

**TONGA NATIONAL MARINE SEAWEED (LIMU
TANGA'U) FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2012 – 2013)**



**Prepared by Fisheries Management and Planning Section, Fisheries
Division, October, 2012**

FOREWORD

The Tonga National Marine Seaweed (Limutanga'u) Fisheries Management and Development Plan (2012- 2013) is one of the series of national fisheries management plan being developed. This is an effort to establish responsible and adaptable fisheries management for sustainable utilisation of the fisheries resources in the Kingdom of Tonga. It is a product of consultation and effort between the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries and stakeholders which include fishing industry, past license holders and representatives from fishing communities. Fisheries Division acknowledges these stakeholders who gave their view freely to the reviewing of this plan.

This Limu Tanga'u Management and Development Plan has been prepared in line with Tonga's Fisheries Management Act 2002 and Fisheries (Limu Tanga'u) Regulations 2009. This is a revised plan that replaces the Limu Tanga'u Management and Development Plan 2004.

Limu Tanga'u fishery is viewed as one of the key factor in the future economic prosperity of the fishing industry for the country. To this end the plan provides further opportunity for stakeholder involvement through committees and associations. Fundamentally, Limu Tanga'u resource is critical for the sustainability of the fishing industry and also from one of the base plates for food security in Tonga.

I thank all you contributed to bringing this plan to fruition. It will need updating to meet new situations and requirements of the fishery to ensure responsible and adaptable management in the future.

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*Honorable Sangster Saulala
Minister of Agriculture and Food, Forests & Fisheries*


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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Legal Context

The overarching legal framework of this Limu Tanga’u Management and Development Plan is enshrined in relevant provisions of the Fisheries Management Act, 2002 (FMAAct). The Act in general provides for the conservation, management and sustainable utilization and development of the fisheries resources in the fisheries waters and ensures the implementation of management and development plans. Section 7 of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 requires the Secretary for Fisheries to “*progressively prepare and keep under review plans for the conservation, management, sustainable utilization and development of fisheries in the fisheries waters and ensure implementation of such fishery plans.*” This provides the platform to progress fisheries management and development in Tonga.

1.2: Purpose

The main purpose of this Plan is to provide clear objectives and measures in the overall management and development of Tonga’s Limu Tanga’u Fisheries. The plan is formulated to give direction to the development of the sector. It also provides the recent history of the industry and way forward for the improvement of the industry in Tonga

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1.3: Scope

The scope of the Plan covers the following:

1. Limu Tanga’u species covered under this plan: Species type of Limu Tanga’u, *Cladosiphon sp.*
2. Location of/ Fishing areas: Navutoka and Manuka, ‘Onevai – ‘Onevao, ‘Atata and Tufaka Islands and Uiha and Felemea from the Ha’apai Group
3. Types of fishing gear use: Harvest by hands, or collectors using hand-held combs. Rake or any other implement that damages the sea grass or substrate should not be allowed.

1.4: Objectives of the Management and Development Plan for Limu Tanga’u

The fishery for Limu Tanga’u resources in Tonga should be managed in such manner as to

- A. Ensure the long term conservation and sustainable use of the resources.
- B. Present no short or long term threats to the ecosystem from which they are harvested.
- C. Achieve optimum economic development, human resource development and employment creation.
- D. Ensure fair and transparent access to the resources.
- E. Minimize pollution, waste and discarding.
- F. Recognise and enhance the interests of subsistence fishers.
- G. Increasingly rely on improved data quality and scientific knowledge as the basic for management.
- H. Develop rigid quality standards and an international reputation as the basis of an industry that supplies consistency high quality product.

- I. Be consistent with any relevant obligations under international law and international agreements.

1.5: Evaluation and Reporting

Under Section 7 of the Fisheries (Limu Tanga'u) Regulations 2009, this Plan shall be reviewed by the Limu Tanga'u Management Committee (LMC) annually. The Secretary for Fisheries shall organize consultations, with the purpose to review and evaluate the plan with members of the LMC annually. The progress of implementing the management, development, regulation and policies and other matters related to and as provided in the Plan shall be reported in the Annual Report of the Fisheries Department.

PART 2: CURRENT STATUS OF LIMU TANGA'U RESOURCE AND INDUSTRY

2.1: Status of the Fishery

Limu Tanga'u (*Cladosiphon* sp.) is a brown algae that undertakes two generations each year. A microscopic gametophyte generation exists between January – May each year. This gives rise to the macroscopic sporophyte generation that occurs between about May-June to December. Blooms reach appreciable size only in about September - November provided the favorable temperature between 22 – 23 degree Celsius when they are harvested. Limu Tanga'u grows in water depths of up to about 5m when its high tide, normally as an epiphyte on seagrass or on artificial substrates designed for culture of the species. Most Limu Tanga'u found in the vicinity of Tongatapu rows as an epiphyte on widely dispersed beds of the seagrass *Halodule uninervis*. The known resources of Limu Tanga'u found in the Ha'apai Group are found in discrete and quite small areas, growing abundantly as an epiphyte on the seagrass *Syringodium* sp.

There are no data on the natural biomass, extent of year-to-year variation in biomass or exploitation levels of Limu Tanga'u in Tonga. The species biology and the current harvest technology are such that there is a low possibility of over fishing in much of the species distribution. There is an urgent need to reinstate the Ministry's capacity to survey the seaweed beds, monitor its maturity and promulgation and actively engage with the exporters and their harvesters in order to maximize the harvest each season.

2.2: Markets and Historical Context of the Fishery

A commercial harvest to supply international markets, initially in Japan, started in Tonga in about 1995. The Japanese market currently consumes 15,000 – 17,000 tones of Limu Tanga'u product (known locally as mozuku), most of which is produced in Okinawa by farming. Tongan-sourced Limu Tanga'u has enjoyed a short-term market advantage due to supply shortages from Okinawa. Tongan production, which has been in the order of 400 - 500 tonnes per year and has been largely directed towards this market. More recently, there has been considerable interest in the use of Limu Tanga'u in the American homoeopathic medicinal market. Recent World Wide Web interest in Limu Tanga'u usage suggests there may be increased demand and interest in the product, and it is possible there may be a short-lived rush to gain access to the Limu Tanga'u resource.

Tonga's main markets for Limu Tanga'u export is Japan. The bulk of Tonga's Limu Tanga'u is sent to the Japanese market, but a proportion is sent to New Zealand for further processing and extraction of fucoidan for the U.S. market.

It appears that quality control of Limu Tanga'u handling and processing is absolutely critical, particularly for product directed at the Japanese mozuku market. Limu Tanga'u quality deteriorates quickly when held out of water for any length of time unless the algae is salted or otherwise treated. The Japanese market will reject poor quality mozuku. Likewise, the Japanese market will reject Limu Tanga'u shipments that are contaminated with sand, seaweed or other algae.

2.3: Performance of the Limu Tanga'u Industry

2.3.1: Harvesting and Production

The Limu Tanga'u production industry consists of two sectors.

1. Wild Harvest

Most production comes from collection of naturally occurring seaweed resources. The initiatives taken by the Ministry and the Industry in the early years by providing training to the harvesting communities has resulted in having a well trained of Diver/Fishers in the main Limu seabeds of Atata and Navutoka/Manuka. It is proven that the harvest of the seaweed beds has resulted in their propagation increasing. It is critical that this policy reinforced and continue in order that the sustainability of the seagrass habitat is preserved for many more years.

2. Farming of Limu Tanga'u

One company has successfully cultivated Limu Tanga'u. The cultivation was done in a joint-venture with its Japanese buyer. A mozuku farmer from Okinawa was enlisted and the sandbars of 'Onevai was the site. The yields were encouraging and transfer of the technology and process was achieved. The joint-venture aquaculture was discontinued due to financial difficulties experienced by the local company. The dilemma/irony that we face is that the cultivated Limu Tanga'u with its high costs is the preferred source for the food market. This is for the higher volume however it is lowest pricing. On the other hand the homeopathic market pays a much higher price and its preferred source is the naturally occurring Limu Tanga'u.

The situation currently is that as the demand for Limu Tanga'u grows there will need to cultivate Limu Tanga'u in order to supply the future demand. Tonga's best resource for Limu Tanga'u is the Ha'apai islands of Uiha and Felemea. This is better suited for food market, which only requires salt preservation.

2.3.2: Licensing

The number of licenses issued for processors/exporters of Limu Tanga'u during the period of (2005 – 2012) is shown in the table below.

**Table 1: Number of Limu Tanga'u Licence issued (Process & Export)
(2005 – 2012)**

Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of licences	7	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	3

2.3.3: Exporting

The performance of the industry in terms of export in the past 10 years is shown in the graph below.

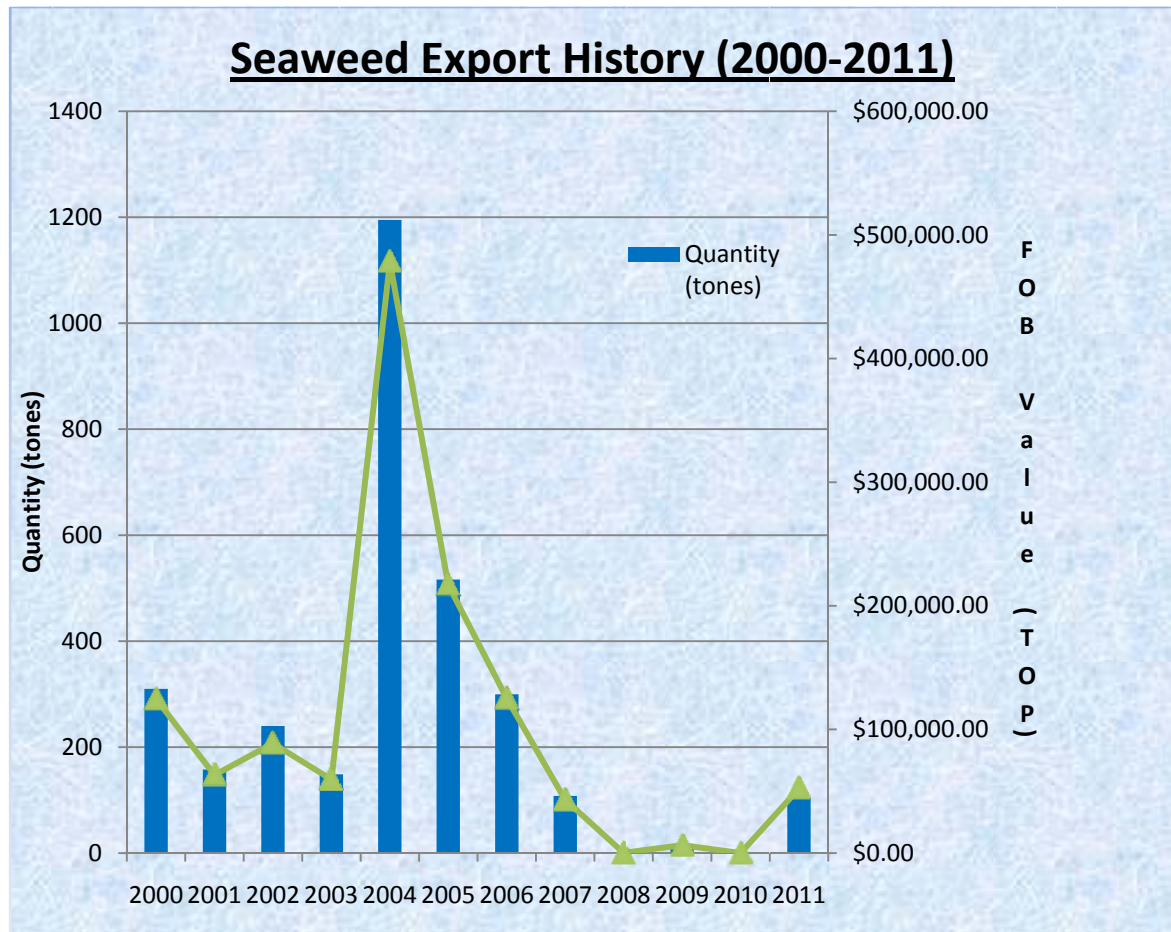


Figure 1.1: Seaweed Export (in tonnes) 2000 – 2011

The above graph reflects the volume of export in the past 10 years. Production from this industry has varied between 200 and 500 tonnes during the past years with the exception of 2004 harvest season. Production during the 2004 harvest season exceeded this figure by a considerable amount partly because of market interest and partly because of favorable environmental conditions. This increase in production reflects improved markets in Japan and the United States, conditions that have resulted in Limu Tanga'u being more widely distributed in 2004 than has been the case in previous years. Limu Tanga'u productions from outer island such as Ha'apai Group were also included. It is critical that we do not kill it off again. In addition the change in the trend after 2004 reflect lack in markets access but resource was still available.

PART 3: MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS FOR THE LIMUTANGA’U INDUSTRY

The objectives of the Limu Tanga’u Management and Development Plan will be achieved through the following procedures.

A. The long term conservation and sustainable use of the resource will be achieved by:

1. Assigning a quota limit for harvesting and processing of Limutanga’u in each season. This season quota limit or total allowable catch is 400 – 500 tones.
2. Ensuring the seagrass habitat that appears to be critical in the life cycle of lime tanga’u is not harmed by limu harvesting or other activities. To meet this requirement limu tanga’u should only be harvested by hand, or by collectors using hand-held combs that lift limu tanga’u from the sea grass and any other substrate. Collection by rake or any other implement that damages the sea grass or substrate should not be allowed.
3. Educating all persons who collect limu tanga’u about the need to conserve sea grass and the methods by which sea grass can be conserved in order that the harvest is sustainable.
4. Authorizing by the Secretary those who may collect and sell Limu Tanga’u
5. Having the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries undertake an annual review of sea grass distribution in harvest areas.
6. Having the Fisheries Division monitor annual harvests from areas where limu tanga’u occurs in discrete and isolated beds (e.g. ‘Uiha, Koulo) and be prepared to introduce closures for the purpose of broodstock protection if annual harvests decline for no obvious reason.
7. Having the Fisheries Division conduct Resource assessment prior to the beginning of the season before the harvester and processor proceed with harvesting and processing of seaweed.

B. Ecological sustainability of the limu tanga’u resource and its fishery will be determined by

Having the Ministry of Fisheries monitoring long-term changes in the ecosystem in which the fishery occurs.

C. Optimum economic development, human resource development and employment creation will be generated by

- 1) Requiring all persons who collect and sell Limu Tanga’u to licensed processors to comply with Section 17 (Fisheries Limu Tanga’u) Regulations 2009
- 2) Recognising that any person who sells Limu Tanga’u to an unlicensed processor is committing an offence under the (Fisheries Limu Tanga’u) Regulations 2009
- 3) Requiring that any person selling limu tanga’u to a licensed processor be given a training programme in habitat protection, appropriate collection procedures, quality control and Limu Tanga’u marketing issues by the processor in question.
- 4) Using the provisions for licensing processors and exporters of fisheries products in the (Fisheries Limu Tanga’u) Regulations 2009 of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 as a primary means of managing the Limu Tanga’u fishery.
 - a) Any person intending to process Limu Tanga’u shall apply to the Secretary of Fisheries for a fish processing establishment licence under section 10 of Fisheries (Limu Tanga’u) Regulations 2009 using Form 1 in Appendix 1.

- b) The licence shall be on Form 2 in Appendix 1.
 - c) Any person intending to export Limu Tanga'u shall apply to the Secretary of Fisheries for a licence to export using Form 3 in Appendix 1.
 - d) The licence shall be on Form 4 in Appendix 1.
 - e) The fees in Appendix 2 shall apply.
- 5) Assessing every application for processing and exporting Limu Tanga'u on the basis of
- a) The applicant's capacity to meet the objectives of the Limu Tanga'u Management and Development Plan.
 - b) The applicant's capacity to develop and implement Hazard Analysis at Critical Control Point programmes to all phases of the proposed collection, processing and export of limu tanga'u.
 - c) The applicant's capacity to undertake secondary processing and value adding of Limu Tanga'u in the Kingdom of Tonga.
 - d) The applicant's capacity to help develop and work within a national code of conduct for national standards on quality control of limu tanga'u produced in, and exported from, the Kingdom of Tonga.
 - e) The applicant's capacity to develop and implement an education programme on habitat protection, appropriate collection procedures, quality control and Limu Tanga'u marketing issues for all collectors of Limu Tanga'u.
 - f) The potential impact of issuing a further processing and exporting license to the national economic production and total employment levels generated from the limu tanga'u industry.
6. Requiring processors to maintain records of the number of employment generated by harvesting, processing and exporting Limu Tanga'u.
7. Encouraging the development of limu tanga'u culture in areas and suitable habitats where the species does not occur, or its culture would increase the production level and / or employment levels above that would be obtained from natural production.
8. Having the Limu Tanga'u industry increasingly meeting the costs of its own management and monitoring arrangements.

D. Ensure fair and transparent access to the resources by

- 1) Establishment of a Limu Tanga'u fisheries management committee that reports to the Fisheries Management Advisory Committee and the Secretary for Fisheries under Section 7(4) of the Fisheries Management Act 2002. Membership of the committee will include:
 - a) the Secretary for Fisheries or his delegate (as chairman)
 - b) a representative from the Limu Tanga'u processing sector
 - c) a representative from the Limu Tanga'u harvest sector
 - d) a representative from a designed coastal community that has involvement in the harvest of Limu Tanga'u.
 - e) a representative from the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industries;
 - f) a representative from the Department of Environment.
- 2) Allowing the committee to determine its own procedures and co-opt other persons as observers or advisers if and when needed.
- 3) Giving the Limu tanga'u Management Committee(LMC) terms of reference that include:

- a) Reviewing the Limu Tanga'u management and development plan and advising Fisheries Division about improving management arrangements for the Limu Tanga'u industry.
- b) Setting priorities for gathering information on the Limu Tanga'u resource.
- c) Requiring the Limu Tanga'u Management Committee to review and comment on any applications for approval to process Limu Tanga'u, according to the criteria given in Section C (5), above, and making those comments available to Fisheries Division.
- d) Review the market potential for Limu in the global market and assist the industry and the stakeholders to gain the best advantage from the resource.
- e) Actively engage with the stakeholders, develop long term strategies, in order to establish limu as a recognize export earner and provider of sustainable livelihoods to the Kingdom.
- f) Undertake any other business requested by Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries.

E. Waste, discarding and pollution will be minimised by

- 1) Ensuring all Limu Tanga'u is supplied to factories in a fit state to be processed.
- 2) Ensuring all processors and exporters have adequate and equipment (including freezing works and holding capacity) to process all Limu Tanga'u supplied to them to a state fit to store and export processed limu tanga'u in a manner that prevents its deterioration after processing.
- 3) Allowing no discard of processing chemicals, by product or waste and waste water into any area other than a recognized and registered waste disposal area.

F. Recognised and enhance the interests of subsistence fishers by

Encouraging any local community that lives in the immediate vicinity of areas where Limu Tanga'u is collected to apply for the status of a coastal community under section 14 (1) under the Fisheries Management Act 2002. Should the Minister designate such a local community to be a coastal community that coastal community may apply for an area containing Limu Tanga'u resources that is adjacent to their community to be declared a Special Management Area under section 13(1) of the Fisheries Management Act 2002. Should such a request be approved by the Minister, the coastal community should work with the Ministry of Fisheries and licensed processors to develop the terms and conditions about harvesting Limu Tanga'u in the Special Management Area for consideration and approval by the Minister and Fisheries Management Advisory Committee.

G. Increasing reliance on improved scientific knowledge as the basis for management will be achieved by

- 1) Requiring processors to supply monthly returns on the quality of Limu Tanga'u they purchase, the estimated location of harvest and the export value of production. Such monthly returns shall be provided on Form 5 of Appendix 1.
- 2) Requiring the Fisheries Division to verify annual production figures by cross checking them against annual export data.
- 3) Requiring Fisheries Division to encourage and support literature reviews and research on the life cycle, ecology, variation in productivity and other research issues identified by the Limu Tanga'u fishery management committee.
- 4) Requiring Fisheries Division and the Limu Tanga'u fishery management committee to undertake annual review of the Limu Tanga'u management plan and Regulations and

recommend any changes to the plan, based upon improved knowledge of the resource or any change in the circumstances of the fishery.

H. Development of rigid standards and an international reputation as the basis of an industry that supplies consistently high quality product will be achieved by

- 1) Allowing only persons or companies that have developed and implemented Hazard Analysis at Critical Control Point programmes to all phases of Limu Tanga'u collection, processing and export of to participate in the industry as processors.
- 2) Requiring processors to develop and work within a national code of conduct for national standards on quality control of Limu Tanga'u produced in, and exported from, the Kingdom of Tonga.
- 3) Requiring all licensed processors and exporters to develop and implement an education programme on habitat protection, appropriate collection procedures, quality control and limu tanga'u marketing issues for all collectors who might sell Limu Tanga'u.

I. Consistency with any relevant obligations under international law and international agreements will be achieved by

- 1) Adherence to the principles of "The Precautionary Approach to Capture Fisheries and Species Introductions given in the FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries, and, in particular, recognition of the significance of the precautionary principal. "Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation."
- 2) Relevant SPC commitments as indicated from time to time by the Fisheries Division.

PART 4: PERFORMANCE CRITERIA BY WHICH THE LIMUTANGA'U MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN'S SUCCESS WILL BE MEASURED.

Success of the Limu Tanga'u industry and its Management and Development Plan will be measured on the basis of

- 1) Maintaining and increasing the amount and value of production from levels produced in 2004
- 2) Maintaining the level of industry employment at levels monitored in 2004
- 3) Observing no decline in the area of sea grass beds attributable to harvest practices.
- 4) Increasing proportions of Tonga's Limu Tanga'u production being produced by culture over time.
- 5) Processors of Limu Tanga'u operating profitable businesses.
- 6) The Limu Tanga'u industry being responsible for full cost recovery of management and monitoring requirements.
- 7) Price of Tonga mozuku maintaining parity with price of mozuku produced in Okinawa.
- 8) Harvest Control/Quality Control/Harvest Plan – must be fixed before harvest by own or buy from fisherman

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

FORM 1

KINGDOM OF TONGA



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

APPLICATION FOR A FISH PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT LICENCE TO PROCESS LIMU TANGA'U

(The Limu tanga'u Regulations 2004 – Regulation 11)

Answer all questions on this form either by filling in the spaces provided or by supplying detailed attachments. Circle the relevant answer where yes / no options are given.

DETAILS OF APPLICANT AND PREMISES

Name of applicant (if applicant is a registered company, give name and registered number)	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	
Name of premises	
Is the applicant the owner or lessee of the premises?	
If the applicant is leasing the premises, attach a copy of the lease	Copy attached – yes / no
Details of any partnership or other contractual arrangements that relate to the proposed operation	Details of partnership or Contractual arrangements attached – yes / no

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LIMU TANGA’U PROCESSING OPERATION

Anticipated quantity of supply (tonnes)	
Anticipated source of supply	
Description and plans of processing facilities	Documents providing description and plans of processing facilities – yes / no
Daily freezing capacity, taking product from 25 ⁰ C to -25 ⁰ C (tonnes)	
Total freezer storage capacity (tonnes)	
Details of secondary processing of limu tanga’u to be undertaken at processing facility	Document that describes details of secondary processing to be undertaken – yes / no
Details of HACCP programme that relate to collection, processing and export of limu tanga’u	HACCP Programme and accreditation attached – yes / no
Details of waste water and waste disposal system	Document that provides details of waste water and waste treatment system – yes / no
Estimated number of employees	
Estimated number of collectors	
Estimated annual turnover (\$TOP) from sales	

I declare that the information supplied in this application is true and complete. I understand that I am required to report immediately to the Secretary any changes to the information given on this form and further understand that failure to do so may render me liable to prosecution.

.....

Signature of applicant (s) or authorised company representative

.....
Name of applicant (s) and role in the company (where relevant)

.....
Date of application

FORM 2

KINGDOM OF TONGA



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

**LICENCE FOR A FISH PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENT LICENCE
TO PROCESS LIMU TANGA'U**

(The Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005 – Regulation 12)

Fish Processing Establishment Licence (Limu tangu'a) Licence Number _____

Date of issue ___/___/_____

The person named as the licence-holder is licensed under section 33 of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 to use the premises described below as a fish processing establishment to process limu tanga'u in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this licence and the conditions in the Act and the Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005.

Name of licence holder: _____

Address of premises at which processing
of limu tanga'u is permitted: _____

Authorised processing methods: _____

Source of supply: _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. The processing facility shall demonstrate the existence of an approved HACCP programme within 180 days of this licence being issued.
2. The licensed processor shall provide monthly returns (including nil returns) during the months of August to February, and in any months outside this period when they purchase limu tanga'u, giving details of production levels, employment levels and harvest locations for all limu tanga'u purchased on Form 5 of Schedule 1 of the Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY

Subject to the licensee's adherence to the Fisheries Management Act 2002, the Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005 and the conditions listed above, this licence is valid from the _____ day of _____ 20____ to the _____ day of _____ 20____ (inclusive).

SECRETARY FOR FISHERIES

DATE

Note: This licence is not transferable

FORM 3

KINGDOM OF TONGA



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO EXPORT LIMU TANGA'U
(The Limu tanga'u Regulations 2004 – Regulation 15)

Answer all questions on this form either by filling in the spaces provided or by supplying detailed attachments. Circle the relevant answer where yes / no options are given.

DETAILS OF APPLICANT

Name of applicant (if applicant is a registered company, give name and registered number)	
Address	
Telephone	
Fax	

DETAILS OF PROPOSED LIMU TANGA'U EXPORT OPERATION

Anticipated quantity of supply (tonnes)	
Anticipated source of supply – Is the source of supply your own company	Yes / No
If the supply source is not from your own company, identify the anticipated source of supply	
If the supply source is not from your own company, give contractual or other details of the supply arrangement	Copy of the supply contract, or other contractual arrangements about supply of limu tanga'u, attached – Yes / No
Details of HACCP programme that relate to production and export of limu tanga'u	Detailed HACCP programme document and accreditation attached – yes / no
Estimated number of employees	
Estimated annual turnover (\$TOP) from sales	

I declare that the information supplied in this application is true and complete. I understand that I am required to report immediately to the Secretary any changes to the information given on this form and further understand that failure to do so may render me liable to prosecution.

.....

.....

.....

Signature of applicant (s) or authorised company representative

.....

.....

.....

Name of applicant (s) and role in the company (where relevant)

.....

Date of application

**FORM 4
KINGDOM OF TONGA**



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

LICENCE TO EXPORT LIMU TANGA'U
(The Limu tanga'u Regulations 200.. – Regulation 16)

Fish Export Licence (Limu tangu'a) Number _____

Date of issue ___/___/_____

The person named as the licence-holder is licensed under section 35 of the Fisheries Management Act 2002 to export limu tanga'u in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this licence and the conditions in the Act and the Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005.

Name of licence holder: _____

Address of premises from which export
of limu tanga'u is permitted: _____

Authorised source of supply: _____

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The export facility shall demonstrate the existence of an approved HACCP programme within 180 days of this licence being issued.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY

Subject to the licensee's adherence to The Fisheries Management Act 2002, the Limu tanga'u Regulations 20.. and the conditions listed above, this licence is valid from the _____ day of _____ 20____ to the _____ day of _____ 20____ (inclusive).

SECRETARY FOR FISHERIES

DATE

Note: This license is not transferable

FORM 5

KINGDOM OF TONGA



FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 2002

MONTHLY PRODUCTION RETURN
(The Limu tanga'u Regulations 2005 – Regulation 13)

Limu tanga'u Processing Licence number _____

1. Issued to: _____

Address: _____

2. Month and year of production _____

3. Quantity of limu tanga'u purchased the month (tonnes) _____

4. Number of persons from whom you purchased limu tanga'u _____

5. Number of persons you employ to process limu tanga'u _____

6. Estimated production from any of the following areas in the month

- (1) Manuka _____
- (2) North Islands – Tongatapu _____
- (3) Nuka-'alofa – shore _____
- (4) 'Atata _____
- (5) Maria Bay) _____
- (6) 'Uiha _____
- (7) Koulo _____
- (8) Rest of Ha'apa'i _____
- (9) Vava'u _____
- (10) Other areas (specify) _____

I certify that the information supplied in this application is a true and correct statement.

.....
.....
.....

Signature of applicant (s) or authorised company representative

.....
.....
.....

Name of applicant (s) and role in the company (where relevant)

.....
Date of monthly return

I declare that the information supplied in this application is true and complete. I understand that I am required to report immediately to the Secretary any changes to the information given on this form and further understand that failure to do so may render me liable to prosecution.

.....
.....
.....

Signature of applicant (s) or authorised company representative

.....
.....
.....

Name of applicant (s) and role in the company (where relevant)

.....
Date of monthly return

APPENDIX 2

FEEES

- 1) Fee for application for a fish processing licence to process limu tanga'u: \$10.00
- 2) Licence fee for a fish processing licence to process limu tanga'u: \$500.00 per year
- 3) Fee for application for a fish export licence to export limu tanga'u: \$10.00
- 4) Fee for application to renew a fish processing establishment license to process limu tanga'u : \$10.00
- 5) Licence fee for a fish export licence to export limu tanga'u: \$1000.00 per year

