



Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2013

2013 asp 7

PART 6

GENERAL

63 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“British sea-fishery officer” means a person who is a British sea-fishery officer by virtue of section 7(1) of the Sea Fisheries Act 1968,

“disease” means a clinical or non-clinical infection with one or more aetiological agents in fish,

“enforceable EU obligation” means an obligation to which section 2(1) of the European Communities Act 1972 applies,

“enforceable EU restriction” means a restriction to which that section applies,

“fish” means fish of any kind but does not, except in Part 3, include shellfish,

“fish farm” means any place used for the purposes of fish farming,

“fish farming” means the keeping of live fish with a view to their sale or to their transfer to other waters; but only where such activity is required to be authorised as an aquaculture production business under regulation 6 of the Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009 ([S.S.I. 2009/85](#)),

“marine enforcement officer” has the same meaning as in section 157(1) of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010,

“parasite” has the meaning given in section 4(1) of the Aquaculture and Fisheries (Scotland) Act 2007,

“pathogen” means an organism that causes or contributes to the development of a disease,

“shellfish” includes crustaceans and molluscs of any kind, and includes any brood, ware, half-ware, spat or spawn of shellfish,

“shellfish farm” means any place used for the purposes of shellfish farming,

“shellfish farming” means the cultivation or propagation of shellfish with a view to their sale or their transfer to other waters or land; but only where such activity is

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

required to be authorised as an aquaculture production business under regulation 6 of the Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009 ([S.S.I. 2009/85](#)).