



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

AT 18 of 1971

SEA-FISHERIES ACT 1971



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

SEA-FISHERIES ACT 1971

Index

Section	Page
1 [Repealed]	5
2 Bye-laws for the regulation of sea-fisheries	5
2AA Licences	7
2A Provisions governing the receiving of fish by vessels	7
2B Application to Island of UK sea fisheries legislation	9
3 Orders and bye-laws to be confirmed by Tynwald	10
4 Sea-fishery officers	10
5 Powers of sea-fishery officers	11
6 Power to search suspected premises	12
7 Forfeiture on conviction	12
7A Disqualification	12
8 Power to obtain statistics of sea-fish landings, etc	13
8A Restriction on marine aquaculture	15
8B Amendment etc of licences	15
8C Ss 8A and 8B: supplementary	16
9 Prosecutions	17
10 Savings	17
11 Interpretation	18
12 [Repealed]	18
13 Short title and commencement	18
 SCHEDULE	 19
 ENDNOTES	 21
<hr/>	
TABLE OF LEGISLATION HISTORY	21
TABLE OF RENUMBERED PROVISIONS	21
TABLE OF ENDNOTE REFERENCES	21



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

SEA-FISHERIES ACT 1971

Received Royal Assent: 28 July 1971
Passed: 19 October 1971
Commenced: 19 October 1971

AN ACT to consolidate with minor amendments the law relating to the sea-fisheries of the Isle of Man.

GENERAL NOTE: The maximum fines in this Act are as increased by the *Fines Act 1986* and by the *Criminal Justice (Penalties, Etc.) Act 1993* s 1.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The text of this Act does not reflect the changes in terminology made in relation to the institutions of the European Union by the European Union (Changes in Terminology) Order 2012 (SD 606/12), commenced 1 November 2012. These changes will be incorporated when other amendments are made to the Act.

1 [Repealed]¹

2 Bye-laws for the regulation of sea-fisheries

[1963/2(M)]

- (1) The Department may from time to time make bye-laws for all or any of the following purposes: —
- (a) for restricting or prohibiting either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be provided by the bye-laws, any method of fishing for sea-fish or the use or possession of any instrument of fishing for sea-fish, and for determining the size of mesh, form and dimensions of any instrument of fishing for sea-fish;²
 - (b) for restricting or prohibiting, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the bye-laws —
 - (i) the taking or killing; or
 - (ii) the retention or carriage on board any vessel, of sea-fish of any sort or below any minimum size which may be specified in the bye-laws;³

- (bb) for restricting or prohibiting, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the bye-laws the landing, possession, sale, exposure for sale or offer for sale in the Isle of Man of —
 - (i) sea-fish of any sort;
 - (ii) sea-fish below any minimum size; or
 - (iii) any parts (whether processed or unprocessed) of any sea-fish,which may be specified in the bye-laws;⁴
 - (c) for specifying the fees payable to the Department on the grant of any licences;⁵
 - (d) for restricting or prohibiting either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the bye-laws the importation of sea-fish of any sort, or any parts thereof, whether processed or unprocessed;⁶
 - (e) for the creation, maintenance and preservation of beds for the cultivation of any sort of sea-fish;
 - (f) for restricting or prohibiting either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be provided in the bye-laws the size or type of vessel or the number of vessels which may take or kill sea-fish of any sort which may be specified in the bye-laws;⁷
 - (g) generally for the protection and improvement of sea-fisheries;⁸
 - (gg) without prejudice to sections 2A(7) and 8, for requiring any person engaged in sea-fishing or the trans-shipment, importation, sale (whether as agent or principal), or processing of sea-fish, to keep and preserve such records and to furnish to the Department such information at such times, in such circumstances and in such form as may be specified in the bye-laws;⁹
 - (h) generally for carrying the purposes of this Act into effect;¹⁰
- (2) A bye-law made under this section shall not apply to any persons who under and in accordance with the conditions of a written authority of the Department take or kill sea-fish for scientific or stocking or breeding purposes.¹¹
- (2A) Before making any bye-laws under this section the Department shall —
- (a) consult with —
 - (i) such organisations in the Isle of Man as appear to it to be representative of interests substantially affected by the bye-laws;
 - (ii) such scientific authorities as it thinks fit;

- (b) satisfy itself that the bye-laws will not operate so as to contravene the provisions of any international agreement which applies to the Isle of Man; and
 - (c) in the case of bye-laws applying to the extended territorial sea (as defined by the *Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991*), obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of State.¹²
- (3) The Department may, in bye-laws made under this section, provide that any person in breach of any bye-law shall be guilty of an offence and be liable —
- (a) on conviction on information to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50,000.¹³

2AA Licences

- (1) The Department may grant licences permitting any act which would otherwise be prohibited or restricted by virtue of bye-laws made under section 2(1).
- (2) A licence granted under subsection (1) may contain such conditions and limitations as the Department considers appropriate.
- (3) A person in breach of any condition or limitation contained in a licence granted under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable —
- (a) on conviction on information to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50,000.¹⁴

2A Provisions governing the receiving of fish by vessels

- (1) The Department may by order provide that within territorial waters of the Isle of Man the receiving by any vessel (whether Manx, British or foreign) of fish trans-shipped from any other vessel is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Department.¹⁵
- (2) Such an order may apply to the receiving of fish generally or to the receiving of —
- (a) a specified description of fish; or
 - (b) fish caught by a specified method; or
 - (c) fish caught in a specified area; or
 - (d) fish caught or trans-shipped during a specified season of the year or other period; or
 - (e) fish caught or received by vessels of a specified description, including vessels registered in a specified country;
- and may provide for exemptions from the prohibitions contained in it.

- (3) Where any vessel is used in contravention of a prohibition imposed by an order under this section, the master, the owner and the charterer (if any) shall each be guilty of an offence.
- (4) An order under this section, if made with the consent of the Treasury given for the purposes of this subsection, may authorise the making of a charge for a licence under this section.¹⁶
- (5) A licence under this section may be granted to the owner or charterer in respect of a named vessel and may authorise the receiving of fish generally or may confer limited authority by reference to, in particular —
 - (a) the area in which the fish was caught or is trans-shipped; or
 - (b) the periods, times or particular voyages during which the fish was caught or is trans-shipped; or
 - (c) the descriptions and quantities of fish that may be received; or
 - (d) the description of vessel or method by which the trans-shipped fish was caught.
- (6) A licence under this section may authorise the receiving of fish either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as appear to the Department to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of trans-shipment including conditions as to the treatment on board the vessel of the fish received by it; and different conditions may be so imposed with respect to different vessels or vessels of different descriptions. If such condition is broken the master, the owner and the charterer (if any) shall each be guilty of an offence.¹⁷
- (7) The Department may require the master, the owner and the charterer (if any) of the vessel named in the licence and any agent named in the licence to provide it with such statistical information as it may direct, and a person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with such a requirement shall be guilty of an offence.¹⁸
- (8) Any person who —
 - (a) for the purpose of obtaining a licence under this section; or
 - (b) in purported compliance with subsection (7),furnishes information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence.
- (9) The licencing power conferred by this section may be exercised so as to limit the number of vessels, or of any description of vessel (including vessels or any description of vessels registered in a specified country) engaged in receiving fish to such an extent as appears to the Department necessary or expedient for the regulation of trans-shipment.¹⁹
- (10) A licence under this section —
 - (a) may be varied from time to time; and

- (b) may be revoked or suspended, if it appears to the Department to be necessary or expedient for the regulation of trans-shipment.²⁰
- (11) If a licence is varied, revoked or suspended, the Department may, if it considers it appropriate in all the circumstances of the case, refund the whole or part of any charge made for the licence.²¹
- (12) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this section or who contravenes the provisions of an order made under this section shall be liable —
 - (a) on conviction on information to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10,000.²²

2B Application to Island of UK sea fisheries legislation

- (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statutory provision relating to sea fisheries, the Department may by order apply to the Island as part of the law of the Island, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified in the order, any legislation to which this section applies.
- (2) An order under this section may include provisions repealing or amending any provision of any enactment (other than this section) which is inconsistent with, or is unnecessary or requires modification in consequence of the order or any legislation applied to the Island by the order.
- (3) This section applies to —
 - (a) the following Acts of Parliament —
 - (i) the Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967;
 - (ii) the Sea Fisheries (Conservation) Act 1967;
 - (iii) the Sea Fisheries Act 1968;
 - (iv) the Fishery Limits Act 1976;
 - (v) the Fisheries Act 1981;
 - (b) any provision of an Act of Parliament, or of any instrument of a legislative character made under an Act of Parliament, amending or varying, directly or indirectly, any of the Acts of Parliament specified in paragraph (a);
 - (c) any instrument of a legislative character made or having effect as if made under any of the Acts or instruments mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b);
 - (d) any provision of an Act of Parliament, or of any instrument of a legislative character made under any Act of Parliament, which relates, directly or indirectly, to —
 - (i) sea fishing; or

- (ii) the implementation or enforcement of any obligation of the United Kingdom under the Common Fisheries Policy of the European Economic Community;
 - (e) any Community instrument (within the meaning of section 1(1) of the *European Communities (Isle of Man) Act 1973*) which relates directly or indirectly to sea fishing (but only to the extent that such instrument does not apply as part of the law of the Island under section 2(1) of that Act).
- (4) Section 2(2A) of this Act (consultations and consents to make bye-laws) shall apply to an order under this section as it applies to bye-laws under that section.
 - (5) The Department shall as soon as practicable after the coming into operation of an order under this section cause a text to be prepared of the legislation applied by the order, incorporating the exceptions, adaptations and modifications specified in the order.
 - (6) The Department shall supply a copy of the text prepared under subsection (5) to any person requesting the same, at such reasonable charge as the Department may determine.
 - (7) A copy made available for purchase under subsection (6), purporting to have been made under that subsection, shall be admissible in evidence in all the courts in the Island and shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence of the contents thereof.²³

3 Orders and bye-laws to be confirmed by Tynwald

[1927/44(M)]

- (1) Any order or bye-law under this Act shall be laid before Tynwald as soon as practicable after being made, and if Tynwald at the sitting before which the order or bye-law is so laid or at the next following sitting fails to approve it, the order or bye-law shall thereupon cease to have effect.²⁴
- (2) Tynwald may, if it thinks fit, before confirming an order or a bye-law under this Act, cause such inquiry as it thinks fit to be held with respect to the order or bye-law, and may in any case approve any such order or bye-law either with or without modifications.

4 Sea-fishery officers

[1927/45(M)]

There shall be appointed such sea-fishery officers as may be necessary for the purpose of enforcing the observance of bye-laws made by the Department under this Act.²⁵

5 Powers of sea-fishery officers

[1968/8(P); 1927/45(3)(M)]

- (1) For the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws, every sea-fishery officer may with respect to any sea-fishing boat exercise the following powers —
 - (a) go on board the boat, with or without persons assigned to assist him in his duties, and for that purpose may require the boat to stop and do anything else which will facilitate the boarding of the boat;
 - (b) require the attendance of the master and other persons on board the boat and may make any examination and inquiry which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws and, in particular —
 - (i) examine any fish on the boat and the equipment of the boat, including the fishing gear, and require persons on board the boat to do anything which appears to him to be necessary for facilitating the examination; and
 - (ii) require any person on board the boat to produce any documents relating to the boat or the persons on board which are in his custody or possession and may take copies of any such document.²⁶
- (1A) For the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws, every sea-fishery officer may enter any premises (other than a dwelling house) where sea-fish are stored, processed, offered or exposed for sale, or any instrument is stored, at any reasonable time or at any time when working operations are taking place in such premises, after, if required, identifying himself and such officer may examine any sea-fish, instrument or process carried on in such premises.²⁷
- (1B) For the purpose of enforcing the bye-laws, any sea-fishery officer who has reasonable cause to believe that any sea-fish have been taken or killed in breach of any bye-law, or that any thing has been so used, may detain the sea fish or thing until the completion of proceedings in respect of the alleged breach.²⁸
- (2) Where a sea-fishery officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a contravention of any provision of any bye-law under this Act has taken place he may —
 - (a) detain the boat in relation to which he believes the contravention took place (whether the boat is at sea or otherwise); and
 - (b) keep the boat at the place at which it was detained or take it to a port or other place in the Island which appears to him to be convenient; and
 - (c) keep the boat detained until the completion of proceedings for the contravention.²⁹

- (3) If it appears to a sea-fishery officer that a sea-fishing boat is being so navigated or stationed as to interfere or be likely to interfere with fishing operations which are being carried on, or about to be carried on, within the territorial waters of the Isle of Man, he may require the boat to move away or to move in a direction or to a position specified by him.
- (4) If any person, without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) refuses to allow any such officer to exercise the powers conferred on him by this Act, or resists or obstructs any such officer in the performance of his duty, he shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £5,000.
- (5) For the enforcement of the provisions of any such bye-laws, every such officer shall be deemed to be a constable, and to have the same powers and privileges, and be subject to the same liabilities as a constable duly appointed has and is subject to at common law or by statute.
- (6) In this section the expression “sea-fishery officer” includes any commissioned officer of any of Her Majesty’s ships on full pay, any coastguard and any officer authorised in that behalf by Her Majesty’s Secretary of State for Defence.

6 Power to search suspected premises

[1927/46(M)]

It shall be lawful for any justice, upon information on oath that a sea fishery officer has been obstructed or impeded in the exercise of his functions under this Act or that there is probable cause to suspect any breach of any bye-law made under this Act to have been committed or that any sea-fish or instrument liable to be forfeited under this Act, is concealed on any premises, by warrant under his hand to authorise and empower any sea-fishery officer or any police officer to enter any premises for the purpose of detecting the offence, or of discovering the concealed fish or instrument, at such time or times as in the warrant may be mentioned, and to seize any such fish or instrument which may be found on the premises and such officer or constable may use such force as may be necessary to enter the premises:

Provided that a warrant granted under this section shall not continue in force for more than one week from the date thereof.³⁰

7 Forfeiture on conviction

On conviction of a defendant under this Act the court may, if it thinks fit, adjudge that any sea-fish, boat or other thing which has been detained under section 5 be forfeited.³¹

7A Disqualification

On conviction of a defendant under this Act, the court may, notwithstanding any licence held by that defendant under this Act, prohibit that defendant from

engaging in operations to take or kill sea-fish from any boat within the territorial waters of the Isle of Man for any period not exceeding four weeks and any defendant who fails to comply with an order made by a court under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable —

- (a) on conviction on information to 3 months imprisonment or to a fine, or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction to 3 months imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding £10,000 or to both.³²

8 Power to obtain statistics of sea-fish landings, etc

[1963/3(M)]

- (1) Where it appears to the Department expedient so to do for the purpose of obtaining statistical information relating to landings in the Isle of Man of sea-fish intended for sale, and to areas in which any such fish have been caught, they may from time to time serve notices on buyers of sea-fish operating in the Isle of Man and on the owners of sea-fishing boats landing sea-fish in the Isle of Man, or which have landed sea-fish in the Isle of Man during the 12 months immediately preceding the date on which the notice is served.³³
- (2) A notice under this section may require the person to whom it is addressed to furnish in writing, in such form and manner and to such person, and at such time or times, and with respect to such date or dates or period or periods, whether past or future, as may be stipulated in the notice, any information therein demanded relating to —
 - (a) in the case of a buyer of sea-fish, the quantities of sea-fish, or of any specified variety of sea-fish, purchased by that buyer in the Isle of Man;
 - (b) in the case of an owner —
 - (i) the quantities of sea-fish, or of any specified variety or varieties of sea-fish, intended for sale which have been landed in the Isle of Man from the boat or boats belonging to that owner;
 - (ii) the quantities of such fish caught within the territorial waters of the Isle of Man, whether or not the same have been landed in the Isle of Man;³⁴
 - (iii) the area or areas in which any fish to which subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph apply were caught;
 - (iv) the method or methods of fishing used for catching any such fish, and

- (v) such other matters as, in the opinion of the Department, are necessary to complement the information given under sub-paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of this paragraph.³⁵
- (3) A notice under this section shall be deemed to be duly served if sent by post to the person to whom it is addressed at his last known address or, in the case of an owner, delivered to some person on the or any of the boats to which the notice relates.
- (4) No information supplied in compliance with a notice under this section, being information which can be identified relating to any particular buyer, boat or owner, shall be published or otherwise disclosed without the previous consent in writing of the person by whom the information was furnished and every other person whose interests may in the opinion of the Department be affected by the disclosure:
- Provided that nothing in this subsection shall restrict the disclosure of information —
- (a) to any authority acting under an enactment for regulating the sea-fisheries of the Isle of Man, or to any person exercising functions on behalf of such authority for the purpose of the exercise of those functions;
- (b) to any person or body for the purpose of assessing whether any area is being or is likely to be over-fished;
- (c) to any person for the purposes of any criminal proceedings or of any report of such proceedings,
- or the use of information in any manner which the Department thinks necessary or expedient in connection with the maintenance, protection and improvement of sea-fisheries.³⁶
- (5) (a) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to furnish information required by a notice under this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £1,000;
- (b) If any person —
- (i) in purported compliance with a requirement of a notice under this section knowingly or recklessly furnishes any information which is false in any material particular, or
- (ii) publishes or otherwise discloses any information in contravention of the last foregoing subsection,
- he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £1,000, or to both such imprisonment and such fine.
- (6) Where the owner of any sea-fishing boat has his place of business outside the Isle of Man, the expression “owner” in this section shall be construed so as to include the master of the boat or the person for the time being in command or charge of that boat.

8A Restriction on marine aquaculture

- (1) Any person who engages in aquaculture otherwise than under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Department shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,500.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Department may, on payment to it of such fees as may be prescribed under the *Fees and Duties Act 1989*, by licence (in this section and sections 8B and 8C referred to as an “**aquaculture licence**”) authorise, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit and specifies in the licence, the licensee to carry on in the sea, or on the seabed or foreshore such operations in relation to aquaculture as may be so specified.
- (3) An aquaculture licence shall not be granted to engage in aquaculture without the concurrence of the Department of Infrastructure.³⁷
- (4) An aquaculture licence shall remain in force for such period as is specified in the licence.
- (5) A licensee and any person acting under the directions of a licensee shall not be guilty of an offence under any provision of this Act or any public document under it by reason only of doing, subject to the conditions specified in the licence, any of the things authorised by the licence.
- (6) Where —
 - (a) a person by trespass, fishing or otherwise interferes with anything done pursuant to an aquaculture licence, and
 - (b) such interference is carried on without the permission of the licensee,

notwithstanding the existence of any public right to fish the person so interfering shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both.³⁸

8B Amendment etc of licences

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Department may amend or revoke an aquaculture licence if —
 - (a) it considers that it is in the public interest to do so; or
 - (b) without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (a), if it is satisfied that —
 - (i) there has been a breach of any condition specified in the licence; or
 - (ii) the aquaculture operations to which the licence relates are not being properly carried on.

- (2) The following provisions shall apply in relation to the amendment or revocation of an aquaculture licence —
- (a) the Department shall not amend or revoke the licence unless and until it has given by post to the licensee at least 28 days notice in writing stating that it has under consideration the amendment or revocation, as the case may be, of the licence,
 - (b) the notice shall also state —
 - (i) where the Department has under consideration the amendment of the licence, the specified amendment under consideration and the grounds on which it is so under consideration; or
 - (ii) where the Department has under consideration the revocation of the licence, the grounds on which such revocation is so under consideration;
 - (c) the Department shall consider any representation in relation to such amendment or revocation, as the case may be, made to it by the licensee before the expiration of the notice.
- (3) Where under subsection (1)(a) the Department revokes or amends an aquaculture licence, the licensee shall be entitled to be paid by the Department compensation for any loss suffered by him by reason of the revocation or amendment, and in default of agreement the amount of such compensation shall be determined in accordance with the *Acquisition of Land Act 1984*.³⁹

8C Ss 8A and 8B: supplementary

- (1) In this section and sections 8A and 8B —
- “**aquaculture**” means the culture of any species of sea-fish or aquatic vegetable in the sea, or on the sea-bed or foreshore;
- “**aquaculture licence**” has the meaning given by section 8A(2);
- “**licensee**” means the person to whom an aquaculture licence is granted.
- (2) A person who, immediately before the commencement of section 8A, was engaged in aquaculture may apply to the Department for a licence under this subsection and the Department shall grant a licence under that section, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (3) A person authorised in writing by the Department may, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the conditions subject to which an aquaculture licence has been granted, —
- (a) examine any vessel, structure, machine, device or equipment used or intended for use in aquaculture;
 - (b) examine and take samples of any foodstuffs or substances used or intended for use in aquaculture;

- (c) examine any fish (at any stage of its life history) used or intended for use in aquaculture and may take such fish or parts of it for tests,
- and if he has reason to believe it necessary for the purpose of performing these powers he may at any reasonable time board any vessel or structure used or intended for use in aquaculture.
- (4) Any person who, without reasonable excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him), refuses to allow an authorised person to exercise any power which he is by subsection (3) authorised to exercise, or obstructs an authorised person in the exercise of such power, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,500.
- (5) This section and sections 8A and 8B are without prejudice to section 26 of the *Harbours Act 2010*.⁴⁰
- (6) An aquaculture licence shall not be construed as affecting —
- (a) subject to section 8A(6), any right on, to or over any portion of the sea, foreshore or sea-bed which is enjoyed by any person; or
- (b) subject to section 8A(5), the operation of any enactment.
- (7) In any proceedings for an offence under this section or section 8A, it is a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.⁴¹

9 Prosecutions

- (1) All offences under this Act shall be prosecuted under the *Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989* on the complaint of the Department or a sea-fishery officer or the chief or other officer of police, and on conviction the court shall order all articles which may have been adjudged to be forfeited either to be sold or to be destroyed.⁴²
- (2) Every fine and the proceeds of the sale of any forfeited goods, when recovered under this Act, shall be paid to the Treasury to the credit of the general revenue.⁴³
- (3) In default of payment of a fine under this Act the court may order the offender to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

10 Savings

[1963/4(M)]

Any order, bye-law or appointment made under any enactment repealed by this Act shall, until the same is revoked or superseded, as the case may be, by an order, bye-law or appointment made under the provision substituted by this Act, continue to be of full force and effect, subject however to any amendments made therein under those provisions.

11 Interpretation

[1927/3(M), 1963/1(M)]

In this Act and in any bye-laws made under the Acts hereby repealed, unless inconsistent with the context thereof, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say —

“**Board**” [Repealed]⁴⁴

“**Department**” means the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture;⁴⁵

“**importation**” includes the landing of sea-fish in the Isle of Man either by sea or air and the removal of sea-fish to the Isle of Man from the United Kingdom;

“**justice**” means a Justice of the Peace, and includes the High Bailiff;

“**buyer of sea-fish**” means the purchaser of sea-fish at the first completed sale thereof by wholesale;

“**sea**” includes the coast up to high water mark;

“**sea-fish**” means fish of any description found in the sea, including shellfish, and salmon and migratory trout.

12 [Repealed]⁴⁶

13 Short title and commencement

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Sea-Fisheries Act 1971.
- (2) This Act shall come into operation when the Royal Assent thereto has been by the Governor announced to Tynwald and a certificate thereof has been signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

SCHEDULE⁴⁷

ENDNOTES

Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement

Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current

Table of Endnote References

-
- ¹ S 1 repealed by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 Sch 2.
- ² Para (a) amended by Statute Law Revision Act 1986 Sch 1.
- ³ Para (b) substituted by Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 s 5.
- ⁴ Para (bb) inserted by Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 s 5.
- ⁵ Para (c) amended by GC121/86.
- ⁶ Para (d) amended by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 Sch 2.
- ⁷ Para (f) substituted and deemed always to have had effect by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch and amended by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ⁸ Para (g) added and deemed always to have had effect by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ⁹ Para (gg) inserted by Statute Law Provision Act 1986 Sch 1 and amended by GC121/86.
- ¹⁰ Subs (1) amended by GC121/86. Para (h) added and deemed always to have had effect by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ¹¹ Subs (2) amended by GC121/86.
- ¹² Subs (2A) inserted by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 s 4.
- ¹³ Subs (3) substituted by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch and amended by GC121/86. Para (b) amended by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ¹⁴ S 2AA inserted by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ¹⁵ Subs (1) amended by GC121/86.
- ¹⁶ Subs (4) amended by Treasury Act 1985 Sch 2.
- ¹⁷ Subs (6) amended by GC121/86.
- ¹⁸ Subs (7) amended by GC121/86.
- ¹⁹ Subs (9) amended by GC121/86.

-
- ²⁰ Para (b) amended by GC121/86.
- ²¹ Subs (11) amended by GC121/86.
- ²² S 2A inserted by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ²³ S 2B inserted by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 s 4.
- ²⁴ Subs (1) substituted by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 s 4.
- ²⁵ S 4 amended by GC121/86 by Civil Service Act 1990 Sch 4 and by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 Sch 2.
- ²⁶ Subs (1) amended by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 Sch 2.
- ²⁷ Subs (1A) inserted by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ²⁸ Subs (1B) inserted by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch and amended by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ²⁹ Subs (2) substituted by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ³⁰ S 6 amended by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ³¹ S 7 substituted by Agriculture and Fisheries (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1998 s 3.
- ³² S 7A inserted by Fisheries Act 1983 Sch.
- ³³ Subs (1) amended by Statute Law Revision Act 1986 Sch 1 and by GC121/86.
- ³⁴ Subpara (ii) amended by Territorial Sea (Consequential Provisions) Act 1991 Sch 1.
- ³⁵ Subpara (v) amended by GC121/86.
- ³⁶ Subs (4) amended by GC121/86.
- ³⁷ Subs (3) substituted by SD155/10 Sch11.
- ³⁸ S 8A inserted by Sea-Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1991 s 1.
- ³⁹ S 8B inserted by Sea-Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1991 s 1.
- ⁴⁰ Subs (5) amended by Harbours Act 2010 Sch 4.
- ⁴¹ Sub 8C inserted by Sea-Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1991 s 1.
- ⁴² Subs (1) amended by GC121/86 and by Summary Jurisdiction Act 1989 Sch 5.
- ⁴³ Subs (2) amended by Treasury Act 1985 Sch 2.
- ⁴⁴ Definition of “Board” repealed by GC121/86.
- ⁴⁵ Definition of “Department” inserted by GC121/86 and amended by SD155/10 Sch 3.
- ⁴⁶ S 12 repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1983 Sch 2.
- ⁴⁷ Sch repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1983 Sch 2.