



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

PIRSA FISHERIES

Fisheries Management Act 2007

**REGISTRATION OF ORNAMENTAL FISH TRADE IN SOUTH
AUSTRALIA**

Discussion Paper for Public Consultation

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INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, the keeping of ornamental fish species is a popular hobby and a significant industry. The value of trade in Australia has been recognised as in excess of \$300 million annually (DAFF 2007; O'Sullivan et al. 2007). A survey of aquarium industry stakeholders by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA) in 2004 indicated that there is interest and activity in the hobby in South Australia (PIRSA 2004), but to what level is unknown.

The ornamental fish industry in Australia is popular, widespread and well established but has historically lacked a coordinated approach to management and education. This has resulted in the importation and spread, both intentionally and unintentionally, of non-native species and diseases. Non-native species may become invasive and pose a considerable threat to Australia's natural resources.

In 2007, under the auspices of the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, a review of regulation and administration across all jurisdictions was conducted. Seven recommendations to improve management and operation of the trade were resolved (DAFF 2007). A *Strategic Approach to the Management of Ornamental Fish in Australia* (the national strategy) is now guiding the States in the development of comprehensive and consistent management arrangements for ornamental fish in Australia.

Two key recommendations of the national strategy are to:

1. adopt a regulatory framework and licensing to manage large fish-breeders and ornamental fish importers in each state or territory, and
2. develop control mechanisms for the regulation and management of noxious and rare fish already in circulation in Australia.

In South Australia, wholesalers and breeders operating with more than 10,000L of water must hold an Aquaculture Licence under the *Aquaculture Act 2001*. Small-scale breeders, and importantly, retailers, are not registered under any existing arrangements. Consequently there is no coordinated means to reach these businesses during emergency response or for management, education and information purposes. Although these businesses may be considered smaller-scale within a national context they constitute the largest and most active portion of trade within South Australia. They are therefore considered the state's large scale traders when implementing the recommendations of the national strategy.

PIRSA Fisheries is seeking to develop a registration system for businesses that are not licensed through the *Aquaculture Act 2001*. This registration system would be used to identify businesses, provide a point of contact during emergency situations (invasive species or disease outbreaks) and facilitate communication and education between government and industry stakeholders.

The ornamental fish industry stands to benefit from the implementation of a registration system as a component of an improved management framework. Through registration businesses and hobbyists will have information made available to them on regulatory changes to management and species in South Australia and Australia. Registration will also provide a mechanism for greater input into the management of

ornamental fish trade through improved access to and communication with government. Improvement in consistent and effective management of the industry will also assist in the protection of Australia's aquatic environment from invasive species and disease outbreaks.

DISCUSSION

Ornamental Fish in Australia

In 2006, a significant review of the ornamental fish industry in Australia, funded through the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, estimated its value to be \$303.9 million (O'Sullivan et al. 2007). This figure included trade through commercial fish breeding facilities, wholesale traders, retail outlets and to a certain extent the hobby industry. Prior to this review there was little knowledge or available information about the nature and extent of the industry.

Australian Industry Statistics as at 2006-07 (O'Sullivan et al. 2007)

- ∞ More than 2,000 species of freshwater and marine ornamental fish¹ species are traded in Australia.
- ∞ The number of fish imported into Australia was reported to be 17.7 million in 2006-07. This is significantly higher than the estimated domestic production of 8.3 million fish (7.7 million from aquaculture and 0.6 million from wild catch).
- ∞ The industry consists of a number of sectors which can be divided into three levels – supply, sales and hobby.
- ∞ More than 200 licensed fish breeders, catchers and importers supply through a network of wholesalers who in turn sell to an estimated 1,200 pet shops and specialist aquarium stores Australia wide.
- ∞ There is an active trade in fish within hobby associations and between enthusiasts, and fish from hobbyists are also sold or swapped (for store credits) to retailers and wholesalers.
- ∞ The above figures exclude the value of unregulated and illegal trade, and the extent and nature of activity at this level is highly disputed.

Ornamental Fish in South Australia

Detailed information on the ornamental fish industry² in South Australia is not available. The limited information available is also heavily biased to engaged and responsible retail store owners, such that much speculation surrounds the true nature and extent of legal and illegal activity in the state.

¹ 'Ornamental fish' are defined here to include freshwater and marine vertebrates (eg. finfish), invertebrates (eg. crustaceans and molluscs), 'live rock' and other live animals, but not plants.

² 'Ornamental fish industry' in Australia includes commercial fish breeding facilities and collectors, wholesale traders, retail outlets and the hobby sector. It includes a range of ornamental fish species that are used in homes, offices and commercial premises.

South Australian Industry Statistics (data from Australian Bureau of Statistics (O'Sullivan et al. 2007))

- ∞ In 2005, the number of fish people kept as pets as in South Australia and the Northern Territory was approximately 2 million.
- ∞ In excess of 100,000 ornamental fish were imported from overseas into South Australia each year between 2002/03 to 2006/07 with a peak of 197,930 in 2004/05. The total annual value of these imports ranged between \$31,000 and \$48,000 per annum.

South Australian Industry Statistics as at 2004 (PIRSA 2004)

- ∞ The number of different species commonly traded by retailers averaged around 100 with the majority being freshwater species.
- ∞ Many people and businesses were not members of an association or industry representative group, and a minimal benefit to being a member was perceived.

The Issue

The ornamental fish trade is a significant biosecurity risk for South Australia. Exotic fish may be accidentally or intentionally released into waterways, establish self-sustaining populations and become pests. For example, in 2002, an aquarium plant, *Caulerpa taxifolia*, was found in West Lakes. Although successfully eradicated from the area by late 2003, it had spread to the Port River where eradication operations have been unsuccessful. Work to control this species in West Lakes and the Port River required significant resources.

Currently, in the state's fresh water environments there is an estimated 26 alien fish species (Hammer and Walker 2004), including a number of ornamental fish species such as goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) which are widespread and can be present in substantial numbers (Hammer and Walker 2004; Lintermans 2007).

Exotic fish may also carry and spread diseases that are foreign and can be incredibly destructive in native species. PIRSA Fisheries survey of the aquarium industry in 2004 indicated that almost all respondents had experienced some form of disease outbreak in their store (PIRSA 2004).

The importation of ornamental fish into Australia is currently controlled by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), through a list of permitted species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*. The Australian Quarantine and Inspections Service (AQIS) inspect shipments that include ornamental fish.

Once imported into Australia the keeping and movement of species is controlled through respective state and territory legislation. The inconsistencies in regulation between states, as highlighted through the national strategy, are a key impediment in providing effective management for the ornamental industry. A recent review indicated that assessing imports at the border is a difficult process (Chong and Whittington 2007). It is also clear that although exotic species are only permitted entry if they are

on the permitted species list, this list does not necessarily indicate which species are present in Australia (McNee 2002).

Due to changing lifestyles, a growth in the ornamental fish industry is predicted. Aquariums are typically easier to manage than other pets. An increase in popularity within the industry may lead to an increase in online buying or trading of fish, which raises concerns for an increase in unregulated trade. Anecdotal reports indicate significant numbers of ornamental fish are moved across jurisdictional borders with no way of tracing product in the event of a pest or disease issue arising.

People keeping ornamental fish as a hobby require education. They must have an understanding of the need for biosecurity and the species that are gazetted as noxious (prohibited³) in South Australia. This should include information on the proper disposal of unwanted fish. Large numbers of hobbyists fall into the categories of irregular or moderate activity; in 2006-07 16% and 37% respectively (O'Sullivan et al. 2007). Regulations may change over time and it is difficult to keep hobbyists up to date, particularly those with fluctuating interest levels.

Advantages of a Registration System

Registration of ornamental fish trade in South Australia is needed to combat the issues associated with a lack of awareness about biosecurity and the illegal trade of ornamental fish species. A registration system would achieve three key functions;

1. A database of contact information would be created. This will enable PIRSA Fisheries to contact businesses and stakeholders during emergency response or to provide updates on changes to legislation, new pests or diseases, advance warning of biosecurity threats and matters of public and business concern.
2. The registration system would facilitate information exchange between PIRSA Fisheries and the industry. PIRSA Fisheries would maintain contact details for businesses, but in doing so would become accountable to the industry. Businesses would be provided with a direct contact point to raise their concerns, ideas or to request information.
3. Formalisation of the activity of trade of ornamental fish would encourage, promote and increase accountability and self-regulation in businesses, hobbyists and individuals. Accountability and self-regulation is sustainable and the choice option for ensuring the industry both operates without major incident, as well as grows and prospers economically. Due to resource constraints PIRSA Fisheries works to maximise voluntary compliance and create effective deterrents to illegal activity.

³ Due to the environmental and economic impacts that exotic and pest species can cause it is illegal under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* to have possession or control of a noxious species, or release into any waters aquatic plants and fish without authority. Breaches of the Act can attract fines of up to \$120,000 in the case of a natural person and up to \$250,000 for a body corporate. These penalties reflect the serious implications a breach can have on native species.

These key functions would ultimately;

- ∞ increase awareness of best practice and the need to follow biosecurity regulations,
- ∞ improve communication between government and industry, and
- ∞ improve the regulation and management of the ornamental fish trade.

Social Impacts of a Registration System

The implementation of a registration system would require investment and resources from both government and the ornamental fish industry. A South Australian Ornamental Fish (Aquarium) Reference Group has been formed to facilitate the implementation of the national strategy, including a registration system. The group consists of representatives from a range of stakeholders. Members voluntarily contribute their time to facilitate communication with the government. Significant further commitment would be required by the group and PIRSA Fisheries to consult on and implement a registration system.

Businesses practicing trade of ornamental fish would be required to register and would incur a small social cost of finance, administration and time in keeping their registration current and in working to represent the responsible practice of trade that is implied through registration. A larger social cost would be if businesses and hobbyists reject the implementation of a registration system.

The system could be seen as revenue raising and a 'big brother' approach and trade may be pushed further into the unregulated or 'black market' sector. The implementation of a registration system would not generate revenue and would be undertaken only to improve management and Biosecurity outcomes within the sector.

Registration Systems in Other Areas

Registration systems for the ornamental fish trade, or similar activities, currently exist throughout Australia. Examples include;

1. The Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries and Water (DPIW) currently registers all commercial ornamental fish dealers (breeders, farmers, importers, retailers, processors or manufacturers) regardless of water volume, and all dealers pay a registration fee per annum. Fees include:
 - Application and issuing of registration - \$ 89.60
 - Application and issuing of annual renewal - \$ 57.60
 - Application to transfer registration - \$ 32.00
2. The Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines (DPIFM) require any person that wishes to sell or trade ornamental fish to hold an Aquarium Trader Licence. This includes hobbyists who wish to sell any fish to local shops and attracts a per annum fee:
 - Aquarium Trader Licence - \$205

An Aquaculture Licence is required if a person wishes to breed and sell any ornamental fish, regardless of water volume, and persons pay an annual registration fee and a seafood industry levee (subject to change):

- Aquaculture Licence - \$505
 - Seafood Licence - \$715
3. The South Australian Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) maintains a system similar to the trade of ornamental fish through registration for the keeping, trading and selling of native animals. A tiered fee structure is applied depending on the activities undertaken by the individual or business:
- A basic keep and sell permit \$ 55.50 per annum
 - A basic dealer permit \$ 840.00 per annum

As a commitment to the national strategy other jurisdictions are seeking to implement registration systems for ornamental fish trade;

4. The Victorian Department of Primary Industries (DPI) is seeking to implement a registration system for all businesses operating with less than 10,000L⁴ with businesses operating with greater than 10,000L covered through an Aquaculture Licence.
5. The Western Australian Department of Fisheries is seeking to implement a registration system for pre and post border movement of ornamental fish, including the retail sector. This will effectively monitor the translocation of all fish within Western Australia through their sale.

Options for a Registration System in South Australia

There are a range of options for a registration system of ornamental fish trade in South Australia. These options are consistent with the recommendations and intent of the national strategy, registration systems in other jurisdictions and the requirements of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

Option 1 – Standard Registration

- ∞ All breeders not holding licences under the *Aquaculture Act 2003* (that is those breeders operating with less than 10,000L), retail outlets and hobbyists, are registered with PIRSA Fisheries for a set fee.
- ∞ Registration is renewed every two years.

⁴ The 10,000L delimiter has been adopted through the national strategy as an acceptable indication of what constitutes aquaculture (less than 10,000L constitutes smaller scale business) and is used by several states as a decision rule for obtaining the applicable Aquaculture Licence.

Option 2 – Tiered Registration

- ∞ Breeders, operating with less than 10,000L, wholesalers or hobbyists, are registered with PIRSA Fisheries at a range of levels with different fees and services.
 - Tier 1 – Hobbyists
 - Tier 2 – Breeders (<10,000L) and/or Importer
 - Tier 3 – Retail Outlet
- ∞ Registration is renewed every two years.

A tiered fee structure for an ornamental registration system in South Australia would enable PIRSA to incorporate wholesalers, breeders, retail outlets and hobbyists under the same registration system by breaking the industry into categories and applying fees depending on their primary activity (the activity that maintains the greatest percentage of their time). This registration system would encourage hobbyists and small-scale breeders who want to sell their fish to do so as hobbyists would only attract the basic registration fee.

Fee for Registration

PIRSA maintains a policy, inline with state and federal policy, ‘to implement cost recovery charges for services that provide identifiable beneficiaries with direct benefits beyond those received by the general public’ (DFA 2005). The benefits provided to businesses or individuals that trade ornamental fish in South Australia are:

- ∞ increased information exchange
- ∞ a contact point with PIRSA Fisheries and accountability from the Department, and
- ∞ development of the industry into a well managed and well supported activity with a healthy public perception.

The application of a fee is also consistent with ornamental fish registration systems in other jurisdictions and similar arrangements for other industries in South Australia. The aim of a registration system is not to raise revenue. All costs associated with registration are applied to the function of the registration system and benefits for the industry.

The estimated administrative cost for maintaining a registration system for the ornamental fish industry is between \$150 and \$200 per registration. PIRSA Fisheries will absorb the development and initial registration cost for the first twelve months of the registration system. After that period, all renewals and new registrations would be charged the administrative cost of maintaining the system (approximately \$150-\$200).

Under a tiered registration system, registration and renewal cost would start at the base cost (estimated at \$150-\$200) for Tier 1 (Hobbyists) and increase depending on the additional services applied. Services applied to the different sectors (based on their tier) would be set through consultation with industry to determine what services or benefits they would like to receive for their registration (eg. compliance, industry support and training, an accreditation scheme).

The proposed fee is the minimum amount achievable to process a registration application and covers the administration of receiving an application, entering details into the database, processing the registration payment and sending a certificate of registration and a tax invoice. The registered business would receive a notification, or certificate, of registration and a label to use on their premises to indicate to customers that they are a registered ornamental fish business. The importance of registration would be greatly supported and promoted by PIRSA Fisheries. Retail outlets and individuals buying fish would be encouraged to conduct business with those breeders and wholesalers who are registered, which would create a distinct marketing advantage for those businesses who register.

Through implementing a registration system PIRSA Fisheries would also be creating accountability to the ornamental fish industry. PIRSA Fisheries would be responsible for distributing information and updates about changes to management and in receiving and processing the industries concerns or issues. To ensure the industries concerns are formally addressed, PIRSA Fisheries would produce an annual report detailing what has been done to progress management, improve biosecurity and support the industry. At that time, registered businesses would also be invited to indicate what they think should be included in the PIRSA Fisheries workplan for biosecurity and ornamental fish trade management for the next 12 months. This process would ultimately create an evaluation and development model and work towards a management system that satisfies all stakeholders.

PIRSA Fisheries is developing the registration database with support from the Fisheries Council of South Australia at a cost of \$5,000.

Who Would be Required to Register?

Businesses would be required to register if they;

1. trade⁵ ornamental fish, and
2. hold an Australian Business Number (ABN), and
3. do not hold an Aquaculture Licence

A decision tree for determining who is required to register is provided in Appendix 1.

Hobbyists and small-scale breeders who trade ornamental fish, but do not hold an ABN would also be able to register, but would not be required to do so. Their registration would be encouraged as hobbyists and small scale traders are a significant stakeholder in the industry. Registration would provide them with information and updates on noxious species and biosecurity issues as well as access to PIRSA Fisheries and a 'voice' in the management of the industry and hobby.

⁵ Trade constitutes both the sale and/or exchange of ornamental.

Other Details of a Registration System

- ∞ The information requested at registration would not be intrusive. It is not intended that any commercially sensitive information be collected. A draft registration form is provided in Appendix 2.
- ∞ A regulatory framework for a registration system is available through the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*. Regulations could be created that require businesses to register and an amnesty period could be included during initial uptake. In the first instance a voluntary registration system may be preferable to ensure businesses are not suspicious of the intent of the registration system. If a voluntary registration system is introduced it is important to highlight that this process may not deliver a high percentage of registrations, which may result in a compulsory registration system being used when voluntary measures have failed or are likely to fail to deliver.
 - It would also be important to consider consistency with other states and territories, many of which are introducing mandatory registration of businesses and hobbyists involved in the ornamental fish industry. If South Australia was to bring in a voluntary registration system while other jurisdictions implemented a mandatory system it would be inconsistent and highlight South Australia as non-conformant in relation to the national aim.
 - A minimum number of voluntary registrations could be set as a 'trigger point' to instigate regulated registration, ie. if a certain number of registrations were not received within the first 12 months regulations would be created to require businesses to register.
- ∞ The total number of operators engaged in the industry at present is unknown; however, estimates from existing permit listings indicate that approximately 110 retailers are operating in this industry. A registration system would aim to receive approximately 100 registrations in the first 12 months.

Future Directions

With the implementation, development and industry review of a registration system several activities could be investigated for future inclusion;

An Accreditation Scheme

With input from industry an accreditation scheme could be developed that credits businesses with a certain level of practice based on a set of criteria. Accreditation schemes exist in many industries in Australia and are known to provide a distinct marketing advantage. An accreditation system would allow PIRSA Fisheries, retailers and individuals buying fish to identify those businesses that have an environmentally safe standard of practice and who share commitment to their customers and management systems through reliability, consistency and professionalism within the industry.

Buyback and Amnesties

It is known that a large number of species and fish exist in Australia and South Australia that are noxious and illegal under existing legislation. Options exist to

implement a buyback scheme or amnesty period for noxious species already in circulation. A registration system would facilitate this action through access to businesses that ultimately have access to hobbyists. Information could be circulated and the assistance of businesses enlisted. Participation in buyback schemes and amnesty periods would work to promote a clean and well-respected industry with good public perception.

REVIEWING THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM

In accordance with the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*, the registration system for ornamental fish trade will be reviewed two years after its initiation. The purpose of this review would be to ensure that it is achieving its agreed aims and to evaluate its success. The evaluation would feed back in to its improvement with changes made to the registration system and the regulatory framework through which it was developed. The review would be conducted with consultation from industry and hobbyists. Public consultation forums, meetings and workshops as well as open lines of communication would be a prerequisite to ensure that the system remains open, transparent and a benefit to the industry in South Australia.

The review would also take into account any changed economic, social, cultural and environmental issues. The need to accommodate any changes in these influences, for example greater social pressure for industry compliance or new biosecurity threats, would then be incorporated into changes to the registration system.

DEFINITIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

These terms are intended to be used for the purposes of this policy only and are not intended to be inconsistent with fisheries legislation.

Aquaculture The farming of freshwater and saltwater organisms, as opposed to collection from wild populations.

Aquaculture Licence Holder A breeder with over 10,000L of water or wholesaler who holds a licence under the Aquaculture Act 2001.

Commercial Breeder Breeder of ornamental fish licensed by the relevant state or territories jurisdiction or producing fish on a commercial basis.

Exotic Species A species that is outside of its native distributional range and has arrived there by human activity (also defined as introduced, non-indigenous, non-native)

Hobbyist A person who participates in the ornamental fish trade for hobby, including trade not for commercial purposes. Hobbyists can be grouped into three categories (insert O'Sullivan reference);

- ∞ Serious - a person who spends significant time and expenditure (>\$1,000 per annum) on aquatic animals. They are likely to be involved in hobby

organisations or regularly show their animals. They may be inclined to sell, swap or exchange ornamental fish for accessories, feed or other animals without a profit focus.

- ∞ Moderate - a person of moderate annual investment in ornamental fish (< \$1,000 but >\$100 per annum) however, no sales are made of ornamental fish or accessories. This category can include businesses which display ornamental fish for customer or staff enjoyment or individuals involved for their own or family enjoyment.
- ∞ Irregular – a person who does the occasional purchase of ornamental fish (<\$100 per annum).

Importer A licensed importer of aquarium fish who is usually a wholesaler (importer/wholesaler) although some retail operations also import fish (importer/retailer).

Invasive Species A non indigenous species that may establish and have ecological or economic impacts.

Ornamental Fish Freshwater and marine vertebrates (eg. finfish), invertebrates (eg. crustaceans and molluscs), 'live rock' and other live animals, but not plants.

Ornamental Fish Industry The trade of ornamental fish, which includes commercial fish breeding facilities and collectors, wholesale traders, retail outlets and the hobby sector.

Retailer General pet shops that sell ornamental fish and associated products to consumers and specialist aquarium shops that stock only ornamental fish and associated product. Specialist retailers may also participated in importing, wholesaling and breeding, but their primary business is retail.

Unregulated Trade Includes:

- ∞ importations without specific permits or licences (both into the country and within and between jurisdictions).

Illegal trade Includes:

- ∞ the importation of ornamental fish without specific permits or licences (the *EPBC Act 1999* permitted species list) and the sale of fish specified on the noxious list,
- ∞ the holding or sale of ornamental fish on the noxious fish list (the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*); in some states this can include species on the grey list, and
- ∞ the sale or exchange of ornamental fish without required licences or permits by collectors, breeders or hobbyists.

Wholesaler A person who sells imported fish or fish produced by commercial breeders wither to retailers or other breeders.

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APPENDIX 2 - DRAFT REGISTRATION FORM



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Resources SA

Fee: \$
GST Exempt
01/07/08 - 30/06/09
Processing Time: 10
business days
Receipt No:

**APPLICATION FOR ORNAMENTAL
FISH TRADE REGISTRATION**

PART 1 - APPLICANT DETAILS

This section is to be filled out by the individual applying for Registration. The Registration Certificate will display this name as the Registration Holder.

Surname:

Given names:

Date of Birth:

Home phone: Work phone:

Mobile:

Email:

Confirm Email:

Role in Business (if applicable):

Residential Address:

Address 1:

Suburb/Town: Postcode:

Postal Address (if different from above):

Address 1:

Suburb/Town: Postcode:

PART 2 - BUSINESS DETAILS

This section must be completed if a business for commercial purposes is maintained by the applicant. If applicable, the Registration Certificate will display this name and address as the Registered Premises or Place.

Business trading name:

ABN number (if available):

Business address:

Address 1:

Suburb/Town: Postcode:

Postal address (if different from above):

Address 1:

Suburb/Town: Postcode:

PART 3 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please indicate which types of ornamental fish species are traded:

- Australia Natives
- Freshwater Species
- Marine Species
- Live Rock

Please supply any other information that you believe to be useful to PIRSA Fisheries (eg. main or important species kept, number of tanks, use of quarantine areas, additional premises where fish may be kept):

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PART 4 - REGISTRATION CATEGORY

Please indicate your primary activity for registration:

- Retail Outlet \$
- Breeder (<10,000L), Importer or Other \$
- Hobbyist \$

PART 5 - DECLARATION

I of (address)
..... hereby certify that this application is to the best of my knowledge and belief true and accurate. I know that this information is to be used for the purpose of the administration of the Fisheries Management Act 2007 and if it is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of inclusion or omission of any particular) I may be guilty of an offence.

Dated the of,20

Signed:

Witnessed by:
(Full Name)

of
(Address)

Signature of Witness:

GUIDE TO ORNAMENTAL FISH TRADE REGISTRATION

Note: This guide is not a legal document. It is only intended as a guide and is current at the time of issue. However, the provisions of the legislation may be amended. If further information is require you should contact PIRSA Fisheries Licensing on (08) 8347 6197.

What is an ornamental fish trade registration?

A person or company that trade ornamental fish for commercial purposes must be registered for ornamental fish trade¹. Ornamental fish trade registration may also be held by a hobbyist that does not practice trade for commercial purposes, at their discretion. A registered ornamental fish trader must comply with the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* and the *Fisheries Management Regulations 2007*.

What constitutes commercial purpose?

Commercial purpose, as referred to in this Certificate of Registration for Ornamental Fish Trade, means:

a purpose relating to the derivation of financial gain or reward, whether as a board member, an office-holder, an employee, a self-employed person or otherwise, through the trade or sale in any form of ornamental fish or associated products, or any activities related thereto.

Registration of premises or place

A registered trader of ornamental fish must not use any premises or place in connection with trading ornamental fish unless the premises or place is specified in the certificate of registration. Therefore, an applicant must specify in their application form any premises or place that will be used in the trading of ornamental fish. The registered premises are by preference the business address if applicable.

If a person or company already holds an ornamental fish trade registration and they move premises, or are planning to use another premise or place to trade ornamental fish then they need to advise PIRSA Fisheries Licensing of the details.

¹ A person or company that trade ornamental fish for commercial purposes, but hold an Aquaculture Licence through the *Aquaculture Act 2001* is not required to be registered.