NOTICE
The article to be published in the «Boletim da República» must be sent in a duly certified copy, one for each subject, which contains, in addition to the necessary information for that purpose, the following annotation, signed and authenticated: For publication in the «Boletim da República».

SUMMARY
Council of Ministers:
Decree n° 89/2020:
Approves the Sea Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) and repeals Decree no. 43/2003, of 10 December.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Decree No. 89/2020 of October 8

Should there be a need to ensure the proper execution of the Fisheries Law, with regard to the exercise of sea fishing, under the provisions of article 110 of Law 22/2013, of 1 November, Fisheries Law, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The Sea Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR) is hereby attached, which is an integral part of this Decree.

Art. 2. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the Fisheries area to approve the complementary legal diplomas, necessary to better implementation of this Regulation.

Art. 3. The Minister who oversees the Fisheries area may delegate to the public administration entities the powers conferred on it under the terms of the present Regulation.

Art. 4. Decree No. 43/2003, of 10 December, is revoked, as well as other rules that contradict this Decree.

Art. 5. This Decree enters into force 90 days after its publication.

Approved by the Council of Ministers, on September 1, 2020.
Self-published.

The Prime Minister, Carlos Agostinho do Rosário.

Sea Fisheries Regulation (REPMAR)

CHAPTER I
General provisions

SECTION I
General

ARTICLE 1
(Definitions)

For the purposes of this Regulation, without prejudice to the definitions contained in the Fisheries Law, the terms and expressions used have the meaning contained in the Glossary, which is annex I and an integral part of this Regulation

ARTICLE 2
(Objective)

The purpose of this Regulation is to regulate the provisions of Law no. 22/2013, of 1 November, Fisheries Law, with regard to sea fishing activity.

ARTICLE 3
(Scope of application)

1. These Regulations apply:
   1. all persons, national or foreign, who fish in Mozambique's sea waters
   2. fishing in the sea waters of Mozambique, with Mozambican or foreign fishing vessels
   3. fishing activities and related fishing operations, developed in the sea waters of Mozambique
   4. foreign fishing vessels sailing through or to Mozambican sea waters
   5. fishing with Mozambican fishing vessels, in the sea waters of third states, without prejudice to the legislation in force in those countries
   6. fishing on the high seas by Mozambican fishing vessels

2. The scope of application of this Regulation is extended to complementary fishing activities, namely those of shipbuilding and repair, fish processing, fish marketing, port services, manufacture of fishing gear and other accessories for fishing activities and operations fishing related

ARTICLE 4
(Exercise of fishing activity)

1. The exercise of the fishing activity, in the case of a national natural or legal person, requires the construction of fishing rights and the obtainment of the respective fishing license.

2. Fishing rights for foreign fishing operators are granted through fisheries agreements and contracts concluded under the Fisheries Law.

3. The granting of fishing rights and the procedures for licensing the fishing activity are defined by specific regulation, approved by the Government.

4. It is incumbent upon the Central Fisheries Administration to establish and keep updated the terms and conditions for the licensing of foreign fishing vessels, which operate in the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique, under fisheries agreements and contracts, in accordance with national legislation, conservation and management of the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO) and the regional and international instruments for management and control of fishing activity, of which Mozambique is a Party.

ARTICLE 5
(Fishing Campaign)

1. The Fishing Campaign is the instrument of annual planning and management, which aims to distribute the fishing opportunities existing in a given period,
according to the assessment of the state of fishery resources.

2. In order to allow the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the goals of fishery production, the Fishing Campaign runs from 1 January to 31 December, of each fiscal year.

3. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, on a proposal from the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries management and fisheries management, after hearing the National Fisheries Administration Commission (CNAP), to approve, until November 30 of each year, the Fishing Campaign for the following year.


ARTICLE 6
(Obligations arising from fisheries legislation)

1. The Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fishing planning and fisheries management, may require, in the act of licensing, that fishing operators provide a deposit valid for the duration of the fishing license, designed to ensure compliance obligations arising from fisheries legislation, which will be returned within sixty days from the date of termination.

2. It is incumbent upon the Ministers who supervise the areas of fisheries and finance, by a joint ministerial diploma to establish the criteria and procedures for determining the security referred to in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 7
(Single system of administrative registration and cadastre)

1. The administrative registration and register is mandatory, being a necessary condition for the licensing of fishing activity.

2. Without prejudice to the legal regime for the granting of fishing rights and fishing licenses, in industrial and semi-industrial fishing, the following are subject to mandatory registration and registration, upon payment of the appropriate fees:
   a) companies;
   b) fishing vessels;
   c) vessels of related operations;
   d) fishing gear;
   e) other devices and instruments that can be registered.

3. In artisanal fishing, administrative registration and registration is mandatory, in the single registration system:
   a) companies;
   b) fishing operators;
   c) fishing vessels;
   d) fishing gear.

4. The registration application referred to in the previous number must be accompanied by the following documents:
   a) proof of commercial registration or Personal Tax for Small Taxpayers (ISP); 
   b) proof of registration with the National Social Security System; 
   c) residence certificate issued by the competent local authority.

5. From the registration and administrative record in artisanal fishing, a fisherman's identification card is issued.

6. It is incumbent upon the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries planning and fisheries management, to establish, update and maintain operational the single registration and cadastre system, integrating administrative registration information from the different fishing sub-sectors.

7. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, by ministerial diploma, to approve the model of the fisherman's identification card, taking into account the following elements:
   a) name of the fisherman;
   b) province;
   c) address;
   d) fishing center;
   e) fishing zone;
   f) authorized fishing gear.

ARTICLE 8
(Health of aquatic organisms and hygiene and sanitary control)

1. The activities of handling, conservation, processing, distribution and trade of fish are subject to the control of hygiene and sanitary requirements and quality management, by the competent fish inspection authority.

2. The rules and procedures relating to the health of living aquatic organisms, captured in Mozambican jurisdictional waters or imported, as well as the traceability system for the control of the origin of fishery products intended for commercialization, are defined in a specific regulation, approved by the Government.

ARTICLE 9
(Development plans)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Fisheries Law, the Minister who oversees the Fisheries area approves the development plans for maritime fisheries, which must contain, namely:
   a) the legal framework governing fishing licensing;
   b) the identification of fisheries, respective fishing zones and the assessment of the state of their utilization;
   c) an indication of the objectives to be achieved in the management and development of the fisheries, or in the management area considered;
   d) the specification of management measures and development policies, to be undertaken in relation to fisheries;
   e) the definition of terms, conditions and criteria for access to fisheries;
   f) identification of the type of information and mechanisms for the collection and provision of fisheries data;
   g) harmonization of inter-sectoral maritime interests;
   h) the definition of strategies and actions for research, extension and promotion of fisheries;
ARTICLE 11
(Resettlement plans)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of specific legislation, relating to resettlement resulting from the establishment of an undertaking, in cases where it results in impacts on fishing activity, its proponent undertakes, in close coordination with the Ministry that oversees the area of fisheries, to include, in resettlement plans, a specific fisheries component.

2. The resettlement plan must result from a process of listening to groups, which are directly or indirectly affected by the enterprise to be established, including the communities in which they are inserted.

3. Fishing groups and communities, directly affected, having partially or totally lost their traditional fishing zones, have the right to:
   a) issue an opinion on the entire resettlement process;
   b) receive fair compensation;
   c) benefit from an income equal to or greater than that previously available;
   d) benefit from alternative and sustainable means of subsistence, in particular, when dealing with fishing communities.

4. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, by ministerial diploma, to establish the criteria and methodologies for compensating the fishing communities, depending on the impact caused by resettlement.

SECTION II
Fisheries management

ARTICLE 12
(Principles)

In fisheries management, the following principles are observed:

a) conserve and properly use aquatic biological resources and their ecosystems;

b) sustainability;

c) precaution;

d) participatory management of fisheries resources;

e) cooperate and coordinate the institutional;

f) polluter-pays;

g) preference of national people.

ARTICLE 13
(Fisheries management plans)

1. Management plans are prepared based on an ecosystemic approach to fishing, and must contain, among others, the following aspects:

a) scientific recommendations and action plans of regional fisheries management organizations applicable to Mozambique;

b) management development objectives, considering biological, economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects;

c) description of the fishery and the biology of the species that make it up, its geographical location and fishing zones;

d) preservation measures and the applicable access regime, including the adoption of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) or the Total Allowable Effort (TAE), as well as the conservation of the ecosystem in general;

e) investigative, monitoring, control and inspection actions;

f) institutional capacity to implement monitoring and evaluation plans and actions.

2. In the process of preparing and implementing management plans, the participation of decentralized governance bodies, municipal bodies, social, professional and economic bodies linked to fishing activities and related fishing operations, both at central and local levels, must be ensured.

3. Provincial, district or municipal bodies may propose the adoption of management plans with the following objectives:

a) preservation of sensitive ecosystems;

b) sustainable exploitation or regeneration of fisheries resources with little mobility;

c) framework, at the local level, of management measures contained in fisheries legislation and Management Plans.

4. The preparation of Management Plans, referred to in the previous number, must take into account the following elements:

a) Management plans for existing fisheries;

b) carrying out scientific studies for the identification of resources and ecosystems subject to local management;

c) demarcation of management areas, considering the studies referred to in the previous paragraph and consultations with interested coastal communities;

d) customary management measures, including cultural aspects of coastal communities, which constitute good fishing practices and the preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems;

e) zoning of fishing areas, in order to avoid overlap with other activities, resulting in conflicts.

ARTICLE 14
(Management measures)

For the purpose of sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, the Minister, who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the CNAP, adopts direct management measures, by limiting fishing effort and indirect measures, by limiting the volume of catches.

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ARTICLE 15  
(Direct management measures)  
1. The following direct management measures are:  
   a) determining the number of fishing vessels;  
   b) determining the duration of the fishing season;  
   c) determining the number of fishermen;  
   d) establishment of closed fisheries, totally or partially;  
   e) determining the quantity of fishing gear to operate in a given fishing area;  
   f) determination of the type and technical specifications of the arts fishing;  
   g) establishment of a period of sealing, closing, or closing of a fishery.  
2. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may, after hearing the CNAP, determine other direct management measures.  

ARTICLE 16  
(Indirect management measures)  
1. Indirect management measures are, among others, the following:  
   a) determination of the volume of catches, embodied in the Total Allowable Catch (TAC);  
   b) determination of the fishing quota for a specific species or groups of species;  
   c) determining the minimum size of the species to be captured.  
2. Indirect management measures are defined considering the fishing vessel or group of fishing vessels, the fishing zones and determined fishing periods.  
3. Indirect management measures also apply to fishing without the use of a fishing vessel and the collection of crustaceans, molluscs, marine plants and other aquatic organisms.  
4. The Minister, who oversees the fisheries area, may, after hearing the CNAP, determine other indirect management measures  

ARTICLE 17  
(Total Allowable Capture)  
It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, under the proposal of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, after hearing the CNAP, to establish the Total Allowable Catch (TAC).  

ARTICLE 18  
(Total Allowable Effort)  
It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, on a proposal from the Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for fisheries investigation, after hearing the CNAP, to establish the Total Allowable Effort (TAE).  

ARTICLE 19  
(Criteria for setting fishing quotas)  
1. The fixing of fishing quotas is based on the fishing rights granted under the applicable regulation.  
2. The criteria for fixing fishing quotas are as follows:  
   a) the sum of the fishing quotas must not exceed five percent (5%) of the established TAC or TAE;  
   b) in the absence of an established TAC or TAE, the precautionary principle applies.  
3. In setting the quotas, in addition to the criteria indicated in the previous number, the following criteria are also taken into consideration:  
   a) the quotas allocated in the title of fishing rights;  
   b) the number of fishing vessels authorized under the fishing rights granted;  
   c) the degree of exploitation of the quota attributed in the title of fishing rights;  
   d) the existence of sanctions resulting from fishing infringement proceedings;  
   e) the inclusion and integration of Mozambican citizens in the fishing vessel's crew;  
   f) no pending obligations to the Fisheries Administration.  
4. The annual quota and fishing effort plan is included in the Fishing Campaign, which is approved under the terms defined in article 5 of these Regulations.  

ARTICLE 20  
(Non-transferability of fishing quotas)  
1. The fishing quota is allocated to a natural or legal person, or a shipowner who holds fishing rights.  
2. The fishing quotas granted are non-transferable.  

SECTION III  
Participative management  

ARTICLE 21  
(Participatory Management of Fisheries Resources)  
1. With a view to ensuring responsible and wide-ranging fishing participates in decision-making processes, the Fisheries Administration adopts the principle of participatory management of fishing resources as the preferred model.  
2. The participatory management system pursues the following main objectives:  
   a) guarantee the existence of partnerships and shared responsibility in the management of fisheries and conservation of aquatic ecosystems;  
   b) ensure coordination between the fisheries administration and artisanal fishermen, fishing shipowners, traders, transporters, processors of fishery products and other stakeholders with an interest in the activity;  
   c) to value and share knowledge among the actors involved, including the entities of the fisheries administration at central, provincial, district or municipal level, fishermen, fishing owners, local communities, fishing associations, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions, with an interest in fishing;  
   d) ensure the coexistence of fishing with other economic activities that occur in the aquatic environment, including their representation in consultative decision-making processes;  
   e) create an environment favorable to the coexistence of artisanal fishermen, owners of semi-industrial fishing, industrial fishing with other actors at sea;
f) ensure that fishing communities have the right of access to fisheries, with a view to protecting and promoting their well-being;
g) promote the participation of fishing communities in the planning and application of management measures and ordering fisheries;
h) to promote training activities, through fishing extension;
i) guarantee access to information and participate in consultative decision-making processes on fisheries management.

3. The National Fisheries Administration Commission (CNAP) and the Fisheries Co-Management Committee (CCGP) are the consultative bodies of the participatory management system, in which all interest groups are represented, whose statutes and attributions are defined in a specific regulation approved by the Government.

ARTICLE 22
(Community Fisheries Councils)

1. Within the scope of participatory fisheries management, the Ministry responsible for fisheries promotes the affiliation of all artisanal fishermen and other related professionals, in their respective areas of activity, in community-based organizations, called Councils. Comunitarios de Pesca (CCP), which are valid interlocutors in articulation with the fisheries administration.

2. The CCPs are community-based organizations, endowed with legal personality, that collaborate in the participatory management of fisheries and aim to ensure compliance with current management measures and assist in the management of conflicts resulting from fisheries.

3. CCPs are governed by their own statute, with the following in particular:
   a) support local bodies responsible for administration
   b) fishing in licensing and inspection of fishing;
   c) participate in the preparation of proposals and implementation of management measures in its geographic area of operation;
   d) participate in the implementation of mechanisms of access and restriction to fishing, including determining the number of fishermen, gears and others, to engage in fishing activity;
   e) alert the entities responsible for the fisheries administration about changes in the behavior of fishing resources or the environment in their geographic area;
   f) collaborate in the control and fight against marine and coastal pollution;
   g) implement, in the community management area, the management measures contained in the management plans.

4. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries administration to approve the Standard Statute of the CCP, taking into account the following elements:
   a) profile of the members of the Community Fisheries Councils;
   b) the role of Community Fisheries Councils in the participatory management of fisheries and their ecosystems;
c) skills in the area of fisheries inspection and fishing licensing;
d) form of action and articulation of the Community Fisheries Councils with the central fisheries administration bodies and their representations, as well as with the municipal bodies.

5. The request of those interested in carrying out activities via CCP must be submitted to the central body of administration to fisheries and their representations, as well as to municipal agencies, accompanied by the following documents:
   a) Member identification documents;
   b) Minutes of the constitution meeting;
   c) Proposed bylaws.

6. It is the responsibility of the State representative, at the District level, after hearing the representation of the district level of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries or the 6th municipal council, upon evaluation of the objectives, to reach and to fill the applicable legal formalities, to authorize the beginning of the activities of the CCP, as well as to determine its cessation, when weighted reasons of public interest justify it.

7. The 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, and their representatives must ensure that, at the beginning of the activity of the CCP, the respective registration and registration on the platform of the unique registration, registration and licensing of fishing, including the necessary updating of data, regarding changes that occur in the organization and functioning of the CCP.

ARTICLE 23
(Community managed fishing area)

1. The community management fishing area constitutes the delimited area of community public domain, under the management of one or more local communities, intended for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, aiming to achieve the following objectives:
   a) ensure the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources existing in the community's customary use area, as well as the conservation of natural resources, sites of historical, religious and spiritual importance and of cultural use for the local community;
   b) ensure sustainable management of coastal and marine resources for local sustainable development.

2. In the community managed fishing areas, artisanal fishing, subsistence fishing, recreational and sport fishing, scientific research fishing, experimental or demonstrative fishing and training and training fishing can be practiced, as well as other activities defined in the management or management plan.

3. The establishment of community managed fishing areas must be preceded by the elaboration of management plans, under the terms of the present Regulation.

4. In the community management fisheries areas, community-based organizations are responsible for implementing the management plans, under the supervision of:
ARTICLE 24
(Co-management agreements)

1. The 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, may enter into co-management agreements with public and private entities, civil society, at local level or not, Community Fisheries Councils or other community-based organizations, for sharing responsibilities, in the context of participatory management of fisheries resources.

2. The co-management agreement is a contract that binds the parties, and establishes responsibilities, mechanisms for articulating, monitoring, evaluating and rendering accounts, in carrying out activities, within the scope of management participation of fisheries resources.

3. The co-management agreement must include, among others, the following elements:
   a) the granting Parties;
   b) the geographic area covered;
   c) the period of validity;
   d) the duties and obligations of the Parties;
   e) interinstitutional and intersectoral articulation mechanisms;
   f) the monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms;
   g) other provisions deemed relevant.

4. It is the responsibility of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the agreements referred to in this article.

5. The representation, at provincial level, of the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, may, by delegating powers, proceed to the conclusion of co-management agreements at that level.

ARTICLE 25
(Forms of Articulation in Participative Management)

The forms of action, procedures and mechanisms of articulation, between the different actors, public and private, civil society organizations, within the framework of the participatory management system, are defined by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

CHAPTER II
Fisheries planning and management

SECTION I
Minimum distances from the coastline

ARTICLE 26
(Measuring the distance to the coastline)

For the purposes of this Regulation, the distances from the coast established in this section and in the articles, corresponding to fishing gear, are measured towards the sea from the base line, marked on a nautical chart, officially recognized by Mozambique.

ARTICLE 27
(Minimum distance from coast to fishing with vessel)

Without prejudice to the minimum distances established in the corresponding articulation of the fishing gear defined in the present Regulation, any fishing activity with a vessel must not be carried out less than a quarter of a nautical mile from the coast.

SECTION II
Fisheries Management

ARTICLE 28
(Classification of sea fishing)

1. Sea fishing, according to its purpose and means employed, is classified as follows:

   a) Commercial fishing - that which pursues profitable purposes, subdividing into:
      i. Local artisanal fishing: that which is practiced in Mozambican jurisdictional waters under the following conditions: (i) without a vessel: from the base line or base anchorage up to a quarter of a nautical mile; (ii) with vessel: from the base line or base anchorage up to 3 nautical miles, on daily fishing trips, whether or not using mechanical means of propulsion, whose main engine capacity is equal to or less than 40 hp or 30 kw;
      ii. Artisanal coastal fishing: the one that is practiced between 1 and 12 nautical miles with fishing vessels up to 13 meters in length, whose maximum power is greater than 40 hp or 30 kw and equal to or less than 140 hp or 105 kw;
      iii. Semi-industrial fishing - fishing practiced with fishing vessels up to 24 meters in length and with a power greater than 140 hp or 105 kw and equal to or less than 350 hp or 263 kw;
iv. Industrial fishing - that which is practiced with fishing vessels over 24 meters in length and with power over 350 hp or 254 kw.

b) Non-commercial fishing: fishing that does not pursue profitable, subdivided into:
   i. Subsistence fishing - one that is practiced with or without a fishing vessel and with elementary artisanal fishing gear, constituting a secondary activity for those who practice it, who produce for their own consumption and only selling the surplus of their catches sporadically;
   ii. Scientific research fishing - fishing or cruises for scientific purposes with a view to determining, among others, the quantity and spatial distribution of fishing resources;
   iii. Experimental and/or demonstrative fishing - the one that is carried out with the objective of experimenting or demonstrating fishing gear, methods and fishing vessels, introducing technologies, as well as prospecting new resources or fishing zones;
   iv. Training and training fishing - that which is carried out with the aim of conducting practical classes and training, within the scope of the training programs contained in courses taught in national educational institutions;
   v. Recreational fishing - fishing carried out by amateur fishermen outside sport fishing competitions;
   vi. Saw. Sport fishing - the one carried out by an amateur fisherman, in sports competition, according to international rules and regulations formulated by the organizers of fishing contests and championships, with a view to obtaining sports brands, including training and learning.

2. Sea fishing, according to the fishing area where it is carried out, is further classified into:
   a) local fishing: that which is practiced from the base line or the base anchorage up to three nautical miles;
   b) inshore fishing: that which is practiced from 3 nautical miles up to 12 nautical miles from the coast or the base anchorage;
   c) fishing from above: that which is practiced beyond 12 nautical miles from the coast or the base anchorage, up to the limit of the exclusive economic zone;
   d) distant fishing: that which is practiced in the high seas, beyond the exclusive economic zone, or in maritime waters of third States.

ARTICLE 29
(Fishing zones)

1. In order to ensure the ordering and exercise of fishing in a sustainable manner, fishing zones are defined for the different fisheries, which are listed in Annex II.
2. It is incumbent upon the Minister, who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the CNAP, to update the fishing zones listed in Annex II.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 93 and following of these Regulations, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the CNAP, determines, by ministerial diploma, the standard and the technical specifications of the fishing and arts vessels of fishing, for each fishery and the respective fishing zones and depths, taking into account, among others, the biological, environmental, economic and social aspects of the fishery.

ARTICLE 30
(Fishing in the bays)

Fishing in the bays obeys a specific regime, and it is up to the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the CNAP, to establish, among other measures, the following:
   a) the fishing areas and periods for each type of fishing vessel and fishing gear;
   b) the technical specifications of the fishing gear to be operated;
   c) in the bays;
   d) the demarcation of the estuarine area and other areas subject to restrictions on fishing activity.

ARTICLE 31
(Long-fishing)

1. The exercise of fishing activity on the high seas or in the maritime waters of third States, by means of Mozambican fishing vessels, requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.
2. Mozambican fishing vessels, authorized to practice fishing in the high seas and/or in the marine waters of third States, must comply with international conservation and management measures, comply with international standards for high-level fishing sea, as well as the rules in force in the third States in whose sea waters they operate.
3. When applying for authorization to fish on the high seas and/or in sea waters of third States, the provisions relating to the application for a fishing license provided for in regulations shall apply, with the necessary adaptations. specific.

4. The Government of Mozambique, in the act of authorizing the licensing referred to in the previous numbers, and, in the pursuit of national responsibility for the conservation and management of fisheries resources, takes into account the control capacity existing in the country, in compliance with the international fisheries legislation and the legislation in force in third States, in whose sea waters vessels embark on it. Mozambican fishing vessels are authorized to fish.

ARTICLE 32
(Subsistence fishing)

1. Subsistence fishing is subject to the administrative registration of fishing gear and operators.
2. Community authorities, CCPs and other community-based organizations should support the representation, at the district and provincial level, of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, in identifying registration and registration of subsistence fishing operators.
3. In subsistence fishing only the use of the following fishing gear and respective dimensions is authorized:
   a) simple mesh, with only 1 piece of cloth;
   b) drops of up to 10 meters;
   c) traps, up to 2 units;
   d) simple hand line or fishing rod, up to a maximum of 3 hooks.
4. In subsistence fishing, the use of harmful or unregulated fishing gear, methods and technologies is prohibited.
5. The quantities of molluscs (gastr6podes, bivalves and cephalopods), fish and crustaceans harvested for subsistence purposes, in activities between seas, or diving, must not exceed a total of 5 kilograms per day, for each fisherman.
6. Subsistence fishing can only be carried out up to ½ nautical mile from the coast.

ARTICLE 33
(Recreational and sport fishing)

Recreational and sport fishing in jurisdictional waters of Mozambique is governed by specific regulation.

ARTICLE 34
(Species fishing for Museums)

1. The capture of aquatic organisms, animals or vegetables, for museums and activities, aims at carrying out study and investigating the scientific, exposing and disseminating the aquatic heritage and marine biodiversity.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the regulation on the granting of fishing rights and fishing licenses, fishing for the purpose of study and research is governed by specific regulation.
3. The collection of specimens for the purpose of museums and related activities is permitted under special conditions defined in the fishing license, upon authorization by the 6th Central Administration of Pesqueira, after consultation with the public institution responsible for the area research and other entities with an interest in museology.
4. The request for authorization, referred to in the previous number, must include the indication of the species to be captured, the number of specimens, the fishing area, the fishing gear and the method of capture.
5. Fees for museum purposes are set out in Annex III to these Regulations.
6. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may establish, by ministerial diploma, the relevant provisions specific to better specimen management for oceanariums or museums.
7. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, by ministerial diploma, to approve the Model of fishing license provided for in paragraph 3 of this article.

ARTICLE 35
(Species fishing for ornamental and aquarium purposes)

1. The capture of aquatic organisms, animals or vegetables, for ornamental purposes and aquarium fishing only, is permitted with artisanal fishing vessels or without fishing vessels, and can be carried out in the following ways:
   a) directed fishing: using gear and fishing methods to catch species for the purpose of ornamental and aquarium, and a fishing license must be issued for that purpose;
   b) indirect exploitation: through the collection of species for ornamental purposes and aquarium that occur as by-catches or accompanying fauna, during the fishing activity by duly licensed artisanal fisherman.
2. Directed fishing of species for ornamental purposes and aquarium, referred to in subparagraph a) of the previous number, and permitted under special conditions to be indicated in the fishing license, issued by the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries responsible for planning fishing and fisheries management, including species, number of specimens, fishing area, gear and method of capture.
3. Entities dedicated to the indirect exploitation of specimens for ornamental and aquarium purposes, referred to in paragraph b) of number 1 of this article, must have a certificate of authorization, issued by the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, upon payment of the respective fee.
4. The sale of specimens of species of marine species, including sea shells for ornamental purposes and aquarium, whose species is on the list of the International Convention on the Trade in Species of Wild Flora and Fauna in Danger of Extinction (CITES), must obey the norms established in specific legislation.
5. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area to approve the Model of fishing license provided for in paragraph a) of number 1 of this article and the Model of certificate provided for in number 3 of this article.
6. The fees for ornamental fishing and aquarium fishing are set out in Annex III, the updating of which is incumbent on the Ministers, who oversee the areas of Fisheries and Finances, by joint ministerial diploma.
7. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, for a better management of aquatic organisms for ornamental and aquarium purposes, may, by ministerial diploma, establish the necessary specific regulations.

ARTICLE 36
(Fishing for aquaculture purposes)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the regulation on the granting of fishing rights and fishing licenses, the capture of aquatic, animal or vegetable organisms, at any stage of the life cycle, for marine aquaculture, requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after

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hearing the 6th Central Administration Board for Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries.

2. The capture of aquatic plants is only permitted by the method of harvesting.

3. Fishing for shrimp breeders is only permitted with artisanal fishing vessels, subject to authorization by the Minister who oversees the Fisheries area, according to terms and conditions specified in the fishing license.

4. During the closed season, fishing directed to catch breeders is not allowed.

5. Directed fishing and the collection of accompanying fauna are prohibited and their use is to produce fish for any purpose.

6. Fishery by-products, resulting from fish processing, can be used in the production of feed for fish and other animals.

7. Exceptionally, under special conditions defined in the fishing license, and, without prejudice to the food security of coastal populations that depend on fishing, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th term, Central de Administradora ao ao Pesqueira, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, can authorize fishing for the purposes of production.

8. Fishing license fees for aquaculture purposes are determined by species, through specific regulations.

CHAPTER III
Fishing gear

SECTION I
General

ARTICLE 37
(Mesh size)

The value of the minimum mesh size of the authorized fishing gear is defined in millimeters and corresponds to:

a) the value resulting from the measurement of the void of the mesh between two non-consecutive nodes, that is, double the value obtained between two consecutive nodes, in the case of a network with nodes;

b) the value resulting from the measurement obtained between the means of two opposing interlaces of a fully stretched mesh, according to the direction that allows reaching its maximum dimension, in the case of knotted networks.

ARTICLE 38
(Measurement of mesh size)

1. For fishing gears, where the value of the mesh size is established, the measurement of this is made by introducing a 2 mm thick gauge in the net with a triangular shape, presenting a length of 2 cm every 8 cm, and, after its introduction into the mesh, must support 5 kilograms or an equivalent force for the measurement of the mesh.

2. The mesh size of each of the constituent parts of the net must correspond to the average value of the measurements taken in a row of 20 consecutive meshes, spaced at least 10 meshes by strands of the net.

3. For gear with bag, the row of 20 consecutive meshes, referred to in the previous number, must also be 10 meshes away from the mouth and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the bag.

4. The gauge model is shown in Annex IV.

5. The measurement of the mesh size must be done with the net wet and the use of any device that can obstruct or in any way effectively reduce the size of the mesh size, constitutes an infraction of fishing, under the terms provided for in Fisheries Law.

6. It is incumbent upon the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, to adopt technical specifications of the gauge and other instruments for measuring the mesh size, as well as the technical procedures for their measurement.

ARTICLE 39
(Network protection device)

In the bottom trawling gear, the use of a bag protection device is permitted, namely the use of an open outer bag with mesh size of not less than 110 millimeters.

ARTICLE 40
(Stowage of fishing gear)

Without prejudice to maritime safety requirements, fishing gear must be stowed on board in order to:

a) allow easy inspection by inspection agents;

b) avoid contact with fishery products, fuels and lubricants.

1. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous number is punishable in accordance with the Fisheries Law.

2. The Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries planning and fisheries management, adopts a manual of procedures for stowing nets, considering the different types of fishing and fishing vessels.

ARTICLE 41
(Abandonment of fishing gear)

1. The abandonment, by intent or negligence, of fishing gear and its accessories is prohibited in the sea waters of Mozambique.

2. The master of the fishing vessel must take the necessary steps to recover lost fishing gear.

3. The abandonment of any fishing gear in Mozambique’s marine waters, due to bad weather, damage, accident or any other reason of greater strength, must immediately be reported to the local fisheries management authority and the nearest maritime authority.

4. The obligation to communicate referred to in the previous number is part of the licensing terms to be included in the fishing license.

5. The fishing gear found adrift and considered to be sea boldness and property of the State, for which the authority of administration and security of the sea or the local authority of administration of fishing must draw up the respective report and give a from the following destinations:

a) having legal characteristics, sale by public auction;

b) having illegal characteristics, destruction.
6. For the cases foreseen in the previous number, in case of claim of ownership of the fishing gear by the respective fishing operator, duly licensed, having the fishing gear legal characteristics, it can be returned to the owner, upon payment of a fine, provided for in the Fisheries Law.

ARTICLE 42
(Light sources to attract fishing resources)

1. The use of light sources to attract fishing resources is allowed, with the exception of tuna fishing and related species.
2. The light sources, referred to in the previous number, are placed above or below the surface of the water, which can be active either on board or aboard the main fishing vessel or the vessel of related fishing operations. fishing, up to a total power of 100 Kw per fishing vessel.
3. For certain fishing gear, fisheries or experimental fishing activities or scientific research, it is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, or whom he delegates, to authorize the use of light sources with a power greater than that established in the number above and under the terms and conditions to be fixed in the fishing license.
4. For reasons of preserving fishing resources and managing fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may prohibit the use of light sources.

ARTICLE 43
(Fish attracting devices)

1. The use of fish mooring devices, which can be fixed or derivative, is permitted.
2. The use of derivative fish mooring devices, for the purpose of aggregating tuna and related species, lacks a license or procedures to be defined by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, or to whom he delegates.
3. It is the responsibility of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, by order of the competent authority, to define the conditions of construction, installation and use of concentration devices. of fish, as well as operating conditions in the sea waters of Mozambique.
4. The materials to be used in the manufacture of fish mooring devices must be natural or biodegradable, avoiding the use of synthetic materials whenever possible.

ARTICLE 44
(Fishing methods and gear)

1. Sea fishing can be carried out using the following fishing gear:
   a) trawls;
   b) seines;
   c) gillnets;
   d) hook devices;
   e) traps;
   f) hook;
   g) injury artifacts;
   h) catching

2. The characteristics and dimensions of the fishing gear allowed for the exercise of fishing activity in the sea waters of Mozambique are set out in Annex V.
3. The method of dimensioning the fishing gears can be carried out in the form of inches by converting the measurement to millimeters.
4. The method of converting the measurement of the dimensions of fishing gears to inches is set out in Annex V to this Regulation.
5. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may authorize the use of gear not specified in the previous numbers, after carrying out experimental fishing.
6. The materials used in the construction of authorized fishing gears must, whenever possible, be biodegradable, in order to minimize pollution of the marine environment and ensure the conservation of species.
7. Whenever applicable, fishing gear must be used to exclude accompanying fauna, in order to avoid interference with other resources, which have not been subject to licensing.
8. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, or whomever he delegates, to define the characteristics of the exclusion devices for accompanying fauna for each type of fishing gear and the respective technical specifications.

SECTION II
Trawl fishing

ARTICLE 45
(Modalities)

1. Fishing with trawls may be carried out using bottom trawls or pelagic and semi-pelagic trawls, towed by one or two fishing vessels.
2. When fishing with pelagic or semi-pelagic trawls, the use of any devices that aim to protect the nets from damage caused by eventual contact with the seabed is not allowed.
3. The use of completely iron doors on trawls on the Sofala Bank is prohibited.

ARTICLE 46
(Drag types)

According to the means of propulsion used and the hauling method used, trawling is divided into:

a) Motor or mechanical hauling - when the fishing vessel engaged in the activity is provided with mechanical means of propulsion and the hauling of the nets is done by mechanical processes;

b) Trawling on board - when a fishing vessel is employed in which the hauling of the nets takes place on board the vessel;

c) Dragging to land - when, regardless of whether or not a fishing vessel is employed, the dragging is done to the beach or sandbar, with the hauling of the nets done manually.
ARTICLE 47
(Minimum mesh size)

1. The minimum mesh size authorized for trawls, in any of its parts, is as follows:
   a) shrimp motor drag: 55 mm;
   b) drag motor: 50 mm;
   c) motor dragging of pelagic species: 65 mm;
   d) drag on board: 55 mm;
   e) motor dragging of demersal fish: 80 mm.

2. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may establish, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, minimum mesh size for the nets, trawl that is different from those set out in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, may, in experimental or scientific research activities, with a duration of no more than 60 days, authorize the use of trawls with dimensions smaller than those set out in paragraph 1 of this article.

4. The duration foreseen in the previous number does not apply to experimental fishing actions, which take place in the context of projects for the development of artisanal fishing, previously approved by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

ARTICLE 48
(Trawling fish)

1. When catching fish only the use of pelagic and semi-pelagic trawls is permitted.
2. When trawling fish, the use of bottom trawls is prohibited.
3. Only pair trawling is allowed to catch fish, in addition to the 12 nautical miles off the coast.

ARTICLE 49
(Double drag)

Double dragging is permitted, using rods or doors, up to a maximum of two nets per trailing edge.

ARTICLE 50
(Proof network)

1. The use of test or sample nets, with a maximum of 4 meters of wire, does not need authorization.
2. Each fishing vessel may have on board a maximum number of two testing nets, which may have a mesh size lower than that of the main gear.

ARTICLE 51
(Maximum permissible propulsion power)

1. When fishing with trawls, the use of fishing vessels with propulsion power equal to or less than 1,500 hp or 1,150Kw is allowed.
2. The practice of pair trawling is permitted, in addition to the 12 nautical miles off the coast, with fishing vessels having a maximum combined propulsion power equal to or less than 1,000 hp or 750 Kw.
3. For reasons of preservation and management of fishery resources, the Minister, who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the Fisheries Central Administration, responsible for investigating fisheries, can establish maximum driving powers of values below those fixed in the previous number.

4. Outside the Sofala Bank, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may authorize trawling using fishing vessels with a power greater than provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

5. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries research, may, in experimental fishing or fisheries research activities, lasting no more than 60 days, authorize the use of fishing vessels with propulsion power greater than that specified in paragraph 2 of this article.

ARTICLE 52
(Dragging to land)

Dragging to land is prohibited.

ARTICLE 53
(Dragging in breaths and estuaries)

In the bays, only onboard trawling is permitted by artisanal fishing vessels, without a freezing system on board, from a quarter of a nautical mile from the coastline.

ARTICLE 54
(Fishing areas with trawls)

1. Trawling with industrial fishing vessels may only be carried out:
   a) when trawling surface shrimp beyond 3 nautical miles from the coast and at depths greater than 10 meters;
   b) when trawling deep-sea crustaceans:
      i. at Sofala Bank, between parallels 160 S and 210 S, in addition to 12 nautical miles and at depths from 350 meters;
      ii. outside the Sofala Bank, north of the 160 S parallel and south of the 210 S parallel, in addition to 3 nautical miles from the coast and at depths of not less than 350 meters;
   c) fish trawling, in addition to the 12 nautical miles, along the entire length of the coast.

2. Trawling with semi-industrial fishing vessels, with the exception of bays, may only be carried out:
   a) beyond 1 nautical mile from the coast, with a fishing vessel with a length of 20 meters or less, using the ice conservation method;
   b) beyond 3 nautical miles from the coast, with a fishing vessel longer than 20 meters, regardless of the method of conservation of the fish.

3. Motor-trawling fishing, using artisanal fishing vessels, must be carried out beyond half a nautical mile from the coast.
4. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the management and ordering of fisheries, in experimental or scientific research activities, with a duration not exceeding 60 days, it may authorize trawling under conditions below those set out in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this article.

5. In order to ensure the preservation of fishery resources, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may, after hearing:
   c) the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries responsible for investigating fisheries and the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for ordering fisheries and managing fisheries, determine conditions other than those set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article.
   d) 6. Trawling in coral areas with any type of fishing vessel is prohibited.

ARTICLE 55
(Protection of other arts)

Trawl fishing must obey the following protection, in relation to any other fishing gear:

a) motor drag, one (01) nautical mile; and
b) onboard drag, half (1/2) nautical mile.

SECTION III
Fishing with seines

ARTICLE 56
(Minimum mesh size)

1. The minimum mesh size for the seine and as follows:
   a) 19 mm for small pelagic fish;
   b) 100 mm for large pelagic fish.

2. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after consultation with the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, may establish a minimum mesh size different from those established in the previous number, for fishing for certain aquatic species or for certain areas and periods of the year.

ARTICLE 57
(Fishing with seines in puffs and estuaries)

1. In bays only fishing with the use of siege art is permitted, using artisanal fishing vessels.
2. In estuaries, the use of seines is totally prohibited.

ARTICLE 58
(Fishing exercise area)

1. Without prejudice to the zoning of the fishing areas established in article 29 of the present Regulation, fishing with seine netting practiced by industrial fishing vessels and by semi-industrial fishing vessels, can only be carried out at depths greater than 20 meters.
2. Fishing with a seine net is prohibited in coralline areas, using whatever type of fishing vessel.

ARTICLE 59
(Protection of other arts)

Net fishing must keep one nautical mile safe from any other fishing gear, with the exception of artisanal seine net fishing in bays, where that distance will be a quarter of a mile between them and in relation to the coast.

ARTICLE 60
(Discard)

1. The disposal of aquatic species captured during fishing is prohibited, except in the case of species harmful to human consumption, they must be duly registered in the Fishing Log.
2. It is forbidden to dispose of tuna caught by seine fishing vessel, except in cases where:
   a) it is verified that the tuna caught is in the following conditions:
      i. entangled or crushed in the seine;
      ii. deteriorated for reasons of predation;
      iii. dead and decomposing in the net due to a malfunction of the equipment that prevented the normal collection of the net and the catch, despite efforts made to release the tuna still alive.
   b) it is verified that the tuna was caught during the last bid of a campaign and that there is not enough space to accommodate all the tuna caught in that bid. This fish can only be discarded if:
      i. the master and crew release the live tuna as soon as possible;
      ii. after disposal, no more fishing activities are carried out until the tuna on board the fishing vessel has been landed or transhipped.
3. The exception provided for in paragraph a) of the previous number does not apply in relation to tuna, whenever:
   a) is considered disposable due to size, commercial value, species composition;
   b) is decaying or contaminated as a result of an act or omission by the fishing vessel's crew.
4. Operators of Mozambican fishing vessels equipped with seines or foreign fishing vessels in sea waters of Mozambique, must keep on board and subsequently land all tuna caught, except tuna considered unfit for human consumption.
5. Discards of tuna caught by vessels with a seine are not permitted after the launch phase in which the net is fully closed and in which more than half of the net has been collected.
6. In the event of a technical problem affecting the process of closing and collecting the net, the commander must direct the crew's efforts to release the tuna, while still alive, as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 61
(Fishing with balcony net)

1. Fishing with a balcony net may only be carried out using artisanal fishing vessels.
2. The capture of live bait with a balcony net requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

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SECTION IV
Gillnets fishing

ARTICLE 62
(Types of gillnets)

1. Gillnets can be:
   a) according to the manoeuvre: anchored or stationary, drifting or drifting, trammel, enveloping and multipurpose;
   b) regarding bathymetry: surface, pelagic and bottom.

2. The gillnet is anchored and set and fixed to the bottom by means of anchors or weights (ballast, irons, poitas and or other instruments).

3. The gillnets are, in general, composed of a single cloth, or three netting cloths, the middle one being - small - or more closed / smaller meshes and the outer ones, symmetrical - alvitanas - with wider mesh, denominated trammel net.

4. The drift gill net is maintained at bathymetric level of work by means of the relation of emersion and ballast forces, by means of floats or ballasts, and moves freely in favor of the chain by itself or together with the fishing vessel to which it is tied.

5. The assembly coefficient for gillnets, that is, the relationship between the length of the assembly cable and the net part, must be equal to or greater than:
   a) 50% for shrimp catch;
   b) 75% for catching fish.

ARTICLE 63
(Drift gill net)

1. The bottom gill net for shrimp is made up of cloths with the following characteristics:
   a) total length up to 500 meters;
   b) maximum height up to 70 meshes.

2. In artisanal fishing in conservation areas, drift nets, when allowed, must be no longer than 200 meters.

3. The use of drift nets with semi-industrial fishing vessels and industrial fishing vessels is prohibited.

4. The existence on board the semi-industrial fishing vessel and the industrial fishing vessel using drift nets constitutes a fishing offense, punishable under the terms of the Fisheries Law.

ARTICLE 64
(Minimum mesh size)

1. The minimum mesh size authorized for the gillnet is 50 mm.

2. The mesh size of the drift net for shrimp must have:
   a) a diameter of 0.30 mm;
   b) a minimum mesh size of 65 mm.

3. When the target species is large pelagic fish, the minimum mesh size allowed for a 250 g cloth gillnet.

4. The minimum mesh size authorized for the trammel net, whatever the target species, is 65 mm in the fine cloth.

5. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after consultation with the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may establish different minimum mesh sizes those set out in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article, for fishing for certain aquatic species or for certain fishing areas and periods of the year.

ARTICLE 65
(Dimensions of anchored gillnets)

1. The maximum length of autonomous sets of cloths connected to each other from gillnets based on artisanal fishing may not exceed 1,500 meters outside the bays and 500 meters inside the bays.

2. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after consultation with the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, may establish dimensions other than those set out in number 1 of this article, for fishing for aquatic species or for certain areas and periods of the year.

ARTICLE 66
(Exercise area)

1. Gillnet fishing can be carried out:
   a) by artisanal fishing vessel from ¼ nautical mile from the coast, with drift or anchored gillnets;
   b) by semi-industrial fishing vessel, from 3 nautical miles from the coast, with anchored gillnets;
   c) by industrial fishing vessel, from 12 nautical miles from the coast, with anchored gillnets.

2. Fishing with gillnets is prohibited in coralline areas with any type of fishing vessel.

3. In Maputo Bay fishing with trammel nets is prohibited.

ARTICLE 67
(Protection of other arts)

Gillnets should keep half a nautical mile for any fixed gear and one nautical mile for other gear.

SECTION V
Fishing with hooks

ARTICLE 68
(Modalities)

Fishing with hooks is permitted in the following ways:
   a) hand line;
   b) fishing rod;
   c) jump and pole;
   d) trolling;
   e) longline.

ARTICLE 69
(Characteristics of fishing with hooks)

1. For reasons of preserving fisheries resources and managing fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for investigating fisheries, may establish

...
2. Fishing with hooks can be carried out with manual or mechanical means.

**ARTICLE 70**
*(Exercise areas)*

Fishing with an industrial fishing vessel using the longline gear can only be performed beyond 12 (twelve) nautical miles from the coast and at depths greater than 350 (three hundred and fifty) meters.

**SECTION VI**
Trapped fishing

**ARTICLE 71**
*(Types of trap)*

1. Fishing gear designated as cages, gangs, graves, pots or pits, gamboas and other fishing gear of the same type, although with different designations, regardless of the number of chambers that the trap has, the material used in the construction and the rigidity of the structure.

2. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration Board for Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, can determine:
   a) areas restricted to fishing with traps;
   b) the depths at which traps can operate;
   c) the number of traps that each fishing vessel can use when fishing;
   d) the number of traps per game and the length of the longline;
   e) the duration of the bid.

**ARTICLE 72**
*(Minimum mesh size of cages and crates)*

1. In cage and pit traps, the mesh size must be understood as the void of the mesh or lattice, depending on the type of structure and biodegradable construction materials.

2. The minimum mesh size for gangs, cages and pit traps, in any of their parts, and as follows:
   a) for crustaceans:
      i. 40.8 mm, when the target resource is lobster;
      ii. 90 mm, when the target resource is mangrove crab;
      iii. 160 mm, when the target resource is deep crab.
   b) for fish:
      i. 55 mm for local artisanal fishing;
      ii. 70 mm for artisanal coastal fishing, semi-industrial fishing and industrial fishing.

3. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this article, the cage gear for deep-sea lobster fishing must have a minimum length of 85 cm, with the conical shape and base diameter of 114 cm and total height of 77 cm.

4. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may, for reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and fisheries management, determine depths different from those established in number 1 of this article, minimum distances from the coast or geographical areas to be delimited, taking into account the target species captured.

**ARTICLE 73**
*(Gamboas)*

Gamboa traps must obey the following characteristics:

a) occupy an area less than half a square nautical mile;

b) interstitial spaces must be at least 50 mm.

**ARTICLE 74**
*(Trapped fishing exercise area)*

1. Without prejudice to the zoning of the fishing areas established in article 29 of the present Regulation, fishing with traps of the type cages and pits can only be carried out at depths greater than 10 meters.

2. For the capture of mangrove crabs using gangs, cages or pit traps, fishing activities may be carried out at depths lower than those provided for in the previous paragraph.

3. In the case of deep lobster, cages or pits can only be used at depths of 100 to 350 meters.

4. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries research, may, for reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and fisheries management, determine depths different from those established in number 1 of this article, minimum distances from the coast or geographical areas to be delimited, taking into account the target species captured.

**ARTICLE 75**
*(Protection of other arts)*

Trapped fishing must respect the distance between gears with established protection and keep a quarter of a nautical mile protection from other fishing gear.

**SECTION VII**
Hook fishing

**ARTICLE 76**
*(Features)*

1. In order to facilitate catches, the hook may be provided with a grid of parallel bars welded to the bottom of the weapon and directed into the mesh bag.

2. It is forbidden to use any device in the form of a blade on the bottom of the gun near the metal of the hook.

**ARTICLE 77**
*(Minimum mesh size)*

The minimum mesh size allowed for the net that forms the hook bag is 35 mm.

**ARTICLE 78**
*(Dimensions of the hook)*

1. The width of the hook mouth must not exceed 150 cm.
2. When using the grid, the distance between bars must not be less than 2 cm.
3. The maximum length of the comb teeth is 20 cm and the minimum spacing between them is 15 mm.

ARTICLE 79
(Maximum number of hooks per fishing vessel)
The licensed fishing vessel for fishing with the hook fishing gear cannot operate simultaneously with more than two units, with only up to three hooks on board.

ARTICLE 80
(Propelling power of fishing vessels)
The fishing vessel engaged in fishing with the art of the hook cannot have a propulsion power greater than 150 hp or 112 kw.

ARTICLE 81
(Exercise area)
Without prejudice to the zoning of the fishing areas established in article 29 of these Regulations, hook fishing can only be carried out at depths greater than 2 (two) meters and from ¼ (one quarter) of a nautical mile from the coast, outside the areas reserved for bathers.

ARTICLE 82
(Protection of other arts)
Hook fishing must respect the distance between fishing gear with established protection and keep a half nautical mile protection for the rest.

ARTICLE 83
(Other provisions on hook fishing)
1. For reasons of preservation of fisheries resources and management of fisheries, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, may establish:
   a) mesh sizes different from those set out in article 77;
   b) dimensions and characteristics of the hook different from those set out in article 78;
   c) maximum number of hooks per fishing vessel different from that established in article 79;
   d) propulsion power of a different fishing vessel different from that fixed in article 80; and
   e) areas of exercise and depths different from those set out in Article 81.
2. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries research, may also, in experimental or scientific fishing actions, authorize underwater fishing with means of artificial respiration under specific conditions, to be fixed in the fishing license.

SECTION VIII
Fishing with injury artifacts and catching aquatic species

ARTICLE 84
(Deep sea fishing)
1. Underwater fishing is done with wound artifacts, being a harpoon, spear or weapons.
2. In the practice of underwater fishing, the use of knives, spears or weapons is allowed, provided that they have the propulsion of elastic or compressed air and have as their projectile only a rod or harpoon with one or more points.
3. Underwater fishing can only be practiced during the daytime, except for scientific research fishing, which must be duly authorized by the Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for fishing research.
4. In underwater fishing, the following practices are prohibited:
   a) the use of weapons whose driving force is due to the detonating power of any chemical substances;
   b) the use of explosive tips on weapons or harpoons in which a propelling force is employed;
   c) the carrying, out of the water, of loaded weapons or in conditions of immediate firing even when locked;
   d) fishing with artificial respiration.
5. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may, in experimental or scientific fishing actions, authorize underwater fishing with means of artificial respiration under specific conditions, to be fixed in the fishing license.

ARTICLE 85
(Picking up animals and plants)
In the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique, the collection of aquatic species is allowed, under conditions defined in this Regulation and in the fishing license.

SECTION IX
Signaling, identification and storage of fishing gear

ARTICLE 86
(Drift gear signaling)
Drift nets and hooks must be signaled at each end and at intervals not exceeding 500 meters by means of buoys provided with a mast, which, by day, has a flag or a radar reflector and, at night, a lighthouse.

ARTICLE 87
(Signaling of horizontally anchored gear)
1. Nets, hooks and other fishing gear anchored and horizontally disposed in the water, are signaled at each end and at intervals not exceeding 1 nautical mile, by means of buoys provided with a mast, which must be furnished as follows:
   a) West end buoy: by day, with two flags or a flag and a radar reflector and, at night, a lighthouse;
   b) East end buoy: during the day, with a flag and a radar reflector and, at night, with a headlight;
   c) or a radar reflector and, at night, with a headlight;
d) Intermediate buoys: each, by day, with a flag or a radar reflector and, at night, with a lighthouse.

2. For the purposes of this article, the southwest and northwest quadrants of the needle, including the north, are considered west, and the northeastern and southeastern quadrants of the needle, including the south, are considered east.

3. In horizontally anchored networks, the length of the control cables must be twice the depth at one end and four times the depth at the other end.

ARTICLE 88
(Signage of gear not anchored horizontally)

Anchored fishing gears, which are not horizontally in the water, are signaled by means of a buoy provided with a mast, which will present, by day, a flag or a radar reflector and, at night, a lighthouse.

ARTICLE 89
(Characterization of gear signage)

1. The equipment for signaling fishing gear, mentioned in the previous articles, complies with the following requirements:
   a) the end buoys referred to in articles 86 and 87, and the single buoy referred to in the previous article, must be red;
   b) the masts must have a height of not less than 2 meters, measured above the buoy;
   c) the radar reflectors must be made of metal or metallic plastic and the color of the respective flags, arranged or constructed in such a way as to reflect the energy that falls on them from any azimuth;
   d) the headlamps must be white light and visible, in conditions of good visibility, at a distance of not less than two nautical miles.

2. The flags must be square, 50 cm wide, and have the following colors:
   a) orange, those at the ends of the anchored gear horizontally in the water;
   b) red and yellow, in two equal vertical strips, with the red one next to the mast, those of the anchored gear that are not horizontally in the water;
   c) yellow, those at the ends of the drift gears;
   d) white, those of the intermediate buoys.

3. The signaling of fishing gear is mandatory and failure to comply with it constitutes a fishing offense punishable by law.

ARTICLE 90
(Identification and marking of fishing gear)

1. The fishing gear used in the marine waters of Mozambique must permanently display the identification marks as established by the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries.

2. Any gear not tied to a fishing vessel, as well as the respective signaling equipment, must have painted, or present on a plate, the set of identification of the fishing vessel to which they belong.

3. Artisanal fishing gear must bear a nameplate, the identification code of which must correspond to the fishing license number.

4. Any gear or signaling equipment found in the water, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, is considered sea boldness and State property, to which the maritime authority or the administration entities fisheries must provide one of the following destinations:
   a) having legal characteristics, sale by public auction;
   b) having illegal characteristics, destruction, from which the respective record must be drawn up.

5. For the cases foreseen in the previous number, in case of claim of ownership of the fishing gear by the fishing operator, having the fishing gear legal characteristics, it can be returned to the owner, upon payment of the corresponding fine.

ARTICLE 91
(Storage of fishing gear)

1. During the closed or closed period, prohibited fishing gear must not remain on board fishing vessels, and in the case of fishing without fishing vessel, they must be stored.

2. For the purposes of complying with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, fishing operators must communicate to the corresponding provincial and central administration bodies at the level of fishing, regarding the location of the fishing gear, either for its repair or storage.

3. In foreign fishing vessels in harmless passage, fishing gear must be kept in sealed compartments, so that it cannot be used for fishing or related operations.

ARTICLE 92
(Technical Specification of Fishing Gear)

Whenever necessary, in view of the dynamics of fisheries and with a view to ensuring the sustainable exploitation of fishing resources, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may, by Ministerial Diploma, define the technical specifications, material for the construction and ways of operating the fishing gears contained in the present Regulation, as well as to establish specifications for other fishing gears.

CHAPTER IV
Fishing vessels

SECTION I
Classification and identification of fishing vessels

ARTICLE 93
(Classification)

1. According to the different types of fishing, commercial fishing vessels are classified into:
   a) artisanal fishing vessel;
   b) semi-industrial fishing vessel;
   c) industrial fishing vessel.

2. The use of recreational vessels, for the purpose of tourist activity and / or recreational and sport fishing, for commercial fishing purposes is prohibited.

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3. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the CNAP, to adopt, for the purposes of registration and licensing, the sub-classification of the fishing vessels provided for in paragraph 1 of this article, considering the capacity of fishing, which is essentially expressed by the following parameters:
   a) total length of the fishing vessel;
   b) gross tonnage of the fishing vessel;
   c) means of propulsion and propelling power of the fishing vessel.
4. The fishing vessel that presents superior characteristics, in relation to the parameters defined in the previous number, must pass to the immediately superior licensing regime.
5. For reasons of better organization of artisanal fishing, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may determine the maximum number of fishing vessels and fishing gear, per fisherman, artisanal fishing owner or artisanal fishing operator.

ARTICLE 94
(Identification marks of fishing vessels)

1. Semi-industrial fishing vessels and industrial fishing vessels, national or foreign, operating in sea waters of Mozambique, must permanently display the identification marks to which they are assigned in the terms and conditions defined in Annex VI.
2. Without prejudice to the rules and procedures approved by the maritime authority for the identification of artisanal fishing vessels, the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, may adopt other forms of identification, fishing vessels.
3. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may change the terms and conditions contained in Annex VI.

SECTION II
Artisanal fishing vessels

ARTICLE 95
(Areas of operation)

Without prejudice to other more restrictive rules that may be established, in the context of maritime security, artisanal fishing vessels must operate in the sea waters of Mozambique, in the following areas:
   a) up to three nautical miles from the coast or the base anchorage, being open deck and without mechanical means of propulsion;
   b) up to six nautical miles from the coast or base anchorage, being open deck and equipped with mechanical means of propulsion or closed deck and without mechanical means of propulsion;
   c) up to twelve nautical miles from the coast or the base anchorage, being closed deck and provided with mechanical means of propulsion.

ARTICLE 96
(Technical Features and Equipment)

1. Artisanal fishing vessels may be open, semi-open or closed vessels, and must meet the following technical characteristics:
   a) have a maximum length, measured from the outside, up to 13 meters;
   b) have mechanical means of propulsion not exceeding 140 hp or 105 kw;
   c) have a gross tonnage not exceeding fifty (50) tons;
   d) have toilets with conditions that ensure personal hygiene, without risk of contamination of the fish, whenever applicable;
   e) to have the fish holds insulated, thermally, in order to ensure the conservation of ice and fish, when applicable;
   f) be equipped with radar, rig, radio and other equipment to aid navigation and fishing required by maritime legislation, when applicable;
   g) have an Automatic Location Device, when applicable;
   h) have conditions for the production or storage of drinking water, when applicable;
   i) be provided with means of salvation and survival, established by specific legislation.
2. Artisanal fishing vessels must comply with the standards of safety for navigation, prevention of pollution and protection of the marine and coastal environment, provided for in specific legislation.

ARTICLE 97
(Hygiene and conservation of fish on board)

1. Artisanal fishing vessels must satisfy the sanitary requirements of hygiene, handling, processing and preservation of fish, defined in specific regulations.
2. Artisanal fishing vessels that process fish on board must have an appropriate device for the treatment and proper deposition of waste.

ARTICLE 98
(Offload)

1. Artisanal fishing vessels, licensed for the exercise of fishing activity in sea waters, are obliged to unload fishery products at the location indicated in the respective fishing license.
2. The sale of fish, on first sale, is prohibited outside the places of unloading and sale of fish, authorized by the competent entities.
3. Carrying out discharges in places other than those provided for in the fishing license, constitutes a fishing offense, punishable under the terms of the Fisheries Law.
4. For the convenience of fishing operations, discharges may be carried out in other locations, other than the one indicated in the fishing license, provided that authorization has been obtained from the 6th fishing authority at the district or district level. municipality and the respective CCP has been communicated.
5. In cases where, for ponderous reasons, it was not possible to obtain the prior authorization provided for in the preceding paragraph, including...
communication to the CCP, during or after unloading, the fishing operator must report to the central fisheries administration body responsible for planning of the nearest fisheries and fisheries management to inform about what happened and communicate, within 24 hours, about the quantities of fish unloaded and the place of unloading.

SECTION III
Semi-industrial fishing vessels

ARTICLE 99
(Areas of operation)

Semi-industrial fishing vessels can operate from one (1) nautical mile, counted from the baseline or base anchorage, except in the bays, without any limitation of distance from the coastline, except for the restrictions provided for in this Regulation and other applicable legislation, duly provided for in the fishing license.

ARTICLE 100
(Technical features and equipment)

1. Semi-industrial fishing vessels must meet the following technical characteristics and equipment:
   a) have a length, measured from the outside, up to 24 meters;
   b) have mechanical means of propulsion, in the main engine, not exceeding 350 hp or 263 kw;
   c) have toilets with conditions that ensure personal hygiene without risk of contamination of the fish;
   d) have the fish holds thermally insulated, in order to ensure the conservation of ice and fish;
   e) have the means to completely deplete the fish holds;
   f) have facilities for the conservation and preparation of food, independent of the fish holds;
   g) have impermeable compartments that ensure the separation between fish holds, crew quarters, sanitary facilities and the propulsion apparatus house;
   h) be equipped with radar, rig, radio and other equipment to aid navigation and fishing required by maritime legislation;
   i) have an Automatic Location Device;
   j) be provided with means of salvation and survival, established by appropriate legislation;
   k) have conditions for the production or storage of drinking water.
2. Semi-industrial fishing vessels that have freezes on board are subject to the licensing regime applicable to industrial fishing.
3. Semi-industrial fishing vessels must comply with the standards of safety for navigation, prevention of pollution and protection of the coastal environment, provided for in specific regulations.

ARTICLE 101
(Hygiene, handling and processing of fish on board)

1. Semi-industrial fishing vessels must satisfy the sanitary requirements of hygiene, handling, processing and preserving fish, as defined in specific regulations.
2. Semi-industrial fishing vessels that carry out the primary processing of fish on board, must have an appropriate device for the treatment and proper disposal of waste.

SECTION IV
Industrial fishing vessels

ARTICLE 102
(Areas of operation)

Industrial fishing vessels may operate from 3 nautical miles from the coast, starting from the base line or base anchorage without any limitation of distance, subject to the exceptions or restrictions provided for in this Regulation and other applicable legislation.

ARTICLE 103
(Technical Features and Equipment)

1. Industrial fishing vessels must meet the following technical characteristics and equipment:
   a) have a length, measured from the outside, exceeding 24 meters;
   b) have mechanical means of propulsion greater than 350 hp or 263 kw;
   c) have mechanical means of fishing, when applicable;
   d) have sanitary facilities that ensure personal hygiene without risk of contamination of the fish;
   e) have the fish holds thermally insulated;
   f) have a processing facility and adequate means of preserving fish, with separate areas for cold storage or refrigeration;
   g) have a refrigeration facility specially designed for the preservation of food for personnel, independent of the fish holds, when applicable;
   h) have the means to completely deplete the fish holds;
   i) have impermeable compartments that ensure the separation between fish holds, crew quarters, sanitary facilities and the propulsion apparatus house;
   j) be equipped with radar, rig, radio and other equipment to aid navigation and fishing, required by maritime legislation;
   k) have an Automatic Location Device;
   l) be provided with means of salvation and survival established by appropriate legislation;
   m) have conditions for food preparation, when applicable;
   n) have compartments for the storage of food additives, packaging and other inputs.
4. Industrial fishing vessels must comply with the standards of safety for navigation, prevention of pollution and protection of the coastal environment provided for in specific regulations.

ARTICLE 104
(Hygiene, handling and processing of fish on board)

1. Industrial fishing vessels must satisfy the sanitary requirements of hygiene, handling, processing and preserving fish as defined in specific regulations.
2. Industrial fishing vessels, which carry out the primary processing of fish on board, must have an appropriate device for the treatment and proper disposal of waste.

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SECTION V
Acquisition of fishing vessels

ARTICLE 105
(Authorization for the acquisition of fishing vessels)

1. The acquisition in the country or foreign of industrial, semi-industrial and artisanal coastal fishing vessels, must be requested by a national person with fishing rights, in an application addressed to the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, and delivered to the fishing authority of the respective Province.

2. The request for the acquisition of local artisanal fishing vessels should be addressed to the provincial level representative of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, with the possibility of submitting their representation to the district, subject to a favorable opinion from the local authorities of administration to the local maritime.

3. The decision of the request referred to in the previous number must consider the allowable fishing effort limits established by the Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and the management of fisheries.

4. The application mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, must contain the essential elements for assessing the application, namely:
   a) complete identification of the acquirer;
   b) copy of the Fishing Rights Title;
   c) characteristics of the fishing vessel and plan of fishing gear to be used;
   d) identification of the fishing vessel to be replaced, if applicable;
   e) general arrangement plan and descriptive memory of the fishing vessel, in the case of an industrial or semi-industrial fishing vessel to be incorporated for the first time in fishing activity in Mozambique;
   f) information on the general condition and location of the fishing vessel;
   g) indication of the areas where it intends to operate and the fishing resources to be exploited;
   h) draft contract for which the acquisition is intended;
   i) conditions defined in regulations regarding the inspection and quality assurance of fishery products.

5. The dispatch on the aforementioned application may, whenever deemed convenient, be preceded by an inspection, paid for by the owner of the fishing vessel, the general conditions of the fishing vessel, to be carried out by the 6th Central Administrators Fishing.

6. The entry into the national territory and port of the imported fishing vessel, requires authorization and prior approval of the project, by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

ARTICLE 106
(Definitive registration)

1. The definitive registration, in Mozambique, of fishing vessels acquired abroad, must be carried out by presenting the slaughter certificate in the country register or the flag where the fishing vessel is registered.

2. The certificate referred to in the previous number must be issued and authenticated by the competent authority of the country or flag that the fishing vessel displays at the time of submission for registration in Mozambique.

SECTION VI
Charter regime

ARTICLE 107
(General regime)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of commercial law, the charter of Mozambican or foreign fishing vessels to operate in the sea waters of Mozambique, may only be required by a national fishing owner and requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

2. For chartering a fishing vessel, the charterer must have a fishing vessel with a minimum tonnage of its own fleet equal to or greater than the tonnage it intends to charter.

3. Foreign fishing vessels chartered by a national shipowner must have a national base port.

4. When implying payments abroad, for the approval of the corresponding payments, the charter contracts must be submitted to the Bank of Mozambique, accompanied by the authorization referred to in number 1 of this article.

5. Chartering of fishing vessels for the purpose of fisheries research requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area and complies, with the necessary adaptations, to the charter regime applicable to commercial fishing.

ARTICLE 108
(Authorization for the chartering of a Mozambican fishing vessel)

1. Authorization for chartering Mozambican fishing vessels to operate in the maritime waters of Mozambique, requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, and must be requested in an application accompanied by a certificate of certification. minimum auction, as well as a draft of the respective charter contract, which contains the essential elements for the assessment of the request, namely those indicated in paragraphs a), b) and c) of paragraph 3 of article T10.

2. The charter of Moabban fishing vessels, to operate on the high seas or in sea waters of third States, requires authorization from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, and must be requested in a request accompanied by the essential elements. the assessment of the application referred to in the preceding paragraph, including an indication of the contracting parties and the location or locations where the fishing vessel will operate.

3. The sub-chartering of a Mozambican fishing vessel follows the regime established for the chartering of a Mozambican fishing vessel.
ARTICLE 109
(Foreign fishing vessel liable to charter)

1. The charter of foreign fishing vessels is only permitted to operate in industrial or semi-industrial fishing and provided that the fishing vessel is not more than ten years old, in relation to the date scheduled for the beginning of the charter contract, and, for this purpose, the year of its construction is taken into account.
2. The chartering of a foreign fishing vessel, above the age established in the previous number, may be authorized when, evidently, through an inspection carried out by a competent entity and financed by the charterer, the good general condition of the fishing vessel and its fitness for fishing.

ARTICLE 110
(Authorization to charter a foreign fishing vessel)

1. Authorization for the charter of foreign fishing vessels must be requested in an application accompanied by the minimum auction certificate, as well as the draft of the charter contract, which contains the essential elements for the appraisal, namely:
   a) complete identification of the contracting parties;
   b) characteristics of the fishing vessel to be chartered and the fishing gear to be used;
   c) indication of the areas in which it intends to operate and the fishing resources to be exploited;
   d) identification and characteristics of the fishing vessel, the construction or modification of which has already been authorized and which is subject to replacement by the fishing vessel to be chartered, if applicable;
   e) documentation proving that the fishing vessel complies with the regulatory requirements regarding the quality assurance of fishery products and other applicable specific regulations;
   f) commercial and financial clauses that ensure the compliance with deadlines and payment methods.
2. In the case of chartering of a fishing vessel for a maximum period of 10 years, as established in paragraph A of paragraph 1 of article 112 of the present Regulation, the authorization of the charter request must be conditioned to presentation of a fishing vessel purchase project, whose contract must be submitted 6 (six) months after approval of the request.
3. Failure to submit the contract within the period referred to in the preceding number implies the revocation of the charter authorization.
4. The chartering of a foreign fishing vessel may also be authorized when trying to experiment with the use of other types of fishing vessel, new fishing gear or techniques or new areas of operation.

ARTICLE 111
(Exemption from the minimum tonnage condition)

1. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may authorize the waiver of the condition of minimum tonnage of own fleet equal to or greater than that he intends to charter, at the request of the charterer, when the charter is aimed at:
   a) the acquisition and the definitive registration of property as a Mozambican fishing vessel, embodied in a contract that reflects the purchase option;
   b) the experience of new fishing gear or the exploration of new areas of operation;
   c) the capture of under-exploited or unexploited fishing resources.
2. The chartering of a foreign fishing vessel carried out by the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for the fisheries investigation area, for the purposes of investigation and experimentation, is exempt from compliance with the provisions regarding the minimum tonnage.

ARTICLE 112
(Charter duration)

1. The charter of foreign fishing vessels, referred to in number 1 of the previous article, must be limited to a maximum of:
   a) ten years in the situation provided for in paragraph a) of number 1 of the previous article;
   b) three years in the situation where there is no commitment to purchase and definitively register ownership of the vessel in question;
   c) three years, from the date of the beginning of the construction or modification in the case of temporary replacement of a fishing vessel whose construction or modification has already been authorized;
   d) one year in the situation of paragraph b) of number 1 of the previous article;
   e) three years in the situation of paragraph c) of number 1 of the previous article.
2. The charter of the foreign fishing vessel referred to in number 4 of article 101 has the duration indicated in the lines of the previous number, for each of the respective situations.
3. The duration specified in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 above refers to the same shipowner and the same fishery, with the duration of the authorized period being counted uninterruptedly in case of replacement of the fishing vessel or vessel. Interruption of the contract.
4. The duration specified in paragraph b) of number 1 of this article refers to the same shipowner, and cannot be renewed for the same fishery.
5. After the duration specified in paragraph c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area may authorize, at the request of interested parties and in duly substantiated cases, a new charter period, not renewable, with lasts for a maximum of two years.
6. The maximum duration of chartering of fishing vessels is ten years.
7. Chartering of fishing vessels for scientific research purposes is valid for a renewable year.
8. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may establish a charter duration greater than that provided for in the preceding paragraph, under special conditions for fishing vessels destined for fisheries targeting highly migratory species.

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ARTICLE 113
(Validity of the charter authorization)

The authorizations mentioned in articles 108 and 110 remain valid for a period of 90 days after the notification of the concession, after which, the charter will automatically expire if the charterer, without justifiable and accountable reasons:

a) not to require licensing and the necessary inspections;

b) failing to inform the Central Fisheries Administration, which is responsible for fishing planning and fisheries management, that the chartered fishing vessel is already in a Mozambican port.

ARTICLE 114
(Origin of catches from chartered vessel)

1. The fishery products caught in the sea waters of Mozambique, by chartered foreign fishing vessel, are considered to be of national origin, as well as the products resulting from their processing, when carried out on the abovementioned fishing vessel.

2. For customs purposes, and, provided that they are unloaded in a Mozambican port, fishery products caught in long-distance fishing activities, either by Mozambican fishing vessels or by fishing vessels, are also considered to be of national origin.

3. The request for the authorization mentioned in the previous number is addressed to the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, being able to file, in its representation at the provincial level, accompanied by authorization -for the exercise of fishing issued by the Minister who oversees the areas of fisheries, and the copy of the fishing license issued by the competent authority of the third State which confirms the granting of fishing rights, as well as the vessel number licensed for fishing vessels and, when applicable, a charter contract.

ARTICLE 115
(Construction or modification)

1. The construction or modification of industrial, semi-industrial and coastal artisanal fishing vessels must be requested by a national person holding fishing rights, in a request addressed to the Minister who oversees the fisheries area and delivered to the provincial level representative of the Central Region of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries.

2. The request for the construction of local artisanal fishing vessels should be addressed to the provincial level representative of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, and may enter their represents the district, and lacks a favorable opinion from the local maritime administration authorities.

3. The decision of the request referred to in the previous number must consider the allowable fishing effort limits, established by the Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries.

4. The authorization referred to in the preceding numbers is distinct and without prejudice to the fishing license, which must be applied for at the same time.

5. The provisions of this article do not exempt the applicant from complying with the maritime legislation in force, with regard to the construction and modification of vessels.

ARTICLE 116
(Authorization to replace a fishing vessel)

1. The application requesting authorization for the replacement of industrial, semi-industrial and coastal artisanal fishing vessels must contain the essential elements for assessing the application, namely:

   a) complete identification of the applicant;

   b) copy of the Fishing Rights Title;

   c) characteristics of the fishing vessel and fishing gear to be used;

   d) general arrangement plan and description of the fishing vessel;

   e) copy of the last fishing license issued, if the fishing vessel has already operated;

   f) information on the general condition and location of the fishing vessel provided by the competent maritime authority;

   g) description of the operations to be carried out, indication of the areas where it intends to operate, the fishing resources to be exploited and the fishing gear to be employed;

   h) draft of the construction or modification contract, with

   i) indication of the shipyard where the work will take place.

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3. The application mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article must contain the essential elements for assessing the application, namely:
   a) identification of the fishing vessel to be replaced;
   b) characteristics of the fishing vessel and fishing gear to be used;
   c) general arrangement plan and description of the fishing vessel;
   d) presentation of the destination of the fishing vessel to be replaced;
   e) copy of the last fishing license issued, if the fishing vessel has already engaged in fishing activity.
4. The request for substitution of local artisanal fishing vessels should be addressed to the provincial level representative of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and the management of fisheries, and may enter their jurisdiction, with the favorable opinion of the local maritime administration authorities.
5. It is incumbent upon the Central Fisheries Administration Body, responsible for fisheries planning and fisheries management and the Central Fisheries Administration Body responsible for fisheries inspection in coordination with the administration and maritime security authority to monitor the destination of the fishing vessel to replace.

SECTION VIII
Port control measures

ARTICLE 118
(Discharge communication)

1. All national fishing vessels licensed for the exercise of fishing activity must unload the fishery products in their respective base ports, or in another one, by means of prior communication to the respective representative of the provincial level of the 6th Central Administers Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries.
2. The unloading operation must be communicated to the provincial level representative of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, within 48 hours before it enters port, containing the elements contained in paragraphs a), b), c), d) and e) of number 5 of this article.
3. The fishing vessels of the foreign fleet, for carrying out discharges in national ports, must request authorization for the prior representation of the provincial level of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, within 48 hours before entering the port.
4. Foreign fishing vessels that intend to unload fishery products in any Mozambican port, must be arranged by a competent national entity and subject to inspection prior to unloading.
5. The authorization for the discharge referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, must be requested by means of a request addressed to the provincial level representation of the 6th Central Administration of Pesqueira, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, by the agent of the fishing vessel, within 48 hours before it enters the national port, containing the following elements:
   a) identification of the fishing vessel, the fishing operator
   b) fishing and flag state;
   c) indication of the port and the scheduled date for unloading;
   d) quantities of fishery products on board;
   e) identification and indication of the quantities of products;
   f) fishing activity they wish to unload and their destination;
   g) fishing gear used in catches;
   h) indication of being authorized, as the case may be, to fish on the high seas by the respective flag State or by a third State in the respective maritime waters;
   i) indication of whether he was denied authorization to unload in a port of a third State.
6. National ports are not authorized to carry out unloading operations of foreign fishing vessels without, for this purpose, requiring the presentation of the respective unloading authorization transmitted by the provincial level representation.
   the 6th central administration of fisheries responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries.
7. National fishing vessels, which carry out discharges in places other than the base port, without prejudice to the obligation to report unloading, must communicate 48 hours in advance to the provincial level representation of the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries planning and fisheries management.

ARTICLE 119
(Measures to prevent, prevent and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing)

1. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area adopts, by means of a ministerial diploma, the pertinent measures aimed at preventing, preventing and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing).
2. The measures referred to in the previous paragraph apply to:
   a) foreign fishing vessels requesting entry to a port in Mozambique, with the following exceptions:
      i. fishing vessels from a neighboring State that practices subsistence fishing, provided that the State of Porto and the Flag State cooperate to ensure that the said fishing vessels do not practice IUU fishing or related activities in support of this type of fishing;
      ii. Container ships that do not transport fish or, if they do, have been previously landed and provided that there are no reasonable grounds for suspecting that they have carried out related activities in support of IUU fishing.
   b) Mozambican fishing vessels engaged in long-distance fishing or related operations outside the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique.
3. In order to ensure the proper implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, the 6th Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for fisheries inspection, may coordinate with the various entities, services, bodies and public authorities.
agents who exercise the power of Maritime Authority.

ARTICLE 120
(List of IUU fishing vessels)

1. With a view to strengthening the fight against illegal fishing, the Administration of Fisheries recognizes the list of IUU fishing vessels emanating from the regional fisheries management organizations (ORGP), or Third State part of the ORGP.

2. The Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for fisheries inspection, adopts procedures for listing fishing vessels that have committed fishing offenses on the IUU fishing vessel list.

3. The Central Fisheries Administration Agency, responsible for supervising fisheries, should publish the regular list of IUU fishing vessels.

4. Fishing vessels registered on an IUU fishing vessel list are prohibited from carrying out the following activities in Mozambique:
   a) importation, disembarkation, transhipment, refueling, replenishment, or other commercial transactions, during the period of stay in port;
   b) obtaining a flag, unless the fishing vessel in question has changed owner and the new owner has provided sufficient evidence that the owner and previous operators no longer have any benefit, legal or financial interest in the fishing vessel, or to exercise any control over it, or that, taking into account all relevant elements, the Minister who oversees the fisheries area considers that the attribution of the flag will not result in IUU fishing activities.

5. When there is suspicion and denunciation of fishing activities that violate the conservation or management measures of a regional fisheries management organization, by a vessel or aircraft of a Contracting Party, the competent Mozambican authorities should investigate and take the necessary and appropriate measures in accordance with national law.

ARTICLE 121
(Designation of ports)

1. Without prejudice to compliance with the provisions of the legislation at the port, it is the responsibility of the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, to designate the port or ports where foreign fishing vessels may request entry.

2. The list of designated ports is published and updated regularly and communicated to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional fisheries management organizations.

ARTICLE 122
(Inspection of the discharge)

1. Without prejudice to sanitary inspections, the discharge takes place, once authorized by the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries, in the presence of inspection agents, who proceed inspection of unloaded fishery products.

2. If there are strong indications that the unloaded fishing products are, in whole or in part, of illegal fishing origin, the inspection agents referred to in the previous number, should check the onboard records, namely:
   a) fishing logbooks;
   b) fishing gear;
   c) fishery products on board.

3. In the event of a presumed fishing offense, the inspection agents must proceed in accordance with the applicable fishing legislation.

ARTICLE 123
(Port inspection)

1. The inspection agents are responsible for inspecting fishing vessels and related fishing operations in port, and should prioritize fishing vessels according to the following criteria:
   a) fishing vessel and related fishing operations denied access to or use of a port under an agreement and / or an applicable international conservation and management measure;
   b) request from another State or regional fisheries management organization requesting the inspection of certain fishing vessels, in particular, when those requests are accompanied by proof of IUU fishing practice or related activities in support of it by the fishing vessel in cause;
   c) assessment of the existence of strong indications that the fishing vessel engaged in IUU fishing or related activities in support of it.

2. During inspections of a fishing vessel in port, the inspection agents must respect the procedures set out in Annex VII and prepare a report on port inspection, according to the model in Annex VIII.

3. The master of the fishing vessel shall, in relation to the inspection of the fishing vessel, provide the inspection agents with all necessary assistance and information, in accordance with the provisions of article 162 of this Regulation.

4. The results of the inspection are communicated by the Central Fisheries Administration responsible for fisheries inspection to the following entities:
   a) Flag state of the inspected fishing vessel;
   b) The relevant coastal state and the nationality state of the master of the fishing vessel;
   c) relevant regional fisheries management organizations and;
   d) FAO and other relevant international organizations.

ARTICLE 124
(Denial of authorization)

1. The 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for supervising fisheries, may deny the application for authorization to enter port or carry out unloading under the following circumstances:
   a) when the fishing vessel does not display the respective authorization from the flag State that enables it to fish on the high seas;
   b) when the fishing vessel does not display the respective fishing license that enables it to hold the catch allegedly made in the maritime waters of third States;

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c) when there are strong indications that the fishing vessel has engaged in activities that conflict with conservation and management measures on the high seas.

2. If the discharge authorization is denied, the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the inspection of the fisheries, communicates the regional and international fishing organizations and the flag State the reasons justifying the refusal.

SECTION IX
Transhipment

ARTICLE 125
(Transhipment in port)

1. When the transhipment takes place at a port in Mozambique, fishing vessel operators must report to the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for supervising fisheries, at least 48 hours before transhipment, the following elements:
   a) the name of the fishing vessel and the respective number in the registration, in the registration of the fishing vessels of the ORGP;
   b) name of the cargo vessel;
   c) products to be overflowed and their tonnage;
   d) Fata and transhipment location;
   e) main catch zones.

2. Receiving cargo vessels, involved in a transhipment operation at a port of Mozambique, must, within a maximum of 24 hours before the start of the transhipment and at the end of it:
   a) communicate, to the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries inspection, the quantity of aquatic species caught;
   b) complete and transmit, within 24 hours, the transhipment declaration, set out in Annex VIII.

3. Receiving cargo vessels that land a transhipment at a port in Mozambique must, within 48 hours prior to disembarkation, complete and transmit the provincial-level representation of the 6th central administration body to the responsible fishery, for the inspection of fisheries the declaration of transhipment, contained in Annex VIII.

4. When the transhipment takes place at a port of a third State, the operators of the Mozambican fishing vessels must, at the time of the transhipment, notify the 6th Central Administration Board to Pesqueira, responsible for supervising the fisheries, following information:
   a) type of products and respective quantities;
   b) date and place of transhipment;
   c) name, registration number and flag of the receiving cargo vessel;
   d) geographic location of catches;
   e) declaration of transhipment in accordance with Annex VIII, together with the respective registration number in the Register of fishing vessels of the ORGP, to be delivered within 15 days, counted from the date of transhipment.

5. The transhipment declaration referred to in paragraph e) of the previous number, must be signed by the respective commanders, both of the fishing vessel that transhipped, and of the receiving cargo vessel and, when applicable, by the fishing observer, in accordance with the provisions of article 144 of the present Regulation.

ARTICLE 126
(Transhipment at sea)

1. In Mozambican jurisdictional waters, transhipment at sea by fishing vessels or cargo transportation vessels is prohibited.

2. Transhipment from and to vessels for industrial and semi-industrial fishing and cargo transportation in Mozambique is permitted only on the high seas and in the waters of Third States, through the prior authorization of the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, taking into account the conservation and management measures emanating from the regional fisheries management organizations.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 do not apply when dealing with cases of a major event, and the transhipment declaration and the report of the occurrence of the facts must be submitted by the most expeditious means available, as soon as possible, to the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for supervising fisheries.

4. Transhipment operations, provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3, of this article, are subject to the rules and procedures, to be defined by the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for supervising fisheries.

ARTICLE 127
(Fishing related operations)

1. The use of semi-industrial, industrial, artisanal and cargo transport vessels is permitted in related fishing operations beyond 12 nautical miles off the Moorbak coast or on the high seas, and must be observing the procedures provided for in the regulation on the granting of fishing rights and fishing licenses and the conservation and management measures issued by the ORGP.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous article, licensed fishing vessels may, in cases of major force, or for the provision of fishing vessels with inputs and essentials for the continuity of fishing activity, to carry out related fishing operations, by means of prior notification to the 6th provincial level of fisheries administration responsible for the ordering of fisheries and the management of fisheries and the authority for the administration and safety of the sea.

3. The situations provided for in the preceding paragraph do not require a fishing license for related operations or payment of fees.

SECTION X
Monitoring of vessels in port

ARTICLE 128
(Mandatory stay in port)

1. Fishing lines on industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels or related fishing operations must, necessarily, begin and end in a Mozambican port.

2. During the closed or closed period, and, after the fishing season ends, all industrial fishing vessels,
semi-industrial fishing and artisanal fishing with an internal motor, must collect and remain docked in the respective base port, prior communication of any movement is mandatory.

3. As an exception, for industrial fishing vessels whose fishing activity lasts 15 days or more, once the fishing year for the following year has been approved, at the request of the shipowner, licensing and formalities for the delivery of the fishing license for the following fishing season, prior to the completion of the last fishing activity in the current season.

ARTICLE 129
(Entrance and exit of the port and jurisdictional waters of Mozambique)

1. Any fishing vessel, licensed to operate in the sea waters of Mozambique, must, before leaving these waters, observe the following procedures:

   a) enter the respective base port or another Mozambican port previously authorized and undergo the necessary inspections;

   b) request exit authorization from the provincial representative of the central fisheries administration body responsible for supervising the fishing of the port in which it has entered, at least two working days in advance of the expected departure date;

   c) return the original fishing license to the provincial representative of the central fisheries administration body responsible for supervising the fishing of the port in which it has entered and undergo the necessary inspections, if applicable.

2. The reentry in the same waters, of a fishing vessel previously authorized to leave them, must be immediately followed by entry into an African port from which it has left, being able to restart the fishing campaign only after receiving the respective license. fishing.

3. Any fishing vessel or related fishing operations, national or foreign, which has been authorized to transship fishery products on the high seas, must, obligatorily, before leaving the Mozambican sea waters entry into Mozambican port and undergo inspections by the fishing and maritime authorities.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, in the case of foreign fishing vessels operating in the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique, under fishing agreements, special procedures may be established to be defined in the terms and conditions licensing, which are an integral part of these agreements.

CHAPTER V
Monitoring of fishing activity

SECTION I
General

ARTICLE 130
(Means and monitoring instruments)

1. In order to ensure the monitoring of fishing activities, the following means and instruments are adopted:

   a) Fishing logbook;

   b) Catch forms;

   c) Sampling sheets;

   d) Transhipment declaration;

   e) Satellite Vessel Monitoring Systems (SMEP);

   f) “ERS” Electronic Catch Reporting Systems;

   g) Automatic Information System “AIS”;

   h) Inspection reports in Porto or at Sea;

   i) Boarding Reports and other related documents;

   j) Fisheries Observer Reports;

   k) Discharge Reports;

   l) Report of Entry and Exit of Foreign Vessels in the EEZ;

   m) Certificates of Legality of Catches, Sanitary and others.

2. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area may, by ministerial diploma, change and approve other means and instruments for monitoring fishing activity.

SECTION II
(Fishing logbook)

ARTICLE 131
(Types of logbook)

1. The fishing logbook may take the physical or electronic form, the model of which is shown in Annex IX.

2. Whenever necessary, the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and the management of fisheries may proceed with the alteration of the model referred to in the previous number.

ARTICLE 132
(Ownership of the fishing logbook)

1. The fishing logbooks are owned by the Ministry responsible for the fisheries area, which authenticates them, and must be kept in a good state of conservation, in order to facilitate the reading of the data entered in them.

2. Foreign fishing vessels licensed under agreements for the capture of highly migratory species, exceptionally, may use the flag State's logbook, provided they have essential information in accordance with format approved by the Ministry responsible for fisheries.

ARTICLE 133
(Filling in the logbook)

1. It is mandatory to complete the fishing logbook for all fishing vessels, whose licensing regime is for industrial fishing and semi-industrial fishing.

2. The fishing logbook must be filled in daily and faithfully by the master of the fishing vessel, with no erasure allowed.

3. The procedures for completing the fishing logbook in electronic format are defined by ministerial diploma from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

4. The fishing logbook, containing information and data on fishing activity, must be kept on board the fishing vessel, and its loss or deterioration
constitutes a fishing offense punishable under Fisheries Law.

5. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area approves the forms and procedures for collecting and providing data on artisanal fisheries.

ARTICLE 134
(Check and delivery)

1. The presentation of the fishing logbook in physical or electronic format is mandatory when required by the inspection agent.

2. Foreign fishing vessels licensed under the fisheries agreements are required to send a copy of the fishing logbook, 15 days after leaving the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique.

3. The commander of the fishing vessel must make the delivery, representing the provincial of the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for the ordering of fishing and management of fisheries, of the fishing logbook whenever:
   a) the fishing vessel visits the port;
   b) is officially requested by the competent authorities.

4. The procedures for verifying and transmitting the fishing logbook in electronic format will be defined by a ministerial diploma from the Minister that oversees the area of fisheries.

ARTICLE 135
(Capture sheet)

1. Every ten years, on the 11th, 21st and last day of each month, for fishing vessels not equipped with ERS technology, commanders of licensed fishing vessels for semi-industrial fishing and industrial fishing must send a representative to the provincial of the 6th Central Administration Section to Fisheries, responsible for fishing management and fisheries management, respectively, general recapitulative information on catches and fishing effort, structured according to the model in Annex X.

2. For fishing vessels licensed for semi-industrial fishing, the information mentioned in the previous number must be delivered to the provincial representative of the 6th Central Administration of Pesqueira, responsible for the ordering of fishing and the management of fisheries from the respective base port.

3. If it is impossible to comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, general data on catches and fishing effort must be communicated via fax or electronic mail with the same frequency and according to the same model or in a different format, provided including the essential information provided for in Annex X.

4. It is the shipowner’s responsibility to instruct the master of his fishing vessel to create conditions that ensure scrupulous compliance with the provisions of this article.

5. Whenever necessary, the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries planning and fisheries management may change the model referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this article.

SECTION II
Fishing vessel monitoring system

ARTICLE 136
(Fishing vessel monitoring system)

1. With a view to continuously monitoring, via satellite, national and foreign fishing vessels licensed for fishing and related fishing operations in national sea waters, sea waters of third States or on the high seas, and the System is instituted of Monitoring of Fishing Vessels, abbreviated as SMEP.

2. The SMEP is composed of a Monitoring and Surveillance Center (CMV) installed in the Ministry responsible for the fisheries area and an Automatic Localization Device (DLA) installed on board the fishing vessels.

3. The SMEP applies to national and foreign fishing vessels licensed for fishing in the sea waters of Mozambique, as well as national fishing vessels authorized to fish in the sea waters of third States or above, sea, which may be:
   a) industrial fishing vessels;
   b) semi-industrial fishing vessels;
   c) artisanal fishing vessels, when applicable.

ARTICLE 137
(Mandatory DLA installation)

1. Fishing vessels covered by paragraph 3 of the previous article are obliged to keep installed on board and, in operational condition, a DLA, whose non-compliance constitutes an infraction of fishing punishable under the terms of the Fisheries Law.

2. Licensing for the fishing of the fishing vessels referred to in the previous number depends on certification of the operational capacity of the respective DLA.

ARTICLE 138
(Monitoring and Surveillance Center)

1. A Monitoring and Surveillance Center (CMV) operates within the Ministry responsible for fisheries, which ensures the continuous monitoring of national and foreign fishing vessels covered by the SMEP, through reception and processing of data transmitted by the DLA, regardless of the marine waters in which the fishing vessels operate or the port in which they are found.

2. The CMV is governed by this regulation and a specific regulation to be approved by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

ARTICLE 139
(Arching and data processing)

1. The individual data from the fishing vessels covered by the SMEP are kept confidential and kept securely for a minimum period of three years.

2. The communication of data may only take place for the purpose of investigating the criminal, instructing in fishing infringement proceedings, investigating the scientific and maritime safety, and must obey
the legal rules in force regarding data confidentiality.
3. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous number, by decision of the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, the data and information obtained through SMEP can also be provided to third parties for the following purposes:
   a) maintaining order and security;
   b) search and rescue;
   c) evidence in contentious fishing infringement proceedings;
   d) compliance with the notification obligations of States, competent international bodies and regional fisheries management organizations applicable to Mozambique, pursuant to the provisions of article 9 of the present Regulation;
   e) exchange in bilateral, regional and international fisheries agreements.

ARTICLE 140
(Use of SMEP for other purposes)
1. Without prejudice to the confidentiality of the data, the SMEP can be used by the fishing owners to control and monitor their fishing vessels, and for this purpose they must request the access credentials from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.
2. The charges resulting from the installation referred to in the previous number shall be borne by the shipowners and fishing operators of the fishing vessels.

ARTICLE 141
(Evidence value of SMEP data)
The data received through the SMEP provide sufficient proof of any fishing offense typified in the Fisheries Law and other subsidiary legislation, in general terms of law.

SECTION III
Fishing watchers

ARTICLE 142
(Functions of fishing observers)
1. The duties of the fishing observer are:
   a) embark on any semi-industrial and industrial fishing vessel that has previously been notified for the purpose of carrying out the functions were designated, according to the respective credential;
   b) verify the specific composition of the catches;
   c) Collect biological samples and any data or information related to fishing activities, in accordance with the sampling plan;
   d) have access, whenever necessary, to navigation and communication tools, as well as to the documents that it considers relevant;
   e) monitor the landing of catches in order to identify their composition and the respective quantities;
   f) collect information that allows verifying the records made in the fishing logbook (composition of species and quantities, live and processed weight and place of capture, when available);
   g) record all data collected and occurrences that it considers relevant;
   h) carry out any other tasks of a scientific nature.
2. It is incumbent upon the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for investigating fisheries, to adopt and keep updated the procedures and rules of action for fishing observers.

ARTICLE 143
(Obligations of fishing observers)
In carrying out their duties, fisheries observers must:
   a) present your identification;
   b) respect the requirements defined in the laws and regulations of the flag State which exercises jurisdiction over the fishing vessel to which fishing observers are attached;
   c) respect the hierarchy and the general rules of conduct applicable to all crew, as long as these rules do not interfere with their functions;
   d) perform its duties in a way that does not impair the fishing vessel's operations;
   e) maintain impartiality and impartiality;
   f) treat as confidential all information related to the fishing operations in which monitoring participates;
   g) prepare and submit reports on fishing activities and transhipment operations on the high seas, according to the deadlines to be defined in specific procedures.

ARTICLE 144
(Obligations of the commander towards the fishing observer)
1. The master of the fishing vessel shall allow a fishing observer on board the fishing vessel to remain on board for the purpose of carrying out his duties.
2. Masters of fishing vessels shall assist fisheries observers to carry out their activities and duties effectively and safely, namely:
   a) ensure that fishing observers have full access to and use of the facilities and equipment on board the fishing vessel that are necessary for the exercise of their functions, including:
      i. navigation charts, fish on board and areas that can be used to maintain, process and store fish;
      ii. access to the fishing vessel's records, including the respective fishing logbook and documentation, for the purpose of consultation and reproduction;
      iii. access to crew and fishing gear;
      iv. access and use of electronic communication equipment;
      v. access to the DLA;
      vi. any other facilities and equipment that may be necessary for the proper exercise of monitoring;
   b) allow photographs or footage to be taken of fishing operations and transhipment of fishing resources, including graphics, records, fish, fishing gear and equipment;
   c) allow the collection of samples and relevant information in accordance with the sampling protocol;
   d) disembark on the date and in the places determined in the credential, whenever it is a foreign fleet and at the end of the fishing activity whenever it is a national fleet;
c) ensure and ensure that the fishing observer is not prevented from carrying out his activities and that the fishing vessel's personnel commit acts of impediment, intimidation, interference, influence or attempted bribery by the fishing observer;

f) guarantee accommodation, food, sanitary facilities and adequate medical assistance, at a level equivalent to that provided to the fishing vessel's crew officers, through the authority responsible for the observer program;

g) ensure adequate space on the bridge and on the deck for the performance of its activities.

CHAPTER VI
Conservation and protection of fisheries resources

SECTION I
Protection of species accessible to fishing

ARTICLE 145
(Minimum size and weight)

1. The possession of species with sizes and weights below those set out in Annex XI is prohibited, whose measurement method for identifying the respective sizes and weights is set out in Annex XII.

2. All specimens with sizes and weights below the minimum allowed must, when caught, be immediately returned to the sea, when alive, and the incident must be recorded in the fishing logbook.

3. The proportion of specimens caught that is lower than that established in Annex XI must not exceed 10% of specimens per volume of fish.

4. The Minister who oversees the Fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration Board for Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may, whenever circumstances require, amend Annexes XI and XII.

5. Accidental catches of species with smaller sizes than those defined in Annex XI cannot be marketed.

ARTICLE 146
(Protection of Species)

1. To ensure the protection of marine species accessible to fishing, measures are taken to restrict the total catch or limit the quantities for marketing.

2. The capture, retention on board, transhipment or unloading, transportation and marketing of the species listed in Annex XIII is prohibited.

3. The species listed in Annex XIII, when accidentally caught, must be immediately returned to the sea, whose incident should be reported to the representative of the 6th central administration of fisheries responsible for planning fisheries and fisheries management.

4. By recommendation of the central administration body responsible for fisheries responsible for research, fisheries may be authorized to

5. In surface trawling using a motorized fishing vessel, the use of a Turtle Exclusion Device (DET) is mandatory, the technical specifications of which are set out in Annex XIV.

6. The discharge, retention on board and transport of shark catches must be done with the respective fins attached to the shell.

7. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, can:

   a) prohibit, in certain zones or periods, the exercise of fishing with certain fishing gears;

   b) update the list of species referred to in Annex XIII;

   c) adopt specific regulations on species protection.

8. It is incumbent upon the central fisheries administration body responsible for fisheries research to propose the limits for the commercialization of the species contained in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

SECTION II
Coastal and marine ecosystems

ARTICLE 147
(Artificial reefs)

1. The Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after hearing the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, which is responsible for investigating fisheries, may authorize the placing of artificial reefs in order to favor the fixing and reproduction of fish of species.

2. The areas and conditions for placement, as well as the use of artificial reefs, are established by ministerial diploma from the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

ARTICLE 148
(Fragile habitats)

1. The practice of fishing and related operations, which damage fragile habitats, namely mangroves, corals,

2. In coraline areas, the extraction of live corals is prohibited for any purpose.

SECTION III
Conservation of fishery resources

ARTICLE 149
(Areas for the conservation of fishery resources)

1. Areas of conservation of fishery resources are defined areas in the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique, taking into with a view to protecting, regenerating or restoring fisheries ecosystems and resources, considering the socio-economic interests of communities.

2. Areas of conservation of fishery resources are classified into:

   a) Areas of total conservation of fishery resources;

   b) Conservation areas for the sustainable use of fishing resources.

3. The creation, modification or extinction of areas of conservation of fishery resources are governed by the legal regime on the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

4. The proposal for the creation of fisheries resource conservation zones may be initiated by governmental and municipal bodies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the private sector and local communities.

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ARTICLE 150
(Areas of total conservation of fishery resources)

1. The areas of conservation of the defined marine territories, representative of the national natural heritage, are intended to conserve biological resources and fragile ecosystems or fragile ecosystems or animal or plant species, without the intervention of extraction of resources, allowing only the indirect use of natural resources.
2. In areas of total conservation of fishery resources, the inspection of fisheries is the responsibility of the administration of the respective conservation area.
3. The zones of total conservation of fishery resources are subsidiary governed by the legal regime concerning the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

ARTICLE 151
(Conservation areas for sustainable use fisheries resources)

1. Conservation zones for the sustainable use of fishing resources are of public and private domain, intended for conservation, subject to integrated management with permission for levels of resource extraction, respecting the sustainable limits of fisheries resources included in the management and management plans.
2. Conservation zones for the sustainable use of fisheries resources are subsidiary governed by the legal regime on the protection, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
3. For the purposes of this Regulation, resource recovery areas are adopted as a category of conservation areas for the sustainable use of fishing resources, with the following classification:
   a) Area for the recovery of permanent fishery resources;
   b) Area for the recovery of fishing resources of a temporary nature.

ARTICLE 152
(Fisheries resource recovery area)

1. The area for the recovery of fishing resources and an area of public domain or private domain, designed to preserve, regenerate or restore ecosystems, including provision of their services, and reproduction, shelter, nourishment and investigation of certain ecosystems or marine species, with emphasis on threats, rare or protected, with the following classification:
   a) area for the recovery of permanent fishing resources; where all fishing activity, including subsistence, is prohibited, and, under exceptional conditions, and under conditions previously defined in the fishing license, fishing may be authorized for the purpose of scientific research, using artisanal means or highly skilled arts. degree of selectivity;
   b) temporary resource recovery area; it can be delimitated in areas where the objective is to improve the quantity and quality of fishing resources for the purpose of exploration, provided that it is demonstrated that the activity does not compromise the viability of threatened, rare or protected ecosystems and species.
2. In the area of recovery of fishery resources, the practice of any acts that harm or disturb biological diversity or the services provided by ecosystems is prohibited.
3. In the case of a temporary recovery area for fishing resources, the management plan must indicate the respective period of validity, namely the closing and opening date of the area, with indication of the sustainable limits of extraction of resources.
4. The area for the recovery of fishing resources can be demarcated within fishing areas of community management or a conservation area already established, provided that it is compatible with the respective management or management plan.
5. It is incumbent upon the Minister who oversees the fisheries area, after consultation with the Fisheries Co-Management Committee, to create, modify or extinguish areas for the recovery of fishing resources in areas beyond the three (3) nautical miles of the coast and outside conservation areas, to the marine, being able to delegate this competence to other entities at central or provincial level.
6. In the case of creation, modification or extinction of an area for the recovery of fishing resources located within a conservation area, the competence is granted to the Minister who oversees the area of the Minister who oversees the fisheries area is kept in the ear.

SECTION IV
Preventing and combating marine pollution

ARTICLE 153
(Sanitary inappropriate areas)

By joint order of the Ministers who oversee the areas of health and the sea and fisheries, the exercise of the fishing activity may be totally or partially prohibited in marine areas considered sanitary improper.

ARTICLE 154
(Marine pollution)

1. It is prohibited to throw all types of garbage, plastics, synthetic cables, systemic fishing nets into the sea, and to dump any polluting substance or toxic products including heavy metals.
2. Whoever, in the course of fishing and complementary fishing activities, causes damage to the environment, regardless of fault, is obliged to repair them and compensate injured third parties and or the State.
3. Fishing vessels operating in the jurisdictional waters of Mozambique and the fishing vessels operating in the high seas and in the waters of third States have the following obligations:
   1. proceed with the insurance underwriting;
   2. comply with solid waste management and sewage treatment procedures and standards, issued by the central port management body and other infrastructure to support fishing activities.
4. The provisions of the legislation on the prevention and protection of the marine and coastal environment apply, with the necessary adaptations, in areas of total conservation of fishery resources.

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to fishing vessels operating in Mozambican and for jurisdictional waters. It embarks on the Mozambicans operating in the high seas and in the waters of third States.

5. In the event of incidents that result in pollution of the marine environment, fishing operators are obliged to report to the nearest maritime and security administration or fisheries administration.

**ARTICLE 155**

(Waste management posters and plans)

1. Fishing vessels with a total length of 13 meters or more must display informational posters for the crew on the jettisoning.

2. Fishing vessels with a gross tonnage of 400 tonnes or more and vessels which contain, according to the certificate issued by the 6th Board of Directors, a crew consisting of fifteen (15) people or moreover, they must have a Garbage Management Plan on board.

3. The plan referred to in the previous number must contain procedures for the collection, treatment, storage, processing and discharge of waste, including the use of on-board equipment and the indication of the person responsible for carrying out the plan.

**CHAPTER VII**

Maritime security and fisheries surveillance

**SECTION I**

Fishing safety

**ARTICLE 156**

(Signaling of the fishing activity phases)

In the exercise of fishing, fishing vessels must present headlights, flags, balloons and others prescribed in the International Regulation to avoid Collisions at Sea (RIEAM) or in other International Conventions or Agreements of which Mozambique is a Party.

**ARTICLE 157**

(Safety measures when fishing)

1. Without prejudice to compliance with the RIEAM, the commander of any fishing vessel must conduct fishing and manoeuvres in accordance with the following rules:
   a) manoeuvre in a way that does not interfere with the work of other fishing vessels;
   b) inform yourself, on arrival at a fishing grounds where other fishing vessels are already present, about the position and extent of fishing gear already thrown into the sea, and you should not place or drop your fishing gear in a way that interferes or it clears the fishing runs already underway;
   c) take measures to avoid any fixed fishing gear whenever using drift fishing gear;
   d) act in such a way as to minimize the damage that may be caused by the fishing gears with which it collides or interferes;
   e) avoid any action that risks aggravating the damage caused to your fishing gear by collision or interference from another fishing vessel;
   f) make all necessary efforts to recover fishing gear that he has abandoned or that he has lost.

2. The master of any fishing vessel is not allowed:
   a) anchor or hover in the places where you are fishing, whenever this may interfere with the fishing activities already underway, unless this situation results from an accident or any other force majeure circumstance;
   b) throw into the sea any object or substance capable of harming the environment, fishing or fish, or damaging or damaging fishing gear or fishing vessels, unless such operation results from circumstances of force majeure;
   c) to cut the fishing gears of other fishing vessels that are tied to their own, unless with the consent of the interested parties, or provided that it is not possible to detach them in any other way, and in this circumstance and whenever possible amend the cut fishing gear;
   d) cutting, hooking or lifting nets, lines or other fishing gear, or mooring to them, if they do not belong to them, except in the situation provided for in the previous paragraph or in case of rescue.

**ARTICLE 158**

(Warnings about the weather)

Fisheries operators, in particular artisanal and subsistence fisheries, must observe the signs of weather warnings issued by the entities responsible for issuing meteorological reports and withdrawal orders issued by the maritime and police authorities.

**ARTICLE 159**

(Maritime security areas)

1. For reasons of maritime security, namely in canals, estuaries, bays and estuaries, or during the performance of naval exercises, areas may be established with restrictions on the total or partial fishing activity, with definitive character or temporal.

2. It is the competence of the Minister who oversees the area of maritime security and administration, after hearing the Minister who oversees the area of fisheries, to establish the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph.

**SECTION II**

Fisheries supervision

**ARTICLE 160**

(Inspection agents)

1. Inspection agents are those who have the competence to verify and assess infringements of the provisions of the Fisheries Law, namely:
   a) the fishery inspector, the fish inspector and other officials accredited as such;
   b) the agents of the maritime and customs authority, when in fisheries enforcement actions;
   c) officers of military ships and aircraft deployed on fisheries supervision;
   d) duly qualified and accredited community officers of military ships and aircraft deployed on fisheries supervision.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of the relevant legislation on the articulation of the 6 decentralized governance bodies and representing the State in the district and with the community authorities, for the purposes of the present Regulation, the members are community authorities Community Fisheries Councils recognized by the communities and duly accredited.

3. It is incumbent upon the 6th Central Administration of Fisheries, responsible for supervising fisheries and their provincial and district representations, to grant credentials to the entities referred to in paragraphs a) and d) of the previous number of paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 161
(Obligations of the inspection agent)

1. The supervisory agent in the exercise of his activities must, namely:
   a) present in uniform and display the document that the
   b) identifies as such, issued by the competent authority;
   c) comply with the code of conduct for fisheries inspectors;
   d) to conduct inspection operations in order to avoid unnecessary interference in the normal activities of the fishing vessel;
   e) prepare port inspection and inspection reports at sea, taking into account the applicable provisions of the present Regulation;
   f) respect the internal rules on board a fishing vessel;
   g) guarantee the confidentiality of all information to which he has had access in the exercise of his activities, without prejudice to his transmission to the services on which he depends or to his superior.

2. By a joint ministerial diploma of the Ministers who supervise the fisheries area and the civil security and protection areas, the Statute and the Regulation of Fisheries Inspectors are approved, with regard to:
   a) type of uniform;
   b) technical and specific training;
   c) code of conduct for fisheries inspectors;
   d) mechanisms of articulation between fisheries inspectors and police authorities in the exercise of fisheries inspection.

ARTICLE 162
(Obligations of the commander towards the inspection agent)

Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the Fisheries Law, relating to the powers and competences of the supervisory agent, the commander of a fishing vessel or related fishing operations is obliged to:
   a) make the means of communication available to the inspection agent, as well as any other equipment on board that is necessary for the proper exercise of inspection;
   b) provide the inspection agent with the necessary operating instructions for the on-board equipment necessary for the performance of his duties;
   c) allow the inspection agent to verify and record any aspect of fishing operations, holds and processing facilities, including access to:
      i. catch on board and possible discharges and transhipments;
      ii. fishing logbook;
      iii. records of catches made or processed;
      iv. information maps and on-board records;
      v. Automatic Location device;
      vi. saw, navigation instruments and electronic media;
      vii. crew and fishing gear;
      viii. any other facilities and equipment necessary for the proper exercise of inspection.
   d) allow the inspection agent or the fish inspection technicians to carry out any checks to guarantee the quality of the fishery products, the processing conditions, quality and hygiene of the fish on board;
   e) allow the inspection agent to register and keep it in his possession, including photographs and films of the fishing activity.

ARTICLE 163
(Inspection agent intervention)

1. Inspection of fishing activity covers the phases of fishing, cultivation, landing, conservation, transport, processing, storage and marketing of fishing resources, as well as the environmental monitoring of aquatic ecosystems,

2. If the inspection of the fishing activity proves to be a crime, the inspection agent must inform the police authority closest to the place of occurrence or the coastal, lake and river police.

ARTICLE 164
(Identification of the inspection agent)

1. The identification of any inspection agent, in the exercise of their functions, is carried out by presenting the inspection agent's card, or credential, when applicable.

2. The provisions of the previous number are not applicable when dealing with duly identified police officers and in the exercise of their routine inspection duties in the respective jurisdiction area.

SECTION III
Fishing infringement procedure

ARTICLE 165
(Participation of infraction)

Anyone who witnesses or witnesses the practice of an infringement of the Fisheries Law and non-compliance with these Regulations and other applicable legislation must participate in the event the competent entity that oversees the fisheries area.

ARTICLE 166
(Fishing infringement procedure)

1. The Fishing Infraction Process begins with the Auto de Noticia.

2. The instruction in the Fisheries Infraction Process follows a specific formalism to be approved, in a
specific complementary regulation, by the Minister who oversees the fisheries area.

3. The fish retained in inspection actions must be handed over to the provincial port authority of the place where the infringement occurred as a loyal depositary, until its sale by public auction when in justifiable quantities.

4. The sale of the fish referred to in the previous number is due to the part corresponding to the port authority for the period in which the fish was deposited.

5. The final punitive decision that falls on a fishing infringement process requires publicity to be regulated under the terms of paragraph 2 of this article.

CHAPTER VIII
Fees and Fees

ARTICLE 167
(Fees)

1. In exchange for the services provided by the Fisheries Administration, the corresponding fees are charged, the amounts of which are set out in Annex XV.

2. Fees are charged for the license to fish for ornamental purposes, associated with coral reefs, the values of which are set out in Annex III to this Regulation, which is an integral part of it.

3. It is incumbent upon the Ministers who oversee the area of fisheries and finance to update the rates set out in Annexes III and XV.

ARTICLE 168
(Destination of Fees)

1. Revenue from the collection of fees under the terms of the present Regulation has the following destination:
   a) 40% for the Treasury;
   b) 60% for the Ministry that oversees the fisheries area.

2. By means of a joint ministerial diploma, the Ministers who oversee the areas of Fisheries and Finances proceed to distribute, by areas of activity taking into account the services provided, the percentage value referred to in subparagraphs b) paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 169
(Fees)

The fees for services to be provided by the fisheries administration are defined in a specific regulation to be approved by a Joint Ministerial Diploma from the Ministers who oversee the areas of fisheries and finance.

CHAPTER IX
Transitional provisions

ARTICLE 170
(Ban on the use of trawls for land)

1. In the exercise of sea fishing, the use of the trawl ashore is prohibited.

2. The use of residual trawls is only permitted under the following conditions:
   a) the seine trawl is properly registered;
   b) the respective owner is the holder of a fishing license issued by the provincial or district representation of the Central Fisheries Administration, responsible for the ordering of fisheries and management of fisheries.

3. Inland trawls registered under paragraph a) of the previous number must not be replaced by new ones.

4. A period of 3 (three) years is established for the effective implementation of the trawl-to-shore measure, during which period the fishing administration must adopt the necessary measures to discourage the use of trawl nets for land, by implementing gradual replacement programs for fishing gear.

ARTICLE 171
(Trawl characteristics)

During the transitional period referred to in paragraph 4 of the previous article, licensed trawls must have the following characteristics:
   a) total length measured from wing to wing, up to 800 meters;
   b) minimum mesh size of 38 mm in the bag.

Annex I Glossary
[Pertaining to Article 1]

(A)
1. Fisheries Administration: public service that performs administrative acts in the fisheries area, under the terms defined in fisheries legislation.

2. Chartering: contracting, whereby the owner of a fishing vessel, or whoever represents it, proceeds to hand it over to a charterer with or without a purchase option, with the respective management, for a specified period of time.

3. Charterer: a person who receives, on a rental basis, with or without a purchase option, a fishing vessel for use or exploration in fishing activities and / or related fishing operations.

4. Inland maritime waters: those located within the baselines from which the width of the territorial sea is measured.

5. Mozambique's maritime waters: inland maritime waters, the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, and waters that extend up to the limit of the exclusive economic zone.


7. High seas: waters that are located beyond the exclusive economic zone of coastal states.

8. Aquarism or Aquarism: practice of breeding fish and other aquatic organisms, in glass, acrylic or plastic containers known as aquariums, or in natural or artificial tanks for ornamental or study purposes.

9. Traps: fixed fishing gear used to catch fish, molluscs or crustaceans, designed and deployed in such a way as to allow the entry of aquatic species and make it as difficult as possible to leave.

10. Fishing vessel owner: natural or legal person who carries out the armament, rigging or equipping of fishing vessel owned or owned by third parties, with a view to...
exercising fishing activity and / or related fishing operations, and in artisanal fishing the fishing owner can also be artisanal fishermen, if he is part of the crew.

11. Fishing gear: all fishing gear, apparatus and instrument prepared to be used in the capture of fishing resources, including a schooling device, vessel, aircraft or vehicle used in association with the exercise of fishing.

12. Abandoned fishing gear in Mozambique's maritime waters: fishing gear that is not properly identified and signaled over which the commander of the fishing vessel or its operator has lost control.

13. Scientific and other data collection buoys: floating, drifting or anchored devices, which are used by recognized governmental or scientific organizations or entities, with a view to the electronic collection and measurement of environmental data, which are not intended to be used fishing activities.

14. BS: Sofala Bank's maritime fishing zone.

15. Fishing campaign: period established for the exploitation of a fishery in a given year.

16. Fishing rod: fishing gear consisting of a flexible rod or rod, simple line with a variable number of hooks and a weight at its end, whether or not equipped with a drum or reel;

17. By-catch or accompanying fauna: aquatic species caught that are not a target species.

18. Monitoring and Surveillance Center (CMV): unit installed on land under the responsibility of the Ministry responsible for the fisheries area, for the monitoring of fishing vessels, which are operating in the maritime waters of Mozambique or in the waters of third States or on the high seas, through an Automatic Location Device (DLA) installed on board.

19. Commander of a fishing vessel: a crew member on the registration list of a fishing vessel or aircraft, responsible or apparently commanding or having responsibility for the conduct, operation and safety of the fishing vessel or aircraft, also known as captain, master or arrais.

20. Fishing vessel construction: manufacture of a fishing vessel, either from the launch of a new keel or from an existing keel.

21. Trolling: fishing technique carried out with an artificial (rapala or sample) or natural (live or dead) bait dragged by a vessel, which can be on the surface or using a device to adjust the depth.

22. Closed: prohibition of fishing in certain areas or seasons with a view to protecting breeders and or spawning.

23. Disposal: the act of throwing away or returning to the living or dead sea, for any reason, part or total of the organic material of animal origin from a catch, not including viscera and other waste in this sense.

24. Fishing logbook: book authenticated by the Ministry responsible for the Fisheries area consisting of non-detachable sheets, numbered sequentially and with the printing of an applicable serial number, provided to the operator licensed fishing vessel, for recording information and data on fishing activity or related fishing operations and subsequent verification by the fishing administration.

25. Electronic fishing logbook: computerized record of information and data related to fishing or related fishing operations transmitted by the operator of a fishing vessel to the fishing administration, according to the required model, including those resulting from international conservation measures and management.

26. Automatic Location Device (DLA): equipment and instrument for continuous and automatic monitoring, via satellite, installed on board fishing vessels, certified by the competent authority.

27. Fish concentration device: system or natural object, manufactured or a combination of both, floating, anchored or drifting, including objects with attached electronic devices, designed to attract and concentrate fishing resources as well as any floating natural object in which a device has been placed to facilitate its location.

28. Right of access: authorization granted to a person holding a fishing right to exploit a specific fishing resource.

29. Fishing rights: the right to catch a specific amount of fishing resources or a proportion of the total allowable catch or the right of a fishing vessel or any other fishing equipment, as specified in the fisheries management plans and in fisheries legislation.

30. Turtle Exclusion Device (DET): structure implanted in the trawl, to reduce accidental capture of sea turtles.

31. Vessel: all types of floating construction employed or capable of being used as a means of transport over water or underwater, whether manned or not, including platforms of any kind and purpose.

32. Cargo vessel: vessel intended for the transportation of goods of a different nature.

33. Inspection vessel: duly signaled vessel used for the inspection of fishing activities and related operations and the fulfillment of obligations arising from this Regulation and other applicable legislation.

34. Fishing vessel: one that is equipped or used for fishing or related fishing operations.

35. Mozambican fishing vessel: a fishing vessel registered in Mozambique and which has no registration or flag of another State, except when expressly authorized under the applicable national legislation.

36. Foreign fishing vessel: one that is not a Mozambican fishing vessel.

37. Recreational craft: craft intended for leisure, water sports or recreational and sport fishing, regardless of the type of propulsion.

38. Fishing effort: a measure of the intensity with which fishing is carried out on a specific aquatic species, by a fishing unit, vessel or fishing gear, whose unit of measurement is variable and may be, among others, the number of fishing vessels. fishing, the number of fishermen, the number of hours of fishing, the amount of fishing gear or the number of throws.

39. Target species: aquatic species or species, the capture of which is authorized and which is not considered by-catch or accompanying fauna and towards which the fishing effort is constantly directed.

40. Aquatic species: organism that finds its normal or most frequent way of life in water.

41. Rare or endangered species: unusual aquatic species, scarce or found infrequently.

42. Highly migratory species: one that migrates seasonally between the high seas and the exclusive economic zone.
43. Machine experiments: operations carried out by a fishing vessel after modification, repair or replacement of mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment, with a view to testing its operation.
(F)
44. Fishing task: period that elapses from the departure of a fishing vessel to fishing, until its first entry into port or place of unloading.
45. Fisheries inspector: inspection agent with a professional category of fisheries inspector qualified to act in fisheries inspection.
46. Inspection: inspection, supervision and surveillance of activities related to fisheries resources, with a view to ensuring compliance with fisheries legislation, as well as the corresponding conservation and management measures.
47. Light sources for attracting aquatic species: any structure having one or more foci of light prepared specifically to attract aquatic species, regardless of being on board a main fishing vessel or auxiliary vessel, or being a simple floating support, the position and signal lights of the vessels involved are not considered as such.
48. Force majeure: cases of imminent danger to human life, serious damage to the fishing vessel, risk of marine pollution.
49. National fleet: All vessels registered in Mozambique and foreign vessels under charter, provided that they are provisionally registered in Mozambique and have a base port in Mozambique;
50. Foreign Fleet: All foreign flag vessels, except those under charter, whose base port is Mozambican.
(G)
51. Hook: trawl gear intended for the capture of bivalves, consisting of a metal frame with a tooth comb or a rod or cylindrical tube at the bottom, to which a net bag is used to collect bivalves.
52. Large tuna vessel (GEA) - industrial fishing vessel that carries out or is capable of fishing or related operations for fishing for tuna and related species and sharks caught in association with tuna fisheries and related species.
(L)
53. Fishing infraction or misdemeanor: a punishable fact that consists in the violation of the Fisheries Law and its regulations or in the failure to observe its preventive provisions, regardless of intent.
54. Hand line: fishing gear consisting of a monofilament line, with one or more hooks, which normally acts connected to the fisherman's hand.
(M)
55. Exposed sea: commonly called open sea is the part of the sea exposed directly to the ocean without natural or artificial protection.
56. International conservation and management measures: measures aimed at the conservation and management of one or more species of fishery resources, adopted and applied in accordance with the relevant rules of international law, including those contained in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 and the 1995 United Nations Agreement on fish stocks, by any Regional Fisheries Management Organization, treaty or agreement applicable to Mozambique or to which Mozambique is a Party.
57. Modification of fishing vessel: any structural alteration made to a fishing vessel and its equipment, namely winches or capstans, as well as any alteration to the installed propulsion system, including the replacement of engines, or any alteration to the cooling and freezing system, or any change in the electronic navigation or aquatic species detection equipment installed on board.
58. Monitoring: collection, compilation and analysis of data and information on fishing activities and related operations, which makes it possible to learn about fishing activities, their legality and the health and hygiene conditions of fishery products at all times.
(O)
59. Fisheries observer: technician, scientist and researcher, accredited for the purpose of collection, on board fishing vessels, and reporting information, in accordance with fisheries legislation.
60. Related fishing operations: those carried out with fishing vessels during the fishing production process and which contribute to the realization or profitability of the fishing activity itself, namely:
   a) Transshipment of fish or fishery product from one vessel to another;
b) Storage, processing and maritime transport of any aquatic species until the first landing;
c) Supply or any other logistical support activities for fishing vessels, when carried out at sea;
d) Transport to and from fishing areas;
e) The attempt to prepare for any of the operations provided for above, when carried out at sea.
61. Fishing operator: any person who is responsible and responsible for directing or controlling a fishing vessel, including the owner or owner of a vessel, the master, the charterer and the beneficiary of the economic or financial advantages of the operations of that vessel.
   same vessel.
62. Basic community organization: organization of community groups whose main activity is fishing.
63. Regional fisheries management organization (RFMO): intergovernmental organization or, as the case may be, intergovernmental mechanism made up of countries with interests in fishing activity in a given region, with the competence to adopt conservation and management measures, of which Mozambique is member.
(P)
64. Longline: fishing gear consisting of hooks formed basically by a line or cable called a mother, of variable length, from which they come down with hooks, which can be anchored or drifted, depending on whether they are attached to the seabed.
65. Fishing - includes:
   a) Activities for the capture of aquatic species, including the collection of corals and ornamental or collection shells;
b) Search or attempt to capture aquatic species;
c) Any operation related to or preparation for the capture of aquatic species, including, in particular, the installation or collection of devices to attract them or to search for them.
66. IUU fishing:
   a) Illegal fishing refers to fishing activities:
      i. Carried out by Mozambican national or foreign fishing vessels in Mozambique's maritime waters, without your permission, or in violation of its laws and regulations;
      ii. Carried out by vessels with the flag of States that are part of a relevant Regional Fisheries Management
Organization (RFMO), but which operate in violation of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organization and by which Mozambique is governed, or of provisions relevant legal requirements of applicable international law; or

iii. Carried out in violation of national laws or international obligations, including those carried out by cooperating States of a relevant RFMO.

b) Unreported fishing refers to fishing activities:

i. That have not been reported, or that have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in violation of national laws and regulations; or

ii. Carried out in the area of competence of a relevant RFMO that have not been reported or have been poorly reported, in violation of the procedures of that organization.

c) Unregulated fishing refers to fishing activities:

i. In the area of a relevant RFMO that are conducted by vessels without nationality, or by vessels flying the flag of a State that is not part of that organization, or by a fishing entity, in a way that is not consistent, or does not comply with the measures conservation and management of such an organization; or

ii. Conducted in areas, or targeting fish populations for which there are no international conservation or management measures, and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with state responsibilities for the conservation of fishery resources under international law.

66. Sea fishing: fishing in sea waters.

67. Artisanal Fisherman: one who carries out fishing activity using artisanal fishing vessels for commercial purposes.

68. Base or armament port: place where the fishing vessel belongs and makes an annual registration of its crew, including the preparation and start of fishing activities;

69. National port: the vessels that dock in the national territory;

70. Foreign port: fishing vessels that dock in Third States.

71. Closed fishing: fishing in a regime of non-access to new income that implies an increase in fishing capacity.

72. Propulsion power: the driving force of the engine or vessel belongs and makes an annual registration of its crew, including the preparation and start of fishing activities;

73. Fishing preparations: the act of anchoring, mooring, parking or hovering in fishing locations, including navigating them with fishing gear ready to be used. 

74. Fishing products: any aquatic species or part of it, caught or caught in the course of fishing, which may be for human consumption or not.

75. Fish: fish or any product, in processed or unprocessed form, which derives totally or partially from one or more biological and aquatic resources.

76. Fishing quota: limit quantity of catch fixed for a fishing vessel or the sum of the GRT of a group of fishing vessels belonging to the same owner.

77. Artificial reef: set of elements or modules, made up of various inert materials, which are launched over the seabed, in order to favor the fixation, preservation and reproduction of aquatic species.

78. Bottom trawl: fishing gear consisting of nets, towed by a fishing vessel, which drag directly over the seabed.

79. Pelagic or semi-pelagic trawl: fishing gear consisting of nets, towed by a fishing vessel, which drag between the seabed and its surface.

80. Trawl for land: fishing gear consisting of a net that drags on the seabed, launched from a small fishing vessel, using or not using mechanical means of hauling for land or sandbar.

81. Seine: fishing gear consisting of a net supported by floats and held upright by weight, which is released from the main fishing vessel with or without an auxiliary vessel and maneuvered so as to involve the school and close in the form of a bag to carry out the capture.

82. Gillnets: fishing gear made up of rectangular nets, held vertically in the water by means of weights placed on the lower cable and floats on the upper cable, designed to cause the entanglement and entanglement of the fish, which can be carried to orient themselves towards the network.

83. Balcony net: fishing gear composed of a net basket with a rectangular or circular shape secured by cable ties, thus allowing its immersion and hauling.

84. Tresmalhe Net: anchored gill net made up of three overlapping netting panels, the two outer ones of larger mesh, the inner of small mesh.

85. Leap and pole: a fishing method practiced on board a fishing vessel, with a short-line rod and a hook without a barb designed to catch tuna and related species, using live or artificial bait.

86. Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (SMEP): automatic system for locating and monitoring fishing vessels, using computer and satellite technology, through which information is obtained on their position, speed and direction, catch and effort fishing and other data that allow the monitoring of the activity of the fishing vessel.

87. Research technicians: technicians, scientific observers and accredited researchers for the purpose of collecting and processing technical and scientific information on fishing activities.

88. Minimum tonnage: Gross Tonnage (GRT) of a fishing vessel or the sum of the GRT of a group of fishing vessels belonging to the same owner.

89. Total Allowable Catch (TAC): limit quantity that can be caught in a given period, in relation to a specific aquatic species or fishery or to all fisheries, without jeopardizing their preservation, renewal and sustainability;

90. Total Allowable Effort (TAE): limit of fishing effort that a fishery admits in a given period;

91. Transhipment or transfer: act of passing fishery products or any other products from one vessel to another at sea or in port.

92. Tresmalhe: is a gill-anchored art made up of three overlapping netting fabrics, two of which are larger mesh and the other small mesh.

93. Fishing unit: any infrastructure and fishing vessels or related fishing operations and vehicles operating directly or indirectly at any stage of the production chain, including distribution and trade, of aquatic feed and food products that have as final destination human consumption.

94. Integral use: maintenance on board the fishing vessel of all parts of the shark, with the exception of the head, viscera and skins, up to the first landing point.
95. Veda: prohibition of fishing in certain areas or seasons, with a view to protecting juveniles.
**ANNEX II**

**Sea Fishing Exercise Areas**

*(Concerning Article 29 (2))*

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<th>Area exercise</th>
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<td>semi-industrial</td>
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<td>Industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deep crustaceans</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td>From 3 miles outside the BS and in addition to 12 miles at depths from 350 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Cages</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Handcrafted</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Trap</td>
<td>½ miles - 12 miles From 3 miles</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>½ miles - 3 miles From depths of 350 meters</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Artesanal Coastal</td>
<td>Siege</td>
<td>½ miles - 12 miles From 1 mile - 12 miles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-industrial</td>
<td>Siege</td>
<td>1 miles - 50 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small pelagic fish</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Pelagic drag</td>
<td>North of Sofala Bank 100 S at 160S in addition to 3 nautical miles at depths greater than 50 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Shark (Catfish)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Bottom Line</td>
<td>Sofala Bank between Parallels 210 S beyond 12 nautical miles at depths greater than 50 meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>South of the Sofala Bank between the parallels 210S 10-240 S8S in addition to the 6 nautical miles at a depth greater than 50 meters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex III

**Fish Rates for Ornamental Purposes, Associated with Coral Reefs**

(Regarding Article 34 (5) and Article 35 (6))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>License fee to be charged (in meticais)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaetodontidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomacentridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomacanthidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muraenidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpaenidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serranidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthuridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apogonidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aulostomidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balistidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blenniidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesionidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistulariidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holocentridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethrinidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacanthidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microdesmidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobulidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monacanthidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugilidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemipteridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostraciidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pempheridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinguipedidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycephalidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priacanthidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudochromidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaridae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siganidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetradontidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zancidae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peixes cartilaginosos</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: The fishing license fee refers to the value for each unit of species
## Annex V

**Characteristics and Dimensions of Authorized Fishing Gear**

(Regarding Article 44 (2))

### Table 1 - Fishing Gear for Local Artisanal Fishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing Gear</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Traps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab cages</td>
<td>160mm mesh size</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish cages</td>
<td>55mm mesh size</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopod cages</td>
<td>90mm mesh size</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab creels</td>
<td>160mm mesh size</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambo</td>
<td>Simple and simple barrier</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Wound Fishing (Arpao)</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bottles</td>
<td>Mesh 2’63.5 mm</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Hand line (Simple)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Gillnets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed nets (bottom, pelagic or surface)</td>
<td>Mesh 2’65 mm</td>
<td>Horizontal coefficient 2’50 per cent, for shrimp and 75 percent for fish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2 - Fishing gear for artisanal coastal fishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing Gear</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Dimensions (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Traps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster cages</td>
<td>Shape: free</td>
<td>Dimensions: free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopod cages</td>
<td>Mesh 2’160 mm</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish cages</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Design of the free structure and net in the form of a hexagon with 50mm width and 75mm length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creel</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasas</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hand line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Trawl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Longline of traps: of pots, tires, cages, creels and nasas</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Up to 500 hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Longline with hooks</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Up to 500 hooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Gillnets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed nets (surface, pelagic or bottom), Derivatives</td>
<td>Mesh 2’65 mm Horizontal coefficient 2’50 per cent, for shrimp and 75 percent for fish.</td>
<td>And length: $1500 [In the bays, the net length must be: $500]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing / Surroundings</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Dragging net</td>
<td>55 mm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical trawl for shrimp</td>
<td>55 mm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical trawl for gamba</td>
<td>50 mm</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Seines: Simple / Traditional improved / classic</td>
<td>Mesh 19 mm</td>
<td>Length Network 150 meters, 10 meters and height 15 meters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 - Fishing gear for semi-industrial fishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing Gear</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Dimensions (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Traps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Lobster cages</td>
<td>Forma: livre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalopod cages</td>
<td>Mesh 160 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creel</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasas</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Hand line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Trawls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Longline of traps:</td>
<td>of pots, tires, cages, creels and nasas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Gillnets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed nets (surface, pelagic or bottom), Derivatives</td>
<td>Mesh 38 mm Horizontal coefficient 50 percent, for shrimps and, 75 percent for fish.</td>
<td>And length: S 1500 [in the bays, the net length must be: S 500]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing / Surroundings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose</td>
<td>Trampling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dragging net</td>
<td>Mesh 55 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical trawl for shrimp</td>
<td>Mesh 55 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical trawl for gamba</td>
<td>Mesh 50 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelagic and semi-pelagic trawls in pair for fish</td>
<td>Mesh 65 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelagic and semi-mechanical trawl pelagic for fish</td>
<td>Mesh 65 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Seines:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple / Traditional improved / classic</td>
<td>Mesh 19 mm</td>
<td>Length 195 meters net, 13 meters high and height 19.5 meters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4 - Fishing gear for industrial fishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishing Gear</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Traps:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster and fish cages</td>
<td>Mesh 40.8 mm</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Line Fishing</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mechanical line fishing</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Palangres</td>
<td>For medium and large pelagic and demersal</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Gillnets</td>
<td>surface, pelagic or bottom</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Manual onboard drag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Paired pelagic and semi-pelagic trawls for fish</td>
<td>Mesh 65 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Pelagic and semi-pelagic mechanical trawl for fish</td>
<td>Mesh 65 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Trawls with plumes for surface shrimp</td>
<td>Mesh 50 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Stern bottom trawl for shrimp</td>
<td>Mesh 50 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Seines</td>
<td>Modern / classic</td>
<td>Mesh 19 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex VI
Brands for identification of Industrial Fishing Vessels and Semi-Industrial
(Pertaining to Article 94 (1))

I. Criteria for identification marks:

a) the identification marks consist of characters assigned by the Ministry responsible for the fisheries area followed by a hyphen and the number of the fishing license assigned;
b) fishing vessels that are normally transported on board other fishing vessels for use in the course of fishing operations, will display the identification mark of the transporting vessel;

II. Location of brands:

a) the identification marks will be clearly displayed:
   1. On both sides of the hull or superstructure, well above the waterline, but not at the bow or the stern, so that they are perfectly visible both from the sea and from the air;
   2. In the case of fishing vessels without a bridge, on a horizontal surface of the vessel on both sides of the hull, when a tarpaulin or other temporary covering is placed in such a way as to hide the marking, the tarpaulin or any other covering will display the same identification mark;
b) identification marks will be placed in order to:
   1. Not to be covered at any time by fishing gear, whether in use or tidy;
   2. Not to be affected by the drainage of drains or discharges and to be outside the areas susceptible to damage or discoloration that arise during or as a result of capture operations.

III. Technical specifications:

a) capital letters and numbers will be used in press characters;
b) the width of the letters, numbers and the width of each segment of the letters, numbers and the length of the hyphen will be less than 0.5 meters;
c) the space between letters and numbers except in the case referred to in paragraph g), shall not exceed one quarter of the height of the letters and numbers nor be less than one sixth of that height;
d) the space between adjacent letters that have inclined segments must not exceed one eighth of the height of the letters or be less than one tenth of that height;
e) the identification marks will be black on a white background or white on a black background, the bottom will extend to form a panel around the letters and numbers that should not be less than one sixth of the height of the letters and numbers;
f) good quality marine inks should be used to mark the identification marks and the fund must be kept permanently in good condition.

table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comprimento da embarcação de pesca</th>
<th>Altura das letras e números</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mais de 25 metros</td>
<td>1,0 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre 20 m e 25 m</td>
<td>0,8 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre 15 m e 20 m</td>
<td>0,6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre 12 m e 15 m</td>
<td>0,4 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entre 10 m e 12 m</td>
<td>0,3 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Regarding the identification marks displayed on the horizontal surfaces of fishing vessels over 10 meters, it must not be less than 0.5 meters.
a) the length of the hyphen will be half the height of the letters and numbers;
b) the width of each segment of the letters, numbers and the hyphen will be one sixth of the height of the letters and numbers;
c) the space between letters and numbers, except in the case referred to in paragraph g), shall not exceed one quarter of the height of the letters and numbers nor be less than one sixth of that height;
d) the space between adjacent letters that have inclined segments must not exceed one eighth of the height of the letters or be less than one tenth of that height;
e) the identification marks will be black on a white background or white on a black background, the bottom will extend to form a panel around the letters and numbers that should not be less than one sixth of the height of the letters and numbers;
f) good quality marine inks should be used to mark the identification marks and the fund must be kept permanently in good condition.

Annex VII
Inspection Procedures in Porto
(Regarding paragraph 2, Article 123)

Inspection officers must:

a) verify, as far as possible, that the identification documents of the fishing vessel on board and that the information related to the respective owner is true, complete and reliable, including, if necessary, making the appropriate contacts with the State flag or confronting international vessel registrations;
b) verify that the flag and the identification marks (ie, name, external registration number, identification number of the organization Maritima Internacional, international radio code and other identifiers, as well as the main characteristics and dimensions) correspond to the information contained in the documents;
c) verify, as far as possible, that the fishing licenses or related operations are true, complete and reliable and correspond to the information provided under the terms of the applicable legislation;
d) examine, as far as possible, all other relevant documents and records on board, including those in electronic form as well as data from the monitoring and monitoring systems of fishing vessels (SMEP) from the flag State or from regional fisheries management organizations. Relevant documentation means in particular: fishing logbooks; catch sheets; transhipment declarations; crew lists; as well as documents required under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
e) examine, as far as possible, all fishing gear on board, even those that are stored are not in sight, as well as all related devices, and check their compliance with the terms of the licenses. You should also check that the characteristics of the fishing gear, such as mesh size, wire thickness, devices and accessories, dimensions and configuration of nets, pits, dredges, hooks (caliber and quantity) comply with the applicable regulations and that the identification marks correspond licensing of the fishing vessel;
f) determine, as far as possible, whether the fish on board was caught in accordance with the respective licenses;
g) examine the fish, including by sampling, to determine its quantity and composition. In order to carry out these steps, inspection agents can not only open the container in which the fish is stored, but also move the catches or containers to check the integrity of the portions. This analysis may include checking product types and determining nominal weights;
h) assess whether there are strong indications that the fishing vessel engaged in IUU fishing or related operations to support it;
i) provide the fishing vessel operator with the inspection report, respective conclusions and possible measures to be taken, and the report must be signed by the inspection agent and the operator. The operator's signature serves only to confirm receipt of a copy of the report. The operator of the fishing vessel has the possibility to add his observations or objections to him and, if necessary, to contact the competent authorities of his country or flag State, in particular when he encounters serious difficulties in understanding the content of the report;
j) carry out, when necessary and possible, the translation of the relevant documentation.

DISCLAIMER: The English version is a translation of the original in Portuguese for information purposes only. In case of a discrepancy, the Portuguese original will prevail. Original can be found: [https://www.proazul.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/REPMAR-Decreto-89_2020-de-08-de-Outubro-de-2020-que-Aprova-o-Regulamento-da-Pesca-Mar%CC%81itimaremova-o-Decreto-n-o-432003-de-10-de-Dezembro.pdf](https://www.proazul.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/REPMAR-Decreto-89_2020-de-08-de-Outubro-de-2020-que-Aprova-o-Regulamento-da-Pesca-Mar%CC%81itimaremova-o-Decreto-n-o-432003-de-10-de-Dezembro.pdf)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORMULÁRIO DE INSPECÇÃO EM PORTO/PORT Inspection Report Form</th>
<th>1. Relatório de Inspeção No. / Inspection report no</th>
<th>2. Estado de Porto/ Port State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Autoridade de Inspeção / Inspecting authority</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Nome do fiscal de pesca e Identificação / Name and ID of principal inspector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Porto de Inspeção / Port of inspection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Data/Hora de Início da Inspeção / Commencement of inspection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. Data/Hora de Fim da Inspeção / Completion of inspection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A/Y</td>
<td>M/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Notificação Prévias de Entrada em Porto / Advance notification received</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. Objetivos/ Purpose(s)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. Último Porto escalado pela embarcação / Last port call</strong></td>
<td>Nome do Porto/ Port name</td>
<td>Estado/ State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A/Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. Nome da Embarcação / Vessel name</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. Estado de Bandeira / Flag State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. Tipo de Embarcação / Type of vessel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. Nome, Endereço &amp; Contacto do proprietário da Embarcação / Name, address &amp; contact of the vessel owner(s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>20. Nome, Endereço &amp; Contacto do beneficiário (se for diferente do proprietário) / Name, address &amp; contact of the beneficial owner(s) (if different from vessel owner)</strong></td>
<td><strong>21. Nome, Endereço e Contacto do (s) Operador(es) (se for diferente do proprietário) / Name, address &amp; contact of the operator(s) (if different from vessel owner)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. Nome e Nacionalidade do Capitão/ Vessel master name and nationality</strong></td>
<td><strong>23. Fishing master name and nationality/Name do Capitão e Nacionalidade</strong></td>
<td><strong>24. Agente da Embarcação/ Vessel agent</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25. VMS</strong></td>
<td>N/N</td>
<td>S/Y Nacional/ National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ORGP/ RFMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26. Estatuto nas ORGP, incluindo alguma listagem da embarcação na lista INN/ Status in RFMOs, including any IUU vessel listing</strong></td>
<td>Identificação da embarcação/ Vessel identifier</td>
<td>ORGP/ RFMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Número Licença/</td>
<td>Emitiu por/</td>
<td>Validade/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licence number</td>
<td>Issued by</td>
<td>Validity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**28. Autorização de transbordo / Relevant trannsmission authorization(s)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referência da Autorização de transbordo / Transhipment authorization reference</th>
<th>Emitida por/ Issued by</th>
<th>Validade/ Validity</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**29. Informação sobre transbordo relativa a embarcação donadora/ Transshipment information concerning donor vessels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nome da Embarcação/ Vessel name</th>
<th>Estado de Bandeira/ Flag State</th>
<th>Número de Identificação/ ID no</th>
<th>Espécies/ Species</th>
<th>Formato do produto/ Product form</th>
<th>Zona Capturada/ Catch area(s)</th>
<th>Quantidades/ Quantity</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**30. Avaliação da captura descarregada (quantidades)/ Evaluation of offloaded catch (quantity)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Espécies/ Species</th>
<th>Forma do produto/ Product form</th>
<th>Zona(s) de captura/ Catch area(s)</th>
<th>Quantidade declarada/ Quantity declared</th>
<th>Quantidade descarregada/ Quantity offloaded</th>
<th>Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a quantidade descarregada/ Difference between quantity declared and quantity offloaded</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**31. Capturas retidas a bordo (quantidades)/ Catch retained onboard (quantity)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Espécies/ Species</th>
<th>Forma do produto/ Product form</th>
<th>Zona(s) de captura/ Catch area(s)</th>
<th>Quantidade declarada/ Quantity declared</th>
<th>Quantidade retida/ Quantity retained</th>
<th>Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a quantidade retida a bordo/ Difference between quantity declared and quantity retained</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### 32. Inspeção do(s) diário(s) de bordo de pesca e outros documentos/ Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Documentação existente a bordo e inspecionada/ Documentation on bord and examined

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Título do registo da propriedade/ Vessel Registry</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diário de bordo de pesca/ logbook</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licença de pesca/ Fishing licence</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licença de pesca em águas de Terceiros Estados/ Authorization to fish outside the flag state</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relatório de Capturas/ Catch reports</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ley de pesca/ Fisheries Law</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulamento geral da pesca marítima/ General Maritime Fishing Regulation</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outros/ Others</th>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 33. Em conformidade com a regulamentação relativa ao relatórios das capturas/Compliance with applicable catch documentation scheme(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 34. Em conformidade com a regulamentação relativa a comercialização dos produtos de pesca/ Compliance with applicable trade information scheme(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 35. Tipo de Artes de Pesca usada/ Type of gear used

#### 36. Inspeção das artes de pesca de acordo com a legislação relevante/ Gear examined in accordance with relevant legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/Y</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>Comentários/ Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Inspeção das artes de pesca/ Examination of the fishing gears

- Descrição das artes de pesca – Tipos, tamanhos, etc./ Fishing gear specifications – type, size, etc
- DET (se aplicável)/ TED (If applicable)
- Instalado no arrasto/ installed in the net
- Presente a bordo - Não instalado/ not installed but on board
- Não presente a bordo e nem instalado/Neither installed nor on board

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALHAS (mm)/ Mesh Size (mm)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIPO/Type</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Constatações do fiscal de pesca/ Findings by inspector(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Anotação de infracções de pesca, fazendo referência dos instrumento(s) legais relevantes/ Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Comentários do Capitão/ Comments by the master</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Acção Tomada/ Action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATA E ASSINATURA DO FISCAL DE PESCA/ DATE AND SIGNATURE OF THE FISHERIES INSPECTOR(S)**

**DATA E ASSINATURA DO CAPITÃO/ DATE AND SIGNATURE OF THE CAPTAIN**
## ANEXO IX

(Atinente ao n.º 1 do Artigo 131)

### DIÁRIO DE BORDO

**VIAGEM E ARTE DE PESCA/ CAPTURAS E ESFORÇO DE PESCA**

Preencher diariamente e por lance. As capturas devem ser registadas no fim de cada lance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empresa</th>
<th>Embarcação</th>
<th>Porto base</th>
<th>Ins. de chamada</th>
<th>Nº região</th>
<th>Nº licença</th>
<th>Código da atividade</th>
<th>Nº de viagem</th>
<th>Artes de Pesca</th>
<th>Reduzido 1</th>
<th>Balsa (Reduzida)</th>
<th>Motor Principal</th>
<th>Motor Auxiliar</th>
<th>Descargas fora da Porte Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REQUERIMENETOS (C) - Mobilidade e Atividade da Pesca**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Cod</th>
<th>Nome do navio</th>
<th>Hora de Laco</th>
<th>Posição Inicial X</th>
<th>Posição Final X</th>
<th>Velocidade de Arrasto</th>
<th>ESPECIE/ AQVICO</th>
<th>FAUNA ACOMPANHANDO (G)</th>
<th>DATA DE CHEGADA AO PORTO</th>
<th>HORA DE CHEGADA</th>
<th>DATA DE PARTIDA DO PORTO</th>
<th>HORA DE PARTIDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CAPIRADA**

**TOTAL ENTREGUE**

**TOTAL REJEITADA**

**TOTAL DESCARGADA**

---

Comentários do agente de fiscalização

Nome legalizador: Agente de fiscalização
Nome legal e Assinatura da capela:

Conferido: [Data]

Certifico que a informação
previdenciada é verdadeira e precisa.
ANEXO X

FICHA DE CAPTURA
(Aletrante ao número 1 do Artigo 135)

MINISTÉRIO DO MAR, AGUAS INTERIORES E PESCA
ADMINISTRACAO NACIONAL DA PESCA, IP

CAPTURA E ESFORÇO DE PESCA DAS EMBARCAÇÕES INDUSTRIAS E SEMI-INDUSTRIAS

ANO: MÊS: 
APELAÇÃO: 1º  2º  3º

EMPRESA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMBARCAÇÃO</th>
<th>CAMARÃO (KG)</th>
<th>GAMBA (KG)</th>
<th>FAC. CAMARÃO(KG)</th>
<th>FICHE. GAMBA(KG)</th>
<th>PEIXE (KG)</th>
<th>LAGOSTIM (KG)</th>
<th>LELAS/E ROÇOS (KG)</th>
<th>CARANGUEJO (KG)</th>
<th>LAGOSTA (KG)</th>
<th>POLVO (KG)</th>
<th>OUTROS (KG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOME</td>
<td>CÓDIGO</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
<td>CPT  D-P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS

Assinatura e Certidão da Empresa

Data:.../.../...
Annex XI

Minimum Sizes and Weights
(Article 143, no. 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Minimum size</th>
<th>Minimum weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone Fish</td>
<td>Stone Fish</td>
<td>Pomadasys kaakan</td>
<td>35cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comet Grouper</td>
<td>Epinephelus morhua</td>
<td>50cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White maple grouper</td>
<td>Epinephelus albomarginatus</td>
<td>50cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grouper dot line</td>
<td>Epinephelus poecilonotus</td>
<td>40cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snapper (Pink snapper, snapper snapper, golden tail snapper)</td>
<td>Pristipomoides filamentosus, Pristipomoides typus, Pristipomoides multidens</td>
<td>35cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Snapper (Ruby Snapper, Long-tailed Snapper)</td>
<td>Etelis carbunculus, Etelis coruscans</td>
<td>50cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Red snapper</td>
<td>Lutjanus sanguineus</td>
<td>50cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spotted snapper</td>
<td>Lutjanus bohar</td>
<td>40cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sea bream (Sea bass, Mallet Cachucho)</td>
<td>Cheimerius nufar, Chrysoblephus puniceus, Polystegamus coeruleopunctatus</td>
<td>25cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lightning thief</td>
<td>Lethrinus nebulosus</td>
<td>20cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saws (Sawfish and Sierra Canadi)</td>
<td>Scomberomorus commerson, Scomberomorus plurilineatus</td>
<td>60cm CT measured from the lower jaw</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beak fish (marlin or marlin and sailfish)</td>
<td>Makaira spp., Tetrapurus spp., Istiophorus platypterus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Cartilage (sharks and)</td>
<td>Hammerhead shark (Common hammerhead shark, Giant hammerhead shark, Smooth hammerhead shark)</td>
<td>Sphyrna lewini, Sphyrna mokarran, Sphyrna zygaena</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Minimum Length</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zambezi bull or shark, Marracho macuira, Marracho milberto, Coral marigold, Sandpiper or black, silky shark)</td>
<td>Carcharhinus leucas, Carcharhinus limbatus, Carcharhinus plumbeus, Carcharhinus melanopterus, Carcharhinus obscurus, Carcharhinus falciformis</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Shark</td>
<td>Rhizoprionodon acutus</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Shark</td>
<td>Prionace glauca</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leafscale shark</td>
<td>Centrophorus squamosus</td>
<td>100cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulpa shark</td>
<td>Centrophorus granulosus</td>
<td>100cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowfin Gulper Shark</td>
<td>Centrophorus lusitanicus</td>
<td>100cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallfin Gulper Shark</td>
<td>Centrophorus moluccensis</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Gulper Shark</td>
<td>Centrophorus uyato</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longsnout Dogfish</td>
<td>Daenia quadrispinosa</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitefin shark</td>
<td>Dalatias licha</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebra shark</td>
<td>Stegostoma fasciatum</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortfin and longfin mako shark</td>
<td>Isurus oxyrhinchus, Isurus paucus</td>
<td>200cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African angel shark</td>
<td>Squatina africana</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greyspotted Guitarfish</td>
<td>Acroteriobatus leucospilus</td>
<td>60cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedgefish</td>
<td>Rhynchobatus spp; Rhina spp:</td>
<td>150cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottlenose skate</td>
<td>Raja alba</td>
<td>100cm CT</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitespotted Whipray</td>
<td>Himantura gerrardi (Maculabatis gerrardi)</td>
<td>40cm de Largura do disco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycomb stingray</td>
<td>Himantura urchin</td>
<td>80cm de Largura do disco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holoturias</td>
<td>All species of holoturias</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20cm CT 250g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crabs</strong></td>
<td>Mangrove crab</td>
<td><em>Scylla serrata</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12cm carapace width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bivalves</strong></td>
<td>Rock mussels</td>
<td><em>Perna perna</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5cm Shell length</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobsters</strong></td>
<td>Scaly Lobster</td>
<td><em>Panulirus homarus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5cm from Length the carapace, in animals with head; 1.5cm Length of the 20 segment abdominal, in animals headless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coral Lobster</td>
<td><em>Panulirus longipes longipes</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ornate Lobster</td>
<td><em>Panulirus ornatos</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horned Lobster</td>
<td><em>Panulirus penicillatus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Painted Lobster</td>
<td><em>Panulirus viscolor</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LOVE THE OCEANS**
Annex XII

Species Measurement Mode

(Concerning Article 145 (1))

How to Measure the Sized Sizes
### Annex XIII
### List of Prohibited Species to Capture
(Regarding paragraph 2 of article 146)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boney Fish</td>
<td>Perciformes</td>
<td>Serranidae</td>
<td>Giant Grouper</td>
<td>Epinephelus lanceolatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serranidae</td>
<td>Potato Grouper</td>
<td>Epinephelus tukula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Serranidae</td>
<td>Camouflage Grouper</td>
<td>Epinephelus polyhekadiod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sparidae</td>
<td>Spotted Dencuto</td>
<td>Polytellus undulatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sparidae</td>
<td>Steenbras</td>
<td>Petrus rupestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Labridae</td>
<td>Humhead Wrasse</td>
<td>Cheilinus undulatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Labridae</td>
<td>Green Humhead Parrotfish</td>
<td>Bolbometopon macractum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blenniidae</td>
<td>Mud Blenny</td>
<td>Parabellinus lodosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Latimeriidae</td>
<td>Coelacanth</td>
<td>Latimeria chalumnae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syngnathiformes</td>
<td>Syngnathidae</td>
<td></td>
<td>All species of Sea horses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartilaginous fish</td>
<td>Lamniformes</td>
<td>Lamnidae</td>
<td>Great White Shark</td>
<td>Carcharodon Carcharias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sharks and rays)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alopiidae</td>
<td>All species of shark zorro</td>
<td>Alopias pelagicus</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carcharhiniformes</td>
<td>Oceanic Whitetip</td>
<td>Carcharhinus longimanus</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Orectolobiformes</td>
<td>Whale Shark</td>
<td>Rhincodon typus</td>
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<td>Myliobatiformes</td>
<td>All species of manta rays</td>
<td>Mobula alfredi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(devils rays)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rhinopristiformes</td>
<td>Pristidae</td>
<td>Pristis zijsron</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All species of sawtooth shark</td>
<td>Pristis pristis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPTILES</td>
<td>Testudinata</td>
<td>Cheloniidae</td>
<td>All species of sea turtles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAMMALS</td>
<td>Sirenia</td>
<td>Dugongidae</td>
<td>Dugongs</td>
<td>Dugong dugon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delphinidae</td>
<td>All species of dolphins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>All species of whales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIVALVES</td>
<td>Veneroida</td>
<td>Tridacnidae</td>
<td>Giant Clam</td>
<td>Tridacna gigante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fluted Giant Clam</td>
<td>Tridacna squamosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASTROPODS</td>
<td>Tonnoidea</td>
<td>Cassidae</td>
<td>Horned Helmet</td>
<td>Cassis cornuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ranellidae</td>
<td>Tritons Trumpet</td>
<td>Charonia tritonis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLOTHURIANS</td>
<td>Holothuriida</td>
<td>Holothuriida</td>
<td></td>
<td>Holothuria lessoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holothuriida</td>
<td></td>
<td>Holothuria scabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holothuriida</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thelenota ananas</td>
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**DISCLAIMER:** The English version is a translation of the original in Portuguese for information purposes only. In case of a discrepancy, the Portuguese original will prevail. Original can be found: https://www.proazul.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/REPMAR-Decreto-89_2020-de-08-de-Outubro-de-2020-que-Aprova-o-Regulamento-da-Pesca-Maritima-REPMAR-e-revoga-o-Decreto-n.-o-432003-de-10-de-Dezembro.pdf
Annex XIV

Technical Specifications of Construction and Assembly of the Turtle Exclusion Device

(Concerning paragraph 5 of Article 146)

1. Technical specifications

The DET consists of a grid of circular structure made of rigid aluminum or iron tube, with deflecting aluminum bars or tubes, fixed inside by welding on the circumference, placed just before the net bag that leads the sea turtles in one direction, which allows them to escape from the network.

2. Dimensions of the DET structure

2.1. The dimensions of the structure should measure:
   a) Circumference: Diameter should vary between 115-120cm
   b) Thickness of the outer bar: 2 cm
   c) Thickness of the cross bars: 1.6 cm.

2.2. The grid must have a maximum of 120 mm of space between the bars of the reinforcement.

3. Mounting the DET

3.1 Exhaust network position

3.1.1 The exhaust system must be centered on the top or bottom of the trawl and the cut must be horizontal.

3.1.2 The opening of the exhaust network must be:
   a) A double rectangular pointed net opening in a place where the cut rests immediately on the DET allowing a minimum opening of 61 cm when attaching the weapon.
   b) The opening for the exclusion of turtles must not be less than 51 cm in length, from the points of the cut immediately in front of the weapon to that of the DET.
   c) The length resulting from the main end of the exclusion opening must not be less than 142 cm stretched, or the double triangular opening at the end of the net, where the cut fixes the gun <to the DET should allow a minimum opening of 102 cm, when attaching the gun <to the cut with a minimum of 101 cm.
   d) The tips / presses must have rectangular panels with the same mesh size. Each panel must be 174 cm wider and can overlap each other no more than 38 cm. The panels can only be baked / fixed together along the main end of the cut.

3.1.3 The use of devices or weights that inhibit the opening of the turtle's exhaust network is prohibited.

3.2 Floats

a) Users must be installed at the rear of the grid and half the upper end of the structure must be attached.

b) The DET can be supported by one or two floats.

c) In the case of a 120 cm or 305 cm DET, two PVC or EVA floats with a diameter of 6.75 cm or 17.145 cm can be used.

d) The floats must have the capacity to keep the DET and exclusion opening free from the seabed when the net is equipped with the DET.

3.2.1 Users' manufacturing material

The manufacture of floats must be made with any of the following materials:

a) Expanded Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC);

b) Expanded Ethylene Vinyl (EVA);

c) Aluminum (AL);

d) Hard Plastic (HP).

3.3 DET angle

The structure of the DET must be fixed to the trawl at a distance ranging between 3 to 5 meters in length from the inlet of the bag and in such a way as to form an angle of deviation between the net and the grid which must vary between 300 and 550 in the towards the normal flow of the water column.

Specifications

1. Diameter 115 cm
2. Radius: 81 - 90 cm
3. Thickness of the outer bar: 2 cm
4. Thickness of bars transversal: 1.6 cm
5. Mounting angle: 30-550
Annex XV
Fees on Services Provided
Services Provided Fee in Meticais
(Concerning paragraph 1 of Article 167)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services provided</th>
<th>Tax in Meticais</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Certification of Catch Legalities</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection at the port of a foreign fishing vessel</td>
<td>2000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of Vessels and Fishing Gear</td>
<td>150,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of Companies and Fisheries Operator</td>
<td>200,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission of Fishing License resulting from substitution of the Board</td>
<td>100,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise</td>
<td>2000,00/Perito/dia¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Card Issuance</td>
<td>500,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Authorization for Chartering of Fishing Foreign</td>
<td>1000,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration Certificate Indirect / Purchase of Products fishing:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fins</td>
<td>1000,00/Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shells</td>
<td>500,00/Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>50,00 Kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
<td>50% additional fee established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>