



Australian Government
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park Authority



Queensland
Government

TOURISM MANAGEMENT

————— Action Strategy —————



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The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Department of Environment and Science acknowledge the continuing Sea Country management and custodianship of the Great Barrier Reef by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Owners, whose rich cultures, heritage values, enduring connections, and shared efforts protect the Reef for future generations.





Contents

Why we need this Tourism Management Action Strategy	4
Purpose and scope	5
Development of the Action Strategy	6
Context and current situation	8
Tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks	8
Current management approaches	10
Guiding principles	12
Vision, Outcomes, Objectives and Actions	14
Review and adaptive management	19
Glossary	20
References	21



Why we need this Tourism Management Action Strategy

The tools currently used to manage commercial tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Commonwealth) and Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park (Queensland) (the Marine Parks) have served their purpose well and are some of the reasons why existing management arrangements are highly regarded by Reef users and other stakeholders.

However, conditions have changed significantly in recent times and will continue to change across the Great Barrier Reef (the Reef) ecosystems, socio-economic drivers and industry trends.

Our management tools need to respond to these changes. Some management tools need to be revised to be more proactive, clear and agile to respond quickly to changing conditions. This is particularly important under large, rapid changes, such as climate change, financial crises or the COVID-19 Pandemic. The managing agencies recognise that the tourism industry has adapted and will continue to adapt and respond to these changes.

This Tourism Management Action Strategy (Action Strategy) will guide the managing agencies, being the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (the Authority) and the Queensland Government Department of Environment and Science (DES – through the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service), in their management responses to these changing conditions.



Purpose and scope

This Tourism Management Action Strategy will guide the review, development and implementation of responsive, culturally appropriate and contemporary management tools. This, in turn, will deliver lower regulatory and administrative burden, greater compliance, and more certainty, clarity and stability for the Reef tourism industry, the communities it contributes to and the Reef ecosystem it relies on.

This overarching Action Strategy will guide how agencies manage for best-practice high standard tourism and encourage presentation of the environment, biodiversity and heritage values of the Marine Parks and Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.

This Action Strategy complements broader management of the Marine Parks, which addresses a range of environmental and use impacts.

The Tourism Management Action Strategy:

- is a high-level strategy with actions and targets reaching out to 2035;
- provides strategic direction for the managing agencies, in partnership with other relevant organisations, for managing tourism use in the Marine Parks;
- will guide the review, simplification, deregulation and rationalisation of tourism policies and other management tools under the **Authority's Policy and Planning Strategic Roadmap**; and

- further strengthens the joint-management arrangements between the Authority and the Queensland Government (Department of Environment and Science through the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services, QPWS) by increasing the alignment and streamlining of processes and resources in regard to tourism management.

This Action Strategy does not provide detailed, direct guidance about applying for permissions for specific types of tourism activities (information on that is available on the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's website**).

The timely and effective implementation of this Action Strategy is a priority commitment of the managing agencies.

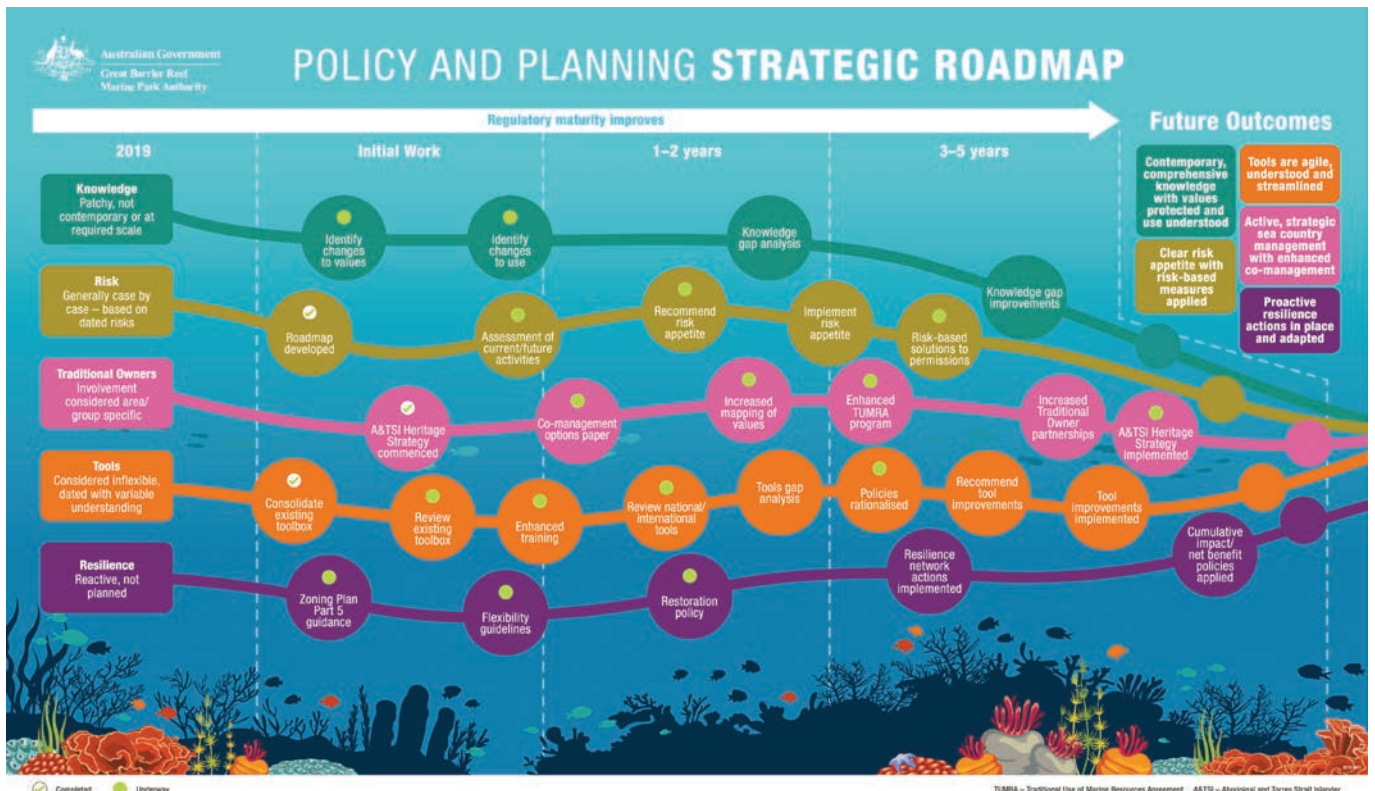


Development of the Action Strategy

This Action Strategy has been developed under section 7(4) of the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)*.

The development of this Action Strategy included a consultative approach between the Authority and Queensland Government, under the **Great Barrier Reef Intergovernmental Agreement**. It was informed by input from industry, Traditional Owners, other partners and stakeholders.

This Action Strategy is a deliverable under the Authority's **Policy and Planning Strategic Roadmap** (the Roadmap). The Roadmap aims to deliver a proactive, contemporary and risk-based approach to Marine Park policy, planning and regulation.



This Action Strategy aligns with the objectives of the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)**, plus the **Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan (Reef 2050 Plan)**, **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Strategy 2019** and responds to the **2019 Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report**.

The Action Strategy also has alignment with Queensland's **Advancing Tourism 2016–2020**, **Year of Indigenous Tourism (2020–2021)**, the **Gurra Gurra Framework 2020–2026** and several proposed strategic actions within the Australian Government's **Tourism 2030 - Steering Committee Report**.





Context and current situation

Tourism in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Parks

The multiple-use Marine Parks support commercial marine tourism and many other commercial (especially fishing and shipping) and non-commercial uses (e.g. fishing, diving, and boating). In addition, the Reef holds special significance to Traditional Owners of the Great Barrier Reef and is rich in Indigenous culture and heritage.

The Great Barrier Reef tourism industry is recognised as providing opportunities for unique, high-standard and world-class tourism experiences. The Reef's long-term attractiveness as a tourism destination is largely based on the Great Barrier Reef being the world's largest, best-known and best-managed coral reef, which is home to a spectacular and diverse array of species. In 1981, it was inscribed on the World Heritage List in recognition of its outstanding universal value. All of these factors have, and should continue to be, a strong foundation for the marine tourism industry to promote the Great Barrier Reef as a destination of excellence.

Commercial marine tourism is the largest Reef-dependent industry within the Marine Parks, offering access to the Great Barrier Reef to more than two million tourists a year. The marine tourism industry also provides significant employment, economic and social benefits to local communities.

Although marine tourism occurs throughout the Marine Parks, most occurs in about seven per cent of the area. On average, 86 per cent of tourists visit the Great Barrier Reef from Cairns/Port Douglas and the Whitsundays (**Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2019**).

The most common tourism programs on the Reef are vessel-based trips to reefs, islands, bays and cays, which often include the use of moorings or pontoons. Marine tourism operations may include visits to multiple sites. Deep-water wrecks and other non-reef destinations are currently very few in number.

The marine tourism industry attracts visitors from all over the world. While many Australians are regular visitors, for many people from overseas, a trip to the Reef is

a once-in-a-life time experience and a primary reason for visiting Australia and the Great Barrier Reef Region.

The Reef's health is critically important to the stability and value of the Reef-dependent tourism industry. Impacts on Reef health due to climate change (particularly marine heat waves), cyclones, crown-of-thorns starfish outbreaks (**Outlook Report 2019**) and associated media coverage have adversely affected perceptions and/or tourism visitation. Other events, such as the 2019–2020 bushfires, the global financial crisis, and particularly the COVID-19 pandemic, have all impacted recent tourism visitation.

Over the past decade, the Reef tourism industry has shown innovation in response to challenges and opportunities that have resulted from changes in market trends or local environmental events. For example, pro-active industry leadership contributed to the origin of the Crown-of-Thorns Starfish Control Program and further innovations in conservation tourism continue.



Current management approaches

A comprehensive suite of management tools, complemented by strong industry partnerships, have contributed to the management of tourism activities (**Outlook Report 2019**).

Current management of marine tourism is based on a strong joint management approach between the Authority and the Queensland Government's Department of Environment and Science (DES) (**Outlook Report 2019**).

The Marine Parks are managed complementarily with adjoining Queensland National Parks (islands and mainland). Currently a significant percentage of the managing agencies' efforts are focused on tourism management.

Key tools include: the **Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth)** and **Regulations**, various pieces of **Queensland legislation, zoning plans, management plans, permission systems, site management, policy, Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRAs), marine Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs), research, best practices, stewardship programs, information, education and training, consultation and engagement, and enforcement and compliance**. On the water, islands and cays, the **Reef Joint Field Management Program** serves to enhance implementation (adoption),

compliance, infrastructure, conservation, public relations, monitoring and incident response. In regard to adjoining mainland and island areas, there are **National Park management plans, statements, visitor management strategies, Indigenous Management Agreements (IMAs)**, and island booking protocols.

Current management has helped ensure ecologically sustainable tourism on the Great Barrier Reef. Some management tools specifically help to respond to changing circumstances, e.g. the Authority's **Marine Tourism Contingency Plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (2014)** provides flexibility for tourism operators to relocate following uncontrollable damage, such as that caused by cyclones at particular sites.

Over time, these tools have become increasingly complex as they have responded to global and local drivers affecting environmental health and industry changes. The cumulative revisions of management tools has impacted management agility. Now, management tools are not well aligned, less relevant to managing today's impacts and not agile enough to act quickly to changing environmental and industry conditions. This has created the need for review and update of tourism management in the Marine Parks.

Additionally, the industry and managing agencies recognise that Indigenous heritage, knowledge and culture are valuable components of the Reef's values. These components are important in strengthening Sea Country management, Reef stewardship and resilience of the marine tourism industry.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has an **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (2019)** that seeks to honour Traditional Owner knowledge and connections to the Reef and strengthen protection of indigenous heritage and culture. It promotes recognition and respect for native title rights and interests, Traditional Owner management of Sea Country and traditional use of marine resources activities in the Marine Park. It also includes improving co management and protection of heritage values through the Authority's policy and planning tools, and strengthening opportunities for social and economic outcomes that help to deliver against 'Closing the Gap' and other, related Commonwealth policies.

This Tourism Management Action Strategy will help simplify and harmonise the suite of management tools and aligns with the **Reef 2050 Plan** and the **Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience** as they pertain to tourism management.





Guiding principles

The Action Strategy has been developed and will be implemented by using a set of guiding principles adapted from the **Reef 2050 Good Practice Guideline**. Great Barrier Reef marine tourism management will:

- i. Focus on continually improving tourism management
- ii. Be forward-looking and adaptive
- iii. Consider ecological, social and economic factors
- iv. Engage and consult the tourism industry and stakeholders in the implementation of this strategy and its actions
- v. Engage and consult Traditional Owners in a culturally appropriate manner in the implementation of this strategy and its actions
- vi. Recognise, respect and acknowledge Traditional Owner ownership of their knowledge, cultural values and intellectual property and collaboratively develop and apply best practice protocols for sharing and holding Indigenous knowledge¹
- vii. Use best available science and knowledge
- viii. Understand and manage risks
- ix. Avoid or otherwise minimise negative impacts and deliver net benefits
- x. Consider the vulnerability and resilience of the ecosystem and the dependent tourism industry
- xi. Ensure tailored and place-specific management solutions, where appropriate
- xii. Promote collaboration and a partnership-approach to management
- xiii. Promote new ideas
- xiv. Provide transparency
- xv. Monitor, evaluate and report achievements.

¹ This includes gaining free, prior and informed consent from the appropriate cultural authority where possible.



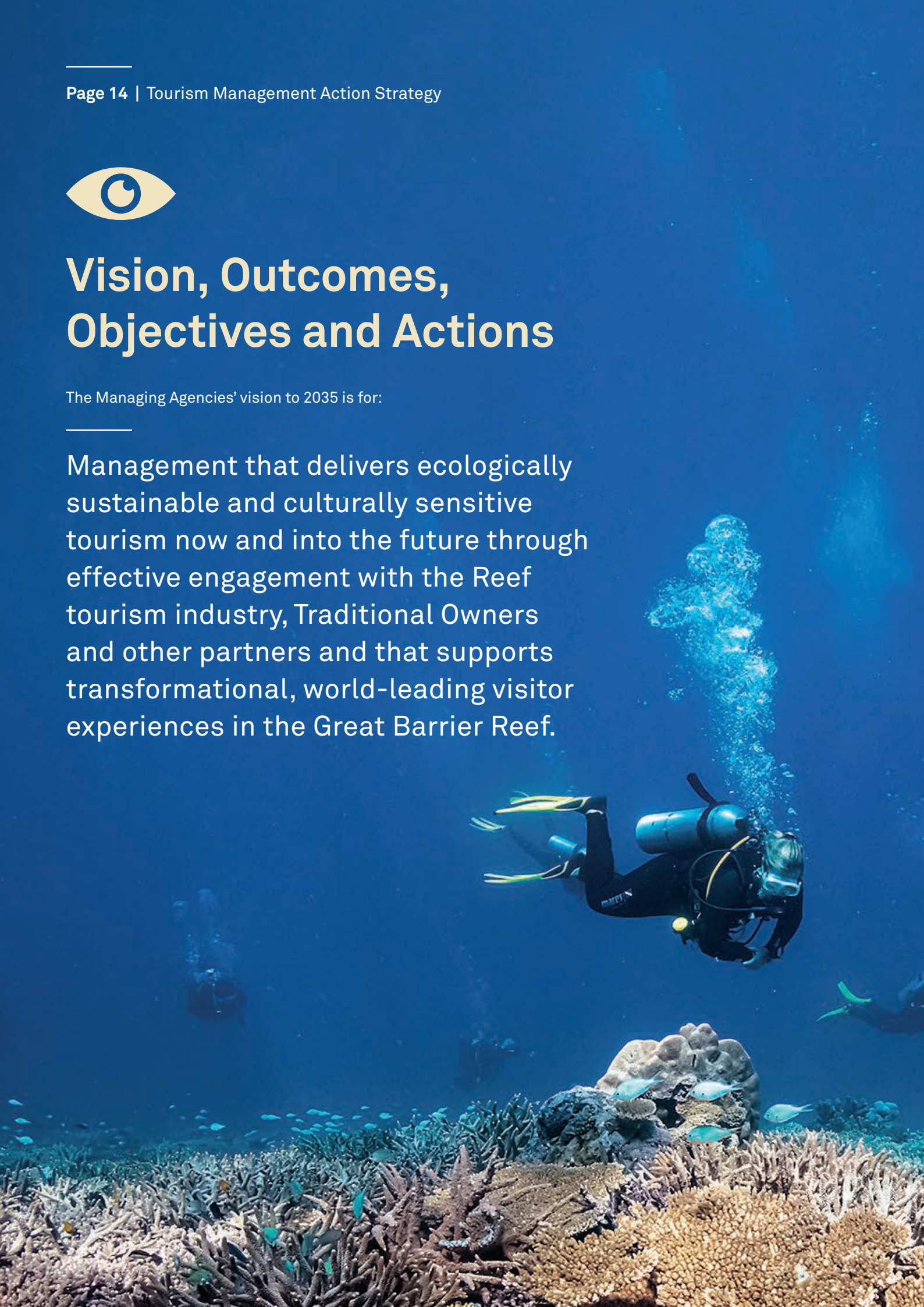




Vision, Outcomes, Objectives and Actions

The Managing Agencies' vision to 2035 is for:

Management that delivers ecologically sustainable and culturally sensitive tourism now and into the future through effective engagement with the Reef tourism industry, Traditional Owners and other partners and that supports transformational, world-leading visitor experiences in the Great Barrier Reef.



The outcomes from this vision are contemporary, agile, risk-based and efficient management that supports ecologically sustainable tourism; and tourism that is world-leading, supporting inspiring visitor experiences and strong stewardship by tourism operators and visitors alike.

Our vision is supported by the outcomes and objectives as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 also sets out specific actions for the managing agencies to achieve the stated outcomes and objectives in the short, medium and long term, until 2035.

Whilst these actions are nested under the overarching objective and outcome to which they will primarily contribute (see Table 1), the integrated design of this Action Strategy means some actions may contribute to more than one objective and outcome.



TABLE 1.
Implementation Plan 2021 to 2035 for the managing agencies

Actions will be implemented in the short (1–2 year), medium (3–5 year) or long (>5 year) term. Some actions will be ongoing. Implementation of actions are guided by the **Guiding principles** listed above for this Action Strategy.

OUTCOME 1	
The managing agencies implement contemporary, agile, risk-based and efficient management that supports ecologically sustainable tourism in the Marine Parks.	
<p>OBJECTIVE 1.1</p> <p>Management that is contemporary, fit-for-purpose, clearly understood and accepted, easily administered and complied with to deliver ecologically sustainable tourism.</p>	ACTION
	<p>1.1.1 Review and update existing tourism policies to ensure contemporary management, reduce administrative burden and promote environmental outcomes, starting with review of the Managing Tourism Permissions to Operate in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (including allocation, latency and tenure) Policy and the Marine Tourism Contingency Plan to be completed in the short to medium term. Review of other tourism policies will occur in the short, medium and long term.</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Deliver joint policy and planning with the Queensland Government (DES) to strengthen consistency, complementarity and permissions streamlining (e.g. State accreditation of Commonwealth Plans of Management). (Short term and ongoing)</p>
	<p>1.1.3 Establish a clear risk appetite for management actions to guide and streamline management. (Short term)</p>
	<p>1.1.4 Enhance educational material, communication and technology to better assist permit holders to understand and manage their permits (e.g. online training, integration of educational material into application platforms). (Short to medium term)</p>
	<p>1.1.5 Proactively identify locations (Short term) and promote and support local site stewardship (Ongoing) for areas where significant tourist activity occurs and/or sensitive areas within the Marine Parks.</p>
	<p>1.1.6 Facilitate further joint permission system improvements, particularly technology enhancements to reduce the administrative burden on tourism operators. (Short to medium term)</p>
	<p>1.1.7 Investigate (Short term) and, if possible, implement vessel tracking equipment for all vessels in the tourism industry (Medium-Long term).</p>
	<p>1.1.8 Continue to strengthen the joint compliance management capability of the managing agencies. (Ongoing)</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE 1.2</p> <p>Active and adaptive (agile) management that responds effectively and rapidly to changing ecological, social and economic issues affecting the Reef.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Establish consistent and trustworthy pathways to exchange knowledge, where possible and appropriate, between industry, managing agencies, researchers, Traditional Owners² and other knowledge holders to inform management decisions. (Short term and ongoing)</p>
	<p>1.2.2 Identify (Short term) and address (Medium and long term) critical knowledge gaps, ensuring results can be applied to improve actions and outcomes for tourism management and Reef health.</p>
	<p>1.2.3 Investigate and develop two-way capacity building initiatives between the managing agencies and external high-environmental-performance certification scheme providers. (Short term)</p>
	<p>1.2.4 Investigate two-way capacity building initiatives between the managing agencies and permit holders to enhance data collection and input regarding commercial Marine Parks use. (Short and medium term)</p>
	<p>1.2.5 Develop management tools and processes to respond effectively to emerging tourism activities (e.g. edu-tourism, volun-tourism and reef restoration). (Short term and ongoing)</p>
	<p>1.2.6 Implement appropriate place and site-based management arrangements where needed (e.g. in high use or culturally sensitive areas, where values are potentially being impacted). (Medium term)</p>
	<p>1.2.7 Establish (Short term) and implement a consistent evaluation and review mechanism to assess tourism management tool effectiveness. (Ongoing) See 'Review and adaptive management' section below.</p>

² Refer to **Guiding principles** v and vi

OUTCOME 2

The managing agencies support tourism in the Marine Parks that is world-leading and transformational for management and visitor experience, inspiring strong stewardship by tourism operators and visitors alike.

OBJECTIVE 2.1

Establish benchmarks to ensure Reef-appreciation activities prevent or minimise harm to the environment in the Marine Parks.

ACTION

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 2.1.1 | Collaboratively develop and implement practical guidelines on what ecologically sustainable tourism in the Great Barrier Reef should look like, setting clear expectations and benchmarks for high standard presentation experiences. (Short to medium term) |
| 2.1.2 | Develop incentive-based programs to encourage net positive contributions from tourism to the marine environment. (Short term) |
| 2.1.3 | Enhance and build on partnership programs (e.g. Master Reef Guides) and standards, for tourism operators and visitors, with a focus on Reef user compliance, sustainability and positive contributions. (Short term) |
| 2.1.4 | Examine opportunities to introduce measureable minimum standards of tourism operations in management tools. (Medium term) |

OBJECTIVE 2.2

Promote high standard experiences that inspire visitors, and support tourism operators contributing to the ongoing care, protection and understanding of the Reef's values.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 2.2.1 | Enhance delivery of a high standard tourism operator program using contemporary and innovative resources that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. increase awareness of the Reef's values and threats b. acknowledge, respect and improve understanding of Indigenous heritage, and c. foster stewardship actions. (Medium term) |
| 2.2.2 | Encourage all tourism operators to achieve and maintain high standard tourism operator status/certification within three years of the start of operations. (Short term) |
| 2.2.3 | Build on existing partnerships and knowledge exchange between tourism operators, researchers, Traditional Owners ³ , funding bodies and others to achieve world-leading education, presentation and interpretation of the Reef and its values, e.g. through the Master Reef Guides program. (Short term and ongoing) |
| 2.2.4 | Encourage appropriate ⁴ sharing of traditional use, connection to Sea Country and Indigenous heritage values information between Traditional Owners and tourism operators. (Short term and ongoing) |
| 2.2.5 | Facilitate and encourage tourism, which provides conservation benefits to the marine environment e.g. industry-led codes of practice/conduct, conservation tourism, edu-tourism, volun-tourism and Indigenous cultural knowledge tourism. (Medium term) |
| 2.2.6 | Promote, through digital media and face-to-face events, the work that the managing agencies and tourism partners undertake to protect and present the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. (Short term and ongoing) |
| 2.2.7 | The managing agencies enhance education and behaviour change programs to be more contemporary and tailored to different types of visitor experiences. (Short to medium term and ongoing) |
| 2.2.8 | Enhance tourism presentation efforts through maintenance and upgrading of management infrastructure and other fieldwork e.g. reef protection markers, public moorings, signage, crown-of-thorns starfish control, access and amenities. (Ongoing) |
| 2.2.9 | Apply tailored compliance tools to optimise deterrence of illegal activities including those that detract from high standard Reef experiences (Short term and ongoing). |
| 2.2.10 | Develop and implement initiatives to enhance tourism operator acknowledgement, respect and understanding of Traditional Owner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. governance structures including Cultural Authority b. heritage (both tangible and intangible) c. engagement mechanisms. (Short term and ongoing) |

³ Refer to **Guiding principles v** and **vi**

⁴ Refer to **Guiding principles v** and **vi**

TABLE 1.
Implementation Plan 2021 to 2035 for the managing agencies

OUTCOME 3	
The managing agencies support tourism in the Marine Parks to respect, recognise and celebrate Traditional Owner connection to country, involve Traditional Owners, and help maintain natural and cultural heritage values.	
OBJECTIVE 3.1 The managing agencies respect, recognise and promote Traditional Owners as the long-standing custodians of the Reef, involve Traditional Owners in tourism management and activities, and support partnerships that deliver social and economic outcomes.	ACTION
	3.1.1 Maintain and strengthen effective Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation on the Authority’s Tourism Advisory Committee. (Short term and ongoing)
	3.1.2 The managing agencies support Traditional Owners efforts to develop culturally-appropriate engagement protocols to enable engagement with tourism operators and others in the Marine Parks. (Long term)
	3.1.3 Encourage partnerships between the tourism sector and Traditional Owners who seek involvement in tourism management and activities, to deliver social, cultural, employment and economic outcomes for Traditional Owners. (Medium term and ongoing)
OBJECTIVE 3.2 Integrate Traditional Owner knowledge and input into the managing agencies’ tourism policy, planning, environmental assessment and permitting processes to help maintain the Reef’s natural, cultural and heritage values.	3.1.4 The managing agencies actively support and promote Indigenous-led tourism opportunities through management tools and programs, capacity building, information sharing and tripartite education (i.e. between Traditional Owners, tourism operators and managing agencies). (Ongoing)
	3.2.1 Ensure consistent, appropriate ⁵ and timely integration of Traditional Owner knowledge and input into tourism-specific environmental assessment, policy, planning, permitting, including, place-specific assessment guidelines. (Medium term and ongoing)
	3.2.2 Provide guidance and information for new and continuing tourism operators on the expectations for Traditional Owner consultation and measures to protect Indigenous cultural heritage. (Short term)
	3.2.3 Increase co-management with Traditional Owners, to benefit the Marine Parks, through tourism management tools (e.g. planning, permits, day to day management of the Marine Parks, incident responses, Reef stewardship programs, Sea Country planning). (Short term and ongoing)

⁵ Refer to Guiding principles v and vi



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Review and adaptive management

Implementation of this Action Strategy will be long term, with whole-of-strategy reviews every five years aligned to the release of the five-yearly Outlook Report. Reviews may also occur on an as-needs basis within any five-year cycle to ensure responsiveness and relevance to emerging circumstances and issues.

We will establish measurable performance indicators for each action to be monitored, evaluated and reported on under an active **adaptive management cycle**. These key performance indicators for each action will be available as supporting documents to each revised Action Strategy document.

Where practicable and appropriate, monitoring, evaluation and reviews of the Action Strategy implementation will also involve evaluation of tourism management outcomes for the socio-ecological health of the Reef, using:

- Monitoring and analysis of industry, environment and socio-economic circumstances and trends
- Inputs from partners and stakeholders
- Inputs from the management effectiveness assessment undertaken as part of the development of the Outlook Report
- Inputs from assessments of progress against the objectives and management goals of the Reef 2050 Plan.

Glossary

Co-management	is viewed by the Authority as encompassing a broad range of partnership activities and formal agreements with Traditional Owners to manage the Marine Parks.
Conservation tourism	is defined as “commercial tourism which makes an ecologically significant net positive contribution to the effective conservation of biological diversity” (Buckley 2010: 2).
COVID-19	an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) .
Cultural authority	is a system of rights and responsibilities used by Traditional Owners to care for, protect and use resources sustainably.
Edu-tourism	the combination of tourism and education.
Ecologically sustainable	same meaning as in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) , being “use of the Region or resources: (a) that is consistent with: (i) protecting and conserving the environment, biodiversity and heritage values of the Great Barrier Reef Region; and (ii) ecosystem based management; and (b) that is within the capacity of the Region and its natural resources to sustain natural processes while maintaining the life support systems of nature and ensuring that the benefit of the use to the present generation does not diminish the potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.”
Environment	has the same meaning given in Section 528 of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) , as referred to in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) , and includes: (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities (b) natural and physical resources (c) the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas (d) heritage values of places, and (e) the social, economic and cultural aspects of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	the Commonwealth Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Act 1975 (Cth) , as amended from time to time.
Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park	the Queensland Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park established by the Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld) , as amended from time to time.
Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area	Refers to the area as defined in Schedule 1 of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) .
Indigenous heritage values	has the same meaning given in Section 528 of the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) : Indigenous heritage values of a place means a heritage value of the place that is of significance to indigenous persons in accordance with their practices, observances, customs, traditions, beliefs or history.
Indigenous tourism	a tourism activity in which Indigenous people are directly involved either through control and/or by having their culture serve as the essence of the attraction.
Managing agencies	refers to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park); and the Department of Environment and Science (Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park).

Marine Parks	refers to both the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park established by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) ; and the Great Barrier Reef Coast Marine Park established pursuant to the Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld) .
Tourism	is commercial activities that provide transport, accommodation or services to people who are visiting principally for recreation.
Tourism activities	in this Strategy refers only to commercial tourism activities, and not recreational uses.
Traditional Owner	same meaning as the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 (Cth) , being “an Indigenous person: (a) who is recognised in the Indigenous community or by a relevant representative Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander body: (i) as having spiritual or cultural affiliations with a site or area in the Marine Park; or (ii) as holding native title in relation to that site or area; and (b) who is entitled to undertake activities under Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom or tradition in that site or area”.
Traditional Owner group	same meaning as in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019 (Cth) , being “in relation to a site or area of the Marine Park, means the group of Traditional Owners who, in accordance with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander custom, speak for the site or area.”
Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement	an agreement, developed in accordance with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Regulations 2019 (Cth) , by a Traditional Owner group, for the traditional use of marine resources in a site or areas of the Marine Parks.
Volun-tourism	a combination of volunteering and tourism (Guidelines – Applications for joint permissions, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, 2017)

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