
WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2006 No. 1495 (W.145)

SEA FISHERIES, WALES

**The Registration of Fish Buyers and Sellers and
Designation of Fish Auction Sites (Wales) Regulations 2006**

Made - - - - 6 June 2006
Coming into force - - 9 June 2006

The National Assembly for Wales, being designated⁽¹⁾ for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽²⁾ in relation to the common agricultural policy of the European Community and in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the said section 2(2) hereby makes the following Regulations:

Title, commencement and application

1.—(1) The title of these Regulations is the Registration of Fish Buyers and Sellers and Designation of Fish Auction Sites (Wales) Regulations 2006.

(2) These Regulations, which apply in relation to Wales, come into force on 9 June 2006.

(3) Proceedings for an offence under these Regulations may be taken, and for all incidental purposes the offence may be treated as having been committed, in any place in the United Kingdom.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“Article 9” (“Erthygl 9”) means Article 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2847/93 establishing a control system applicable to the Common Fisheries Policy⁽³⁾ as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No. 768/2005⁽⁴⁾;

“the CFP Regulation” (“y Rheoliad CFP”) means Council Regulation 2371/2002 on the conservation and sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common Fisheries Policy⁽⁵⁾;

“document” (“dogfen”) includes information recorded in any form;

(1) S.I.2005/2766.

(2) 1972 c. 68.

(3) OJ No. L261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

(4) OJ No. L128, 21.05.2005, p. 1.

(5) OJ No. L358, 31.12.2002, p.59.

“equivalent provisions” (“darpariaethau cywerth”) means any provision in any other regulations made under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 for the purposes of implementing Article 9, or Article 22 of the CFP Regulation, extending to any part of the United Kingdom, which has equivalent effect to any provision in these Regulations;

“first sale fish” (“pysgod gwerthiant cyntaf”) means fish being marketed for the first time;

“fish” (“pysgod”) means fishery products landed from a fishing vessel to which Article 9 or Article 22 of the CFP Regulation applies;

“licensed fishing vessel” (“cwch pysgota trwyddedig”) means a fishing vessel in respect of which a licence has been issued under section 4 of the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967(6) or under similar fisheries related provisions by another Member State or by the appropriate authorities in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man or another country;

“National Assembly” (“Cynulliad Cenedlaethol”) means the National Assembly for Wales;

“PLN” (“PLN”) means a vessel’s port number within the meaning of regulation 31 of the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Ships) Regulations 1993(7);

“registered fish buyer” (“prynwr pysgod cofrestredig”) means a person who is registered by the National Assembly in accordance with regulation 7; and

“registered fish seller” (“gwerthwr pysgod cofrestredig”) means a person who is registered by the National Assembly in accordance with regulation 3.

(2) In these Regulations, any reference to a fish seller includes—

- (a) an agent who sells fish on behalf of the seller; and
- (b) an auction trader.

(3) Expressions used in these Regulations, which are not defined in paragraphs (1) or (2) above and which appear in the CFP Regulation or Article 9, have the same meaning in these Regulations as they have for the purposes of the CFP Regulation or Article 9.

Registration of fish sellers

3.—(1) A registered fish seller is authorised for the purposes of Article 9, insofar as that person sells first sale fish by any form of competitive bidding at a designated auction site either on their own behalf or as the seller’s agent.

(2) Any person may apply, using such form as the National Assembly may prescribe, to the National Assembly to be registered as a fish seller.

(3) An applicant for registration as a fish seller must include with the application a statement of the facilities and the proposed methods of operation the applicant intends to use and of the place where the applicant intends to maintain the records of sales of first sale fish.

(4) In considering an application for registration the National Assembly must take into account whether the statement as to the facilities and proposed methods of operation of the applicant, and of the place where the applicant intends to maintain the records of sales of first sale fish, are such as to assist compliance by the applicant with Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation and these Regulations.

(5) The National Assembly must notify an applicant in writing of its decision on an application made to it in accordance with this regulation.

(6) Where the National Assembly grants a registration it will be subject to and must specify the conditions listed at Schedule 1.

(6) 1967 c. 84.

(7) S.I. 1993/3138; the relevant amending instrument is 1999/3206.

(7) The National Assembly must publish a list of registered fish sellers in such manner as it sees fit.

(8) The registration of a fish seller may be suspended where, in the view of the National Assembly, the registered fish seller has not—

- (a) complied with a condition of registration; or,
- (b) complied with any requirement of Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation or these Regulations.

(9) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement for the purposes of an application under this regulation is guilty of an offence.

(10) Any registered fish seller who sells first sale fish in breach of a condition of registration is guilty of an offence.

Sale of fish by unregistered seller

4. Any person who—

- (a) sells first sale fish by any form of competitive bidding at a designated auction site, either on that person's own behalf or as an agent of the seller; and
- (b) is not a registered fish seller,

is guilty of an offence.

Maintenance of records by registered fish seller

5.—(1) A registered fish seller must maintain records, of each sale of first sale fish that the registered fish seller makes, at the place notified to the National Assembly in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) The records referred to in this regulation must include all of the following information in relation to each sale—

- (a) date and location of the sale;
- (b) quantities of each species sold;
- (c) price paid for each species sold;
- (d) name and PLN of the vessel which landed the fish;
- (e) name, address and, where available, registration number of the buyer;
- (f) reference number of the invoice or contract of sale.

(3) A registered fish seller must keep the records of each sale as required by this regulation until the end of the second calendar year following that sale.

(4) A registered fish seller must make available for inspection at all reasonable times the records of sale of fish at the place notified to the National Assembly.

(5) A registered fish seller whose business does not operate from or is not established in the United Kingdom must—

- (a) either—
 - (i) nominate a place in the United Kingdom where the records will be made available to the National Assembly until the end of the second calendar year following the sale to which the records relate; or
 - (ii) submit the records annually from the date of registration; and
- (b) submit the records within 28 days of a demand by the National Assembly.

(6) A registered fish seller whose business does not operate from or is not established in the United Kingdom must keep the records of each sale as required by this regulation until the end of the second calendar year following that sale.

(7) A registered fish seller who fails to keep or make available the records as required by this regulation is guilty of an offence.

Designation of fish auction sites

6.—(1) Any person may apply to the National Assembly, using such form as it may prescribe, to have a place designated for the purposes of Article 9 and Article 22 of the CFP Regulation as a fish auction site.

(2) An application for designation under this regulation must include a statement as to the facilities and proposed methods of operation which will be used at the site.

(3) In considering an application for designation under this regulation the National Assembly will take into account whether the statement as to the facilities and proposed methods of operation at the site are such as to assist compliance with Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation and these Regulations.

(4) The National Assembly must notify the applicant in writing of its decision on an application for designation made in accordance with this regulation.

(5) Where the National Assembly grants a designation it will be subject to and must specify the conditions listed at Schedule 2.

(6) The National Assembly must publish a list of designated fish auction sites in such a manner as it sees fit.

(7) The designation of a fish auction site may be suspended where in the view of the National Assembly—

- (a) a condition subject to which the designation was granted has not been complied with; or
- (b) the methods of operation and facilities at the site do not comply with the requirements of Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation or these Regulations.

(8) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement for the purposes of this regulation is guilty of an offence.

(9) Any person who has control over a designated fish auction site, or part of such a site, and breaches a condition of the site's designation, is guilty of an offence.

(10) In this regulation—

“person who has control of a designated fish auction site” includes, in relation to a designated fish auction site or any part of such a site, the owner of the site or that part, or the owner's agent, or any person who exercises any control over or is in possession of the site or that part.

Registration of fish buyers

7.—(1) For the purposes of Article 22(2)(b) of the CFP Regulation any person may apply to the National Assembly to be registered as a fish buyer, using such form as the National Assembly may prescribe.

(2) An application for registration as a fish buyer must include a statement of the facilities and the proposed methods of operation the applicant intends to use and of the place where the applicant intends to maintain the records of purchases of first sale fish.

(3) In considering an application the National Assembly must take into account whether the statement as to the proposed methods of operation of the applicant, and of the place where the

applicant intends to maintain the records of purchases of first sale fish, are such as to assist compliance by the applicant with Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation and these Regulations.

(4) The National Assembly must notify an applicant in writing of its decision on an application made to it in accordance with this regulation.

(5) Where the National Assembly grants a registration it will be subject to and must specify the conditions listed at Schedule 3.

(6) The National Assembly must publish a list of registered fish buyers in such manner as it sees fit.

(7) The registration of a fish buyer may be suspended where, in the view of the National Assembly, the registered fish buyer has not—

- (a) complied with a condition of registration; or,
- (b) conducted business in a manner that complies with the requirements of Article 9, Article 22 of the CFP Regulation or these Regulations.

(8) Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement for the purposes of an application under this regulation is guilty of an offence.

(9) Any registered fish buyer who fails to comply with a condition of registration is guilty of an offence.

Purchase of fish by an unregistered buyer

8.—(1) Any person who buys fish contrary to Article 22(2)(b) of the CFP Regulation, as read with the final sub-paragraph of Article 22(2), is guilty of an offence.

- (2) Any person who—
- (a) buys fish and but for the final sub-paragraph of Article 22(2) would have been guilty of an offence under paragraph (1); and
 - (b) on the day that person buys the fish that person buys a total of more than 25 kilogrammes of fish,

is guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person who, on its first sale, buys fish other than from a registered fish seller and is not a registered fish buyer, is guilty of an offence.

- (4) A person is not guilty of an offence under paragraph (3) if—
- (a) that person does not buy more than 25 kilogrammes of fish on the day in question; and
 - (b) that person can show that all of the fish bought on that day is for private consumption.

Maintenance of records by registered fish buyer

9.—(1) A registered fish buyer must maintain and make available for inspection records of every purchase of first sale fish that the buyer makes.

(2) The records referred to in this regulation must include all of the following information in relation to each individual purchase—

- (a) date and location of the purchase;
- (b) quantity of each species purchased;
- (c) price paid for each species purchased;
- (d) name and PLN of the vessel which landed the fish;
- (e) name, address, and where available, the registration number of the seller;

- (f) reference number of the invoice or contract of sale.
- (3) A registered fish buyer must keep the records of each purchase, as required by this regulation, and at the place notified to the National Assembly until the end of the second calendar year following that purchase.
- (4) A registered fish buyer must make available for inspection at all reasonable times the records of purchases of fish at the place notified to the National Assembly.
- (5) A registered fish buyer whose business does not operate from or is not established in the UK must—
- (a) either—
 - (i) nominate a place in the UK where the records will be made available to the National Assembly until the end of the second calendar year following purchase; or
 - (ii) submit the records annually from the date of registration; and
 - (b) submit the records within 28 days of a demand by the National Assembly.
- (6) A registered fish buyer whose business does not operate from the UK must keep the records of each purchase as required by this regulation until the end of the second calendar year following that purchase.
- (7) A registered fish buyer who fails to keep or make available the records as required by this Regulation is guilty of an offence.

Sale of first sale fish landed from a licensed fishing vessel

10. Any person who sells first sale fish which has been landed in Wales otherwise than by a licensed fishing vessel is guilty of an offence.

Purchase of first sale fish landed from a licensed fishing vessel

11.—(1) Any person who buys first sale fish which has been landed otherwise than by a licensed fishing vessel is guilty of an offence.

- (2) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1), it is a defence for a person to show that—
- (a) the person did not know; and
 - (b) it was reasonable for that person not to suspect,
- that the fish had not been landed by a licensed fishing vessel.

Penalties

- 12.—(1)** A person convicted of an offence under these Regulations is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; or
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.
- (2) In addition to the penalties in paragraph (1), a court may also—
- (a) in relation to an offence under regulations 3(9), 3(10) or 5(7), order that the registration of the person convicted is revoked and that the person be disqualified from applying for registration under regulation 3, or be disqualified from applying for registration under regulation 3 for a specified period;
 - (b) in relation to an offence under regulation 6(8) or 6(9), order that the designation of the site be revoked or order that the person convicted be disqualified from applying to have a site designated under regulation 6 or be disqualified from applying to have a site designated under that regulation for a specified period; and

- (c) in relation to an offence under regulations 7(8), 7(9) or 9(7), order that the registration of the person convicted is revoked and that that person be disqualified from applying for registration under regulation 7 or be disqualified from applying for registration under that regulation for a specified period.

Powers of British sea-fishery officers in relation to fishing boats

13.—(1) For the purpose of enforcing these Regulations or any equivalent provisions, any British sea-fishery officer may exercise the powers conferred by this article in relation to any fishing boat within Wales.

(2) The officer may go on board the boat, with or without persons assigned to assist in that officer's duties, and may require the boat to stop and do anything else which will facilitate either the boarding of, or the disembarkation from, the boat.

(3) The officer may require the attendance of the master and other persons on board the boat and may make any examination and inquiry which appears to the officer to be necessary for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (1) of this regulation and, in particular—

- (a) may search for fish or fishing gear on the boat and may 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 the officer to be necessary for facilitating the examination;
- (b) may require any person on board the boat to produce any document relating to the boat, to any fishing operations or other operations ancillary thereto or to the persons on board which is in that persons custody or possession;
- (c) for the purpose of ascertaining whether an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions has been committed, may search the boat for any such document and may require any person on board the boat to do anything which appears to the officer to be necessary for facilitating the search;
- (d) may inspect and take copies of any such document produced to the officer or found on board;
- (e) without prejudice to sub-paragraphs (c) and (d), may require the master and any person for the time being in charge of the boat to render all such documents on a computer system into a visible and legible form, including requiring any such document to be produced in a form in which it may be taken away; and
- (f) where the boat is one in relation to which the officer has reason to suspect that an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions has been committed, may seize and detain any such document produced to the officer on board for the purpose of enabling the document to be used as evidence in proceedings for the offence;

but nothing in sub-paragraph (f) above permits any document required by law to be carried on board the boat to be seized and detained except while the boat is detained in a port.

(4) Where it appears to a British sea-fishery officer that an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions has at any time been committed, the officer may—

- (a) require the master of the boat in relation to which the offence took place to take, or the officer may take, the boat and its crew to the port which appears to the officer to be the nearest convenient port; and
- (b) detain or require the master to detain the boat in the port;

and where such an officer detains or requires the detention of a boat the officer must serve on the master a notice in writing stating that the boat will be or is required to be detained until the notice is withdrawn by the service on the master of a further notice in writing signed by a British sea-fishery officer.

Powers of British sea-fishery officers on land

14.—(1) For the purpose of enforcing these Regulations or any equivalent provisions, any British sea-fishery officer may in Wales—

- (a) enter and inspect at any reasonable time any premises used for carrying on any business in connection with the operation of fishing boats or activities connected therewith or ancillary thereto or with the treatment, storage, purchase or sale of fish;
- (b) take with him or her such other persons as appear to the officer to be necessary and any equipment or materials;
- (c) examine any fish on the premises and require persons on the premises to do anything which appears to the officer to be necessary for facilitating the examination;
- (d) carry out at such premises such other inspections or tests as may reasonably be necessary;
- (e) require any person not to remove or cause to be removed any fish from such premises for such a period as may be reasonably necessary for the purposes of establishing whether an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions has at any time been committed;
- (f) require any person on the premises to produce any documents which are in that person's custody or possession relating to the catching, landing, transportation, trans-shipment, sale or disposal of any fish or to the entry to, or exit from, any port or harbour by any fishing vessel;
- (g) for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person on the premises has committed an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions, search the premises for any such document and require any person on the premises to do anything which appears to the officer to be necessary for facilitating the search;
- (h) inspect and take copies of any such document produced to the officer or found on the premises;
- (i) require any appropriate or responsible person to render any such document on a computer system into a visible and legible form, including requiring it to be produced in a form in which it may be taken away; and
- (j) if the officer has a reason to suspect that an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions has been committed, seize and detain any such document produced to that officer or found on the premises for the purpose of enabling the document to be used as evidence in proceedings for the offence.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) above also apply with necessary modifications in relation to any land used in connection with any of the activities described in paragraph (1) above, or in respect of any vehicle or container which a British sea-fishery officer has reasonable cause to believe is being used to transport fisheries products, as they apply in relation to premises and, in the case of a vehicle, include power to require the vehicle to stop at any time and, if necessary, direct the vehicle to some other place to facilitate the inspection.

(3) If a justice of the peace on sworn information in writing is satisfied—

- (a) that there is reasonable ground to believe that any documents or other items which a British sea-fishery officer has power under this regulation to inspect are on any premises and that their inspection is likely to disclose evidence of the commission of an offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provisions; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) that admission to the premises has been or is likely to be refused and that notice of intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or

- (ii) that an application for admission or the giving of such notice would defeat the object of the entry, or that the premises are unoccupied, or that the occupier is temporarily absent and it might defeat the object of the entry to await the occupier's return;
- the justice may by warrant signed by him or her, and valid for one month, authorise a British sea-fishery officer to enter the premises, if need be by reasonable force, and take with the officer such persons as appear to the officer to be necessary.

Powers of British sea-fishery officers to seize fish

15.—(1) This regulation applies to any fishing boat in Wales.

(2) Where this regulation applies, any British sea-fishery officer may seize any fish (including any receptacle which contains the fish) in respect of which the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under these Regulations or under any equivalent provision, has been committed.

Protection of officers

16. A British sea-fishery officer or a person assisting such an officer by virtue of regulations 13(2) or 14(1)(b) or authorisation under regulation 14(3) of these Regulations will not be liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for anything done in the purported exercise of the powers conferred on that person by regulations 13 to 15 of these Regulations if the court is satisfied that the act was done in good faith, that there were reasonable grounds for doing it and that it was done with reasonable skill and care.

Obstruction of officers

17.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement imposed by a British sea-fishery officer under the powers conferred on British sea-fishery officers by regulations 13, 14 and 15 of these Regulations;
- (b) without reasonable excuse prevents, or attempts to prevent, any other person from complying with any such requirement; or
- (c) assaults an officer who is exercising any of the powers conferred on the officer by regulations 13, 14 and 15 of these Regulations or intentionally obstructs any such officer in the exercise of any of those powers,

is guilty of an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph (1) is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine.

Offences by bodies corporate

18.—(1) Where any offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provision committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity, that person as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where any offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provision committed by a partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, that person as well as the partnership is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(3) Where any offence under these Regulations or any equivalent provision committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer of the association or any member of its governing body, that person as well as the association is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Signed on behalf of the National Assembly for Wales under section 66(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998⁽⁸⁾

6 June 2006

D. Elis-Thomas
The Presiding Officer of the National Assembly

⁽⁸⁾ 1988 c. 38.

SCHEDULE 1

Article 3

Conditions applicable to registrations of fish sellers

1. The National Assembly must be informed of any changes to the information contained in the application for registration within 28 days of the change occurring.
2. Sales notes must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 9.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 6

Conditions applicable to designations of auction sites

1. Auctions must be conducted only at the times notified to the National Assembly, subject to any variation notified to and approved by a local British sea fisheries officer.
2. The National Assembly must be informed of any changes to the information contained in the application for designation within 28 days of the change occurring.

SCHEDULE 3

Article 7

Conditions applicable to registrations of fish buyers

1. The National Assembly must be informed of any changes to the information contained in the application for registration within 28 days of the change occurring.
2. Sales notes must be submitted in accordance with Article 22(2) of Council Regulation ([EC](#)) [2371/2002](#).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations make provision for the administration and enforcement of Article 22 of Council Regulation ([EC](#)) [No 2371/2002](#), “the CFP Regulation”, (O.J. No. L 358, 31.12.02, p.59) and Article 9 of Council Regulation ([EEC](#)) [No 2847/93](#) (O.J. No. L 261, 20.10.93, p.1) which impose requirements relating to the first marketing and purchasing of fish (first sale fish). The Regulations come into force on 9 June 2006 and apply in relation to Wales.

The Regulations make provision for the registration by the National Assembly for Wales of sellers of first sale fish (regulation 3), designation of fish auction sites (regulation 6) and registration of buyers of first sale fish (regulation 7). Regulation 5 requires registered fish sellers to maintain records of their sales of first sale fish and regulation 9 requires buyers of first sale fish to maintain records of their purchases of first sale fish. And the Regulations provide offences for the purposes of the enforcement of these registrations and designations (regulations 3(9), 3(10), 5(7), 6(8), 6(9), 7(8), 7(9) and 9(7)).

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

The Regulations provide offences in relation to the sale and purchase of first sale fish. Regulation 4 provides an offence to sell first sale fish at a designated auction site unless registered as a fish seller. By regulation 8 it is an offence to buy first sale fish contrary to Article 22(2)(b) of the CFP Regulation (requirement that buyers of first sale fish are registered) as read with the final sub-paragraph of that Article 22(2), which provides an exception for fish bought for private consumption. By regulation 10 it is an offence to sell first sale fish landed otherwise than by a licensed fishing vessel. And by regulation 11 it is an offence to buy first sale fish unless the fish has been landed by a licensed fishing vessel.

Penalties for these offences are provided by regulation 12: on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum and on conviction on indictment a fine. Where a person is convicted of an offence under regulations 3(9), 3(10), 5(7) 6(8), 6(9), 7(8), 7(9) or 9(7) a court may also revoke the registration or designation concerned and may order that the person convicted is disqualified from applying for registration or designation for a specified period.

The Regulations confer powers of enforcement on British sea fishery officers for the purposes of enforcing these Regulations. These powers may be exercised in relation to premises and any fishing boat within Wales (regulations 13 to 15). Regulation 16 makes provision for protection of British sea fishery officers and regulation 17 provides offences and penalties for their obstruction. Regulation 18 makes provision in respect of offences by bodies corporate.