

# Queensland Coral Fishery

Consultation on management action to  
implement WTO conditions of approval

Discussion paper

This publication has been compiled by Fisheries Queensland.

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*The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries proudly acknowledges all First Nations peoples (Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders) and the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the country on which we live and work. We acknowledge their continuing connection to land, waters and culture and commit to ongoing reconciliation. We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.*

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## Background

On 28 October 2021, the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment made a Wildlife Trade Operation (WTO) declaration, commonly referred to as a WTO export approval, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for the Queensland Coral Fishery. The WTO export approval is subject to nine conditions, a number of which are required to be implemented before the commencement of the 2022-23 fishing season. Several conditions, including the imposition of harvest limits, will fundamentally affect the way the Queensland Coral Fishery is managed.

If the WTO conditions of approval are not met, there is a high risk the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment will revoke the WTO approval and coral harvested from the fishery would not be permitted to be exported.

The Marine Aquarium Fish and Coral Fisheries Working Group (the working group) has met several times to discuss the WTO conditions of approval. Discussions with the working group have informed the preparation of this discussion paper.

 Information on the WTO assessment and approval is available at [www.awe.gov.au/environment/marine/fisheries/qld/coral](http://www.awe.gov.au/environment/marine/fisheries/qld/coral)

Information on the Queensland coral fishery working group is available at [www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable/fishery-working-groups/marine-aquarium-fish-and-coral-fisheries-working-group/communiques](http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable/fishery-working-groups/marine-aquarium-fish-and-coral-fisheries-working-group/communiques)

## Have your say

Fisheries Queensland is seeking feedback from commercial fishers in the Queensland Coral Fishery and other stakeholders on management action to implement the WTO conditions of approval.

Feedback should be provided in writing by email to [fisheriesmanagers@daf.qld.gov.au](mailto:fisheriesmanagers@daf.qld.gov.au) or by post (noting that all posted submissions must be received by the close date) to:

Queensland Coral Fishery discussion paper  
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries  
GPO Box 46  
Brisbane Qld 4001

**Submissions close 5 pm, Friday 29 April 2022.**

 For more information, email [fisheriesmanagers@daf.qld.gov.au](mailto:fisheriesmanagers@daf.qld.gov.au) or call 13 25 23.

## About the fishery

The Queensland Coral Fishery (“D” fishery symbol) is a hand collection harvest fishery operating along the Queensland east coast, from the tip of Cape York to the southern border of the Great Barrier Reef. Fishing can take place within permitted zones of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (refer to Figure 1). Harvesting is also permitted, for some authority holders, in two small areas in south-east Queensland waters.

Coral can only be taken by hand and licence-holders may use scuba or hookah. The fishery targets a broad range of species from the classes Anthozoa and Hydrozoa and key components include:

- hard corals
- soft corals
- sea anemones
- live rock (dead coral skeletons with algae and other organisms living on them)
- coral rubble (coarsely broken up coral fragments)
- coral sand (finely ground-up particles of coral skeleton, which fishers can only take as incidental catch and must not target in marine park waters).

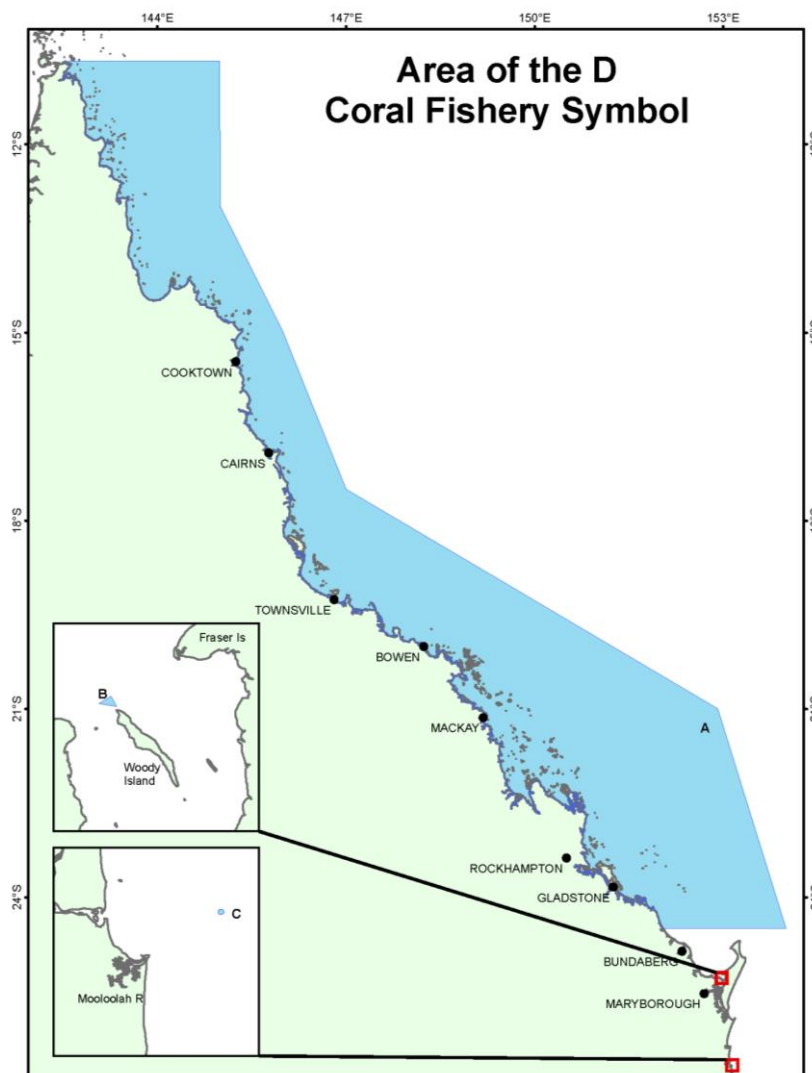


Figure 1: Map of Queensland Coral Fishery operating under ‘D’ symbol

## Economic and social value

The Queensland Coral Fishery supplies live coral to domestic and international markets. A large amount of the coral harvested is kept in aquariums, grown out and then broken down into smaller pieces before sale. This practice, known as fragging, helps to ensure the harvest of coral is minimised.

In 2018–19, the commercial sector of the Queensland coral and aquarium fish fisheries (which are combined for the purposes of reporting) contributed 151 full-time equivalent jobs and \$20.4 million (including flow-on effects) to the economy.

The most important species for the Queensland coral and aquarium fish fisheries is coral, which accounted for 87 per cent of total GVP in 2018/19, followed by invertebrates for 9 per cent of gross value of production (GVP) and aquarium fish for 4 per cent of GVP. The export market accounts for approximately 84 per cent of corals, 59 per cent of invertebrates and 64 per cent of aquarium fish were exported. A small proportion of the 2018-19 harvest was sold within Queensland (16 per cent) and the remaining was sold interstate (2 per cent).



**More economic and social data for Queensland's fisheries is available at [www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/monitoring-research/data/economic-and-social-data](http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/monitoring-research/data/economic-and-social-data)**

## Current management arrangements

Quota units are used in commercial fisheries across Australia to manage the sustainability of fish stocks and improve catch rates and profitability by controlling competition and allowing fishers to plan their activities and minimise their operational costs. A quota unit is not a fixed weight of fish – it is a fixed percentage of fish.

For relevant fisheries, each commercial fisher is allocated a number of shares, or quota units, in a fishery, which can be bought, sold or leased. These individual transferable quota (ITQ) units are a percentage of the total allowable commercial catch (TACC) for that fishery. The TACC is the total catch limit for the commercial sector in a fishery and does not include fish caught by recreational, charter or traditional fishers. The TACC can be lowered or raised and is the most direct method to control commercial harvest levels.

Under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, the fishery is currently managed via a mixture of input controls, which limit the amount of harvest effort put into the fishery, and output controls, which directly limit the amount of coral harvested. Commercial fishers are also subject to rules associated with state marine park zoning and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park zoning.

The following management measures are in effect for the commercial fishery:

- compulsory catch reporting arrangements are in place for the Coral Fishery.
- catch limits for the fishery are set at 60,040 kg for “speciality coral” and 140,012 kg for “other coral”, making a total catch limit of around 200,000 kg for the fishery.
- individual transferable quotas exist for each licence, based on the two broad categories (“speciality coral” and “other coral”).
- the fishery has limited entry, with 59 licences currently endorsed.
- limits exist on the number of boats and collectors (maximum of 3) operating under a licence at any one time.

## Objective of management action

Fisheries Queensland is seeking feedback from commercial fishers in the Queensland Coral Fishery and other stakeholders to inform changes to management arrangements to implement the WTO conditions of approval and ensure the export approval is not revoked by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

### 1. Coral logbook species

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) requires reporting to either species or genera level, which will require a new species/genera list for coral logbooks for 1 July 2022 onwards to specify which species may be harvested.

All corals listed will be subject to annual catch limits and once a limit is reached for a species/genera, it will become no take for the remainder of the fishing season.

It is acknowledged that concerns have been raised regarding the implications on total catch limits of splitting a genus into multiple species. Fisheries Queensland is seeking confirmation from the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) on harvest limits and reporting to genera. However, if the catch limit for a particular genus is for example 600, splitting that genus into three species may not mean the catch limit can be multiplied by three.

Fisheries Queensland are investing in significant fisheries systems upgrades to support the new logbook and quota reporting requirements, including adding the Queensland Coral Fishery to the new Fisheries Qld commercial fishing app.

A draft species list and proposed harvest limit (provided at Table 1) has been developed in consultation with the working group.

**Table 1: Draft species list and proposed harvest limit for the Queensland Coral Fishery**

OTHER CORAL		
Family	Genus/Species	Proposed Harvest Limit (KG)
Acroporidae	Acropora spp	19500
Acroporidae	Alveopora spp	1767
Acroporidae	Anacropora spp	600
Acroporidae	Astreopora spp	600
Acroporidae	Isopora spp	600
Acroporidae	Montipora spp	1099
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora damicornis	600
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora grandis (was eydouxi)	600
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora meandrina	600
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora verrucosa	600
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora woodjonesi	600
Pocilloporidae	Pocillopora spp <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Pocilloporidae	Seriatopora caliendrum	600
Pocilloporidae	Seriatopora hystrix	600
Pocilloporidae	Seriatopora spp <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Pocilloporidae	Stylophora pistillata	600
Pocilloporidae	Stylophora spp <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Order – Scleractinia	Coral rubble	N/A - ITQ Basket
Order – Scleractinia	Live rock	N/A - ITQ Basket
Alcyoniidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Clavulariidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket

Corallimorphidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Gorgonians	All Famillies	N/A - ITQ Basket
Nephtheidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Paralcyoniidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Pennatulidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Xeniidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Zoanthidae	All Genus	N/A - ITQ Basket
Soft Corals	All genus, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	N/A - ITQ Basket
SPECIALTY CORAL		
Family	Genus/Species	Proposed Harvest Limit (KG)
Agariciidae	Agaricia spp	600
Agariciidae	Coeloseris spp	600
Agariciidae	Leptoseris spp	600
Agariciidae	Pachyseris spp	600
Agariciidae	Pavona spp	600
Astrocoeniidae	Stylocoeniella spp	600
Coscinaraeidae	Coscinaraea spp	600
Dendrophylliidae	Balanophyllia spp	600
Dendrophylliidae	Dendrophyllia spp	600
Dendrophylliidae	Duncanopsammia axifuga	966
Dendrophylliidae	Duncanopsammia peltata (turbinaria peltata)	600
Dendrophylliidae	Heteropsammia spp	600
Dendrophylliidae	Tubastrea spp*	600
Dendrophylliidae	Turbinaria bifrons	600
Dendrophylliidae	Turbinaria frondens	600
Dendrophylliidae	Turbinaria mesenterina	600
Dendrophylliidae	Turbinaria reniformis	600
Dendrophylliidae	Turbinaria spp <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Euphylliidae	Euphyllia cristata	600
Euphylliidae	Euphyllia glabrascens	926
Euphylliidae	Fimbriaphyllia ancora	1863
Euphylliidae	Fimbriaphyllia divisa	600
Euphylliidae	Fimbriaphyllia paraancora	600
Euphylliidae	Galaxea spp	600
Fungiidae	Cycloseris fragilis	600
Fungiidae	Cycloseris cyclolites	600
Fungiidae	Cycloseris spp, excluding those already listed*	600
Fungiidae	Danafungia horrida (was Fungia horrida)	600
Fungiidae	Danafungia spp, <b>excluding those already listed*</b>	600
Fungiidae	Fungia fungites	600
Fungiidae	Fungia spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	742
Fungiidae	Halomitra spp*	600
Fungiidae	Heliofungia actiniformis	600
Fungiidae	Lithophyllon concinna (was Fungia concinna)	600
Fungiidae	Lithophyllon repanda (was Fungia repanda)	600
Fungiidae	Lithophyllon spp, <b>excluding those already listed*</b>	600
Fungiidae	Pleuractis granulosa (was Fungia granulosa)	600
Fungiidae	Pleuractis paumotensis (was Fungia paumotensis)	600



Fungiidae	Pleuractis spp, <b>excluding those already listed*</b>	600
Fungiidae	Sandalolitha spp*	600
Helioporidae	Heliopora coerulea	600
Leptastreidae	Leptastrea spp	600
Lobophylliidae	Acanthastrea pachysepta	600
Lobophylliidae	Acanthastrea spp, <b>excluding those already listed*</b>	600
Lobophylliidae	Acanthophyllia deshayesiana	600
Lobophylliidae	Cynarina lacrymalis	600
Lobophylliidae	Echinophyllia spp	600
Lobophylliidae	Homophyllia australis	1065
Lobophylliidae	Homophyllia bowerbanki	600
Lobophylliidae	Lobophyllia hemprichii	600
Lobophylliidae	Lobophyllia vitiensis	600
Lobophylliidae	Lobophyllia spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	3147*
Lobophylliidae	Micromussa amakusensis	600
Lobophylliidae	Micromussa lordhowensis	3715
Lobophylliidae	Moseleya latistellata	600
Lobophylliidae	Oxypora spp	600
Merulinidae	Catalaphyllia jardinei	1772
Merulinidae	Caulastraea spp	600
Merulinidae	Coelastrea spp	600
Merulinidae	Cyphastrea spp	600
Merulinidae	Dipsastraea rosaria	600
Merulinidae	Dipsastraea spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Merulinidae	Echinopora spp	600
Merulinidae	Favites pentagona	600
Merulinidae	Favites spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	2745*
Merulinidae	Hydnophora spp	600
Merulinidae	Leptoria spp	600
Merulinidae	Merulina ampliata	600
Merulinidae	Merulina scabricula	600
Merulinidae	Merulina spp, excluding those already listed	600
Merulinidae	Mycedium spp*	600
Merulinidae	Oulophyllia spp	600
Merulinidae	Paragoniastrea australensis	600
Merulinidae	Paragoniastrea spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Merulinidae	Paramontastraea spp	600
Merulinidae	Pectinia alcornis	600
Merulinidae	Pectinia lactuca	600
Merulinidae	Pectinia paeonia	600
Merulinidae	Pectinia spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	600
Merulinidae	Platygyra spp	600
Merulinidae	Trachyphyllia geoffroyi	701
Milleporidae	Millepora spp*	600
Montastraeidae	Montastraea spp	600
Oculinidae	Oculina spp	600
Plerogyridae	Blastomussa merleti	600
Plerogyridae	Blastomussa wellsi	725
Plerogyridae	Physogyra lichtensteini	600

Plerogyridae	Plerogyra sinuosa	600
Poritidae	Goniopora stokesi	600
Poritidae	Goniopora spp, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	2543*
Poritidae	Porites spp	600
Psammocoridae	Psammocora spp	600
Siderastreidae	Siderastrea spp	600
Stylateriidae	Distichopora spp	600
Stylateridae	Stylaster spp	600
Tubiporidae	Tubipora musica	600
SEA ANEMONES		
Family	Genus/Species	Proposed Harvest Limit (KG)
Actiniidae	Entacmaea quadricolor	N/A - ITQ Basket
Actiniaria	All Genus, <b>excluding those already listed</b>	N/A - ITQ Basket
Stichodactylidae	Heteractis crispa	N/A - ITQ Basket
Stichodactylidae	Heteractis magnifica	N/A - ITQ Basket

\*Note: Tubastrea spp, Cycloseris spp, Danafungia spp, Halomitra spp, Lithophyllon spp, Pleuractis spp, Sandalolitha spp, Acanthastrea spp, Mycedium spp, and Millepora spp, listed above are **not currently allowed** to be reported to genera level under Attachment A of the current WTO. Feedback is required on any critical species within these genera.

## 2. Proactive management of 2022-23 fishing season

The Commonwealth WTO approval prescribes catch limits to be imposed at species level (and in some cases genus level). Table 1 lists the proposed harvest limits that will apply from the 2022-23 fishing season (commencing 1 July 2022) to enable this condition to be met.

The working group recommended that key coral species be administered as ITQ to provide increased security of access for individual fishers and avoid a competitive race-to-fish. Significant legislative changes would be required to implement species-level ITQ and would not be able to be completed before 30 June 2022.

For the 2022-23 fishing season, as an interim measure, it is proposed that these catch limits be administered as a competitive TACC. The working group raised concerns about a race-to-fish scenario for key species resulting from implementing a competitive TACC for 2022-23, and suggested additional input controls be considered until such time as species-level ITQ can be implemented.

No specific proposals for additional input controls have been prepared at this time. Any reasonable additional options may be considered provided they are workable within the available resources. For example, very complex or intricate controls that require significant additional labour or investment would not be feasible or practical. Any controls that are implemented would apply equally to all licences in the fishery and would not be based on business size or quota holdings.

Management controls that may be implemented under the *Fisheries Act 1994* include the following:

- Controls on take of particular individuals (e.g. size limits, gender or reproductive status) noting this type of control is unlikely to meet the objective of slowing down a race to fish for coral.
- Spatial closures noting this would likely be difficult to implement and likely to be ineffective in meeting the objective due to the large number of different preferences for different reefs.
- Daily take or possession limits. Limits may be based on key species such as those identified in Table 3. An example may be to state that no more than 1% of the overall species limit for the year may be taken per licence in any one day. This may discourage heavy fishing on particular reefs. Pieces could be considered rather than weight using the estimated conversion provided at Table 2.
- Trip limits for multi-day trips, or a combination of daily limits and trip limits (e.g. 100 per day or no more than 300 per trip of a particular species).

**Table 2: Estimated conversion of WTO catch limits from KG to number of pieces**

PROPOSED ITQ LIST	WTO Catch Limit in kg	Average Weight Per Piece in Grams (g)	Est. WTO Catch Limit in Pieces
Acropora spp (Other Coral ITQ)	19,500	230	84,782
Montipora spp (Other Coral ITQ)	1,099	180	6,106
Duncanopsammia axifuga	966	100	9,660
Euphyllia glabrescens	926	90	10,288
Fimbriaphyllia ancora	1863	120	15,525
Fimbriaphyllia divisa (Not Attachment B)	600*	122	4918
Cycloseris cyclolites	600	69	8,695
Acanthophyllia deshayesiana	600	180	3,333
Homophyllia australis	1065	60	17,750
Micromussa lordhowensis	3715	140	26,535
Catalaphyllia jardinei	1772	100	17,720
Trachyphyllia geoffroyi	701	60	11,683

Other options may also include non-legislative controls such as voluntary industry mechanisms and administrative triggers (e.g. notifying all fishers by SMS when 50% of the catch limit is reached for a particular species, and again when 90% is reached).

### 3. ITQ species list for future years

The working group has recommended key coral species are managed through ITQ to provide increased security of access for individual fishers and avoid a competitive race-to-fish. No decision has been made on the use of ITQ and the introduction of ITQ would need to be considered as part of a regulatory amendment process. The species which may be managed via ITQ, as well as the allocation method, will be the subject of further consultation and consideration during 2022-23.

However, consideration should be given at this point in time as to what coral species might be appropriate for a species-level ITQ. Practical constraints will limit the number of species that may be managed under separate ITQ and not all species are considered appropriate to be moved to ITQ. Where multiple management tools are used in a multi-species fishery, species-level ITQ should represent target species and key drivers of fishing behaviour in a fishery to be effective.



**More information on ITQ managed fisheries, including a short video, is available at [www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable/quota-managed-fisheries](http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/fisheries/sustainable/quota-managed-fisheries)**

The European Scientific Review Group (SRG) has adopted a negative opinion on imports to the European Union from Australia of five particular coral species, i.e. *Catalaphyllia jardinae*, *Duncanopsammia axifuga*, *Euphyllia paraancora*, *E. glabrescens* and *E. ancora*.

A draft species list considered appropriate for management under ITQ is provided at Table 3. This has been developed in consultation with the working group and includes all species of concern listed in Attachment B of the WTO conditions of approval.

**Table 3: Draft species considered appropriate for management under ITQ**

Proposed ITQ species	Current quota arrangements	Comments
<i>Acropora</i> spp	Other Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Montipora</i> spp	Other Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Duncanopsammia axifuga</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Euphyllia glabrascens</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Fimbriaphyllia ancora</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Fimbriaphyllia divisa</i>	Specialty Coral	Not Attachment B, but a key target species
<i>Cycloseris cyclolites</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Acanthophyllia deshayesiana</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Homophyllia australis</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Micromussa lordhowensis</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Catalaphyllia jardinei</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO
<i>Trachyphyllia geoffroyi</i>	Specialty Coral	Attachment B as per WTO

## 4. ITQ allocation process

A process known as a resource allocation is required to implement new, or reallocate existing, ITQ. To administer the new species-level catch limits under an ITQ system, the existing high level quota system, with quota limits for “specialty coral” and “other coral”, must be re-allocated at species level and on an individual basis.

This is more complicated than introducing ITQ to a fishery that has not previously been managed under a quota system, because fishers have existing quota rights. It also means that some of the options used to introduce ITQ in other fisheries may not be suitable for the coral fishery.

It is important to be aware that re-allocation will only apply to permanent quota holders, not to fishers who hold leased quota.

Fisheries Queensland’s objective when allocating ITQ is to seek to maintain each fisher’s relative economic position in the fishery. This means that the proportion of the total catch that a fisher accessed prior to allocation should be similar to the proportion of the total catch that a fisher accesses after allocation.

Generally, options for allocating quota include:

- Equal allocation. This option divides the TACC equally among all fishers. If the TACC is 8000 kg and there are 100 eligible fishers, every single fisher would receive 80 kg. This option is not considered suitable because it does not take into account a fisher’s economic position within the fishery.
- Allocation based on history. This option was discussed at recent working group meetings and it is considered unsuitable. There is an insufficient number of years to use as a reference period (a maximum of 4 years of data that has been recorded in a manner consistent with the current WTO requirements). Various other reporting issues such as inability to properly link tenders to licences means that the data is not sufficiently reliable to estimate each fisher’s relative economic position in the fishery.
- Proportional allocation (preferred). This option would involve nominating a particular date (the ‘eligibility date’) which will be used to provide a snapshot of every fisher’s relative economic position. Prior to the eligibility date, fishers may trade their existing “specialty coral” and “other coral” quota units, so as to position themselves as best they can for the allocation calculations. Species-level ITQ would then be allocated proportionally according to each fisher’s relative economic position on the eligibility date.

Once established, each species-level ITQ would have prescribed quota unit fees similar to the existing multi-species ITQ units.

## 5. Enhanced reporting requirements

The WTO conditions of approval requires that annual species/genus specific catch limits be implemented for all coral collected. From 1 July 2022, the reporting requirements in the Coral “D” Fishery will be updated in accordance with the WTO conditions of approval.

The new reporting requirements will be designed to improve accuracy of catch, restrict the use of conversion factors and simplify the reporting process. These are proposed to include:

- The option of electronic reporting via the Fisheries Qld commercial fishing app.
- Commercial fishers will be able to view their ITQ balances and the species-specific catch limits on FishNet Secure and through the Automated Interactive Voice Response (AIVR) system.
- An updated Logbook will remove the requirement to nominate the bin size for Live Rock and Coral Rubble and replace it with estimated weight.
- When completing a Prior notice via the AIVR or the Fisheries Qld commercial fishing app, all corals except Live Rock and Coral Rubble will be reported by accurate number.
- Live Rock and Coral Rubble will be reported by number of containers.
- There will no longer be a requirement to nominate a bin size on the Prior notice for Live Rock and Coral Rubble.
- All corals taken in the fishery will be required to be weighed at either species or genus level during the unload process (including all hard coral, soft coral and sea anemone).
- Live Rock and Coral Rubble will be weighed in containers.

Once reported, the weight notices will be used to deduct catch from the respective species-specific catch limits and ITQ.

## 6. *Acropora* spp. scientific program

The WTO conditions of approval require the introduction of a scientific program to independently characterise the approximate species composition of specimens of the genus *Acropora* harvested from the Queensland Coral Fishery. Research is required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the 2022-23 fishing season, with further work required at regular intervals of no greater than every 12 months for the life of the WTO.

The procurement of a supplier to undertake this research has commenced in consultation with the working group. Due to the high costs associated with this type of research, industry members on the working group have advised that industry will not be able to fund this research alone.

Fisheries Queensland is proposing a 50/50 cost sharing option with industry over the life of the three year project. This proposal will significantly reduce the cost to industry while allowing for a more equitable sharing of cost among licence holders. However, a mechanism for recovering industry’s share of the costs will need to be identified.

For the research project to proceed, researchers will require access to commercial premises where coral is stored. Without this access, the research project cannot proceed. Failure to undertake this research will likely result in the eventual revocation of the WTO approval.

## 7. Impact alleviation

Fisheries Queensland acknowledges there will be impacts as result of having comply with the WTO conditions of approval. Fisheries Queensland is seeking feedback from affected stakeholders to help identify practical and feasible options for alleviating the impacts of management change.

## Next steps

Feedback from this consultation will inform interim management action for the 2022-23 fishing season. Further consultation will be conducted during the 2022-23 fishing season to inform management decisions on proposed ITQ changes and allocation processes that may be applied to future fishing seasons.

# Survey questions

Your say matters and we want to hear from you about which management measures you prefer. The questions with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

**Question 1. Tell us who you are:**

Name:

Address:

Postcode:

Email address:

**Question 2. Do you agree with the draft species list at Table 1?**

Yes

No

**Question 3. If no, which species should be added or removed and why?**

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**Question 4. Given the number of species to be reported on, the investment to upgrade the commercial reporting app and the need for more timely and accurate reporting data to comply with the WTO conditions of approval, would you support mandatory electronic logbook and quota reporting for the Queensland Coral Fishery?**

Yes

No

**Question 5. Do you think additional input controls are required to slow down the race to fish under a competitive TACC?**

Yes

No

**Question 6. If yes, which input controls would you suggest and what species/genera should they apply to?**

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**Question 7. Do you agree with the draft species list to be considered for future management under ITQ at Table 3?**

- Yes
- No

**Question 8. If no, which species should be added or removed and why?**

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**Question 9. Should *Fimbriaphyllia paraancora* (previously *Euphyllia paraancora*) be added to Table 3 as a result of the decision of the European Scientific Review Group on 26 January 2022?**

- Yes
- No

**Question 10. Do you have any feedback to inform the consideration of an ITQ allocation process for the Queensland Coral Fishery?**

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**Question 11. Do you have any feedback to inform the selection of an eligibility date for an ITQ allocation process for the Queensland Coral Fishery?**

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**Question 12. Do you agree with the proposed changes to reporting catch as required by the WTO conditions of approval?**

- Yes
- No



**Question 13. If no, what changes do you recommend and why?**

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**Question 14. Do you support a 50/50 cost share between industry and Fisheries Queensland, to undertake the research required under the WTO conditions of approval?**

- Yes
- No

**Question 15. How should the costs be shared across industry and what mechanism should be used for collection of funds from industry?**

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**Question 16. Would you be willing to allow access to your facilities and coral inventory for the research required under the WTO conditions of approval?**

- Yes
- No

**Question 17. Please provide any other relevant information for allowing access to your facilities and coral inventory for the research required under the WTO conditions of approval?**

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**Question 18. Can you suggest any feasible options to alleviate the economic impacts of the proposed management action to meet the WTO conditions of approval?**

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