

Tonga Marine Aquarium Fishery Management and Development Plan

2024 – 2027



Prepared by the Ministry of Fisheries, Tonga
and
Supported by the Pacific Community (SPC) and Ministry for Primary Industries
(MPI, NZ).



Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



SPC
Secretariat
of the Pacific
Community

FOREWORD

Tonga is a small island developing state with limited land and natural resources. It is however blessed with a vast ocean with an array of coastal and deepwater fisheries. Therefore, the conservation, management, sustainable utilization, and development of these fisheries resources remain crucial to ensure that the benefits directly reach the people of Tonga.

The marine aquarium fishery encompasses a wide range of fish, shellfish, and coral species, with its development and utilization spanning the past 36 years. This fishery has been a significant contributor to the social and economic development of Tonga, generating important employment opportunities and economic returns. Currently, the fishery consists of five locally-owned companies. Over the past decade, the average annual export value attributed to this fishery has been about \$680,000 (TOP, highlighting its importance to the Tongan economy).

The *Tonga Marine Aquarium Fishery Management and Development Plan 2024-2027* (the Plan) will continue to safeguard the benefits of this fishery to the people of Tonga. Its overarching goal is to ensure ecological sustainability through effective management and sustainable utilisation of the marine aquarium fishery. By doing so, the Plan endeavours to continue to generate social and economic benefits that improve the livelihoods of Tongan people. Building upon the successes of the previous plan (2020-2021), this Plan capitalizes on its achievements by outlining clear objectives, strategies, management measures, and actions; thereby ensuring sustainability utilisation for generations to come.

This Plan has a lifespan of four years (2024- 2027) and will promote and encourage transparent communication, facilitate collaboration and compliance, and foster partnerships between the Ministry and the marine aquarium sector. This sector encompasses marine aquarium operators, government agencies, local communities, and other interested parties. By promoting open communication and collaboration, this Plan aims to enhance cooperation and collective efforts towards the sustainable management and development of this important fishery.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), New Zealand for their technical guidance and support towards the development of this Plan. Additionally, I extend my heartfelt thanks to the dedicated staff of the Ministry of Fisheries and all stakeholders who have contributed their expertise, effort, and time throughout the review and updating of this Plan. Your collaborative efforts have been instrumental in ensuring the development of a comprehensive and effective strategy for the fishery's sustainable management.

It brings me great pleasure to present this Plan to the Government, the people of Tonga, and the marine aquarium sector. I extend a heartfelt invitation and urge all to utilize this Plan as a collaborative tool for the collective benefit of the fishery. Together, let us work towards the sustainable management of our marine resources, ensuring their preservation and prosperity for both present and future generations of the Kingdom of Tonga.


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Honourable Lord Fohe

Acting Minister for Ministry of Fisheries



APPROVAL OF THE TONGA MARINE AQUARIUM FISHERY MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2027

This Tonga Marine Aquarium Fishery Management and Development Plan 2024-2027 is developed to be used in accordance with Part II, Section 7(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 (the Act).

By virtue of powers conferred upon the Minister for Fisheries, under Part II, Section 7(5) of the Act, I hereby approve the Marine Aquarium Fishery Management & Development Plan 2024–2027.

Made at Nuku'alofa at the 25 Day of June 2024


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Honourable Lord Fohe

Acting Minister for Ministry of Fisheries



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DEFINITIONS

Word	Definition
Act	Refers to the Fisheries Management Act 2002
Live rock	Refers to an assemblage of living organisms attached to a hard substrate (including dead coral or rock, usually calcareous in nature) as defined in the Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008
Marine aquarium fish	Includes hard corals, soft corals, small invertebrates and aquarium fish, as defined in the Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008
Minister	Refers to the Minister responsible for fisheries
CEO	Refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Fisheries

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	
CEO	Ministry of Fisheries Chief Executive Officer
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
FCD	Fisheries Compliance Division
IATA	International Airline Transportation Association
MAMC	Marine Aquarium Management Committee
MOF	Ministry of Fisheries
SPC	The Pacific Community
MPI, NZ	Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TOP	Tongan pa'anga
UBA	Underwater Breathing Apparatus including Scuba gear and hookah

PART 1: PRELIMINARY

1.1 Context and Purpose

The Tongan marine aquarium fishery was formally recognised as a designated fishery in 1988.

Over the last 36 years since its establishment, this fishery has significantly contributed to the economic development and the livelihoods of people in Tonga.

The *Tonga Marine Aquarium Fishery Management and Development Plan 2024-2027* (the Plan) is informed by and builds upon the lessons learned from the previous plan (2020-2021), incorporating insights gained from both its successes and challenges. By leveraging these experiences, the Plan seeks to enhance its effectiveness and address any shortcomings, thus ensuring continuous improvement in the management and development of the marine aquarium fishery.

1.2 Scope

This Plan applies to:

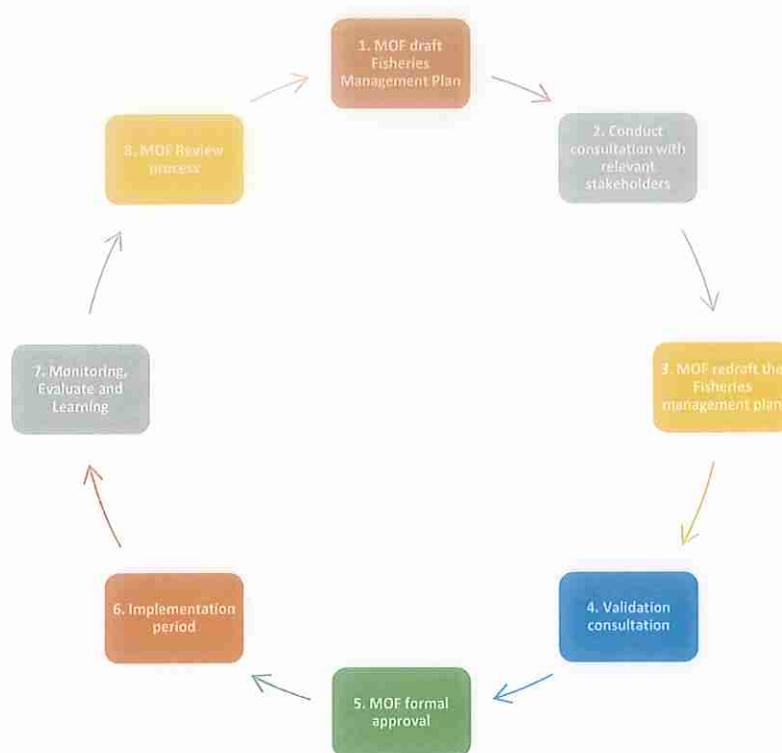
- I. All wild-caught marine aquarium fish (including hard corals, soft corals, small invertebrates, and fish) collected within designated areas in Tonga's fisheries waters, for the purpose of export as ornamental marine aquarium products.
- II. All cultured marine aquarium fish (including hard corals, soft corals, small invertebrates, and fish), for the purpose of export as ornamental marine aquarium products.
- III. All licensed holders authorised to fish, collect, process, or export marine aquarium fish.
- IV. All licensed vessels authorised to collect, transport, or ship marine aquarium fish.
- V. All forms of fishing, including collecting and using any fishing gear, to harvest marine aquarium fish.
- VI. All processing or holding (farms) facilities involved in handling and packing marine aquarium fish for the purpose of exporting marine aquarium products.

1.3 Goal

To ensure ecological sustainability through effective management and sustainable utilisation of the marine aquarium fishery to improve the livelihoods of people in Tonga.

1.4 Development Process

The development of a fisheries management plan is guided by the Fisheries Management Act, 2002 (the Act). The Ministry of Fisheries shall consult with other related government agencies, relevant stakeholders, and operators involved in this fishery in preparation and review of a fisheries management plan.



1.5. Institutional, Legal and Policy Framework

The Ministry of Fisheries is the lead government agency responsible for managing and developing the marine aquarium fishery in Tonga as mandated under the Act. Other agencies involved in this effort include the Department of Environment and the Department of Customs.

The primary legal instrument governing the management and development of the fishery in the Kingdom is the Fisheries Management Act 2002 (the Act). Supporting this are the Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008 (that outlines the regulatory framework for the effective implementation of the Plan), the Fisheries Management (Processing and Export) Regulations 2008 and Environment Management Act No.27 of 2010. Regional and international instruments, such as CITES, also play a crucial role in the management and development of the Tongan marine aquarium fishery.

Aligned with higher national overarching policy frameworks, this Plan is developed in accordance with the *Tonga Strategic Development Framework 2015-2025* and key Ministry of Fisheries' policies and strategies such as the *Tonga Fisheries Sector Plan 2016-2024* and *Corporate Plan Financial Year 2023 - 2024*. Serving as a guiding document, this Plan operationalizes the marine aquarium-related goals outlined in the overarching policies.

The Plan has been prepared in accordance with Part II, Section 7(1) and 7(5) of the Act.

The Plan supplements and does not in any way override the provisions of the Act. All activities subject to the Plan will be subject to the applicable provisions of all Acts and Regulations of Tonga:

- 1) Appendices form part of the Plan and should be read together.
- 2) The Plan is to be interpreted in accordance with Definition section above and section 2 of the Act.

Where there is inconsistency between the Plan and the Act, the Act shall prevail.

1.6 Key Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles and values will support the development and implementation of the Plan.

1. Promote an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management and ensure comprehensive decision-making in plan management and development.
2. Strengthen partnership and networking with all stakeholders at national, regional and community level, including marine aquarium operators.
3. Promote good governance, best practice, and accountability in the management and sustainable development of the fishery.
4. Support community-based management, capacity building, and empowerment of the communities.
5. Recognise the economic viability of the sector and its contribution to the development of Tonga.

PART 2: AUTHORITIES, ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ministry of Fisheries plays a primary role in promoting conservation, management, sustainable utilization and development of fisheries resources. The Ministry will manage the fishery in cooperation with stakeholders through a co-management approach by sharing information, promotion of voluntary compliance, and engagement to assist with monitoring of the fishery.

The Ministry will continue to work with the Marine Aquarium Management Committee (MAMC). The MAMC was established pursuant to the Act (s7(4)) and its functions and roles are appended in *Appendix H*.

PART 3: COMMENCEMENT

The Plan will come into effect immediately after the endorsement by the Minister of Fisheries.

PART 4: OVERVIEW OF THE MARINE AQUARIUM FISHERY

4.1 Status of the Fishery

The marine aquarium fishery in Tonga has been in operation for the last 36 years, providing economic and social benefits for people in Tonga. Figure 1 illustrates a snapshot of the fishery's development history over time.



Figure 1: Development history of the marine aquarium fishery in Tonga

4.2 Characteristics of the fishery

This fishery harvests live marine aquarium species including inedible live fish, invertebrates, and hard and soft corals for ornamental and display purposes. These species are distributed almost exclusively in waters less than 40 meters deep, within inshore and surrounding reef habitats.

The harvest of species is restricted to designated areas around the main island of Tongatapu only, with an exclusion of the outer islands. Fishing methods are restricted to hand collecting, snorkelling, and use of scuba only, and access is limited to a maximum of five licensed operators. Each license allows vessels of up to 8-9 meters long to operate in the fishery, usually carrying no more than five crew consisting of the boat master and three to four divers or collectors.

Management measures implemented under previous plans established limits on the number of licenses, maximum catch and export quantities, and imposed restrictions on designated fishing areas, and gear and methods used. Under the previous plan, annual catch limits applied to individual licenced operators.

The new Plan applies the same annual catch limits across all operators as follows; 100,000 pieces of live fish, 30,000 pieces for invertebrates, 3,000 pieces for soft corals per operator per year, and 2600 pieces per operator per year for live hard corals. Monitoring of catches is ongoing to ensure that this fishery will not exceed the annual catch limits.

Over the past five years (2019-2023), the total marine aquarium species harvested was about 376000 pieces consisting of 41% live hard corals, 29% live aquarium fish, 20% live soft corals, and 10% invertebrates (Figure 2). During this period, the total export volume was about 693,000 pieces valued at approximately TOP 3.7 million.

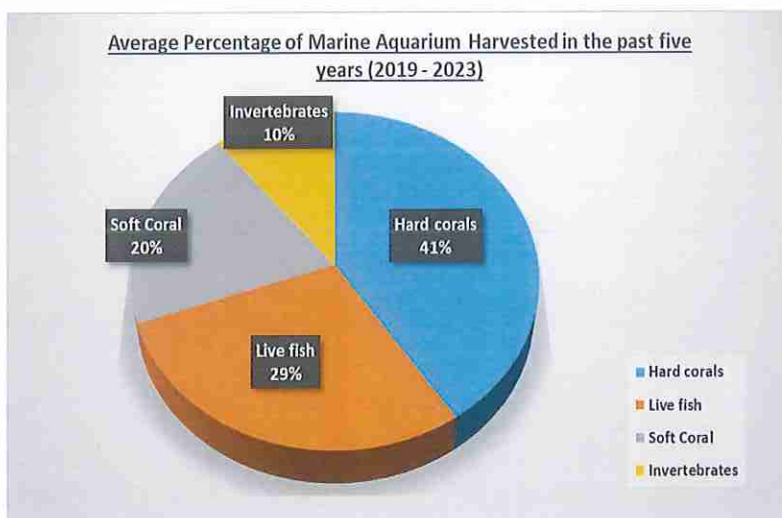


Figure 2: Average Percentage of Marine Aquarium Species Harvested (pieces) in Year 2019 – 2023.

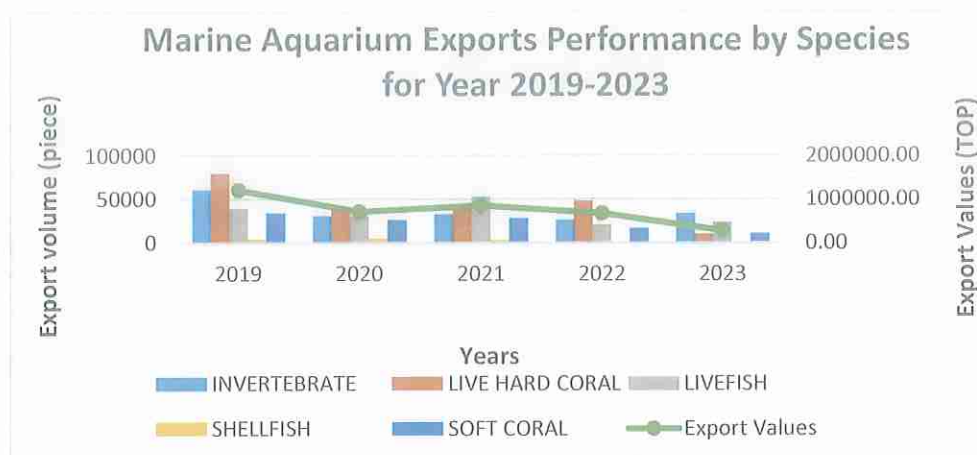


Figure 3: Aquarium Exports Performance by Species for Year 2019 - 2023

Figure 3 illustrates the export performance of marine aquarium species in the past 5 years (2019 – 2023), where clearly shows that live hard coral has the highest export values hence directly proportion to its value and as well as harvest data. However, the overall performance of the marine aquarium exports decreases in 2020 due to restrictions in Covid 19 and then it decreases again in 2022 due to the socio-ecological impacts of the volcanic eruption and tsunami from Hunga Tonga and Hunga Ha'apai event. As such, little fishing occurred during these events resulting in declined exports in 2023 as well.

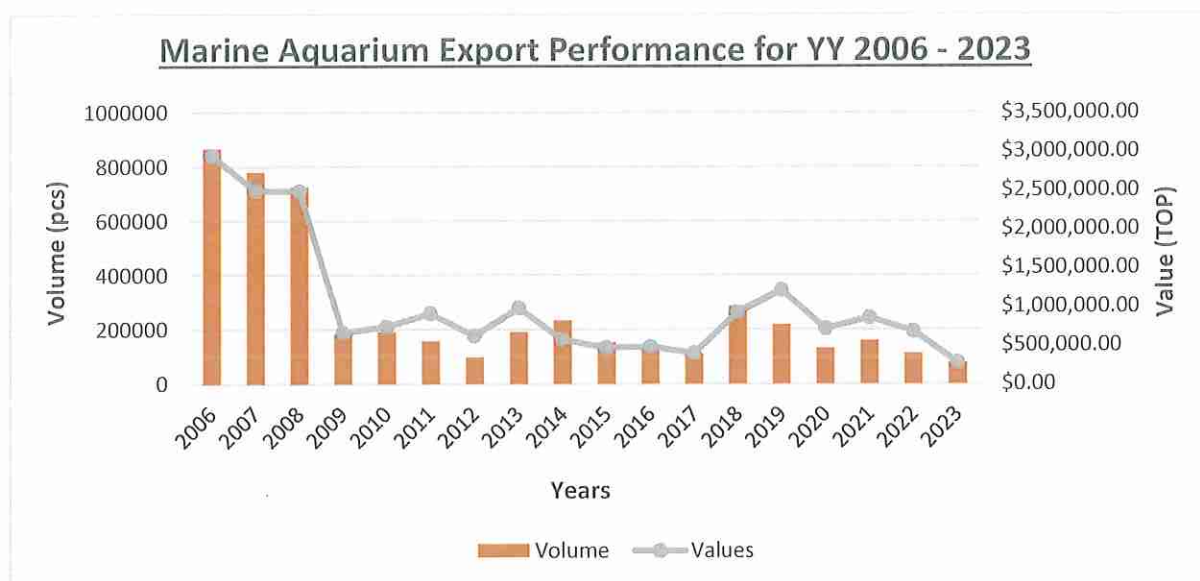


Figure 4: Marine aquarium fishery export production for past decade (YY 2006 – YY 2023). (Source: Tonga Ministry of Fisheries)

Figure 4 displays the total exports volume (pieces) and values (TOP) of marine aquarium species for the past decade (2006 – 2023). As shown, the trend of the exports volume is proportion to its values except for year 2011 and 2013, as some of their catch in December will be exported in Jan of the next year where the cost be counted in the export values of the next year.

There were some notable successes achieved under past plans, including implementation of most strategies and management measures, such as limiting the number of licenses to five. Trials using a small boat tracking device, known as the vessel monitoring system, have been conducted to enhance monitoring of aquarium boats, ensuring compliance with regulations. Moreover, efforts

to foster collaboration and partnership between the government and licensed operators have been promoted, exemplified by the utilization of Ministry of Fisheries facilities for packing by aquarium operators. These successes underscore the effectiveness of the past plans in driving positive outcomes within the marine aquarium fishery sector.

Key issues and challenges remain the effective implementation of management measures particularly regarding enforcing the set annual catch limits and export limits, which had exceeded mandated thresholds. This discrepancy stemmed from various factors, including inadequate dissemination of information to operators regarding these limits, insufficient resources and capability to effectively enforce the measures, and a lack of familiarity among monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) team, resulting in ineffective enforcement. It is imperative to address these challenges to enable their inclusion in this Plan, thereby facilitating targeted strategies to address them effectively. Further critical lessons gleaned from the previous plans underscore the pressing need for capacity building amongst Ministry staff and stakeholders engaged in the marine aquarium fishery. Specifically, there is a demand for economic studies concerning the fishery, as well as training programs aimed at communities involved in the cultivation of aquarium products like clams and corals, and in improving collection methods.

Furthermore, it became evident that the one-year timeframe of the previous plan was insufficient for effective implementation of strategies. Consequently, certain objectives remained unmet. Therefore, this Plan proposes a revision and extension of the timeframe to four years. This adjustment allows the Ministry greater opportunity to respond to numerous tasks effectively, ensuring that challenges are adequately addressed, and objectives are achieved.

PART 5: OBJECTIVES and STRATEGIES

This Plan comprises of five objectives and fifteen supporting strategies.

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
Objective 1: To enhance the environmentally sustainable utilization of marine aquarium fishery resources through effective management practices and strategies.	Strategy 1.1: Undertake biological assessment on the status of the marine aquarium resources.
	Strategy 1.2: Implement annual catch limits per licensed operator
	Strategy 1.3: Limit the number of licenses issued for marine aquarium fish.
	Strategy 1.4: Effectively enforce prohibitions on the export of wild live rocks and wild giant clams.
	Strategy 1.5: Implement a robust monitoring and reporting system, and effectively utilize gathered data to manage the fishery.
Objective 2: To ensure that marine aquarium fishery is economically viable and contributes to livelihood of people	Strategy 1.6: Strengthen compliance with management measures and regulations.
	Strategy 2.1: Investigate and monitor the economic performance of the fishery.
	Strategy 2.2: Promote employment opportunities for communities.

	Strategy 2.3: Develop and implement programs to promote community participation.
Objective 3: To encourage collaboration, partnership and networking with stakeholders, and improve awareness on the marine aquarium fishery.	Strategy 3.1: Ensure effective participatory approach to fishery management through collaboration, partnerships, and networking with key stakeholders. Strategy 3.2: Develop public awareness on the impacts of climate change on the fishery.
Objective 4: To promote gender equality and encourage women and youth participation	Strategy 4.1: Encourage participation and partnership of women and youth. Strategy 4.2: Promote gender and social inclusion in decision making.
Objective 5: To strengthen capacity and capability to sustainably manage the fishery.	Strategy 5.1: Promote training on best practices on harvest and post-harvest activities of marine aquarium fish. Strategy 5.2: Develop capacity of Ministry of Fisheries staff to effectively manage and monitor the fishery.

PART 6: MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The following management measures are used as specific controls to manage the sustainable utilization of the marine aquarium fishery.

6.1 Licenses and Permits

- a. No person or operator shall harvest, transport, process, possess or export marine aquarium fish for commercial purposes without a valid licence and/or permit.
- b. The maximum number of licenses to collect marine aquarium fish shall be limited to not more than five (5).
- c. Each licence to collect marine aquarium fish is valid for one year and requires an annual renewal and payment of a fee. (*refer to Appendix B*).
- d. Licences to process and export live marine aquarium fish shall only be valid for a one-year period and require annual renewal and payment of a license fee. (*refer to Appendix B*).
- e. All licences are non-transferable and are subject to review for renewal (*refer to Appendix C for a step-by-step process to follow on granting licences to fish for, process and export marine aquarium fish*)
- f. An export permit is required for each consignment of live aquarium fish prior to export (*refer to Aquarium Export Log Sheet – Form 2 for corals and Form 3 for aquarium fish in Appendix C*).
- g. All vessels used for the purpose of harvest and/or transport of marine aquarium fish must be licensed in accordance with the Act and Fisheries (Local Fishing) Regulations 2009.
- h. All license and permit holders must follow any directions issued and cooperate with authorized officers and inspectors in undertaking their duties, including the inspection of any harvesting activities, holding, processing and packing facilities, consignments

destined for export, reporting log forms, the taking of photographs and the collection of specimens if, and where necessary.

6.2 Processing and Export

- a. Any fish processing establishment used for marine aquarium fishery must comply with part 4 of the Fisheries Management (Processing and Export) Regulations 2008;
- b. The Code of Practice for Packing and Exporting of aquarium fish (Appendix E) shall provide guidance to exporters.
 - i. **Marine Aquarium Fish Permit:** Upon submitting an Aquarium Export Log Sheet, an Export Permit issued by the Ministry of Fisheries is required for each shipment of marine aquarium fish. The Aquarium Export Log Sheet must list all species, lengths and quantities, their destination, and other information as requested by the Ministry of Fisheries and the importing country;
 - ii. **Coral Export Permit:** A Coral Export Permit is to be obtained from the Ministry of Fisheries for each shipment of corals and must list all species, lengths and quantities, their destination and other information as requested by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the International Airline Transport Association (IATA) and the importing country; and
 - iii. **Giant Clam Export Permit:** A Giant Clam Export Permit is to be obtained only for cultured specimen from the Ministry of Fisheries for each shipment of giant clams and must list all species, lengths and quantities, their destination and other information as requested by CITES, the IATA and the importing country
 - iv. Each shipment must comply with relevant IATA regulations and standards for the transport of live animals.

6.3 Annual Catch and Export Limit

- a. Every marine aquarium licence holder must comply with the following Total Annual Catch Limits (limits apply fishery-wide) as provided in Table 2.

Marine aquarium resource	Total Annual Catch Limit (fishery-wide)
Fish	100,000 pieces per year
Small Invertebrates	30,000 pieces per year
Live hard coral	2600 per operator per year (must be less than 20 cm in maximum length)
Soft coral	3,000 pieces per operator per year
Wild live rock	Prohibited
Wild giant clam	Prohibited
Cultured artificial live rock	Unlimited quantity
Cultured giant clam	Unlimited quantity

Cultured hard coral	Unlimited quantity
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Table 2: Total annual catch limit for the entire fishery

- b. The exports of live rock shall only be permitted for artificially manufactured and seasoned live rock.
- c. The export of farmed hard corals is only permitted for specimens cultivated from a farmed broodstock colony (i.e., second filial generation or F2), originating from a fragment obtained from a colony that was reared from a clipping of a wild-sourced coral, and acquired from a registered aquaculture operation.
- d. The export of giant clams is only permitted for specimens grown from broodstock (i.e. grown-out spat obtained from broodstock) obtained from licenced aquaculture operations.
- e. An export permit and other relevant documentation issued by the Ministry of Fisheries is required for lawful export.

6.4 Prohibitions

- a. Harvesting and export of wild live rock and wild giant clam are prohibited under Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulations 2008.
- b. Harvest, possession, transport and export of the following is prohibited:
 - i. bumphead parrot fish (*Bolbometopon muricatum*),
 - ii. humphead wrasse (*Cheilinus undulatus*),
 - iii. giant grouper (*Epinephelus lanceolatus*),
 - iv. all species of sharks and rays
 - v. triton shell (*Charonia tritonis*)
 - vi. all species of turtles.
- c. Collecting marine aquarium fish within, or close to, any registered tourist diving sites is prohibited, and a buffer zone of at least 100 metres must be observed.
- d. Collecting marine aquarium fish at night using lights is prohibited.
- e. Collecting marine aquarium fish using techniques and tools that may harm or destroy the environment (e.g. crowbars, axes, any metal rod, dynamite, or garden tools such as spades) is prohibited.
- f. Using, storing and transporting explosives, noxious substances (including cyanide and naturally derived substances in any form) for the purpose of killing, stunning, stupefying, disabling or capturing marine aquarium fish is prohibited.
- g. Collecting food fish, sea cucumber, and invertebrates is prohibited while engaging in the harvesting of marine aquarium fish.

6.5 Designated Marine Aquarium Harvest Areas

- a. A licence holder shall only fish in the designated zones for marine aquarium fish as listed in Appendix G.
- b. No fishing is permitted within any marine reserves and all fringing reefs around Tongatapu, Eueiki, 'Atata, Fafa and Eua Island.
- c. A licence holder must not receive any marine aquarium fish from any person unless that person is an employee of the license holder.

6.6 Restrictions on fishing gear

- a. The use of any diving equipment that utilises surface supplied air (hookah equipment) to fish for any marine aquarium fish is prohibited.
- b. The use of self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba) equipment or any diving equipment that utilises compressed gas to fish for hard and soft corals is prohibited.
- c. A licence holder requires a written authorization from the CEO to use scuba.
 - i. Only certified divers employed by the licenced holder are permitted to use scuba to fish for marine aquarium fish except for soft and hard corals.
 - ii. A licence holder must provide valid copies of diver's certificates for the use of scuba to the Ministry of Fisheries.
 - iii. Only three (3) scuba tanks per diver shall be allowed on each marine aquarium fishing vessel and only four (4) divers shall be boarded per trip.
 - iv. Licence holders must inform the Ministry of Fisheries of any changes to their authorised scuba divers and apply for changes.
 - v. All authorisations, upon consideration may be given by the CEO and shall be subject to any conditions specified.
- d. The use of hand scoop nets and aquarium fish barrier nets are only permitted as specified in the licence.
 - i. Aquarium fishery barrier nets must be less than 5.0 m long, 1.5 m high, and with stretched mesh size smaller than 30.0 mm.

6.7 Reporting Requirements

Reporting is a statutory obligation of the license holder, as specified by their license condition. Below are the reporting forms that must be completed and submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries.

Type of form:	Submitted by:	By when:
Marine Aquarium Fish log Sheet (as per section 36 in Form 2 of schedule 13, Fisheries Management (Conservation) Regulation 2008.)	Licensed operator	No later than 24 hours after fishing occurred
Aquarium Fish Export Log Sheet (as per section 17 in Form 3 of Schedule 3, Processing and Export Regulations 2008)	Licensed operator	No later than 24 hours after the export has occurred
Marine Products export Log Sheet (as per section 11 in Form 2 of Schedule 3, Processing and Export Regulation 2008)	Licensed operator	No later than 24 hours after the export has occurred.

Table 3: Types of forms for reporting

PART 7: COMPLIANCE

Compliance includes monitoring, control, surveillance, and enforcement (MCS&E) activities undertaken by the Ministry of Fisheries' Compliance Division. These activities ensure compliance with the management measures, using a balance between education and enforcement, and identifying potential risks.

The Compliance Division will promote compliance with all management measures by exercising its roles to monitor fishing activities, inspect vessels, and ensure compliance of license holders. In cases of non-compliant activity, the Standard Operating Procedure "TOHI FAKAHINOHINO 'O E FOUNGA FAKAHOKO NGAUE KI HE TOUTAI TA'EFAKALAO Í HE TOUTAI MAMAHA" will be applied to improve behaviour and ensure compliance with this Plan.

PART 8: PENALTIES

All operators – including all fishers, processors and exporters must comply with this Plan, as well as all relevant Regulations and the Act.

Penalties will apply to any non-compliance in accordance with the Act, Conservation Regulations and Processing and Exporting Regulations.

PART 9: IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementation Plan (Appendix A) is prepared in close collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries' Heads of Divisions and consultations with all relevant stakeholders. It is subject to regular review to ensure the necessary attention and reallocation of resources for effective implementation.

PART 10: MONITORING, EVALUATION and LEARNING

Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) is an important part of the successful implementation of this Plan. It provides the opportunity to ensure that activities implemented are achieving the expected outcomes (monitoring) and answering the question of are we doing the right thing (evaluation).

The Ministry of Fisheries shall develop a MEL Plan based on the Implementation Plan.

PART 11: REVIEW and AMENDMENT

This Plan applies for a period of three years. A mid- term review will take place after 18 months, and a final review will be undertaken before the Plan concludes in 2027. The Minister retains the authority to amend this Plan as required.

PART 12: APPENDICIES

Appendix A: Implementation Plan

Strategies	Actions	Indicators	Responsible	Resources	Timeline	Funding (Where is source funding?)	Risks potential delays reasons for not achieving step
Objective 1: To enhance the environmentally sustainable utilization of marine aquarium fishery resources through effective management practices and strategies.							
1.1 Undertake biological assessment on the status of the marine aquarium resources	● Prepare biological assessment log sheet. ● Conduct biological survey to assess status of designated area for marine aquarium fishing activities. ● Analyse data and recommend appropriate actions.	- Log sheet developed and approved. - Biological survey completed. - Report developed and submitted. -Recommendation reviewed and submitted for policy decision.	FSD – Inshore Section	DBMS Biological assessment Log sheet Survey resources	Y 1 Y 2 Y 3 Y 4	Recurrent Budget	Depletion in marine aquarium resources if biological assessment is not conducted.
1.2 Implement annual catch limits.	● Collect data from marine aquarium operators. ● Enter data and monitor catch against catch limits. ● Present data report in Data Working Group. ● When the 75% thresholds are reached, inform the	- Data collection is up to date. - Catch data entered and monitored. - Reports completed and presented.	FCD – Enforcement Section FSD-Inshore Section/Biosecurity	DBMS for Marine Aquarium Log sheet SOP for staff to		Overtime	Catch limit will not be monitored well and continuous depletion of marine aquarium

	CEO and sends a memo to marine aquarium operators. • When 90% of thresholds are reached, CEO will issue a fishing notice and send advice to all marine aquarium operators. • When 100% of threshold is reached, CEO advises the operators and prepares all documents for Minister to issue a notice to cease fishing.	- Notice issued in a timely manner.		follow procedures			designated fishing areas
1.3 Limit the number of licenses issued for marine aquarium fish	• Process applications for license. • Convene MAMC to discuss and approve application. • Issue licenses.	- Number of applications processed. -MAMC convened and application reviewed. -Number of licenses issued. -	FCD – Licensing Section	Application for license form		No funding	Record of license will not be monitored well.

1.4 Effective enforcement prohibitions on the export of wild live rocks and wild giant clams	● Collect Harvest Log Sheet and Aquarium Export Log Sheet. ● Review all data submitted by processors and exporters to ensure no wild live rocks and wild giant clams are harvest and exported. ● Conduct inspection of packing to ensure no wild live rocks and wild giant clams are exported.	-Timely collection of export log sheets from operators. - Review export of live rock and giant clam data completed. - Number of inspections conducted.	FSD – Biosecurity Section FCD – Enforcement Section	Marine Aquarium harvest database Marine aquarium harvest log sheet Packing list Permit Export			No funding	Wild live rock and wild giant clam will be harvested
1.5 Implement a robust monitoring and reporting system, and effectively utilize gathered data to manage the fishery	● Conduct inspections on a regularly basis to ensure marine aquarium operators comply with reporting requirements under their license conditions for harvest and export. ● Compile, analyse data and report to DWG. ● Prepare non-compliance reports and submit them to the CEO.	Number of inspections conducted. Number of non-compliance reports submitted.	FCD – Enforcement/VMS FSD – Biosecurity Section	Compliance Register VMS funding Stock Log sheet			VMS funding Overtime Fuel	More illegal fishing activities taking place if not monitor and report accordingly.

1.6 Strengthen compliance with management measures and regulations	- Conduct inspections to ensure compliance to fishing vessels register. - Conduct stock-taking of cultured live rocks to ensure the exact number is exported. - Implement and monitor management measures for harvesting, packing and exporting marine aquarium fish. - Record and report non-compliance activities. - Develop appropriate spot fine. - Introduce spot fine. - Prepare non-compliance reports and submit them to the CEO. - Investigate feasibility to retrieval VMS for marine aquarium vessels.	Number of inspections conducted. Number of stock-taking recorded. Number of compliance and non-compliance activities are reported. Spot fine is applied to non-compliance operators. Feasibility report developed.	FCD – Enforcement Section	Regulation and Act		No-funding	Non-compliance activities is not accounted for
Objective 2: To ensure that marine aquarium fishery is economically viable and contribute to livelihood of people							

2.1 Investigate and monitor the economic performance of the fishery	- Develop log sheet for collecting economic data. - Collect economic data on marine aquarium fishery. - Analyse and report annually on the economic performance of the fishery to HOD and CEO.	Log sheet developed. Data collected and analysed in a timely manner. Economic report submitted.	FSD-Offshore Section					
2.2 Promote employment opportunities for communities	Hold discussions to encourage marine aquarium operators to employ people from the community in the fishery.	Number of discussions conducted.	FMDD-Plan and Policy					
2.3 Develop and implement programs to promote community participation	- Promote the marine aquarium fishery by participating in other Ministry's Awareness Week, Trade Show, World Food Day, Royal Agricultural Show, etc. - Develop a program to involve the community in planting of corals into the reef.	Number of awareness materials produced.	FMDD Plan and Policy Marketing Officer NFC					
Objective 3: To encourage collaboration, partnership and networking with stakeholders and improve awareness on the marine aquarium fishery.								

3.1 Ensure effective participatory approach to fishery management through collaboration, partnership and networking with key stakeholders	● Conduct consultations on the impacts of marine aquarium trade with communities. ● Convene annual meeting of the MAMC. ● Develop and distribute meeting minutes and decisions in a timely manner. ● Participate in other Ministry's Awareness Week, Trade Show, World Food Day, Royal Agricultural Show, etc. ● Publish quarterly bulletin report on the website and inform license holders and stakeholders about upcoming consultations and ensure they are made aware of changes and decisions to the fishery.	Number of consultations conducted. MAMC meeting conducted.	FMDD-Economic Section	Meeting fee consultation cost	Recurrent		
3.2 Develop public awareness on the impacts	● Network with other agencies to better understand the impacts	Number of correspondence with other agencies	FMDD-Economic Section	Training budget			

of climate change on the fishery	- of climate change in the marine aquarium fishery. - Draft awareness materials on the impacts of climate change on the marine aquarium fishery. - Conduct public awareness on the impacts of climate change on the marine aquarium fishery.	Number of awareness materials produce. Number of public awareness conducted.					
Objective 4: To promote gender equality and encourage women and youth participation							
4.1 Encourage participation and partnership of women and youth	- Hold consultation with marine aquarium operators to explore ways to involve women and youth in the marine aquarium fishery. - Encourage women and youth to involve in any related activities or training related to the marine aquarium fishery	Number of women and youth involved in the marine aquarium fishery. Number of consultations conducted with communities.	FMDD FSED	No funding			

4.2 Promote gender and social inclusion in decision making	Encourage youth and women participation in consultation and decision making.	Number of consultations conducted. Number of women and youth participated.	FMDD FSED	Training fund			
Objective 5: To strengthen capacity and capability to sustainably manage the fishery.							
5.1 Promote training on best practices on harvest and post-harvest activities of marine aquarium fish	- Engage with regional organizations for technical support and capacity building. - Conduct refresher training workshop for marine aquarium operators and Ministry staff including harvest and export requirements, license conditions, filling out log sheets, and species identification etc. - Conduct training on best practices on harvest and post-harvest activities with relevant Ministry's staff	Number of engagements. Number of refresher training workshops conducted. Number of best practice training workshops conducted. Reports submitted.	FSD-Inshore and biosecurity Section	technical assistance request Marine Aquarium Management Plan Best Practices Guideline	Venue and catering cost	Marine resources die if not handled well	

	● Report status of the training to HOD and CEO.								
5.2 Develop capacity of Ministry of Fisheries staff to effectively manage and monitor the fishery.	● Conduct training for compliance staff on identifying non-compliance with rules and regulations. ● Conduct training for Fisheries Staff on management measures and rules and regulations.	Number of trainings conducted.	FSD/FCD FMDD/Legal officer	training materials				training fund	Illegal fishing will continue to deplete our marine resources

Appendix B: Terms and Conditions

1. Terms & Conditions on Aquarium Fish Processing Establishment Licence

E. Every licence holder shall–

Kuo pau ki he taha ma'u laiseni ke ne –

(a) notify the Secretary within 14 days of any change to the registered company address;
fakaha ki he Sekelitali 'i loto 'i he 'aho 'e 14 ha liliu 'i he tu'asila 'a e kautaha kuo lesisita;

(b) conduct an analysis of the processing of fish intended for export in order to identify any food-safety hazards;

fakahoko hano 'analaiso 'a hono ngaohi 'o e ika 'oku fakataumu'a ke hu atu ki tu'apule'anga ke malava ke 'ilo ha ngaahi fakatu'utamaki ki he malu 'a e me'atokoni;

(c) follow a hazard analysis, where seafood safety hazards are reasonably likely to occur, the processor shall request a person appropriately trained in applying the principles of HACCP or an authorized officer, to develop a written HACCP Plan;

muimui'i ha 'analaiso 'o ha fakatu'utamaki, 'i he taimi 'oku tui 'e ngali hook ha fakatu'utamaki ki he malu 'a e me'atokoni, kuo pau ki he taha ngaohi ke ne kole ha taha 'oku ne ma'u 'a e taukei fe'unga 'i hono fakahoko 'o e ngaahi tefito'i taumu'a 'a e HACCP pe ko ha 'Inisipekita, ke fa'u ha Palani HACCP;

(d) implement the HACCP Plan;

fakahoko 'a e Palani HACCP;

(e) monitor and record reviews of the HACCP Plan, critical limits at the critical control points, corrective action plans employed and the verification procedures weekly;

muimu'i mo lekooti 'a e ngaahi fakalelei 'o e Palani HACCP, ngaahi fakangatangata mahu'inga 'i he ngaahi poini pule'i, ngaahi palani ki hono fakatonutonu 'a e ngaue 'oku ngaue'aki mo fakapapau'i 'a e ngaahi founa fakahoko ngaue fakauike;

(f) maintain accurate records on a daily basis on such forms as may be required by the Secretary relating to the operations carried out in such establishment, including records of the origin, dates, quantity, type and quality of fish received, processed, sold and exported and other information which the Secretary may require;

tauhi 'a e ngaahi lekooti ke totonu faka'aho 'i he ngaahi foomu 'e fiema'u 'e he Sekelitalu fekau'aki mo e ngaahi ngaue 'oku fakahoko 'i he ngaahi fale ko ia, kau ai 'a e ngaahi lekooti 'o e tupu'anga, ngaahi 'aho, lahi, fa'ahinga mo e lelei 'a e ika 'oku ma'u, ngaohi, fakatau atu mo hu atu ki tu'apule'anga mo ha toe fakamatala kehe pe 'e fiema'u 'e he Sekelitali.

(g) ensure all such records and the processing premises are open to regular inspection and investigation at any time by fisheries inspectors and authorised officers;

fakapapau'i ko e ngaahi lekooti kotoa ko ia pe mo e feitu'u ngaohi'anga 'oku 'ata ki hano toutou sivi'i mo fakatotolo'i 'i ha taimi pe 'e he kau 'Inisipekita 'a e toutai mo e kau 'ofisa kuo fakamafai

(h) allow fisheries inspectors, authorised officers or other personnel to participate fully in any research or survey project inside the processing facility;

faka'ata 'a e kau faisivi 'a e toutai, kau 'Inisipekita 'a e Toutai, kau 'ofisa fakamafai pe ko ha to e taha ngaue kehe ke kau atu ki ha fekumi pe ngaue savea 'i loto 'i he fale ngaue ngaohi'anga;

(i) ensure that all employees operating under this licence are sufficiently trained in processing and the handling of fish and fish product to enhance the quality;

fakapapau'i ko e kau ngaue kotoa pe 'oku nau ngaue'aki 'a e laiseni ko 'eni 'oku nau ma'u ha ako ngaue fe'unga 'i hono ngaohi mo ngaue ki he ika mo e ngaahi koloa ika ke fakautuutu 'a 'ene lelei;

- (j) submit a list of employees together with their health certificate to the Secretary when requested;

'oatu ha lisi 'o e kau ngaue fakataha mo 'enau tohi fakamo'oni mo'ui lelei ki he Sekelitali 'i ha'ane fiema'u;

- (k) notify the Secretary immediately of any change to employees;

fakaha ki he Sekelitali 'i he taimi pe koia 'e hoko ai ha liliu ki he kau ngaue;

- (l) quarterly submission of water testing result from the Tonga Water Board to the Secretary;

'oatu fakakuata ha ola 'a hono sivi 'o e vai mei he Poate Vai 'a Tonga ki he Sekelitali

- (m) ensure that the fish processed at such establishment shall not exceed the total quotas allowed to that establishment, including those relating to species and quantity;

fakapapau'i ko e ika na'e ngaohi 'i he fale ngaohi'anga ika ko ia 'oku 'ikai ke lahi hake 'i he kuota na'e fakangofua ki he fale ngaohi'anga ko ia, 'o kau ai 'a e fa'ahinga mo e lahi 'o e ika

- (n) ensure that any information provided to the Secretary, whether in a prescribed form or otherwise, is provided clearly, legibly, truthfully and accurately.

fakapapau'i ko e fakamatala 'oku 'oatu ki he Sekelitali, 'o tatau aipe pe 'oku 'i ha foomu na'e tu'utu'uni pe 'ikai, 'oku mahino, ala lava 'o lau, mo'oni pea tonu.

2. Terms & Conditions on Aquarium Fish Export Licence

The Licence holder shall -

Kuo pau ki he taha ma'u laiseni ke ne –

- (a) notify the Secretary within 14 days of any change to his address;

fakaha ki he Sekelitali 'i loto 'i he 'aho 'e 14 ha fetongi 'a 'ene tu'asila;

- (b) not fish more than 2600 pieces per operator per year of live hard coral;

'oua na'a toutai'i 'o lahi hake 'i he konga feo mo'ui 'e 2600 ki he kautaha i he tau';

- (c) not fish live hard coral of the genera specified in Table 1 that is over the maximum size of 20 centimetres in length.

'oua na'a toutai 'a e feo mo'ui 'i he fa'ahinga 'oku tu'utu'uni 'i he Tepile 1 'oku lahi hake 'a hono lahi 'i he 20 cm 'a hono loloa.

Table 1 / Tepile 1

No.	Genera	No.	Genera	No.	Genera
1	Montipora	7	Turbinaria	13	Favia
2	Acropora	8	Galaxea	14	Favites
3	Alvepora	9	Goniastrea	15	Platygyra
4	Caulastrea	10	Lopophyllia	16	Pocillopora
5	Euphyllia	11	Millipora		
6	Tubastrea	12	Tubipora		

(d) not fish more than 100,000 aquarium fish for all 5 operators for the 12 months period of this licence; and

‘oua na’a toutai ‘o lahi hake ‘i he 100,000 ‘a e ika pusiaki’i ‘i he tauhi’anga ika mo’ui ki he katoa ó e kau maú laiseni ki he vaha’a taimi ko e mahina ‘e 12 ‘o e laiseni ko eni.

3. Terms & Conditions on Licence to fish for marine aquarium fish.

The Licence holder shall -

Kuo pau ki he taha ma’u laiseni ke ne –

- a) notify the CEO at least 24hrs before every fishing day and provide 3hrs notification before arriving in port after the fishing trip ;

fakaha ki he Sekelitali ó oua e toe si’i hifo he houa ‘e 24 kimuá he áho toutai kotoa pe pea mo fakaha he houa ‘e 3 kimu’a pea tuúta mai he ósi á e folau toutai koia:

- b) notify the Secretary within 14 days of any change to his address;

fakaha ki he Sekelitali ‘i loto ‘i he ‘aho ‘e 14 ha fetongi ‘a ‘ene tu’asila;

- (c) ensure that only his employees’ fish for marine aquarium fish under this licence;

fakapapau’i ko ‘ene kau ngaue pe ‘oku ngaue toutai ika ke tauhi ‘i he tauhi’anga ika mo’ui ‘i he laiseni ko ‘eni;

- (d) provide the Secretary, in writing, with a list of all employees operating under this licence and all employees shall wear identification cards;

‘oatu ki he Sekelitali, ‘i ha tohi, ha lisi ‘o e kau ngaue kotoa ‘oku nau ngaue’aki ‘a e laiseni ko ‘eni pea kuo pau ki he kau ngaue kotoa ke nau tui ha ngaahi kaati fakailonga.

- (e) not use any vessel to conduct any activity under this licence without a local fishing vessel licence;

'oua na'a ngaue'aki ha vaka ke fakahoko'aki ha ngaue 'i he laiseni 'oku 'ikai ke 'i ai laiseni vaka toutai fakaloto fonua;

(f) not fish in any Marine Reserve and all fringing reefs surround Tongatapu, 'Eueiki, 'Atata, Fafa and 'Eua Island;

'oua na'a toutai 'i ha Marine Reserve mo e ngaahi hakau 'ataakai 'i Tongatapu, 'Eueiki, 'Atata, Fafa mo 'Eua;

(g) not receive any marine aquarium fish from any person unless that person is an employee of the licence holder; 'ikai ma'u ha ika ke tauhi 'i he tauhi'anga ika mo'ui mei ha taha tukukehe ka ko e tokotaha ko ia ko ha taha ngaue 'a e taha ma'u laiseni;

(h) not use diving equipment that utilizes surface supplied air (hookah equipment) to fish for any marine aquarium fish;

'oua na'a ngaue'aki ha naunau uku 'oku ngaue'aki ha 'ea 'i 'olunga 'i he fukahahi tahi (hookah equipment) ke toutai'i ha ika ke tauhi 'i he tauhi'anga ika mo'ui;

(i) not use self-contained under water breathing apparatus (SCUBA) equipment or any diving equipment that utilizes compressed gas to fish for hard and soft corals;

'oua na'a ngaue'aki ha me'angaue manava 'i he vai (SCUBA) pe ko ha naunau uku 'oku ngaue'aki 'a e 'ea kuo tanaki ke toutai'i 'a e feo;

(j) not fish more than 2600 pieces of live hard coral per year;

'oua na'a toutai'i 'o lahi hake 'i he konga feo mo'ui 'e 2600 'i he tauú;

(k) not fish live hard coral of the genera specified in Table 1 that is over the maximum size of 20 centimetres in length.

'oua na'a toutai 'a e feo mo'ui 'i he fa'ahinga 'oku tu'utu'uni 'i he Tepile 1 'oku lahi hake 'a hono lahi 'i he 20 cm 'a hono loloa.

Table 1 / Tepile 1

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4	Caulastrea	10	Lopophyllia	16	Pocillopora
5	Euphyllia	11	Millipora		
6	Tubastrea	12	Tubipora		

(l) not fish more than 100,000 aquarium fish for all 5 operators for the 12 month period of this licence; and

‘oua na’a toutai ‘o lahi hake ‘i he 100,000 ‘a e ika ke tauhi ‘i he tauhi’anga ika mo’ui ki he katoa e kau maú laiseni ki he vaha’a taimi koe mahina ‘e 12 ‘o e laiseni ko ‘eni; pea

(m) not use destructive fishing techniques for harvesting marine aquarium fish or use or have in possession any destructive fishing gear (such as hammers, crowbars and poisons) at the point of harvesting or on any vessel used under this licence;

‘oua na’a ngaue’aki ha founa toutai fakatu’utamaki ke toutai ‘aki ‘a e ika ke tauhi ‘i he tauhi’anga ika mo’ui pe ngaue pe ma’u ha me’angaue toutai fakatu’utamaki (‘o hange ko e hamala, sina pe ngaahi me’a fakakona) ‘i he taimi toutai pe ko ha vaka ‘oku ngaue’aki ‘i he laiseni ko ‘eni;

(n) maintain accurate records on a daily basis on forms:

- i. Marine Aquarium Fish Log Sheet (form 2 of Sch 13 of Conservation Regulations)
- ii. Monthly Catch Log Form of Management Plan (**Appendix D**)
- iii. and any other information which the Secretary may require and
- iv. Submit logsheet and other information to Ministry of Fisheries after every fishing days

Tauhi e ngaahi lekooti ‘i ha lipooti faka’aho

i. Tohi loka fakamatala ke lekooti e ika mo’ui. (Foomu 2 of Sch13 ‘oe tu’uni fakalao ki hono fakatolonga e me’a mo’ui mei tahi.

ii. Tohi loka lekooti fakamahina ki hono pule’i e e me’a mo’ui ‘i tahi.

iii. Pea moha ngaahi fakamatala kehe pe ‘e te fie ma’u ‘e he mei he pulengaue

(o) The licence holder shall ensure that any information provided to the Secretary, whether in a prescribed form or otherwise, is provided clearly, legibly, truthfully and accurately.

Kuo pau ke fakapapau’i ‘e he taha ma’u laiseni ko e kotoa ‘o e fakamatala ‘oku ‘oatu ki he Sekelitali, ‘o tataui ai pep e ‘i ha foomu kuo tu’utu’uni pe me’a kehe, ‘oku mahino, lau ngofua, mo’oni pea tonu.

p) The license holder shall comply with the following total annual catch limits as provided in Table 2:

Marine aquarium resource	Total annual catch limit
Fish	100,000 pieces per year
Small Invertebrates	30,000 pieces per year
Live hard coral	2600 per operator per year (must be less than 20 cm in maximum length)
Soft coral	3,000 pieces per operator per year
Wild live rock	Prohibited
Wild giant clam	Prohibited

Cultured artificial live rock	Unlimited quantity
Cultured giant clam	Unlimited quantity
Cultured hard coral	Unlimited quantity

Table 2: Total annual catch limit 1

Appendix B: Fees in TOP

APPLICATIONS AND LICENSEES	NEW APPLICATION FEES (TOP) plus CT	RENEW LICENCE FEES (TOP) plus CT ##
Application for a licence to fish for marine aquarium fish - Form 4	\$15.00	\$11.50
Application to register a fish processing establishment - Form 1	\$5.75	\$ -
Application for a fish processing establishment licence - Form 3	\$57.50	\$11.50
Application for an aquarium fish export licence - Form 9	\$57.50	\$11.50
REGISTRATION AND LICENCE		
Licence to fish for marine aquarium fish	\$2,300.00	\$ 2,300.00
Registration of fish processing establishment	\$11.50	\$ -
Fish processing establishment licence	\$115.00	\$115.00
Aquarium fish export licence	\$1,150.00	\$1,150.00
Registration of local fishing vessel (once only and not when renew)	\$5.00 for the first 6 meters and \$2.00 for every additional meter after the first 6 meters	
Licence for local fishing vessel	a. Vessels up to 10 meters. \$200.00 for first 6 meters and every additional meter after the first 6 meters shall be \$5.00. b. Vessels 10.1 meters to 20 meters. \$500.00 for the first 6 meter and every additional meter after the first 6 meters shall be \$10.00 c. Vessels greater than 20.1 meters. \$800.00 for the first 6 meters and every additional meter after the first 6 meters shall be \$20.00	

#: relate to new applicants to the fishery

##: relate to operators renewing their license (es)

MARINE AQUARIUM RESOURCE	RESOURCE RENT
Soft coral	0.5% of total export value
Live hard coral	1% of total export value
Live fish	5% of total export value
Invertebrate	0.5% of total export value
Customs Tax	15% of total resource rent

Appendix C: The Process for Advertising, Applying, Reviewing and Issuing Licenses to Fish and Export Marine Aquarium Fish

1. Tonga marine aquarium fish license process

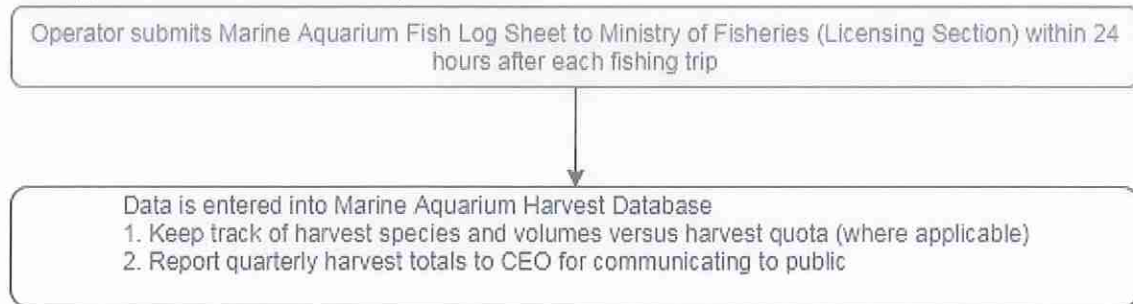
The flow chart below illustrates the process to follow for advertising, applying, reviewing and issuing marine aquarium fish licences. Criteria have been developed so that, as far as possible, the Ministry of Fisheries may conduct a review of the application, including due diligence checks to provide a recommendation to the Chief Executive Officer.

Licence to Harvest Aquarium Fish

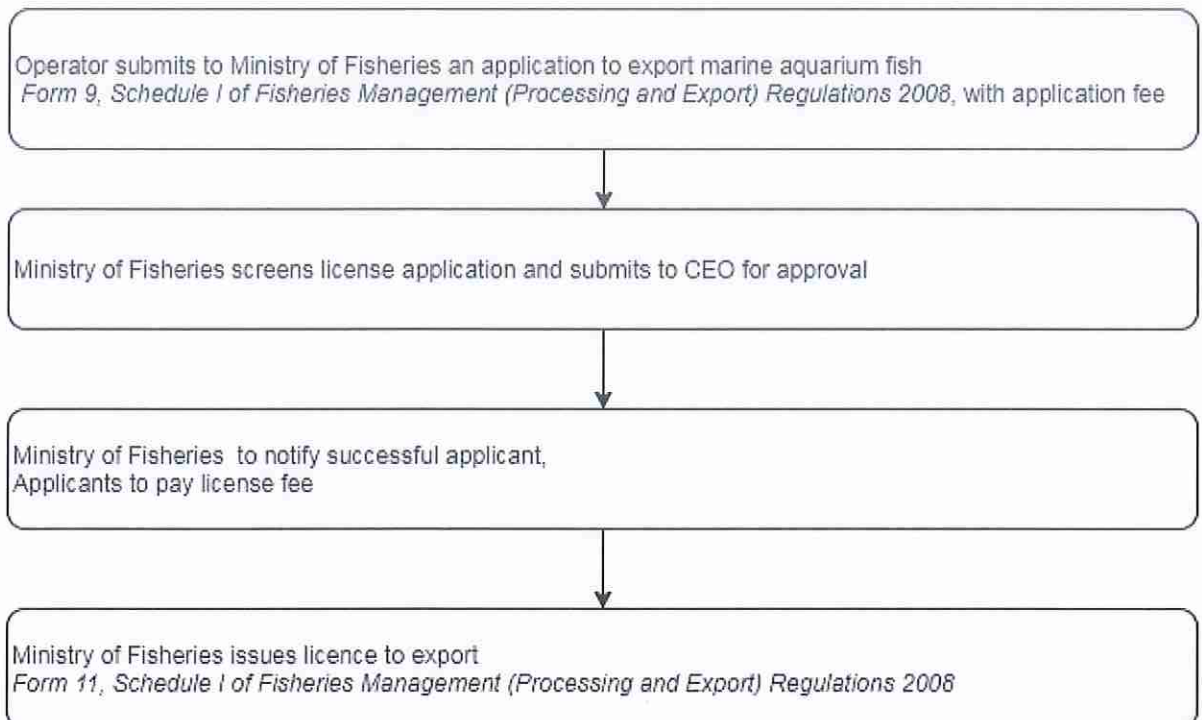
The licence:

- Applicable to companies that intend to fish for marine aquarium fish for export
- Issued by the Ministry of Fisheries
- Cannot be issued until prescribed fees are paid in full
- Is for a term of one year and subject to renewal (with annual licence fees to be paid)
- Is non-transferable
- Has operating terms and conditions
- Can be terminated if operating conditions are not followed
- Should include applications
 - register and license their fishing vessel
 - register and license their fish processing establishments (this does not apply if Ministry of Fisheries facilities at Sopo are used)
 - written authorization to use scuba (a scuba request is required with the application (new or renewed licence) or immediately when hired divers have changed).

2. During the harvest of marine aquarium fish



3. Exporting marine aquarium fish



4. Permit to export a consignment

All correspondence to be addressed to Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Fisheries P.O.Box 871 Nuku'alofa KINGDOM of TONGA				Telephone : (676) 21 399, 27 799 Telex : 66 369 PRIMO TS Fax : (676) 23 891 Email : ceo@fongafish.gov.to	

Permit Number : 24TO-QMRT158		CITES	
To:		☐	Import
		☒	Export
		☐	Re-export
		☐	Other
From:		Date of issue:	
		Valid until:	
		Purpose	
		Country of Import	

In exercise of the power conferred upon the Secretary for Fisheries by Section 35(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 and Section 17(1) and 18(1) of the Fisheries (Conservation & Management Regulations) 1994, I hereby confirm that authorization has been granted for _____ to export _____ from the Kingdom of Tonga to the following:

#	Species	qty	unit	app	Src	#	Species	qty	unit	app	Src
1											
Country of origin		Permit #		Date		Country of last re-export		Certificate #		Date	

The shipment of the species aforesaid will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. This document is only valid if the living species are transported in a manner which complies with the IATA Live Animal Regulations. The Secretary for Fisheries is satisfied these specimens were legally acquired.

Prepared by Tevita Ahoafi
Licensing Officer

Checked by: *Martin Finaui*
Principal Fisheries Officer

THIS AUTHORIZATION IS FOR ONE SHIPMENT ONLY

[illegible]

Appendix D: Marine Aquarium Logsheet

This form is to be completed and provided to the Ministry of Fisheries no later than 3 days after fishing has occurred.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

LAO KI HE PULE'I 'O E TOUTAI 2002

(Fisheries Management (Conservation and) Regulations 2008 – regulation 36)

(Ngaahi Tu'utu'uni ki hePule'I 'oe Toutai (Fakatolonga) 2008 – tu'utu'uni 36)

LOG SHEET FOR MARINE AQUARIUM FISHING

TOHI LEKOOTI KI HE IKA KE TAUHI IHE TAUHI'ANGA IKA MO'UI

1. Name of the Licence Holder:.....

Hingoa 'a e taha ma'u laiseni

2. Name of the Boat:

Hingoa 'o e vaka

3. Name of the Skipper:.....

Hingoa 'o e 'eikivaka

4. Date:.....

'Aho

5. Number of Divers:.....

Tokolahi 'o e kau uku

6. Hours of fishing:

Houa ki he toutai

7. Fishing Location (Position):.....

Feitu'u toutai (tu'u'anga)

Species name (Fish & Coral)	Common names	Number of pieces or fish	Depth (m)	Length (m) for corals

Boat Skipper Signature:

Fakamo'oni hingoa 'o e 'eikivaka

Date:

'Aho

Company's Manager/Agent Signature:.....

Fakamo'oni hingoa 'a e pule kautaha/fakafofonga

Date:

'Aho

Fisheries Inspector/ Authorized Officer Signature:.....

Fakamo'oni hingoa 'a e Inispekital / 'Ofisa kuo fakamafai

Date:

'Aho

Appendix E: Code of Practice for Packing and Export of Marine Aquarium Fish

SHIPPING WATER

Shipping Water & Temperature:

- ✓ Keep Shipping Water contained cleaned and covered – rinse well before each use
- ✓ If possible, filter water with filter bag, be sure the filter bag is clean
- ✓ If fish vats are 21°C – 26.7°C (70°F to 80°F) shipping water should be 24.5°C (76°F)
- ✓ If fish vats are above 26.8°C (80°F) shipping water should be 25.5°C (78°F)

(HEAT OR COOL WATER AS NEEDED TO REACH CORRECT TEMPERATURE)

Shipping Water Medication:

- ✓ 1 level spoon as provided of Nitrofurazone to 1L of freshwater. Shake well.
¼ cup of mixed solution in a 32 U.S. gallon bucket
- ✓ Alternatively 1mL of Nitrofurazone to 15L of shipping water

BOXES

Double layer box using your standard tall box. To make the support cross for top layer:

- ✓ Height of cross 12.5cm (5 in) or 50% internal height of box
- ✓ Cross should span diagonally from corner to corner
- ✓ Cross should be waxed cardboard or put plastic bage over each section of cross
- ✓ Platform on top of cross should fit snugly on all sides Labelling the box for export:
- ✓ Place “UP” arrow labels and “LIVE ANIMALS” label on box’s long sides
- ✓ Circle fist on “LIVE ANIMALS” label and write “LIVE TROPICAL FISH” at the bottom
- ✓ Label box with your company name / address and customer name / address
- ✓ Label box with species names of the fish inside and quantities of each

BAGS

- ✓ Place bags of a given size in individual containers for easy and quick access during packing
- ✓ Keep bag containers easily accessible for fish packer
- ✓ Put newspaper lining in all bags so that it goes completely around the bag
- ✓ Remove all air from bag before filling with oxygen
- ✓ Always keep bag upright
- ✓ Pack in a box as soon as possible

TRANSFER OF FISH FROM VAT & FISH BASKETS TO BAG

- ✓ Use soft small-meshed net to remove fish from basket

- ✓ Lift basket before netting the fish to prevent the fish from jumping, but leave enough water in the basket for the fish to swim. Do not have the fish dry in the basket
- ✓ Change water in container bringing fish to packing table every time you bring fish – or at least every 20 minutes
- ✓ Keep Angels, and fish that fight, separately when bringing fish to packing table
- ✓ Screen fish one last time before putting into bag
- ✓ Do not ship fish that have been dropped on floor

HOLDING TIME FOR FISH

Fish size	Number of days prior to packing
Small (< 2in or < 5cm)	2 - 3 days
Medium (2 - 4in or 5 – 10cm)	3 - 4 days
Large (4 - 6in or 10 – 15cm)	4 - 5 days

Appendix F: Coordinates and maps of special management areas and habitat reserve

Longitude and Latitude of 'Atata Special Management Area Boundary Points

Boundary point	Decimal Longitude	Decimal Latitude
1	175.258750°W	21.042050°S
2	175.254610°W	21.039910°S
3	175.245850°W	21.043640°S
4	175.244481°W	21.049626°S
5	175.243080°W	21.061140°S
6	175.240110°W	21.068930°S
7	175.243240°W	21.073050°S
8	175.273830°W	21.055750°S

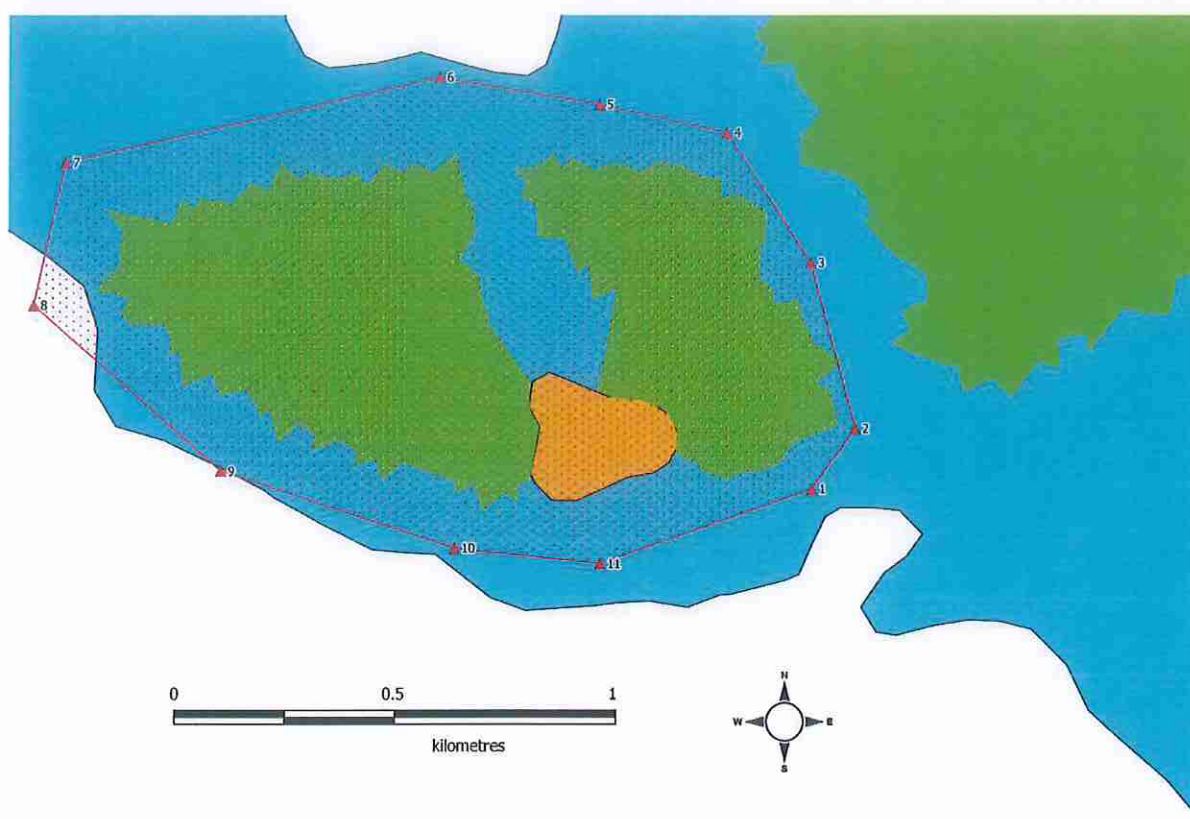
Longitude and Latitude of 'Atata Fish Habitat Reserve Boundary Points

Boundary point	Decimal Longitude	Decimal Latitude
1	175.258750°W	21.042050°S
8	175.273830°W	21.055750°S
9	175.267600°W	21.057150°S
10	175.256193°W	21.048023°S
11	175.257033°W	21.044828°S

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 05' 20.2" S	175° 09' 14.2" W
2	21° 05' 15.5" S	175° 09' 10.8" W
3	21° 05' 02.6" S	175° 09' 14.3" W
4	21° 04' 52.5" S	175° 09' 20.9" W
5	21° 04' 50.3" S	175° 09' 30.9" W
6	21° 04' 48.2" S	175° 09' 43.4" W
7	21° 04' 54.8" S	175° 10' 12.8" W
8	21° 05' 05.9" S	175° 10' 15.3" W
9	21° 05' 18.8" S	175° 10' 00.6" W
10	21° 05' 24.8" S	175° 09' 42.2" W
11	21° 05' 26.0" S	175° 09' 30.8" W

Boundary Coordinates of Fafa Special Management Area

Map of Fafa Special Management Area



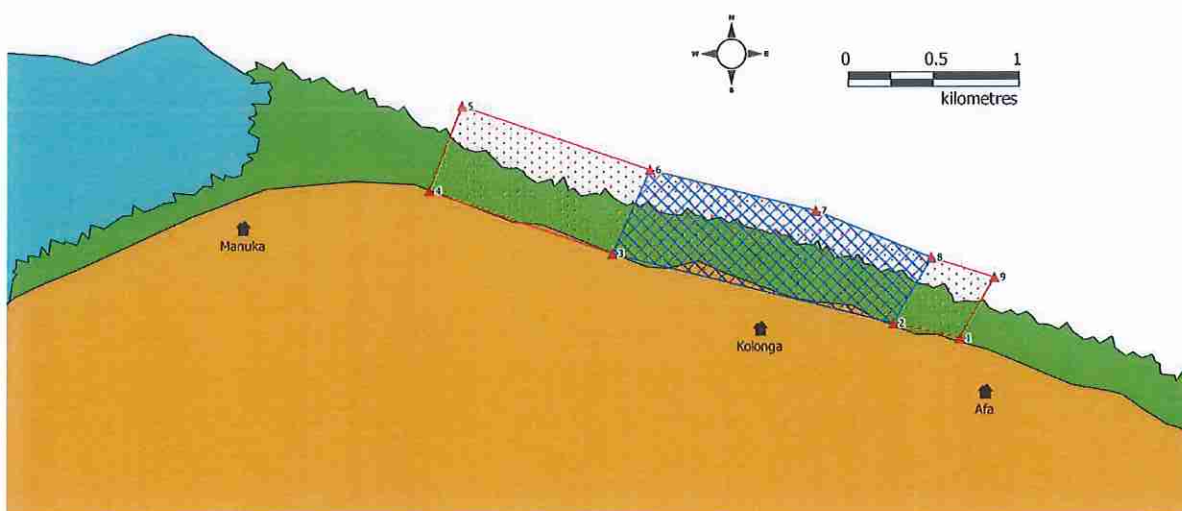
Boundary coordinates of the Kolonga Special Management Area

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	21° 7'44.16"S	175° 3'33.13"W
2	21° 7'41.10"S	175° 3'46.64"W
3	21° 7'27.06"S	175° 4'43.64"W
4	21° 7'14.46"S	175° 5'20.83"W
5	21° 6'57.34"S	175° 5'14.27"W
6	21° 7'10.20"S	175° 4'36.02"W
7	21° 7'18.45"S	175° 4'2.36"W
8	21° 7'27.90"S	175° 3'38.90"W
9	21° 7'31.88"S	175° 3'26.15"W

Boundary coordinates of the Kolonga Fish Habitat Reserve

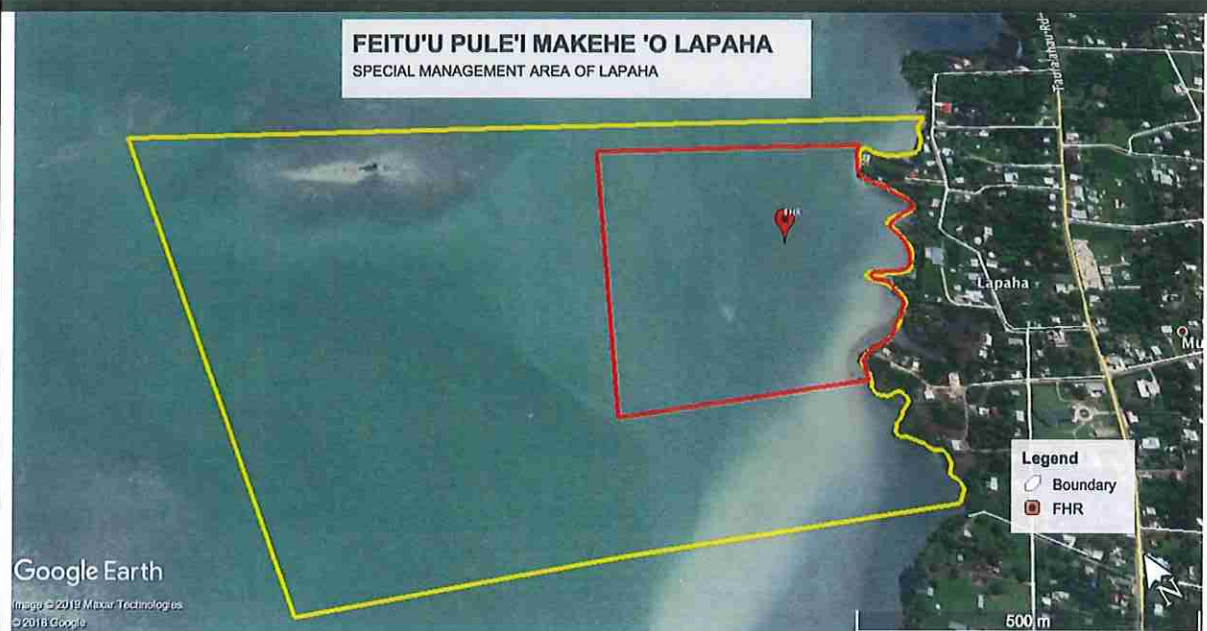
Point	Latitude	Longitude
2	21° 7'41.10"S	175° 3'46.64"W
3	21° 7'27.06"S	175° 4'43.64"W
6	21° 7'10.20"S	175° 4'36.02"W
7	21° 7'18.45"S	175° 4'2.36"W
8	21° 7'27.90"S	175° 3'38.90"W

Map of Kolonga Special Management Area



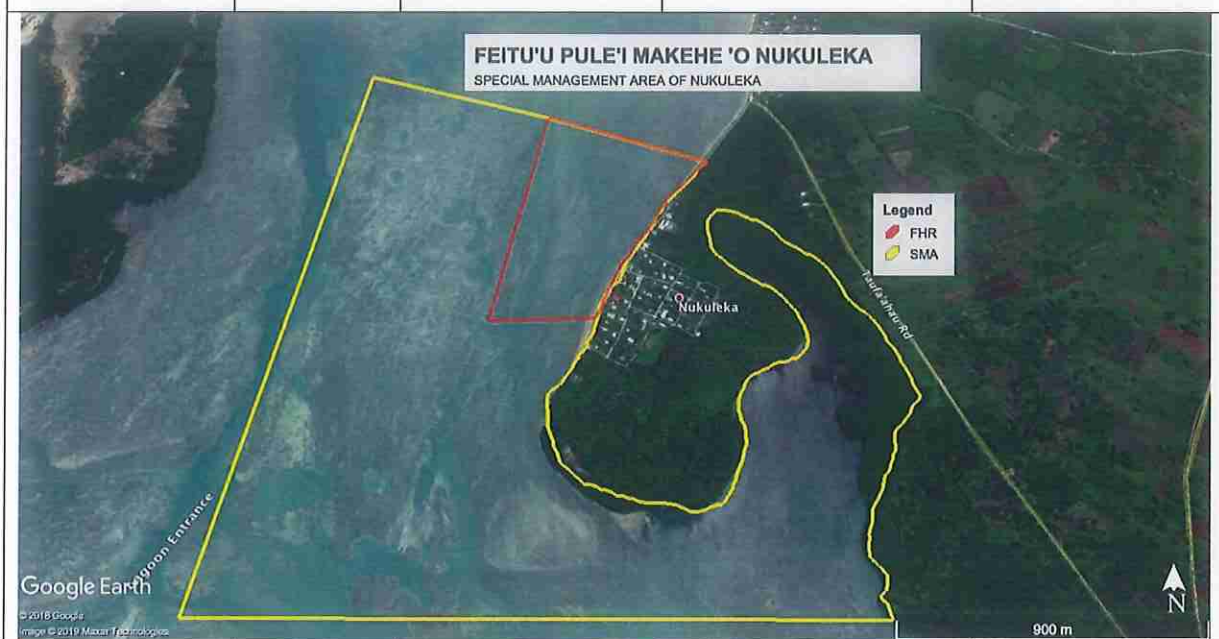


13. Holonga	2017	21°11'48.82"S	175°9'6.44"W	SMA
		21°11'7.30"S	175°9'15.19"W	SMA
		21°11'3.70"S	175°8'44.66"W	SMA
		21°11'1.99"S	175°8'28.47"W	SMA
		21°11'27.18"S	175°8'25.38"W	SMA
		21°11'13.31"S	175°8'43.26"W	SMA
		21°11'3.70"S	175°8'44.66"W	FHR
		21°11'1.99"S	175°8'28.47"W	FHR
		21°11'27.18"S	175°8'25.38"W	FHR
		21°11'13.31"S	175°8'43.26"W	FHR



14. Lapaha	2017	21°10'25.32"S	175° 7'1.54"W	SMA
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		21°10'45.97"S	175° 7'18.36"W	SMA
		21°10'37.52"S	175° 7'35.41"W	SMA
		21°10'26.51"S	175° 7'55.03"W	SMA
		21° 9'54.70"S	175° 7'45.00"W	SMA
		21°10'7.95"S	175° 7'26.28"W	SMA
		21°10'24.50"S	175°7'6.90"W	SMA
		21°10'38.15"S	175°7'17.62	SMA
		21°10'24.50"S	175° 7'6.90"W	FHR
		21°10'16.19"S	175° 7'22.22"W	FHR
		21°10'32.86"S	175° 7'31.32"W	FHR
		21°10'38.15"S	175° 7'17.62"W	FHR



15. Nukuleka	2016	21°8'30.30"S	175°8'11.24"W	SMA
		21°9'38.68"S	175°8'22.72"W	SMA
		21°9'39.68"W	175°7'11.22"W	SMA
		21°8'44.47"S	175°7'26.27"W	FHR
		21°8'37.25"S	175°7'47.05"W	FHR
		21°9'6.76"S	175°7'53.41"W	FHR
		21°9'6.58"S	175°7'40.74"W	FHR



16. Ha'atafu	2017	21°4'23.22"S	175°19'44.88"W	SMA
		21°4'53.60"S	175°19'1.53"W	SMA
		21°4'10.40"S	175°18'17.33"W	SMA
		21°3'6.77"S	175°19'39.91"W	SMA
		21°3'52.77"S	175°20'24.54"W	SMA
		21°4'10.59"S	175°19'30.00"W	FHR 1
		21°4'22.39"	175°19'6.73"W	FHR 1
		21°4'9.18"S	175°19'7.07"W	FHR 1
		21°3'59.16"S	175°19'25.73"W	FHR 1
		21°4'9.91"S	175°20'2.85"W	FHR 2
		21°3'58.21"S	175°19'53.77"W	FHR 2
		21°3'49.05"S	175°20'2.09"W	FHR 2
		21°4'1.23"S	175°20'14.49"W	FHR 2

Appendix G: Marine aquarium harvesting zones



Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Mounu 1	21° 7'52.11"S	175°11'21.20"W
Mounu 2	21° 7'32.40"S	175°11'30.33"W
Mounu 3	21° 7'25.06"S	175°11'11.53"W
Mounu 4	21° 7'42.85"S	175°11'2.18"W



Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Ualanga Uta 1	21° 7'2.38"S	175°11'56.90"W
Ualanga Uta 2	21° 6'51.77"S	175°12'2.80"W
Ualanga Uta 3	21° 6'49.02"S	175°11'55.23"W
Ualanga Uta 4	21° 6'56.29"S	175°11'47.74"W



Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Ualanga Lalo 1	21° 6'17.32"S	175°11'15.77"W
Ualanga Lalo 2	21° 6'1.10"S	175°11'33.25"W
Ualanga Lalo 3	21° 5'53.07"S	175°11'16.59"W
Ualanga Lalo 4	21° 5'56.58"S	175°11'2.32"W
Ualanga Lalo 5	21° 6'8.41"S	175°10'54.70"W



Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 1	21° 5'12.54"S	175° 9'5.78"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 2	21° 3'52.79"S	175° 7'14.47"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 3	21° 6'16.70"S	175° 7'10.16"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 4	21° 5'54.45"S	175° 6'9.60"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 5	21° 5'45.50"S	175° 4'25.45"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 6	21° 4'46.78"S	175° 4'15.80"W
Velitoa,Onevai,Onevao 7	21° 4'19.27"S	175° 6'1.75"W



Zone	Latitude	Longitude
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 1	21° 5'53.10"S	175° 2'39.39"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 2	21° 4'21.13"S	175° 2'36.63"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 3	21° 2'39.95"S	175° 1'3.25"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 4	21° 0'5.03"S	175° 0'48.12"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 5	21° 0'25.12"S	174°59'34.82"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 6	21° 3'30.59"S	174°59'29.90"W
Motutapu islet to Tau islet 7	21° 5'58.00"S	175° 1'9.45"W

Appendix H: AUTHORITIES, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section outlines the authorities, their roles and responsibilities in the sustainable management of the marine aquarium trade fishery:

Marine Aquarium Management Committee

The Marine Aquarium Management Committee (MAMC) has been established in accordance with section 7(4) of the Act. The MAMC “shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and review of the fishery plan or otherwise monitor the performance of the fishery subject of the fishery plan or perform such other duties and responsibilities as are given it under the fishery plan consistent with this Act”.

The Chief Executive Officer for the Ministry of Fisheries is the main government link and appointed Chair of the MAMC. The MAMC provides the required co-management link between the government, community and the industry players in the marine aquarium industry.

Members of the MAMC consist of (as a minimum):

- a) the CEO for the Ministry of Fisheries (Chair)
- b) the Fisheries Legal Advisor
- c) a representative from the following government offices
 - i. Department of Environment
 - ii. Customs Department
- b) Representatives from the Hahake and Hihifo district officers
- c) a representative from the Marine Aquarium Exporters Association (MAEA)
- d) three marine aquarium trade operators
- e) representatives from the National Fisheries Council and,
- f) Others that may be co-opted as determined necessary by the CEO for the Ministry of Fisheries.

The MAMC may meet at least twice in a calendar year.

Ministry of Fisheries

Role of the Ministry of Fisheries includes but not limited to the following:

- Administer and implement the provisions of the Fisheries Act in relation to the fishery
- Issues export license including the CITES Export Permit
- Be the Secretariat to MAMC.

Department of Environment

The key role of the Department of Environment is to administer and implement the Environment Management Act in relation to environmental impact assessment on aquarium processing facilities.

Department of Customs

The key role of the Department of Customs is the border control in which they are to inspect the exported products and to ensure that the export documents are in place.

Appendix I: Process for non-compliance activities.

In case of non-compliance activity with management measure. MoF will follow the process provided below to improve behavior and ensure compliance with this plan.

Fisheries Compliance Division(FCD) will monitor the implementation of this plan by keeping a record of the harvest data to ensure compliance with the management measures



In the event the licence holder does not comply with the management measures exceeding two fishing trips, FCD will compile evidence and report to CEO of the non compliance activity. The Ministry will then issue and send a warning letter to the license holder for breaching the management measures.



The Ministry will issue the 2nd warning letter to the licence holder if the vessel continues to breach the management measures after the 1st warning letter is issued.



IF the license holder continues to breach the management measures. The Ministry could consider suspension or termination of the license holder's marine aquarium fishing licence.

Appendix J: Catch Monitoring Tool

MOF will use the following process to monitor the TAC of all marine aquarium fish and communicate the results to the Minister and stakeholders.

