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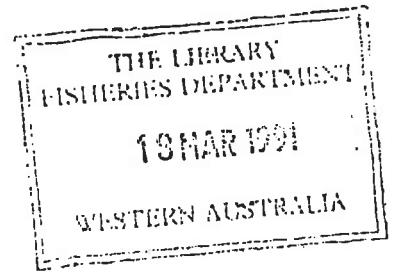
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Management discussion paper



Future policy for charter fishing operations in Western Australia

Peter Millington

Fisheries management paper No. 35



Fisheries Department of Western Australia
108 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth WA 6004

September 1990

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1.0 Summary

About 40 boats in Western Australia gain some of their income from taking recreational fishing parties out on charter. Half of these charter boats are also licensed commercial fishing boats.

There are few Fisheries Department controls over charter boat fishing at present. However, with increasing tourism and leisure time, there are sound reasons for the Minister for Fisheries to tighten up the controls over charter boat fishing to prevent over-exploitation in some areas or on particular stocks. In some cases there may be economic reasons for limiting the number of charter boats so that those boats charter fishing on a particular stock or in a particular area have an opportunity to be financially viable.

The issues involved in charter boat fishing are discussed in this paper. The options available range from requiring all boats used for charter fishing to acquire a Western Australian Fishing Boat Licence through to maintaining the current rules.

The suggested strategy is to not impose any further controls on boats which are only used for charter fishing and are not also licensed Western Australian commercial fishing boats. The existing recreational fishing rules are appropriate for these boats provided the rules are clearly explained and fairly enforced. However, the rules for charter fishing from boats which are also licensed commercial fishing boats will need to be tightened to ensure there is a clear separation of the two types of activity.

2.0 Introduction

As tourism and leisure time in Australia increases, charter fishing activity off the Western Australian coast is also growing. Although the potential for control of charter boat fishing exists under the Fisheries Act, the Minister for Fisheries has not yet issued formal guide-lines for the management of this type of fishing.

Charter fishing is one topic in the discussion paper "The Future for Recreational Fishing" which was recently released by the Minister for Fisheries for public comment. The section of the discussion paper dealing with charter fishing is reproduced as Attachment 4 of this paper.

However, the recreational fishing discussion paper only deals with charter fishing as one of many topics of concern to recreational and commercial fishermen. This discussion paper aims to assist more detailed consideration of the policy which should be adopted for charter fishing in Western Australia.

Those people with an interest in charter fishing, either as a user or an operator, are invited to comment. Comments received on this paper and the public comment received on the charter fishing section of the recreational discussion paper, will be used by the Fisheries Department to advise the Minister for Fisheries about an appropriate policy for the charter fishing industry.

3.0 What is charter fishing?

Recreational fishing is one of the major leisure activities in Western Australia. A recently released Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey shows that over 280,000 Western Australians over 16 go fishing at least once a year. At least 25 per cent reported that they mainly fished from boats and 35 per cent in total used boats at least part of the time. These boats are usually owned by the recreational fisherman concerned or a friend. However, a proportion of recreational boat fishing occurs from specifically chartered boats or from boats whose owner sells fares to individuals for a fishing trip. This paper will use the term "charter fishing" to apply to both types of activity.

Some sectors of the recreational and commercial fishing communities are concerned that the current low level of control on charter fishing permits activities which are detrimental to the recreational or commercial fishery, or both. The Fisheries Department regards charter fishing as an activity where recreational fishermen pay to go on a boat to fish for pleasure.

4.0 Where does charter fishing occur?

There are a number of ports in Western Australia from which charter boat fishing mainly occurs. They include:

- Esperance (Recherche Archipelago)
- Fremantle, Hillarys and Two Rocks (Perth metropolitan)
- Geraldton (for the Houtman Abrolhos Islands)
- Denham and Carnarvon (Shark Bay, Koks Is etc)
- Coral Bay (for Ningaloo Marine Park)
- Exmouth (for the Murion Island chain and Ningaloo Marine Park)
- Onslow (Mackerel Islands)
- Broome (Rowley Shoals, Kimberley coast etc).

Attachment 1 gives a brief profile of the operations in some of these areas. In the mid-west of Western Australia fishing is just one of a range of holiday and tourist attractions. Further north charter fishing operators have two main client groups: tourists and holiday makers who only go fishing as part of their holiday activities; and specialist safari groups who travel north for a few days specifically to go fishing. Not all recreational anglers are good sailors, so rough open waters are not always attractive. Therefore many charter fishing centres have the following features:

- Relatively calm waters which occur either seasonally, or may be sheltered all year in bays and around offshore archipelagos,
- Near an existing tourist destination,
- Near to an area of special interest or high fish concentrations such as the Abrolhos Islands, Rowley Shoals or Ningaloo Marine Park,
- Near a population centre.

Charter boat fishing operations are often highly seasonal with the operator having to lay up the boat for extended periods or switch to alternative activities, such as professional fishing, during off-peak periods.

5.0 What types of boats are used for charter fishing?

There are two categories of boats which are used for charter fishing: those which are licensed commercial fishing boats and those which are not. Department of Marine and Harbours regulations require any commercial passenger carrying vessels to hold a valid certificate of survey. Boats such as ferries, sightseeing craft or charter fishing craft, whether licensed fishing boats or not are all covered by these regulations.

In 1989 the Department of Marine and Harbours had about 100 boats surveyed as fare paying passenger vessels, identified by an "SPV" prefix to the boat licence number usually displayed as an orange and black symbol on the bridge. This means commercial fishing boats surveyed to carry passengers will display an "SPV" number and a yellow and black fishing boat number ("FBL") on the bow. About 20 of the SPV boats were also licensed fishing boats under the Fisheries Act. Marine and Harbours survey requirements do not necessarily identify whether fare paying passenger boats are used for charter fishing. Whether a surveyed boat is used for charter fishing will depend as much on the objectives of the operator and the location of the boat as on its size or configuration, because within broad limits almost any boat can be used as a recreational fishing platform.

Under Sections 6(ga) and 6(mn) of the *Fisheries Act* 1905 there is both a generalized power and a specific power to license charter boat fishing activities (see Attachment 2). The Fisheries Department currently administers a policy whereby it will, upon request, issue an endorsement to a fishing boat licence which specifies the conditions under which a licensed commercial fishing boat may charter fish (see Attachment 3). This policy was initiated by the Fisheries Department in 1976. The conditions explicitly recognize the practise of commercial fishing boat skippers selling the fish caught by recreational fishermen while on their boat. This is not now a policy that it is desirable to continue.

Only about seven such licence endorsements have been issued. This indicates that about 13 of the fishing boats licensed to carry passengers, and presumably being used for charter fishing operations, do not have a charter fishing licence endorsement at this time.

6.0 Who charters boats to fish?

There are a number of different categories of people who go charter boat fishing. Clubs and associations often charter a boat to fish. Many social clubs not specifically associated with fishing organise such fishing trips. Similarly angling clubs themselves may wish to charter a boat to fish in an area where they do not normally operate, or to supplement existing members' boats. The types of groups chartering boats include:

- Fishing clubs
- Social clubs
- Safari parties

In addition, a boat owner may sell fares to individuals for a fishing trip. The types of people buying these fares include:

- Recreational fishermen who do not own a boat
- Tourists and holiday makers

7.0 Why should charter fishing be managed?

The Mission Statement of the Fisheries Department is:

"To maintain or enhance the aquatic biological resources of Western Australia, and to encourage aquaculture, for the social and economic benefit of the community, consistent with conservation of the State's natural resources." (Strategic Plan).

Given this mission statement, is there a case for additional controls on charter boat fishing at this time? In Western Australia there are some 40 fisheries to which access is limited or restricted. These include the rock lobster, prawn trawling and abalone limited entry fisheries, and various estuary restricted entry fisheries (see the Fisheries Department Annual Report for more details). There is little overlap between most limited entry fisheries and charter fishing except in particular localities. For example, there is a limited entry fishery for snapper in Shark Bay, where the commercial fishermen licensed for the fishery can only take a certain individual quota of fish every year. The fishery is also a prime charter fishing area for boats operating out of Denham.

There is also a group of mostly line fisheries for scale fish which are available to all of the State's 1600 or so licensed fishing boats. These fish are mostly exploited by those fishermen who do not have access to one or more limited entry or restricted entry fisheries. It is this line fishing sector where the most overlap with both charter fishing and recreational boat fishing occurs.

Under the *Fisheries Act* commercial fishing must be licensed and such commercial fishing is defined as activity undertaken for "gain, sale or reward". There is no specific regulation managing charter fishing. The policy administered by the Fisheries Department at this time regards charter fishing from boats which are not commercial fishing boats and where the fish caught is not sold as falling outside the scope of the definition of "gain, sale or reward". Fish sales by commercial fishing boats used for charter fishing are controlled by licence condition (Attachment 3).

Some interest groups in the community feel that charter fishing could contribute to over-exploitation of key recreational fish species. The scale of charter fishing may be quite intense in some areas, e.g. out of Exmouth. Although there is no cause for concern at present, a large number of recreational fishermen on charter boats may exert an impact which could exceed the fishing power of the commercial fleet. This impact must be monitored.

As indicated above, operators of charter fishing boats which do not hold commercial fishing licences may not sell their catch and are bound by all the recreational fishing rules applying to private boat owners. However, if a charter boat is also a commercial fishing boat it is not bound by recreational fishing limits even though individual recreational fishermen on board are bound by these limits.

For example, when a commercial fishing boat used for charter fishing comes into port with fish on board which are in excess of the recreational bag limit, then the boat licensee or operator may claim that the fish were caught by him in the course of his commercial fishing operations. Indeed, for those seven or so boats currently holding a licence endorsement for charter boat fishing, such a practice is implicitly recognized (Attachment 3). Another example is where a commercial fishing boat with a charter party on board may enter port with fish which are subject to a limited entry fishery notice for which that boat is not licensed.

A specific example would be a licensed fishing boat operating charters out of Denham or Carnarvon which is being used to take snapper semi-commercially. The snapper fishery is a limited entry fishery, with only a small number of commercial fishermen licensed to take a specific total allowable catch. When coming into port the charter boat fisherman may claim that the fish were caught by the recreational fishermen on board. This could be a method of evading the rules of the snapper fishery management plan.

Finally by way of example, the boat operator may take some or all of the fish caught by the recreational fishermen on board as part of the charter agreement to offset the charter cost to the recreational fishermen. At the very least this would place the recreational fishermen on the boat in contravention of the *Fisheries Act*, as they would be catching fish for sale without a professional fisherman's licence.

8.0 What other reasons are there for controls?

As was explained above, many commercial fisheries in the State are controlled through management rules such as restricted entry or limited entry. The motivating reasons are generally two-fold: biological and economic. Obviously, if there is not a sustainable resource the fishery will collapse. This was discussed in the previous section. On the economic side if there is a sustainable resource but too many fishermen there will be lots of poor fishermen.

In the case of charter fishing, competition with other charter operators, professional fishermen and recreational fishermen means that a charter operator may not be able to guarantee his clients an attractive bag of fish. This may be a special problem in favoured locations which are heavily fished, such as Marine Parks.

In normal circumstances, the Fisheries Department does not concern itself in too great depth with ensuring the viability of individual fishermen, including charter operators. The Department concerns itself with ensuring the viability of the industry as a whole by setting the broad parameters of management. However, if there are too many marginal charter boats in a port which are not also licensed fishing boats, there is a considerable temptation for their operators to take fish for illegal sale.

To summarise, therefore, there is a case for managing Western Australia's charter fishing operations to:

- Prevent over-exploitation of fish resources in particular areas,
- Prevent charter operators evading fishing rules applying to particular commercial fisheries,
- Contain competition between charter boat operators so that the existing charter fishermen can be profitable.

9.0 What sort of controls could apply?

The regulation making powers under the *Fisheries Act* permit the Minister for Fisheries to require any boat engaged in charter fishing to be licensed. For a boat not currently holding a Western Australian Fishing Boat Licence (FBL) a licence specifically for charter fishing would have to be issued. For a boat with an FBL a similar licence could be issued, or conditions could be attached to the existing licence. Controls may not be considered necessary for charter fishing boats which are not commercial fishing boats. In this case no licence would be required and the normal recreational fishing rules would apply.

Controls which could apply to charter boats which are also commercial fishing boats might require the skipper of the boat to declare whether charter fishing or commercial fishing was being undertaken on a particular day or trip. Both activities could not be carried out simultaneously. To make this approach work, rules could apply prohibiting the holding of any fish on board a commercial fishing boat when leaving port to go charter fishing. On return to port all fish on the boat would be considered to have been caught by the recreational fishermen on board. The onus would be on the skipper of the commercial fishing boat on charter to ensure adherence to bag limits, boat bag limits and legal minimum sizes.

Some may argue that all charter boats which are not currently licensed commercial fishing boats should be required to purchase an existing Western Australian Fishing Boat Licence. This is probably an unfair additional burden to impose on an existing operation.

10.0 A special issue - Marine Parks

There are a growing number of marine parks being created around the Western Australian coastline. These Marine Parks are vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NPNCA), but are ultimately under the control of the Minister responsible for Conservation and Land Management.

Section 101 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984* (the *CALM Act*) provides for the Executive Director of the Department of CALM to licence any person to enter land under his control. This includes the waters of Marine Parks, as well as any adjacent land vested in the NPNCA. Thus the Executive Director can control the entry of charter fishing boats into the waters of the Park. The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Minister and the NPNCA can also grant leases for businesses and operations dependent on access to the Marine Park or any adjacent land vested in the NPNCA.

To complement these controls the *Fisheries Act* is the instrument by which recreational and commercial fishing is controlled in the waters of a Marine Park. The situation is complicated in places such as Ningaloo Marine Park because most of the charter fishing boats are based in Exmouth, outside the boundaries of the Park. Any controls on such "outside" boats would have to be exercised under both the *Fisheries Act* and the *CALM Act*. The Fisheries Department has argued that to date no large scale controls are necessary to control charter boat fishing in Marine Parks such as Ningaloo, and that economic criteria should not be introduced at this stage to determine the number of concessions granted. Some level of control will probably be necessary in due course because there may be:

- Congestion at landing sites,
- Congestion at specific special interest sites,
- Competition between operators leading to a decline in quality of service, or
- Unacceptable exploitation rates on the fish stocks.

11.0 Strategies

The current level of charter fishing activity does not cause major concern about over-exploitation of the State's finfish resources generally. Fishing effort from charter boats is small relative to that expended by both the commercial sector and the recreational boating fleet. There may be some concerns about local over-exploitation of fish stocks and the economic viability of the charter fishing in particular areas, especially in or adjacent to Marine Parks. This will have to be monitored.

There is no over-riding case at this stage to commence the licensing of the charter fishing boats which do not currently hold Western Australian Fishing Boat licences. In other words, charter fishing boats which are not Licensed Fishing Boats should be treated in a similar manner to privately owned recreational fishing boats.

What is required is an information service to the operators of these boats and their clients to make them aware of the rules which apply to recreational fishing, especially boat limits, and alert the operators to the rules relating to illegal fish sales. Operationally this will require:

- A continually updated address list from the Department of Marine and Harbours of the boats surveyed to carry passengers,
- An on-going information plan,
- Occasional specific information campaigns,
- Surveillance by District Fisheries Officers.

A voluntary logbook programme for these boats may be needed from time to time to determine the level of catch by the recreational fishermen fishing from them. If more information from all charter boats is required, then specific monthly returns will have to be requested. Current rules require licensed fishing boats to fill out such returns. However to enforce a similar requirement for charter boats which are not licensed commercial fishing boats will mean that they will have to be licensed under the *Fisheries Act 1905*. This is not proposed at this stage.

Specific rules must be promulgated or clarified for charter fishing boats which are also Licensed Fishing Boats. This will ensure a distinction between "commercial" and "recreational" catches.

The simplest rules would be to insist that the skipper of a commercial fishing boat indicate whether he is operating as a charter fishing boat on any particular trip. This would mean that when the boat left port with a charter party on board it would have to be empty, and when it returned all the fish on board would have to be those of the recreational fishermen on board. Recreational fishermen would have to abide by the normal recreational fishing rules.

However, if additional problems arise, thought may have to be given to place the onus of responsibility on the boat operator to ensure that the recreational fishermen on board comply with the boat catch limits, individual bag limits and size limits. Special rules may also have to be put in place to ensure limited entry fisheries rules are not circumvented or that commercial fishermen do not retain some of the recreational catch for sale to offset charter costs. As alluded to in the section on Marine Parks, some specific area controls may also have to apply.

12.0 How do I make my views known?

The purpose of this discussion paper is to invite your comments on the strategy that is being proposed for the future management of charter boat fishing.

If you would like to make a written submission write to:

The Executive Director
Fisheries Department
108 Adelaide Terrace
East Perth WA 6004.

If you want to make some verbal comments, call one of the officers responsible for fisheries management policy. These officers are:

- Peter Millington, Fisheries Management Officer, West,
- Heather Brayford, A/g Fisheries Management Officer (West),

and they can be contacted on (09) 325 5988. Submissions will close on 1 December, 1990.

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (1989). *Recreational Fishing Western Australia July 1987*. Commonwealth of Australia. 19pp.
- Fisheries Department, (1989). *Annual Report 1988-1989*. Fisheries Department of Western Australia. 62pp.
- Fisheries Department, (1990). *Strategic Plan 1990*. Fisheries Department of Western Australia. 18pp.
- Recreational Fishing Advisory Committee (1990). *The future for recreational fishing*. Fisheries Department of Western Australia, Fisheries Management Paper 34. 104pp.

Attachment 1

Profile of charter fishing activities on the Western Australian coast

Esperance

The Recherche Archipelago provides ideal sheltered waters for charter fishing activity. Five boats operate fishing charters out of this port, of which 3 are licensed fishing boats engaged in fisheries such as rock lobster and shark fishing.

Albany

Although King George Sound does provide some shelter to the generally rough sea conditions of the south coast, there is little open sea charter fishing out of Albany. Only one boat is engaged in charter fishing and that is not a licensed fishing boat.

Perth metropolitan

About 10 charter fishing boats operate out of the Perth metropolitan area from moorings in the Swan River and out of the Fremantle boat harbour. Eight charter boats are also based at Hillarys boat harbour some 20 kilometres further north but none are licensed fishing boats. There is also some activity out of the private marina at Two Rocks.

West coast fishing ports

Ports such as Jurien Bay and Dongara support small scale charter fishing activity catering to the summer holiday traffic. Most is from boats based at Geraldton or Fremantle/Hillarys.

Geraldton (including Houtman Abrolhos Islands)

There are also about 10 boats working seasonally out of Geraldton. Few operate full time as charter operations out of that port. Some of these are full time charter boats which also operate seasonally out of Perth or Port Hedland while at least two are licensed fishing boats.

Denham and Carnarvon (for Shark Bay, Koks Is etc)

There is one boat operating charters out of Carnarvon seasonally during winter. This is a licensed fishing boat. Most of the ten or so boats based in Denham are also licensed fishing boats. One or two are licensed for the limited entry snapper fishery. There are also one or two jet boats which are not licensed fishing boats which concentrate on charter work in the inner waters of Shark Bay.

Exmouth (for the Murion Island chain and Ningaloo Marine Park)

Almost all of the six or so charter fishing boats working in the Exmouth area are also licensed fishing boats. The major operating period is from April to November. Most of the boats are based in Exmouth itself, although there are one or two operating out of locations such as Onslow and Coral Bay.

Onslow

Charter boats periodically operate out of Onslow taking charters to the Mackerel Islands group.

Broome (Rowley Shoals, Kimberley coast etc).

There are half a dozen boats engaged in charter fishing activities out of Broome. Four are licensed fishing boats.

Attachment 2

Regulatory powers over charter boat fishing activities under the Fisheries Act 1905

Regulations

6. (1) The Governor may, from time to time, alter, and repeal regulations for the purposes of this Act mentioned, and also, in so far as express provision has not been made by this Act, and more particularly for-

(ga) prescribing in addition to those specified in this Act, persons and things required to be licensed and the circumstances in which they are required to be licensed;

(mn) providing for the licensing and control of the operations of boats engaged in fishing operations, whether on charter or otherwise, where any part of the fish taken is disposed of for gain or reward.

Attachment 3

Licence conditions for charter boat fishing activity on licensed fishing boats

The following are the licensee conditions currently applying to those licensed fishing boats which are also engaged in charter fishing. These conditions will be superseded if the recommended strategy for the future management of charter fishing is adopted.

Condition No. 30 - Charter boats

- (I) That the boat is surveyed, equipped and named as required by the limited coast-trade vessels regulations made under the provisions of the Western Australian Marine Act 1948.
- (II) That the boat does not carry more than the number of persons specified on the licence issued under the Western Australian Marine Act 1948.
- (III) That all fish caught in excess of the requirements of the passengers chartering the vessel shall not be sold unless they are sold in the name of the owner or person in charge or licensed to use the boat to catch fish for sale.
- (IV) That a return of all fish caught during each month shall be forwarded to the Director of Fisheries not later than the fifteenth day of each succeeding month by the person in charge.
- (V) That a return of all fish sold during each month shall be forwarded to the Director of Fisheries not later than the fifteenth day of each succeeding month by the person in charge.
- (VI) That the person in charge keeps a record of the number of persons carried for each day of the month for the purpose of taking fish, such a record to be forwarded to the Director of Fisheries not later than the fifteenth day of each succeeding month.
- (VII) That each member of the crew (not including passengers) hold a professional fisherman's licence.

Attachment 4

Recreational Fishing Advisory Committee views on charter fishing

The following pages are an extract from the discussion paper of the Recreational Fishing Advisory Committee which was released for public comment in March 1990.

Copies of the discussion paper can be purchased for \$8 from the Head Office of the Fisheries Department. The complete citation for the discussion paper is in the references section.

5.7 Charter fishing

Nowadays a significant proportion of recreational boat fishing occurs on boats hired or chartered for that purpose. Many of these charter boats operate from established tourist centres or major population centres.

Licensing and safety requirements for boats carrying fare-paying passengers are covered under Marine and Harbours regulations, but only general fisheries rules apply to charter boats, and these may have different effects on different boats.

ISSUE 1 - Pseudo-commercial fishing by charter

Some charter boats may be commercial fishing boats licensed under the Fisheries Act. If fishing commercially, these boats are allowed to sell their catch and are not required to conform to boat and bag limits and other recreational fishing rules.

When on charter these boats can sell their catch under the guise of "commercial" fishing, and at the same time are exploiting their fare-paying passengers by using them as free labour in what is essentially a commercial fishing operation.

ISSUE 2 - Awareness of fishing rules

Other charter boats are not licensed fishing boats, and are required to conform to all the rules that relate to recreational fishing.

They must adhere to boat and bag limits, legal sizes, and other controls, and they are not permitted to sell any of the fish caught while on charter.

The committee considers that many charter boat operators, and their clients, are not fully aware of the fishing rules that apply to boats and individuals when fishing from charter boats.

♦ STRATEGY 1 - All charter boats to be subject to recreational fishing rules

Specific rules must be promulgated or clarified for charter boats which are also licensed fishing boats. The simplest option is to clarify whether or not such a boat is explicitly charter fishing on any particular trip.

If a boat leaves port with a charter party, it is considered to be charter fishing, and would have to be empty of any catch. When it returns all the fish on board must have been caught by recreational fishers, who must individually comply with recreational fishing rules.

Should all charter boats be equally subject to recreational fishing rules?

Initially at least these minimal rules should be sufficient. However, if additional problems arise the onus may go on the boat operator to ensure that recreational fishers who are his clients comply with catch and size limits.

There may have to be special rules to ensure that limited entry fisheries rules are not broken, or that a commercial fisher does not keep some of the recreational catch for sale to offset charter costs.

Some specific area controls may also have to apply in marine parks. In marine parks and reserves managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management charter operations, including charter fishing, are managed through a concessionaire permit system. This system enables CALM to separate potentially conflicting activities in high use areas, encourage responsible behaviour in parks, gather information about marine communities and the effects of human activities, and where necessary impose limits on times and areas of operation.

The committee suggests that charter boats which are not licensed fishing boats should be treated in the same way as large privately-owned recreational fishing boats, whose operators must comply with legal size, bag and boat limits, and may certainly not sell their catch.

♦ STRATEGY 2 - Information service

The committee suggests that an information service targeting charter boat operators and their clients would improve awareness of the rules which apply to recreational fishing (especially boat limits). In particular the operators should be alerted to the rules on illegal fish sales.

This will require a continually updated address list from the Department of Marine and Harbours of the boats licensed by them to carry passengers. It will also need a continuing information plan and occasional specific information campaigns, reinforced by District Fisheries Officers in various areas.

♦ STRATEGY 3 - Catch monitoring

A logbook programme for charter boats may be needed periodically to gauge the level of catch by recreational fishers.

If more detailed information is needed from all charter boats, a system of monthly catch returns will have to be developed. Current rules would then require charter boats with commercial fishing licences to fill out such returns. However, enforcing a similar requirement for the other category of charter boats would mean that they might have to be licensed under the Fisheries Act 1905.

Fisheries management papers

- No.1 The Report of the Southern Western Australian Shark Working Group. (1986)
(Chairman P. Millington)
- No.2 The report of the Fish Farming Legislative Review Committee. (1986)
(Chairman P. Rogers)
- No.3 Management Measures for the Shark Bay Snapper 1987 Season. (1986) (P. Millington)
- No.4 The Esperance Rock Lobster Working Group. (1986) (Chairman A. Pallot)
- No.5 The Windy Harbour - Augusta Rock Lobster Working Group. (1986) (Interim Report by
the Chairman A. Pallot)
- No.6 The King George Sound Purse Seine Fishery Working Group. (1986)
(Chairman R. Brown)
- No.7 Management Measures for the Cockburn Sound Mussel Fishery. (1986)
(H. Brayford)
- No.8 Report of the Rock Lobster Industry Advisory meeting of 27 January 1987 (1987). (Chair-
man B. Bowen)
- No.9 Western Rock Lobster Industry Compensation Study. (1987) (Arthur Young Services)
- No.10 Further Options for Management of the Shark Bay Snapper Fishery. (1987) (P. Mil-
lington)
- No.11 The Shark Bay Scallop Fishery. (1987) (L. Joll)
- No.12 Report of the Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee to the Hon Minister for
Fisheries 24 September 1987. (1987)
- No.13 A Development Plan for the South Coast Inshore Trawl Fishery. (1987)
- No.14 Draft Management Plan for the Perth Metropolitan Purse Seine Fishery. (1987)
(P. Millington)
- No.15 Draft management plan, Control of barramundi gillnet fishing in the Kimberley. (1988)
(R. S. Brown)
- No.16 The South West Trawl Fishery Draft Management Plan. (1988) (P. Millington)
- No.17 The final report of the pearling industry review committee .(1988)
(F.J. Malone, D.A. Hancock, B. Jeffriess)
- No.18 Policy for Freshwater Aquaculture in Western Australia. (1988)
- No.19 Sport Fishing for Marron in Western Australia - Management for the Future. (1988)
- No.20 The Offshore Constitutional Settlement, Western Australia 1988.
- No.21 Commercial fishing licensing in Western Australia. (1989)
- No.22 Economics and marketing of Western Australian pilchards .(1988)
(SCP Fisheries Consultants Pty Ltd)
- No.23 Management of the south-west inshore trawl fishery. (1989) (N.Moore)
- No.24 Management of the Perth metropolitan purse-seine fishery. (1989)(Noel Moore)
- No.25 Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee report to the Minister for Fisheries
November 1988. (1989)
- No.26 A report on marron fishing in Western Australia. (1989)
(Chairman Doug Wenn MLC)
- No.27 A review of the Shark Bay pearling industry. (1989)
(Dr. D.A.Hancock, Ph.D, D.Sc)

- No.28 Southern demersal gillnet and longline fishery. (1989)
- No.29 Distribution and marketing of Western Australian rock lobster. (P. Monaghan) (1989)
- No.30 Foreign investment in the rock lobster industry. (1989)
- No.31 Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee report to the Hon Minister for Fisheries
September 1989. (1989)
- No. 32 Fishing Licences as security for loans. (P. Rogers) (1989)
- No.33 Guidelines for by-laws for those Abrolhos Islands set aside for fisheries purposes. (Noel
Moore) (1989)
- No.34 The future for recreational fishing - issues for community discussion. (Recreational Fish-
ing Advisory Committee) (1990)