



Fish Receiver Permit

START DATE

10 June 2025

EXPIRY DATE

09 June 2026

CLIENT ID

138901

SYDNEY FISH MARKET PTY LTD
LOCKED BAG 247
PYRMONT NSW 2009

Non Transferable

This Fish Receiver Permit authorises the holder to receive fish from a person engaged in commercial fishing subject to the conditions specified in this permit and subsection 91(4) and regulation made under subsection 92(2) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

Premises Where Fish May Be Received

Premises Type

1. SYDNEY FISH MARKET 1 BRIDGE ROAD GLEBE NSW 2037 AUSTRALIA

Others

2.

3.

4.

5.

Conditions

See over page.

DECLARATION

In accordance with subsection 91 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*. I as an authorised officer of the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, grant this permit which authorises the receipt of fish from a person engaged in commercial fishing. This permit is subject to the conditions specified, any variations as notified in writing to the permit holder, the conditions specified in subsection 91(4) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and regulation made pursuant to subsection 92(2) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*.

Karen Cullen

KAREN CULLEN

13 January 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE AUSTRALIAN
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (AFMA)

NAME

DATE

Conditions applying to this Fish Receiver Permit

In addition to the conditions specified by sub section 91(4) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (the Act), and the condition in sub section 92(1) that the holder comply with any request to supply information in relation to fish received, and the condition in sub section 93(1) requiring the holder of a fish receiver permit to give a return or information required under section 92 of the Act or under Regulations made for the purposes of section 92 of the Act, the following conditions are specified for the purposes of sub section 91(5) sub paragraph (a):

Note: Under sub section 91(6) these conditions may be varied, revoked or a further condition specified by written notice from AFMA.

By sub section 92(2) of the Act, Regulations may prescribe conditions that apply to fish receiver permits. Regulations have been prescribed in the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2019* providing conditions that apply to this fish receiver permit in particular:

- Section 75: Holder of fish receiver permit to keep records
- Section 76: Holder of fish receiver permit to give returns of information
- Section 77: Information about fish received
- Section 78: Information about fish disposed of

The following conditions apply to the holder when receiving fish from a person engaged in commercial fishing in the following specified fisheries declared under sub section 91(1) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*:

Coral Sea Fishery
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery
Norfolk Island Offshore Demersal Finfish Fishery
Small Pelagic Fishery
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery
Southern Squid Jig Fishery
The South Tasman Rise Fishery
Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery

Specific conditions relating to receiving requirements for Southern Bluefin Tuna are at Conditions 18-22 below.

Transfer Limitation

1. This fish receiver permit cannot be transferred.

Authorised Premise(s)

2. The holder must only receive fish at the premise(s) specified on this permit. The premise(s) must be a permanent land based structure with a nominated address, except where:
 - (a) The premises are a Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm/s, and the PIRSA farm registration number has been recorded as the nominated address for 'additional premises'.

Displaying Permit

3. This fish receiver permit or a true copy thereof must be displayed in public view at each premise(s) identified on this permit, except where:
 - (a) The 'additional premises' is a Southern Bluefin Tuna Farm. The fish receiver permit or true copy must then be displayed at the main premises where all paperwork pertaining to the requirements under this fish receiver permit are located.

The holder must notify AFMA if the premise(s) identified in this permit are changed.

Exempt Receiver

4. If the holder has been approved by AFMA as being an exempt fish receiver within the meaning of the instructions set out in each Commonwealth Catch Disposal Record, the holder must allow any concession holder relying upon such an exemption to unload catch from the relevant boat within 500 metres of the fish

receiver premise(s) to which the fish are being received.

5. If the holder has been approved by AFMA to complete and submit electronic returns:

- (a) Where a concession holder's catch is not recorded in Part C of a Catch Disposal Record by the fish receiver permit holder, but otherwise completed electronically, the fish receiver will thereby meet the requirements to complete Part C of the Catch Disposal Record in accordance with those instructions.

6. The holder must not falsely complete an electronic Catch Disposal Record return.

Receiving Requirements for Sharks

7. The holder must not receive sharks unless the following requirements are met:

- (a) Sharks of the Class *Chondrichthyes*, (excluding skates and rays, angel shark of the Family *Squatinidae* and elephant fish of the Families *Callorhynchidae*, *Chimaeridae* and *Rhinochimaeridae*), must be received headed and gutted (trunked) with their dorsal, pectoral and caudal (tail) fins on their carcass. The tail tip may be cut off at the sub-terminal notch, the caudal lobe must be left attached. Pelvic fins and claspers may be removed or left attached naturally to their carcass.
- (b) Angel sharks of the Family *Squatinidae* may be received headed and gutted (trunked) with their belly flaps removed. The dorsal and caudal (tail) fins must not be removed from their carcass. The tail tip may be cut off at the sub-terminal notch. Pelvic fins, pectoral fins and claspers may be removed or left attached naturally to their carcass.
- (c) Dogfishes of the Order Squaliformes (which, for example includes black sharks, brier sharks and lantern sharks) may be received headed and gutted (trunked) with belly flaps removed. The dorsal and caudal (tail) fins must not be removed from their carcass. The tail tip may be cut off at the sub terminal notch. Pectoral fins, belly flaps, pelvic fins and claspers may be removed or left naturally attached to their carcass.
- (d) Skates, rays and *Trygonorrhina sp.* (banjo shark) may be processed at sea, but not skinned or filleted. Banjo shark may be received headed and gutted (trunked) with their belly flaps, pelvic fins and claspers removed from their carcass. The pectoral fins and tail must not be removed from banjo sharks. Pectoral fins (flaps) obtained from skates and rays may be received separately.
- (e) All elephant fish of the Families *Callorhynchidae*, *Chimaeridae* and *Rhinochimaeridae* must be received headed and gutted (trunked) with the belly flaps removed. Fins must be removed excluding the second dorsal fin and tail which must be left naturally attached to their carcass for identification purposes.

8. The holder must not receive shark (Class *Chondrichthyes*) dorsal, pectoral, caudal, pelvic and anal fins unless:

- (a) the fins are attached naturally to the carcass of the shark; or
- (b) the fins are enclosed in a numbered sealed bag that is attached to the shark trunk from which the fins originated, only if the fishing concession under which the shark was caught authorises the fins to be attached in such a way.

9. The holder must not receive livers obtained from sharks unless the individual carcasses from which the livers originated are also received.

Weighing Fish

10. The holder must:

- (a) ensure all fish are accurately weighted and, if required, counted immediately upon receipt;
- (b) ensure the weight and number (if any) of all fish received and disposed of are counted and recorded (if required by the catch disposal record instructions);
- (c) ensure all fish are weighed on an approved and verified/certified weighing instrument in accordance with the *National Measurement Act 1960* managed by the State and Territories Uniformed Trade and Measurement Legislation.

Completing Records

11. The holder must complete the appropriate catch disposal record in accordance with the instructions therein and return this to AFMA whenever receiving fish.
12. If the holder receives fish caught under a Commonwealth granted fishing concession and a State granted fishing concession in the same consignment, the holder must be able to identify under which concession any fish were caught to the satisfaction of an officer appointed under section 83 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* should the premise(s) be inspected.
13. The holder must:
 - (a) ensure the person completing the receiver part of the AFMA catch disposal record is not the same person who completed any other part of the catch disposal record; and
 - (b) complete forms in accordance with the instructions for fish receivers contained in AFMA catch disposal records and transit forms.
14. The holder must record in writing the following information for fish received:
 - (a) financial records relating to any transactions where fish are received or disposed of;
 - (b) the weight and number of fish received and disposed of that are of any of the following kinds:
 - i. Billfish (Families istiophoridae and xiphiidae);
 - ii. Northern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*); and
 - iii. all shark species (Class Chondrichthyes).
15. The holder must keep written records for at least 5 years:
 - (a) if the permit specifies premises at which fish received under the permit by the holder are to be kept while in possession of the holder - at those premise(s); or
 - (b) in any other case - at the holder's business or residential premise(s).
16. AFMA may suspend this fish receiver permit in accordance with this condition, pursuant to section 38(1) (c) of the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, if the holder does not return documentation to AFMA within 3 business days of receiving fish under this fish receiver permit in accordance with the instructions within the catch disposal record.

Validation of Australian Fish Export Statistical Documents

17. To validate Australian Fish Export Statistical Documents on behalf of the Australian Government, the holder must:
 - (a) provide AFMA with the signatures, names and positions of their authorised agents and an impression of their Australian licensed fish receiver stamp (which must include their valid fish receiver permit number granted by AFMA) that will be used to validate Australian Fish Export Statistical documents prior to validating any documents;
 - (b) ensure a completed and validated Australian Fish Export Statistical Document accompanies all exported consignments of Swordfish (*Xiphius gladius*), Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and Northern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus/orientalis*);

- (c) provide copies to AFMA, on a monthly basis, of any Australian Fish Export Statistical Documents they have validated; and
- (d) maintain records of any Australian Fish Export Statistical Document they have validated, for a period of 5 years (from the date of validation).

Receiving Requirements for Southern Bluefin Tuna

18. Before receiving Southern Bluefin Tuna as the first fish receiver or validating Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) Catch Documentation Scheme documents on behalf of the Australian Government, the holder must:
 - (a) have registered with AFMA using the Validation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) Documents form;
 - (b) be registered as an authorised SBT validator on the CCSBT register;
 - (c) be in possession of an AFMA approved stamp/seal that indicates the Fish Receiver Permit number;
 - (d) not validate any section of a CCSBT CDS document that has not been completed according to the instructions of the form or contains incorrect information; and
 - (e) ensure if an agent is acting as a validator that agent complies with the conditions of this fish receiver permit.
19. When accepting wild caught¹ Southern Bluefin Tuna the holder must:
 - (a) ensure each fish contains an AFMA approved tag unless the fish has been processed so that it is no longer whole²;
 - (b) ensure the fish is accompanied by a Catch Monitoring Form that has the Catch /Harvest section completed;
 - (c) ensure the Intermediate Product Destination section or the Final Product Destination for the Catch Monitoring Form has been completed before the fish leave the holder's possession;
 - (d) if Final Product Destination is completed ensure the buyer signs the Catch Monitoring Form and returns a copy to AFMA; and
 - (e) ensure in the event that a Catch Monitoring Form has the final product destination section filled out for domestic sale and the fish is then exported that a Re-Export/ Export After Landing of Domestic Product Form is also accurately completed and a copy is returned to AFMA within 3 days of its completion.
20. For farmed Southern Bluefin Tuna that are killed, unless the fish is rejected and discarded within 30 hours, the holder must:
 - (a) accurately complete all sections of the Catch Documentation Scheme forms according to the instructions;
 - (b) complete the Catch/Harvest section of the Catch Monitoring Form accurately and in full in accordance with the instructions contained in the book;
 - (c) ensure if the fish remains whole² that within 30 hours of its kill, before the fish leaves the holder's possession or the fish is frozen, whichever is first, that:
 - i. an AFMA approved tag is inserted directly into the fish, in such a way that it cannot be reused;
 - ii. the length, weight and capture location of each individual fish is recorded on the Catch Tagging Form;
 - iii. a copy of all Catch Tagging Forms is sent to AFMA within 3 days of the final completion of each form;
 - iv. the Catch Tagging Form is certified by the master of the boat or the fish receiver only when it has been accurately and fully completed; and
 - v. tags remain attached to each individual Southern Bluefin Tuna until at least the first point of sale unless the tuna has been processed so that it is no longer whole².
 - (d) complete the Intermediate Product Destination section or the Final Product Destination for the

Catch Monitoring Form and send a copy to AFMA within 3 days of the fish leaving their possession;

- (e) ensure the original copy of the Catch Monitoring Form accompanies the fish at all times;
- (f) not certify or validate any section of a CCSBT CDS document that has not been completed according to the instructions of the form or contains obviously incorrect information;
- (g) ensure the individual who certifies a CCSBT CDS document is not the same person who validates the document;
- (h) ensure that live Southern Bluefin Tuna are only sold to farms on the CCSBT farm register that hold either:
 - i. a Commonwealth granted Fish Receiver Permit, or
 - ii. an aquaculture licence which prevents the sale of Southern Bluefin Tuna;
- (i) ensure that when live Southern Bluefin Tuna are sold from one licensed fish receiver to another a Farm Transfer Form is accurately completed and returned to AFMA within 3 days of its completion; and
- (j) in the event that a Catch Monitoring Form has the final product destination section filled out for domestic sale and the fish is then exported a Re-Export/ Export After Landing of Domestic Product Form is also accurately completed and a copy is returned to AFMA within 3 days of its completion.

21. If a tag is lost or needs to be replaced the holder must provide the following information to AFMA by either fax to (02) 6225 5440 or email to sbtmonitoring@afma.gov.au within 3 days of the tag being replaced:

- (a) Old tag number (if known);
- (b) New tag number;
- (c) Old Catch Tagging Form Document Number (if known);
- (d) New Catch Tagging Form Document Number; and
- (e) The reason the tag was changed.

22. The holder must maintain records of any Catch Documentation Scheme Document the holder has validated, for a period of 5 years (from the date of validation).

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

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

Agent Obligations

23. The holder accepts concurrent liability for all conduct by its servants or agents infringing the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* (or the Regulations, Management Plans or conditions made by virtue of that Act) who may be engaged by the holder to conduct on the holder's behalf activity under this fish receiver permit.

Liability for the conduct of the holder's servants or agents arises, even if the conduct may be, or actually is, beyond the scope of the servant or agent's actual or apparent authority where it is a breach that occurs during the conduct of activity authorised by this fish receiver permit.

The holder may avoid concurrent liability for conduct whilst conducting activity under this fish receiver permit if, but only if, the holder can establish that the infringing conduct could not possibly have been prevented by any action or precaution that the holder might have reasonably taken.

The giving of an indemnity by the servant or agent to the holder for any penalties incurred by the holder, for infringing conduct by the servant or agent is not, of itself, a reasonable precaution to prevent infringing conduct.

Note: Failing to comply with the conditions of this Fish Receiver Permit is an offence under section 95(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 1991.