

# Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package - Fishing Business Assistance Program Grant Opportunity Guidelines

Opening date:	20 March 2019
Closing date and time:	11:00pm AEST 7 May 2019
Commonwealth policy entity:	The Department of the Environment and Energy
Enquiries:	If you have any questions, please contact Community Grants Hub Phone: 1800 020 283 Email: <a href="mailto:support@communitygrants.gov.au">support@communitygrants.gov.au</a>
	Questions must be sent no later than 30 April 2019
Date guidelines released:	20 March 2019
Type of grant opportunity:	Demand Driven

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# 1. Fishing Business Assistance Grant Opportunity Process

## **The Fishing Business Assistance Program (the Program) is designed to achieve Australian Government objectives**

This grant opportunity is part of the Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package (the **Package**), funded through the Department of the Environment and Energy contributing to Portfolio Budget Statement: **Outcome 1: Conserve, protect and sustainably manage Australia's biodiversity, ecosystems, environment and heritage through research, information management, supporting natural resource management, establishing and managing Commonwealth protected areas, and reducing and regulating the use of pollutants and hazardous substances.**

### *Program 1.1: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment*

The Department of the Environment and Energy has policy responsibility for the Program, which contributes to the Director of National Parks' strategy to "manage finalisation and implementation of marine park management plans".

The Director of National Parks has worked with stakeholders to plan and design the grant program and guidelines consistent with the [Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines 2017](#).



## **Consultation on the Program**

The Program parameters, including the formula and associated assumptions were included in a position paper sent out to peak commercial fishing bodies for consultation in August 2018. Comments received as part of that consultation process were considered in finalising these guidelines.



## **Working with fisheries management agencies**

The Director of National Parks has worked with Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory fisheries management agencies to obtain commercial fishing catch data from the Australian Marine Parks between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2017 linked to de-identified individual fishing Authorisations.



**Information provided by fisheries management agencies was assessed to determine both eligibility and the amount of a grant offer**

Using the data obtained from fisheries management agencies, the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) has applied the eligibility criteria in these guidelines to determine de-identified Eligible Persons and calculate the amount of assistance that may be provided.



**Approval of grants to be offered**

The Minister has considered recommendations of both de-identified Eligible Persons and respective grant offers and approved the grant amount to be offered against each Eligible Person's Authorisation, consistent with the application of these guidelines.



**The grant opportunity opens**

The Community Grants Hub has published the grant guidelines on [GrantConnect](#) and Community Grants Hub websites



**Letter(s) of Offer**

The relevant fisheries management agency will, on behalf of the Department of the Environment and Energy and the Director of National Parks, forward a Letter of Offer to Eligible Persons for each relevant Authorisation.

*Note that for Commonwealth fishers the Letter of Offer will be sent by the Department of the Environment and Energy.*



**Eligible Persons complete and submit a grant acceptance form**

Eligible Persons may accept their offer through the provision of information via an online form maintained by the Community Grants Hub. Eligible Persons that wish to accept a grant offer must complete one acceptance for every relevant Authorisation for which a Letter of Offer is issued. Note: Any addenda for this grant opportunity will be published on GrantConnect, and Eligible Persons who have lodged their acceptance form on this website will be automatically notified of any changes.



### **Payment is made**

Payment will be made into the bank account detailed in the Eligible Person's online acceptance form.

## **1.1 Role of the Community Grants Hub**

This grant opportunity will be administered by the Community Grants Hub on behalf of the Department of the Environment and Energy under an Australian Government initiative to streamline grant processes across agencies.

## **1.2 About the Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package**

Five new Australian Marine Park management plans covering 44 Australian Marine Parks came into effect on 1 July 2018. These management plans set out how the Director of National Parks will manage the marine parks over the next 10 years including through zoning arrangements that both protect Australia's marine environment and support Australia's world-class sustainable commercial fishing sector.

While the new management plans have significantly reduced the impacts on commercial fishers, some individuals may still be affected and fair and reasonable assistance is proposed to be provided to those commercial fishers directly affected by the new management arrangements.

To this end, the Australian Government has committed \$35 million to a Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package (the Package) to provide:

- Fishing Business Assistance grants — assistance to affected commercial fishers with a recent history of fishing in Australian Marine Parks as they adjust their business to the new operating environment — the subject of these guidelines.
- Our Marine Parks grants — to help marine users and industries engage in marine park management. The first Round of the Our Marine Parks Grants closed on 12 March 2019. The second round will open in the second half of 2019.
- Vessel Monitoring System Assistance — support to encourage uptake of vessel monitoring systems. This element will be progressed through direct discussion between Parks Australia and fisheries management agencies.
- Coral Sea Fishery Licence Buy-out — direct assistance to commercial fishers holding either trawl or trap endorsements in the Commonwealth managed Coral Sea Fishery through a voluntary licence buy-back based on the closure of 99.8 per cent of the fishery to these methods.

These guidelines only:

- relate to the Fishing Business Assistance Program. The grant process for the Program will be undertaken in accordance with the Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines 2017 (CGRGs)
- apply to Australian Marine Parks listed in **Appendix A**.

These guidelines do not apply to:

- Australian Marine Parks in the South-east Marine Parks Network, or the Heard Island and McDonald Islands Marine Reserve
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- State or Northern Territory marine reserves.

## 1.3 About the Fishing Business Assistance Program grant opportunity

These guidelines contain information for grants that may be awarded under the Program.

The objective of the Program is to assist directly affected commercial fishers to adjust to changes as a result of new management arrangements for Australian Marine Parks.

Subject to the guidelines, a grant under the Program will only be offered to Eligible Persons, and is only available for commercial fishing activities the Eligible Person can no longer undertake due to the new Australian Marine Park management arrangements.

Receiving a grant under the Program does not disqualify or affect the amount a person may receive from other aspects of the Package.

## 2. Grant amount

A total of \$35 million has been provided to implement the Package, of which Fishing Business Assistance is one component (see section 1.2). Monies for the Program draws from this overall funding. The grant amount available to an Eligible Person for a relevant Authorisation was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fishing Business Assistance Grant} = \text{Estimated average annual income foregone} \times 30 \text{ per cent} \times 5 \text{ years}$$

The ***Estimated average annual income foregone*** represents an average of the value of historical catch taken in locations where the fishing method which had been used is no longer allowed under the new Australian Marine Park management arrangements as defined by the displacement method (**Appendix C**) and beach prices (**Appendix D**).

Estimated average annual income forgone was calculated by reference to:

1. Catch information extracted by fisheries management agencies based on:
  - a. **lessees**: for Eligible Persons who are authorised to fish pursuant to:
    - i. paragraph 2 of the Queensland jurisdiction definition of authorised to fish in **Appendix B**
    - ii. paragraph 4 of the Queensland jurisdiction definition of authorised to fish in **Appendix B**
    - iii. the Northern Territory jurisdiction definition of authorised to fish in **Appendix B** and the Authorisation arises from a transfer of a licence for a fixed period (not a permanent transfer) pursuant to section 16A of the Fisheries Act (NT)

Displaced Catch taken by that Eligible Person against the Authorisation under which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish from time to time during the **Assessment Period**

- b. **Commonwealth fishers**: for Eligible Persons who are authorised to fish pursuant to the Commonwealth jurisdiction definition of 'authorised to fish' in **Appendix B**, Displaced Catch taken by that Eligible Person from time to time during the Assessment Period in the relevant fishery in which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish as at the Eligibility Time
- c. **other Eligible Persons**: for all other Eligible Persons, Displaced Catch taken during the Assessment Period against the relevant Authorisation under which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish as at the Eligibility Time.

Notwithstanding any provision of these grant opportunity guidelines, for holders of an Authorisation in Western Australia where there is uncertainty as to which Authorisation catch should be apportioned, each Authorisation associated with that catch will be apportioned with the full catch record for that catch except where the Authorisations are held by the same Eligible Person, whereby the full catch record will be apportioned pro rata equally over those Authorisations.

2. The weight of Displaced Catch for each financial year in the Assessment Period (generated in accordance with the Displacement Methodology at **Appendix C**).
3. The Displaced Catch value for each financial year in the Assessment Period. This was calculated by multiplying the weight of catch displaced by the beach



price (**Appendix D**) for each species/basket and then adding the amount for each species/basket together.

4. The three financial years in the Assessment Period with the highest Displaced Catch value. The Displaced Catch value for these years was added together, and the total then divided by three to determine the estimated average annual income forgone. Where there was Displaced Catch value in only one or two years of the Assessment Period, the Displaced Catch value for these years was added together, and then the total was divided by the number of years where Displaced Catch value was available to determine the estimated average annual income forgone.

Only relevant Authorisation holders who have a grant offer equal to or above \$100 (GST exclusive – please note that grant amounts do not include any amount for GST) will be made an offer. Other Authorisation holders who were assessed but whose grant offer is calculated at less than \$100 per Authorisation will not be eligible for a grant. This will reduce administrative costs associated with the program relative to total grants and ensure that the bulk of funds can be directed towards eligible fishers most affected by the new management plans.

Eligible Persons should be aware that the basis of considerations under these guidelines will be the information recorded by the relevant fishery management agency against their relevant Authorisation(s) and the displacement methodology and beach prices at **Appendices C and D**. As statutory records, fisheries management agency records are the commonly accepted account of Authorisations and catch history data, and form the basis of fisheries management throughout Australia.

Factors that will not be considered when calculating the amount of a grant include past, recently introduced, impending or planned fishery management changes, other regulatory changes imposed by states or territories, catch data from times outside the Assessment Period, changes in market demand or foreign exchange rates, business management problems, or other personal or business circumstances.

## 3. Grant eligibility criteria

### 3.1 Who is eligible to receive a grant?

To be an **Eligible Person**, a person must:

1. be 'authorised to fish' (by the relevant fishery management agency) holding a relevant Authorisation that allowed Eligible Persons to operate in one or more of the affected Australian Marine Parks (see **Appendix A** for a list of affected Australian Marine Parks) at the **Eligibility Time**. A definition of 'authorised to fish' is provided at **Appendix B**

2. have:
  - a. for Eligible Persons who are authorised to fish pursuant to the Commonwealth jurisdiction definition of 'authorised to fish' in **Appendix B** - catch history associated with the Eligible Person from time to time during the Assessment Period in the relevant fishery in which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish as at the Eligibility Time
  - b. for other Eligible Persons - catch history during the Assessment Period associated with the relevant Authorisation under which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish as at the Eligibility Time

in locations where the fishing method which had been used is no longer allowed under the new Australian Marine Park management arrangements as defined by the displacement methodology in **Appendix C**
3. have a grant amount (see section 2) for the relevant Authorisation that is above or equal to a minimum threshold of \$100 for that Authorisation
4. have an Australian Business Number (ABN).

Only Eligible Persons will be provided a letter of offer and will be eligible to accept a grant.

If two or more persons are together authorised to fish at the Eligibility Time (e.g. because an Authorisation is jointly owned), they will be treated as one Eligible Person for the purposes of these guidelines. The grant amount is only paid in its entirety and will not be split between bank accounts.

## 4. The grant approval process

The delegate will have approved the grant amount to be offered against each Eligible Person's relevant Authorisation, consistent with the application of these guidelines.

## 5. Grant acceptance process

### 5.1 Overview of acceptance process

Should Eligible Persons wish to accept the offer contained in the Letter of Offer received by them, they must complete and submit their acceptance form prior to the closing date and time.

Eligible Persons who receive a Letter of Offer (a Letter of Offer will be provided against each Authorisation approved by the Minister) must submit one acceptance form per Authorisation.

Eligible Persons should read these grant guidelines and the Letter of Offer before submitting an acceptance form. The Letter of Offer will include details of how to

accept the offer. The Letter of Offer includes terms and conditions which must be accepted for any grant amount to become payable.

Giving false or misleading information will exclude the Eligible Person's acceptance from further consideration and is a serious offence under Section 137.1 of the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cth).

Eligible Persons should retain the Letter of Offer for their records.

## 5.2 Acceptance process timing

Eligible Persons must submit their acceptance before the closing time in Table 1 below. Late acceptances will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances. The Community Grants Hub may determine that there were circumstances beyond the Eligible Person's control that meant they could not meet the deadline. Examples of exceptional circumstances could include, but may not be limited to:

- Community Grants Hub infrastructure failures
- natural disasters
- power outages affecting the ability of the Eligible Person to submit their acceptance by the deadline
- death or disability of key personnel.

Information on the Community Grants Hub late application policy (which will apply to acceptances for the purposes of these guidelines) is attached in **Appendix E** and is also available on the Community Grants Hub website.

**Table 1: Expected timing for this grant opportunity**

Activity	Timeframe
Acceptance Period	Open: 20 Mar 2019 Closing Time: 11:00pm AEST 7 May 2019
Payment period	From: 29 April 2019 To: 25 June 2019

## 5.3 Questions during the acceptance process

Only Eligible Persons' questions will be responded to during the acceptance period. Please call the Community Grants Hub on 1800 020 283 or email at [support@communitygrants.gov.au](mailto:support@communitygrants.gov.au).

The Community Grants Hub will respond to emailed questions within five working days. Answers to questions will be posted on GrantConnect and the Community Grants Hub and will be publically available.

Changes to Questions and Answers will only be notified to eligible applicants registered through GrantConnect. The Community Grants Hub does not provide

notification of changes to Questions and Answers and it is the responsibility of Eligible Persons to inform themselves of changes.

The question period will close five business days before the closing date and time. Following this time, only questions relating to using and/or submitting the acceptance form will be answered.

If a person considers that they may be an Eligible Person but have not received a Letter of Offer, they should contact the Fisheries Assistance Taskforce at [AMPfisheriesassistance@environment.gov.au](mailto:AMPfisheriesassistance@environment.gov.au).

## 5.4 The grant agreement

In order to receive the grant, an Eligible Person must accept their Letter of Offer with the Commonwealth as represented by the Department of the Environment and Energy through Parks Australia. Accepting the Letter of Offer forms the grant agreement. The Department of the Environment and Energy reserves the right to withdraw a Letter of Offer prior to the offer being accepted.

The Eligible Person who wishes to accept an offer must:

- accept the Letter of Offer by submitting one online acceptance form for each Letter of Offer received, and provide specified information such as their ABN and nominated bank account
- consent to the release of and use by the Department of the Environment and Energy, the Director of National Parks and the Community Grants Hub of their commercial fishing information for or in connection with the purpose of the Fishing Business Assistance Program
- attach their Letter of Offer to the acceptance form.

## 5.5 Notification of payment

Upon the receipt of an acceptance form, the Community Grants Hub will, subject to acceptance of the terms and conditions of the Letter of Offer, provide Eligible Persons with a remittance email advising of the timing of payment(s) of the grant (See Section 6).

## 6. How the grant will be paid

The grant will be paid into the bank account nominated in the Eligible Person's acceptance form after the form has been submitted to Community Grants Hub and been assessed as meeting requirements.

## 7. Grant evaluation

The Department of the Environment and Energy will evaluate the Program to measure how well the outcomes and objectives of the Package have been achieved. Eligible Persons may be invited to provide information to help with this evaluation.

## 8. Grant payments and GST

Payments will be made as set out in the Letter of Offer. Payments will be 'GST Exclusive'.

The Department of the Environment and Energy reports details of all grant payments to the Australian Tax Office.

When Eligible Persons receive a Letter of Offer, they should consider speaking to a tax advisor about the effect of receiving a grant before they accept the offer. Eligible Persons can also visit the [Australian Taxation Office website](#) for more information.

## 9. Probity

The Australian Government will make sure that the grant process is undertaken according to the published guidelines, incorporates appropriate safeguards against fraud, unlawful activities and other inappropriate conduct and is consistent with the CGRGs.

**Note:** These grant opportunity guidelines may be changed from time to time by the Department of the Environment and Energy. When this happens the revised guidelines will be published on [GrantConnect](#) and the [Community Grants Hub](#) websites.

### 9.1 Complaints process

#### **Complaints about the Program**

Any complaints about the Program must be lodged in writing to the Department of the Environment and Energy via email to:

[AMPFisheriesAssistance@environment.gov.au](mailto:AMPFisheriesAssistance@environment.gov.au)

#### **Complaints about the grants administration process**

Eligible Persons can contact the complaints service with complaints about Community Grants Hub's service(s) or the acceptance process.

Details of what constitutes an eligible complaint can be provided upon request by the Community Grants Hub. Eligible persons can lodge complaints using the [complaints form](#) on the Community Grants Hub's website or by phone or mail.

Phone: 1800 634 035  
Mail: Complaints

GPO Box 9820  
Canberra ACT 2601

### **Complaints to the Ombudsman**

If you do not agree with the way the Department of the Environment and Energy or the Community Grants Hub has handled your complaint, you may complain to the Commonwealth Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will not usually look into a complaint unless the matter has first been raised directly with the Department of the Environment and Energy or the Community Grants Hub.

The Commonwealth Ombudsman can be contacted on:

Phone (Toll free): 1300 362 072  
Email: [ombudsman@ombudsman.gov.au](mailto:ombudsman@ombudsman.gov.au)  
Website: [www.ombudsman.gov.au](http://www.ombudsman.gov.au)

## **9.2 Conflict of interest**

Any conflicts of interest could affect the grant process. There may be a conflict of interest, or perceived conflict of interest, if the Department of Environment and Energy, the Director of National Parks, Parks Australia staff and the Community Grants Hub staff, any member of a committee or advisor and/or you or any of your personnel has a:

- professional, commercial or personal relationship with a party who is able to influence the grant process, such as an Australian Government officer
- relationship with an organisation, or in an organisation, which is likely to interfere with or restrict the Eligible Persons from carrying out the proposed activities fairly and independently
- relationship with, or interest in, an organisation from which they will receive personal gain because the organisation receives funding under the Program.

If an Eligible Person that accepts an offer of a grant later identifies that there is an actual, apparent, or potential conflict of interest or that one might arise in relation to a grant he or she must inform the Director of National Parks and the Community Grants Hub in writing immediately. The Director of National Parks, Parks Australia staff and the Community Grants Hub staff and other officials including the decision maker must also declare any conflicts of interest.

The Community Grants Hub will be made aware of any conflicts of interest and will handle them as set out in Australian Government policies and procedures. Conflicts of interest for Australian Government staff will be handled as set out in the Australian Public Service Code of Conduct (Section 13(7)) of the *Public Service Act 1999*. We publish our conflict of interest policy for Government employees and contractors on the [Community Grant Hub](#) website.

## 9.3 Privacy: confidentiality and protection of personal information

The Department of Environment and Energy, the Director of National Parks and the Community Grants Hub will keep Eligible Persons' information confidential. All commercial fishing data provided as part of the Program will be de-identified by fisheries management agencies until such time as the Eligible Person consents to allow the release of the information (which will occur through the Acceptance Form process). This is consistent with fishery management data arrangements.

The state and territory fishery management agencies will issue the Letters of Offer to Eligible Persons as the Department of Environment and Energy, the Director of National Parks and the Community Grants Hub do not have access to this information.

For Commonwealth fishers however, Regulation 78 (2) of the *Fisheries Management Regulations 1992* (Cth) and Section 7(1)(gb) of the *Fisheries Administration Act 1991* (Cth) allows the Department of the Environment and Energy to access Eligible Persons contact details for the purpose of sending Letters of Offer. The AFMA data accessed by the Department of Environment and Energy only includes Eligible Person contact details and does not include catch records.

We treat your personal information according to the 13 Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) and the *Privacy Act 1988*. This includes letting you know:

- what personal information we collect
- why we collect your personal information
- who we give your personal information to.

Your personal information can only be disclosed to someone else if you are given reasonable notice of the disclosure; where disclosure is authorised or required by law or is reasonably necessary for the enforcement of the criminal law; if it will prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to a person's life or health; or if you have consented to the disclosure.

The Australian Government may also use and disclose information relating to grant recipients under the Program in any other Australian Government business or function, including providing information to the Australian Taxation Office for compliance purposes.

We will treat information provided by you as confidential. We may reveal confidential information to:

- other Commonwealth employees and contractors for purposes related to the Program
- other Commonwealth, State, Territory or local government agencies in program reports and consultations
- the Auditor-General, Ombudsman or Privacy Commissioner

- the responsible Minister or Parliamentary Secretary
- a House or a Committee of the Australian Parliament
- other Commonwealth agencies where the information is authorised or required by law to be disclosed.

In submitting an acceptance form, you consent to the the Department of the Environment and Energy, the Director of National Parks and the Community Grants Hub using the information contained in the acceptance form for the purposes mentioned above.

## 9.4 Freedom of information

All documents in the possession of the Australian Government, including those about the Program, are subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (FOI Act).

The purpose of the FOI Act is to give members of the public rights of access to information held by the Australian Government and its entities. Under the FOI Act, members of the public can seek access to documents held by the Australian Government. This right of access is limited only by the exceptions and exemptions necessary to protect essential public interests and private and business affairs of persons in respect of whom the information relates.

All Freedom of Information requests must be referred to the Freedom of Information Coordinator in writing.

By mail:           Freedom of Information Coordinator  
                       The Department of Social Services  
                       Government and Executive Services Branch  
                       GPO Box 9820  
                       Canberra ACT 2601

By email:         [foi@dss.gov.au](mailto:foi@dss.gov.au)

## 10. Consultation

These guidelines were developed in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences. Prior to finalising the guidelines, a position paper was sent to peak fishing industry bodies and placed on the Parks Australia website on 20 August 2018. Finalisation of these guidelines was informed by the comments raised in the submissions.

## 11. Counselling

Commercial fishers are eligible to access the Rural Financial Counselling Service. The Rural Financial Counselling Service provides free agri-business guidance to clients suffering, or at imminent risk of suffering financial hardship who have no



alternative sources of impartial assistance to manage the challenges of change and adjustment. The service also provides a referral process for those who wish to access family, emotional or social counselling.

Further information on the service is available [here](#). This includes details of the service areas of each of the 12 providers. Commercial fishers can also contact 1800 686 175 or email [rfs@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:rfs@agriculture.gov.au) to find out where their nearest provider is located. All services are provided on a confidential basis.

## 12. Glossary

Term	Definition
Australian Marine Parks	Australian Marine Parks are Commonwealth reserves in Commonwealth marine areas declared under section 344 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> .
Assessment Period	The five financial years between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2017.
Authorisation	A fishery Authorisation and concession for which a person is 'authorised to fish' as defined in <b>Appendix B</b> .  <b>Note:</b> For Eligible Persons who are authorised to fish pursuant to the Commonwealth jurisdiction definition of 'authorised to fish' in <b>Appendix B</b> , note that catch history is associated with the Eligible Person from time to time during the Assessment Period in the relevant fishery in which the Eligible Person was authorised to fish as at the Eligibility Time.
CGRGs	The <i>Commonwealth Grants Rules and Guidelines 2017</i> , as amended from time to time.
The Department of Environment and Energy	The Department of Environment and Energy is the program manager. The Department of the Environment and Energy advises on, and implements, environment and energy policy to support the Commonwealth Government in achieving a healthy environment, strong economy and thriving community now and into the future.
The Director of National Parks	The Director of National Parks is a corporation established under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> , the principal Commonwealth legislation for establishing and managing protected areas. The corporation is constituted by the

Term	Definition
	person appointed to the office named the Director of National Parks.
Displaced Catch	Catch history in locations where the fishing method which had been used is no longer allowed under the new Australian Marine Park management arrangements as defined by the displacement methodology in <b>Appendix C.</b>
Eligible Person	As defined in section 3 Grant Eligibility criteria.
Eligibility Time	11:59pm AEST on 1 July 2018, or in relation to a person registered in the Fishing Permits Register maintained under section 57G of the Commonwealth Act as the holder of a fishing permit (as defined in the Commonwealth Act) on 11:59 pm on 30 June 2018 provided that that person is also registered as at the date these guidelines are issued.
fisheries management agency	<p>The agencies for each jurisdiction are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonwealth, Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA)</li> <li>• Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries</li> <li>• New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries</li> <li>• South Australia, Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA</li> <li>• Western Australia, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development</li> <li>• Northern Territory, Department of Primary Industries and Resources.</li> </ul>
grant	<p>A grant is an arrangement for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth or on behalf of the Commonwealth:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) under which relevant money or other Consolidated Revenue Fund money is to be paid to a grantee other than the Commonwealthd</li> <li>b) which is intended to help address one or more of the Australian Government's policy outcomes while assisting the grantee achieve its objectives.</li> </ol>
GrantConnect	The Australian Government's website for providing centralised publication of grants across the Commonwealth Government.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
grantee	An individual/organisation that has been awarded a grant.
Letter of Offer	A letter sent to an Eligible Person informing that person of the offer of a grant under the Program.
Package	The Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package.
Parks Australia	Parks Australia supports the Director of National Parks, the federal park agency, in managing six Commonwealth national parks, the Australian National Botanic Gardens, and Australian Marine Parks.
Program	The Fishing Business Assistance Program.

# Appendix A - List of affected Australian Marine Parks

## South-west Network of Australian Marine Parks

1. Southern Kangaroo Island Marine Park
2. Western Kangaroo Island Marine Park
3. Western Eyre Marine Park
4. Murat Marine Park
5. Great Australian Bight Marine Park
6. Twilight Marine Park
7. Eastern Recherche Marine Park
8. South-west Corner Marine Park
9. Bremer Marine Park
10. Geographe Marine Park
11. Perth Canyon Marine Park
12. Two Rocks Marine Park
13. Jurien Marine Park
14. Abrolhos Marine Park

## North-west Network of Australian Marine Parks

15. Shark Bay Marine Park
16. Carnarvon Canyon Marine Park
17. Ningaloo Marine Park
18. Gascoyne Marine Park
19. Montebello Marine Park
20. Dampier Marine Park
21. Eighty Mile Beach Marine Park
22. Roebuck Marine Park
23. Mermaid Reef Marine Park
24. Argo-Rowley Terrace Marine Park
25. Kimberley Marine Park
26. Ashmore Reef Marine Park
27. Cartier Island Marine Park

## North Network of Australian Marine Parks

28. Joseph Bonaparte Gulf Marine Park
29. Oceanic Shoals Marine Park
30. Arafura Marine Park
31. Arnhem Marine Park
32. Wessel Marine Park
33. Limmen Marine Park
34. Gulf of Carpentaria Marine Park
35. West Cape York Marine Park

## Coral Sea Marine Park

36. Coral Sea Marine Park

## Temperate East Network of Australian Marine Parks

37. Gifford Marine Park
38. Norfolk Marine Park
39. Lord Howe Marine Park
40. Central Eastern Marine Park
41. Solitary Islands Marine Park
42. Cod Grounds Marine Park
43. Hunter Marine Park
44. Jervis Marine Park

## Appendix B - Definition of authorised to fish

Jurisdiction	Definition of authorised to fish
Commonwealth	<p>A person is authorised to fish if the person is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. registered in the Register of Statutory Fishing Rights kept under section 44 of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i> (Cth) (<b>Commonwealth Act</b>) as the owner of an in force statutory fishing right (as defined in the Commonwealth Act), where the statutory fishing right is not leased to another person by a lease registered under section 46 of the Commonwealth Act;</li> <li>2. registered in the Register of Statutory Fishing Rights kept under section 44 of the Commonwealth Act as the holder of an in force statutory fishing right (as defined in the Commonwealth Act), where the statutory fishing right is leased to the person by a lease registered under section 46 of the Commonwealth Act;</li> <li>3. registered in the Register of Statutory Fishing Rights Options kept under section 31E of the Commonwealth Act as the person who holds a statutory fishing rights option (as defined in the Commonwealth Act) which has not been exercised or lapsed; or</li> <li>4. registered in the Fishing Permits Register maintained under section 57G of the Commonwealth Act as the holder of a fishing permit (as defined in the Commonwealth Act).</li> </ol>
New South Wales	<p>A person is authorised to fish if the person is registered in the register of fishing business determinations kept under section 34S of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (NSW) (<b>NSW Act</b>) as the person who owns a fishing business (as defined in the NSW Act).</p>
Queensland	<p>A person is authorised to fish if the person is registered in the register of authorities kept under section 73 of the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> (Qld) (<b>Queensland Act</b>) (<b>Queensland Register</b>) as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the holder of an in force commercial fishing boat licence (as defined in the <i>Fisheries Regulation 2008</i> (Qld) (<b>Queensland Regulations</b>)) with a fishery symbol written on it in accordance with the Queensland Regulations, where there is no in force temporary transfer (as defined in the Queensland Act) of the licence registered in the Queensland Register;</li> <li>2. the transferee under an in force temporary transfer (as defined in the Queensland Act) of a commercial fishing boat licence (as defined in the Queensland Regulations) with a fishery symbol written on it in accordance with the Queensland Regulations;</li> </ol>

Jurisdiction	Definition of authorised to fish
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. the holder of an in force commercial harvest fishery licence (as defined in the Queensland Regulations) with a fishery symbol written on it in accordance with the Queensland Regulations, where there is no in force temporary transfer (as defined in the Queensland Act) of the licence registered in the Queensland Register;</li> <li>4. the transferee under an in force temporary transfer (as defined in the Queensland Act) of a commercial harvest fishery licence (as defined in the Queensland Regulations) with a fishery symbol written on it in accordance with the Queensland Regulations; or</li> <li>5. the holder of developmental fishing permit (as defined in the Queensland Regulations).</li> </ol>
Northern Territory	A person is authorised to fish if the person is registered in a register maintained under section 9 of the <i>Fisheries Act (NT)</i> ( <b>NT Act</b> ) ( <b>NT Register</b> ) as a holder of a commercial fishing licence (as defined in the NT Regulations).
South Australia	A person is authorised to fish if the person is registered in the register of authorities kept under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA)</i> ( <b>SA Act</b> ) as the holder of a fishery licence (as defined in the SA Act).
Western Australia	<p>A person is authorised to fish if the person is registered in the register kept under section 125 of the <i>Fish Resources Management Act 1994 (WA)</i> (<b>WA Act</b>) as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the holder of an interim managed fishery permit (as defined in the WA Act);</li> <li>2. the holder of a managed fishery licence (as defined in the WA Act);</li> <li>3. the holder of a fishing boat licence (as defined in the <i>Fish Resources Management Regulations 1995 (WA)</i>) (<b>WA Regulations</b>) other than in relation to an interim managed fishery (as defined in the WA Act) or a managed fishery (as defined in the WA Act);</li> <li>4. the holder of a fishing boat licence (as defined in the WA Regulations) that is identified as an exception to an Order made under section 43 (of the WA Act); or</li> <li>5. the holder of an exemption (as defined in the WA Act) for commercial purposes.</li> </ol>

# Appendix C – Displacement Methodology

## 1. Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement methods

The following is a catalogue of methods that were used to generate the catch record summary and calculate catch displacement for the purposes of calculating Fishing Business Assistance grant amounts. The application of this methodology within each jurisdiction is specified in the sections below.

- Analysis methods were applied to each fishery or sector as a whole and not customised to the circumstances of individual businesses.
- Ancillary data and information held by fisheries management agencies may have been used in displacement estimates, for example, research sampling data, bathymetric information and vessel monitoring system data. However, data held by individual fishing businesses or other entities was not used in displacement estimates.
- Calculating displacement was based on catch data collected by each jurisdiction, some of which is collected on large scale reporting grids (up to 60 minutes). In some cases, some degree of data processing was required with the objective of providing the most accurate estimate of displacement.

The methods fall into two types based on whether the available data are shot-by-shot (containing position information for each fishing operation) or grid based.

### 1.1 Shot-by-shot data

#### 1.1.a. Single position (point)

Fishing operations will be wholly within a marine reserve or not based on the point position information of each operation. Fishing methods are then included or excluded from the Fishing Business Assistance calculations based on the zoning framework.

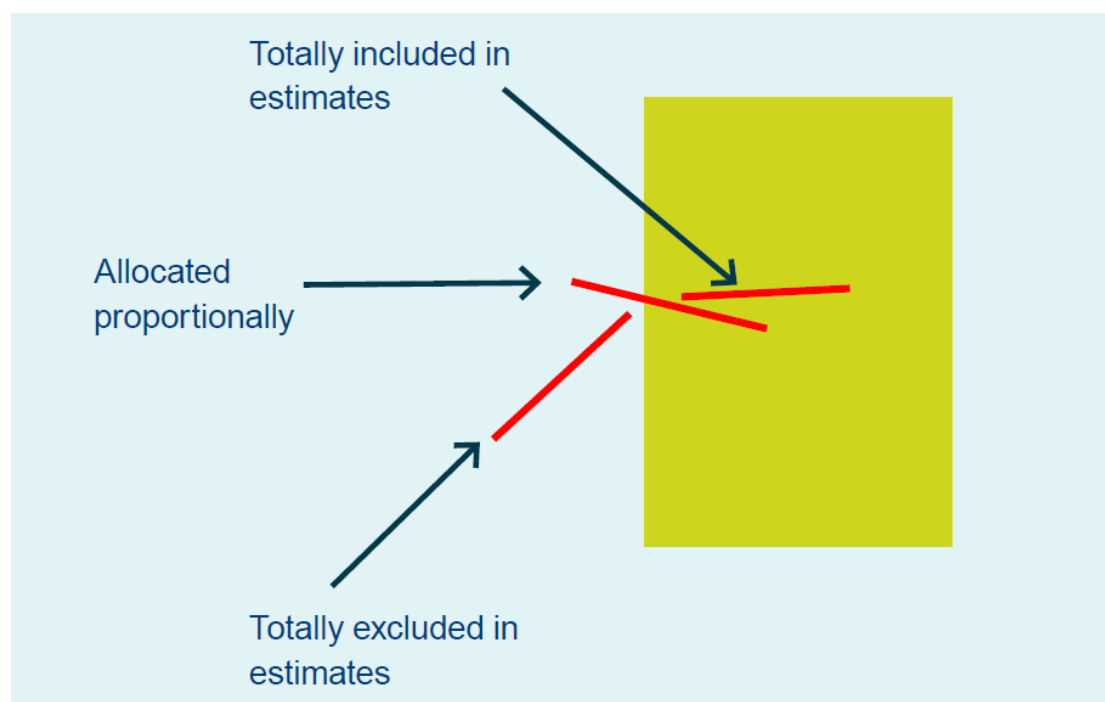
#### 1.1.b. Start and end position (lines)

The position information of each operation should be converted to a line, generated from start and finish coordinates. Calculations of potential displacement are derived from operations that intersected with, or are wholly within, a marine reserve. Where an operation's line intersects a marine reserve but does not fall entirely within the marine reserve, the catch and Gross Value Product (GVP) for that operation are generally allocated in proportion to the length of line within the reserve (Figure 1). In the case of pelagic longline in the Commonwealth Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and the Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery two sets of lines were drawn for each operation based on the start and end set coordinates and separately on start and end haul coordinates. The operation was included in its entirety if any part of either the set line or haul line intersected a reserve that prohibits pelagic longline.



Fishing methods are included or excluded from the Fishing Business Assistance calculations based on the zoning framework.

**Figure 1: Illustration of general treatment of fishing operations (lines) in relation to reserve boundaries**



Note: The green area represents a marine reserve, and the red lines indicate lines of fishing operations. Fishing operations can be entirely in the marine reserve, entirely outside it, or partially inside it; those that cross the reserve boundary generally have their potentially Displaced Catch and GVP allocated proportionally.

## 1.2 Grid data

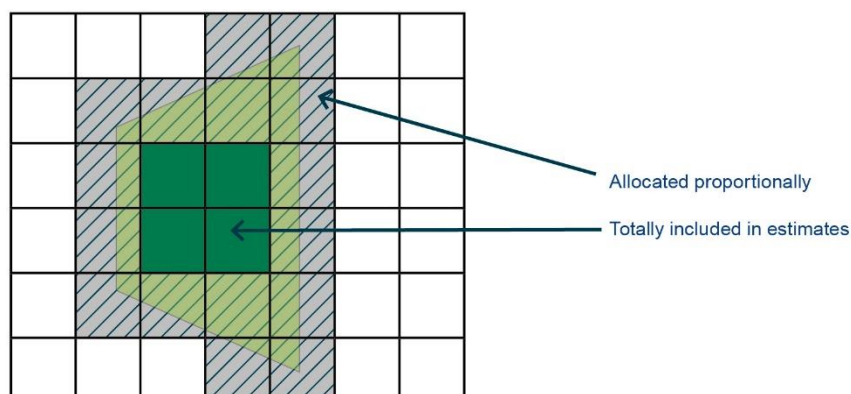
Grid data is available at different scales for different fisheries and jurisdictions (6 minute, 10 minute, 30 minute and 60 minute grids). The following spatial processing methods will be adopted to calculate catch displacement.

In all cases, fishing methods are included or excluded from the Fishing Business Assistance calculations based on the zoning framework.

### 1.2.a. Basic proportional area

The Displaced Catch from a grid cell is in proportion to the area of the grid that is occupied by the reserve (Figure 2). This approach assumes fishing was distributed uniformly within the block. Most of the other calculation methods (itemised below) rely to some extent on a proportional area calculation.

**Figure 2: Illustration of treatment of grid-reported fishing data in relation to reserve boundaries**



Note: The black grid represents the grid fishers report on, the green areas represent a marine reserve, the striped areas represent cells that partially overlap a marine reserve, and the dark green area represent cells completely inside the marine reserve. Cells that are entirely inside the marine reserve have their entire catch or GVP included in calculations, while those that partially overlap a marine reserve have their catch or GVP included in proportion to the amount of overlap (e.g. if 20 per cent of a cell was inside a marine reserve, 20 per cent of its catch or GVP would be allocated to the marine reserve).

#### *1.2.b. Depth stratified (simple)*

Where information is available on the depths in which fishing occurs, the reporting grids may be cropped to include only those fishing depths so as to more accurately reflect where fishing activity occurred. The proportional area approach is then applied to the cropped grids.

#### *1.2.c. Depth stratified (advanced)*

A more advanced approach to depth stratification may be applied where there is data on the proportion of fishing within several depth ranges—allowing catches within a larger grid cell to be allocated to multiple depth strata within the cell (e.g. within a cell 70 per cent of catch occurred in 0-50 metres depth, 25 per cent in 50-90 metres depth and 5 per cent beyond 90 metres depth). The proportional area approach is then applied to the bathymetric strata within the grids.

An equivalent method may be used where habitat mapping data exists and there is information on proportion of fishing by habitat.

#### *1.2.d. Fishery footprint from shot position data*

A fishery footprint is a set of boundaries (mapping) that encompass where the operations of a fishery occur. It may be based on a subset or complete set of detailed fishing position information, such as from a research log or vessel monitoring system. The spatial processing of the position points may include some form of buffering (say 2 nautical miles) to generate an outer boundary of fishing operations. Grid cells are

cropped to include only the fishery footprint and the proportional area approach is then applied to the cropped grids.

#### *1.2.e. Commonwealth/state split*

For fisheries that straddle Commonwealth and state/territory waters there may be data on the proportion of fishing that occurs within Commonwealth waters, for each grid cell. In this case, grid cells may be cropped to include only Commonwealth waters and the catch assigned to each grid is adjusted to reflect only Commonwealth catches. The proportional area approach will be then applied to the cropped grids.

#### *1.2.f. Cropping to management boundaries*

Fishery management boundaries determine where fishing can occur for a particular fishery. This may affect the interpretation of Displaced Catches from some grid cells that intersect with these boundaries. For a specific fishery, grid cells may be cropped to contain only areas within the fishery management boundaries. The proportional area approach will then be applied to the cropped grids.

#### *1.2.g. Proportions from VMS data*

Unidentified vessel monitoring system (VMS) data aggregated at a fishery level may be used to directly determine the proportion of fishing activity that occurs inside a reserve for each grid where the grid is partially within a reserve (in place of the proportional area approach). VMS position data should pertain to the reference period (2007–08 to 2011–12) and be processed to include only polls that represent likely fishing activity (e.g. at trawling speed of say 0–2.8 knots). A proportion may then be calculated for each grid cell by counting the number of VMS polls that occur inside and outside the reserve boundary (proportion = number of polls inside reserve/total polls for the grid). For a fishery, a single proportion would apply for each grid, encompassing all years in the reference period.

All calculation will be undertaken at the fishery/sector level and not for individual fishers.

#### *1.2.h. Proportions from research data*

Research data (e.g. observer data or research logbooks) that provides latitude/longitude position information for some or all operations in a fishery may be used to directly determine the proportion of fishing activity that occurs inside a reserve for each grid where the grid is partially within a reserve (in place of the proportional area approach). A proportion may be calculated for each grid cell by counting the number of reported fishing operations that occur inside and outside the reserve boundary (proportion = number of position reports inside reserve/total

position reports for the grid). For a fishery, a single proportion would apply for each grid, encompassing all years in the reference period.

#### *1.2.i. Landings adjusted catches*

Where there is a known discrepancy between logbook records and catch disposal records, the logbook data may be adjusted using appropriate species specific scalars. Calculations should use complete fishery/sector catches from logbooks and from landings during the reference period (2007–08 to 2011–12) such that a single adjustment scalar will apply to all logbook catch of a species within that fishery/sector.

#### *1.2.j. Data at two scales*

Some fisheries data may be reported at one of two grid scales (e.g. 6 or 30 minute). In these cases, the different data sets may be analysed separately depending on the scale and the results from the two spatial scales summed if necessary. All other things being equal there is a preference for using finer scale data.

#### *1.2.k. Imputing fishing patterns from fine scale data*

There may be cases where fine scale logbook data (say 6 minute) is available for recent years of the reference period but only coarser scale data (say 60 minute) is available earlier in the reference period. In this circumstance the spatial pattern of catch from the fine scale data may be used to spatially apportion the catches in the years of coarse scale data. All the fine scale data from within the reference period should be used to calculate total catch within each fine scale grid cell, nested within a coarse scale grid cell. From this, the proportion of catch represented by each fine scale grid can then be calculated (proportion = catch in fine scale grid / catch from all fine scale grids nested in the coarse scale grid). To impute the distribution of catches for coarse scale data, the total catch from a coarse scale grid is assigned to the small scale grid in the proportions calculated above. All calculation is undertaken at the fishery/sector level and not for individual fishers.

## 1. Commonwealth catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement methods for Commonwealth fisheries are given in Table 1. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above.

Fishery	Spatial resolution of data	Processing method(s)
Coral Sea Fishery (except Aquarium sector)	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines)
Coral Fishery, Aquarium Sector	6 minute grids	Depth stratified (simple, 1.2.b.) where all fishing (diving) within grids is assumed to occur in shallow, reefal waters.
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines), 1.2.i
North West Slope Trawl Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines)
Northern Prawn Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points)
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines), 1.2.i
SESSF East Coast Deepwater Trawl	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines), 1.2.i
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap sector	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points) and 1.1.b (Lines) as appropriate, 1.2.i
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl sector	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines), 1.2.i
Small Pelagics Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points) and 1.1.b (Lines) as appropriate, 1.2.i
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points)
Southern Squid Jig Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points), 1.2.i

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**Table 1: Commonwealth Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Spatial resolution of data</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines)
Western Skipjack Tuna Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.a (Points)
Western Tuna And Billfish Fishery	Shot-by-shot	1.1.b (Lines), 1.2.i

## 2. South Australia catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement calculation methods for South Australian fisheries are given in Table 2. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above.

**Table 2: South Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Spatial resolution of data</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
Marine Scalefish	60 minute grid	1.2.a. Basic proportional area
Northern Zone Rock Lobster	60 minute grid	1.2.e. Commonwealth/state split using Ward et al. 2012 <sup>1</sup>
Giant Crab	60 minute grid	1.2.b. Depth stratified. Depth Strata: 75–300.
Sardine (Note: zero displacement)	Lat Long Positions	1.1.a. Shot-by-shot data, Single position (point)
Western Zone Abalone	Custom “reef area” polygons ranging 5-80km	1.2.a. Basic proportional area

<sup>1</sup> Ward, T.M., Burch, P., Gorman, D. and Begg, G.A. 2012, *Estimates of historical commercial fishery catches/effort in final sanctuary and habitat protection zones in South Australia's Marine Parks*. Report to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2011/000307-8. SARDI Research Report Series No. 670. 77pp.

### 3. Western Australia catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement calculation methods for Western Australian fisheries are given in Table 3. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above. Fisheries/gears may be excluded based on: the gear not operating in Commonwealth waters due to its depth (e.g. wading or beach seine); absence of any catch data within reserves that would be displaced, or; management boundaries restricting catch to outside of reserves.

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
<b>Abalone Managed Fishery</b>	Diving	-40	Excluded
<b>Abrolhos Islands and Mid West Trawl Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	Excluded
<b>Broome Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	
<b>Developing Octopus Fishery</b>	Shelter Pot	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a) 60 minute data: Imputed fishing patterns from fine scale data approach (1.2.k). The imputed 10 minute catches will be analysed using the proportional area approach (1.2.a).
	Trigger Pot	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a) 60 minute data: Imputed fishing patterns from fine scale data approach (1.2.k). The imputed 10 minute catches will be analysed using the proportional area approach (1.2.a).
<b>Exmouth Gulf Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	Excluded
<b>FBL condition 20 octopus trap</b>	Potting	-40	Excluded



**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
<b>FBL condition 42 Herring Fishery</b>	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	Excluded
	Trap Net	-40	Excluded
<b>FBL condition 74 Fish Trapping</b>	Fish Trap	-200	60 minute: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
<b>FBL condition 93 Purse Seine Development Zone</b>	Purse Seine	-40	60 minute: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
<b>Gascoyne Demersal Scalefish Managed Fishery</b>	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	60 minute: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Handline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Joint Authority Southern Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Managed Fishery</b>	Gillnet	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Longline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Kimberley Developing Mud Crab Fishery</b>	Crab Trap	-40	Excluded
	Potting	-40	Excluded
<b>Kimberley Gillnet and Barramundi Managed Fishery</b>	Gillnet	-40	Excluded
<b>Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Mackerel Managed Fishery</b>	Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Handline and Jigging	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Handline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Handheld Reel	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Jigging	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Trolling and Handline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Trolling and Jigging	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Trolling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Mandurah to Bunbury Developing Crab Fishery</b>	Crab Trap	-40	Excluded
	Potting	-40	Excluded
<b>Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery</b>	Dropline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Fish Trap	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-200	Excluded
	Handline	-200	Excluded
<b>Octopus Interim Managed Fishery</b>	Shelter Pot	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Trigger Pot	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a) 60 minute data: Imputed fishing patterns from fine scale data approach (1.2.k). The imputed 10 minute catches will be analysed using the proportional area approach (1.2.a).
<b>Onslow Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	Excluded
<b>Open access in North Coast, Gascoyne and West Coast</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a) 60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Gillnet	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Handline	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Handheld Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Lift Net/ Scoop Net	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Potting	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
	Squid Jigging	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b)
<b>Open access in South Coast</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
	Crab Trap	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Dropline	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Drop Net	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Gillnet	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)
	Handline	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E)

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Handheld Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Lift Net/ Scoop Net	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Octopus Pot	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Potting	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Squid Jigging	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Trolling	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f). [crop to eastward of 115°30'E]
	Wading	-40	Excluded
<b>Pearl Oyster Fishery</b>	Diving	-40	Excluded
<b>Pilbara Developing Crab Fishery</b>	Crab Trap	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
<b>Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)</b>	Potting	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Handline	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Handheld Reel	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
<b>Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery</b>	Trolling	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
	Fish Trap	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b).
<b>Sea Cucumber Fishery</b>	Diving	-40	Excluded
	Snorkelling	-40	Excluded
	Wading	-40	Excluded
<b>Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery</b>	Crab Trap	-40	Excluded
	Trawling	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>South Coast Crustaceans Managed Fishery</b>	Octopus Pot	-40	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f).
	Potting	-800	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b), cropped to management boundaries (1.2.f).

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
<b>South Coast Purse-Seine Managed Fishery</b>	Purse Seine	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b),
<b>South Coast Salmon Managed Fishery</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
	Gillnet	-40	Excluded
	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	Excluded
	Handheld Reel	-40	Excluded
	Trolling	-40	Excluded
<b>South Coast Trawl Fishery</b>	Trawling	-40	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a) 60 minute data: Imputed fishing patterns from fine scale data approach (1.2.k). The imputed 10 minute catches will be analysed using the proportional area approach (1.2.a).
<b>South West Coast Beach Net Fishery (Order)</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	Excluded
<b>South West Coast Salmon Managed Fishery</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
<b>South West Trawl Fishery</b>	Trawling	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>Warnbro Sound Crab Managed Fishery</b>	Crab Trap	-40	Excluded
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-40	Excluded
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-40	Excluded

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Lift Net/ Scoop Net	-40	Excluded
	Potting	-40	Excluded
	Squid Jigging	-40	Excluded
<b>West Coast (Beach Bait Fish Net) Managed Fishery</b>	Beach Seine	-40	Excluded
	Haul Net / Ring Net	-40	Excluded
<b>West Coast Deep Sea Crabs Fishery</b>	Potting	400-1000	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b) Depth Strata: 400–1000. Cropped to north of 34deg 24min S
<b>West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Licence</b>	Potting	400-1000	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b) Depth Strata: 400–1000. Cropped to north of 34deg 24min S 10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>West Coast Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline (Interim) Managed Fishery</b>	Gillnet	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Longline	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>West Coast Demersal Scalefish (Interim) Managed Fishery</b>	Dropline and Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Dropline	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Handheld Reel and Dropline	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)



**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Dropline and Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Electric Gunwhale Mounted Reel and Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Handheld Reel and Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Handheld Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Squid Jigging	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)

**Table 3: Western Australian Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery Name</b>	<b>Method Name</b>	<b>Depth Class</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
	Trolling	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
	Hydraulic Gunwhale Mounted Reel and Gunwhale Mounted Hand Operated Reel	-800	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)
<b>West Coast Purse Seine Fishery</b>	Purse Seine	-200	60 minute data: Depth stratified (1.2.b),
<b>West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery</b>	Potting	-200	10 minute data: Basic proportional area (1.2.a)

## 4. Northern Territory catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement calculation methods for Northern Territory fisheries are given in Table 4. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above.

NT data was provided as latitude-longitude (shot-by-shot), the majority of which had both start and end points. All operations in the A4 fishery were reported with only a single position while a small number of operations in the other three fisheries similarly reported only start positions. In these cases an end point was generated by adding 0.00083° to the end latitude. This has the effect of adding an end point around 100m north of the start position and avoids possible complications with the spatial processing methods.

**Table 4: Northern Territory Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Spatial resolution of data</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
A4 – Spanish Mackerel Fishery	Shot-by-shot	Single position points, 1.1.b
A5 – Offshore Net And Line Fishery	Shot-by-shot	Single position points, 1.1.b
A6 – Demersal Fishery	Shot-by-shot	Single position points, 1.1.b
A18 – Timor Reef Fishery	Shot-by-shot	Single position points, 1.1.b

## 5. Queensland catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement calculation methods for Queensland fisheries are given in Table 5. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above.

**Table 5: Queensland Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Spatial resolution of data</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
All Queensland fisheries	6 minute grids	Basic proportional area (1.2.a).

## 6. New South Wales catch displacement calculation

Catch displacement calculation methods for New South Wales fisheries are given in Table 6. These should be read in conjunction with the processing methods above.

<b>Table 6: New South Wales fisheries Fishing Business Assistance catch displacement calculation methods</b>		
<b>Fishery (method)</b>	<b>Spatial resolution of data</b>	<b>Processing method(s)</b>
<b>Lobster Fishery</b>	6 minute data	Depth stratified (simple, 1.2.b.) where grids with waters > 200m minimum depth are excluded.
<b>Ocean Trawl - Inshore Prawn, Offshore Prawn (OTISP and OTOSP)</b>	6 minute data	Depth stratified (simple, 1.2.b.) where grids with waters > 280m minimum depth are excluded.
<b>Ocean Trawl – Deepwater Prawn (OTDP) and Ocean Trawl – Fish Northern Zone (OTFN)</b>	6 minute data	Basic proportional area (1.2.a).
<b>Ocean Trap and Line (All displaced methods)</b>	6 minute data	Basic proportional area (1.2.a).

# Appendix D - Beach price calculation methods and beach prices

## Beach price calculation methods

The following methods have been used to develop beach prices for each jurisdiction for the purposes of calculating Fishing Business Assistance. Ideally, nominal prices for 2014–15, 2015–16 and 2016–17 were collected for all relevant species from each jurisdiction. Prices were adjusted, where necessary, to ensure they are beach prices consistent with the definition in Australian Fisheries Statistics (ABARES, 2017<sup>2</sup>).

In some cases, market floor prices have been adjusted to remove transport and marketing costs, based on an assumed constant percentage of market floor prices.

All nominal prices were adjusted using consumer price index (CPI) to projected June quarter 2018 prices.

Ideally, the final price identified for a jurisdiction is the average real price (in June quarter 2018 dollars) over three years. Where there was no price data for a particular year then that year was omitted from the three year average. Where no price data was available for a jurisdiction then the final price from an adjacent jurisdiction or jurisdictions was applied. Failing this, a price for an analogous (taxonomically) species was applied.

All prices are in Australian dollars.

Detail for each jurisdiction is provided below.

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<sup>2</sup> ABARES 2017 *Australian Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics 2016*, Fisheries Research and Development Corporation project 2017-095. ABARES, Canberra.

## Commonwealth prices

For Commonwealth fisheries, the beach price data have been developed by ABARES and reported in the Australian fisheries statistics series (ABARES, 2017). Price data for species caught in Commonwealth fisheries are determined in two ways:

1. fishers, co-ops, processors and distributors are contacted and asked to provide an average price for what they sold/bought fish for. Where a number of prices are obtained for a single species, a weighted average is used to arrive at a final price; or
2. weighted averages of Sydney Fish Market monthly price data are used where a price was not directly obtained from another source. To obtain a beach price, costs such as transport costs are deducted from the sale/purchase price based on an assumed constant percentage of sale prices.

Final Commonwealth prices for the top 10 species by displacement in each fishery/sector are included in Table 1.

**Table 1: Commonwealth price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement volume. Prices for Coral Sea Aquarium are per specimen (single fish).**

Fishery	Standard name	Price
Coral Sea (non-Aquarium)	Flame Snapper	4.74
	Rosy Snapper	3.66
	Bar Rockcod	13.87
	Ruby Snapper	3.11
	Prickly Redfish (Sea Cucumber)	4.44
	Amberjack	3.73
	White Teatfish (Sea Cucumber)	16.54
	Rusty Jobfish	4.14
	Rock Flathead	3.73
	Saddleback Snapper	2.60
Coral Sea Aquarium <sup>1</sup>	Wrasse - unspecified	33.48
	Surgeonfish - all others	33.94
	Butterfly fish	15.91
	Anthias	14.02
	Pygmy angels	48.76
	Gobies	15.61
	Puffer fish	22.40
	Blennies	18.28
Anemonefish	21.06	
Commonwealth Trawl	Angel fish - unspecified	73.31
	Royal Red Prawn	4.35

**Table 1: Commonwealth price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement volume. Prices for Coral Sea Aquarium are per specimen (single fish).**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Standard name</b>	<b>Price</b>
	Jackass Morwong	3.19
	Tiger Flathead	6.22
	Reef Ocean Perch	3.80
	Mirror Dory	3.17
	Frostfish	2.87
	Blue Grenadier	1.54
	Bluestriped Goatfish	4.86
	Hapuku	8.01
	Redfish	3.31
<b>East Coast Deep Water</b>	Alfonsino	4.37
	Longfinned bullseye	3.69
	Herring	3.38
	Mirror Dory	2.98
	Mackerel (mixed)	6.45
	Blue-eye Trevalla	8.73
<b>Eastern Tuna and Billfish</b>	Yellowfin Tuna	10.37
	Swordfish	7.53
	Albacore	3.44
	Bigeye Tuna	9.96
	Mahi Mahi	6.20
	Striped Marlin	4.55
	Rudderfish	1.90
	Wahoo	2.82
	Shortfin Mako	1.95
	Moonfish (mixed)	2.76
<b>Great Australian Bight</b>	Orange Roughy	6.18
	Bight Redfish	5.22
	Spikey Oreodory	2.93
	Deepwater Flathead	7.66
	Sharks (mixed)	1.05
	Ocean Jacket	2.25
	Ribaldo	1.88
	Southern Calamari	8.20



**Table 1: Commonwealth price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement volume. Prices for Coral Sea Aquarium are per specimen (single fish).**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Standard name</b>	<b>Price</b>
	Platypus Sharks (mixed)	3.14
	Gummy Shark	5.66
<b>Gillnet, Hook and Trap</b>	Blue-eye Trevalla	9.26
	Gummy Shark	6.76
	Whiskery Shark	4.39
	Bronze Whaler	2.53
	Shortfin Mako	1.95
	School Shark	6.28
	Pelagic Armourhead	5.47
	Alfonsino	4.55
	Smooth Hammerhead	2.96
	Hapuku and Bass Groper	11.45
<b>High Seas Non-trawl</b>	Blue-eye Trevalla	7.65
	Pelagic Armourhead	4.20
	Alfonsino	5.04
	Boarfishes	4.35
	Imperador	15.86
	Fish (mixed)	4.16
<b>Northern Prawn</b>	Banana Prawns (mixed)	14.11
	Tiger Prawns (mixed)	22.49
	Endeavour Prawns	12.67
	Redleg Banana Prawn	11.42
	Squids	9.25
	Moreton Bay Bugs	16.30
	Red Endeavour Prawn	12.84
	Bugs - Shovel nosed and slipper lobsters	29.20
	King Prawns (Eastern & Western)	12.61
	Cuttlefish (mixed)	3.79
<b>North West Slope</b>	Australian Scampi	20.93
	Squids	4.65
	Velvet Scampi	22.08
	Striped Prawn - Red Striped Prawn	4.59
	Red Prawn	3.87

**Table 1: Commonwealth price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement volume. Prices for Coral Sea Aquarium are per specimen (single fish).**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Standard name</b>	<b>Price</b>
	Royal Red Prawn	4.22
	Red Carid	8.75
	Cocky gurnard	4.15
	Scampi (mixed)	27.37
	Giant Scarlet Prawn	5.36
<b>Torres Strait Prawn</b>	Tiger Prawns (mixed)	17.46
	Bugs - Shovel nosed and slipper lobsters	27.83
	Endeavour Prawns	8.57
	King Prawns (mixed)	14.96
	Squids	5.74
<b>Western Deep Water</b>	Latchet	2.03
	Tang's Snapper	6.95
	Bugs - Shovel nosed and slipper lobsters	55.30
	Deepwater Flathead	6.34
	Gould's Squid	2.45
	Knifejaw	2.59
	Mirror Dory	3.36
	Bigspine Boarfish	2.67
<b>Western Tuna and Billfish</b>	Swordfish	7.60
	Yellowfin Tuna	11.30
	Bigeye Tuna	12.02
	Albacore	3.97
	Escolar	4.02
	Striped Marlin	6.56
	Rudderfish	2.54
	Mahi Mahi	5.89
	Southern Bluefin Tuna	8.35
	Wahoo	3.38

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences

Footnote 1 - Prices for Coral Sea Aquarium are per specimen (single fish).

## South Australia prices

For South Australian fisheries, prices have been developed by the South Australian Research and Development Institute and Econsearch.

The final price was an average of the real price (in June quarter 2018 dollars) over 2014–15, 2015–16 and 2016–17. These are provided in Table 2.

**Table 2: South Australia price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors.**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Price</b>
Australian Herring	4.15
Australian Salmon	1.72
Barracouta	7.03
Bight Redfish	7.30
Blue Crab	8.13
Blue Morwong	3.51
Broadnose Shark	2.21
Bronze Whaler Shark	6.45
Flathead	9.07
Garfish	9.79
Gummy Shark	9.54
Hammer Head Shark	3.24
Harlequin Fish	4.50
King George Whiting	17.44
Knife Jaw	1.79
Leather Jacket	6.53
Ling	8.67
Mackerel Tuna	8.87
Morwong	4.24
Mud Cockle - Other	14.75
Mulloway	9.40
Ocean Leather Jacket	3.86
Octopus	8.50
Other Or Mixed Species	5.98
Other Shark	5.17
Parrotfish	6.28
Rays And Skates	3.17
Red Mullet	9.75

**Table 2: South Australia price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors.**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>Samsonfish</b>	4.02
<b>School Shark</b>	8.35
<b>School Whiting</b>	6.85
<b>Snapper</b>	9.73
<b>Snook</b>	5.05
<b>Southern Calamari</b>	12.28
<b>Swallowtail</b>	4.08
<b>Sweep</b>	5.55
<b>Trevally</b>	7.90
<b>Weedy Whiting</b>	2.59
<b>Western Striped Grunter</b>	2.09
<b>Whiskery Shark</b>	8.08
<b>Yellow-Eye Mullet</b>	6.01
<b>Yellowfin Whiting</b>	9.13
<b>Yellowtail Kingfish</b>	12.58
<b>Blacklip Abalone - Western Zone</b>	31.24
<b>Greenlip Abalone - Western Zone</b>	44.50
<b>Sardine</b>	0.63
<b>Rock Lobster - Northern Zone</b>	70.72
<b>Giant Crab</b>	73.78

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute/Econsearch

## Western Australia prices

Western Australia prices data was provided by the Western Australia Department of Fisheries. These were beach prices collected from processors. The “Beach price calculation methods” were applied, including a CPI adjustment and (ideally) averaging over 2014–15, 2015-16 and 2016–17. Final Western Australian prices for the top 10 species by displacement are included in Table 3.

**Table 3: Western Australian price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>Developing Octopus Fishery</b>	Octopuses	8.57
<b>FBL condition 74 Fish Trapping</b>	Triggerfishes & Leatherjackets	4.50
	Bight Redfish	6.82
	Trevallies	3.31
	Breaksea Cod	9.43
	Pink Snapper	8.18
	Blue Morwong	4.02
	Knifejaw	2.05
	Yelloweye Redfish	4.46
	Redfishes	7.82
	General Fish	4.65
<b>FBL condition 93 Purse Seine Development Zone</b>	Australian Sardine	0.94
	Blue Sprat	7.80
	Australian Herring	2.28
	Scaly Mackerel	1.57
	Yellowfin Whiting	4.19
	Blue Mackerel	2.63
	Australian Anchovy	0.99
	Maray	0.98
<b>Joint Authority Southern Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline Managed Fishery</b>	Gummy Shark	4.61
	Whiskery Shark	3.91
	Dusky Whaler	4.30
	Western Blue Groper	5.22
	Pink Snapper	8.21
	Bronze Whaler	2.49
	Blue Morwong	4.02
	West Australian Dhufish	15.38
	Hammerhead Sharks	1.20

**Table 3: Western Australian price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>Kimberley Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Bight Redfish	6.69
	Banana Prawn	13.33
	Blue Endeavour Prawn	9.89
	Brown Tiger Prawn	16.42
	Moreton Bay Bug	13.89
<b>Mackerel Managed Fishery</b>	Squid	14.70
	Spanish Mackerel	8.91
	Grey Mackerel	7.85
	Spotted Mackerel	4.46
<b>Nickol Bay Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Banana Prawn	13.33
	Brown Tiger Prawn	16.42
	Squid	14.57
	Blue Swimmer Crab	5.79
	Western King Prawn	14.58
	Moreton Bay Bug	13.89
	Cuttlefish	5.50
	Blue Endeavour Prawn	9.89
<b>Northern Demersal Scalefish Fishery</b>	Red Emperor	11.72
	Indonesian Snapper	3.88
	Duskytail Grouper	7.38
	Grass Emperor	7.19
	Goldspotted Rockcod	7.08
	Saddletail Snapper	5.55
	Temperate Basses & Rockcods	5.26
	Goldband Snapper	9.26
	Crimson Snapper	5.41
	General Fish	4.44
<b>Octopus Interim Managed Fishery</b>	Octopuses	5.24
<b>Open access in North Coast, Gascoyne and West Coast</b>	Squid	14.57
	Sea Mullet	2.39
	Triggerfishes & Leatherjackets	4.53
	Whittings	5.23
	Pink Snapper	8.28
	Yellowfin Whiting	5.29

**Table 3: Western Australian price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
	Cuttlefish	4.85
	Estuary Cobbler	4.43
	Tailor	4.78
<b>Open access in South Coast</b>	Pink Snapper	8.21
	Bight Redfish	6.69
	Squid	14.57
	Hapuku	7.68
	Redfishes	7.89
	Samsonfish	3.16
	West Australian Dhufish	15.38
	Australian Bonito	10.10
	Blue-Eye Trevalla	7.15
	Breaksea Cod	8.88
<b>Pilbara Developing Crab Fishery</b>	Blue Swimmer Crab	5.79
	Octopuses	1.89
<b>Pilbara Line Fishery (Condition)</b>	Goldband Snapper	9.26
	Crimson Snapper	5.41
	Rankin Cod	8.53
	Red Emperor	11.72
	Saddletail Snapper	5.55
	Sharptooth Snapper	8.52
	Spotted Cod	6.20
	Spangled Emperor	5.91
	Trevallies	3.31
	Samsonfish	3.16
<b>Pilbara Trap Managed Fishery</b>	Red Emperor	11.72
	Rankin Cod	8.53
	Goldband Snapper	9.26
	Bluespotted Emperor	4.44
	Spotted Cod	6.20
	Crimson Snapper	5.41
	Spangled Emperor	5.91
	Tropical Snappers	3.85
	Barcheek Coral Trout	15.63
	Saddletail Snapper	5.55

**Table 3: Western Australian price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>Shark Bay Crab Managed Fishery</b>	Blue Swimmer Crab	5.79
<b>Shark Bay Prawn Managed Fishery</b>	Western King Prawn	14.58
	Cuttlefish	4.85
	Velvet Prawn	4.42
<b>Shark Bay Scallop Managed Fishery</b>	Ballot's Saucer Scallop	8.33
<b>South Coast Crustaceans Managed Fishery</b>	Southern Rock Lobster	62.28
	Western Rock Lobster	67.23
	Giant Crab	51.33
	Crystal Crab	19.74
	Champagne Crab	8.80
	Octopuses	6.34
	Cuttlefish	4.14
<b>South Coast Purse-Seine Managed Fishery</b>	Australian Sardine	0.94
	Yellowtail Scad	0.75
	Wrasses	6.66
	General Fish	4.22
<b>South Coast Trawl Fishery</b>	Ballot's Saucer Scallop	8.00
	Squid	13.85
	Balmain Bug	13.44
	General Fish	4.22
<b>South West Trawl Fishery</b>	Ballot's Saucer Scallop	8.13
	Whitings	4.19
	Squid	15.15
	Western King Prawn	15.53
	Scorpionfishes	6.44
	Triggerfishes & Leatherjackets	5.14
	Goatfishes	2.93
	Soles	4.35
	Bighead Gurnard Perch	4.56
	John Dory	9.17
<b>West Coast Deep Sea Crabs Fishery</b>	Crystal Crab	18.41
	Giant Crab	42.75
<b>West Coast Deep Sea Crustacean Licence</b>	Crystal Crab	19.74
	Giant Crab	48.87
	Champagne Crab	8.66



**Table 3: Western Australian price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>West Coast Demersal Gillnet and Demersal Longline (Interim) Managed Fishery</b>	Pink Snapper	8.21
	Redthroat Emperor	7.49
	Sandbar Shark	3.47
	West Australian Dhufish	15.38
	Grass Emperor	7.53
	Blue Morwong	4.02
	Baldchin Groper	12.21
	Parrotfishes	6.32
	Breaksea Cod	8.88
	Samsonfish	3.16
<b>West Coast Demersal Scalefish (Interim) Managed Fishery</b>	Pink Snapper	8.21
	Bight Redfish	6.69
	Redthroat Emperor	7.49
	West Australian Dhufish	15.38
	Hapuku	7.68
	Baldchin Groper	12.21
	Goldband Snapper	9.26
	Eightbar Grouper	8.37
	Spangled Emperor	5.91
Red Emperor	11.72	
<b>West Coast Purse Seine Fishery</b>	Scaly Mackerel	1.57
	Australian Sardine	0.94
	Blue Mackerel	12.01
	Yellowtail Scad	0.75
	Rabbitfish	2.12
<b>West Coast Rock Lobster Managed Fishery</b>	Western Rock Lobster	67.23
	Champagne Crab	8.80
	Octopuses	6.34

Source: Western Australia Department of Fisheries

## Northern Territory prices

Northern Territory fishery prices data have been provided by the Northern Territory Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries. These prices were collected from market return logbooks completed by fishers and reflect a beach price consistent with the definition in ABARES *Australian fisheries statistics*. Where prices for a species caught in a fishery were not available, prices from adjacent fisheries have been used. Where prices for a species were not available from adjacent fisheries, prices for similar species have been used.

Price data is collected through Northern Territory Monthly Market Return Logbooks. Data was provided as an average of the two most recent years available (2016 and 2017) with CPI applied based on the midpoint of that data (to convert prices from an assumed 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2018).

Final Northern Territory prices for the top 20 species by displacement GVP are included in Table 4.

**Table 4: Northern Territory price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

Fishery Licence	Standard Name	Price	Source
A18	Crimson Snapper	\$4.65	NT
A18	Goldband Snapper	\$8.56	NT
A18	Saddletail Snapper	\$4.96	NT
A18	Mangrove Jack	\$4.83	NT
A18	Trevallies - Scad	\$5.11	NT
A18	Rosy Snapper	\$4.76	NT
A18	Robinson's seabream	\$3.55	NT
A18	Redspot Emperor	\$4.46	NT
A18	Red Emperor	\$9.32	NT
A18	Frypan Bream	\$8.50	NT
A4	Spanish Mackerel	\$10.23	NT other fishery
A5	Blacktip Sharks	\$1.94	NT
A5	Hammerhead Sharks	\$1.94	NT other species
A5	Pigeys Shark	\$1.94	NT other species
A5	Bull shark	\$1.02	NT
A5	Spanish Mackerel	\$10.23	NT
A5	Lemon Shark	\$1.94	NT other species
A5	Tiger Shark	\$1.94	NT other species
A5	Spot-tail Shark	\$1.94	NT other species
A5	Grey Mackerel	\$7.16	NT
A5	Grey Reef Shark	\$1.94	NT other species

**Table 4: Northern Territory price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries for the top 10 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Fishery Licence</b>	<b>Standard Name</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>A6</b>	Crimson Snapper	\$4.65	NT
<b>A6</b>	Saddletail Snapper	\$4.96	NT
<b>A6</b>	Goldband Snapper	\$8.56	NT
<b>A6</b>	Red Emperor	\$9.32	NT
<b>A6</b>	Golden Snapper	\$5.87	NT
<b>A6</b>	Redspot Emperor	\$4.46	NT
<b>A6</b>	Moses Snapper	\$4.92	NT
<b>A6</b>	Mangrove Jack	\$4.83	NT
<b>A6</b>	Frypan Bream	\$8.50	NT
<b>A6</b>	Black Pomfrets	\$4.43	NT

Sources: As indicated. Northern Territory, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries / ABARES

## Queensland prices

Queensland fisheries prices have been developed from an average of final prices of adjacent jurisdictions (Commonwealth, Northern Territory and New South Wales) where available. Failing this, a final price for analogous species was applied. Final Queensland prices for the top 20 species by displacement volume are provided in Table 5 along with information on the adjacent jurisdictions they were drawn from.

**Table 5: Queensland price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 20 species by displacement volume.**

Common Name	Price per kg	Sources
Mackerel - grey	7.16	NT
Mackerel - spanish	10.42	COMM, NSW, NT
Jobfish - rosy	5.03	COMM, NSW, NT
Prawn - tiger	19.98	COMM
Trevally - unspecified	4.55	COMM, NT
Snapper - flame tail	4.69	COMM
Hammerhead shark	1.88	COMM
Blacktip whaler shark	1.94	NT
White teat fish	16.54	COMM
Prawn - endeavour	10.62	COMM
Tuna - unspecified	8.00	ABARES
Rusty jobfish	3.14	COMM
Prawn - eastern king	15.80	NSW
Mullet - unspecified	4.00	ABARES
Amberjack	5.67	COMM, NSW
Guitarfishes - shovelnose unsp	3.00	ABARES
Shark - sorrah	3.00	ABARES
Prawn - banana	14.11	COMM
Snapper - ruby	4.53	COMM, NT
Cod - bar	15.32	COMM, NSW

Sources: ABARES and as indicated with sources from Northern Territory, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries / New South Wales Department of Primary Industries / Sydney Fish Market

## New South Wales prices

NSW price data have been provided by the New South Wales Department of Primary Industries. These are market floor prices collected from the Sydney Fish Market. The “Beach price calculation methods” were applied, including an adjustment for marketing and transport costs, a CPI adjustment and (ideally) averaging over 2014–15, 2015-16 and 2016–17. Final NSW prices for the top 20 species by displacement are included in Table 6.

**Table 6: New South Wales price per whole weight kilogram applying to affected fisheries/sectors for the top 20 species by displacement GVP.**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Price</b>
<b>King Prawn</b>	4.62
<b>Snapper</b>	1.96
<b>Eastern School Whiting</b>	8.76
<b>Trawl Octopus (Hammer, North Coast)</b>	12.76
<b>Ocean Jacket</b>	2.72
<b>Southern Calamari</b>	5.23
<b>Tiger Flathead</b>	1.87
<b>Cuttlefish (other)</b>	2.93
<b>Bar Rockcod</b>	2.32
<b>Flathead (other)</b>	2.91
<b>Balmain Bug</b>	12.48
<b>Venus Tuskfish</b>	8.16
<b>Gummy Shark</b>	10.46
<b>Blue-Eye Trevalla</b>	4.37
<b>Deep Sea Bug</b>	1.72
<b>Eastern Shovelnose Ray</b>	3.82
<b>Mixed, pink ling</b>	6.50
<b>Blacksaddle Goatfish</b>	1.67
<b>Bailer Shells</b>	2.31
<b>Pearl Perch</b>	3.58

Source: New South Wales Department of Primary Industries / Sydney Fish Market

## Appendix E - Community Grants Hub - Late applications policy

A Government agency may refuse to accept an application that is lodged after the stated closing date of a grant application process. The agency may accept a late application if the agency determines that there were exceptional circumstances beyond the applicant's control that meant that the deadline could not be met. Examples of exceptional circumstances could include, but may not be limited to:

- agency infrastructure failures
- natural disasters
- power outages that meant the applicant could not submit the application by the deadline
- death or disability of key personnel.

Any other exceptional circumstances will be considered on their merits.

### **How to lodge a late application**

All requests for the lodgement of late applications must be made in writing to the agency that administers the grant. If the agency does not receive a written request to consider a late application, the application may be deemed ineligible.

The applicant must provide appropriate documentary evidence (as required by the Department of Environment and Energy) to support the exceptional circumstances.

Examples of appropriate documentary evidence include Commonwealth/state/territory gazettal notices, letters/notices from a statutory authority, or a statutory declaration.

The applicant must submit the application within 5 calendar days of receiving an approval for late lodgement.

A delegate in the agency will determine whether a late application will be considered and accepted. The decision of the delegate will be final and not be subject to a review or appeals process.