



Fisheries Act 2020

2020 CHAPTER 22

Powers to make further provision

37 Section 36: interpretation

(1) In section 36 and this section—

“regional fisheries management agreement” means an international agreement (including an international agreement to which the United Kingdom is not a party) the sole or main purpose of which is the conservation or management of—

- (a) straddling stocks,
- (b) stocks of highly migratory species, or
- (c) any other marine stocks;

“regional fisheries management organisation” means an organisation (including an organisation of which the United Kingdom is not a member) established pursuant to a regional fisheries management agreement;

“sea fishing equipment” means—

- (a) fishing nets or any other equipment used in the course of sea fishing (including, for example, equipment used to navigate, or to deter animals that are not intended to be caught), or
- (b) equipment used to monitor sea fishing;

“traceability”, in relation to fishery products, means the ability of any person to discover information about how, where or when the fishery products were—

- (a) caught, harvested or made, or
- (b) transported, stored or sold.

(2) In the definition of “regional fisheries management agreement” in subsection (1)—

- (a) “the high seas” has the same meaning as in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (Cmnd 8941) (“UNCLOS”);
- (b) “straddling stocks” means stocks to which Article 63(2) of UNCLOS (stocks both in, and in an area beyond and adjacent to, an EEZ) applies;
- (c) “highly migratory species” means a species listed in Annex 1 to UNCLOS.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (3) For the purposes of section 36, an aquatic organism is a member of an “alien species” if—
- (a) it is located outside the known natural range, and the area of the natural dispersal potential, of the species or subspecies of which it is a member,
 - (b) it is a polyploid organism, or
 - (c) it is a member of a fertile artificially hybridised species or subspecies.
- (4) For the purposes of section 36, an aquatic organism is a member of a “locally absent species” if it is located—
- (a) within the known natural range of the species or subspecies of which it is a member, and
 - (b) in an area in which that species or subspecies is absent (in a wild state).