management arrangements

2.1 Decision rule for early closure of the first season

The first season (banana prawn season) extends from 1 April to 15 June each year unless the following decision rules are triggered:

2.1.1 First possible season closure (6-week season)

IF

- (a) the average daily catch rate of banana prawns for **weeks 4 and 5** of the season is less than the MEY trigger level;

OR

- (b) If the pro-rata total tiger prawn catch for the whole 4 weeks is more than 24 tonnes (6 t/week*4);

THEN the area:

- (c) west of 138 degrees will be closed; and
- (d) east of 138 degrees will be closed to daylight fishing between the hours of 8 am and 6 pm AEST.

To facilitate the assessment of whether an early closure to the season is appropriate based on the decision rule, a “representative sample” of the catch rates for the season across the fleet is required.

The decision rule can only be applied if all catch data (kg/day, or total catch and total days) for the whole fleet (or >95% of NORMAC members and advisors) is supplied for the period of the 4th and 5th weeks of the season by 3 days after the end of the 5th week. If the data is not provided, targeted fishing for banana prawns in the first season will be stopped at the end of the 6th week.

2.1.2 Second possible season closure (8-week season)

IF

- (a) the average daily catch rate of banana prawns for **weeks 6 and 7** of the season is less than the MEY trigger level;

THEN

- (b) The area west of 138 degrees will be closed; and
- (c) The area east of 138 degrees will be closed to daylight fishing between the hours of 8 am and 6 pm AEST.

To facilitate the assessment of whether an early closure to banana fishing in the first season is appropriate based on the decision rule; a “representative sample” of the catch rates of **banana prawn boats** and **50/50 boats** for the season across the fleet is required.

The decision rule can only be applied if all catch data (kg/day, or total catch and total days for banana, 50/50 and tiger boats) for the whole fleet (or >95% of NORMAC members and advisors) is supplied for the period of the 6th and 7th weeks of the season by 3 days after the end of the 7th week. If the data is not provided, targeted fishing for banana prawns in the first season will be stopped at the end of the 8th week.

2.1.3 Third possible season closure (10-week season)

IF

- (a) the average daily catch rate of banana prawns for **weeks 8 and 9** of the first season is less than the MEY trigger level;

THEN

- (b) The area west of 138 degrees will be closed; and
- (c) The area east of 138 degrees will be closed to daylight fishing between the hours of 8 am and 6 pm AEST.

To facilitate the assessment of whether an early closure to the season is appropriate based on the decision rule, a “representative sample” of the catch rates for the season of **banana prawn boats** and **50/50 boats** is required.

The decision rule can only be applied if all catch data (kg/day, or total catch and total days for banana, 50/50 and tiger boats) for the whole fleet (or >95% of NORMAC members and advisors) is supplied for the period of the 8th and 9th weeks of the season by 3 days after the end of the 9th week. If the data is not provided, targeted fishing for banana prawns in the first season will be stopped at the end of the 10th week.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This information can take the form of:

EITHER

(a) Providing a copy of the logbooks from each boat fishing and for the relevant two-week reporting period (i.e., 4 and 5, 6 and 7, or 8 and 9) which shows the catch of banana, tiger, endeavour and king prawns per day fished;

OR

(b) Providing company records indicating the total catch of banana, tiger, endeavour and king prawns for the relevant two-week reporting period (i.e., 4 and 5, or 6 and 7, or 8 and 9) and the number of days fished per boat during those two weeks.

Please provide catch details to Annie Jarrett and Brandon Meteyard by email at:

annie.jarrett@bigpond.com and brandon.meteyard@npfindustry.com.au

2.2 Decision rule for early closure of the second season

The second season (tiger prawn season) will extend from 1 August until 30 November each year unless the following decision rule is triggered:

- a) if the average prawn catch per boat (fishing in the NPF) per night is **less than 350 kg** for the **12th and 13th week** of the season; then
- b) the fishery will close at the end of the 16th fishing week (2230 UTC 20 November).

To facilitate the assessment of whether an early closure should be applied, a representative sample of the catch rates for the season across the fleet is required.

This decision rule is applied only if all catch data (kg/day, or total catch and total days) for the whole fleet (or >95% of NORMAC members and advisors) is supplied for the period of the 12th and 13th (17-30 October) weeks of the season by 3 days after the end of week 13 (2 November).

NPFI will be responsible for applying the decision rule and advising AFMA of the outcomes.

2.3 Controlled start to the first season

The VMS controlled start is in place before the start of the first season from 1400 UTC on 27 March. All boats must remain seaward of a line which extends approximately 30 nautical miles from the shore in the Gulf of Carpentaria and approximately 25 nautical miles from shore around the balance of the fishery. Waters inside this line will be closed to navigation (see [Figure 1](#) and the description in your SFR conditions).

Boats will be able to wait for the start of the season either seaward of the VMS controlled start line (start of season line) or in the Weipa, Karumba, Darwin or Gove assembly areas (refer to [Figure 2](#)). Access to the assembly areas will only be by **using a designated track** through the closed area (see [Figure 1](#) and the description in your SFR conditions).

The designated tracks will close at **1400 UTC on 31 March**. If you have decided to start from an assembly area your boat will need to be in the assembly area by this time. If your boat is not in an assembly area by this time you will need to wait for the start of the season outside the VMS start line.

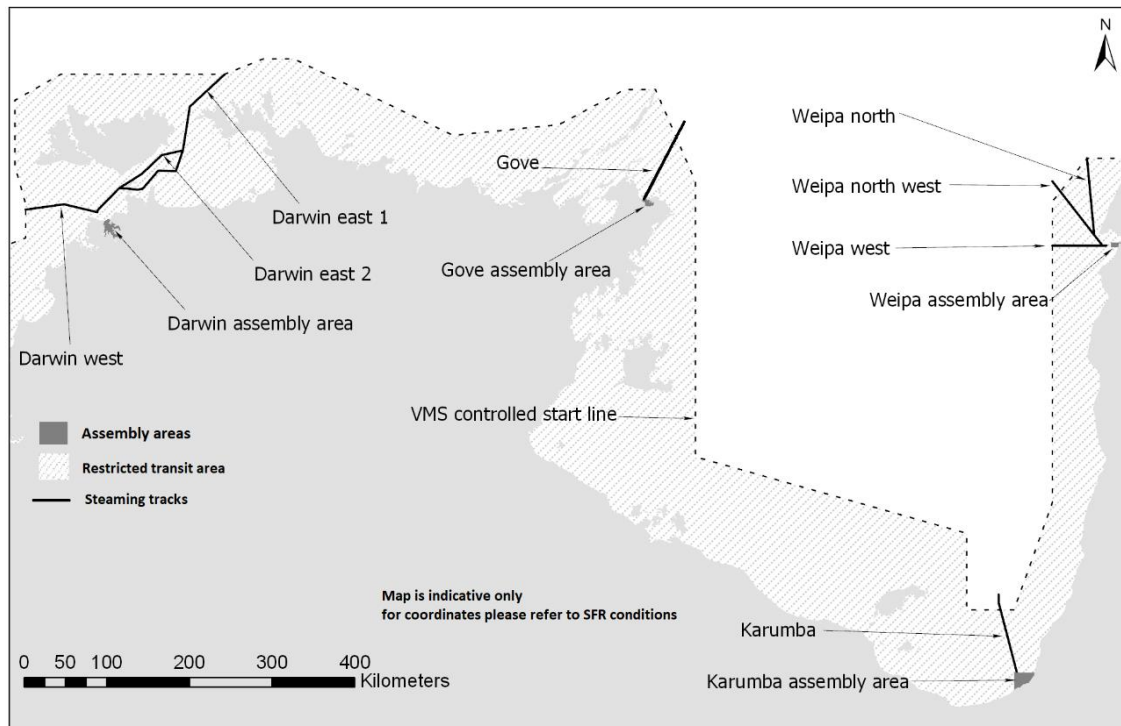


Figure 1: Prohibitions on navigation, VMS controlled start. Effective 2200 UTC 27 March to 2200 UTC 31 March each year

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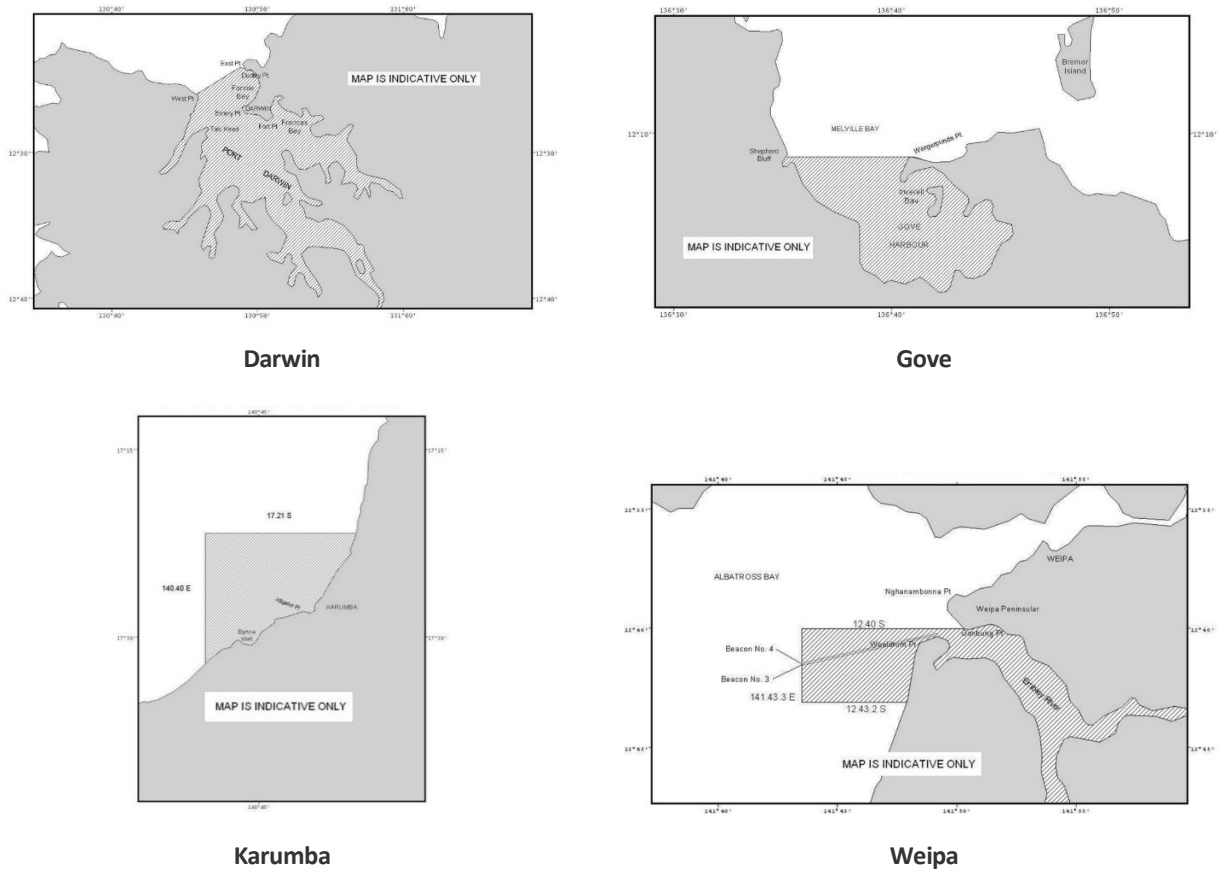


Figure 2: Assembly areas (cross-hatched zones). Effective 1400 UTC 31 March to 2200 UTC 31 March each year

2.4 Transiting and gear racking

Vessels can un-rack their gear (with codends still on board) half an hour before the start of the first season. This decision has been made in response to safety concerns associated with crews rushing to get their gear in the water at the commencement of the first season start.

Once the season has commenced operators can transit closures without requiring fishing gear to be racked but gear must be out of the water, and operators must abide by relevant provisions in the [Fisheries Management Regulations 2019](#).

If I'm outside the start of season line does my gear have to be racked?

Yes. However, boats are able to un-rack their gear half an hour prior to the season start. This is in response to an industry request to facilitate safer handling of the gear.

If I'm inside an assembly area can I put my gear out?

Yes. After **1400 UTC on 31 March** boats can have their boards on the booms with all nets, including codends, clear of the water.

Will I be able to search for banana prawns?

No. There is a total ban on fishing, searching, or attempting to search for fish in the area of the fishery before **1400 UTC 31 March**. Therefore, no searching is allowed in this area.

How do I access the assembly areas?

Access to assembly areas will be by using a designated steaming track only. However, the designated tracks cease to exist at **1400 UTC on 31 March**. If you want to start the season from an assembly area you will need to have your boat in place by this time. Coordinates for the steaming tracks, assembly areas and VMS start line are described in the SFR Conditions. For a map of the designated tracks see [Figure 1](#).

What happens if I want to start from an assembly area but I am running late?

If you are running late, you will be required to stay outside the start of season line until **2200 UTC on 31 March**. There is no provision to issue “late” permits and exemptions to this closure will only be provided in case of emergency.

What reasons can I apply for an exemption from AFMA?

Applications for exemption will be considered for approval by AFMA in exceptional circumstances. This is where navigation is required because of vessel breakdown, distress, medical emergency, or cyclone or weather warning.

To apply for an exemption, you **MUST** call the Canberra Duty Officer - and you must also send a written request by email to:

Email:

dutyofficer@afma.gov.au

Phone: 02 6275 5818

Who do I contact if I need further information?

For further information on the VMS controlled start to the season, please contact AFMA Compliance on:

Email:

dutyofficer@afma.gov.au

Phone: 02 62755818

2.5 Trialling gear

There are four gear trial areas that enable operators to trial fishing gear inside seasonal closures, which were specifically established for use during the lead up to the banana prawn and tiger prawn seasons. Under the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures) Direction 2021*¹ a gear trial is a test, or a series of short tests, of fishing equipment on or towed by a boat conducted to avoid the capture of fish (primarily by keeping the cod end fully open). Any fish captured during testing must be returned to the sea as soon as practicable.

The location of the four gear trial areas is described in Schedule 21 of the Direction (and shown in [Figure 3](#)). However, it should be noted that the gear trial areas cannot be accessed when the daylight fishing ban is in place during the tiger prawn season (Schedule 20 of the Direction).

Prior to the banana prawn season an additional restriction to prevent searching for prawns is in place under conditions of the Class B SFR concession (VMS start line) with steaming tracks providing access to the gear trial areas. While the west of Cape York gear trial area is not directly connected to the steaming track, access to this gear trial area is to be made via the shortest route from the Weipa north steaming track (i.e., directly from the western side of the gear trial area).

For information relating to the trialling of gear in eastern Queensland waters (outside the NPF waters) please refer to [Section 1.13](#).

¹ The *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures) Direction 2021* is available under [Section 7](#) of this document, or at this link: legislation.gov.au/Series/F2021L00250

- **triple trawl net configuration** has a headrope length no greater than a third of the amount allowed to be used by your holding of gear SFRs (allowing for the 10% reduction on the value of the gear SFRs for a triple trawl net configuration).

There are no restrictions on the number of nets that can be carried in the fishery as long as AFMA is notified of the carriage.

3.1.2 Gear statutory fishing right values²

Table 5. SFR headrope and footrope values

Gear type	SFR headrope value	SFR footrope value
Twin trawl	9.0 cm	10.3 cm
Quad trawl or twin tongue trawl	8.1 cm	9.3 cm
Triple gear	8.1 cm	9.3 cm

3.1.3 Turtle Excluder Devices and Bycatch Reduction Devices

Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) and bycatch reduction devices (BRDs) are the most effective means of reducing bycatch. Effectively used TEDs eliminate nearly all catch of adult turtles and other large animals. BRDs presently available can reduce bycatch significantly.

It is compulsory that all nets rigged for fishing in the NPF are fitted with both BRDs and TEDs, or modified TEDs (as specified), for the entire fishing year. A description of the approved specifications for both BRDs and TEDs is included below and in [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements\) Direction 2021](#).

For information regarding TEDs and/or BRDs contact the AFMA NPF manager or NPMI at:

Darci Wallis
Phone: 0438 853 915
E-mail: darci.wallis@afma.gov.au

Brandon Meteyard
Phone: 0490 147 916
Email: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

Turtle Excluder Devices

Floats must be attached to the top one-half of all TEDs with **bottom escape openings**. The floats may be attached either outside or inside the net, but not to a flap.

The following floats must be attached to the grid:

- i. 3 small hard plastic floats that are at least 150 mm, but less than 200 mm, in diameter; or
- ii. 2 medium hard plastic floats that are at least 200 mm, but less than 250 mm, in diameter; or
- iii. 1 large hard plastic float that is at least 250 mm in diameter.

² [Northern Prawn Fishery Management \(Fishing Capacity\) Determination 2021](#)

TEDS in the NPF

TEDs are required at all times when fishing in the NPF (unless fishing in waters deeper than 200 metres):

- Grid must be greater than 81 cm x 81 cm
- Bar spacing must be less than 120 mm (Measured from inside edges of the bar) (Figure 1)
- Grid must be set between 30 & 55 degrees. (You can use a truss angle measure from any hardware store to check your TED is legal) (Figure 2)
- Floats must be attached to the top half of all bottom opening TEDs (inside or outside the net, but cannot be attached to a flap). Float specifications are set out in the Gear Direction.

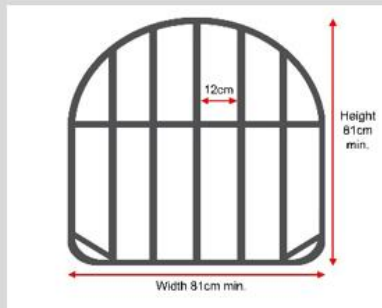


Figure 1: Minimum external TED grid dimensions and maximum bar spacing dimensions

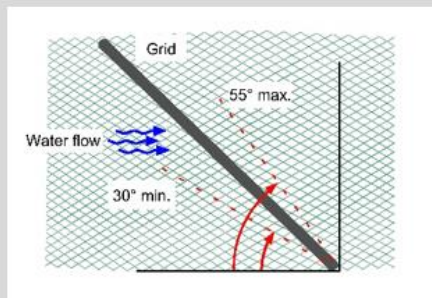


Figure 2: Required TED angle

DOUBLE FLAP DESIGN

Flaps must be two panels of mesh more than 147 cm wide when stretched, with less than 38 cm of overlap when stretched (Figure 3). Panels can be tapered two bar, one point so the flap overlap increases as they get close to the bottom of the TED frame.

Panels may only be sewn together along leading edge of the cut and down the entire length of the outside edge of each panel.

The trailing edge of each panel must not extend more than 61 cm past the posterior edge of the TED frame (Figure 3).

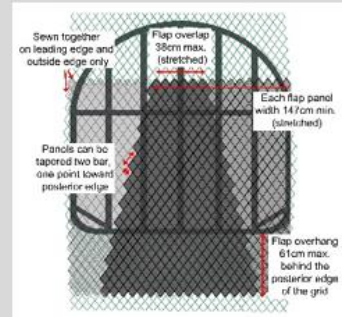


Figure 3: Required flap dimensions for double flap design

Double Flap Rectangular Opening

Cut immediately forward of the TED ('horizontal cut') must be more than 61 cm with minimum forward cuts of more than 51 cm.

Leading edge of the escape opening cut must be no less than 142 cm stretched (Figure 4).

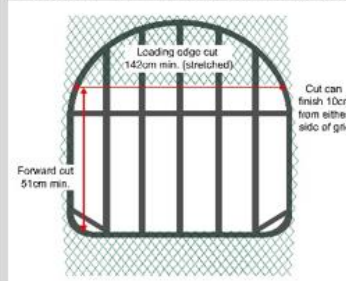


Figure 4: Required escape opening dimensions for rectangular opening

Double Flap Triangular Opening

Cut immediately forward of the TED ('horizontal cut') must be more than 102 cm with minimum forward cuts of 101 cm (Figure 5).

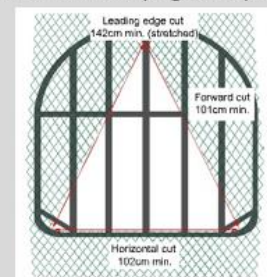


Figure 5: Required dimensions of triangular opening

TEDS in the NPF

SINGLE FLAP DESIGNS

Flap must be a minimum of 338 cm x 132 cm. The 132 cm edge of the flap is attached to the forward edge of the escape opening cut (Figure 6).

Flap may extend no more than 61 cm behind the posterior edge of the TED frame.

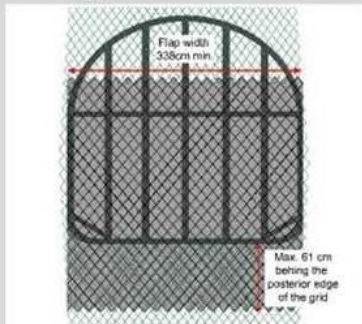


Figure 6: Required flap dimensions for single flap designs

Single Flap Rectangular Opening

Cut immediately forward of TED must be a minimum of 61 cm.

Two forward cuts of escape opening must be more than 66 cm long.

Leading edge of escape opening must be more than 181 cm stretched (Figure 7).

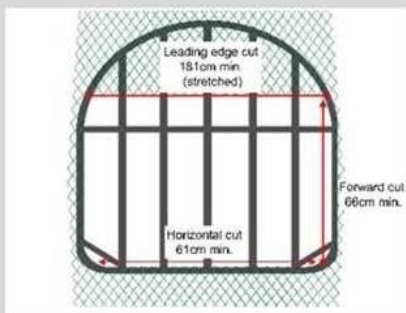


Figure 7: Required dimensions for rectangular opening

Single Flap Triangular Opening

Cut immediately forward of the TED must be more than 102 cm with minimum forward cuts of 136 cm (Figure 8).

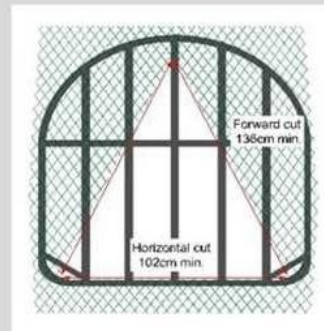


Figure 8: Required dimension for triangular opening

Novel Design

If you would like to trial a TED design that is not compliant with current regulations, you can do so under a scientific permit. Contact NPF Projects Manager on 0490 147 916 or brandon@npfindustry.com.au for information on how to obtain one.

Contact Information

If you require clarification on legal requirements for TEDs refer to the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements) Direction 2021* in this booklet, or contact the AFMA Duty Officer on 0428 196 114.



Modified TED

“Modified Turtle Excluder Device” means a device that:

- a) is a Turtle Excluder Device with the escape opening in the top of the codend; and
- b) a bar spacing no more than 60 mm; and
- c) in addition, the Modified Turtle Excluder Device may have:
 - i. an escape flap over the escape opening (but no part of the escape flap may be closer than 150 mm to any part of the grid, when the Turtle Excluder Device is fitted to a codend hung vertically); and
 - ii. a guiding funnel or flap inside the codend ahead of the grid (but no part of the guiding funnel or flap may be closer than 150 mm to any part of the grid, when the TED is fitted to a codend hung vertically).

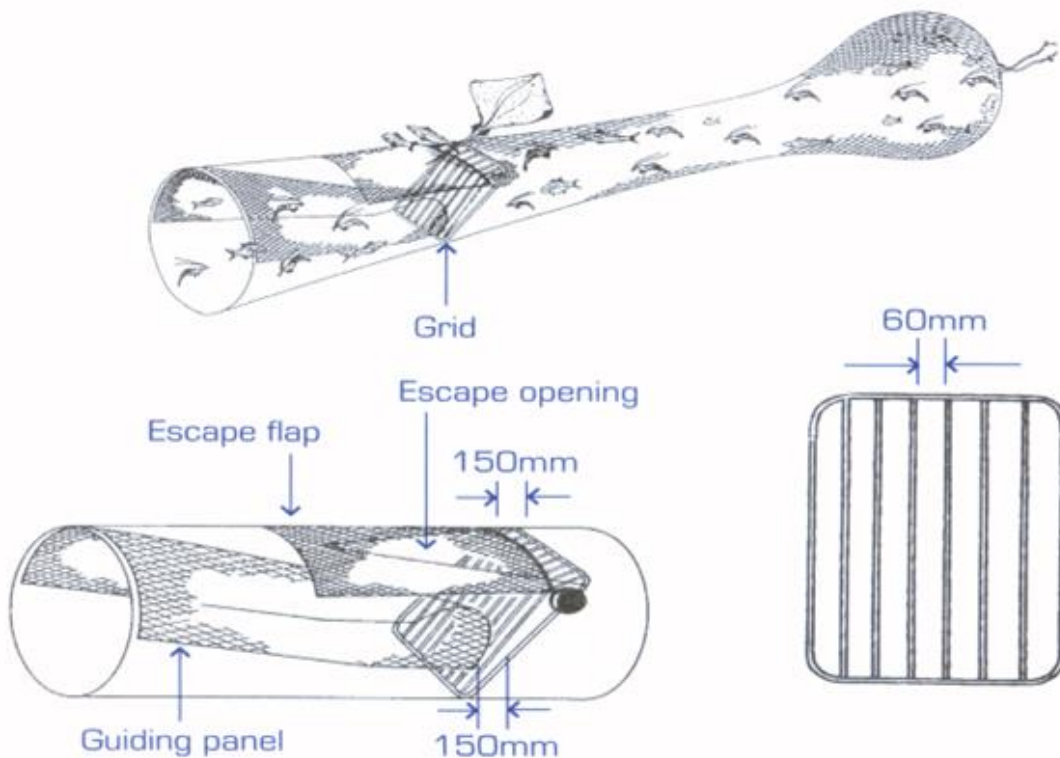


Figure 4: Modified TED - dimensions and placement

Bycatch reduction devices

All operators are required to use an approved BRD in each net while fishing. While Schedule 3 BRDs can be used at any time of the year, Schedule 1 BRDs can only be used outside the tiger prawn season when fishing for banana prawns (refer to [Table 6](#)). The Fisheye, Radial Escape Section, and Square Mesh Codend BRDs are **no longer approved for use in the NPF**.

Industry Code of Conduct for the banana prawn season (1 April to 15 June): NPF operators targeting tiger prawns during the banana prawn season are to use an approved BRD that has been shown to reduce bycatch by at least 30% (Schedule 3 BRD). **This requirement is for all nets in operation** (excluding the try net). Fishers are encouraged to improve the effectiveness of BRDs. If you want to test a BRD that does not meet the current prescribed specifications, you can apply to AFMA for a scientific permit.

This provision for testing BRDs is limited to testing new designs and will not be granted to accommodate the general use of devices that don't meet the specifications. If you would like to obtain a scientific permit, please contact the AFMA Licensing and Data Services or the AFMA NPF manager on 1300 723 621.

Refer to the following information and diagrams provided by NPF on BRDs approved for use in the NPF to ensure that you are complying with gear requirements.

Table 6. Approved BRD list

Schedule 1 BRDs* (Banana prawn season only)	Schedule 3 BRDs* (Any time)
Square Mesh Panel	Kon's Covered Fisheyes
Yarrow Fisheye	FishEX 70
Popeye Fishbox (<120 meshes)	Tom's Fisheye
	Popeye Fishbox (at 70 meshes)

*For more information and device dimensions and positions see [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements\) Direction 2021](#).

Schedule 3 BRDs that can be used any time of the year

Tom's Fisheye

“Tom’s Fisheye” means an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:

- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located at 60 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame that supports a rigid enclosed cone; and
- c) an escape opening measuring no less than 360 mm wide by 200 mm high and must face the codend; and
- d) a rigid cone measuring no less than 340 mm wide by 185 mm high by 290 mm in length fixed to the rigid frame; and
- e) with an escape gap between the rigid frame and rigid cone of 94 mm; and
- f) with an escape gap clear of any obstructions (including mesh ties).

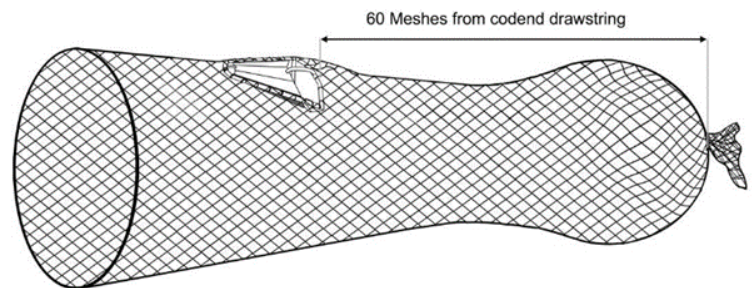


Figure 5: Tom's Fisheye placement in the codend

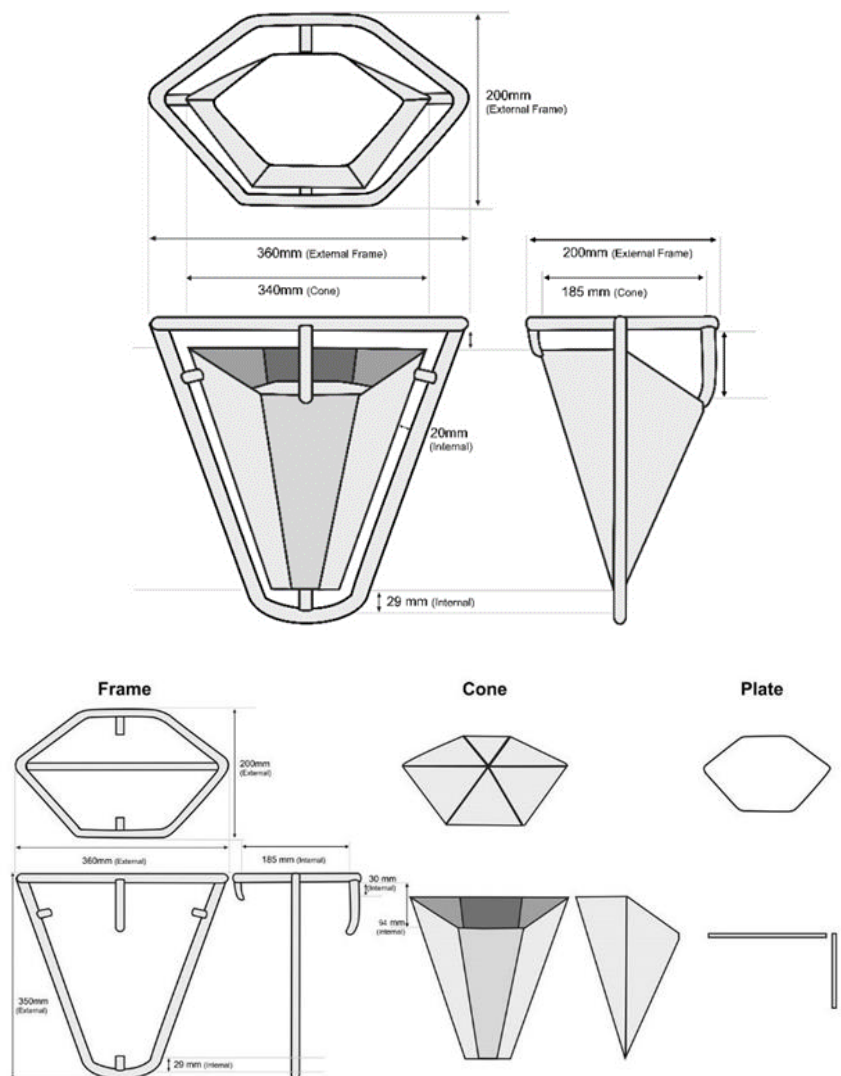


Figure 6: Tom's Fisheye dimensions

Kon's Covered Fisheyes

“Kon's Covered Fisheyes” is two escape opening devices installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:

- a) one escape opening device with the aft edge of the device located at 78 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- b) one escape opening device with the aft edge of the device located at 55 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- c) for which each escape opening device has the following characteristics prior to being installed in a net rigged for fishing:
 - i a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame that encloses a rigid cone; and
 - ii an escape opening measuring no less than 430 mm wide by 205 mm high and must face the codend; and
 - iii a rigid cone measuring no less than 295 mm wide by 145 mm high by 275 mm in length fixed to the rigid frame; and
 - iv with an escape gap between the rigid frame and the rigid cone of 55 mm.

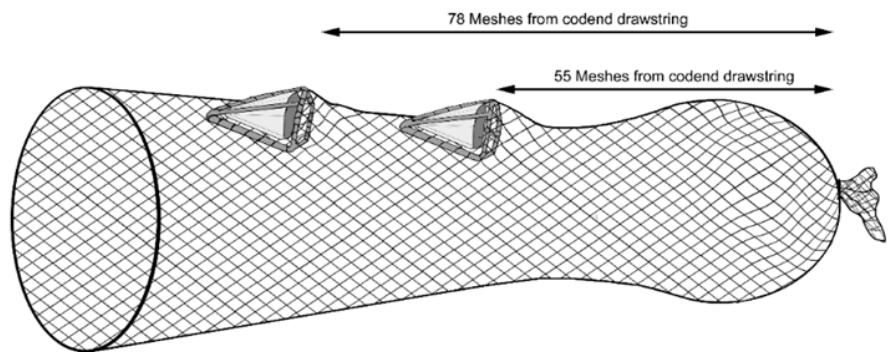


Figure 7: Kon's Covered Fisheye placement in the codend

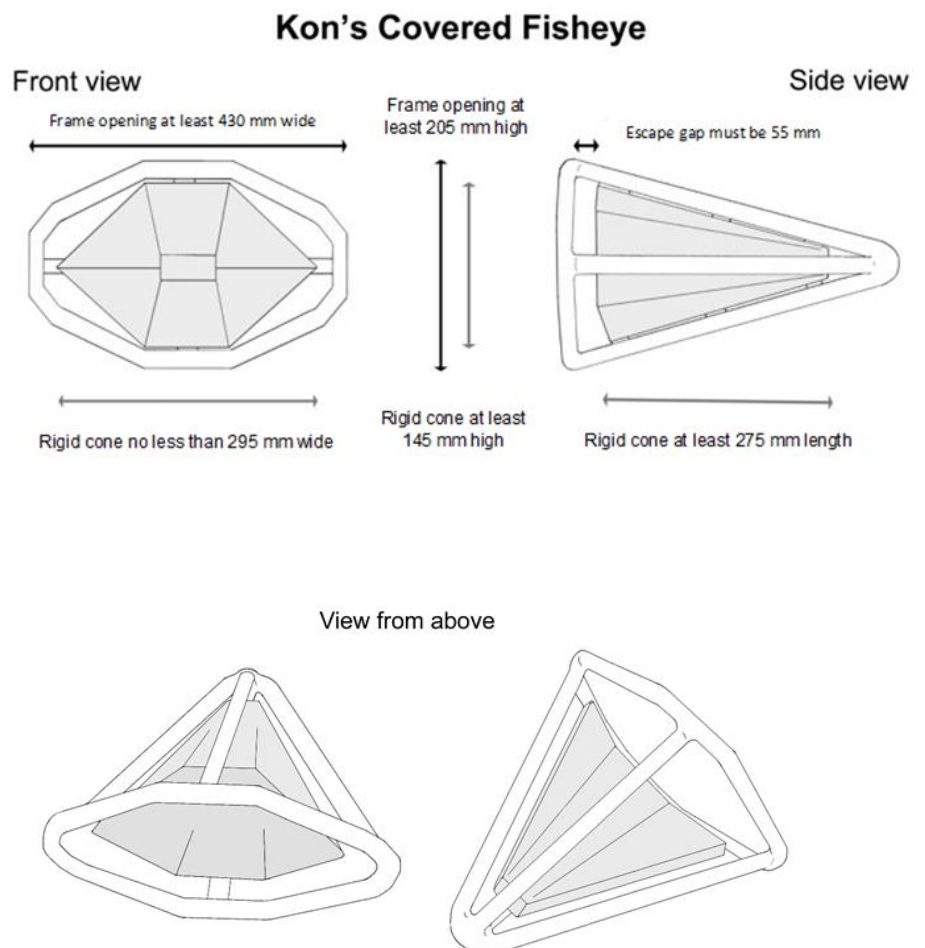


Figure 8: Kon's Covered Fisheye dimensions

FishEX 70

“FishEX 70” is an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:

- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located at 65 meshes from the codend drawstring; and
- b) with an escape gap clear of any obstructions (including mesh ties); and
- c) for which the escape opening device has the characteristics detailed in [Figure 12](#) and [Figure 13](#) prior to being installed in a net rigged for fishing.

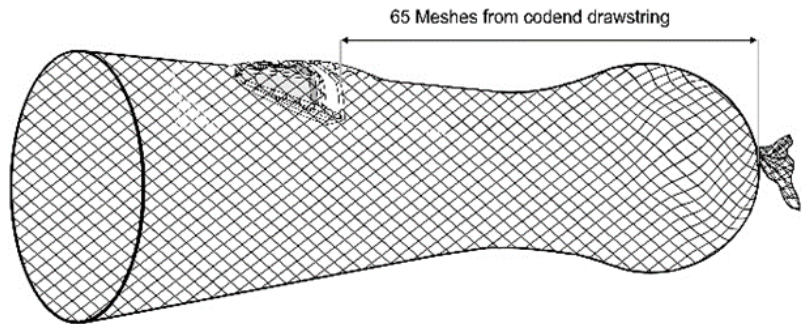


Figure 9: FishEX70 placement in the codend

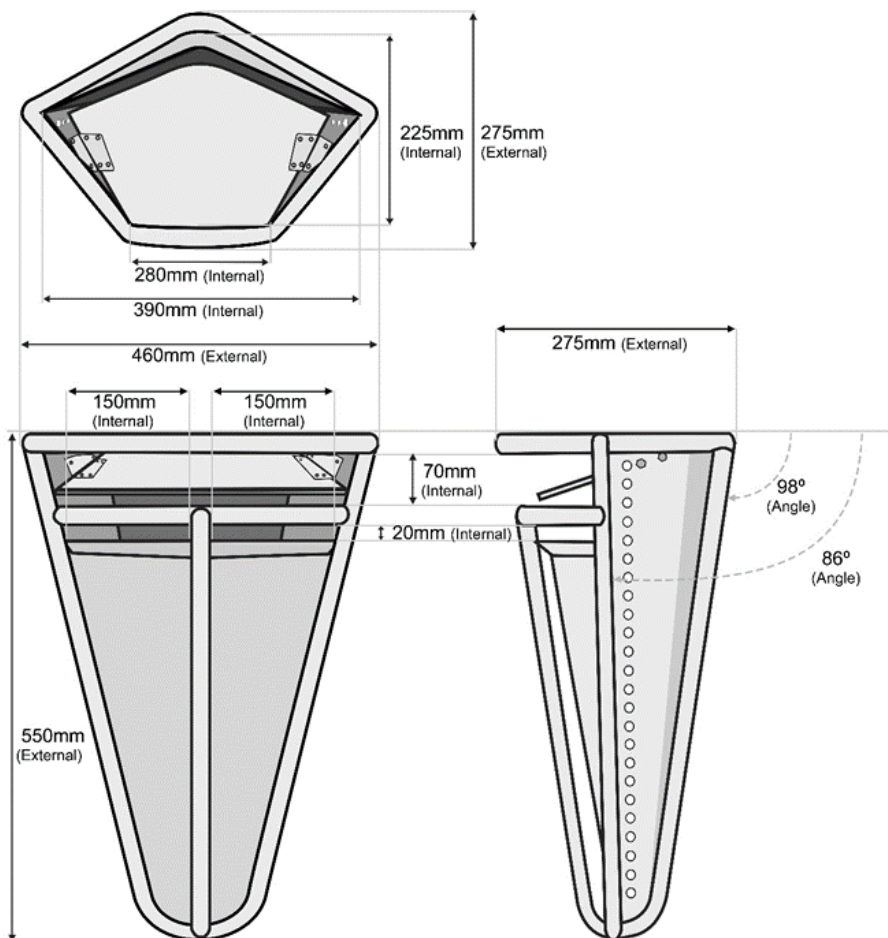


Figure 10: FishEX70 dimensions

Popeye Fishbox

The Popeye Fishbox is an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:

- one device with the aft edge of the device located at **70** meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame; and
- an escape opening measuring no less than 375 mm wide x 375 mm high; and
- a rigid foil positioned at the forward edge of the BRD no less than 200 mm in depth; and
- no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.

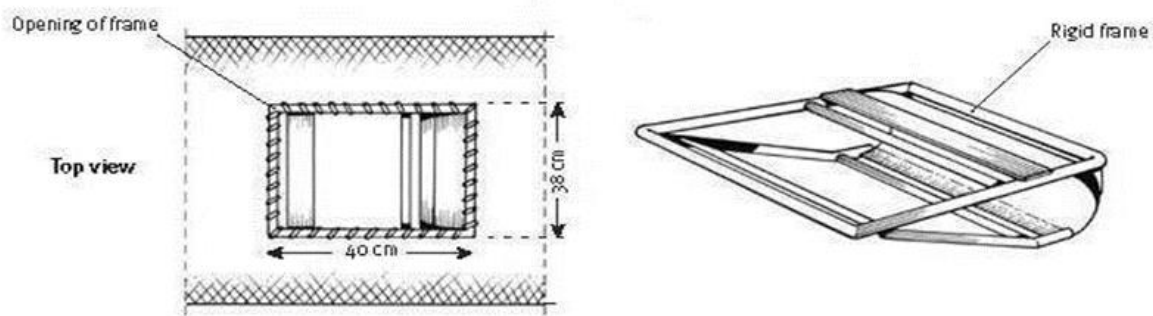


Figure 11: Popeye Fishbox dimensions

Optional guiding funnel

The Popeye Fishbox can also contain a guiding funnel to prevent prawn escapement (see below). The guiding funnel is kept open by the use of a small float.

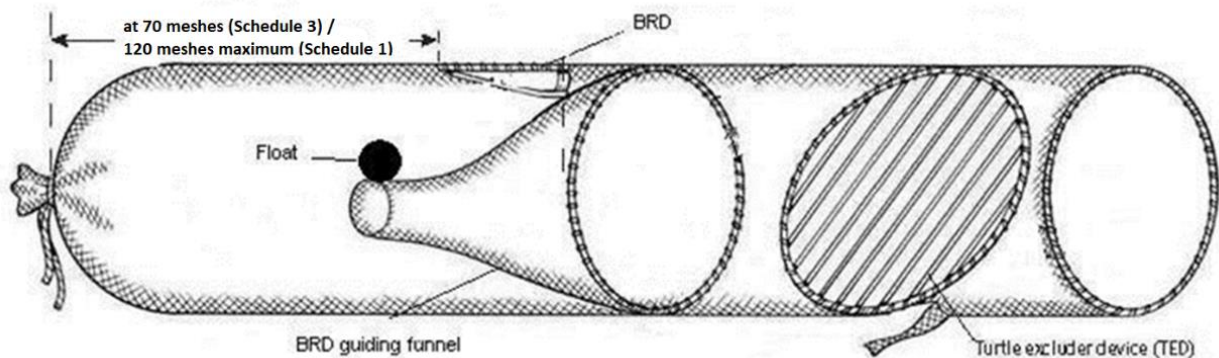


Figure 12: Popeye Fishbox - optional guiding funnel.

Note: the aft edge of the device must be located at 70 meshes from the codend drawstrings (Schedule 3); except during the banana prawn season, when the aft edge of the device must be located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings (Schedule 1).

Schedule 1 BRDs that can only be used during the banana prawn season (1 April to 15 June)

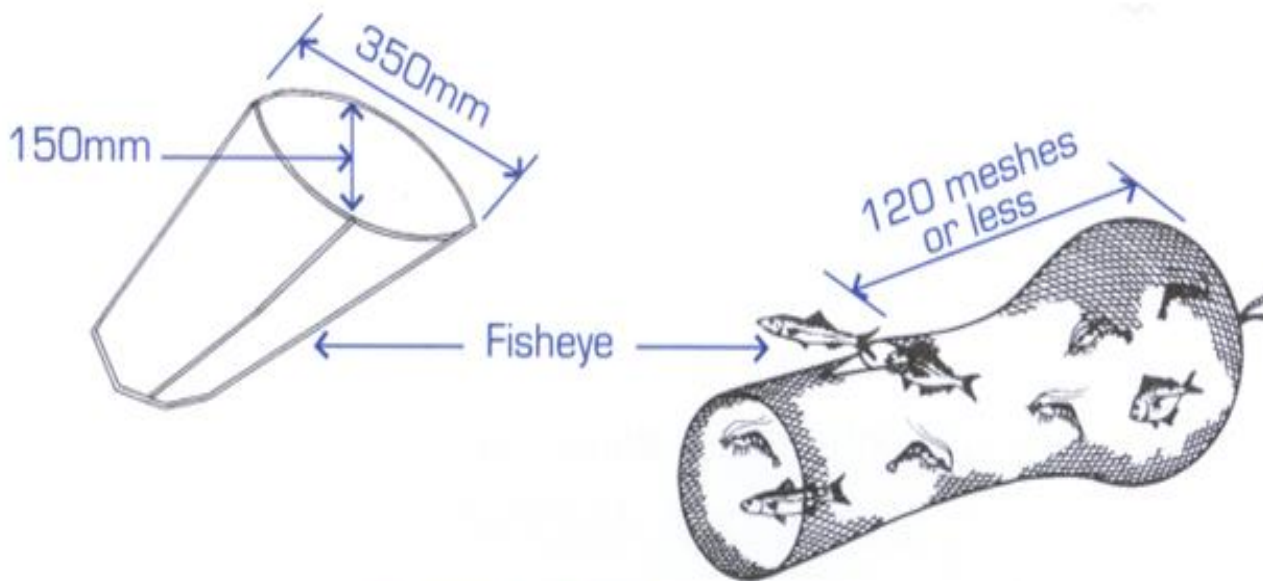
Popeye Fishbox

The Popeye Fishbox can be used as per the information in the above [Popeye Fishbox section](#) but located no further forward than **120** meshes from the codend drawstrings (refer to [Figure 14](#)).

Yarrow Fisheye

“Yarrow Fisheye” means an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:

- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame; and
- c) an escape opening measuring no less than 350 mm wide by 150 mm with the width of the escape opening divided in half by a solid bar; and
- d) an additional rigid bar running from the apex of the frame to the top of the escape opening; and
- e) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.



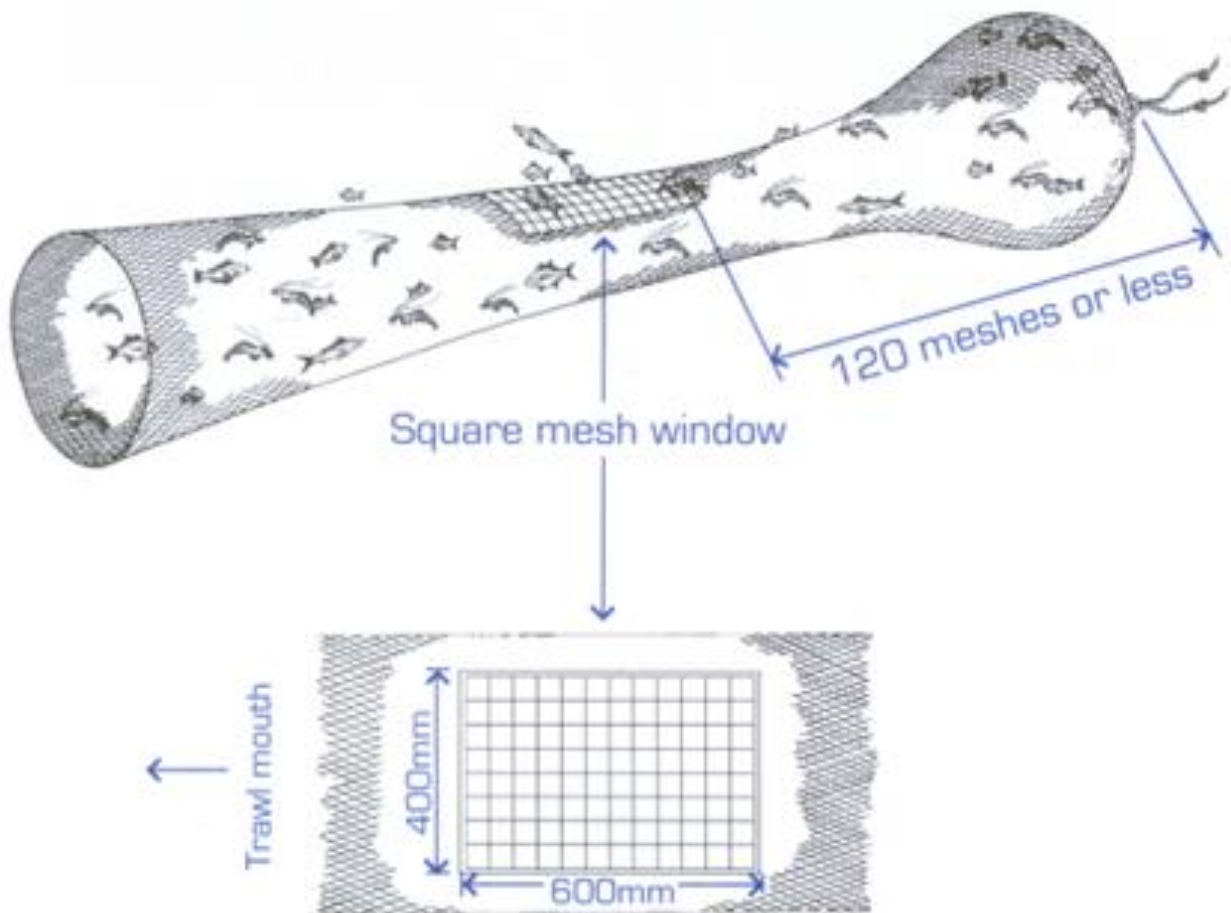
Note: The TED is not shown

Figure 13: Yarrow Fisheye dimensions and placement

Square Mesh Panel

“Square Mesh Panel” means an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing that is a continuous panel of netting that has the following characteristics:

- a) a nominal mesh size no less than 101 mm; and
- b) an overall dimension no less than 400 mm wide and 600 mm long; and
- c) the aft edge of the panel is located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
- d) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings of the square mesh, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.



Note: The TED is not shown

Figure 14: Square mesh panel - dimensions and placement

3.2 Monitoring

3.2.1 Vessel monitoring systems

It is the concession holder's responsibility to ensure that any vessel nominated to their concession is fitted with a VMS in a category specified on the list of approved VMS units on the AFMA website (afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring/).

The VMS unit must remain switched on at all times, including when the boat is in port. The concession holder must ensure the VMS is reporting correctly before going out to sea for the first time and that no interference occurs with the correct operation of the VMS unit. On becoming aware of a problem with the VMS functioning, the concession holder must advise AFMA's Maritime Domain Awareness team as soon as practicable on the details below.

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

AFMA's Maritime Domain Awareness is responsible for the monitoring of the VMS. If you have any queries, please contact:

Phone: 02 6225 5555 (follow the prompts). This number can also be called after hours but if you are unable to get through please contact the AFMA Duty Officer: 02 6275 5818.

Email: ausvms@afma.gov.au

After hours contact – AFMA Canberra Duty Officer: 02 6275 5818

Manual vessel reporting

If a nominated vessel's VMS unit stops reporting while at sea, the concession holder will be directed to manually report the vessel's position at a frequency specified by AFMA.

The manual position reports should include:

- the vessel's name,
- the vessel's distinguishing symbol,
- the vessel's present latitude and longitude (in degrees and minutes), and
- the date and time.

Manual position reports are to be made by:

Phone: 02 6225 5369 (follow instructions on the Voicemail), or

Email: ausvms@afma.gov.au

Directions to return to port

Depending on the circumstances, and in accordance with enforcement decision principles as outlined in the Domestic Compliance and Enforcement Policy, if a nominated boat's VMS unit stops reporting AFMA may determine that it is appropriate to issue a Direction under Section 69 of the [Maritime Powers Act 2013](#). This Direction will require the boat to immediately return to, and remain in, port until such time as AFMA is

satisfied the problems with the VMS unit have been rectified. The Domestic Compliance and Enforcement Policy is available on the Domestic Compliance Program page (afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/compliance/domestic-compliance) on the AFMA website.

Temporary switch off (TSO) arrangements

A TSO is a formal arrangement that allows a unit to be legitimately switched off. If a nominated vessel is undergoing maintenance, berthed for an extended period, or in other exceptional circumstances that render VMS operation impractical, the concession holder can apply for a TSO by filling out an 'Application for VMS Temporary Switch Off' form (afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring). Using the webform function is preferred, but if you cannot access this then please manually fill out the form and send to AFMA via email: ausvms@afma.gov.au

The VMS unit must not be switched off unless and until such time as a TSO approval has been granted. Further information can be found on the VMS page on the AFMA website (afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/vessel-monitoring).

Denomination in GoFish

Instead of applying for TSO, you can denominate your boat from your fishing concession via GoFish. This is a quick and easy solution in the case your VMS is not working without forms or approval. Denominating will allow you to stay mobile, unlike a TSO, which requires your vessel to remain stationary in the nominated location. Once denominated, you can move your vessel to other locations. Denominating your vessel won't affect your access rights and you will retain your licenses.

Please note that you must denominate your vessel from ALL Commonwealth concessions, and you are unable to undertake any fishing activities with that vessel in any Commonwealth fisheries while your vessel is denominated.

3.2.2 Observer programs

Crew member observer program

The CMO program was developed as a vital component of a cost-effective method for monitoring bycatch in the NPF by involving voluntary crew members in the collection of scientific data. NPFI, with support from CSIRO, coordinates the CMO program which supplements data from AFMA Scientific Observers for the NPF bycatch monitoring program.

The CMO program enables additional bycatch data to be obtained in a cost-effective manner, relating to interactions with endangered, threatened, and protected (ETP) species including sawfish, sea snakes, turtles, and syngnathids, as well as other species identified as being potentially 'At-Risk' through the Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) process. Annual workshops are held for CMOs to undertake training and receive support from NPFI, CSIRO scientists, and AFMA staff. CMO workshops are designed to provide a valuable learning experience for participants and are typically held in July prior to the start of the tiger prawn season.

The NPFI is responsible for management of the CMO program, including recruiting, training, and supporting CMOs, as well as data entry, preliminary analysis, and reporting.

Assessment has shown the data quality collected by CMOs is of a high standard and is used in combination with CSIRO scientific surveys and AFMA observer data to measure and assess trends in catch rates of the ETP and 'at-risk' species being monitored.

This data is crucial in assessing improvements in bycatch reduction and will greatly enhance the fishery's ability to meet legislative and management requirements.

If you or any members of your crew are interested in joining the CMO program, please contact:

Brandon Meteyard

Phone: 0490 147 916

E-mail: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

AFMA scientific observer program

AFMA's scientific observer program currently places observers on domestic and, if required, foreign vessels fishing within the Australian Fishing Zone (AFZ). The requirements and priorities for the observer program for each fishery are determined by the Fishery Manager in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and implemented by the AFMA Observer Section. It is important to note that scientific observers are required to report breaches of permit conditions, but they are not compliance officers and do not hold any compliance powers.

AFMA scientific observers are trained in specialised sampling techniques and the primary focus for observers deployed in the NPF is to collect data on retained catch, bycatch, interactions with ETP and Listed Marine species, sharks and rays, assess new BRDs and monitor activities for adherence to SFR conditions. The data scientific observers collect will be used to better manage the fishery and help industry achieve further reductions in bycatch to meet legislative requirements.

The AFMA observer section is contactable through AFMA reception or directly on **0427 496 446**.

3.3 Navigation rules for transiting closures

The Navigation Regulations within the [Fisheries Management Regulations 2019](#), apply to all Commonwealth fisheries and provide for vessels to navigate through closed areas provided certain navigation conditions are met. The Section 86 rules for **navigating in an area that is a closed zone** are as follows:

- (1) The master of a boat commits an offence of strict liability if the boat is navigated in an area that is a closed zone that relates to the boat.

Penalty: 25 penalty units.

Exceptions:

- If information given by the boat's VMS shows that the boat, whilst in the closed zone, was travelling at a speed of five knots or more or was stationary (speed of 0.5 knots or less) after being navigated in the closed zone for 30 minutes or more to allow the vessel's position to be fixed.
- If AFMA had given approval for the boat to be navigated in the closed zone because of an unforeseen emergency, or circumstances beyond the control of the master, and the boat is navigated in accordance with any instructions given by AFMA.

Please contact the **Canberra Duty Officer** on 02 62755818 to apply for an exemption based on your emergency or exceptional circumstances.

3.4 Licensing

3.4.1 Licensing arrangements

AFMA provides an online system called GoFish, which allows concession holders to access their data and conduct licensing business online.

Through your GoFish account you are able to access the following documents:

- *Extract of Register* – this is a record of the SFRs that you hold and whether or not those SFRs are nominated to a vessel.
- *Holding Summary* – this is a summary of the gear SFRs that you currently hold.
- *Transaction Statement* – this is a summary of the transactions (permanent transfers and leases) that you have completed throughout the season.

3.4.2 GoFish

Background

GoFish is AFMA's online business facility.

In GoFish you can:

- complete your Licensing transactions,
- view your record of fishing concessions,
- update your contact details,
- view, export and print quota and catch information,
- receive messages from AFMA,
- monitor progress of applications,
- lease or permanently transfer (if authorised) of gear and boat SFRs,
- renew permits,
- set up recurring leases,
- change your password, and
- access your submitted e-log information.

NPF concession holders don't need to wait for AFMA licensing staff to send out new certificates, extracts or permits in the mail. Instead, you can access copies of them within GoFish.

Register to use GoFish

You register directly through GoFish, which can be found on the AFMA website at: afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/gofish-help.

Register your agent

Once your agent has had their GoFish registration approved, you can nominate them to action on your behalf through the GoFish platform.

Alternatively, you can complete the Registered Authorised Agent Nomination form (available from afma.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-02/Registered-Authorised-Agent-Nomination-form-Oct-17.pdf) and return the form to AFMA.

Once registered, you, or your agent, will receive an email with a Client ID and a first-use password. You must change this password the first time you log in.

Changing your password

Your password must be at least 8 characters (letters, numbers and punctuation) and have at least one special character (e.g. @,*,.) and one number.

Your GoFish password is also your e-log password.

3.5 Reporting requirements – e-logs and logbooks

3.5.1 Electronic logbooks (e-logs)

What are e-logs?

Electronic logbooks (e-logs) are computer programs/software on fishing vessels that allow the entry and submission of daily fishing logs as an alternative to paper logs. They are designed to provide a continuous record of fishing operations undertaken by Commonwealth fishing concessions holders. AFMA electronic logbooks are used to collect information about:

- when and where you are fishing,
- the type of gear you are using,
- the composition of your catch, and
- any interactions with ETP species.

This information is important for determining the status of fish stocks and making management decisions, including the setting of total allowable catches. All boats fishing in the NPF must use e-logs unless you have an exemption approved by AFMA.

**Electronic logbooks are required to be completed in the NPF
and became compulsory on 1 January 2019**

Who uses e-logs?

The holder of the fishing concession is responsible for ensuring that the e-log is completed and that it is certified as complete and correct.

The e-log must be submitted by the person responsible for the fishing operations of the boat (skipper) during the fishing trip.

If the skipper is not the same person as the concession holder, they must be authorised as an agent of the concession holder. To authorise a person to act as an agent please complete the Registered Authorised Agent form on the AFMA website via GoFish if the person is already an AFMA client.

Registration for electronic logbook lodgement service

To use e-logs you need to:

- Purchase e-log software
- Register for GoFish and e-logs

E-logs are submitted to AFMA using software developed by private companies. To get e-log software you need to contact one of the software providers. [Table 8](#) includes a list of available software providers.

Further information can be accessed on the AFMA website at: afma.gov.au/fisheries-management/monitoring-tools/logbooks-and-logs

E-logs user registrations

Once you have registered and received your GoFish client ID and password, please contact AFMA on 02 6225 5542 to be added to the list of people authorised to use e-logs.

Using e-logs for the first time

Once you have purchased e-logs software and registered with AFMA you can start submitting e-logs.

New e-log users need to submit both e-log and paper logbook records to ensure that the e-log is being received correctly by AFMA. Both paper and e-logs must be submitted until AFMA notifies you that paper logs are no longer needed.

3.5.2 Completing an e-log

All operators are required to use **EPRAWN** (ADC_PR) when undertaking commercial fishing and **ETRAWL** (ADC_TW) when undertaking live broodstock collection ([Table 7](#)). Depending on the e-log system you are using, EPRAWN may be referred to as “Bottom Shrimp Trawl (**Prawn** Trawl)” and ETRAWL may be referred to as “Bottom Shrimp Trawl (Trawl)”. Operators catching Black Tiger Prawns as part of normal commercial fishing operations must use **EPRAWN** to report commercial catches.

Your e-log should be completed in accordance with AFMA’s e-log instructions: afma.gov.au/monitoring-tools/logbooks-and-logs/e-logs-information.

AFMA will need a record from you to cover every day that the fishing concession is in force. You will have been considered to have submitted your daily logbook report if you have received a confirmation email from AFMA acknowledging receipt.

An electronic logbook return is considered lodged when it has been successfully processed at AFMA. If AFMA finds errors, an AFMA officer/ NPF officer will notify the concession holder or their authorised agent.

To ensure all fishing data has been entered and received properly, please contact your e-log service provider ([Table 8](#)) when returning to port at the end of the season so any errors, such as not ending trips, can be rectified prior to all crew leaving the vessel.

If you are having trouble completing your e-log, please contact your e-logs software provider (refer to [Section 3.5.3](#) below).

Note: a paper logbook is to be carried on the boat at all times and is to be used in circumstances where your electronic logbook reports cannot be completed (refer to [Table 7](#)).

Table 7. Reporting NPF fishing operations – e-logs and logbooks.

Operation	Electronic schema	Document to be used where electronic logbook reports cannot be completed
Tiger and Banana prawn	EPRAWN (ADC PR)	NP16
Live broodstock collection	ETRAWL (ADC TR)	Data is to be recorded in the Excel spreadsheet provided by NPF.
Scampi	EPRAWN (ADC PR)	NWS04

3.5.3 E-log issues

If you are having issues with e-logs, you should contact your e-log provider ([Table 8](#)).

Where you are unable to complete an electronic logbook, the NP16 logbook must be completed for every day that the fishing concession is in force, regardless of whether or not fishing takes place on that day.

Table 8. E-log software providers

Provider	CatchLog Trading Pty Ltd	OLRAC
Telephone	07 4033 1322	0400 232 576
Email	admin@catchlog.com	olrac@olsps.com
Web	catchlog.com	elog.olsps.com olsps.com

For further information, or for any issues with your electronic logbook, please contact:

Brandon Meteyard

Phone: 0490 147 916

E-mail: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

Failure to ensure the completion of the electronic logbook or submission of electronic logbook reports in accordance with the instructions will lead to compliance action.

3.5.4 Submitting logsheets

In circumstances where electronic logbook reports cannot be completed, original copies of your logsheets must be returned to AFMA in date order. Vessels must submit their completed, up to date logsheets to AFMA each time they return to port or rendezvous with a mothership that holds an AFMA carrier boat permit. All remaining logsheets must be submitted to AFMA within two weeks of the season end. All duplicate copies of logsheets must be retained.

Logsheets must be returned to AFMA in either the reply-paid envelope provided or posted to:

The Logbook Co-ordinator
Australian Fisheries Management Authority
BOX 7051
Canberra BC
CANBERRA ACT 2610

How do I get a new logbook?

Replacement logbooks can be ordered through the online form on the forms page (afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/logsheets-and-catch-disposal) or by contacting:

AFMA Licensing
Phone: 02 6225 5542
Email: DataEntry@afma.gov.au.

3.6 Bycatch, byproduct and size limits

The [Commonwealth Fisheries Bycatch Policy](#) and [Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy](#) were updated in 2018. The revisions ensure that management of all species impacted by fishing are included and byproduct species are now managed in accordance with the Harvest Strategy Policy.

Bycatch is defined in the Bycatch Policy as a species that is incidentally either:

- taken in a fishery and returned to the sea
- killed or injured as a result of interacting with fishing equipment in the fishery, but not taken.

Typically, bycatch can be considered as either general bycatch or bycatch relating to EPBC Act (listed species).

General bycatch describes all bycatch species in a fishery that are not listed under the EPBC Act. The large variation of species in this category calls for various assessment and management approaches.

Species listed under the EPBC Act are managed separately to other bycatch species due to their special status under the EPBC Act. Listed species comprise those species protected under Part 13 of the EPBC Act (see [Section 3.7](#)).

Byproduct species can be defined as those that make some contribution to the value of the catch in a fishery but less than that of key commercial species. These stocks may be rarely encountered and usually retained, or frequently encountered and occasionally retained.

Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) agreements have been made between the Commonwealth and Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia. Under the OCS agreements the Commonwealth has jurisdiction for the target species of prawns, bugs, scallops, squid and scampi when taken by prawn trawl gear. The Commonwealth also has jurisdiction over any bycatch taken with the target species. Part of the OCS agreements entailed the making of Memorandums of Understanding with each state and territory, which has required AFMA to set byproduct and bycatch limits³. These are outlined in [Tables 9](#) and [Table 10](#).

Table 9. Byproduct restrictions

Species	Possession Limit / restrictions
Scampi (all species)	30 tonne limit in any 12-month period (beginning 2230 hours UTC on 30 November each year).
Bugs (<i>Thenus indicus</i> , <i>Thenus orientalis</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 mm minimum carapace width size limit; • no retention of berried female bugs and no removal by any method of eggs from egg bearing females; • all bugs retained whole; • 100 t trigger limit to review survey and logbook data
Squid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 tonne catch trigger limit; • Review event at 300 tonnes; • Appropriate management measures to be developed and implemented if catch trigger is reached.

For byproduct limits and prohibited species refer to the [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Limited-take and Prohibited-take Species\) Direction 2021](#)

³ Limits are the amount that can be on board at any one time.

Table 10. Bycatch restrictions

Species	Possession Limit / restrictions
Shark, Rays & Skates (all species)	NIL - No part of these species to be retained, including: fins, teeth, skin and saw shark beaks
Saddletail snapper (<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>) Red snapper (<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>) Red emperor (<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>)	(a) if the trip ends during the period beginning on 1 March in a year and ending on 30 June the same year, a cumulative total of 550 kg whole weight, or if processed the equivalent to whole weight using the conversion ratio below* (if all catch is processed this equals 211 kg fillet (F) weight / 500 kg gilled & gutted (GG) weight / 393 kg headed & gutted (HG) weight) (b) if the trip ends during any other period (i.e., between 1 July in a year and 28 (29) February in the following year), a cumulative total of 50 kg whole weight, or if processed the equivalent to whole weight using the conversion ratio below* (if all catch is processed this equals 19 kg F weight / 45 kg GG weight / 35 kg HG weight). *Conversion Ratio's $W = GG \times 1.1$ $W = F \times 2.6$ $W = HG \times 1.4$
Mud Crab (<i>Scylla</i> sp.)	10 per trip
Broad-barred Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>) Coral trouts, rock cods, sea breams etc. (Serranidae family) Goldband snapper (<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>) Longtail tuna (<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>) Narrow barred Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>) Emperors, sea breams (Lethrinidae family)	No more than a combined catch of 10 individual fish per trip
Tuna or tuna like species (excluding longtail tuna –outlined above).	NIL catch
Rock lobster (<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>), also known as painted crayfish	6 lobsters or lobster tails per trip in total
Barramundi (<i>Lates calcarifer</i>) Black jewfish (<i>Protonibea diacanthus</i>) Blue salmon (<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>) Coral Jewfish or yellow jew (<i>Nibea squamosa</i>) Pearl shell (<i>Pinctada</i> spp.) Queenfish (<i>Scomberoides lysan</i> & <i>S. commersonianus</i>) Spotted grunter-bream (<i>Pomadasys kaakan</i>) Threadfin salmon (<i>Polydactylus macrochir</i>) Trepang (Class Holothuroidea) Trochus (Family Trochidae)	NIL catch

3.6.1 Bycatch handling

The '[Handling practices guide for commonly caught bycatch species](#)' outlines the different species which fishers may encounter, and how best to return them to the water safely. A copy of the guide is available on the AFMA website at: afma.gov.au/protected-species/reducing-bycatch/reports-publications-and-guides.

AFMA is committed to improving handling practices for all bycatch species caught during fishing operations. To further ensure that fishers use best practice when handling bycatch, AFMA has introduced a condition to reinforce the need for fishers to correctly handle bycatch. The condition will allow for enforcement action to be taken against any operator not acting in accordance with bycatch handling requirements.

AFMA has developed the following six bycatch handling principles to assist fishers to comply with the bycatch handling condition.

Principle 1: Safety of the boat and its crew are paramount

Mishandling does not include actions taken (or not taken), which are reasonably necessary (see Principles 3 and 4) to ensure the safety of the boat and or its crew.

Principle 2: All reasonable steps should be taken

Operators are expected to take all reasonable steps to ensure that bycatch is returned to the water as quickly as practicable and in a manner which does not reduce its chance of survival.

Principle 3: Minor gear recovery is not 'reasonably necessary'

Actions taken for the sole purpose of recovering minor⁴ fishing gear, are not considered 'reasonably necessary'.

Principle 4: Expediting removal from gear is not 'reasonably necessary'

It is not 'reasonably necessary' to injure bycatch when removing it from fishing gear to save time.

Principle 5: Harm, injury or death caused during capture is not mishandling

Mishandling does not include where bycatch is already dead, injured or stressed when it is brought on-board⁵.

Principle 6: Compliance with approved bycatch management plans

Handling of bycatch in accordance with AFMA approved bycatch management plan(s) is not mishandling.

3.7 Wildlife interactions

The EPBC Act establishes categories of protected species in Commonwealth areas:

- **Listed threatened species or ecological community** – species or communities whose survival is threatened, e.g., those with low population numbers or those which have had a reduction in habitat or distribution.
- **Listed migratory species** – to provide protection for species listed under the *International Convention on Migratory Species*.

⁴ Minor gear includes items such as hooks, which are unlikely to cause further harm to the bycatch, or marine pollution, if discharged/discarded attached to the bycatch.

⁵ Unless further deliberate action or inaction results in the death or further injury to the bycatch.

- **Listed marine species** – listed to provide general protection to Australia’s native marine wildlife to reduce the likelihood of population decline.
- **All cetaceans** – whales, dolphins and porpoises.

Protected species occurring, or potentially occurring, in the NPF include cetaceans, seabirds, sea snakes, turtles, syngnathids (sea horses and pipefish), sawfishes (green, freshwater, narrow and dwarf), crocodiles and dugongs. There are also a number of sharks and rays (including silky, great white and river sharks, and manta and pygmy devil rays) along with other fish listed under the EPBC Act. A full listing of protected species is available on the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) website at: dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/what-is-protected/approved-lists#species-and-ecological-communities.

To assist operators in fulfilling their reporting obligations, AFMA provides a protected species interaction summary report to DCCEEW on a quarterly basis, on behalf of fishers. These reports are published on the AFMA website at: afma.gov.au/protected-species/threatened-and-endangered-species-reporting.

On 19 December 2023, the NPF was accredited for export approval under the EPBC Act. Therefore, any operator who interacts with a protected species as listed in Part 13 of the EPBC Act, and is acting in accordance with the [Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995](#) (NPF Plan) will not commit an offence if their operations are consistent with the NPF Plan.

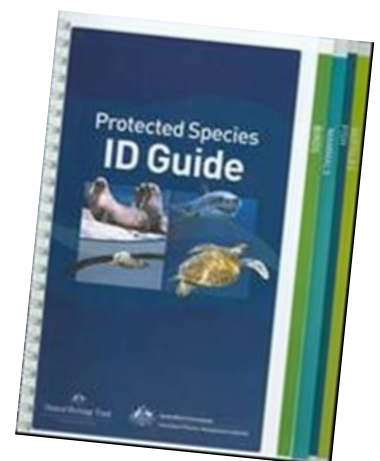
However, **NPF fishers are required to report all interactions with protected species** according to the instructions in your e-log (or Daily Fishing Logbook). Information about completing an e-log report can be found at afma.gov.au/fisheries-services/logbooks/e-logs-information. If there is an observer present, immediately inform them of the interaction. You are still required to report the interaction.

Failure to report an interaction with a protected species is an offence under the EPBC Act.

3.7.1 Protected species identification guides


To help operators accurately report their protected species interactions, AFMA has produced a number of identification resources. The guides provide pictures of these species along with an indicative distribution and key biological information. The [Protected Species Identification Guide](#) covers the range of protected species that AFMA managed fisheries do, or have the potential to, interact with during their normal fishing operations. All NPF boats have been provided with a copy of the Protected Species Identification Guide. The [Shark Identification Guide for Northern Australia](#) further details the four sawfish species that operators interact with in the NPF. To ensure operators can report sawfish interactions to species level, NPF have issued a sawfish identification poster to be displayed on all NPF boats (Figure 15. Sawfish identification poster [Figure 15](#)).

If you would like a copy of a guide, please contact AFMA on **1300 723 621**; electronic copies are available on the AFMA website: afma.gov.au/protected-species/reducing-bycatch/reports-publications-and-guides




IDENTIFYING SAWFISH IN THE NPF

NARROW




- Forked tail with upper and lower lobes similar size
- No teeth on base of saw

FRESHWATER



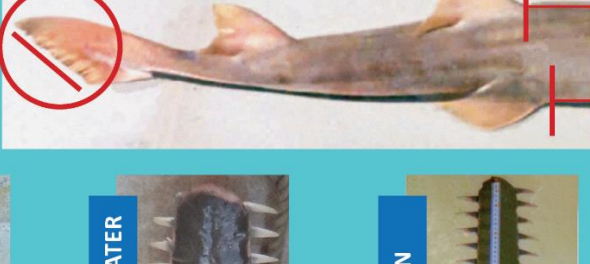
- Straight tail (small lobe)
- 1st dorsal fin origin in front of pelvic fins

GREEN




- Straight tail (very small lobe)
- 1st dorsal fin origin behind pelvic fins

DWARF




- Straight tail (no lobe)
- 1st dorsal fin origin slightly behind pelvic fins


NARROW




FRESHWATER




GREEN




DWARF




For more information contact Brandon Meteyard at NPF Industry on 0490 147 916 or brandon@npfindustry.com.au



Producing the finest quality prawns from a sustainable marine ecosystem





Australian Government
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Photos: NPF Industry Pty Ltd and CSIRO

Figure 15. Sawfish identification poster

What is an interaction with a protected species?

"Interaction" is defined in the [Fisheries Management Regulations 2019](#) as physical contact that occurs between an organism and any object on board, or attached to, a nominated boat, other than that being used by an observer, that could cause the organism to be distressed.

3.7.2 Reporting of interactions with protected species

NPF operators must report all interactions with protected species in the e-log (or in the NP16 logbook in circumstances where your electronic logbook reports cannot be completed).

Operators who have an interaction with a turtle, sawfish, sea snake, silky shark, manta ray, pygmy devil ray or a syngnathid (seahorse or pipefish) must record the interaction in their e-log or the *listed marine and threatened species* form located at the back of the NP16 logbook.

If there is an observer present, immediately inform them of the interaction. **You are still required to report the interaction in your e-logs.**

To assist operators in fulfilling their reporting obligations, AFMA provides a protected species interaction summary report to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water on a quarterly basis; on behalf of fishers who report interactions in their logbook. These reports are published on the AFMA website (afma.gov.au/sustainability-environment/protected-species-management/protected-species-interaction-reports/).

Remember: Don't get caught, just report!

Further information on interactions with protected species can be obtained from the Northern Fisheries management team (see the [Contact Details Section](#)).

3.7.3 Interactions with tagged wildlife

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

Operators who capture a tagged animal should record the details in the listed marine and threatened species form. The band or tag number should be inserted in the appropriate section of the form and the following details recorded in the "comments" section:

- tag or band number and colour,
- species identification or description (photos are very useful),
- size,
- sex, and
- time, date and position of capture.

If the tagged animal is captured alive, operators should record as many details as possible about the animal then release it as carefully as possible, noting the condition in which it was released. AFMA will arrange to notify the appropriate researchers. Further information can be obtained by contacting the AFMA Policy, Environment, Economic and Research (PEER) section on **1300 723 621**.

3.8 Spatial management

3.8.1 Closures

Closures play a key role in minimising the impacts of fishing operations on all target and non-target species of the fishery. For example, closures are in place to coincide with spawning and recruitment phases of prawns to ensure target species are at an acceptable size for harvesting.

If you would like to propose changes or additions to the current closures, please email NPFi at ceo@npfindustry.com.au by the end of the second season.

For information on current closures, please see [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Permanent Closures\) Direction 2021](#) and [Fisheries Management \(Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures\) Direction 2021](#).

3.8.2 Fishing in marine parks

There are Australian Marine Parks within the area of the NPF ([Figure 16](#)). While the NPF bridges both the North and North-west marine regions, the marine parks of relevance to NPF fishers are within the North Marine Park Network. Fishers who are currently fishing, or intend to fish, should be aware that some fishing methods are not allowed in marine parks. Please make sure you understand which fishing methods are allowed in each of the marine park zones prior to going fishing.

Class approvals outline the areas where commercial fishing can occur, the fishing methods that can be used, and the conditions that need to be followed while operating or transiting through Australian Marine Parks. For NPF fishers (demersal trawl), this means you may only fish, process and tranship in Special Purpose Zone (trawl) areas.

Processing or transhipping fish is not permitted in Australian Marine Parks outside the Special Purpose Zone (trawl). This is for compliance purposes so that it's clear to park surveillance officers where fish are being taken from. However, exceptions can be made for individual circumstances, where this rule creates operational constraints on normal fishing activities. Any exceptions need to be authorised by the Director of National Parks.

Transiting is allowed through all zone types (except Sanctuary zones). When transiting a zone where your fishing method is not allowed you are required to:

- keep all fishing gear stowed and secured, and
- travel at more than 5 knots.

Contravention of a class approval may result in significant civil or criminal penalties. Incidents should be reported immediately to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer on **0419 293 465** or **1800 852 975**.

More information about these marine parks can be found at the following links or by contacting marineparks@dcceew.gov.au:

North Marine Park Network

- Class approval – commercial fishing: parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/pub/class-approvals/Signed-Attach_H-North_Marine_Parks_Network_Commercial_Fishing_Class_Approval.pdf
- Coordinates and maps: parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/north/maps/
- General information: parksaustralia.gov.au/marine/parks/north/

Remember that you need to keep a hard or electronic copy of the class approvals on board your vessel.

Reporting illegal activity

If you witness, or know about, any illegal activity within an Australian Marine Park we urge you to report this activity. All reports are completely voluntary and anonymous, however, if you choose to include your personal details, you may be contacted to provide more information about your report.

You can report in one of two ways:

1. Talking to one of our Marine Park Officers via the reporting hotline on **1800 852 975**, or
2. Via an email to: marine.compliance@dcceew.gov.au.

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Rules for demersal trawl gear in the zones of the North Marine Park Network:

Zone	Special Purpose (Trawl)	Special Purpose	Multiple Use	Habitat Protection	National Park
Demersal trawl	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗

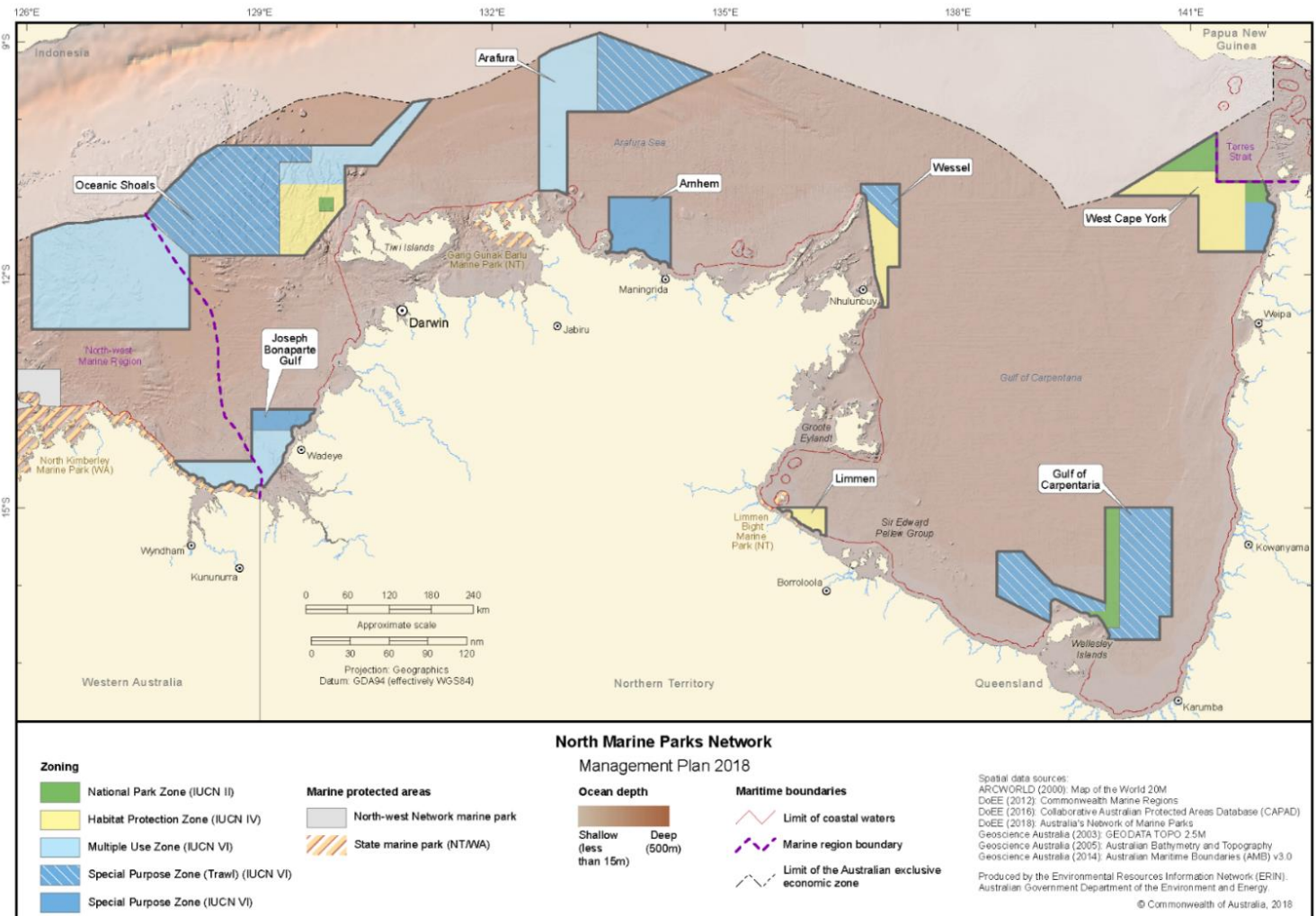


Figure 16: North marine parks network

3.8.3 Fishing in state or territory waters

An operator who holds NPF gear SFRs can otter trawl for prawns, bugs, scampi, squid or scallops in water adjacent to the Northern Territory and Queensland from low water mark to the outer edge of the AFZ in the area of the NPF.

No other form of fishing is permitted unless the appropriate Commonwealth, territory or state fishing concession is held.

For more information about licensing arrangements, please contact:

**Northern Territory: Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade
Fisheries licensing**

Senior licensing officer: 08 8999 2370

Licensing officer: 08 8999 2183

fisherieslicensing@nt.gov.au

Queensland: Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

13 25 23

info@daf.qld.gov.au

Western Australia: Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

Fisheries

1300 374 731

customerservice@fish.wa.gov.au

The possession or use of gillnets is illegal in Northern Territory waters unless an appropriate licence(s) is held.

State commercial fishing gear

There are a number of state fisheries operating in NPF waters. In particular, the Northern Territory's Spanish Mackerel Fishery which operates using troll lines and the Shark Fishery which mainly operates using pelagic gill nets. NPF operators must be aware of other fishing vessels and ensure they do not interfere with other fishing operations, i.e., avoid steaming or trawling across longlines or gillnets that have been deployed. These nets should be clearly marked with radar reflectors and/or buoys.

4 Environmental management

4.1 Export approval

The NPF has been granted an exemption from export restrictions under the EPBC Act for a period of three years, until 6 January 2027. The fishery management arrangements have been assessed against Parts 13 (protected species provisions) and 13A (wildlife trade provisions) of the EPBC Act. The assessment took into account measures that have been developed and implemented by AFMA and the NPF industry.

The NPF WTO approval is subject to conditions, including the standard conditions that apply to all Commonwealth fisheries WTO approvals (e.g. fishery operation is in accordance with relevant legislation, AFMA must notify of any material management arrangements changes and the provision of annual reports). In addition to these, the following conditions also apply to the NPF (under both Part 13 and 13A):

- By 30 June 2025, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority must undertake a review of the Northern Prawn Fishery Scientific Observer program to ensure its coverage is spatially and temporally distributed across the fishery in a manner that delivers representative independent data (particularly in areas where known data gaps exist or where ecological risks are higher).
- By 15 December 2025, complete an assessment of the potential practicalities, costs, and benefits of introducing electronic monitoring in the fishery, with a view to informing a final decision on whether to implement a long-term electronic monitoring program in the fishery.
- By 30 June 2026, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority must draw on the information developed through the Northern Prawn Fishery Strategic Research Plan 2019-2023 and other supporting research to develop a sawfish bycatch mitigation strategy for the Commonwealth Northern Prawn Fishery. The strategy should consider the application of all relevant management measures and controls, including potential technological, behavioural, temporal, and spatial responses.
- The Australian Fisheries Management Authority must ensure that where possible, all interactions with sawfish and sea snakes in the Northern Prawn Fishery are reported to the species level

4.2 Harvest strategy

A harvest strategy sets out the management actions necessary to achieve defined biological and economic objectives and must contain a process for monitoring and conducting assessments to the conditions of the fishery, and rules that control the intensity of fishing activity (known as control rules).

The NPF harvest strategies have been developed in line with the relevant Commonwealth fisheries harvest strategy policies and the 2005 Ministerial Direction. The current [Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy](#) and associated implementation guidelines aim to ensure key commercial fish species are managed for long-term biological sustainability and to maximise the net economic returns to the Australian community. The policy also seeks to provide the fishing industry with a more certain operating environment. It provides a framework that allows a precautionary, evidence-based approach to setting total allowable catch levels in all Commonwealth fisheries on a fishery-by-fishery basis, to ensure that fisheries provide maximum economic returns while maintaining stocks at sustainable levels.

The current NPF Harvest Strategy can be found at: afma.gov.au/sustainability-environment/harvest-strategies.

For more information on harvest strategies and how they apply to the NPF please contact the NPF Manager (see [Contact Details Section](#)).

4.3 Ecological risk assessment and ecological risk management

AFMA aims to minimise the impacts of Commonwealth managed fisheries on all aspects of the marine ecosystem. AFMA’s adoption of the ecological component of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) is a significant departure from traditional fisheries management where the focus has shifted from the direct management of target species to also considering the impacts on bycatch species, ETP species, habitats, and communities.

Key to AFMA’s implementation of the ecological component of ESD has been to develop and implement an ecological risk management (ERM) framework. The ERM framework progresses through several steps and involves a hierarchy of risk assessments which are conducted to assess the impact, direct and indirect, that a fishery’s activities may have on the marine ecosystem. At the completion of the most recent risk assessment process for the tiger and banana prawn sub-fisheries (completed in 2022), four species were identified to be at high risk in the fishery ([Table 11](#)). The redleg banana prawn sub-fishery ERA is scheduled to be finalised in mid-2025.

Table 11. Current list of ERA priority species for the NPF

Taxonomic group	Scientific name	Common name	Role in fishery	Highest level of assessment	Risk score
Chondrichthyan	<i>Anoxypristis cuspidate</i>	Narrow sawfish	Discard	Level 2 PSA	High risk
	<i>Pristis clavate</i>	Dwarf sawfish	Discard	Level 2 PSA	High risk
	<i>P. zijsron</i>	Green sawfish	Discard	Level 2 PSA	High risk
	<i>P. pristis</i>	Freshwater sawfish	Discard	Level 2 PSA	High risk

The combined results of the risk assessments are now the focus for the implementation of the ERM strategy for the NPF. The ERM report outlines how AFMA will respond to high-risk environmental components in the NPF to reduce the effects of fishing on priority species. In addition, all reasonable steps will be taken to minimise interactions with ETP species which have been identified through the ERA process.

Key strategies for managing the ecological effects of fishing and priority species in the NPF are documented in the NPF Bycatch Strategy 2020-26, including for sawfish and sea snakes. There are a number of initiatives aimed at managing the ecological effects of fishing in the NPF, including compulsory BRDs and TEDs, the NPF Harvest Strategy for key commercial species and scientific and CMO programs.

Further information on the risk assessment process and methodologies applied can be found on AFMA's website at afma.gov.au/ERM, or for more information please contact AFMA's Environment Section on **1300 723 621**.

4.4 Reporting and retrieving ghost nets

NPFI and the Ocean Conservancy are working in partnership to reduce ghost nets in the area of the fishery, in particular the Gulf of Carpentaria, through the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (ghostgear.org).

Abandoned, lost and discarded nets, lines and traps are one of the biggest threats to marine life. The Gulf has been identified as a global hotspot for ghost nets, with over 400 tonnes of ghost gear drifting into the Gulf each year. This is higher than any other area in Oceania and Southeast Asia. CSIRO has estimated that 5 000 to 15 000 turtles have been caught in the nets washed up on Gulf of Carpentaria beaches in the past decade.

Where is the ghost gear coming from?

The prevailing currents and conditions in the Arafura and Timor Seas and the Torres Strait cause marine debris to accumulate in the GoC, which is recognised as a global marine debris 'hot spot'. Although this area is remote and sparsely populated, it has one of the highest rates of marine debris accumulation in Australia. This includes ghost nets, which are abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear in the marine environment and are a global problem.

While half the nets cannot be identified by their source country, research shows only 4 per cent are from Australian sources. The rest come from countries such as Taiwan, Indonesia, Korea, Japan and Thailand, and includes mostly trawl, gillnets and long line fishing gear, some of which can be many kilometres long. The Ocean Conservancy recognises that NPF operators are not contributors to this problem.

What can you do to help?

As an operator in the NPF, you are in the best position to help remove these nets and improve the marine environment of the Gulf. You can help by removing the ghost gear:

- Ideally, the ghost nets need to be removed from the ocean. If you and your crew are able to do this, Raptis is providing disposal facilities at their Karumba site where you can take the nets.
- In the Northern Territory there are requirements before you can offload the ghost gear due to the risk of invasive marine pests. Call the Canberra Duty Officer and provide some photos, they can get the process started before you get to port.
- Please note that whilst the Australian Government is committed to the removal and elimination of Ghost Gear, remuneration to operators is not guaranteed and is subject to Commonwealth Procurement Rules. Where operators are unable or unwilling to recover ghost gear you are encouraged to.
 - Place a tracker on the ghost gear (the Commonwealth is currently working with NPFI to make trackers available at no cost to all NPF vessels).
 - Report the deployment of the tracker to NPFI and/or AFMA. If possible, also provide a location, images and description of the gear.
 - Arrangements will then be made for the subsequent recovery of the gear.

Contacts:

Brandon Meteyard (NPFI)

Phone: 0490 147 916

Email: brandon@npfindustry.com.au

Parks Australia

Phone: 1800 852 975

Email: marine.compliance@environment.gov.au

Canberra Duty

Officer Phone: 02

6275 5818

4.5 Pollution

Pollution from fishing vessels

Pollution of the marine environment by ships of all types, including fishing vessels, is controlled by the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (known as MARPOL). Australia has ratified this convention. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority implements the MARPOL Convention in Australian waters.

Onboard waste management

Every vessel of 100 gross tonnage and above, and every vessel certified to carry 15 or more persons, is required to carry a Garbage Management Plan. The Garbage Management Plan should contain procedures for collecting, storing, processing and disposing of garbage, including the use of appropriate garbage handling equipment such as storage containers, compactors or incinerators. More information on Garbage Management Plans can be found on the AMSA website (amsa.gov.au/marine-environment/marine-pollution/garbage-management).

Accidentally lost fishing gear may harm the marine environment or create navigational hazards. The law states that fishing vessels must make every effort to retrieve all lost or damaged fishing gear and record the discharge of this gear in the ship's log, or in the vessel's garbage record book (if the ship is required to carry one).

There is no allowable level of gear drift or loss into zones where the given gear type is not allowed. All potential unlawful fishing activity, including accidental incidents, will be investigated. You are encouraged to cater for the prevailing weather conditions and currents when fishing near MPAs, to avoid fishing unlawfully. Fishers should take immediate action to retrieve their gear if it appears to be at risk of entering an MPA zone where it's not allowed. Incidents should be reported immediately to the 24-hour Marine Compliance Duty Officer on **0419 293 465** or **1800 852 975**.

Reporting pollution incidents

Under Australian law, pollution or potential pollution incidents may be required to be reported to the authorities. Discharges or probable discharges of oil, noxious liquid substances, in excess of permitted levels, or of harmful substances in packaged form should be reported. Vessels of 15 metres or more in length are also required to report any damage, failure or breakdown which affects the safety of the vessel or results in impairment of the safety of navigation.

The Australian Response Centre operates 24 hours and can be contacted through AMSA Connect:

Free call (with Australia): **1800 641 792**

Outside Australia: **+612 6230 6811**

Alternatively, you can submit an online marine pollution report at:

amsa-forms.nogginoca.com/public/polrep.html

For further information, contact:

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

AMSACONNECT@amsa.gov.au

Free call (within Australia): **1800 627 484**

Outside Australia: **+612 6279 5000**

amsa.gov.au/marine-environment/marine-pollution

amsa.gov.au/marine-environment/marine-pollution/pollution-fishing-vessels

5 Access to Indigenous owned land and closed seas

Large areas of coastal lands and islands adjacent to the NPF area in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, the Northern Territory and northern Queensland are owned and managed by Indigenous Australians. **Like all other privately owned land in Australia, permission is required to enter such land. It is the responsibility of NPF skippers and crew to ensure that permission has been granted to them before they go ashore on land owned by Indigenous Australians.**

NPF skippers and crew should note that there are a number of areas located in coastal regions bordering and/or overlapping the area of the NPF where there are Indigenous estates ([nntt.gov.au/Maps/Indigenous Estates and Determinations A1L.pdf](http://nntt.gov.au/Maps/Indigenous_Estates_and_Determinations_A1L.pdf)), determinations and claims for native title have been made (**Figure 17**), and Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) (**Figure 18**). There are fundamental differences between these:

- Land rights are rights created by the Australian, state or territory governments. Land rights usually comprise a grant of freehold or perpetual lease title to First Nations Peoples (Indigenous estates).
- Native title arises as a result of recognition, under Australian common law, of pre-existing Indigenous rights and interests according to traditional laws and customs. The nature of native title rights and interests varies from community to community. Native title is not a grant or right created by governments.
- IPAs are areas where traditional owners have entered into agreements with the Australian Government to develop and implement plans of management for the conservation of biodiversity and culture in their lands, as a part of Australia's National Reserve System. In the coastal regions bordering the NPF, there are a number of IPAs with dedicated sea country or Indigenous ranger groups that manage sea country.

It is important to note that IPAs are not established or managed under any Commonwealth, State or Territory law. They are a voluntary arrangement and they do not limit anyone's legal rights and interests. Existing laws, regulations and responsibilities continue to apply in any sea country IPA – including fisheries management arrangements. Further information on existing sea country IPAs is provided below, while information on IPAs in general can be obtained from the following websites:

- dcceew.gov.au/environment/land/indigenous-protected-areas
- niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/indigenous-protected-areas-ipas

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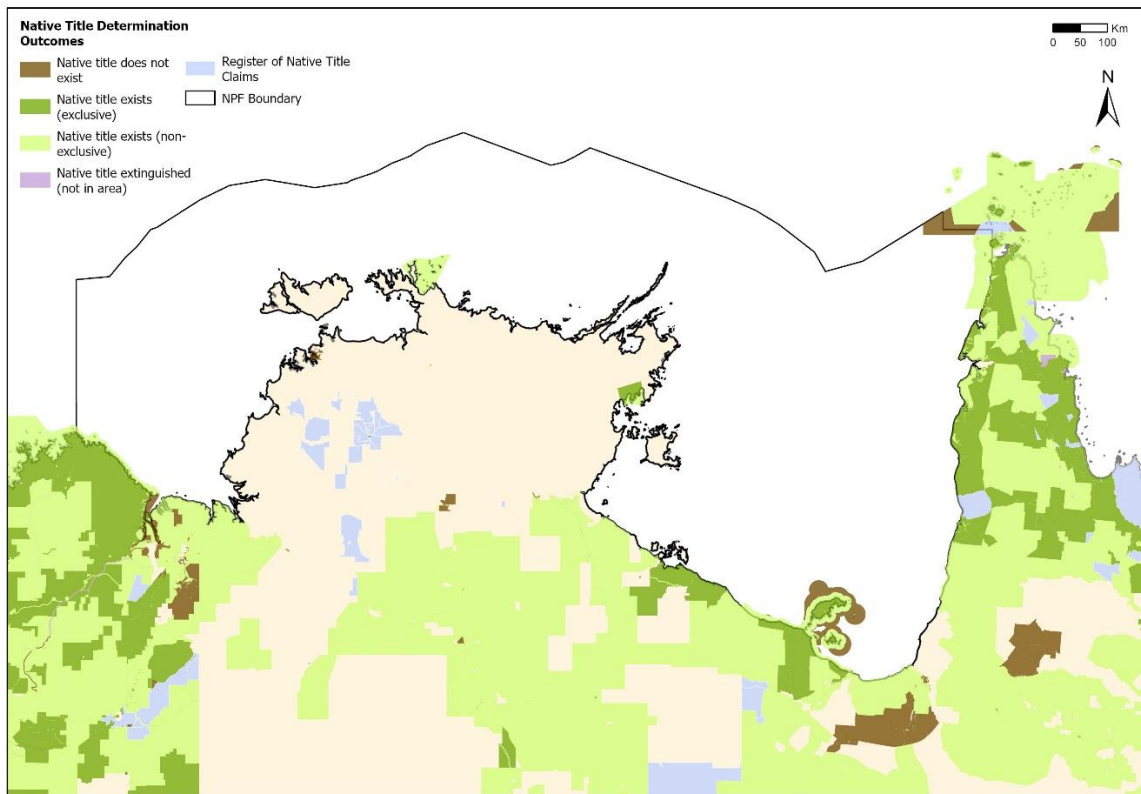


Figure 17: Map of the Native Title Determinations and Claimant Applications within the NPF area (as of January 2025)

Source: nntt.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=2698667a86e54550b732174a71c3bc57

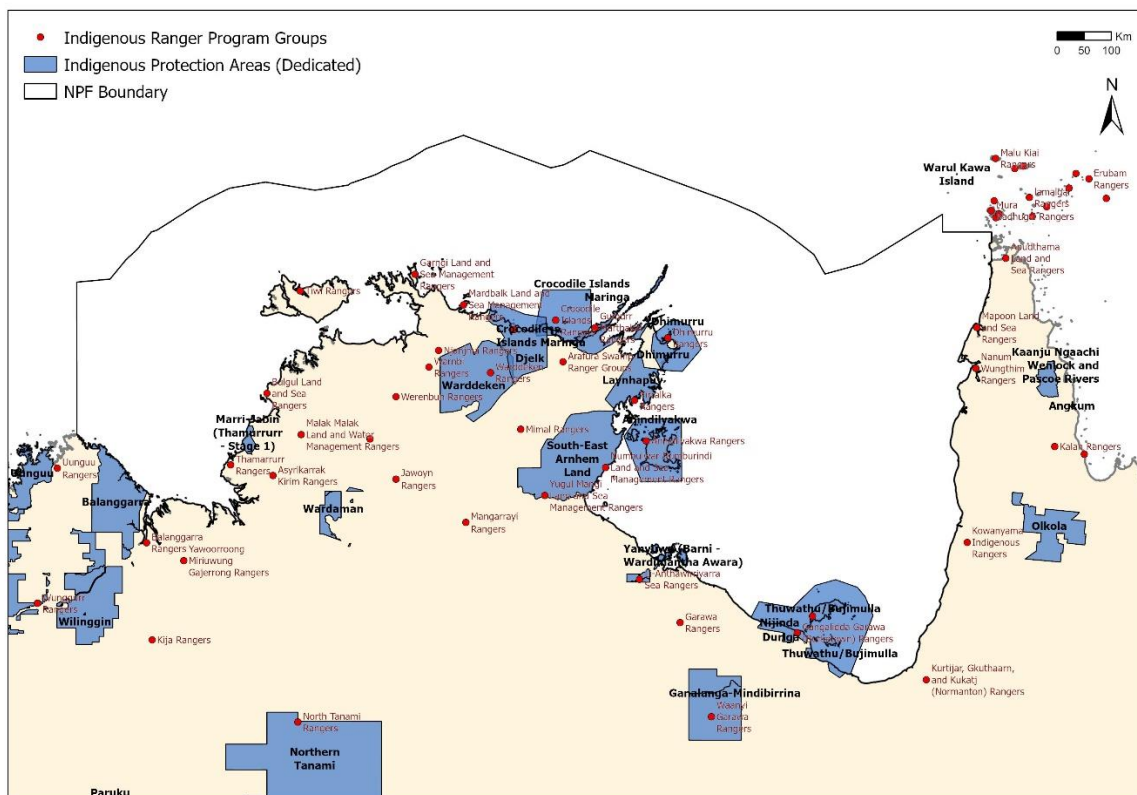


Figure 18: Map of Indigenous Protected Areas and Indigenous Ranger Groups within the NPF area

Source: National Indigenous Australians Agency and Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2022.

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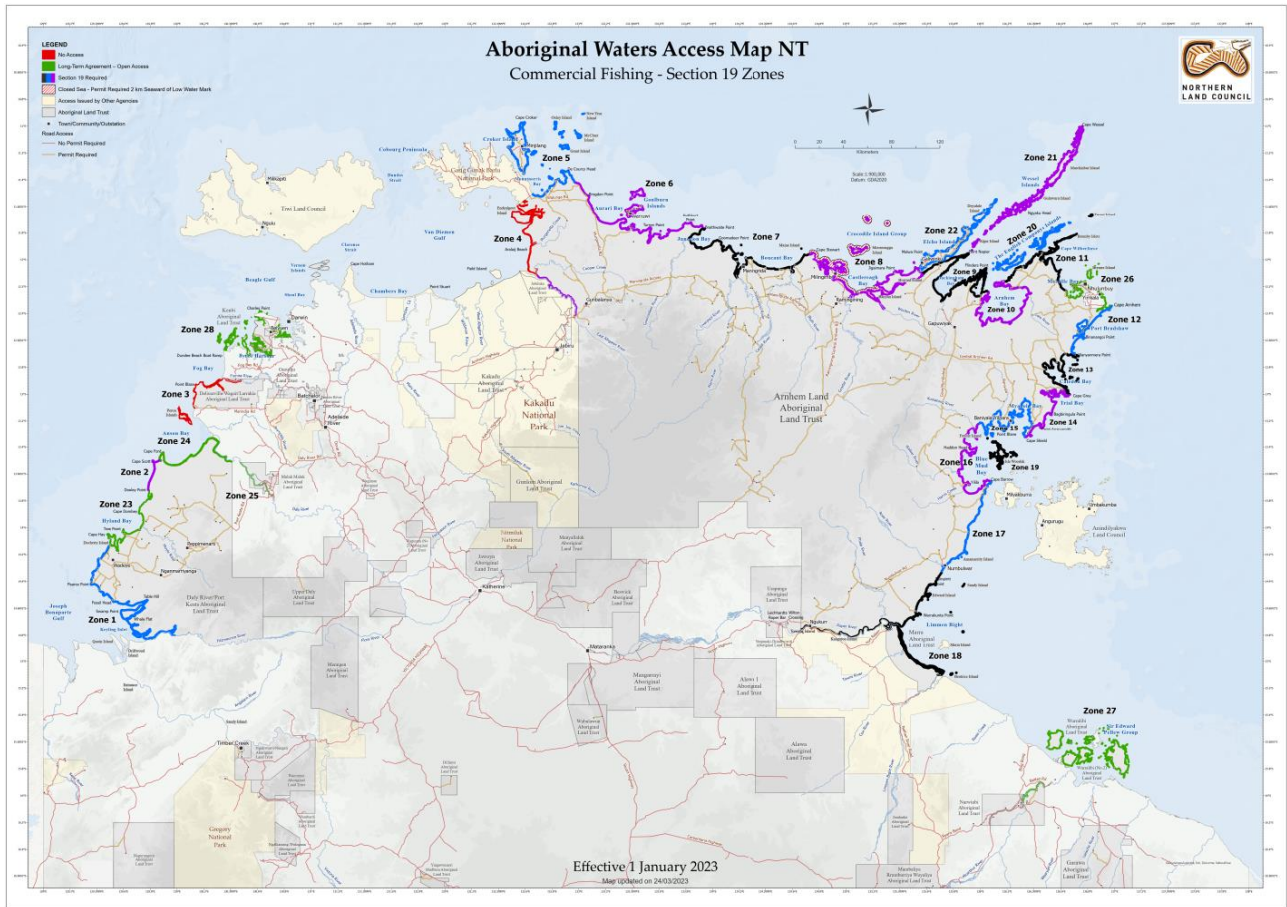


Figure 19: Map of Aboriginal Waters Access Map - Commercial Fishing

Green zones represent access with no section 19 permit required. Black, blue and purple zones require a section 19 permit approval to enter. Red zones are strictly NO ACCESS. Source: nlc.org.au/permits

5.1 Northern Territory

Approximately 86 per cent of the Northern Territory coastline, including land down to the low water mark, is owned by First Nations Australians. This land has been granted to the First Nations people under the Australian Government's [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976](#). If you want to go ashore on this land, you must have prior approval to do so in the form of a permit.

If you do not obtain a permit you may be apprehended and charged with trespass for which there is a penalty. To obtain a permit you must first contact the appropriate Land Council. Further information specific to the areas and contact details are provided below.

Groote Eylandt

Anindilyakwa Land Council
PO Box 172, Alyangula NT 0885
Phone: 08 8987 4999
Fax: 08 8987 6068
Email: admin@alcnt.com.au
Web: anindilyakwa.com.au/land-and-sea/permits/

Tiwi Islands

Tiwi Land Council
PO Box 38545, Winnellie NT 0821
Phone: 08 8997 0797
Email: office@tiwilandcouncil.com
Web: tiwilandcouncil.com/permits/index.htm

Other NT areas

Northern Land Council
45 Mitchell Street, Darwin NT 0801
Phone: 08 8920 5100
Fax: 08 8920 5255
Email: reception@nlc.org.au
Web: nlc.org.au/apply-for-permit

5.1.1 Traditional Owner groups that manage sea country

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) with dedicated sea country are Anindilyakwa (supported by the Anindilyakwa Rangers), Dhimurru (supported by the Dhimurru Rangers), Marthakal (supported by the Gumurr Marthakal Rangers), Djelk (supported by the Bawinanga Rangers) and Crocodile Island Maringa (supported by the Crocodile Island Rangers). For a map of the IPAs refer to [Figure 18](#) above.

While Laynhapuy (and Yirralka Rangers), Yanyuwa (supported by the li-Anthawirriyarra Sea Rangers) and Marri-Jabin IPA (supported by the Thamarrurr Rangers) IPA projects do not have formally dedicated sea country at time of writing, they also manage sea country.

Contact details for the Northern Territory Traditional Owner groups that manage sea country are in [Table 12](#).

5.1.2 Closed seas

There are presently only two sea closures gazetted under the [Northern Territory Aboriginal Land Act 1978](#) (Aboriginal Land Act).

In 1981, the Milingimbi Crocodile Island and Glyde River area between Longitude 134°43.40'E and 135°04.30'E, extending from low water mark two kilometres seaward was gazetted as a closed area. In 1988, the adjoining area of sea between 12°11'21.4"S 135°20.8E and 12°15'30.8"S 135°05'06.2"E encompassing Castlereagh Bay/Howard Island was closed.

Nothing in the Aboriginal Land Act prevents the bona fide transit of a vessel through seas which are otherwise open to that vessel. Section 18 of the Aboriginal Land Act states:

"(1) Subject to the [Fisheries Act 1988](#), the holder of a licence issued under the *Fish and Fisheries Act 1979* (and kept in force under section 71 of the [Fisheries Act 1988](#)), or the holder of a licence granted under the [Fisheries Act 1988](#), who held the licence before the publication of a notice under section 12, may, together with any persons who assist or work for the holder, enter and fish the area of closed seas referred to in that notice.

(2) Before entering and fishing any closed seas under sub-section (1), a person shall notify the Land Council, for the area in which the closed seas are situated."

If you are unsure about your rights, you should contact the NT Seafood Council for advice by phone **(08) 8981 5194** or email (admin@ntsc.com.au) or the Northern Land Council on **(08) 8920 5100**.

5.1.3 Garig Gunak Barlu National Park

Entry to Garig Gunak Barlu National Park (formerly known as Gurig National Park) is by way of a permit, (nt.gov.au/parks/find-a-park/garig-gunak-barlu-national-park/permits-for-cobourg-peninsula-garig-gunak-barlu-national-park), which is issued by the Northern Territory Parks & Wildlife Service on behalf of the Garig Gunak Barlu National Park Board. Vessels wishing to enter from the sea may do so by reporting to the Ranger Station at Black Point where, if approved, appropriate permits will be issued.

5.1.4 Sacred sites

In the Northern Territory, all places that are sacred, or otherwise of significance according to First Nations peoples tradition, are protected under the [Aboriginal Land Rights \(Northern Territory\) Act 1976](#) (Aboriginal Land Rights Act) and the [Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989](#) (the Sacred Sites Act). This means that sacred sites are protected whether or not they have been 'Declared', 'Registered' or otherwise brought to official attention.

It is therefore important that you find out in advance where sacred sites are located.

In the past the [Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority](#) (AAPA) has received complaints from Traditional Owners about breaches of the Sacred Sites Act by NPF trawlers being anchored in 'No Access' areas.

It is important that your fishing operations do not contravene the Sacred Sites Act. If you need information regarding the location of sacred sites or clarification of your responsibilities under the Aboriginal Land Act or Aboriginal Land Rights Act please contact the AAPA by phone on **(08) 8999 4365** or email at enquiries.aapa@nt.gov.au or in writing to GPO Box 1890, Darwin NT 0801.

Table 12. Contact details for Northern Territory Traditional Owner groups that manage sea country

IPA	Contact details	Access and Preferred Anchorages for NPF Vessels	Ranger group and further information
Dhimurru IPA	<p>Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation 11 Arnhem Rd, Nhulunbuy NT 0880 PO Box 1551, Nhulunbuy NT 0881 Phone: 08 8939 2700</p> <p>Email: permits@dhimurru.com.au</p>	<p>Every individual going ashore in areas other than Melville Bay will be required to carry a current Dhimurru permit to enter traditional Aboriginal land. Permits can be obtained from Dhimurru’s office in Nhulunbuy (phone: 08 8939 2700) or via online application on their website at dhimurru.com.au/permits-information.html</p> <p>NPF trawlers may anchor their vessels in Melville Bay and in the area north of Lombuy (Crocodile) Creek and will be able to come ashore on the eastern end of Wallaby Beach in order to access Nhulunbuy town ship and other services. Taxis can be ordered from this location.</p>	<p>Dhimurru Rangers</p> <p>Dhimurru undertakes a suite of activities on the land and sea. Its 10 indigenous Rangers undertake inshore fisheries compliance patrols, wildlife surveys, marine debris clean-ups, NAQS (Quarantine) patrols, feral animal control and weeds work to name a few.</p> <p>Dhimurru welcomes NPF fishers to the Dhimurru IPA, and hopes the NPF fishing season in the IPA area is safe, fruitful and enjoyable. Dhimurru is proud to be working closely with partners and stakeholders in sea country to ensure the sustainability and longevity of the marine resources. NPF fishers are encouraged to contact Dhimurru if they see anything in the Dhimurru IPA sea country which you believe they would be interested in.</p> <p>Dhimurru has advised AFMA that NPF trawlers may anchor their vessels in Melville Bay and in the area north of Lombuy (Crocodile) Creek and will be able to come ashore on the eastern end of Wallaby Beach in order to access Nhulunbuy town ship and other services. Taxis can be ordered from this location.</p> <p>Every individual going ashore in areas other than Melville Bay will be required to carry a current Dhimurru permit to enter traditional Aboriginal land. Permits can be obtained from Dhimurru’s office in Nhulunbuy (phone: 08 8939 2700) or via online application on their website at dhimurru.com.au/permits-information.html.</p> <p>For further information on Dhimurru’s activities, to purchase permits and access IPA maps please visit the Dhimurru website (dhimurru.com.au).</p> <p>Further information can also be accessed on niaa.gov.au/dhimurru-ipa-and-rangers.</p>
Anindilyakwa IPA	<p>Land & Sea Manager Pole 13 Rowell Hwy, Alyangula NT 0885 PO Box 111, Alyangula NT 0885 Anindilyakwa Land Council Phone: 08 8987 6703</p> <p>Email: manager@alcrangers.com.au</p>	<p>Applications for recreation permits are available from the Ranger Base at Pole 13, Rowell Highway, Alyangula or by downloading from the ALC website anindilyakwa.com.au/land-and-sea/permits.</p>	<p>Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers</p> <p>The Groote Eylandt archipelago is Aboriginal freehold land that belongs to the Anindilyakwa people and an area of high conservation value. The archipelago was declared an Indigenous Protected Area in 2006 and covers 10 000 square km of land and sea country under Australia’s National Reserve System. Residents and visitors MUST have a current recreation permit to visit all allocated off-lease recreation areas. These permits can be obtained from the Anindilyakwa Land and Sea Rangers. Further written permission is required from the Anindilyakwa Land Council to visit all other restricted areas of the Groote Archipelago. The following leased areas are allowed to be visited without a recreation permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEMCO Mine sites

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IPA	Contact details	Access and Preferred Anchorages for NPF Vessels	Ranger group and further information
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groote Eylandt Airport • Alyangula township • Umbakumba Community • Angurugu Community • Milyakburra Community <p>Applications for recreation permits are available from the Ranger Base at Pole 13, Rowell Highway, Alyangula or by downloading from the ALC website anindilyakwa.com.au/land-and-sea/permits.</p> <p>Enquiries regarding land access permits should be addressed to accounts@alcrangers.com.au or by contacting the Rangers on (08) 8987 6703.</p> <p>Always check the land closures before visiting any off-lease areas, even if you have a recreation permit.</p> <p>Further information can also be accessed on niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/anindilyakwa-ipa-and-rangers.</p>
Marthakal IPA	<p>CEO, Marthakal Homeland & Resource Centre Inc. Lot 78 Riiyalanura Rd, Galiwinku Community, Elcho Island, Galiwinku NT 0822 Phone: (08) 8970 5516 Fax: 08 8987 9065 Email: ceo@marthakal.org</p>	<p>Contact Marthakal for access information</p>	<p>Gumurr Marthakal Rangers</p> <p>Based at Galiwin'ku on Elcho Island, the Gumurr Marthakal Rangers manage 323 048 hectares of coastal land, intertidal waters and island chains dedicated as the Marthakal Indigenous Protected Area in 2016. They also manage around one million hectares of surrounding sea country including monitoring and removing ghost nets from their patrol area.</p> <p>Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/marthakal-ipa-and-gumurr-marthakal-rangers</p>
Laynhapuy IPA	<p>IPA Manager, Laynhapuy Homelands Aboriginal Corporation 86 Galpu Rd, Yirrkala NT 0881 PO Box 1546, Nhulunbuy NT 0881 Phone: 08 8939 1800 Fax: 08 8987 1443 Email: ceo@laynhapuy.com.au</p>	<p>The entire coastline of the Laynhapuy IPA, including the intertidal area, is Aboriginal Land and access permits are required from the Northern Land Council. Yirrkala Rangers can be contacted on (08) 8939 1800.</p>	<p>Yirrkala Rangers</p> <p>Located in north-east Arnhem Land, the Laynhapuy area was dedicated in 2006. The Yirrkala Rangers undertake natural and cultural resource management activities within the Laynhapuy IPA under the guidance of Traditional Owners. It is home to Yolngu people who continue to live on their lands, maintain their culture and use traditional knowledge to manage their country.</p> <p>Source: niaa.gov.au/laynhapuy-ipa-and-yirrkala-rangers</p>
Yanyuwa (Barni-	<p>Ranger coordinator, Mabunji Aboriginal Resource Association Inc.</p>	<p>Contact for access information</p>	<p>Li-Anthawirruiarra Sea Rangers</p> <p>Located in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Yanyuwa IPA was dedicated in July 2011. It includes the Sir Edward Pellew archipelago islands, which are an important refuge for native mammals threatened on the mainland and for nesting marine turtles and seabirds.</p>

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IPA	Contact details	Access and Preferred Anchorages for NPF Vessels	Ranger group and further information
Wardimantha-Awara) IPA	2087 Robinson Road, Borroloola NT 0854 PO Box 435, Borroloola NT 0854 Phone: 08 8975 6700 Email: ceo@mabunji.com.au		Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/yanyuwa-ipa-and-li-anthawirriurra-sea-rangers
Djelk IPA	Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation Lot 476 Maningrida NT 0822 Phone: 08 8979 6555 Email: info@bawinanga.com	Contact for access information	Bawinanga Rangers The Djelk IPA was dedicated in 2009 and covers land and sea country that stretches from the central Arnhem Land plateau to the Arafura Sea. The IPA encompasses the land of 102 clans, representing at least 12 language groups, making the area rich in cultural heritage. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/djelk-ipa-and-bawinanga-rangers
South East Arnhem Land IPA	Northern Land Council Balamurra St, Ngukurr NT 0852 PMB 85 Balamurra St, Ngukurr NT 0852 Phone: 08 8977 2500 Email: reception@nlc.org.au	Contact NLC for access information	The IPA is managed by an Advisory Committee of senior elders from the Ngukurr and Numbulwar communities. Sea Country is particularly important, as they have always relied on the sea for their livelihoods. At nearly 20 000 square kilometres, the South East Arnhem Land Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) spans most of south east Arnhem Land along the far western Gulf of Carpentaria from Blue Mud Bay to the mouth of the Roper River. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/south-east-arnhem-land-ipa
Marri-Jabin IPA	Thamarrurr Development Corporation Lot 463 Perdjert St, Wadeye Community NT 0822 Phone: 08 8978 1305 Email: pa@thamarrurr.org.au	Contact Thamarrurr for access information	Thamarrurr Land and Sea Rangers The Thamarrurr Land and Sea Rangers are based in Wadeye and patrol an area of approximately 1.8 million hectares of country, which includes 200 kilometres of coastline. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/marri-jabin-ipa-and-thamarrurr-rangers
Crocodile Islands Maringa IPA	Ranger Coordinator, Milingimbi Island NT Lot 247 Murrundanga Rd, Milingimbi NT 0822 Phone: 0413 916 616 Email: cir.manager@mopra.org.au	Contact Ranger Coordinator for access information	Crocodile Islands Rangers The Crocodile Islands Rangers (CIR) manage the land and sea country of the Crocodile Islands, situated off the coast of north east Arnhem Land. The CIR are based in Milingimbi and hosted by the Milingimbi Outstations Progress Resource Aboriginal Corporation. The program is governed by an Executive Committee consisting of Traditional Owners from the region. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/crocodile-islands-rangers

5.2 Queensland and Western Australia

In the Gulf of Carpentaria region relevant to the NPF:

- the Wellesley Island Land and Sea Social Economic Development PTY LTD manage the Thuwathu-Bujimulla IPA (Wellesley Islands), which has dedicated sea country, and the Wellesley Islands Rangers.
- the Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation manage the Gangalidda-Garawa Rangers (Burketown) and Kurtijar, Gkuthaarn and Kukatj Rangers (Normanton) and the Nijinda Durlga IPA which does not have dedicated sea country.

In Western Australian waters relevant to the NPF:

- the Kimberley Land Council manage the Balangarra Rangers and Balangarra IPA project.

Further information and contact details can be found in [Table 13](#).

Table 13. Contact details for Queensland and Western Australia Traditional Owner groups that manage sea Country

IPA projects	Contact details	Ranger group and further information
Queensland		
Thuwathu-Bujimulla IPA	Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation 87 Musgrave St, Burketown QLD 4830 PO Box 71, Burketown QLD 4830 Phone: 07 4748 6000 Email: info@clcac.com.au	Wellesley Islands Rangers The Thuwathu-Bujimulla IPA was dedicated in 2013 and is located off the coast of north Queensland in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/thuwathu-bujimulla-ipa-and-wellesley-islands-rangers
Nijinda Durlga IPA	Gangalidda and Garawa Services Pty Ltd 68-69 Burke and Musgrave Streets, Burketown QLD 4830 PO Box 74, Burketown QLD 4830 Phone: 07 4745 5132 Email: admin@gangalidda-garawa.com.au	Gangalidda-Garawa Rangers The Nijinda Durlga IPA was dedicated in 2014 and is located in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria on the traditional country of the Gangalidda people. Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/nijinda-durlga-ipa-and-gangalidda-garawa-rangers
Western Australia		
Balangarra IPA project	Kimberley Land Council 11 Gregory St, Broome WA 6725 PO Box 2145, Broome WA 6725 Phone: 08 9194 0100 Email: klc@klc.org.au	Balangarra Rangers The Balangarra IPA is located in the Kimberley near the Western Australian border. It was dedicated in 2013 and covers over 1 million hectares of land and sea country and overlaps with the area of the Northern Prawn Fishery Source: niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/environment/balangarra-ipa-and-rangers

6 Other information

6.1 Co-management

Structure for advising AFMA on commercial and operational matters in the NPF

The co-management contract details the agreed basis for NPF to advise AFMA directly on a range of operational and management issues in the NPF including season start and end dates, spatial and temporal closures, gear trial areas, in-season management arrangements and NPF fishery budgets.

Other components which NPF has delivered/is delivering as part of co-management are responsibility for undertaking NPF pre-season briefings; development and implementation of the [NPF Bycatch Strategy 2020-24](#), management of catch and effort data, representation on Indigenous Protected Area management advisory committees, participation in tender processes for the NPF at-sea monitoring projects, management of broodstock collection and recommending research direction and strategies for the NPF.

NPF Industry Pty Ltd

NPFI is an incorporated body owned by the fishing operators of Australia's NPF. The company was formed in 2007 to represent the interests of NPF operators and to promote the on-going sustainable development of the fishery.

Its shareholders are the companies and individuals who own the prawn fishing rights to operate in the NPF. All owners of NPF Gear SFRs can become company shareholders – current membership represents approximately 95 per cent of NPF gear SFR owners.

The NPFI is the voice of the NPF. The company represents its shareholders in dealings with government and government agencies, other fishery stakeholders and the community in general. In particular, the NPFI works closely and cooperatively with AFMA, NORMAC, NPRAG, CSIRO and the Fisheries Research & Development Corporation (FRDC) on all aspects of managing the NPF, including research.

Company shareholders are actively involved in all aspects of the fishery, including management, research, marketing and promotion to manage the NPF in the most sustainable and cost-effective manner. The NPFI also plays a pivotal role in encouraging the production of the highest quality, frozen-at-sea prawn products, and in the promotion of those products in the domestic and export markets.

The Company's vision is for a profitable, professional and unified industry producing high quality wild-caught prawns from a pristine marine environment. The NPFI operates in accordance with world's best practice and sustainable fisheries management principles. Directors Ron Earle (Chair), Phillip Robson, David Carter, Greg Albert and Norm Peovitis are proud of the Company's achievements in the NPF.

NPFI CEO, Ms Annie Jarrett, provides a focal point for liaison between industry and government/research agencies and for the dissemination of information to company shareholders and other stakeholders. Brandon Meteyard is the company Projects Manager, whose key responsibilities are industry liaison, data management, bycatch and ETP species mitigation and the CMO program.

The NPFI is affiliated with the Australian Council of Prawn Fisheries (ACPF), the Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA) and Seafood Industry Australia (SIA), the peak industry bodies promoting the interests of fishers on sectoral, national and international issues.

Further information on the company and its activities can be found on the NPFI website at: npfindustry.com.au.

Logbook and data management functions

NPFI is seeking to improve timeliness and efficiencies in relation to data collection, cleaning and reconciling of NPF catch and effort logbook data and providing data summaries to AFMA, NORMAC, NPRAG, CSIRO and other approved stakeholders. NPFI is responsible for following-up overdue e-log returns; undertaking data integrity and verification processes; reconciling logbook data with season landing returns; and development of data summaries (including the annual data summary) to be provided to approved stakeholders.

Managing the CMO program

CMOs collect valuable information on ETP species including sawfish, sea snakes, turtles, pipefish and other species identified as being potentially ‘at-risk’ through the ERA process. The NPFI is responsible for recruiting, training and supporting the CMOs and the program’s success comes partly from having the Company’s own people ‘on the water’.

For further information on the CMO program, including information on how to get involved, please see [Section 3.2.2](#).

Submissions to NPFI or NORMAC

The management arrangements outlined in this booklet have been implemented following consultation with the NORMAC and also under the co-management arrangements with NPFI.

Anyone wishing to raise an issue for consideration by NORMAC should contact:

AFMA Brodie Macdonald, Senior Manager – Northern Fisheries	02 6225 5368 brodie.macdonald@afma.gov.au
NPFI Annie Jarrett, CEO	0411 426 469 annie.jarrett@bigpond.com

6.2 Compliance

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

The main functions of the compliance program include:

- ensuring compliance with AFMA's domestic fisheries management measures,
- ensuring licensed boats comply with fishing conditions within the AFZ,
- ensuring that there are no unlicensed foreign boats operating in the AFZ,
- managing port access for foreign boats, and
- surveillance and apprehension of foreign boats fishing illegally in the AFZ.

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

Risk-based compliance has a range of benefits⁶:

- **Improved compliance outcomes** – AFMA can tailor or target compliance measures to effectively deal with the most significant non-compliance risks.
- **Efficiency gains** – the targeting of compliance measures to the most significant risks ensures resources are concentrated in the areas where they are most likely to improve compliance outcomes.
- **Reduced industry compliance costs** – Compliance activities imposing burdens and costs on the fishing industry are only carried out where needed, thereby minimising costs. This means that businesses will only be inspected, audited or have to provide data where it is justified.
- **Greater industry support for compliance programs/measures** – risk management processes are widely understood by the fishing industry and the community as a whole.

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

⁶ Source: [National Compliance and Enforcement Program 2022 \(afma.gov.au\)](https://www.afma.gov.au/national-compliance-and-enforcement-program-2022)

6.2.1 Procedures for reporting suspected illegal activities

Companies invest a lot of time and money into complying with the rules and regulations associated with the NPF. Fishers can assist in protecting their fishery from illegal fishing activities.

If you suspect illegal fishing operations are occurring or witness any suspicious activity involving fish or fishing type activity (e.g. selling off the back of vessels, cheap fish offers, questionable landing sites, etc.) you can either:

- Contact AFMA’s free call ‘CRIMFISH’ hotline on **1800 274 634** (1800 CRIMFISH)
- Email intelligence@afma.gov.au

Submit an [online form](#) Contact AFMA’s Canberra Duty Officer on 02 62755818/Email:

dutyofficer@afma.gov.au (24 hrs a day, 7 days a week)

- Contact the relevant State/Territory fisheries authority as soon as possible discovery of the event
- Report any incident by lodging your information on the AFMA CRIMFISH page at: afma.gov.au/monitoring-enforcement/report-illegal-fishing-activity.

Reports may be made anonymously, all information received will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Ideally any information supplied should be as detailed as possible to assist AFMA to investigate the incident and should include the following (but not limited to):

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



6.2.2 Illegal or suspicious fishing

If you sight a foreign vessel you believe may be involved in illegal fishing please make a [Border Watch Online Report \(homeaffairs.gov.au\)](#) or call the National Security Hotline on Freecall **1800 123 400** (attended 24 hrs a day, 7 days a week). Again, all information received will be treated as strictly confidential.

6.3 Collection of prawn broodstock

Holders of SFRs in the NPF are permitted to collect live broodstock. This fishing is covered under the management plan and must be undertaken in accordance with all relevant NPF Directions including the use of TEDs and BRDs, closed seasons and closed areas.

Specific broodstock collection permits are provided for under the *NPF Management Plan 1995*. These permits continue to be administered through a joint arrangement between AFMA and NPFI. These permits are subject to certain conditions, including restrictions on the gear used, move on provisions for sawfish, the area available for fishing and the allowable number of prawns for broodstock. Please contact Annie Jarrett on **0411 426 469** or annie.jarrett@bigpond.com.

6.4 Pearl leases and aquaculture

There are a number of approved pearl farm leases in the area of the NPF. These areas may be covered by buoyed long lines. More detailed information on lease boundaries is available from the NT Fisheries **08 8999 2144**. If you need access to any of these areas you must contact the licence holder for permission prior to entering the lease area.

NT pearl oyster culture industry – active licensed companies

Paspaley Pearling Company Pty Ltd

Telephone: +61 8 8982 5555

Email: enquiries@paspaley.com

Clipper Pearls Pty Ltd

Telephone: +61 8 9193 6156

Email: hadmin@clipperpearls.com.au

7 Determinations and Directions

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Northern Prawn Fishery Management (Fishing Capacity) Determination 2021

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority makes the following determination.

Dated: 21 December 2021

Wez Norris
Chief Executive Officer,
For and on behalf of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority

1 Name

This instrument is the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management (Fishing Capacity) Determination 2021*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. <i>The whole of this instrument</i>	<i>On the day after this instrument is registered</i>	

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3 Authority

This instrument is made pursuant to paragraph 17(6)(aa) of the Act and under subsection 7A(1) of the Management Plan.

4 Definitions

Note 1: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in interpretation section of the Act, including the following:

- (a) **boat**; and
- (b) **fishing**

Note 2: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in interpretation section of the Management Plan, including the following:

- (a) **gear statutory fishing right**;
- (b) **headrope**;
- (c) **Northern Prawn Fishery area**; and
- (d) **operational headrope**.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

Management Plan means the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*.

Otter board means a board or plate used on a fishing net which, when the net is being towed, keeps the mouth of the net open.

Twin trawl net configuration means the use of two fishing nets designed or intended to be towed simultaneously by a boat and having the mouth or opening of each net being controlled by the use of otter boards.

Twin tongue trawl net configuration means the use of two fishing nets designed or intended to be towed simultaneously by a boat and having the mouth or opening of each net being controlled by otter boards and at least one bridle extending from each warp wire to the centre or 'tongue' of the headrope of each net.

Triple trawl net configuration means the use of three fishing nets designed or intended to be towed simultaneously by a boat and having the mouth or opening of each net being controlled by the use of otter boards.

Quad trawl net configuration means the use of four fishing nets designed or intended to be towed simultaneously by a boat and having the mouth or opening of each net being controlled by the use of otter boards.

5 Determination of fishing capacity

- (1) The total length of operational headrope for a twin trawl net configuration that may be used under gear statutory fishing rights in the Northern Prawn Fishery area is 3193.11 metres. This equates to 9 cm per gear statutory fishing right.
- (2) The total length of operational headrope for a twin tongue trawl net configuration that may be used under gear statutory fishing rights in the Northern Prawn Fishery area is 2873.41 metres. This equates to 8.1 cm per gear statutory fishing right.
- (3) The total length of operational headrope for a triple trawl net configuration that may be used under gear statutory fishing rights in the Northern Prawn Fishery area is 2873.41 metres. This equates to 8.1 cm per gear statutory fishing right.
- (4) The total length of operational headrope for a quad trawl net configuration that may be used under gear statutory fishing rights in the Northern Prawn Fishery area is 2873.41 metres. This equates to 8.1 cm per gear statutory fishing right.



Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements) Direction 2021

I, Wez Norris, Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, as delegate under delegation No. 2 of 2016 made on 14th November 2016 from the Commission, make the following direction.

Dated 18 March 2021

Wez Norris

Chief Executive Officer
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

1 Name

This instrument is the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements) Direction 2021*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. <i>The whole of this instrument</i>	<i>This instrument commences on the 14th day after it is registered.</i>	

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under section 41A of the Act.

4 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the definitions section of the Act, including the following:

- (a) boat
- (b) fish
- (c) fishing
- (d) fishing concession
- (e) holder
- (f) modification
- (g) statutory fishing right
- (h) take.

A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the interpretation section of the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*, including the following:

- (a) Northern Prawn Fishery
- (b) Northern Prawn Fishery area.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*;

boat means a boat that is nominated on statutory fishing rights for the Northern Prawn Fishery, and includes carrier boats and fishing boats;

Bycatch Reduction Device (BRD) means a device that allows fish and other animals to escape immediately after being taken in the net and each of the devices described in Schedules 1 and 3;

forward edge is the edge of a Bycatch Reduction Device where the funnel is attached to the codend;

Modified Turtle Excluder Device means a device described in Schedule 2;

net means a net used for trawling except a try-net;

Turtle Excluder Device (TED) means a device fitted to a net, and modification made to a net, that allows turtles to escape immediately after being taken in the net, and which has:

- a) a rigid or semi-rigid inclined barrier grid comprised of bars extending from the foot to the head of the net that is attached to the circumference of the net which must guide turtles towards an escape hole immediately forward of the grid. The minimum dimensions of this grid are to be at least 81 cm by 81 cm. This structure is to be set at a minimum angle of between 30 and 55 degrees in relation to the horizontal plane of water through the net; and
- b) escape opening which must be:
 - i. a double flap rectangular net opening where the cut immediately forward of the TED ('horizontal cut') must allow a minimum opening of 61 cm when attached to the frame and the two forward cuts of the escape opening must not be less than 51 cm long from the points of the cut immediately forward of the TED frame. The resultant length of the leading edge of the escape opening cut must be no less than 142 cm stretched, or a double flap net triangular opening where the cut immediately forward of the TED must allow a minimum

- opening of 102 cm when attached to the frame with minimum forward cuts of 101 cm. The flaps must be composed of two mesh panels. Each panel must be a minimum of 147 cm wide when stretched and may overlap each other no more than 38 cm along the leading edge when stretched. The panels can be tapered two bar, one point so the flap overlap increases as they get closer to the bottom of the TED frame. The panels may only be sewn together along the leading edge of the cut and down the entire length of the outside edge of each panel. The trailing edge of each panel must not extend more than 61 cm past the posterior edge of the TED frame. The passage from the mouth of the trawl through the escape opening must be completely clear of any obstruction or modifications, other than those specified in this Direction, or;
- ii. a single flap rectangular net opening where the cut immediately forward of the TED ('horizontal cut') must be a minimum of 61 cm when attached to the frame and the two forward cuts of the escape opening must not be less than 66 cm long from the points of the cut immediately forward of the TED frame. The resultant length of the leading edge of the escape opening cut must be no less than 181 cm stretched, or a single flap triangular net opening where the cut immediately forward of the TED must be a minimum of 102 cm with minimum forward cuts of 136 cm. The flap must be a minimum of 338 cm by 132 cm piece of mesh. The 132 cm edge of the flap is attached to the forward edge of the escape opening cut. The flap may extend no more than 61 cm behind the posterior edge of the TED frame. The passage from the mouth of the trawl through the escape opening must be completely clear of any obstruction or modifications, other than those specified in this Direction; and
 - c) a maximum bar spacing of 120 mm; and
 - d) floats attached to the top one-half of all TEDs with bottom escape openings. The floats may be attached either outside or inside the net, but not to a flap. The following floats must be attached to the grid:
 - i. 3 small hard plastic floats that are at least 150 mm, but less than 200 mm, in diameter; or
 - ii. 2 medium hard plastic floats that are at least 200 mm, but less than 250 mm, in diameter; or
 - iii. 1 large hard plastic float that is at least 250 mm in diameter; and
 - e) weights, meshing or other materials which may inhibit the opening of this escape flap must not be attached.

For the purposes of this Direction, all net measurements refer to the measurement extending from the centre of opposing knots, when the mesh is pulled taut.

5 Schedules

- (1)The instrument that is specified in Schedule 4 to this instrument is repealed as set out in the applicable items in that Schedule.
- (2)Schedules 1 to 3 to this instrument have effect according to their terms.

6 To whom this applies

This Direction applies to a holder of a fishing concession in the Northern Prawn Fishery and to a person acting on behalf of the holder.

7 Prohibition on fishing

- (1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the Northern Prawn Fishery area until this Direction ceases or is revoked.
- (2) The holder of a fishing concession in respect of the Northern Prawn Fishery is exempt from the prohibition in subsection 7(1) if subsection 7(3) and subsection 7(4) apply to the concession holder.
- (3) This subsection applies to a concession holder:
 - a. during the period commencing at 0830 hours UTC 1 August and ending at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November each year—if a Bycatch Reduction Device described in Schedule 3 is installed in each of the concession holder's nets rigged for fishing; or
 - b. outside the period described in paragraph (a)—if a Bycatch Reduction Device described in Schedules 1 or 3 is installed in each of the concession holder's nets rigged for fishing.
- (4) This subsection applies to a concession holder:
 - a. when fishing where the depth of water is less than 200 metres—if a TED or a Modified Turtle Excluder Device is installed in all the concession holder's nets rigged for fishing, and
 - b. if a codend cover is used in a concession holder's net—if the codend cover is attached no further than 60 meshes from the codend drawstrings.
- (5) A net is rigged for fishing for the purpose of subsection 7(3) if part or all of the net is in the water, or if it is shackled, tied or otherwise connected to any trawl door or trawl board, or to any tow rope or cable, either on board the boat or attached in any manner to the boat.

Schedule 1 – Bycatch reduction devices

Each of the following are bycatch reduction devices:

1. **Square Mesh Panel**, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing that is a continuous panel of netting that has the following characteristics:
 - a) a nominal mesh size no less than 101 mm; and
 - b) an overall dimension no less than 400 mm wide and 600 mm long; and
 - c) the aft edge of the panel is located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - d) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings of the square mesh, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.
2. **Yarrow Fisheye**, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
 - a) one device with the aft edge of the device located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and

- b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame; and
 - c) an escape opening measuring no less than 350 mm wide by 150 mm with the width of the escape opening divided in half by a solid bar; and
 - d) an additional rigid bar running from the apex of the frame to the top of the escape opening; and
 - e) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.
3. **Popeye Fishbox**, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located no further forward than 120 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame; and
 - c) an escape opening measuring no less than 375 mm wide by 375 mm high; and
 - d) a rigid foil positioned at the forward edge of the BRD no less than 200 mm in depth; and
 - e) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.

Schedule 2 – Modified turtle excluder device

Modified Turtle Excluder Device means a device that:

- a) is a TED with the escape opening in the top of the codend; and
- b) a bar spacing no more than 60 mm; and
- c) in addition the Modified Turtle Excluder Device may have:
 - i. an escape flap over the escape opening (but no part of the escape flap may be closer than 150 mm to any part of the grid, when the TED is fitted to a codend hung vertically); and
 - ii. a guiding funnel or flap inside the codend ahead of the grid (but no part of the guiding funnel or flap may be closer than 150 mm to any part of the grid, when the TED is fitted to a codend hung vertically).

Schedule 3 – Bycatch reduction devices

Each of the following are bycatch reduction devices:

1. **Kon's Covered Fisheyes**, two escape opening devices installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
 - a) one escape opening device with the aft edge of the device located at 78 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - b) one escape opening device with the aft edge of the device located at 55 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - c) for which each escape opening device has the following characteristics prior to being installed in a net rigged for fishing:

- i. a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame that encloses a rigid cone; and
 - ii. an escape opening measuring no less than 430 mm wide by 205 mm high and must face the codend; and
 - iii. a rigid cone measuring no less than 295 mm wide by 145 mm high by 275 mm in length fixed to the rigid frame; and
 - iv. with an escape gap between the rigid frame and the rigid cone of 55 mm.
2. **FishEX 70**, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located at 65 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - b) with an escape gap clear of any obstructions (including mesh ties); and
 - c) for which the escape opening device has the characteristics detailed in [Figure 1](#) prior to being installed in a net rigged for fishing.

Material: 5000 & 6000 SERIES MARINE GRADE ALUMINIUM

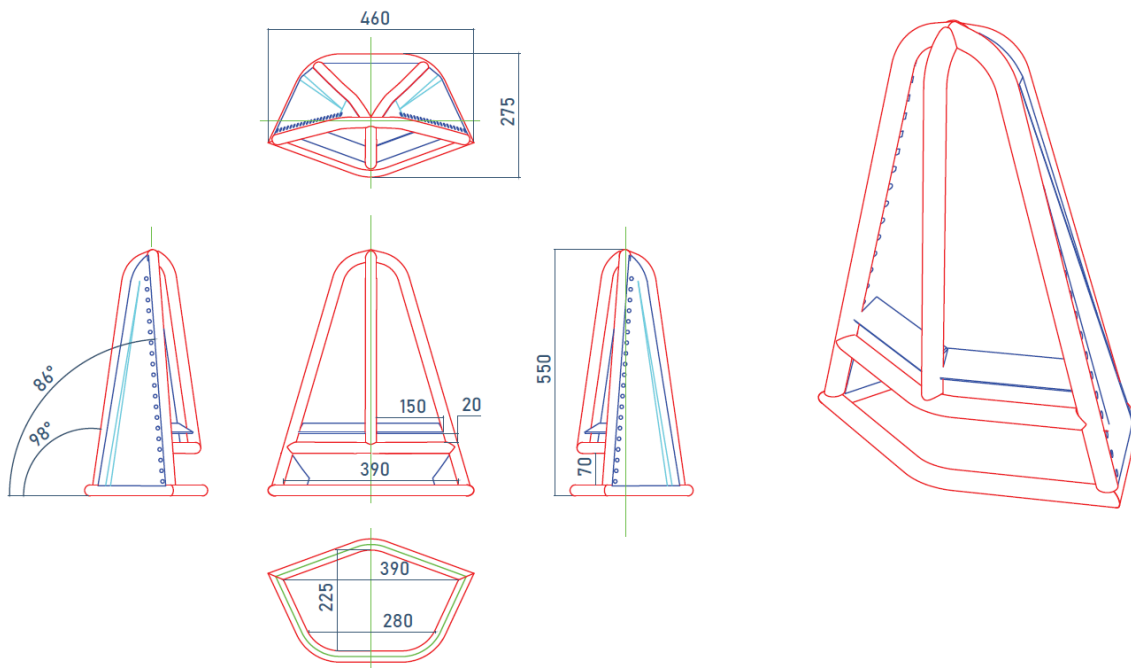


Figure 1 – FishEX 70 bycatch reduction device dimensions

3. **Tom’s Fisheye**, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located at 60 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame that supports a rigid enclosed cone; and

- c) an escape opening measuring no less than 360 mm wide by 200 mm high and must face the codend; and
 - d) a rigid cone measuring no less than 340 mm wide by 185 mm high by 290 mm in length fixed to the rigid frame; and
 - e) with an escape gap between the rigid frame and rigid cone of 94 mm; and
 - f) with an escape gap clear of any obstructions (including mesh ties).
4. ***Popeye Fishbox***, an escape opening device installed in a net rigged for fishing to the following specification:
- a) one device with the aft edge of the device located at 70 meshes from the codend drawstrings; and
 - b) a vertical escape opening held open by a rigid frame; and
 - c) an escape opening measuring no less than 375 mm wide x 375 mm high; and
 - d) a rigid foil positioned at the forward edge of the BRD no less than 200 mm in depth; and
 - e) no pieces of netting or other material covering any escape openings, nor any opening closed by any other means, during fishing operations.

Schedule 4 – Repeals

Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Gear Requirements) Direction 2020

1 The whole of the instrument

Repeal the instrument



Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Limited-take and Prohibited-take Species) Direction 2021

made under section 41A of the

Fisheries Management Act 1991

Compilation No. 1

Compilation date: 18 August 2022

Includes amendments up to: F2022L01076

1 Name

This instrument is the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Limited-take and Prohibited-take Species) Direction 2021*.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under section 41A of the Act.

4 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the definitions section of the Act, including the following:

- (a) boat
- (b) fish
- (c) fishing
- (d) holder
- (e) master
- (f) plan of management
- (g) processing
- (h) statutory fishing right
- (i) take.

A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the interpretation section of the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*, including the following:

- (a) acting for

- (b) Northern Prawn Fishery
- (c) Northern Prawn Fishery area.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*;

boat means a boat that is nominated on statutory fishing rights for the Northern Prawn Fishery;

bugs means fish of the species *Thenus parindicus* and *Thenus australiensis*;

carapace width means the width of the carapace when measured at its widest point;

egg-bearing female bugs includes bugs that have been scrubbed to remove any eggs and includes bugs that have had their eggs removed using chemicals;

equipment means equipment for fishing;

fishing means the commercial fishing activities that are referred to in section 14 of the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*;

rock lobster means a whole lobster of the species *Panulirus ornatus* and/ or a lobster tail of that species;

scampi means fish of the families Aristeidae and Nephropidae;

trip means the period between departing port and the unloading of a catch, or part of a catch, to a mothership or port or any other point where catch is unloaded;

UTC means Coordinated Universal Time, the time scale based on the second (SI), maintained by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. For the purposes of this Direction UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0 degrees longitude), formerly expressed in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT);

W means the whole weight of fish in kilograms;

GG means the gilled and gutted weight of fish in kilograms;

F means the fish fillet weight in kilograms; and

HG means the headed and gutted weight of fish in kilograms.

For the purposes of this Direction, the master of a boat is, at any time, presumed to have taken all of the fish present on the boat at that time and, in so doing, to have been acting on behalf of the holder of the statutory fishing rights in respect of which the boat is nominated.

For the purposes of this Direction, fish and/or bugs that are on board a boat are presumed to have been taken: during the current trip; or, if the boat is not on a trip, the most recent trip.

This Direction is to be read consistently with other Directions made under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

5 Schedules

- (1) The instrument that is specified in Schedule 3 to this instrument is repealed as set out in the applicable items in that Schedule.
- (2) Schedules 1 and 2 to this instrument have effect according to their terms.

6 To whom this applies

This Direction applies to a holder of statutory fishing rights in the Northern Prawn Fishery, and to a person acting on behalf of the holder, when fishing in the Northern Prawn Fishery area.

7 Prohibitions on taking bugs

(1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the Northern Prawn Fishery for:

- (a) bugs with a carapace width less than 60 mm; or
- (b) egg-bearing female bugs.

8 Prohibition on fishing

(1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the Northern Prawn Fishery for:

- (a) the species named in Part 1 of Schedule 1 (the First Species) in excess of a combined catch of one kilogram per trip; or
- (b) the species named in Part 2 of Schedule 1 (the Second Species) in excess of a combined catch of 10 individual fish per trip; or
- (c) for mudcrabs in excess of a catch of 10 individuals per trip; or
- (d) for rock lobsters in excess of a catch of 6 individuals per trip; or
- (e) for species named in Schedule 2; or
- (f) for tuna or tuna-like species; or
- (g) for scampi in the period commencing on the day this instrument commences and ending at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November 2022.

9 Exemptions to the prohibition in Section 8

(1) The prohibition in subsection 8(1)(a) does not apply:

- (a) if the trip ends during the period beginning on 1 March in a year and ending on 30 June in the same year during the period of application of the Direction; and
- (b) if no more than a cumulative total of 550 kilograms (whole weight) (the First Weight Limit) of the First Species are taken per trip; and
- (c) if the First Weight Limit or any part thereof has been processed, the whole weight equivalent of the processed First Weight Limit or part thereof is determined using the conversion factors:

$$W = GG \times 1.1$$

$$W = F \times 2.6$$

$$W = HG \times 1.4$$

(2) The prohibition in subsection 8(1)(a) does not apply:

- (a) if the trip ends during any other period of the year outside of the period defined in subsection 9(1)(a) during the period of application of the Direction; and

- (b) if no more than a cumulative total of 50 kilograms (whole weight) (the Second Weight Limit) of the First Species are taken per trip; and
- (c) if the Second Weight Limit or any part thereof has been processed, the whole weight equivalent of the processed Second Weight Limit or part thereof is determined using the conversion factors:

$$W = GG \times 1.1$$

$$W = F \times 2.6$$

$$W = HG \times 1.4$$

(3) The prohibition in subsection (8)(1)(f) above does not apply if:

- (a) the only tuna and tuna-like species on board the vessel are longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*);
and
- (b) no more than 10 longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*) are taken per trip.

(4) The prohibitions in subsection 8(1) do not apply to a person if the person is fishing in accordance with another plan of management in force under the Act, or a law of a State or Territory that is in force in relation to the Northern Prawn Fishery area.

Schedule 1 – Limited-take species

Part 1 – the First Species

Common name	Scientific name
Saddle Tailed Snapper	<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>
Red Snapper	<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>
Red Emperor	<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>

Part 2 – the Second Species

Common name	Scientific name
Broad-barred Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus semifasciatus</i>
Coral trouts, Rock cods etc	<i>Serranidae family</i>
Gold Band Snapper	<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>
Longtail Tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>
Narrow -barred Spanish Mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>
Emperors, sea breams	<i>Lethrinidae family</i>

Schedule 2 – Prohibited-take species

Common name	Scientific name
Barramundi	<i>Lates calcarifer</i>
Black jewfish	<i>Protonidea diacanthus</i>
Blue salmon	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>
Coral	
Jewel fish (Yellow Jew)	<i>Nibeas squamosa</i>
Pearl shell	<i>Pinctada spp.</i>
Queenfish	<i>Scomberoides lysan</i> ; <i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i>
Spotted grunter-bream	<i>Pomadasys kaakan</i>
Threadfin salmon	<i>Polydactylus sheridani</i>
Beche-de-mer	<i>Class Holothuroidea</i>
Trochus	<i>Class Trochidae</i>
Sharks, rays and skates	<i>Subclass Elasmobranchii</i>



Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Permanent Closures) Direction 2021

I, Wez Norris, Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, as delegate under delegation No. 2 of 2016 made on 14th November 2016 from the Commission, make the following direction.

Dated 18 March 2021

Wez Norris

Chief Executive Officer
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

1 Name

This instrument is the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Permanent Closures) Direction 2021*.

2 Commencement

- (1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provisions	Commencement	Date/Details
1. <i>The whole of this instrument</i>	<i>This instrument commences on the 14th day after it is registered.</i>	

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

- (2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under section 41A of the Act.

4 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the definitions section of the Act, including the following:

- (a) boat
- (b) fishing
- (c) fishing concession
- (d) holder
- (e) plan of management
- (f) statutory fishing right.

A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the interpretation section of the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*, including the following:

- (a) acting for
- (b) Northern Prawn Fishery
- (c) Northern Prawn Fishery area.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*;

boat means a boat that is nominated on statutory fishing rights for the Northern Prawn Fishery, and includes carrier boats and fishing boats;

equipment means equipment for fishing;

rack means a structure on a boat (including a structure on, or forming a part of, the deck of the boat) designed specifically for carrying otter boards when the boards are not in use;

the one nautical mile line means the line, every point of which is one nautical mile seaward from the shore at low-water, of the mainland or an island of Australia and **the two nautical mile line** and **the three nautical mile line** have corresponding meanings;

UTC means Coordinated Universal Time, the time scale based on the second (SI), maintained by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. For the purposes of this Direction UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0 degrees longitude), formerly expressed in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

This Direction is to be read consistently with other Directions made under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

The origin of geographical coordinates used in this Direction is the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

5 Schedules

- (1) The instrument that is specified in Schedule 2 to this instrument is repealed as set out in the applicable items in that Schedule.

(2) Schedule 1 to this instrument has effect according to its terms.

6 To whom this applies

This Direction applies to a holder of a fishing concession in the Northern Prawn Fishery and to a person acting on behalf of the holder.

7 Prohibition on fishing

Fishing is not to be engaged in in an area described in Schedule 1 of this Direction.

8 Exemption to the prohibition in Section 7

(1) The prohibition in Section 7 does not apply to a person if the person:

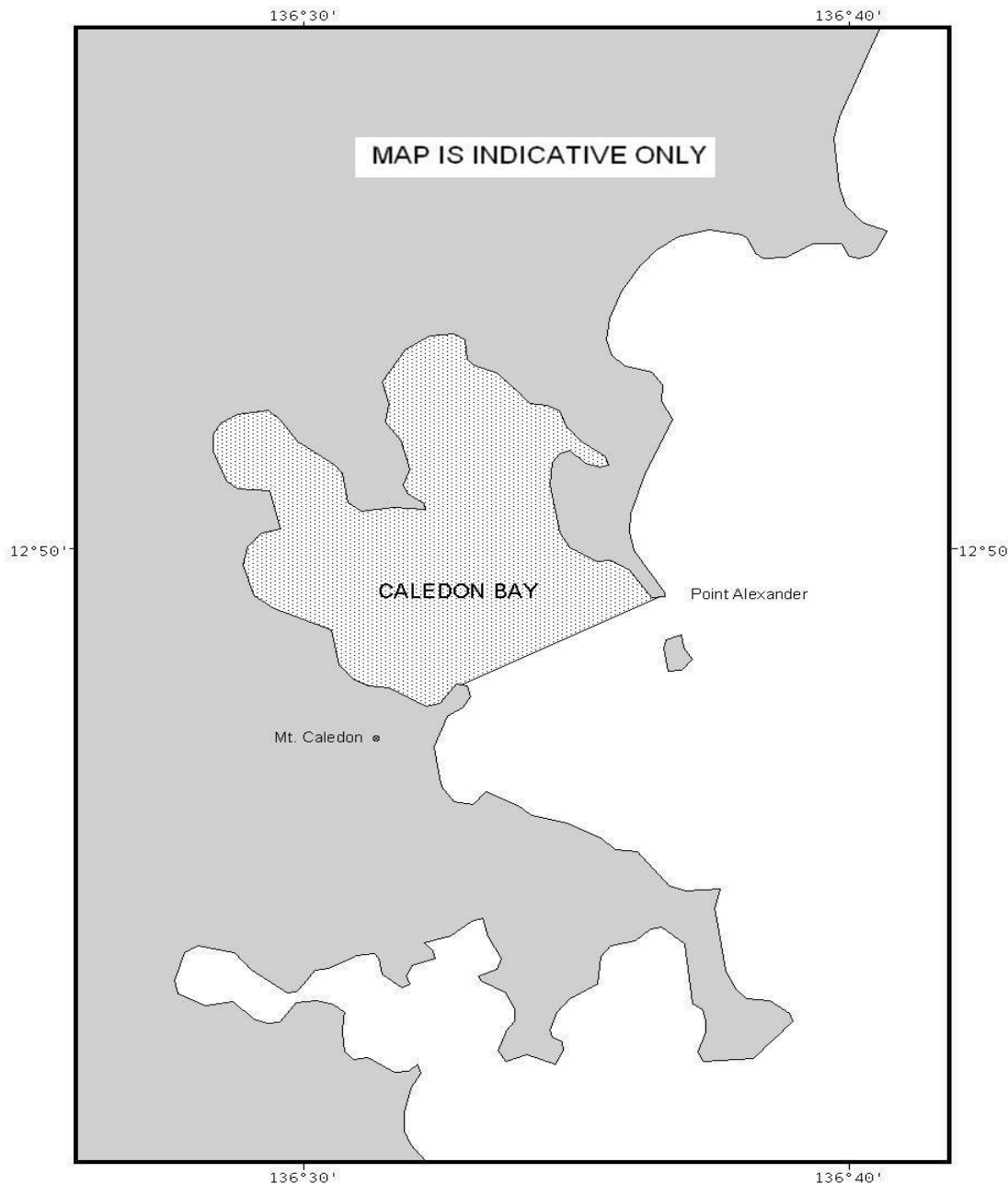
- (a) either carries the equipment out of the water; or
- (b) if any part of the equipment is in the water, then:
 - (i) that part is drawn up to the boat; and
 - (ii) that part is visible from a nearby aircraft or boat; and
 - (iii) if the equipment includes cod ends - the cod ends are open; and
 - (iv) if the equipment includes lazy lines and blocks - the lazy lines are on the blocks.

(2) The prohibition in Section 7 does not apply to a person if the person is fishing in accordance with another plan of management in force under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, or a law of a State or Territory that is in force in relation to the Northern Prawn Fishery area.

Schedule 1 – Closure areas

PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA

PART 1 - CALEDON BAY

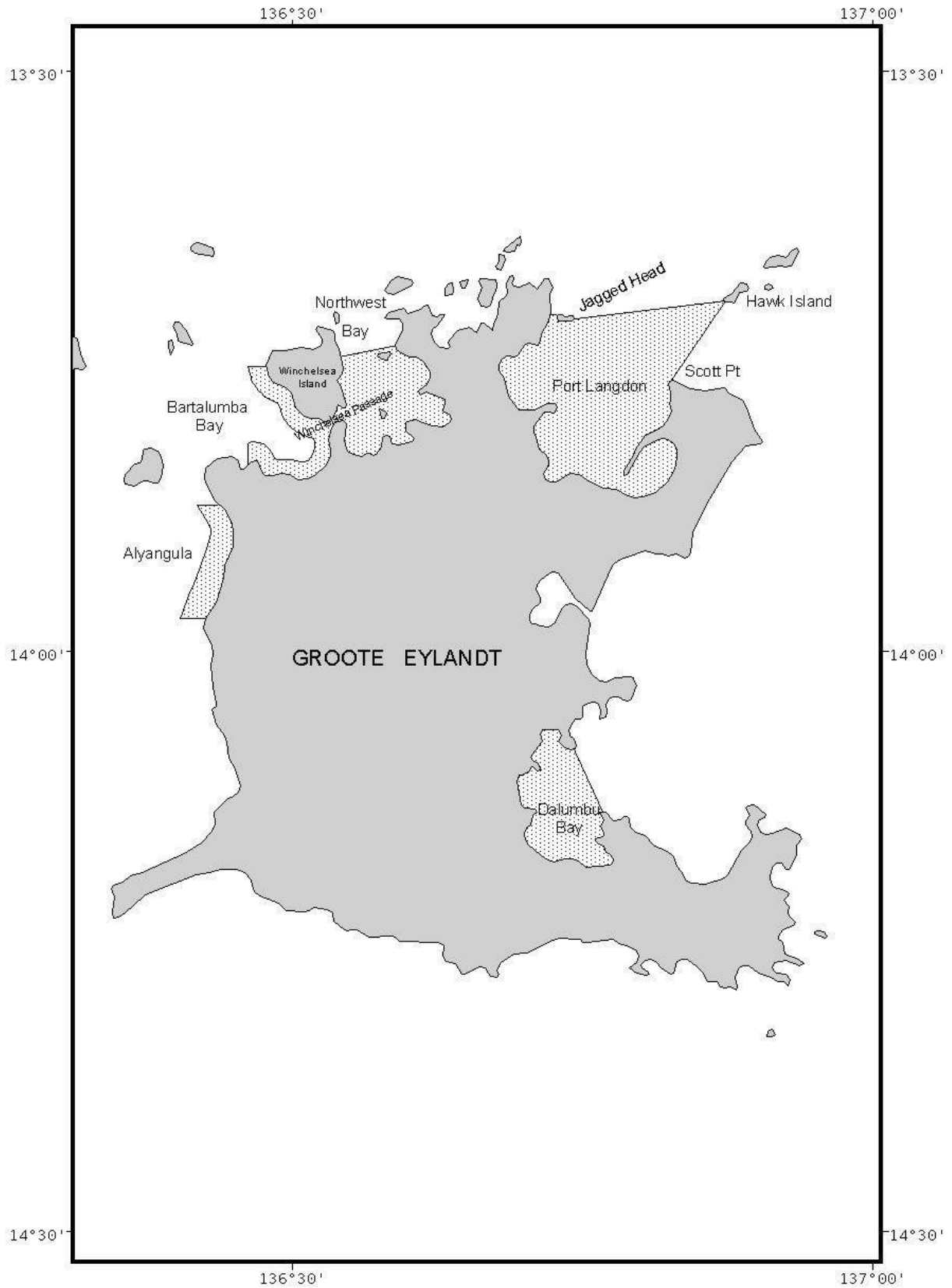


Part 1 - Caledon Bay area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the easternmost point of Point Alexander at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 12° 50.37' South, Longitude 136° 37.3' East;
- (b) from there south west along the geodesic to the northernmost point of the unnamed point in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 52.4' South, Longitude 136° 32.98' East at mean low water;
- (c) from there generally west, north and east along mean low water around Caledon Bay to the point of commencement.

PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA PARTS 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6
GROOTE EYLANDT



Part 2 - Port Langdon area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the northernmost point of Scott Point on Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 44.68' South, Longitude 136° 50.4' East;
- (b) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point on Hawk Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 40.55' South, Longitude 136° 53.22' East;
- (c) from there westerly along the geodesic to the easternmost point on Jagged Point on an unnamed island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 41.43' South, Longitude 136° 45.27' East;
- (d) from there west along the northern coastline of that unnamed island at mean low water to its northernmost point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 41.12' South, Longitude 136° 44.28' East;
- (e) from there west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that northernmost point at mean low water to its intersection with the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 41.17' South, Longitude 136° 43.87' East;
- (f) from there generally south, east and north along the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Part 3 - North West Bay area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the northernmost point on Alyinga Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 43.6' South, Longitude 136° 32.83' East;
- (b) from there west along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point to its intersection with the eastern coastline of Winchelsea Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 43.6' South, Longitude 136° 32.05' East;
- (c) from there generally southerly and south-westerly along the coastline of Winchelsea Island at mean low water to its southernmost point, in the vicinity of the southern end of Winchelsea Passage at of point of Latitude 13° 47.52' South, Longitude 136° 31.15' East;
- (d) from there east along the parallel of latitude which passes through that point to its intersection with the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 47.52' South, Longitude 136° 31.42' East;
- (e) from there generally easterly and northerly along the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to its intersection with the parallel of latitude that passes through the northernmost point of Finch Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 43.3' South, Longitude 136° 35.28' East;
- (f) from there west along that parallel to the northernmost point on Finch Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 43.3' South, Longitude 136° 34.85' East;
- (g) from there westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

Part 4 - Bartalumba Bay area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the westernmost point on Winchelsea Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 44.25' South, Longitude 136° 27.98' East;
- (b) from there west along the parallel which passes through that point to its intersection with the one nautical mile line, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 44.25' South, Longitude 136° 26.98' East;

- (c) from there generally south-easterly, westerly and north-westerly along the one nautical mile line to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 136° 27.3' East in the vicinity of Latitude 13° 48.17' south;
- (d) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 136° 27.3' to its intersection with the northern coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity Ngadumiyerrka;
- (e) from there generally easterly and northerly along the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 136° 31.75' East, in the vicinity of Winchelsea Passage;
- (f) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 136° 31.75' East to its intersection with the south-eastern coastline of Winchelsea Island at mean low water;
- (g) from there south westerly and then generally north-westerly along the coastline of Winchelsea Island at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Part 5 - Alyangula area

The area bounded by the line:

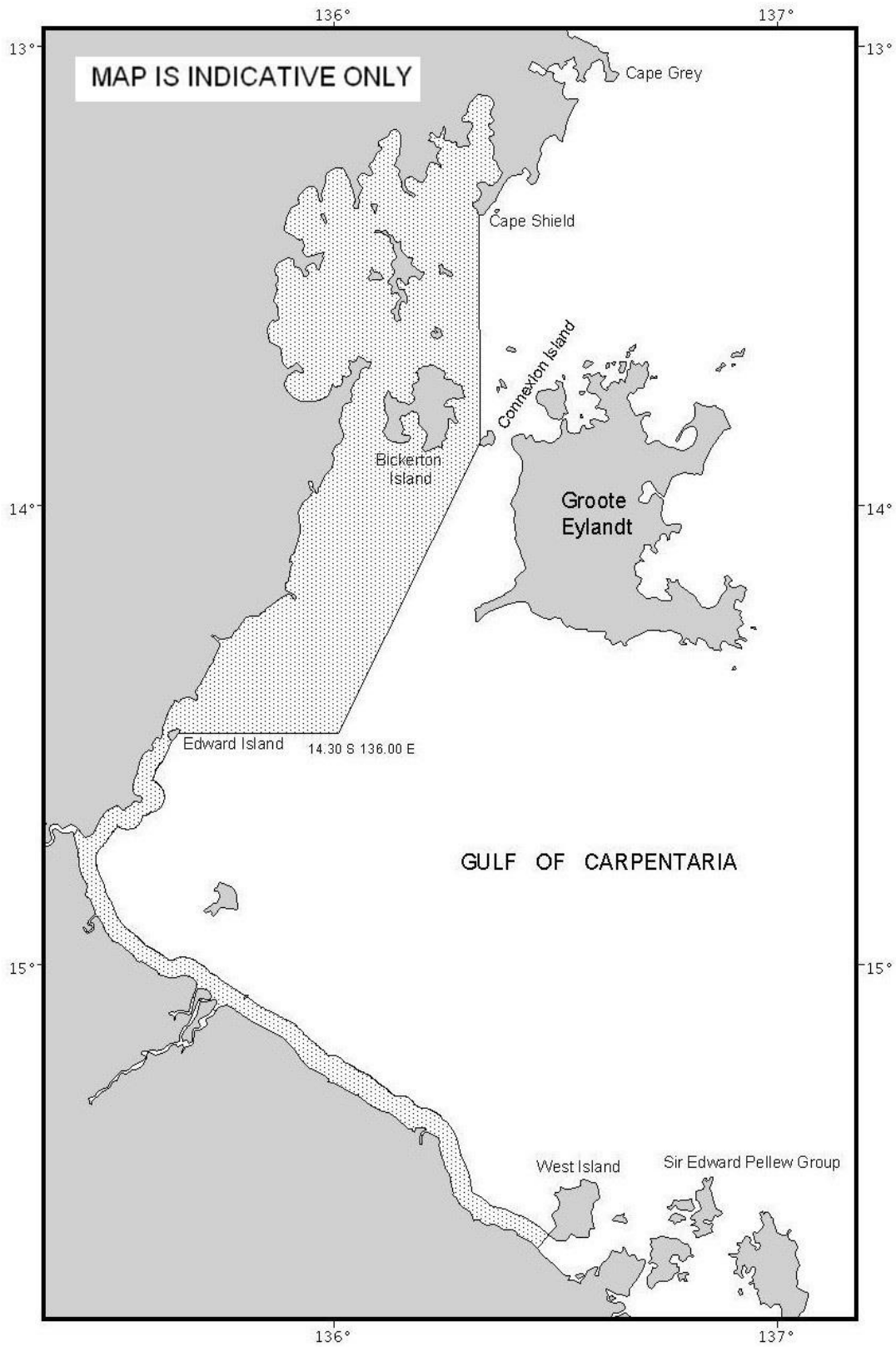
- (a) commencing at the point of intersection of the western coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water with the parallel of Latitude 13° 51.52' South, in the vicinity of the jetty at Alyangula;
- (b) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 13° 51.52' South its intersection with the one nautical mile line;
- (c) from there generally southerly along the one nautical mile line to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 13° 58' South;
- (d) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 13° 58' South to its intersection with the western coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of the northern bank of the mouth of Angurugu Creek;
- (e) from there generally north along the coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Part 6 - Dalumba Bay area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the southernmost point of Lugadamanja Point on Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 14° 05.27' South, Longitude 136° 45.1' East;
- (b) from there generally north westerly, south westerly, south easterly and northerly along the eastern coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to the northernmost point on the unnamed headland, approximately 1.3 nm west of Adilyagba Point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 14° 08.68' South, Longitude 136° 46.58' East;

PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA
PART 7 – CAPE SHIELD TO WEST ISLAND

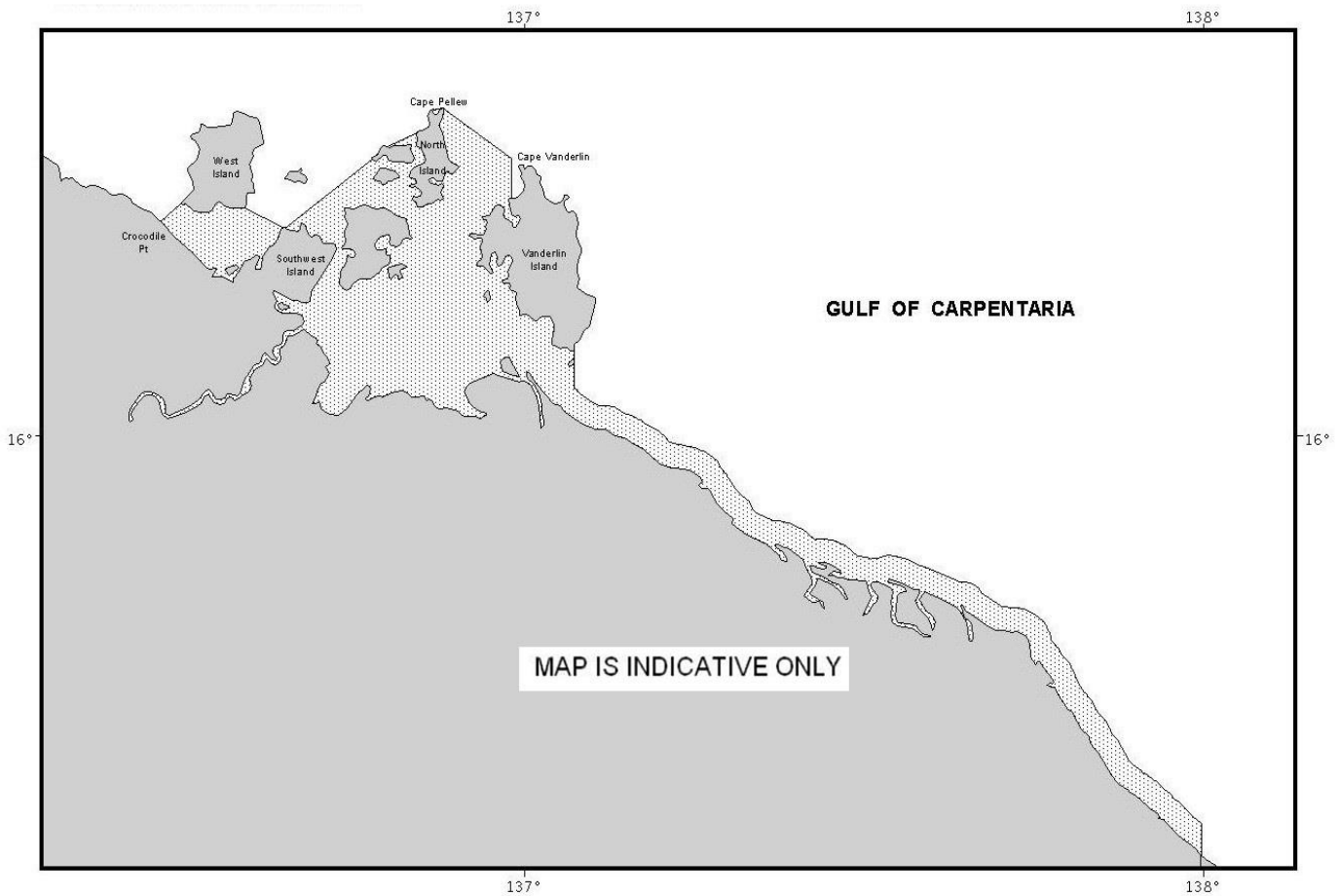


Part 7 - Cape Shield to West Island

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the southernmost point on Cape Shield on the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 19.57' South, Longitude 136° 19.97' East;
- (b) from there south along the geodesic to the westernmost point on Connexion Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 13° 50.32' South, Longitude 136° 20.03' East;
- (c) from there south west along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14° 30' South, Longitude 136° 00' East;
- (d) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South to its intersection with the eastern coastline of Edward Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 14° 30' South, Longitude 135° 37.67' East;
- (e) from there generally south-westerly along the coastline of Edward Island at mean low water to its southernmost point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 14° 31.1' South, Longitude 135° 36.67' East;
- (f) from there south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the two nautical mile line around Wilipili Island with the two nautical mile line around the mainland of Australia, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 14° 33.75' South, Longitude 135° 35.35' East;
- (g) from there generally south-westerly and south-easterly along the two nautical mile line to its intersection with the two nautical mile line around West Island in the Sir Edward Pellew Group, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 37.4' South, Longitude 136° 27.97' East;
- (h) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point on Crocodile Point on West Island at mean low water, the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 38.63' South, Longitude 136° 29.67' East;
- (i) from there south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the meridian of Longitude 136° 28' East with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 39.85' South, Longitude 136° 28' East;
- (j) from there generally north-westerly and north-easterly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA PART 8 – SIR EDWARD PELLEW GROUP



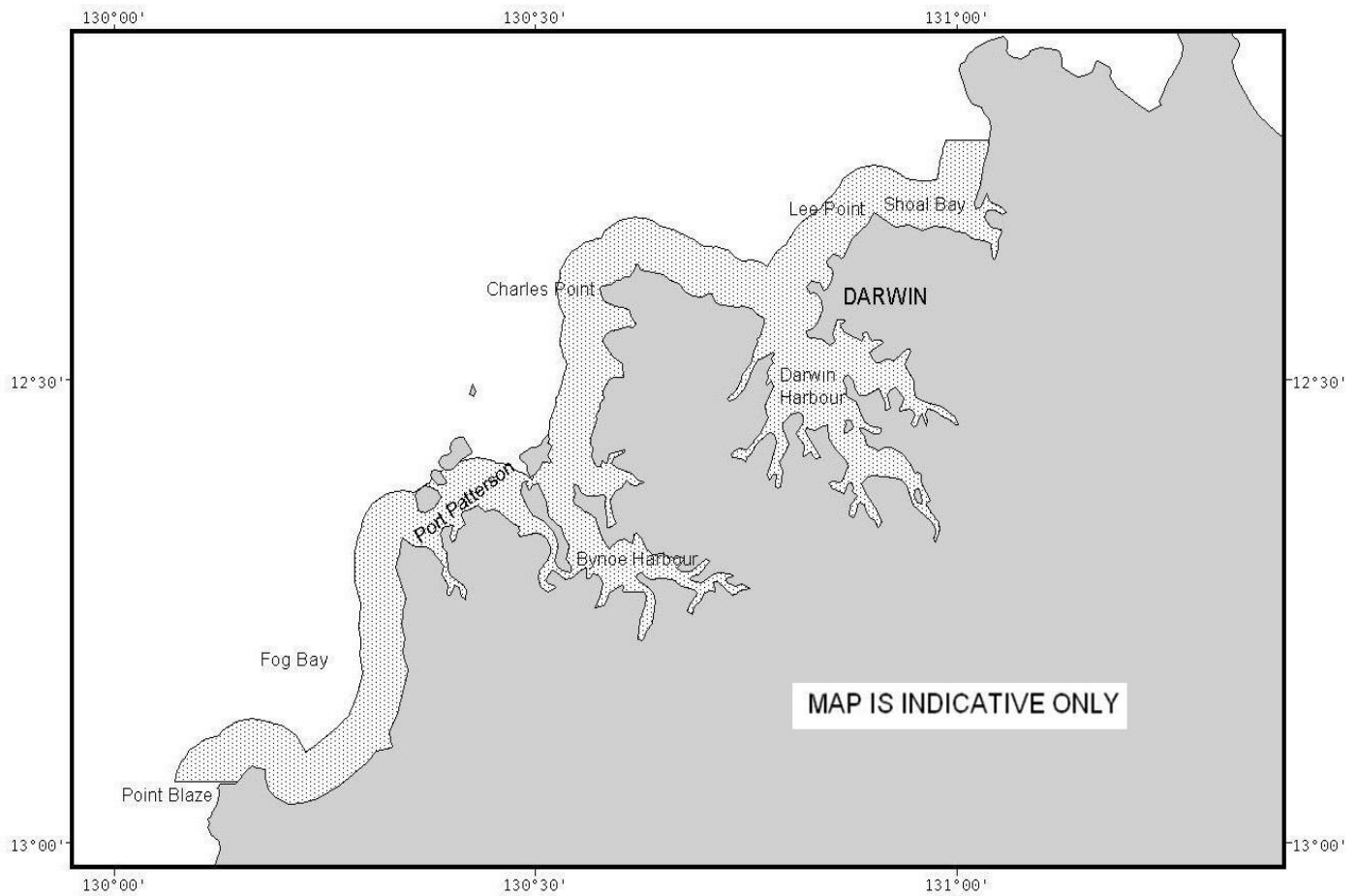
Part 8 - Sir Edward Pellew Group

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the point of intersection of the meridian of Longitude 136° 28' East with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (b) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point on Crocodile Point on West Island in the Sir Edward Pellew Group at mean low water;
- (c) from there generally easterly along the southern coastline of West Island at mean low water to its south-easterlymost point, the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 38.72' South, Longitude 136° 35.45' East;
- (d) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the northernmost point on South West Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 39.83' South, Longitude 136° 40.32' East;
- (e) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the westernmost point on Toby Point on Watson Island at mean low water;
- (f) from there generally north-easterly along the western coastline of Watson Island at mean low water to the north-westernmost point on an unnamed headland, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 33.6' South, Longitude 136° 47.68' East;
- (g) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost point of Paradise Bay on North Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 32.33' South, Longitude 136° 50.73' East;

- (h) from there north-easterly along the coastline of North Island at mean low water to the most northern point on Cape Pellew at mean low-water;
- (i) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 15° 34.7' South, Longitude 136° 58.7' East;
- (j) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 136° 58.7' East to its intersection with northern coastline of Vanderlin Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of Kedge Point;
- (k) from there generally north and south-easterly along the eastern coastline of Vanderlin Island at mean low water to the southernmost point on Goat Point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 50.77' South, Longitude 137° 04.52' East;
- (l) then south along the meridian which passes through that point to its intersection with the two nautical mile line, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 15° 53.75' South, Longitude 137° 04.52' East;
- (m) from there generally south-easterly along the two nautical mile line to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 138° 00' East;
- (n) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 138° 00' East to its intersection with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (o) from there generally north-westerly along the coastline of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA
PART 9 – DARWIN TO POINT BLAZE

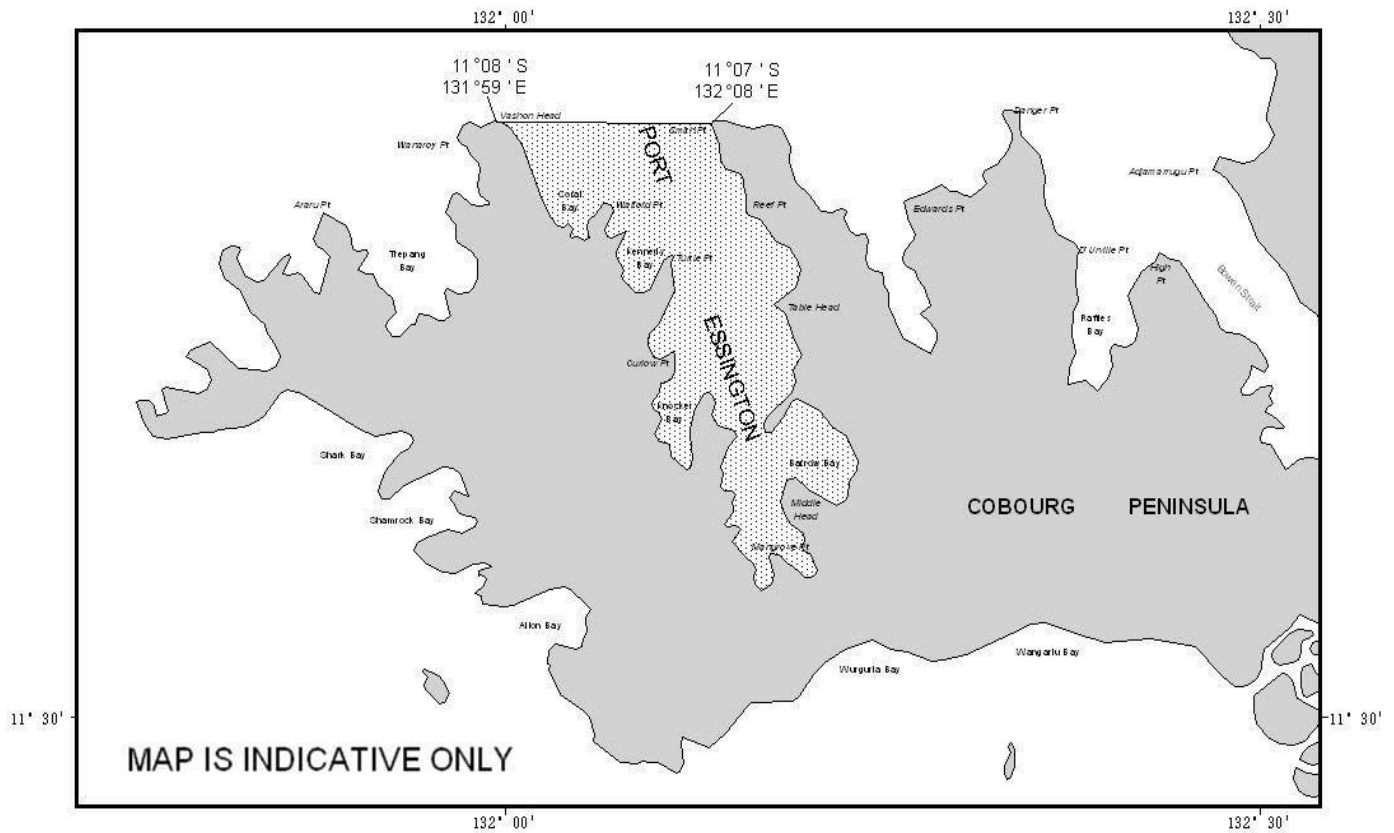


Part 9 - Darwin to Point Blaze

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the westernmost point on Point Blaze on the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 55.82' South, Longitude 130° 08.3' East;
- (b) from there west along the parallel of Latitude that passes through that point to its intersection with the three nautical mile line, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 55.82' South, Longitude 130° 05.3' East;
- (c) from there generally north-easterly along the three nautical mile line to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South;
- (d) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South to its intersection with northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (e) from there generally south-westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australian at mean low water to the point of commencement.

**PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA
PART 10 – PORT ESSINGTON AREA**

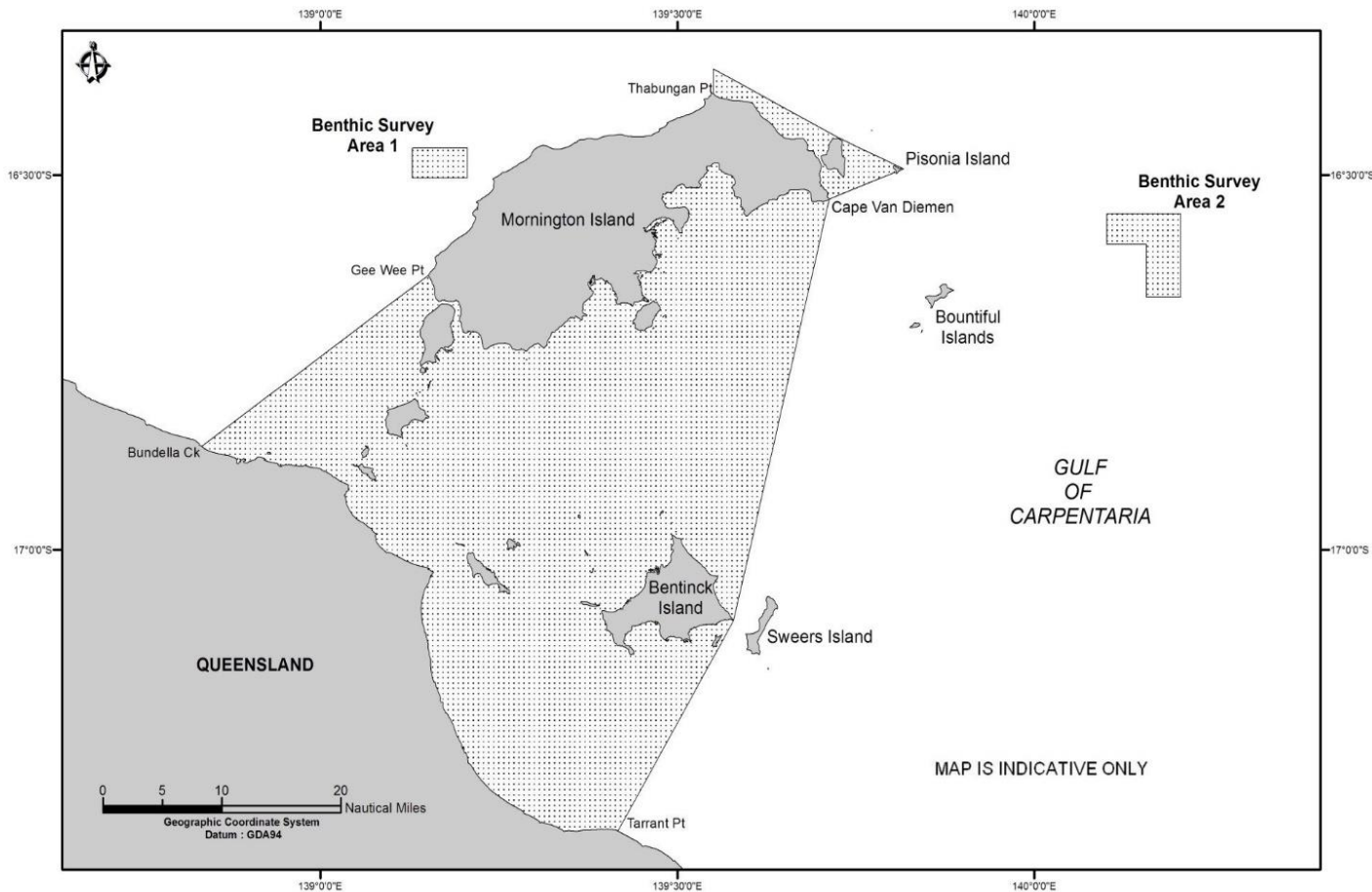


Part 10 - Port Essington area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the most northerly point on Vashon Head at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 11° 07.5' South, Longitude 131° 59.65' East;
- (b) from there generally south east and north around the coastline of Port Essington at mean low water to the northern most point of Smith Point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 11° 07.35' South, Longitude 132° 08.2' East;
- (c) from there westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

**PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA
PART 11 & 11A – MORNINGTON ISLAND**



Part 11 - Mornington Island area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the intersection of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 139° 25' East, in the vicinity of a point on the coast about 2.5 nm north west of Tarrant Point;
- (b) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 17° 05.65' South, Longitude 139° 34.72' East, in the vicinity of Raft Point on Bentinck Island;
- (c) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 31.92' South, Longitude 139° 42.75' East, in the vicinity of Cape Van Diemen on Mornington Island;
- (d) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 29.5' South, Longitude 139° 49' East, in the vicinity of Pisonia Island;
- (e) from there north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 27' South, Longitude 139° 43.5' East, in the vicinity of Mudgun Point on Lingnoonganee (Wallaby) Island;
- (f) from there north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 21.5' South, Longitude 139° 33' East;
- (g) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 139° 33' East to the intersection of the coastline on Mornington Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of Nyuldora at Latitude 16° 23.47' South;
- (h) from there generally south-westerly along the coastline of Mornington Island at mean low water to the westernmost point of Gee Wee point, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 16° 38.05' South, Longitude 139° 09.02' East;

- (i) from there south-westerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the meridian of Longitude 138° 50' East with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Bundella Creek;
- (j) from there generally south-easterly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Part 11A – Mornington Island Benthic Survey Sites

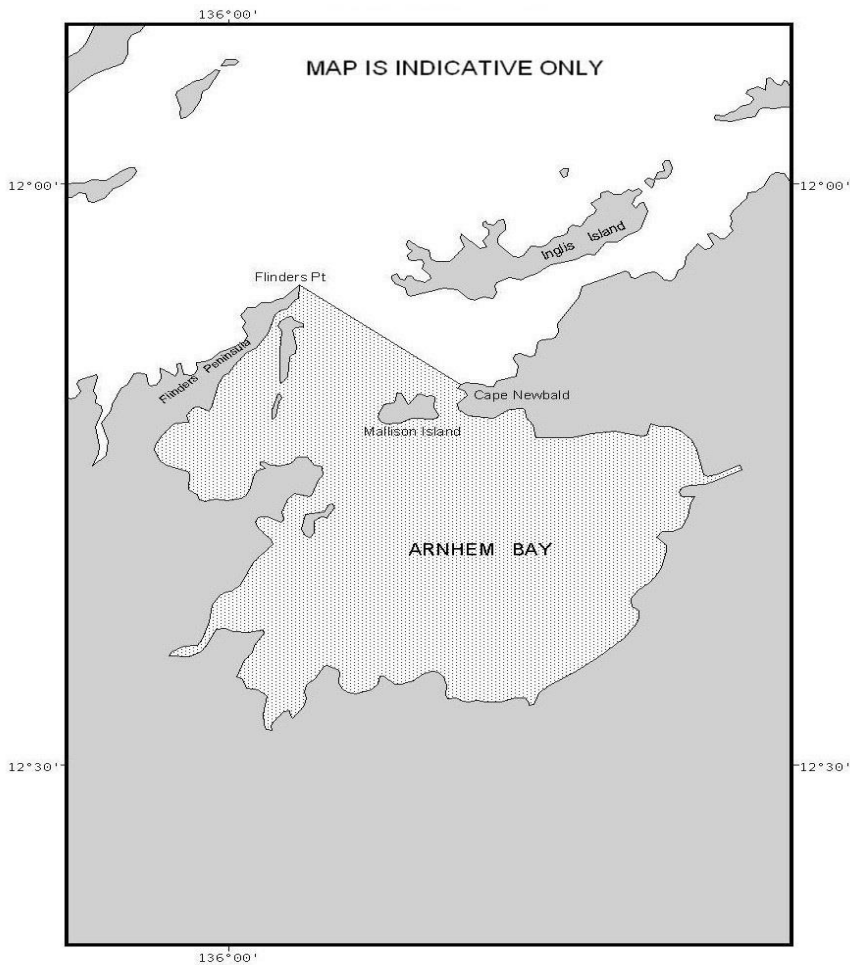
The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the point Latitude 16° 27.85' South, Longitude 139° 07.72' East;
- (b) then east along the parallel of Latitude 16° 27.85' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 139° 12.37' East;
- (c) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 139° 12.37' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 16° 30.24' South;
- (d) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 16° 30.24' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 139° 07.72' East;
- (e) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 139° 07.72' East to the point of commencement.

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at the point Latitude 16° 33.08' South, Longitude 140° 06.11' East;
- (b) from there east along that parallel of Latitude 16° 33.08' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 140° 12.32' East;
- (c) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 140° 12.32' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 16° 39.77' South;
- (d) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 16° 39.77' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 140° 09.42' East;
- (e) from there north along that meridian of Longitude 140° 09.42' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 16° 35.55' South;
- (f) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 16° 35.55' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 140° 06.11' East;
- (g) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 140° 06.11' East to the point of commencement.

**PERMANENT CLOSURE AREA
PART 12 – ARNHEM BAY AREA**



Part 12 - Arnheim Bay area

The area bounded by the line:

- (a) commencing at most western point on Cape Newbald on the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 09.85' South, Longitude 136° 10.02' East;
- (b) from there north-westerly along the geodesic to the northern most point on Flinders Point at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 03.78' South, Longitude 136° 02.7' East;
- (c) from there generally southerly, westerly, north westerly and easterly along the coastline of Arnheim Bay at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Schedule 2 – Repeals

Northern Prawn Fishery (Closures) Direction No. 169

1 The whole of the instrument

Repeal the instrument



Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures) Direction 2021

made under section 41A of the
Fisheries Management Act 1991

Compilation No. 4

Compilation date: 28 July 2023

Includes amendments up to: F2023L01035

1 Name

This instrument is the *Fisheries Management (Northern Prawn Fishery Seasonal Closures) Direction 2021*.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under section 41A of the Act.

4 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the definitions section of the Act, including the following:

- (a) boat
- (b) fish
- (c) fishery
- (d) fishing
- (e) fishing concession
- (f) holder
- (g) statutory fishing right.

A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in the interpretation section of the *Northern Prawn Fishery Management Plan 1995*, including the following:

- (a) acting for
- (b) Northern Prawn Fishery
- (c) Northern Prawn Fishery area.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*;

boat means a boat that is nominated on statutory fishing rights for the Northern Prawn Fishery, and includes carrier boats and fishing boats;

gear trial means a test, or a series of short tests, of equipment on or towed by a boat and carried out under the following conditions:

- (a) the test is conducted in such a way as to avoid the capture of fish, primarily by keeping the cod end of nets fully open at all times; and
- (b) fish that are captured in the equipment during the test are returned to the sea as soon as practicable after it becomes apparent that the fish have been captured.

equipment means equipment for fishing;

UTC means Coordinated Universal Time, the time scale based on the second (SI), maintained by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. For the purposes of this Direction UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0 degrees longitude), formerly expressed in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

The origin of geographical coordinates used in this Direction is the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84).

5 Schedules

Schedules 1 to 21 to this instrument have effect according to their terms.

6 To whom this applies

This Direction applies to a holder of a fishing concession in the Northern Prawn Fishery and to a person acting on behalf of the holder.

7 Prohibition on fishing (prior to season closures)

- (1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 1 during the period commencing at 0000 hours UTC on 1 January and ending at 2200 hours UTC on 31 March each year.
- (2) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 2 during the period commencing at 0000 hours UTC on 1 January and ending at 2200 hours UTC on 31 March each year.

8 Prohibition on fishing (season one closures)

- (1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC 31 March and ending at 0200 hours UTC 15 June each year.

Gulf of Carpentaria

- (2) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 9 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC 31 March and ending at 2200 hours UTC 30 April each year.

Gulf of Carpentaria - West

(3) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 10 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC 30 April and ending at 0200 hours UTC 15 June each year.

Night time fishing ban for Sweers Island - Mornington Island

(4) subject to subsection 8(5) fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 11 between the hours of 1100 UTC and 1900 UTC each day, during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC 21 April and ending at 2200 hours UTC 15 June each year.

Fishing ban for Sweers Island – Mornington Island

(5) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 11 during the period commencing at 0800 hours UTC on 09 June 2022 and ending at 0200 hours UTC 15 June 2022.

(6) Early closure for banana fishery west of 138 degrees

(7) Fishing is not to be engaged in in waters west of the meridian of Longitude 138° E during the period commencing at 0800 hours UTC on 09 June 2022 and ending at 0230 hours UTC 15 June 2022.

Early closure for banana fishery east of 138 degrees

(8) Fishing is not to be engaged in in waters east of the meridian of Longitude 138° E between the hours of 2200 hours UTC and 0800 hours UTC each day, during the period commencing at 0800 hours UTC on 09 June 2022 and ending at 0200 hours UTC 15 June 2022.

9 Prohibition on fishing (mid-season closures)

(1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 12 during the period commencing at 0200 hours UTC 15 June and ending at 0830 hours UTC 1 August each year.

(2) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area defined in Schedule 13 during the period commencing at 0230 hours UTC 15 June and ending at 0900 hours UTC 1 August each year.

10 Prohibition on fishing (season two closures)

(1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 14 and Schedule 15 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC on 30 September and ending at 2200 hours UTC on 30 November each year.

(2) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 16, Schedule 17 and Schedule 18 during the period commencing at 2230 hours UTC on 30 September and ending at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November each year.

Daylight fishing ban for Northern Territory waters

(3) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 19 and Schedule 20 which is west of the meridian of Longitude 138° E, between the hours of 2230 UTC and 0830 UTC each day, during the period commencing at 0830 hours UTC on 1 August and ending at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November each year.

Daylight fishing ban for Queensland waters

(4) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 20 which is east of the meridian of Longitude 138° E, between the hours of 2200 UTC and 0800 UTC each day, during the period commencing at 0800 hours UTC on 1 August and ending at 2200 hours UTC on 30 November each year.

11 Prohibition on fishing (end of season closures)

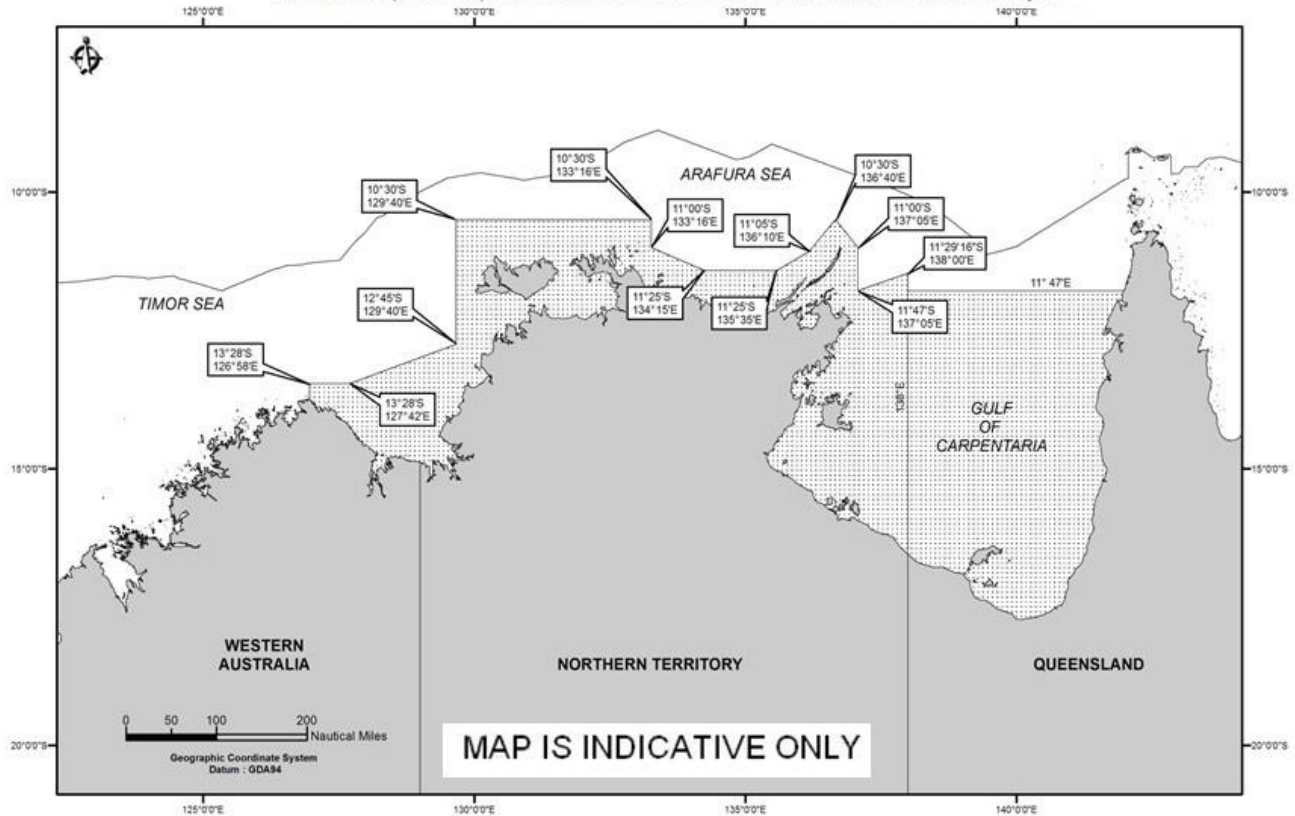
- (1) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 1 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC on 30 November and ending at 2359 hours UTC on 31 December each year.
- (2) Fishing is not to be engaged in in the area of the fishery defined in Schedule 2 during the period commencing at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November and ending at 2359 hours UTC on 31 December each year.
- (3) Fishing is not to be engaged in the fishery defined in Schedule 1 during the period commencing at 2200 hours UTC on 9 November 2023 and ending at 2200 hours UTC on 30 November 2023.
- (4) Fishing is not to be engaged in the fishery defined in Schedule 2 during the period commencing at 2230 hours UTC on 9 November 2023 and ending at 2230 hours UTC on 30 November 2023.

12 Exemption to the prohibitions

The prohibition in subsections 7(1) through to 10(2) and subsections 11(1) and 11(2) does not apply to a person who is conducting a gear trial in an area of the fishery defined in Schedule 21.

SCHEDULES 1 AND 2

Prior to season: 0000 hours UTC 1 January - 2200 hours UTC 31 March each year
End of season (schedule 1): 2200 hours UTC 30 November - 2359 hours UTC 31 December each year
End of season (schedule 2): 2230 hours UTC 30 November - 2359 hours UTC 31 December each year



Schedule 1 – Prior to and End of Season Closure

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 138° East;
- (2) from there north along meridian of Longitude 138° East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South to its intersection with the mainland of Australia at the mean low water;
- (4) from there generally southerly and then generally westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

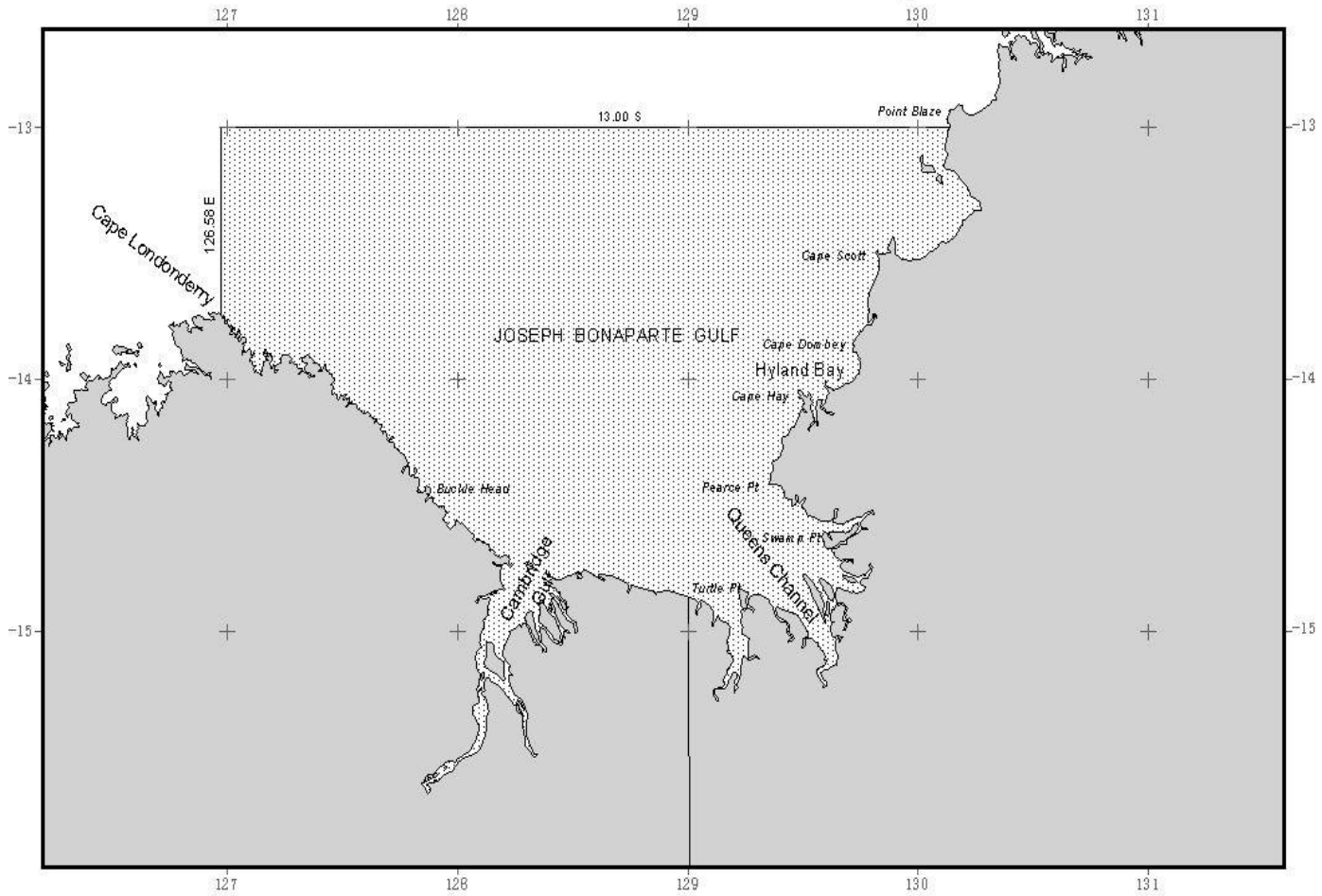
Schedule 2 – Prior to and End of Season Closure

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the north-western coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery;
- (2) from there running north along the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 13° 28' South;

- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 13° 28' South to the meridian of Longitude 127° 42' East;
- (4) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12° 45' South, Longitude 129° 40' East;
- (5) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 129° 40' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' South;
- (6) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 133° 16' East;
- (7) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 133° 16' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 00' South;
- (8) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 25' South, Longitude 134° 15' East;
- (9) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 11° 25' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 135° 35' East;
- (10) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 05' South, Longitude 136° 10' East;
- (11) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10° 30' South, Longitude 136° 40' East;
- (12) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 00' South, Longitude 137° 05' East;
- (13) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 137° 05' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South;
- (14) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 29.17' South, Longitude 138° East;
- (15) from there south along meridian of Longitude 138° East to its intersection with the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (16) from there generally westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 3 - Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Seasonal Closure
2200 UTC 31 March - 0200 UTC 15 June each year



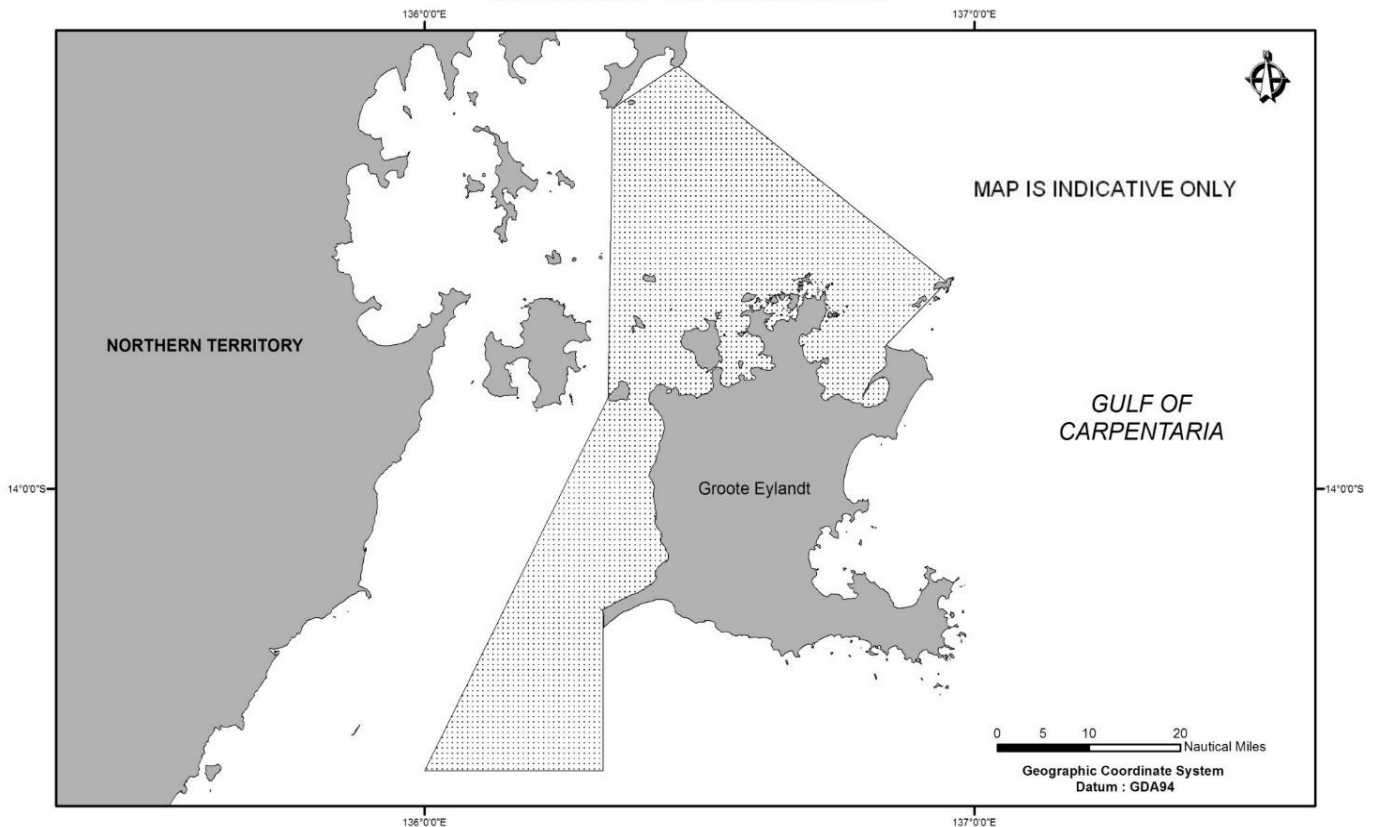
Schedule 3 – Joseph Bonaparte Gulf

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery, in the vicinity of Cape Londonderry;
- (2) from there north along the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 13° 00' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 13° 00' South to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (4) from there generally south-westerly, southerly, westerly and north-westerly along that coastline at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 4 – North West of Groote Eylandt

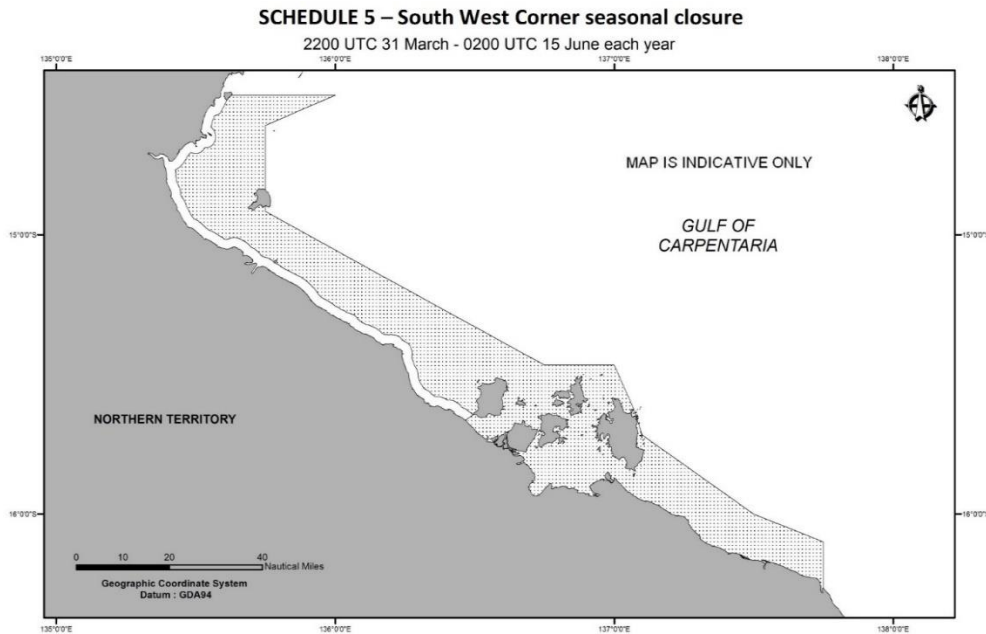
2200 UTC 31 March – 0200 UTC 15 June each year



Schedule 4 – North West of Groote Eylandt

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 13° 38' South, Longitude 136° 57' East;
- (2) from there north-westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13° 15' South, Longitude 136° 27.6' East, in the vicinity of Cape Arrowsmith;
- (3) from there south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13° 19.57' South, Longitude 136° 19.97' East, in the vicinity of Cape Shield;
- (4) from there south along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13° 50.32' South, Longitude 136° 20.03' East, in the vicinity of the western most point of Connexion Island;
- (5) from there south westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14° 30' South, Longitude 136° 00' East;
- (6) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 136° 19.5' East;
- (7) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 136° 19.5' East to its intersection with the south west coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water, in the vicinity of Tasman Point;
- (8) from there generally north east along the north western coastline of Groote Eylandt at mean low water to the most northerly point on Scott Point, in the vicinity of the point Latitude 13° 44.68' South, Longitude 136° 50.4' East;
- (9) from there northeast along the geodesic to the point of commencement.



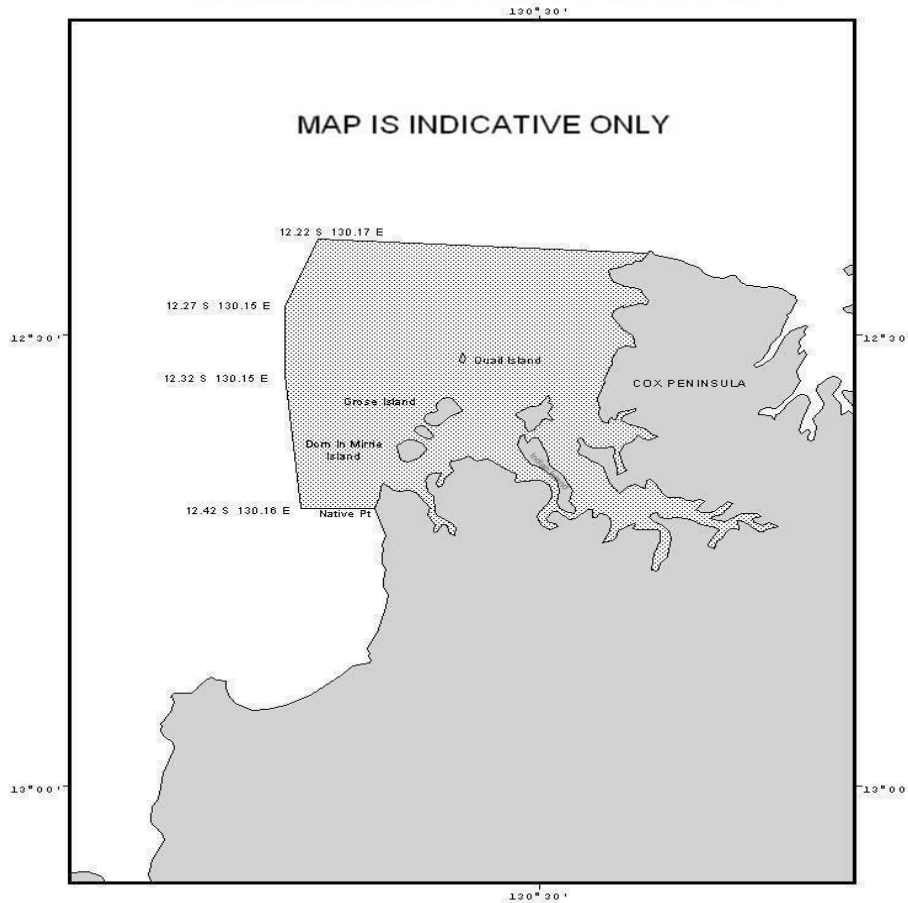
Schedule 5 – South West Corner

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point Latitude 14° 30' South, Longitude 136° East on the Cape Shield to West Island permanent closure;
- (2) from there south westerly along the geodesic to the point Latitude 14° 36.5' South, Longitude 135° 45' East;
- (3) from there south along the meridian on Longitude 135° 45' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 14° 55' South;
- (4) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 15° 28' South, Longitude 136° 45' East;
- (5) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 15° 28' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 137° 00' East;
- (6) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point Latitude 15° 37.5' South, Longitude 137° 04.2' East;
- (7) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 15° 43' South, Longitude 137° 06' East, in the vicinity of Steepcut Rock;
- (8) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 00' South, Longitude 137° 30' East;
- (9) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 06' South, Longitude 137° 45' East;
- (10) from there south along the meridian Longitude 137° 45' East to its intersection with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (11) from there generally north westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australian at mean low water to its intersection with the Cape Shield to West Island Permanent Closure boundary, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 15° 39.85' South, Longitude 136° 28' East;
- (12) from there generally north east, north west, north east and east along the off shore boundary of the Cape Shield to West Island Permanent Closure to the point of commencement.

**SCHEDULE 6 – Fog Bay/ Bynoe Harbour
seasonal closure**

2200 UTC 31 March - 0200 UTC 15 June each year

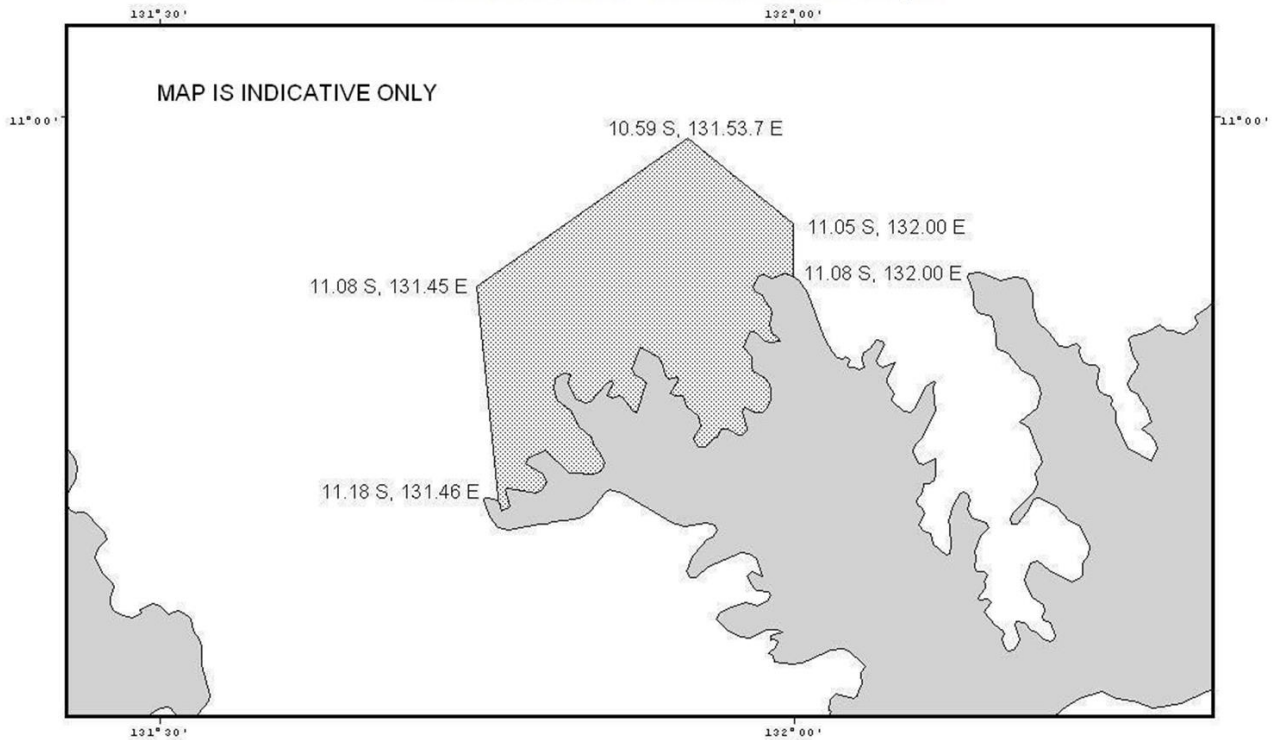


Schedule 6 – Fog Bay / Bynoe Harbour

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the northern most point of Charles Point at mean low water, in the vicinity of point of Latitude 12° 22.87' South , Longitude 130° 37.15' East;
- (2) from there north westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12° 22' South, Longitude 130° 17' East;
- (3) from there south westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12° 27' South, Longitude 130° 15' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 130° 15' East to the point of Latitude 12° 32' South, Longitude 130° 15' East;
- (5) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point Latitude 12° 42' South, 130° 16' East;
- (6) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 12° 42' South to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (7) from there generally north easterly along that coastline at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 7 – Lingi Point seasonal closure
2200 UTC 31 March - 0200 UTC 15 June each year



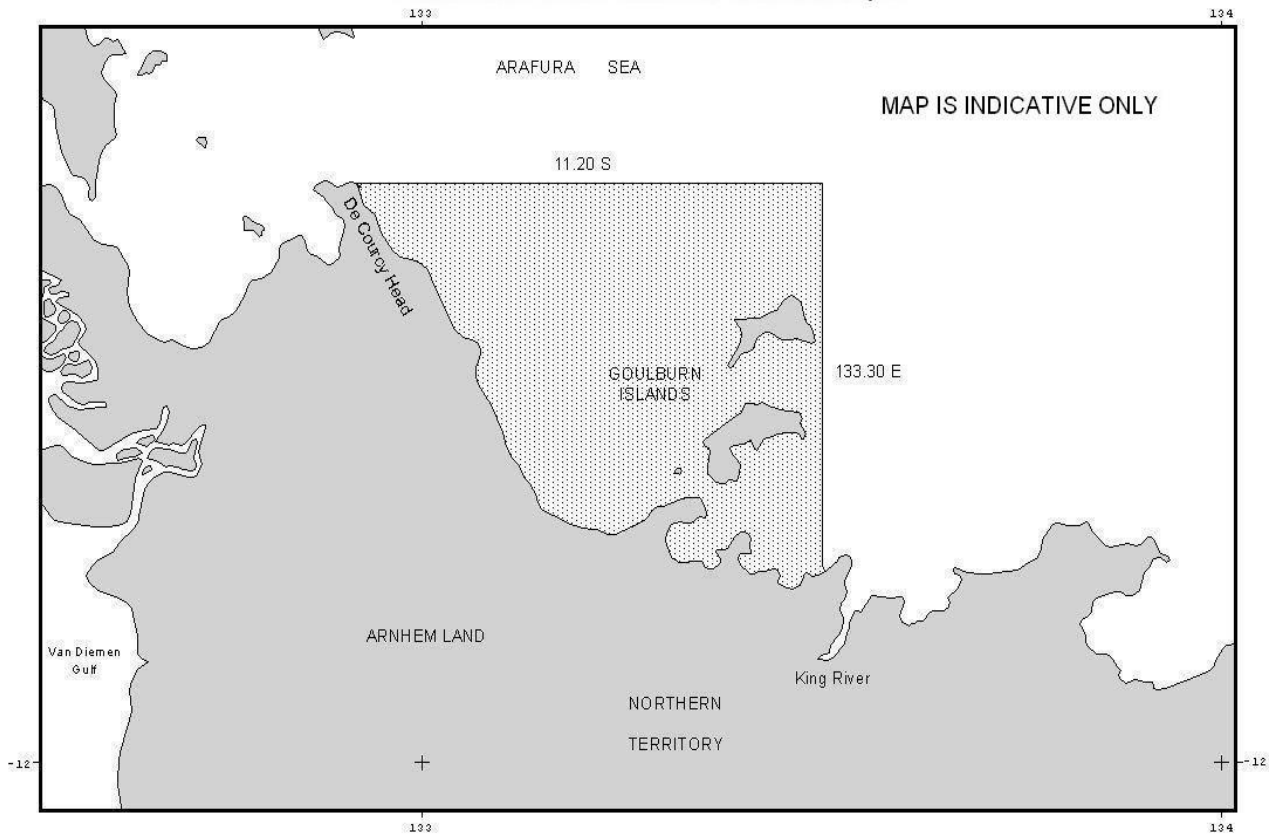
Schedule 7 – Lingi Point

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the meridian of Longitude 132° 00' East with the coastline of the mainland of Australian at mean low water, in the vicinity of Vashion Head;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 132° 00' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 05' South;
- (3) from there north westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10° 59' South, 131° 53.7' East;
- (4) from there south westerly along the geodesic to its intersection with the point of Latitude 11° 08' South, Longitude 131° 45' East;
- (5) from there southerly along the geodesic to the intersection of the meridian of Longitude 131° 46' East with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 18.13' South, Longitude 131° 46' East near Cape Don;
- (6) from there generally north easterly along the coastline of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 8 – Goulburn Islands seasonal closure

2200 UTC 31 March - 0200 UTC 15 June each year



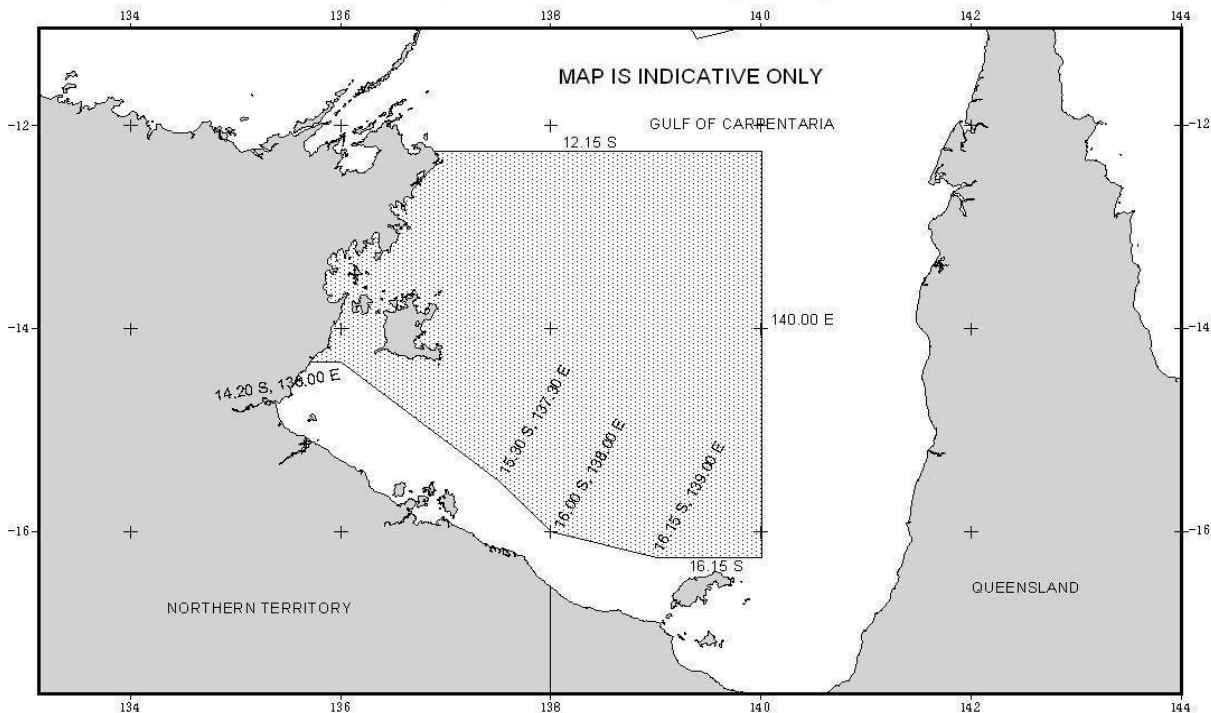
Schedule 8 – Goulburn Islands

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the meridian on Longitude 133° 30' East with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low-water;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 133° 30' East to its intersection with parallel of Latitude 11° 20' South;
- (3) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 11° 20' South to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of De Courcy Head;
- (4) from there generally south easterly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 9 – Gulf of Carpentaria seasonal closure

2200 UTC 31 March - 2200 UTC 30 April each year



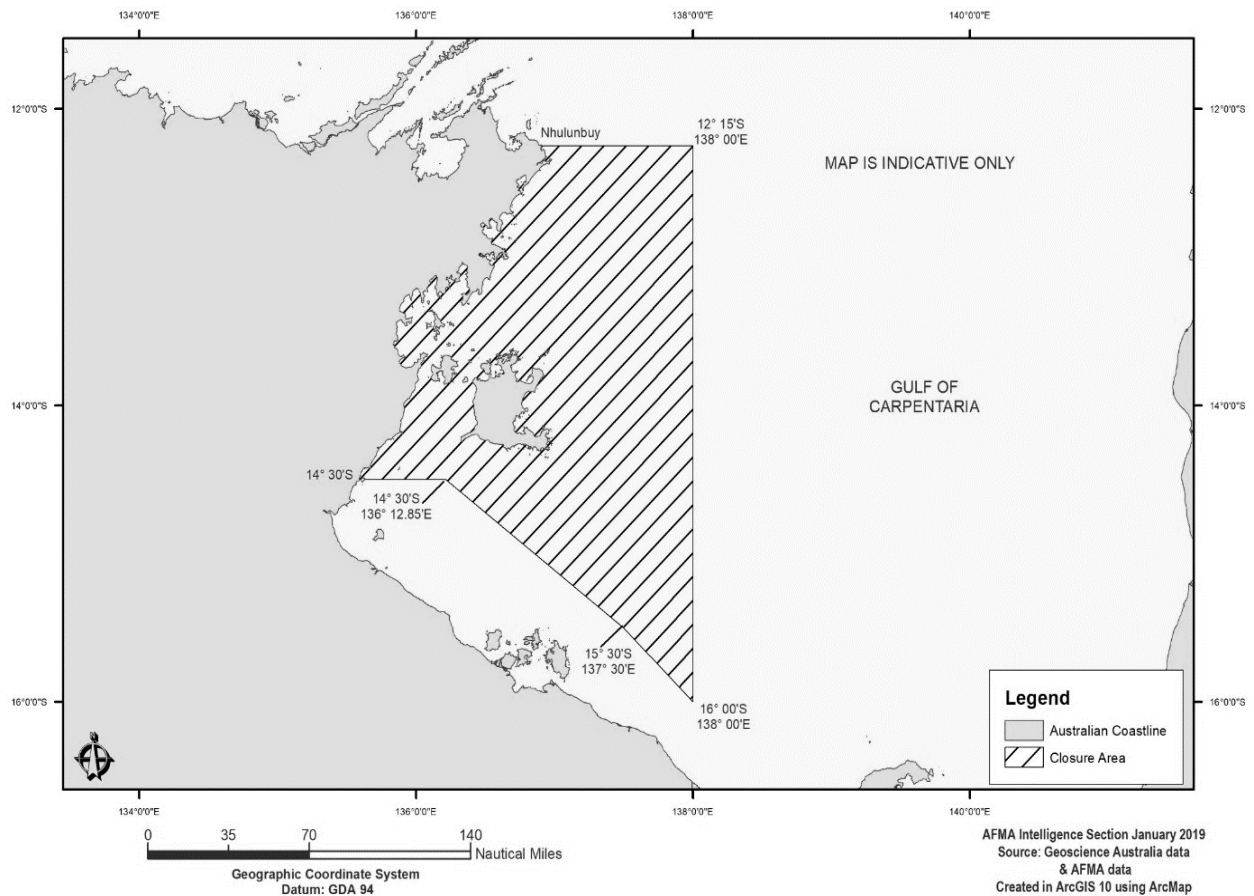
Schedule 9 – Gulf of Carpentaria

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South with the coastline of the mainland Australia on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria at mean low water;
- (2) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of the Longitude 136° 12.85' East;
- (3) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 15° 30' South, Longitude 137° 30' East;
- (4) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° South, Longitude 138° East;
- (5) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 15' South, Longitude 139° East;
- (6) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 16° 15' South to its intersection with the meridian of the Longitude 140° East;
- (7) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 140° East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South;
- (8) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South to its intersection of mainland Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Yirrkala;
- (9) from there generally south westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australian at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 10 - Gulf of Carpentaria West seasonal closure

0200 UTC 1 May - 0200 UTC 15 June each year



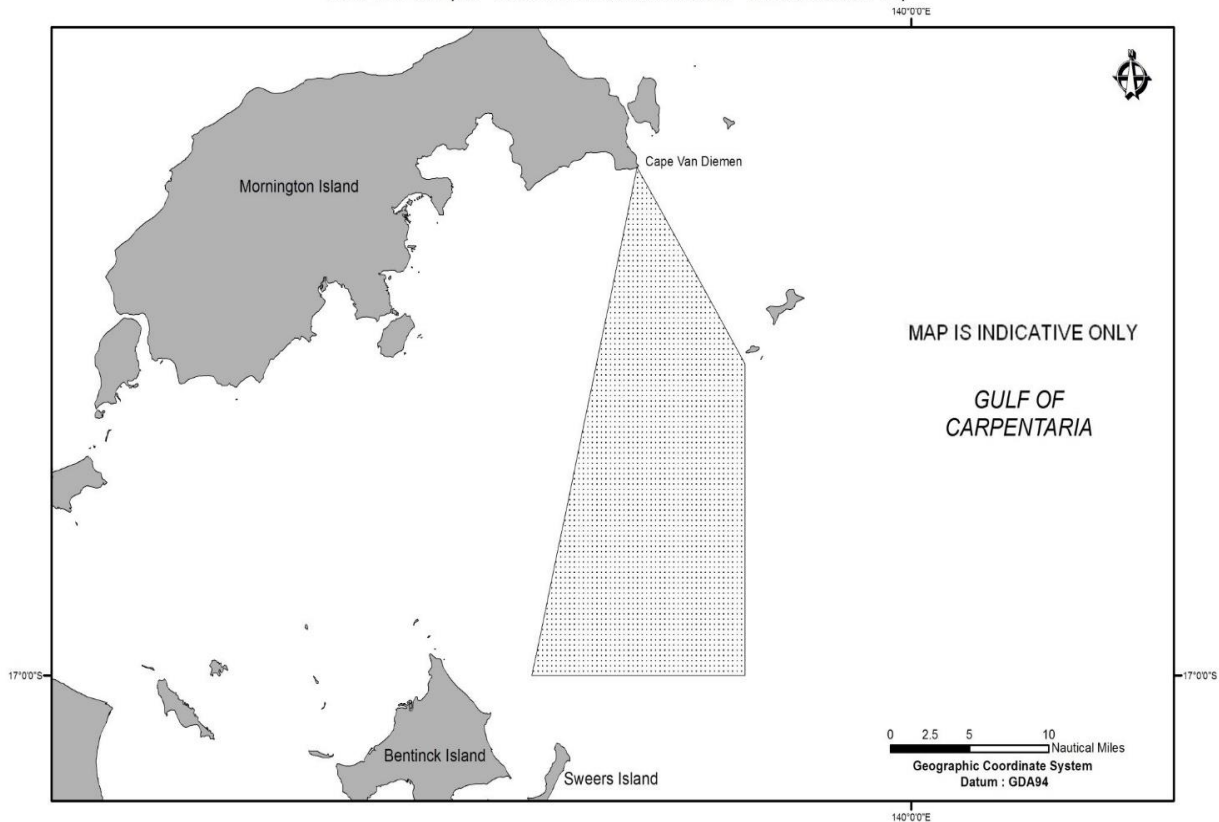
Schedule 10 – Gulf of Carpentaria - West

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South with the coastline of the mainland Australia on the western side of the Gulf of Carpentaria at mean low water;
- (2) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 14° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of the Longitude 136° 12.85' East;
- (3) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 15° 30' South, Longitude 137° 30' East;
- (4) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° South, Longitude 138° East;
- (5) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 138° East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South;
- (6) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South to its intersection of mainland Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Yirrkala;
- (7) from there generally south westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australian at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 11 – Sweers and Mornington Islands seasonal closure

2200 UTC 21 April – 2200 UTC 15 between 1100 – 1900 UTC each day



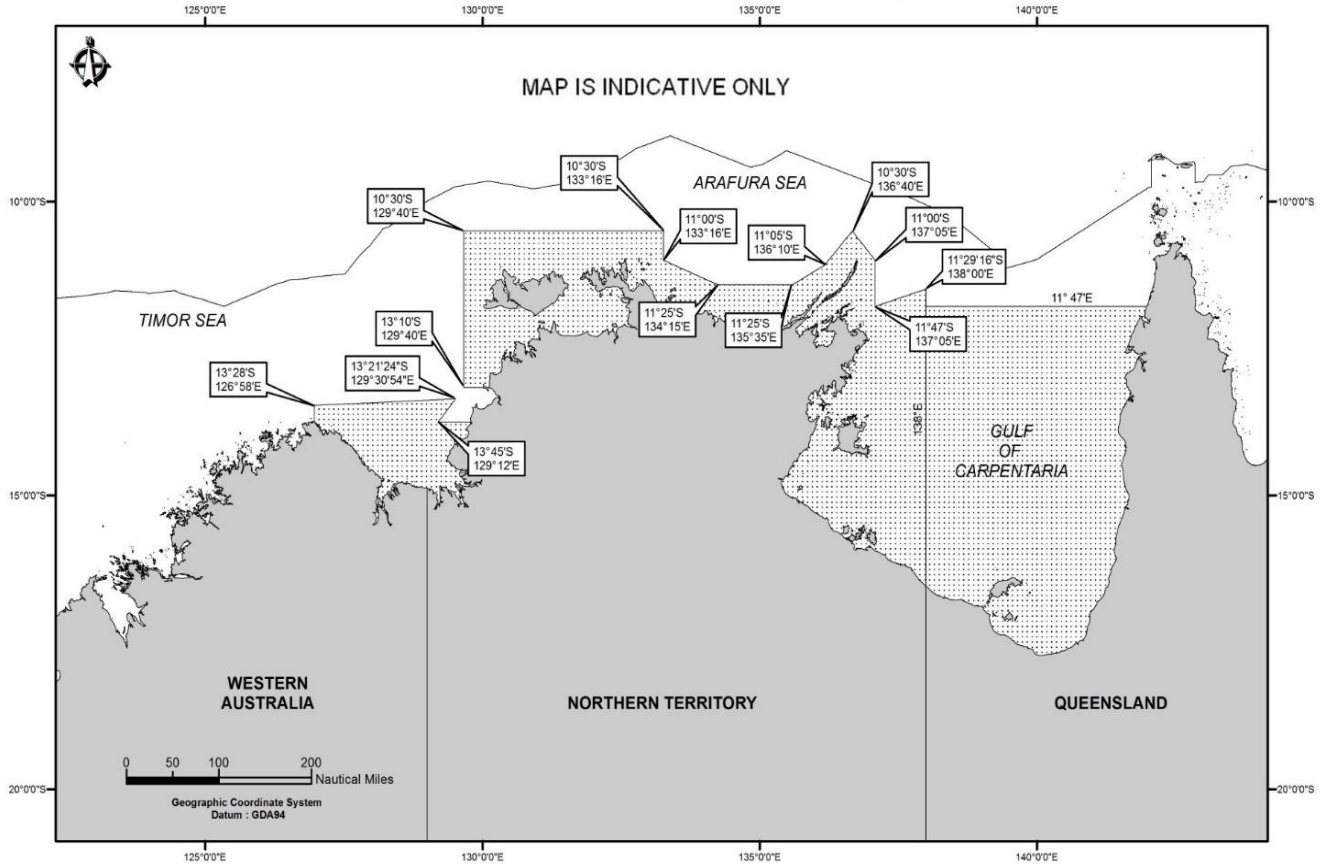
Schedule 11 – Sweers Island - Mornington Island

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 17° 00' South, Longitude 139° 36.07" East;
- (2) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 31.92' South, Longitude 139° 42.75' East, in the vicinity of Cape Van Diemen on Mornington Island;
- (3) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 42.83' South, Longitude 139° 49.5' East, in the vicinity of the south western side of South Bountiful Island;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 139° 49.5' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 17° 00' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 17° 00' South to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 12 & 13 – Mid-season Closure

Schedule 12 (QLD): 0200 UTC 15 June - 0830 UTC 1 August each year
 Schedule 13 (NT): 0230 UTC 15 June - 0900 UTC 1 August each year



Schedule 12 – Mid-season Closure

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 138° East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 138° East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South to its intersection with the mainland of Australia at the mean low water;
- (4) from there generally southerly and then generally westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Schedule 13 – Mid-season Closure

Part 1

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the north-western coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery;
- (2) from there north along the western boundary of the Northern Prawn Fishery to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 13° 28' South;

- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 13° 28' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 127° 00' East;
- (4) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13° 21.4' South, Longitude 129° 30.9' East;
- (5) from there south westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13° 45' South, Longitude 129° 12' East;
- (6) from there west along the parallel of latitude 13° 45' South to the intersection with the mainland of Australia at mean low water mark;
- (7) from there generally south easterly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

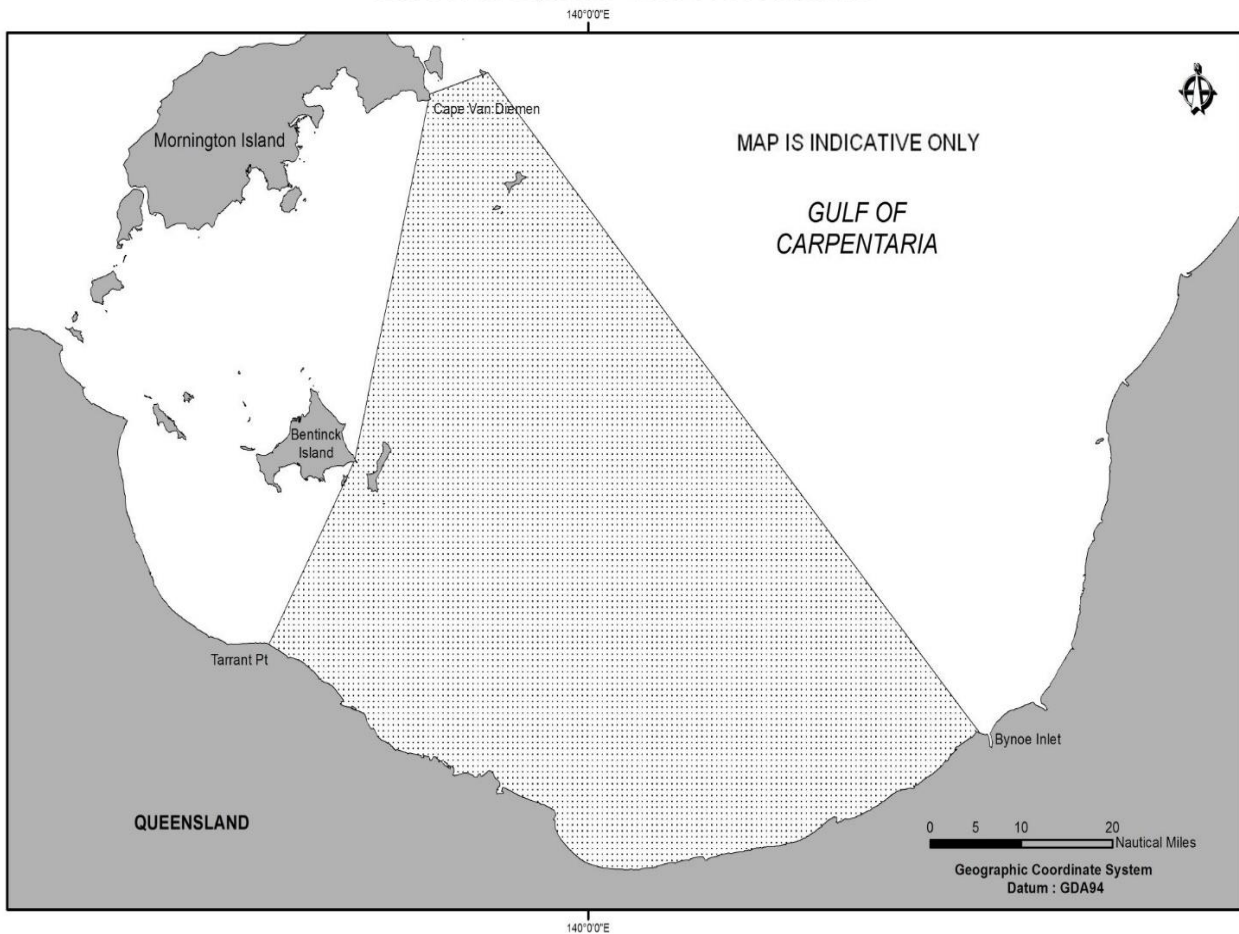
Part 2

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the parallel of Latitude 13° 10' South, in the vicinity of Channel Point;
- (2) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 13° 10' South to the intersection with the meridian of Longitude 129° 40' East;
- (3) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 129° 40' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' South;
- (4) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 10° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 133° 16' East;
- (5) from there south along meridian of Longitude 133° 16' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 00' South;
- (6) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 25' South, Longitude 134° 15' East;
- (7) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 11° 25' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 135° 35' East;
- (8) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 05' South, Longitude 136° 10' East;
- (9) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10° 30' South, Longitude 136° 40' East;
- (10) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11° 00' South, Longitude 137° 05' East;
- (11) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 137° 05' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South;
- (12) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the point of intersection of the parallel of Latitude 11° 29.17' South with the meridian of Longitude 138° East;
- (13) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 138° East to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (14) from there generally north westerly along the coastline of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 14 – Tarrant Point – Mornington Island – Bynoe River

2200 UTC 30 September - 2200 UTC 30 November

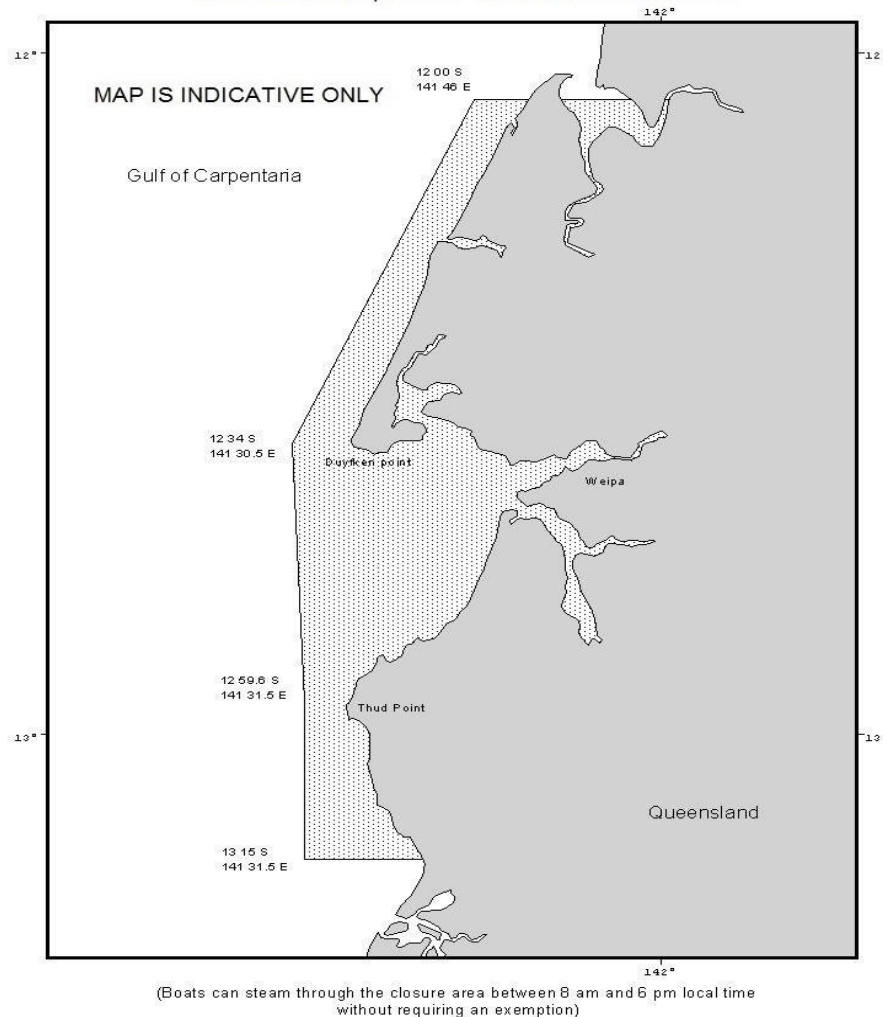


Schedule 14 – Tarrant Point - Mornington Island - Bynoe River

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Tarrant Point, with the meridian of Longitude 139° 25' East;
- (2) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 17° 05.65' South, Longitude 139° 34.72' East, in the vicinity of Raft Point on Bentinck Island;
- (3) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 31.92' South, Longitude 139° 42.75' East, in the vicinity of Cape Van Diemen on Mornington Island;
- (4) from there north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 16° 29.5' South, Longitude 139° 49' East, in the vicinity of Pisonia Island;
- (5) from there south-easterly along the geodesic to the intersection of the meridian of Longitude 140° 43' East with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Bynoe Inlet;
- (6) from there generally westerly along that coastline at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 15 – Weipa seasonal closure
2200 UTC 30 September - 2200 UTC 30 November



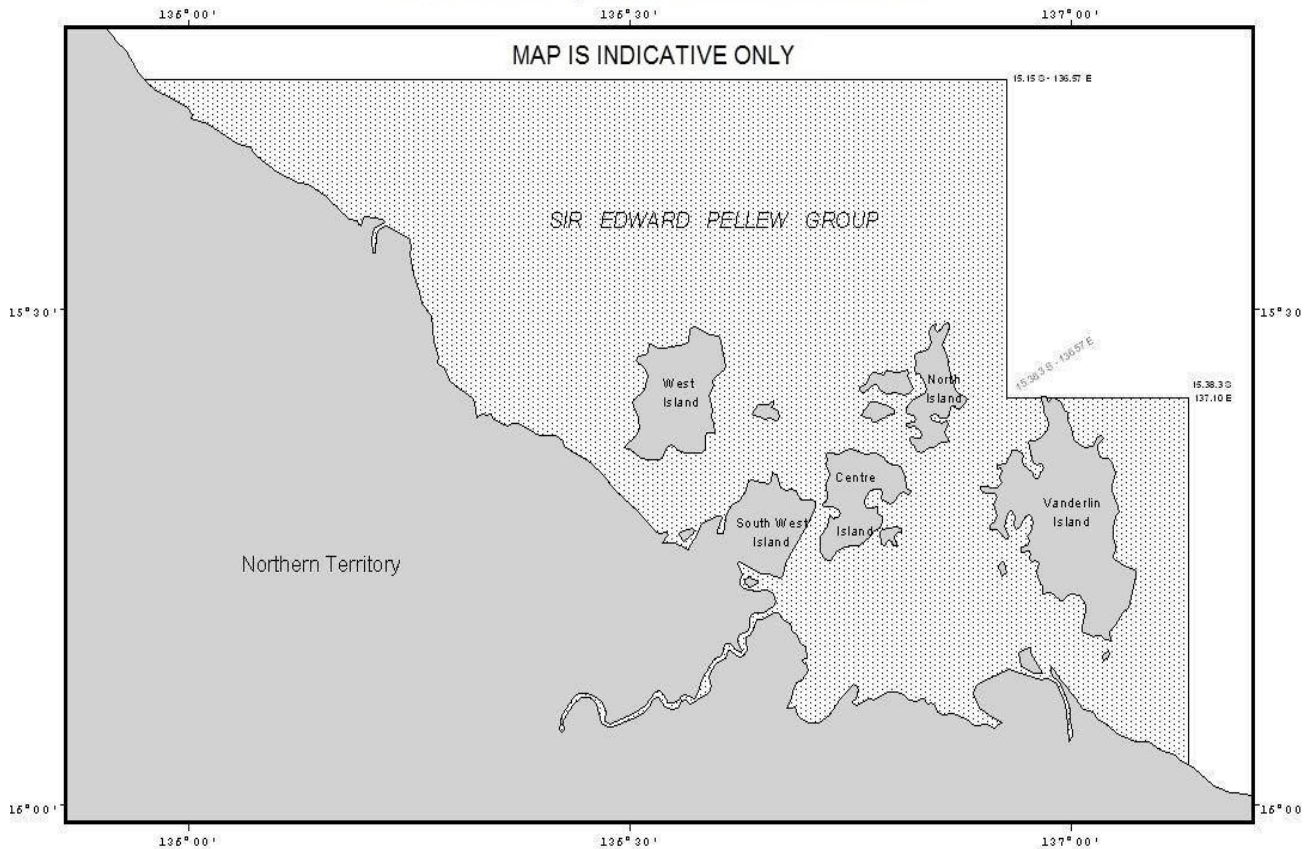
Schedule 15 – Weipa

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with parallel of Latitude 12° South;
- (2) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 12° South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 141° 46' East;
- (3) from there south westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12° 34' South, Longitude 141° 30.5' East;
- (4) from there south easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12° 59.6' South, Longitude 141° 31.5' East;
- (5) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 141° 31.5' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 13° 15' South;
- (6) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 13° 15' South to its intersection with the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (7) from there generally north along that coastline at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 16 – Sir Edward Pellew Group seasonal closure

2230 UTC 30 September - 2230 UTC 30 November



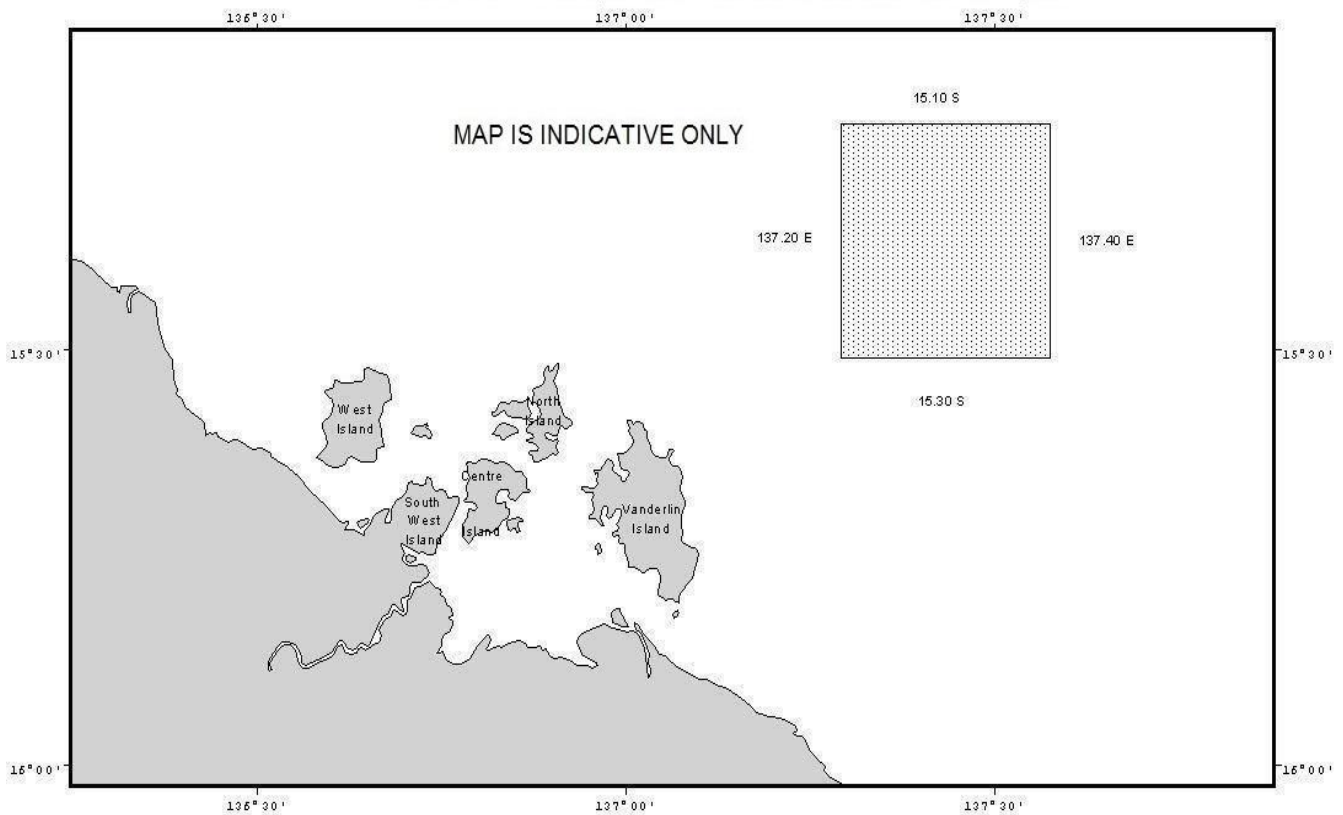
Schedule 16 – Sir Edward Pellew Group

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 137° 10' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 137° 10' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 15° 38.3' South;
- (3) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 15° 38.3' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 136° 57' East;
- (4) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 136° 57' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 15° 15' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 15° 15' South to its intersection with the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (6) from there generally south-easterly along that coastline at mean low water to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 17 – North East Vanderlin Island 8₃ Patch seasonal closure

2230 UTC 30 September - 2230 UTC 30 November each year

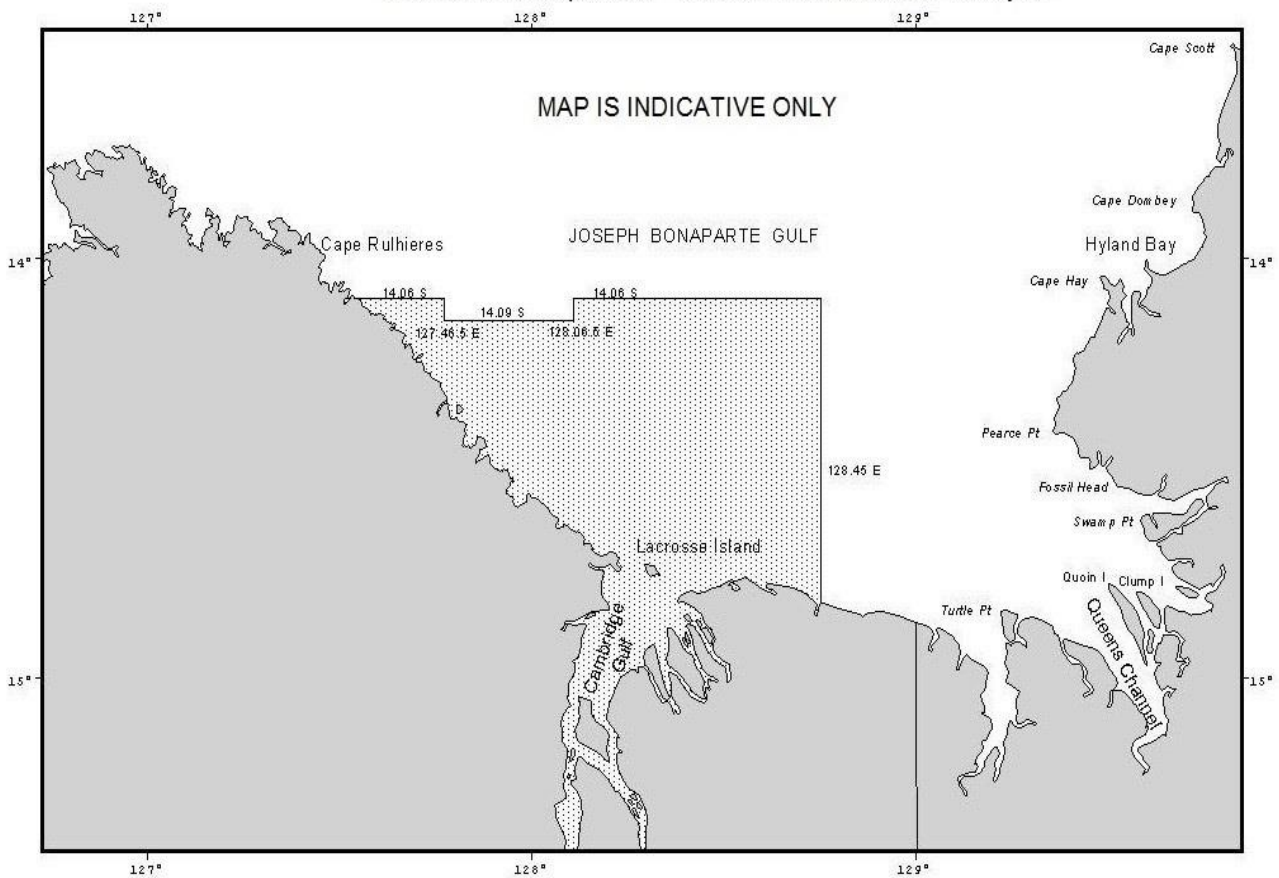


Schedule 17 – North East Vanderlin Island 8₃ Patch

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of parallel of Latitude 15° 30' South and meridian of Longitude 137° 20' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 137° 20' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 15° 10' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 15° 10' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 137° 40' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 137° 40' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 15° 30' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 15° 30' South to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 18 – Cambridge Gulf seasonal closure
 2230 UTC 30 September - 2230 UTC 30 November each year

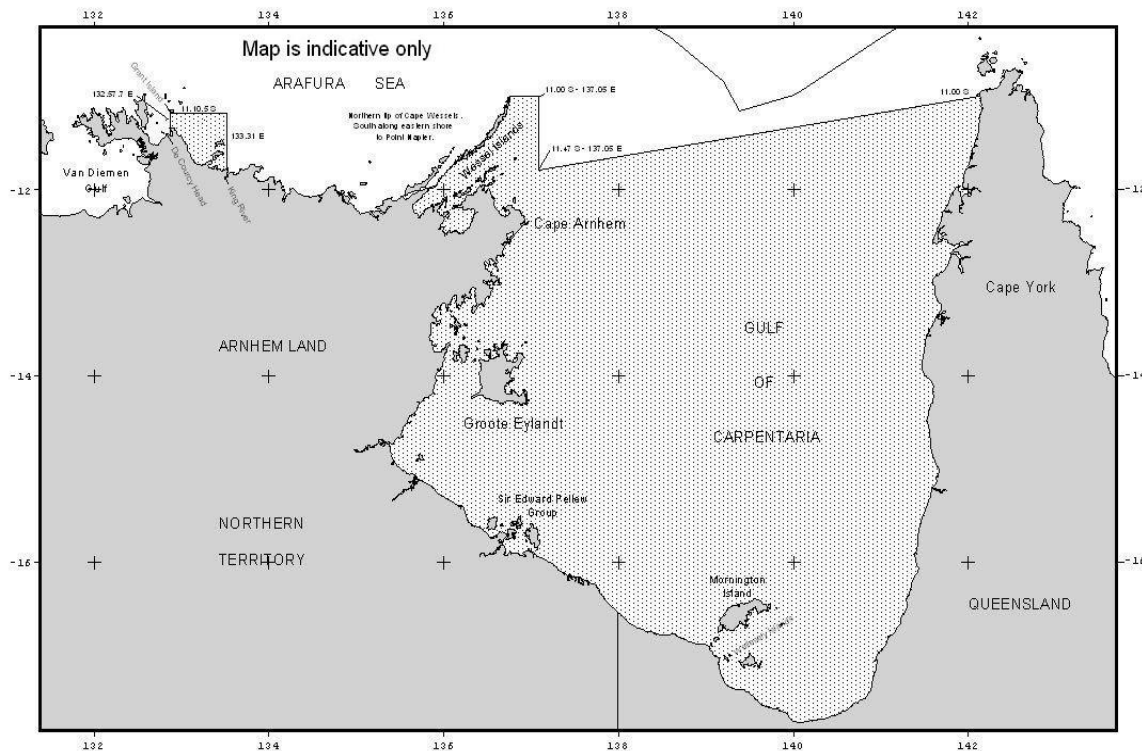


Schedule 18 – Cambridge Gulf

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 128° 45' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 128° 45' East to its intersection with parallel of Latitude 14° 06' East;
- (3) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 14° 06' East to its intersection with meridian of Longitude 128° 06.5' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 128° 06.5' East to its intersection with parallel of Latitude 14° 09' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 14° 09' South to its intersection with meridian of Longitude 127° 46.5' East;
- (6) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 127° 46.5' East to its intersection with parallel of Latitude 14° 06' East;
- (7) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 14° 06' East to its intersection with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (8) from there generally south easterly along the coastline of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

**SCHEDULES 19 & 20 – SECOND SEASON
DAYLIGHT TRAWL BAN**



Schedule 19 – Goulburn Islands

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 132° 57.7' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 132° 57.7' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 10.5' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 11° 10.5' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 133° 31' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 133° 31' East to the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water;
- (5) from there generally northwest along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

Schedule 20 – Gulf of Carpentaria

The area bounded at the line:

- (1) commencing at the intersection of the northern coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water with the meridian of Longitude 135° 56.78' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 135° 56.78' East to its intersection with the southern coastline of Alger Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 54.3' South, Longitude 135° 56.77' East;

- (3) from there north-easterly along the eastern coastline of Alger Island at mean low water to the northern most point of Alger Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 50.9' South, Longitude 135° 59' East;
- (4) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost coastline of Warnawi Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 48.77' South, Longitude 136° 01.7' East;
- (5) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the southernmost coastline of Jirrgari Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 43.53' South, Longitude 136° 07.85' East;
- (6) from there north-easterly along the eastern coastline of Jirrgari Island at mean low water to the easternmost point of Jirrgari Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 41.92' South, Longitude 136° 09.32' East;
- (7) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the most south westerly point of Raragala Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 41.6' South, Longitude 136° 09.55' East;
- (8) from there north-easterly along the eastern coastline of Raragala Island at mean low water to the southern end of Gugari Rip (Hole in the Wall) at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 34.07' South, Longitude 136° 22.33' East;
- (9) from there north easterly along the geodesic, across the southern end of Gugari Rip (Hope in the Wall), to the southernmost point of Guluwaru Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 34' South, Longitude 136° 22.45' East;
- (10) from there north-easterly along the eastern coastline of Guluwuru Island at mean low water to the northern most point of Guluwuru Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 28' South, Longitude 136° 28.32' East;
- (11) from there north easterly along the geodesic, across the southern end of Cumberland Straight, to the southernmost point of Marchinbar Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 27.68' South, Longitude 136° 29.6' East;
- (12) from there north-easterly along the eastern coastline of Marchinbar Island at mean low water to the northern most point of Marchinbar Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 01.1' South, Longitude 136° 45.58' East;
- (13) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the easternmost point of Rimbija Island at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 0.33' South, Longitude 136° 45.77' East;
- (14) from there north-westerly along the coastline of Rimbija Island at mean low water to the northern most point of Cape Wessel at mean low water, in the vicinity of the point of Latitude 11° 00.05' South, Longitude 136° 45.42' East;
- (15) from there easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11°00' South, Longitude 137° 05' East;
- (16) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 137° 05' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11° 47' South;
- (17) from there north easterly along the geodesic to the intersection of the parallel of Latitude 11° 00' South with the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water, in the vicinity of Crab Island, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Carpentaria;
- (18) from there generally southerly and north-westerly along the coastline of the mainland of Australia at mean low water to the point of commencement.

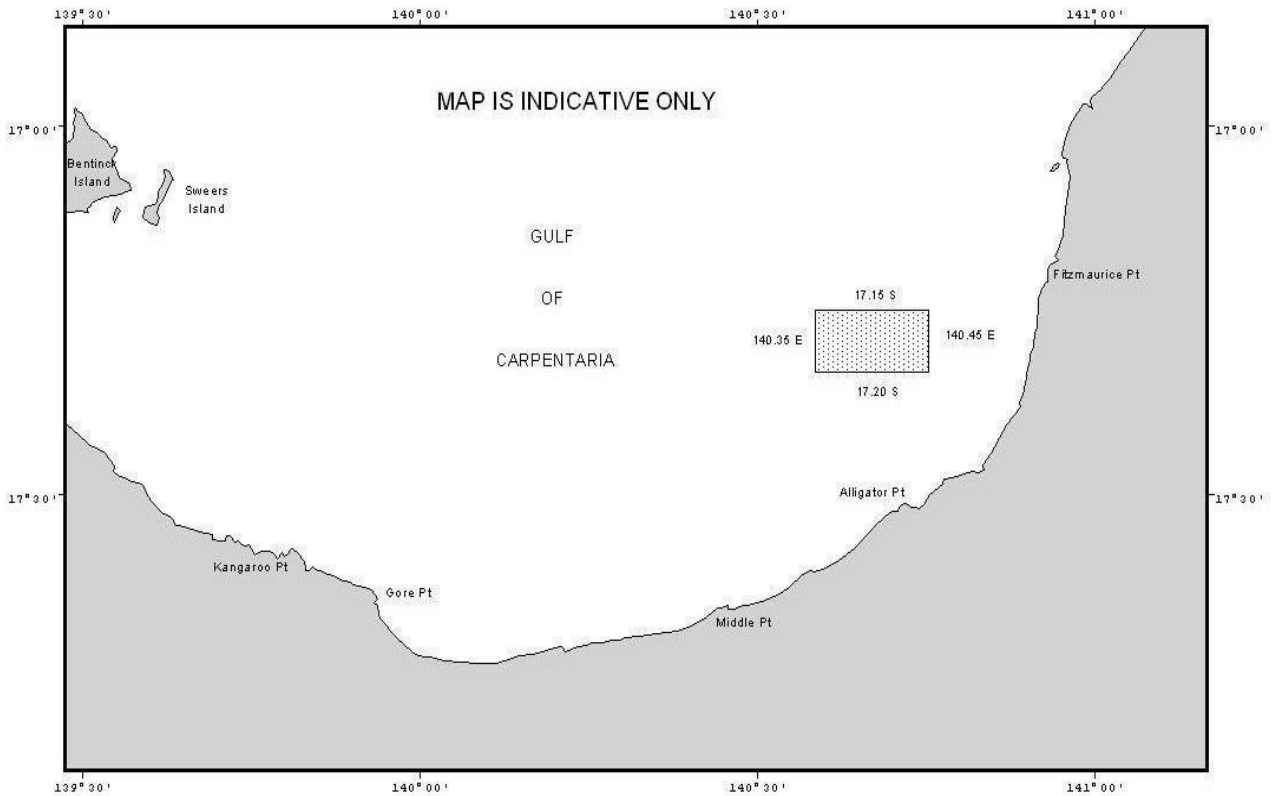
Schedule 21 – Gear trial areas

Part A - Karumba southern gear trial area

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 17° 20' South, Longitude 140° 35' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 140° 35' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 17° 15' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 17° 15' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 140° 45' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 140° 45' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 17° 20' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 17° 20' South to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 21 – Part A Karumba southern gear trial area

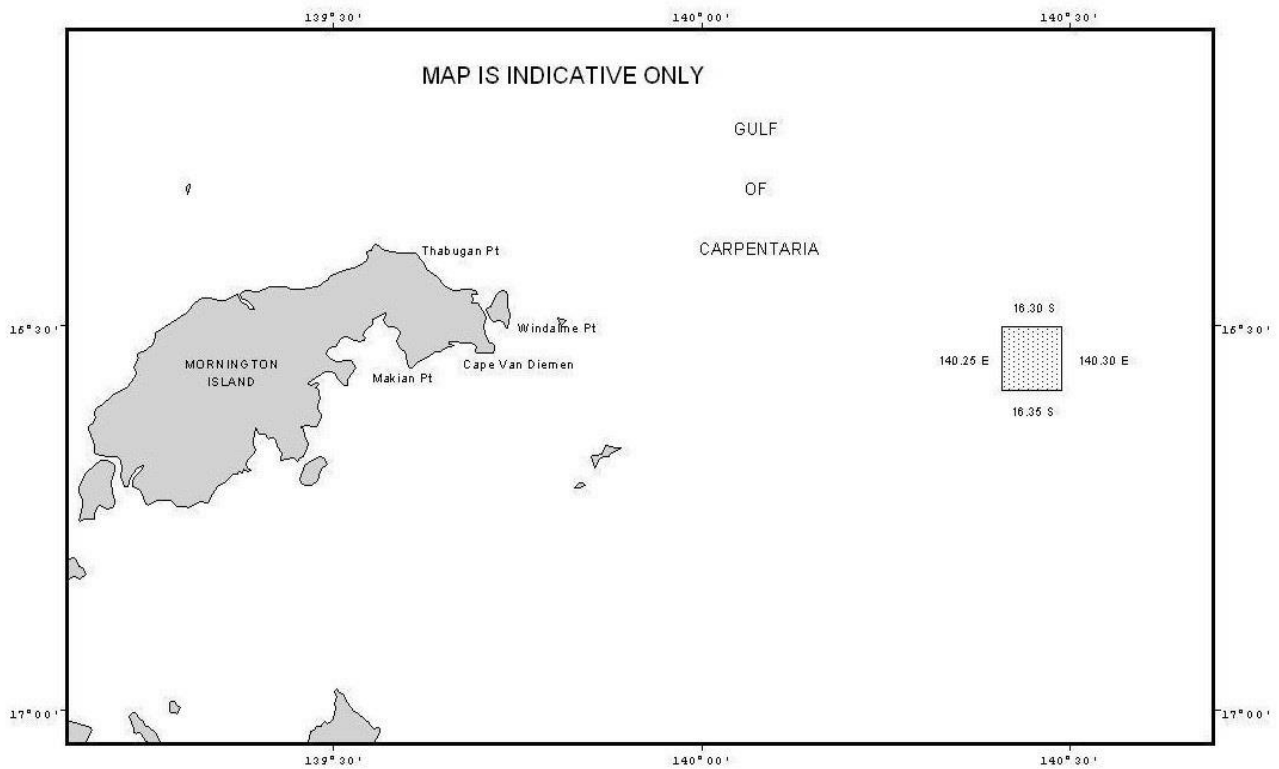


Part B - Karumba northern gear trial area

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 16° 35' South, Longitude 140° 25' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 140° 25' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 16° 30' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 16° 30' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 140° 30' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 140° 30' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 16° 35' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 16° 35' South to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 21 – Part B Karumba northern gear trial area

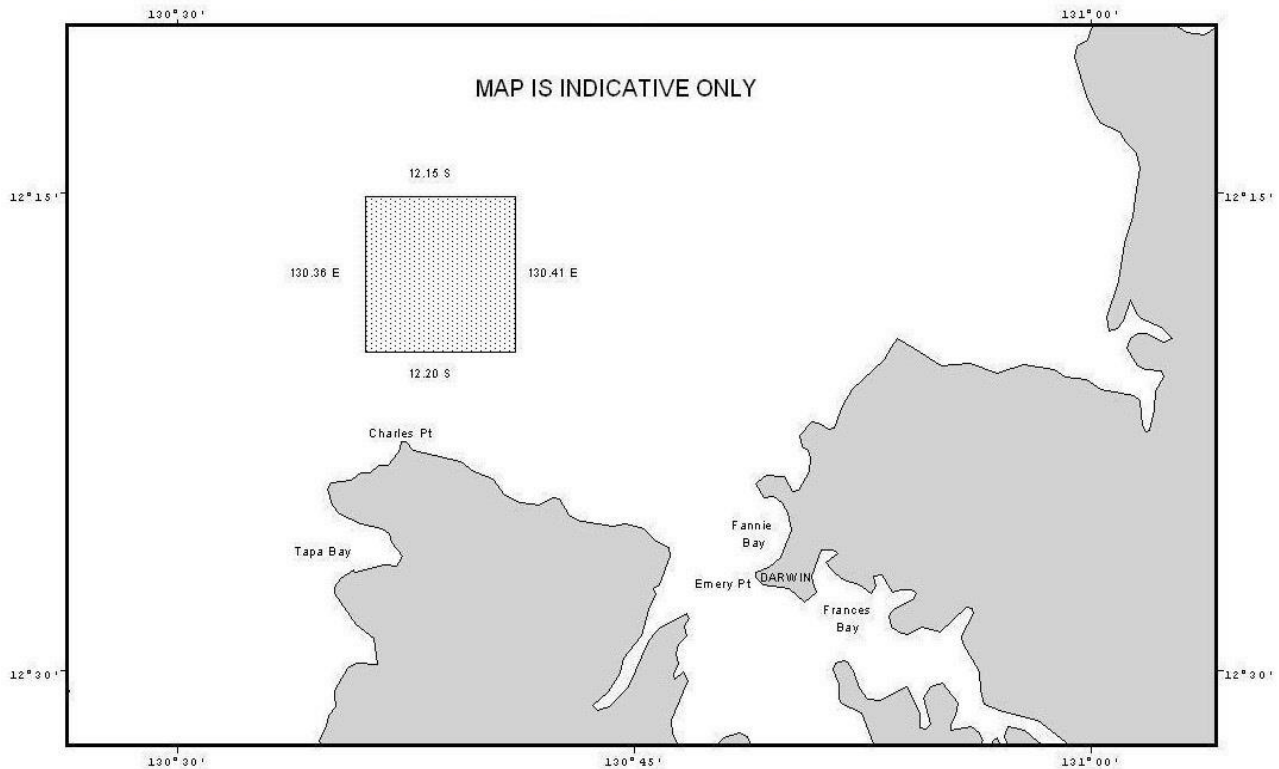


Part C - Darwin gear trial area

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 12° 20' South and Longitude 130° 36' East;
- (2) from there north along the meridian of Longitude 130° 36' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South;
- (3) from there east along the parallel of Latitude 12° 15' South to its intersection with the meridian of Longitude 130° 41' East;
- (4) from there south along the meridian of Longitude 130° 41' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 12° 20' South;
- (5) from there west along the parallel of Latitude 12° 20' South to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 21 – Part C Darwin gear trial area



Part D - West of Cape York gear trial area

The area bounded by the line:

- (1) commencing at the point of Latitude 11°59' South and Longitude 141°32' East;
- (2) then running north along that meridian of Longitude 141°32' East to its intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11°54' South;
- (3) then east along that parallel to its intersection with the meridian Longitude 141°37' East;
- (4) then south along that meridian to the intersection with the parallel of Latitude 11°59' South, and
- (5) then west along that parallel to the point of commencement.

SCHEDULE 21 – Part D West of Cape York gear trial area

