



CCSBT-CC/1610/06

CCSBT Fishing Sector Definitions

Introduction

The Workplan for the Eleventh Meeting of the Compliance Committee (CC11) notes that the definitions that Members use to distinguish the different fishing sectors (such as artisanal, commercial, recreational and customary) should be determined and recorded. These definitions will provide a starting point from which to work towards a common CCSBT-specific definition for each fishing sector.

On 10 August 2016 Members and Cooperating Non-Members (CNMs) were reminded to provide their current fishing sector definitions to the Secretariat so that these could be reported to the meeting.

Member Definitions

The definitions that have been received by the Secretariat to date are provided at **Attachment A**.

Member Responses Received

1. Australia

We have no formal Australia wide definitions for our fishing sectors.

2. European Union

There are no specific EU definitions distinguishing different fishing sectors. EU Member States may use their own definitions that are different from one state to the other or inexistent in some member countries, but in any case non official. There is a definition distinguishing boats only in the size basis that is used for state aid purposes.

3. Japan

Regarding Japan's fishery sector definition, there is no sector except for the fishers and fishing vessels which were allocated SBT individual quota from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. They were entirely authorized the fishing operation in high sea for tuna longline fishery by the Minister subject to the allocation of SBT quota.

4. Korea

Korea's fishing is defined to come from the commercial fishing sector.

5. New Zealand

New Zealand Fisheries for Southern Bluefin Tuna

Under the New Zealand Fisheries Act 1996, "No person shall take any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed by any method unless the person does so under the authority of and in accordance with a current fishing permit".

This does not apply to the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed by:

- (a) any natural person otherwise than for the purpose of sale and in accordance with any amateur fishing regulations made under, and any other requirements imposed by, this Act; or
- (b) any natural person otherwise than for the purpose of sale and in accordance with any Maori customary non-commercial fishing regulations made under, and any other requirements imposed by, this Act.

Commercial – New Zealand's commercial southern bluefin tuna fishery includes boats of all sizes and capabilities which target or incidentally catch southern bluefin tuna. All fish aboard a registered commercial fishing vessel is deemed to have been taken for the purpose of sale. Commercial operators are bound by the obligations of the Quota Management System as defined in the Fisheries Act 1996 and relevant regulations.

Recreational – New Zealand’s recreational southern bluefin fishery is comprised of individuals fishing from their own vessels or from amateur charter vessels, which take individuals on short fishing trips targeting southern bluefin tuna, as well as other large, pelagic fish. These fish are either tagged and released or consumed, but cannot be sold or traded.

Customary – Customary fisheries in New Zealand are when/where individuals or groups catch fish under pre-arranged Customary Fishing Permits (granted under the Fisheries Act 1996). These permits are granted in recognition of the special relationship between Māori and fisheries resources. The law stipulates that such food gathering must not be commercial in any way, nor involve commercial gain or trade.

6. Taiwan

For Taiwan, we have only commercial fishery to catch SBT.